JUNE 9, 1910

1

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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Getting the full percentage of cream from milk depends as much upon the oil used to lubricate the separator as upon the separator itself. Gummy oil will cut the fine bearings of your machine, spoil its balance and waste good cream in the skim-milk pail.

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never gums, never rusts, never corrodes. It feeds freely into the closest bearings and insures the perfect lubrication that is essential to the free spinning of the bowl and the complete separation of cream from milk. It lessens the driving effort and lengthens the life of your separator. One gallon cans. All dealers. Or write to

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You don't get a Lightning Guarantee with any other roofing. Neither do you get shingles galvanized according to British Government Specifications. Nor Shingles SAFE-LOCKED on all FOUR sides. 9

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BOOK REVIEW. 'HOW TO KEEP BEES FOR PROFIT.'

This attractive title introduces a new book by D. Everett Lyon, Ph. D., which has recently been published by the Mac millan Company. The following from the introduction gives the aim of the book "It is the purpose of this volume to give the reader an insight into the life history of the bee family, and point out the various methods by which they may be made of increased interest and profit. There are twenty-one well-arranged chapters, and the work is tastily illustrated with photographs, many of which are of practical value. The style is very readable, and the binding and general finish are of the usual excellent order one gets from the Macmillan Company. The price of the book is \$1.50, at which it may be ordered through this office, plus eleven cents extra for postage, if mailed The subject - matter is well arranged and much of it keeps closely to wellaccepted facts of modern beekeeping; but it is much to be regretted that so many serious errors have crept in, errors which we must suppose are due to the lack o a practical knowledge of bees. For example, on page 92, the beginner is ad-vised that: "If a swarm should come out with a clipped queen, it may cluster on a nearby tree, while the queen, in her inability to fly, will be found hopping about in the grass in her endeavor to join the swarm, and can be picked up with the bare fingers, as she will not sting, and removed to the house. new hive being placed on the stand occupied by the one from which the swarm emerged, and the old swarm, having re turned and entered the new hive, the queen can be thrown in at the entrance. thus the swarm is hived without the owner having to handle it at all.' Imagine carrying out these instructions in detail ! What is the queen doing loose in the house while the owner is fixing the new hive? Are the children playing with her, also with their "bare fingers," because she is not able to defend herself? And what about the bees of the swarm rushing in and out of the new hive and back to the tree, because they can find neither their home nor their mother? And the poor queen can hardly be expected to accept quietly the indignity of being "thrown in at the entrance" after being denied the decent privacy of the usual small wire - cloth cage ! In another place, the author correctly informs the reader that to handle a queen with the fingers will often cause her to be "balled" when returned to her own bees. When did 2 + 2 cease to be 4? It would be impossible in brief space to mention all the erroneous impressions which the beginner is sure to vised to pound on the lid of a hive when opening it to find the queen, when we know that this will make her hide He is told to hive shaken swarms or starters, and melt up the combs of the parent hive as soon as the brood hatches. While this, in a proper setting, is half true, yet without further explanation the beginner will put his colonies into winter quarters with too few worker bees, and ber. This dark thread of inaccuracy runs through all the chapters, and seriously impairs the value of an otherwise



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GOSSIP. A BIG CONTRACT.

A German camping with a company of men, awoke one night apprised of the presence of a skunk in the near vicinity. Holding his nose, he made a hasty reconnoitre of the camp, but found all of his companions asleep. "Mein Gott!" he exclaimed, "haf I gott to shmell it all?"

Official records of 226 Holstein-Friesian cows were accepted by the American Holstein Association, from May 12th to May 15th, 1910. This herd of 226 animals, of which over one-half were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days, 920,000.8 lbs. of milk, containing 3,351.974 lbs. of butter-fat; this showing an average of 3.64 per cent. fat The average production for each animal was 407.1 lbs. of milk, containing 14.842 lbs. of butter-fat; equivalent to 5% 2 lbs. or 28 quarts of milk per day, and 17% lbs. of the best commercial heatter per week.

