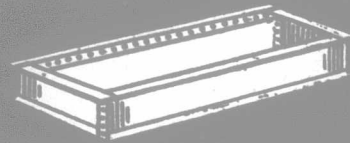


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Scotch-bred
SHORTHORNS!

During the present month am offering four very choice young bulls, ready for service, of the best breeding and quality, at very reasonable prices. Also some good young cows and heifers, with calves at foot.

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ontario
Long-distance Bell 'phone.

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SHORTHORN HERD Established 1855. **LEICESTER FLOCK 1848.** Have decided to offer the famous Duthie-bred bull, Joy of Morning = 32070 =. He is very active, sure and quiet. Also bulls and heifers got by him, and young cows bred to him.

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Rock Salt, \$10.00 ton.
Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide St. E., Toronto, Ont.
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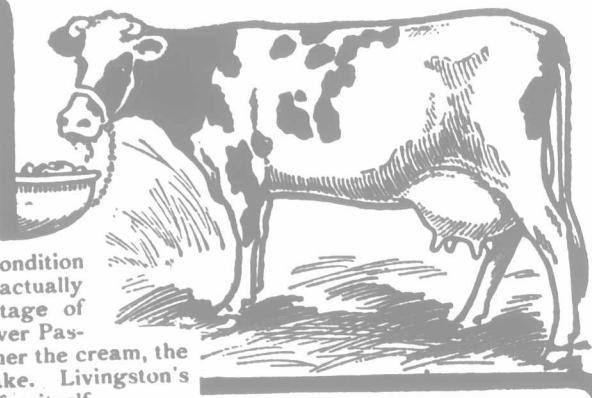
High-class Shorthorns I have on hand young bulls and heifers of high-class show type, pure Scotch and Scotch-topped, sired by that sire of champions, Mildred's Royal. If you want a show bull or heifer, write me, **GEO. GIER, GRAND VALLEY P. O. AND STATION, ALSO WALDEMAR STATION.**

This Feed
Costs Nothing

if you count the results it gives.

Livingston's Oil Cake is just what cows need.

It tastes good—is easily digested—keeps stock in prime condition all the year round—actually increases the percentage of Butter-fat by 16% over Pasture Grass. The richer the cream, the more money you make. Livingston's is the feed that pays for itself.



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THE FOLLOWING CHOICELY-BRED YOUNG BULLS ARE FOR SALE:

Name	Color	Age	Sire	Dam
1 Broadhooks Ruler	=81058= White	April 27, 1910	Bullrush (imp.)	Broadhooks Beauty 3rd
2 Ramsden Recruit	=77495= Red	Nov. 9, 1909	Bullrush (imp.)	Martha 6th
3 Royal Bud	=81056= Red roan	Jan. 4, 1910	Royal Winner (imp.)	Silver Rose 2nd
4 Royal Emblem	=81060= Red	Jan. 26, 1910	Royal Winner (imp.)	Ury's Star 4th
5 Royalty	=81059= Red	Apr. 22, 1910	Royal Winner (imp.)	Claret 3rd

Heifers and cows of various ages and choicest breeding. Also Clydesdale mares and fillies.

W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ontario.

Elmhurst Scotch Shorthorns and Large English Berkshires
FOR SALE: Two young bulls, red and roan, fashionably bred with quality. Young sows bred for April litters.
H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville, Ont. Langford Station.
B. H. Radial in sight of farm. Bell 'phone.

Springhurst Shorthorns and Clydesdales

I am now offering a number of heifers from 10 months to 3 years of age. Anyone looking for show material should see this lot. They are strictly high-class, and bred on show lines. Also several Clydesdale fillies, imp. sires and dams, from foals 2 years of age off. **Harry Smith, Hay, Ont., Exeter Sta.**

Shire Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle (both sexes); also Hampshire Swine. Prices reasonable.
Porter Bros., Appleby, Ont., Burlington Sta. 'Phone.

Scotch Shorthorn Females for Sale I am offering, at very reasonable prices, females from one year to five years of age. The youngsters are by my grand old stock bull, Scottish Hero (imp.) = 53042 = (90063), and the older ones have calves at foot by him, or are well gone in calf to him. Their breeding is unexcelled, and there are show animals amongst them. **A. EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, GUELPH, ONT.**

SALEM STOCK FARM One of Canada's oldest herds, with a show-yard reputation excelled by none. If you want something high-class we can generally fill the order.
J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONTARIO.
ELORA STATION, G. T. R. AND C. P. R. LONG-DISTANCE 'PHONE.

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FIRST.—A good cream separator should skim close. The Frictionless Empire skims to a trace. That means the loss of less than one pound of butter-fat in every five thousand pounds of milk, which is equal to the loss of less than one pound of butter in all the milk a cow gives in one year. The Frictionless Empire gets thirty per cent. more cream than old-style methods. Thirty per cent. more profitable to you.

SECOND.—A good cream separator should be easy to clean thoroughly. The few smooth skimming devices of the Frictionless Empire are as easily and thoroughly washed as a glass tumbler. This cannot truthfully be said of skimming devices with corners, slots and crevices that soon get clogged up and cannot be thoroughly cleaned. Cream in perfect condition—cream without a taint—cream that commands the highest price—can only be obtained from a separator that can be thoroughly cleaned.

THIRD.—A good separator should save you work. The Frictionless Empire does the skimming in a small fraction of the time required with old-style methods. It saves many hours of work. It almost runs itself. So nearly frictionless that it will run for half an hour after you've completed the skimming, unless you use our brake to stop it.

FOURTH.—A good cream separator should be durable. The average cost per Empire machine has been but 17 cents per year for repairs (outside of rubber rings and brushes) during 20 years of service. Years of service prove their worth.

No other separators will do all these things. Many claim to do so, but they cannot, because Empire patents prevent them. These exclusive patented features are found only in

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Please send your latest book No. 2. I am interested in dairying, and I promise to read your book carefully. I have at present (state number) cows.

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which embraces all sizes in Frictionless Empire (cone method) and Empire disc machines—everything that's good in cream separators. Whichever machine you buy, you are bound to be satisfied, for every Empire Separator carries with it a binding guarantee—a guarantee as good as a gold bond.

The EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY OF CANADA, Ltd.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATE.

1. If a woman dies and has no will made, who are her heirs? She leaves a husband and children.

2. The money is in the bank. What steps must be taken to have it removed from bank?

3. Who is the proper person or persons to remove it?

Ontario. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. The husband and children.

2. Letters of Administration must first be obtained from the Surrogate Court in respect of the whole of the wife's estate, and produced to the Bank, and a copy left there, together with the Administrator's signature. He would then be in a position to check out the money.

3. The husband would be the proper person for Administrator.

BLOATING IN CATTLE.

1. What is the best treatment for bloating in cows that are on heavy grass?

2. Is there a surgical instrument made for treating these cases?

3. If so, where can it be had, and at what price?

4. Where should the puncture be made when using the instrument?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Prevention is better than cure. Cattle, on being turned out of stable, should not be let into fresh clover or other pasture when wet with dew or rain, and better for only an hour or two the first day. When bloating is noticed, if attended to promptly, relief may generally be given by securing a round stick, such as a piece of a fork handle, eight or ten inches long, in the mouth of the animal by means of ropes from each end tied back of the ears. If a bad case, a dose of spirits of turpentine in four ounces of raw linseed oil, given as a drench, usually gives relief.

In a very severe case, the animal moaning and slaving, there is danger from suffocation, and tapping with an instrument called a trocar and canula, should be promptly resorted to. The place to tap is in the middle of the depression between the backbone and the hook bone on the left side, the trocar being withdrawn and the canula held in the opening while the gas escapes. The next best thing is a goose quill, with ends cut off and inserted in an opening made with a sharp-pointed knife through skin and stomach lining. As to where instrument may be procured, apply to any veterinary surgeon, who can direct you.

GRAFTING APPLE TREES.

I would like to know whether it is too late to graft apple trees now? I have been spending considerable time pruning my orchard, and I find it needs quite a number of grafts put in. How far advanced should the trees be before it is too late to graft? Also give the best recipe for making grafting wax.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Apple trees may be grafted any time from the first of April until the blossoms are out in full. Some, indeed, claim to have successfully put in grafts when the young apples were the size of marbles. The early part of May, when, usually, the buds are opening out, is about the time to be chosen, if choice can be made.

Scions should be cut off before the buds start to swell, and be kept cool in damp sawdust or earth until needed. Only the shoots of last year's growth should be used, though in cutting these off it is well to take off a little two-year-old wood with them, which is removed when preparing the scion for insertion. Each scion when prepared should have three buds, the lower one being on the outside when inserted, and about the level of the top of the stub.

A good standard grafting wax is made of resin 4 parts by weight; beeswax 2 parts; tallow 1 part. Another, in which linseed oil is used instead of tallow, is as follows: Resin 4 or 5 parts; beeswax 1½ to 2 parts; linseed oil 1 to 1½ parts. These ingredients should be melted together in a pot, and, when thoroughly mixed, poured into water, and, after the mass is cool enough to be handled, it should be pulled like taffy as long as possible. The longer it is pulled, the whiter it becomes, and the tougher and more valuable.