

branches. I set out this spring some apple trees, currants, raspberries and a variety of ornamental shrubs received from Ottawa for experiment under special arrangement. At the same time we transplanted some wild raspberries and native saskatoons, which latter are so hardy they can scarcely be killed. A small piece of root remaining in the breaking will send up fresh shoots whenever it gets the chance. I naturally expected that of all we set out these would make the promptest start. Not so. The currants came on first, every plant doing well. The apple trees and ornamentals followed suit and most of these survived the long shipment and subsequent ordeal of cold drying winds. The wild raspberries were next in promptness and vigor of foliage, while the domestic raspberries and the saskatoons were tardiest of all. Indeed I began to be a little dubious about the former when at last I observed most of them springing up from the roots, the original stems having apparently died, notwithstanding that they had been well pruned back, as were all the other trees and bushes. I did not despair of the saskatoons, but they certainly took their own time about showing signs of life. When at last they did so it was after the manner of the tame rasps (the wild rasps had put out foliage and blossoms from the canes). Now why were the raspberries the slowest of all the domestic fruits in developing foliage, and the saskatoons, transplanted under exceptionally favorable conditions, slowest of all?

What little evidence we have encourages the expectation that many of our native fruits—saskatoons, wild raspberries, wild currants, wild gooseberries and probably strawberries—would thrive much better and produce a larger quantity and superior sample of fruit if transplanted into gardens and suitably cultivated. In the wild state they suffer in most seasons from lack of moisture. Native strawberries growing in thick turf seldom fruit to any important extent, but where a few plants have come up on breaking they do far better. One of our enterprising neighbors set out a short row—a couple of rods, perhaps—of wild raspberries in his garden, and last summer picked a nice quantity of delicious fruit. Guarantee by cultivation a liberal supply of moisture and plant food and deliver the bushes from competition with grass and it is reasonable to anticipate a delightful reward. I intend to extend my plantings of wild as well as of domestic varieties. Why not?

Speaking of weather, we possess a climate peculiar unto itself so far as signs are concerned. Perhaps proximity to the mountains is the cause, but at any rate its vagaries utterly confound the weather-wise of other regions. It is liable to be most cloudy in drouth and to rain from practically a clear sky. The only thing we can count on is the unexpected and we are not always sure of that. "PLOWBOY."

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Use of Ram—Cutting Clover.  
1. What is the usual fee for the use of a ram when you take ewes in, and how long should I keep them?  
2. Do you think it does this year's seeding of clover any harm to run the mower over it to cut the ragweed, and when should it be done?  
H. H. L.  
Ans.—1. For pure-breds generally \$1. Some charge 50 cents for pure bred ram on grade ewes. Keep them six weeks or a little over.  
2. If done at all, cut at once and set the mower as high as possible. We would be afraid it would weaken the plants.

On September 1st the Duke of Connaught relaid the corner-stone of the Parliament Buildings, first laid by his brother, King Edward, then Prince of Wales, on September 1st, 1860.

King Segis Pontiac Paul 15940

WE have for sale a few sons of the above bull, ready for service, and whose dams are large, heavy-producing cows. Here is an opportunity to get the blood of KING SEGIS and KING OF THE PONTIACS at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

Also Berkshire and Yorkshire Swine  
Larkin Farms  
Queenston, Ontario

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The only herd in America that has two sires in service whose dams average 119 lbs. milk a day and over 35 lbs. butter a week. Cows that will give 100 lbs. milk a day are what we are trying to breed. At present we have more of them than any other herd in Canada. We can supply foundation stock of this breeding. Visitors always welcome. Long-distance Phone.

D. C. FLATT & SON, R. R. 2, HAMILTON, ONT.

For Sale---Sons of King Segis Walker

From high-testing daughters of Pontiac Korndyke. Photo and pedigree sent on application.

A. A. FAREWELL, OSHAWA, ONTARIO

Hospital for Insane, Hamilton, Ontario—Holstein bulls only for sale, four fit for service, one being a son of Lakeview Dutchland Lestrage, and the others from one of the best grandsons of Pontiac Korndyke, and large producing, high testing R. of P. cows.

APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT

1 YEARLING BULL

Bull calves from 10 months down. Could spare 10 cows or heifers, bred to the great bull, KING SEGIS PONTIAC DUPLICATE. R. M. HOLTBY, Port Perry, Ont.

Walnut Grove Holsteins

Herd headed by May Echo Champion, full brother of May Echo Sylvia, who made 36 lbs. butter in seven days. Females for sale from one year old upwards. Prices right for quick sale.

C.R. JAMES, Langstaff P. O., Ontario  
Phone Thornhill

Bulls, Bulls We have several young Holstein bulls for sale, just ready for service. Sired by the great bull, King Segis Pontiac Duplicate, and our junior herd bull, Pontiac Hengerveld Pieterje, and from high-testing dams. Prices low for the quality. Write and get them. Manchester, G.T.R., and Myrtle, C.P.R. stations. Bell Phone.  
R. W. Walker & Sons, R.R.4, Port Perry, Ont.

Please mention "The Advocate."

Big Dinners

The bigger the family the greater the need for this new Coal Range with the Handy-height oven. There is an almost unbelievable number of trips to the oven while a big dinner is under way. That is what makes the work so tiring. Constant stooping does so weary the back.

And here, to lighten that work is the Lighter Day—the Coal Range with a Handy-height Oven.

A big capacity oven with a Clearview door of glass. You lift the dishes in and out of this oven without bending your back. You watch things baking without opening the door—and without stooping. The thermometer is at standing height too. Everything is contrived to take the last ache out of baking.

And for big dinners! The number of things that can be cooked quickly and kept hot on the Lighter Day Coal Range would astound you.

There must be three times the usual warming space. The warming closet over the oven is heated like an auxiliary oven. Below the oven is a large storage closet often used for stowing away pots and pans. This is a famous warming closet when there is a big crowd to cook for. Besides this unusual warming space there is a shelf over the cooking top where plates and dishes may be warmed and kept in readiness for serving.

There are six pot-holes. Four of these are placed in the wide cooking top. Two are fully enclosed to shut in odors of cooking. There need never be an odor of cooking vegetables in the house.

And when dinner is over there is an abundant supply of water on hand to wash up. The reservoir is very large and is kept at boiling heat.

LIGHTER DAY HIGH OVEN COAL RANGE



chen. Anyone who would like to know more about this wonderful range should have a copy of our booklet "A Lighter Day in the Kitchen." This is a book made from photos of a housewife actually using the Lighter Day Range. A copy will be sent without charge to anyone using this coupon.

CLARE BROS. & CO. LIMITED  
PRESTON, ONT.

Where there are many mouths to feed there should be a Lighter Day in the Kitchen. F.A. Clare Bros & Co., Limited Preston

Send free book of photos of Lighter Day Range