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No. 974

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 25, 1911.

VOL. XLVI.

**Do your baking with**  
**flour made exclusively of**  
**the HIGH-GRADE constituents**  
**of the HARD-WHEAT berry**

Have you ever baked with flour made exclusively of the high-grade constituents of the hard-wheat berry? If you haven't, now is the time to try PURITY Flour.

Only the cream of the Manitoba hard wheat—the best wheat in the world—is used for PURITY Flour. More than that, only a portion of the flour milled from this wheat goes into the sacks and barrels branded PURITY.

PURITY Flour consists exclusively of the high-grade constituents or portions of the Manitoba hard-wheat berry.

Every wheat berry has both low-grade and high-grade constituents, which are separated during our process of milling. So exact is our process that it entirely eliminates all the low-grade portions from the flour, which is finally branded PURITY.

The greater strength of PURITY Flour makes it go farther in the baking. With it you can make

**“More bread &**

more loaves to the sack or barrel than you have ever succeeded in doing before. The loaves will be more nutritious, too, because they contain the high-quality gluten, starch, phosphates and other muscle-building and blood-enriching elements of the hard-wheat berry.

Naturally flour that consists exclusively of the high-grade constituents of the best hard wheat has greater strength and nutriment, superior color, more delicate flavor.

If you'll just try to realize fully what it means to your cooking reputation you'll soon be using PURITY Flour.

Of course, PURITY Flour will cost

you a few cents more than lower-grade hard-wheat flour or soft-wheat flour.

But PURITY is very economical, because it makes “More bread and better bread.” The cost per loaf is no more than when using weaker flour, and the food value is much greater.

Tell your grocer you are in a hurry to try PURITY Flour. He will supply you promptly.

When you see the batch of beautiful snow-white loaves, with their soft, evenly-textured crumb and dainty golden-brown crust, you'll be proud of your success with PURITY Flour. When you taste and enjoy the superb flavor of such high-class bread you'll be prouder still.

If you don't want to buy a large sack or barrel, you can get a small bag. PURITY is packed in 7, 14, 24, 49 and 98 pound sacks. Also in barrels and half barrels.

Make certain the PURITY trade-mark is on the sack or barrel you buy, for that is your guide to the strong, reliable, high-quality flour that makes

43

**better bread.”**



**PURITY FLOUR**

## Figure It Out for Yourself

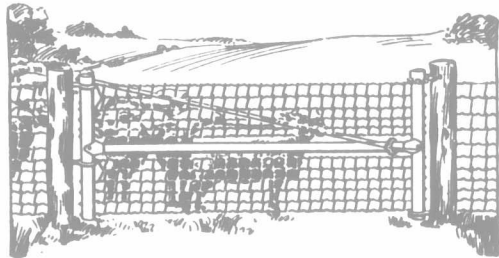
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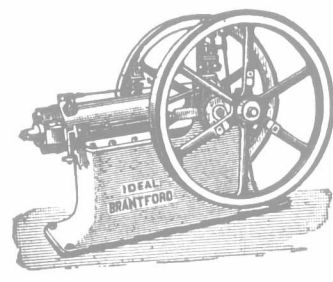
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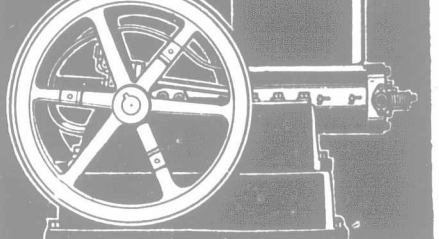
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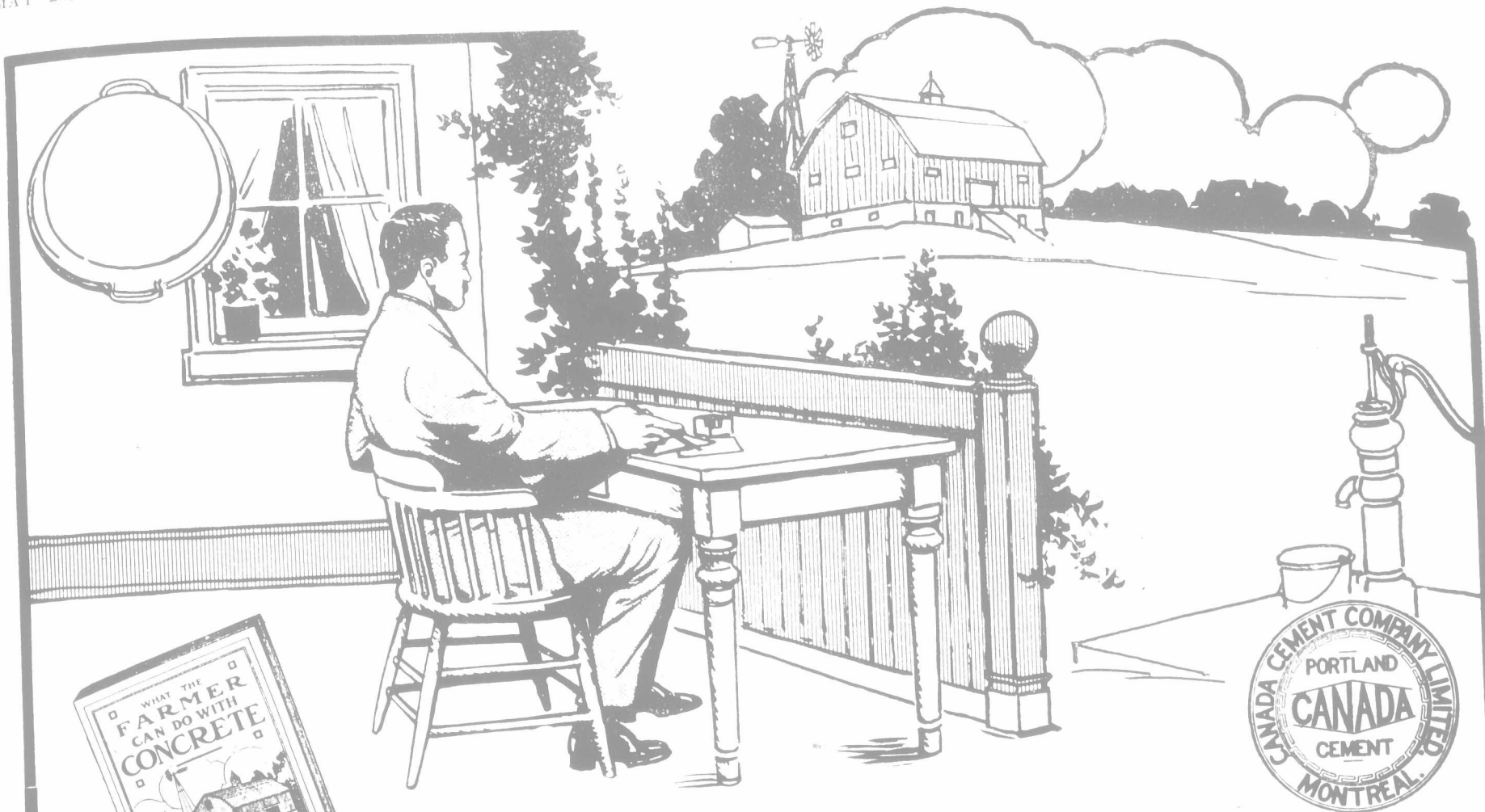
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# Tell Us How You Did It

You may win a prize by doing so

SUPPOSE your friend Bob Wilson, on the next concession, "pulled up" at your front gate on the way back from market and asked about that silo or barn foundation you built, you would be glad to tell him, wouldn't you? And it wouldn't take you long, either, would it? And, as a matter of fact, you'd find as much pleasure telling him as he would in listening—isn't that right?

First you would take him over to view the silo or barn foundation. Then you would start to describe it—its dimensions—the kind of aggregate used—the proportions of cement used—number of men employed—number of hours' working time required—method of mixing—kind of forms used—method of reinforcing, if any—and finally, what the job cost. So that by the time you finished, neighbor Wilson would have a pretty accurate idea of how to go about building the particular piece of work which you described.

Now couldn't you do the same for us, with this difference that you stand a good chance of getting well paid for your time?

In Prize "D" of our contest, open to the farmers of Canada, we offer \$100.00 to the farmer in each Province who will furnish us with the best and most complete description of how any particular piece of concrete work shown by photograph sent in was done. The size of the work described makes no difference. The only important thing to remember is that the work must be done in 1911 and "CANADA" Cement used.

In writing your description, don't be too particular about grammar or spelling or punctuation. Leave that to literary folk. Tell it to us as you would tell it to your neighbor. What we want are the facts, plainly and clearly told.

Sounds simple, doesn't it? And it is simple. And surely

it is well worth your while when you think of the reward in view.

Now sit right down, take your pen or pencil—fill out the attached coupon—or a post card if it's handier—and write for the circular which fully describes the conditions of this, the first contest of the kind ever held in Canada.

Every dealer who handles "CANADA" Cement will also be given a supply of these circulars—and you can get one from the dealer in your town, if that seems more convenient than writing for it.

Contest will close November 15th, 1911—all photos and descriptions must be sent in by that date, to be eligible for one of these prizes. Awards will be made as soon as possible thereafter. The decisions will be made by a disinterested committee, the following gentlemen having consented to act for us, as the jury of award: Prof. Peter Gillespie, Lecturer in Theory of Construction, University of Toronto; Prof. W. H. Day, Professor of Physics, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and Ivan S. Macdonald, Editor of "Construction."

Having decided to compete for one of the prizes, your first step should be to get all the information you can on the subject of Concrete Construction on the Farm. Fortunately, most of the pointers that anyone can possibly need are contained in our wonderfully complete book, entitled "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete." A large number of Canadian farmers have already sent for and obtained copies of this FREE book. Have you got your copy yet? If not, you'd better send for one to-day. Whether you are a contestant for one of our prizes or not, you really ought to have this book in your library, for it contains a vast amount of information and hints that are invaluable to the farmer.

Please send full particulars and book.

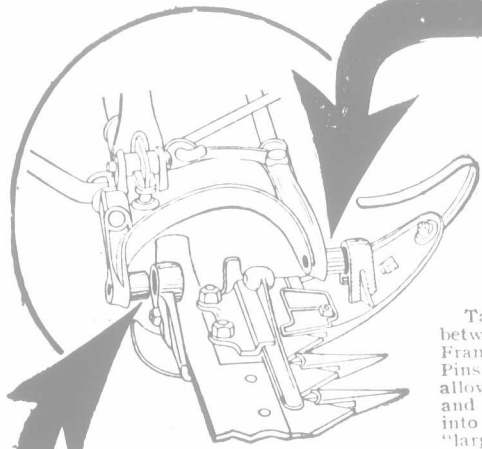
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Take, for instance, the connection between the Cutter Bar and Main Frame of a Mower. Others use Small Pins, that wear quickly, thereby allowing connection to work loose, and eventually "bang" the machine into a blacksmith shop. We use "large" Bearings for our "stay-tight" connection (see illustration). They

fit accurately and there is no opportunity for wear, because Cutter Bar has no chance to work loose from Main Frame. No time lost on the field, no bills to foot.

Another example of Frost & Wood "Quality" is the Pitman Connection of Forged Steel and "the Ball and Socket Joint"—strongest, firmest connection on the market.

Roller Bearings, with heavy boxes to maintain them in perfect position, make the No. 8 run easier than others. Every connection is neat and accurate. The "Internal Gear" cuts out the necessity of a "flying start" knives commence cutting with first forward step of horses.

The No. 8 Mower is built in both Standard and Vertical Lift Styles.

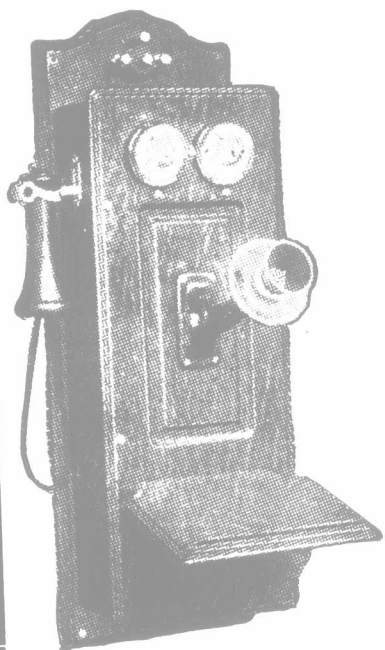
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If you want to be proud of your next wagon—choose one of these two in the I H C line—

**Chatham or Petrolia**

The loads they carry, the roads they traverse, and their wonderful durability make others wish they had bought a Chatham or Petrolia.

Chatham Wagons have a long record for satisfactory service in Canada. Made with hard maple axles, oak bolsters, sand boards, rims, and spokes, and oak or birch hubs—they represent the highest standard of wagon construction. When you buy a Chatham wagon it is with the assurance of getting the utmost service and satisfaction out of it.

Petrolia Wagons are constructed of first quality woodstock which is thoroughly seasoned by being air-dried. The ironing is of the very best. The inspection of each part is most rigid.

Be sure to call on the I H C local agent, get a pamphlet, and let him show you one of these wagons. If you prefer, write the International Harvester Company of America at nearest branch house for any information you want.

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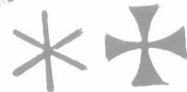
**International Harvester Company of America**  
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This Bureau is a clearing house of agricultural data. It aims to learn the best ways of doing things on the farm, and then distribute the information. Your individual experience may help others. Send your problems to the IHC Service Bureau.



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It is well galvanized so as to protect it from rust. It makes such a firm, upstanding fence that it requires less than half the posts needed for the ordinary poultry fence, and that means a big saving to you. Write for particulars.

We make farm and ornamental fences and gates of exceptional quality. Agents wanted where not now represented.

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Dept. B Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

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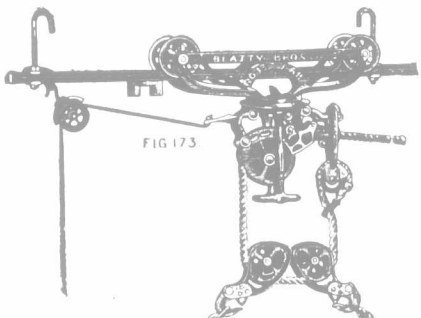
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**FARM DRAINAGE**

The undersigned has a Traction Ditcher, and will take contracts for work. The Traction Ditcher is quicker, better and cheaper than handwork.

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Larger outfit at proportionate prices. Write

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**These Wheels Will Carry as Much as a Team Can Draw**



Save goodness to the wheels, trials and troubles due to ordinary, unreliable wooden wheels. Use **TK Wide-tire Steel Wheels** on your team wagons, and you can go through the deepest mud or over the roughest road, and the horses will draw a 2-ton load, and do it easier than any team will pull an even ton without them.


**TK Wide-tire Steel Wheels AND Handy Farm Wagons.**

It is the most popular wagon made for farm work, and is a sturdy, durable and comfortable vehicle made in Canada. A 12 ft. long Farm Wagon will accommodate 12 bushels of wheat, which requires two men to load it. The TK wagon will carry 12 bushels on those selling at nearly two dollars a bushel. No other wagon will do this.

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# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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1866

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No. 974

Vol. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 25, 1911

## EDITORIAL.

And don't let the crust form—where you can help it.

Western Ontario has had a late seeding, but growth has been rapidly making up for lost time.

"What is so rare as a day in June?" exclaims the poet. Well, some of these May days have been hard to beat.

A man who takes no pride in his work is of very little use anywhere—certainly not on the farm.

"A large part of what scientists have done is to explain the reason why farmers have done a certain thing from time immemorial."—Wallace's Farmer.

What a rich satisfaction there is in knowing that, however much one has been pressed, he has not slighted the land, but can point to one field after another with the pride of work well done.

To do Mr. Cannon justice on the tariff question, he is, while less liberal, rather more consistent and not more thick-headed than his party leaders, Ex President Roosevelt, and President Taft.

It takes very few weeks to change a tiny seedling weed which a harrow or weeder tooth would destroy, into a leathery, stocky plant which a cultivator shovel is liable to slip around. Now is the crucial period in the fight with weeds.

The American people may fiddle away from now till Doomsday with their peevish Sherman anti-trust law, but they will never be rid of the evil till they demolish the protective tariff that breeds trusts and fattens them abnormally. Combines in themselves are often beneficent. It is the tariff which gives them leverage for extortion that is bad.

Among other ill conclusions, the outcome of reciprocity, as drawn in the Congressional speech by Hon. Mr. Cannon, was this, that the ominous trend of the United States from the country to the city could be stimulated by the enactment of the bill. Had he taken the trouble to look further ahead, he might see that the unflinching of the tariff shackles would in the end tend to equalize rural and town conditions, and make the life of the farmer more desirable.

A correspondent of our English paper states that the condition of the small French peasant farmer is not the one of idleness, as is often supposed. He often saves money, but it is by abstaining from the consumption of luxuries. He would not be a farmer if he were not a French farmer, and a French farmer is not a hand laborer, but a man who works by machinery. The secret of his success is organized co-operation in the purchase of agricultural equipment.

## "Uncle Joe" Cannon's Anti-Reciprocity Speech.

"This miscalled Reciprocity Bill will result in prosperity for our Canadian neighbors and bankruptcy for those engaged in agriculture in the United States." In these terse words, Hon. Jos. G. Cannon, ex-Speaker, epitomized his recent speech in the House of Representatives, opposing the bill to promote reciprocal trade relations with the Dominion of Canada, which he described as the most important measure coming under their consideration since the war with Spain.

A statesman of national standing and long experience, he took this ground in the exercise of his own judgment, and as representing one of the greatest of agricultural and industrial States, Illinois. "Whatever," he went on to say, "injuriously affects the one-third of our population engaged in agriculture, must inevitably react upon and injure the other two-thirds. When the ability of the one-third to purchase the products of the other two-thirds is impaired, there must necessarily be a halting and slackening of production in all lines of industry, and we will have widespread panic and bankruptcy." He took occasion to observe that he had great respect for President Taft, for whom he had voted, and apprehended that he would do so again, but he proposed, so long as he held official position, to walk in his own judgment, no matter what Presidents might recommend. "I am seventy-five years old," he went on to say, "and whatever they do when I appear at the gate of either of the places where men go hereafter (laughter), whether I go where they wear asbestos halos or those of muslin, I will walk erect and say, 'I retain my self-respect.'" (Applause.)

In a general way he opposed the bill, because it originated with the Executive, and not in the House, and specifically because it was throwing open, without let or hindrance, to a market of 92,000,000 the agricultural products of 8,000,000 people in Canada, and the almost illimitable production of that country. The people of Canada, he said, were good people, but anyone who took them for fools was mistaken. Its railway development was simply wonderful, and the roads were being built to aid in the settlement and development of a vast territory capable of producing vast quantities of grain. With the freight rate on wheat from Winnipeg to Liverpool less than that from Minneapolis to Liverpool, he asked someone to explain why, for wheat of equal quality, the price should average 10 or 12 cents more per bushel the year round in Minneapolis than in Winnipeg?

Adverting to the fertility and other favorable conditions of the Canadian lands, and having given the subject the closest study of which he was capable, he had no hesitation in saying that in the three Western Provinces, without going up to the Mackenzie basin, which stretches away up to the 60th degree of latitude and above, tempered by the current that comes from the Pacific ocean and the Chinook winds, there is as much moisture and heat during the crop season through all the country to Prince Rupert, including British Columbia, as there is in North Dakota and southern Michigan, and as much at Port Arthur as in the magnificent Province of Ontario, which reaches down like a wedge between New York on one side, and Michigan on the other. The agricultural productivity of Canada was shown by the fact that, during the past couple of years, about 300,000 American farmers crossed the line, and the manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway told him that, though they were carry-

ing more homeseekers than ever, these were going to Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. He therefore protested that Americans should care for their own country from West to East, and North to South, and not throw open their markets to all the agricultural products of the rapidly-developing country in Canada, without compensating benefit to the United States. He opposed the ratification of the bill as it stood, because they were told that, if amended, Canada would not have it. "Who," he demanded, "is legislating for the United States—we, or Canada?"

Mr. Cannon is no particular friend of the great metropolitan megaphone newspapers, and he condemned the bill as a publishers' pact, whereby agricultural products were traded off for the publishers' profits, by giving them access to wood pulp and print paper. He proposed to keep the faith of protection, and would sooner take his chances in 1912 as an adherent of Republican doctrine, after the majority in substantially solid phalanx had vitalized "this outrageous legislation."

To Canadian protectionists who have expressed alarm lest Canadian farmers might be unable to compete with American, we commend a study of Mr. Cannon's remarks, though for our own part we take very little stock in his conclusions. His tariff views are of the narrow, bickering, stultifying nature that assumes because one party to a bargain is benefited, the other must be injured.

The most discouraging feature about Mr. Cannon's speech is his complete inability to grasp the fundamental principle that a reciprocity treaty which gives free play to geography and natural law may be highly advantageous to both countries, by eliminating waste of forced long-distance transportation, and permitting producers in each country to raise those crops and those varieties of crops which they can produce most abundantly and to greatest ultimate advantage. The best kind of a bargain is one that benefits both parties, as we believe the reciprocity agreement would do, though holding somewhat more of promise for Canadian than for American agriculture.

## Babies at Washington.

"I am going to offer a chromo for the first white American man who will admit that he can do something in competition with the world," remarked United States Senator John Sharp Williams, recently, disgusted with the pettiness of one class after another of "free-born and equal" American citizens, who professed alarm at the prospect of the reciprocity bill or the free list bill becoming law. The fact of the matter is the majority of important American industries, with the advantage of intelligence and invention, are abundantly able to hold their own against competition from any cheap labor country in the world, as proven by the fact that large quantities of surplus products are exported in competition with the cheapest foreign produce. But a long period of protection and false education has excited imaginary fears of foreign competition, until now, every time a tariff revision is proposed, throngs of petitioners run whining to Washington with babyish plaints of poverty and helplessness that would discredit a year-old pauper colony. If the Americans could see the picture as it appears to others, they would smash protection to everlasting smithereens, and go to work like men to meet foreign competition.

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL  
IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"  
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## The Rural Temperament.

Really to enjoy country life—to fully appreciate and love it in all its phases as they come to us in turn—one needs a rural temperament. Of course, we do not refer to that peace of mind which only religious experience can furnish, and which makes one contented with his lot whatever it may be. We refer rather to that choice or preference which causes different persons to select different occupations and modes of life, leading one person to prefer one set of circumstances, and someone else another.

There are people to whom the country quiet is unmitigated bore. They must have life—activity of the feverish kind that consumes. They would prefer slum life in the city to the most idealized rural conditions. They are not the sanest people, seldom strong and vigorous, seldom leaders, seldom the progenitors of eminent men. Their craze for excitement is like the drunkard's appetite for liquor. It runs away with them.

There are others who think they like the country. They like it providing it offers fine homes, light work, plenty of leisure, free rural delivery, telephones, good roads, and plenty of money. These assured, they will hide it for a time, but are easily allured thence by some other life offering a change. They measure country and city life by the creature comforts afforded in either case. Their regard for the country is a poor, shallow thing. They do not really appreciate country life at all, in a despatched sense.

Others, again, conjure up and long for a sort of idealized conception of rural scenery. They dream of babbling brooks, and meadows, and waving fields and singing birds, and the raptures of sentiment over a landscape. But—there is a fair-weather breeze that on a day spent in a kitchen or barn, or on a post office along muddy roads, or in the city, turns their enthusiasm and turns their backs toward electric-lighted streets. They do not really like the country—the few phases of it.

There are others, but very, very few, who know and appreciate the country for exactly what it is. They love it in all its phases, because

is a part of them, and they a part of it. They see in the farm something more satisfying than money-making, and something more substantial than a dream. They are not the salt-and-sugar kind of folk who shiver at a November rain or turn up their noses at a muddy path. They know, like the sensible people they are, that every environment has its drawbacks, that life is nowhere a bed of roses, and that farming implies much hard work and some denial. But, on the whole, they like it. They relish the freedom, the purity, the wholesomeness and independence (though this latter is among the lesser advantages). They have dipped a little into science. They realize a partnership with nature, and delight in studying and applying her hidden laws. They love the companionship and unfolding interest of growing things. To them, every animal on the farm is a pet, every plant an object of delight, and ever field a laboratory. They feel the ecstasy of living close to primal things. They feel that a dollar earned represents wealth created—not wrested merely from some less privileged ones. For there is far more genuine satisfaction out of one dollar wrought from the soil by skillful methods than from a thousand wormed out of other people's pockets through commercial sharp practice.

To those who appreciate country life thus intelligently, it makes an irresistible appeal. They would prefer a hut on the farm to a mansion in town, a muddy lane to an asphalted street. They might retire from a busy life in town to an old acre on the farm, but from country to city, never! They love the country for what it is, with that deep-sensed, exhilarating, expansive affection to which no other life can similarly appeal. There are a few such people on the land. "May their tribe increase."

## Beef-ring Secretaries.

A good deal of interest continues to be taken in beef rings and their management. "The Farmer's Advocate" has been asked whether they are extending or not, and we would like to obtain the post-office addresses of all the secretaries of beef rings now in existence, and number of members in each case; also the addresses of secretaries of rings that have ceased operations, and why. This information can be put upon a postcard, addressed to "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont., and early replies we would greatly appreciate. This information may come either from secretaries themselves or from readers who know them.

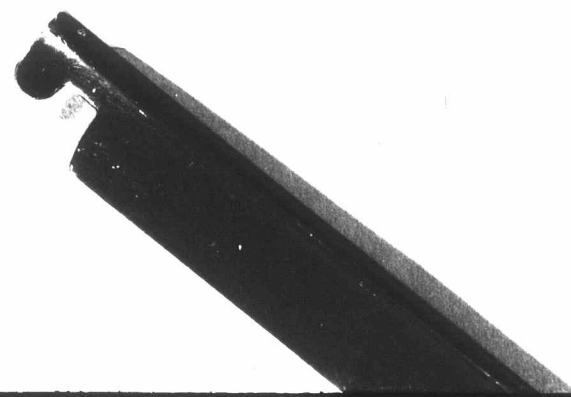
## HORSES.

### Sore Shoulders on Horses.

A large percentage of "sore shoulders" is due to ill-fitting collars or carelessness, or both. If the collar fits properly, and the teamster is careful to keep both collar and shoulder clean, sore shoulders should not occur, especially in horses that have been worked regularly. We speak about "ill-fitting collars." This naturally suggests the question, "What constitutes a proper fit for a collar for a working horse?" In order that the fit may be perfect, each horse should be especially fitted by an expert collarmaker, as each horse's shoulder has its own peculiarities as regards conformation. At the same time, there is so much similarity in the conformation of shoulders that collars made according to a standard pattern will give good service on most horses, provided they are the proper size. Most shoulders are prominent at the point and for a certain distance up the shoulder, then somewhat hollow for a certain distance up, after which they again become prominent, and terminate in the crest, which is more or less wide, according to the condition of the animal and the development of crest. As these points in most cases have a somewhat definite relation to each other, the collarmaker can make collars of different sizes, each showing a widthness or a shallowness to fit the depressions or prominences mentioned; hence a collar of the proper length and proper width should fit the shoulder. In some cases there are peculiarities in the conformation of a shoulder that necessitate a collar of a shape differing from the standard. In such cases a collar should be made. A collar fitting a horse should be of such length that, when the horse is standing, the teamster can pass his fingers between the point of the neck and the rim of the collar. There are certain conditions, when the horse is standing, which the neck expands in such a way that the collar mentioned as fitting the horse will, in a width, the collar

should fit perfectly, without allowing any room for expansion. If the collar be too wide, it will take a rolling motion when the horse draws, and this is sure to cause trouble, especially in wet weather. If it be too long, it will not fit the point of the shoulder properly, and trouble will result. On the other hand, if the collar be either too short or too narrow, it will pinch and cause soreness. Great care should be taken not to make the collar too narrow on top, as it will pinch the top of the neck and cause trouble that is very hard to treat. The fit of the collar should not depend upon the tightness of the buckling of the harness. It should fit properly of itself, and the harness should be fitted to the collar and buckled moderately tight. The draft should be adapted to just about the heaviest part of a standard collar. If too low, it forces too much draft on the point of the shoulder, and if too high it draws down too much on the top of the neck. It is not possible to give a definite measurement from the bottom or the top at which the draft should be placed, as horses measure so differently. The average harnessmaker is not a collarmaker. Many harnessmakers don't attempt to make collars; they purchase the collars they sell. Collarmaking is really a trade of itself. At the same time, any harnessmaker should be able to tell when a collar fits, and the most of them are, and are very careful in the matter. Harnessmakers are often blamed in this respect when they should not be. This is especially the case when young horses, or horses that, though in good condition, have had a few months' partial or complete idleness, have been fitted with collars, and after a few days' or weeks' work, suffer from sore shoulders. In such cases the muscles of the shoulders are full and somewhat flabby from want of function. Collars are fitted, and in most cases correctly fitted. The horses are put to work; the muscles of neck and shoulders become smaller, partly from pressure, and in many cases partly on account of loss of flesh, as most young horses, or older ones that have been unaccustomed to work, fail in condition when put at regular work, and in all cases the muscles become less bulky, though harder in consistence. As a consequence, the collars no longer fit properly, and if their use be continued, without alteration, soreness of some kind is almost sure to result. In such cases smaller collars should be provided, or the original ones supplied with sweat pads to fill the space made by the shrinking of the muscles. Opinions differ as to what the facings of the collars should be. Some prefer cloth made especially for the purpose, others prefer leather, some claim that pig-skin gives better results than anything else, but it is somewhat hard to see where its special virtue is. Whatever is used should be regularly and thoroughly cleaned, and the horse's shoulders should also be cleaned frequently; and when a horse is standing the collar should be lifted forward on the neck to allow the air to circulate on the shoulder. In such a case the collar should be carefully readjusted and the mane lifted from under it before starting the horse. When the collar fits properly, and reasonable care is taken, sore shoulders should rarely be seen. At the same time, trouble occasionally occurs even in cases where apparently all possible preventive measures have been observed. Shoulder troubles are of various kinds. The most common is practically scalding. There is little or no swelling, but the skin becomes wrinkled and dry, and, after a day or two becomes raw. In such cases, an astringent and antiseptic application should be used. There is no better dressing for these cases than a lotion made of 1 ounce each of acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc to a pint of water. This should be applied several times daily. Of course, in all shoulder troubles a rest is advisable, as it is a very hard matter to cure a case when the cause is kept up, and very hard to treat a case of this kind even when a proper-fitting collar is used.

In some cases, instead of scalding, we notice enlargements of different kinds. These are caused by bruising of the muscles by the collar. In some cases the enlargements appear suddenly, are soft and fluctuating, and not very sore. These are serous abscesses, and they contain a variable quantity of serum or bloody-looking fluid. They should be lanced at the lowest part to allow escape of the serum, and then the cavity should be flushed out three times daily, until healed, with an antiseptic, as the lotion mentioned, or a 4-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, creolin or other coal-tar product. In other cases the enlargements appear more slowly, and the heat and soreness are well marked. The swelling is hard and unyielding, and often of considerable size. Some of these soon become soft at a certain point, which indicates the presence of pus. They should be lanced and treated the same as the serous abscesses. In other cases they remain hard and sore. These should be lanced and probed, in order to ascertain whether pus be present. If even a small quantity of pus be found, by making a free incision and treating as above, the swelling will usually disappear, and the wound heal. But if no pus be present, the swelling is a fibrous tumor, and the only treatment is dissection. It must be carefully dissected out, the wound





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stitched, with the exception of the lowest part, which must be left open for the escape of pus, and the treatment already noted adopted. In all these cases, of course, rest is imperative, or, if necessary to work the patient, a breast-collar must be used. What are called "sit-fasts" are those cases where the shoulder becomes sore, the skin becomes detached in a circle, but a portion in the center remains attached. The treatment in these cases is to dissect the attached piece of skin, and treat as per ordinary sore shoulder. It is not uncommon to notice numerous little lumps, the size of a marble, or less, on a shoulder. These, in some cases, do not become raw, but are more or less sore, and cause more or less distress. The surrounding tissues may become enlarged, but, after a few days' rest, the swelling disappears, with the exception of the little lump, which may not be very sensitive, but when the animal is again put to work, the trouble reappears. These are little fibrous growths, and the only successful treatment (where pus does not form) is dissection. Sore necks are usually harder to treat, and more painful than sore shoulders. In many cases there appear to be fibrous growths which cause recurrent appearances of little boils. In such cases they should be cut open and the fibrous growths removed, and treated with antiseptic as above.

—WHIP.

"A correspondent, in a letter to 'The Farmer's Advocate,' criticises the judging in the class for Thoroughbred stallions at the recent Toronto Horse Show, on the ground that the first prize was given to an aged stallion, when the official catalogue distinctly calls for Thoroughbred stallions to improve the breed of hunters, saddle horses and remounts," as, in the writer's estimation, "a horse of his age is of no use for breeding purposes." Without personal knowledge of the horses in competition, or their comparative merits individually, we should think that age should be no barrier to honors, provided breed type, quality and soundness be up to standard; while, as to virility as getters, there is living evidence that in some cases aged horses are quite as sure as the average of younger ones.

**LIVE STOCK.**

**Eradicating Tuberculosis.**

My experience in eradicating tuberculosis from my herd, and maintaining its exemption from that disease for over ten years, is a simple proposition—so simple, indeed, as to escape the respect and adherence of too large a class of farmers.

First, let me say that, without the tuberculin test, I could not have done what I have. Therefore, I wish to put that test to the front as being the only test whereby a farmer can determine with any degree of exactness whether the seeds of the disease are in his herd.

About twelve years ago I was building up a registered Guernsey herd. I determined to put my cattle on a clear and determined basis of health. Accordingly, I employed a competent veterinarian, who had made a special study of tuberculosis, to give my cattle a tuberculin test. The herd was composed of about twenty-five animals, young and old, of which half were registered and the balance grade Jersey and Guernseys.

The first test disclosed four animals, as I remember, which reacted, all of which were grades that I had bought in the immediate vicinity. These were killed, and a post-mortem held over each carcass. The disease proved to be there, just as the tuberculin said it was. The next year, two registered cows that I had purchased, both valuable animals, responded to the test, and were likewise killed and buried. The post-mortem on these justified the tuberculin test, although, with one cow, we had to search closely before we found the lesion. In 1899, two more were detected and killed, the post-mortem proving the accuracy of the test, as before. In the meantime the entire stable room was disinfected, first by spraying with whitewash, and then with a coal-tar disinfectant.

This was the last killing done. The test in 1900 showed no reactions, and although an annual test with tuberculin has been made every year since, but one, no reactions have been found. Several animals have died from other causes, as they do in all herds, and a post-mortem has failed to find any evidence of tuberculosis, so I believe that the herd is entirely clear of all tuberculosis infection, and has been for ten years.

I may say further that I have taken no animals into the herd for a number of years, except by public sale, and these were subjected to a rigid quarantine for several months, and thoroughly tested at intervals with tuberculin.

This latter fact I owe a large part of my exemption from the disease. Tuberculosis is highly contagious and sold to an alarming extent. Farmers are not thoroughly established in their ideas of the conditions as to the nature of the disease, especially as to its infectious character. But I have met it squarely and resolutely. Any

attempt to evade its importance, to nurse and coddle it, or to cry that it does not amount to much, or to cry the hue and cry raised against it is a trick of the veterinarians, will be sure to bring sore disaster. In my belief it is as infectious as smallpox among humans.

Every man should have pride and patriotism enough to wish to maintain a healthy herd. These are days of close competition, high prices of land and labor, and, in my opinion, every farmer should test his cattle once a year, at least, and take none into his herd until he is absolutely certain that they are free from all contagious diseases.—W. D. Hoard, in the report of the U. S. Live-stock Sanitary Association.

**A Manufacturer's Suggestion Re Care of Wool.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It may not be very often that a manufacturer addresses a letter directly to the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate," but, being interested in the manufacture of an important product of the farm, we gladly avail ourselves of the suggestion of the editor to contribute an article on the care and handling of wool. The interests of the wool-grower and the manufacturer of woollen goods are so closely related that any special attention given to the care of the raw material—the wool—must be mutually beneficial. It is a decided advantage to the manufacturer to have the raw material come to the factory in as good condition as possible, and it will also be to the advantage of the

wool-grower, one of the most difficult tasks the wool-sorter has is removing the burs. If the wool is to be used for making underwear, hose, or white blankets, every bur must be clipped out by hand. One can readily understand that this requires a great deal of time, and involves a loss of wool, as well. If the burs are too numerous to be taken out in this way, the wool can be placed in a solution of sulphuric acid, and the burs so softened that they can be removed afterwards by a machine, but this process weakens the fibre of the wool, and materially affects the quality of the manufactured article. This adds one more reason to many others why the farm should be kept free from weeds. Chaff causes much damage to the necks and backs of the fleeces. One would conclude from this that the feeding racks were not properly constructed, or else that the sheep were allowed to feed at the straw stack. With a better rack, the damage from this cause might be greatly lessened. Judging by the various substances found in the fleeces, one would suspect that sometimes the wood yard, the cool shade of the evergreen, or a floor not properly cleaned had been used as a shearing floor. A little care here should do away entirely with damage from this source. When the fleece has been removed, spread it out, flesh side down, pull off the tags and any badly stained pieces, and fold in the edges until the sides overlap in the middle. Begin at the tail and roll into a snug bundle, with the flesh side out. When the neck is reached, twist a thin rope of the wool by pulling it out gently and twisting at the same time. This will then supply a wool rope long enough to

go around the fleece and tie it into a bundle. A fleece rolled together in this way can be opened and sorted quickly into fine, medium and coarse (for one fleece may have several grades of wool), and is therefore more acceptable to buyer and manufacturer than one which is torn or badly mixed. A white cotton cord may be used for tying up a fleece. The loose fibre of the twine gets mixed with the wool, and the thread is apt to break when being spun, and the fine particles spoil the appearance of the finished goods.

Sometimes we are asked what causes cotted wool. We do not know what causes this peculiar condition, so will only make one suggestion, which was the rule followed by the shepherds in

Scotland. My father, when a lad, was well acquainted with these shepherds, and he saw that they marked the sheep which produced a cotted fleece and sold it to the butcher, because it was found that a sheep might produce this quality of wool year after year. We are often asked if it pays the wool-grower to wash the wool. The shrinkage caused by washing varies so much that it is a difficult question to answer. We have known wool to lose 60 per cent. The average shrinkage would be about 42 per cent. We prefer the unwashed wool for several reasons. One is that much of the washed wool has to be re-washed when it comes to the mill, and another reason is that the potash in the wool is a greater cleanser in washing than either soap or soda, and because of this a whiter blanket can be manufactured.

Anyone who is interested in the growing of wool will also likely be interested in seeing it manufactured, and I would therefore extend an invitation to readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" to call at our mill, if they are in Lindsay at any time, and we will be pleased to show them the various processes by which Canadian-grown wool is manufactured into clothing and blankets for Canadian citizens.—[A. Horn, Victoria Co., Ont.]

Writing of Geo Taylor's celebrated English herd of Bates-bred Shorthorns, of which 32 cows, catalogued for sale, had averaged 10,032 pounds milk in a year, "Spero," in the English Live-stock Journal, says: "There, in a single sentence, is more praise than I ever saw before in the preface to any catalogue."



Sir Simon [5406] (10465).

Clydesdale stallion, imported in 1910, by Dr. T. H. Hazzard, Markham, Ontario. Present owners, Craven Bros., Brimsley, Ont. Sire Sir Everard, See Gossip.

wool-grower to have it come that way, in order to get the best return for his labor; and we know of no better way for the producer and manufacturer to get a better understanding of each other's interests than through the medium of "The Farmer's Advocate." As we use about 2,500 pounds of Canadian wool a day, we trust we may be permitted to offer a few suggestions to the Canadian wool-growers. The farmers in the vicinity of Lindsay market their wool directly to the mill, so we have an opportunity to meet our customers when they bring in their clip. Often, when advising greater precaution in keeping the wool clean, they state most emphatically that it is impossible to keep foreign substances out of the wool. While I do not agree with this statement, I am willing to admit that it is difficult to keep the wool absolutely clean. Still, I am sure it could be kept a great deal cleaner than it is, for it is our experience that nine-tenths of the Canadian wool is damaged by having some sort of dirt mixed with it. We have customers who year after year deliver their wool at our factory absolutely free from dirt; nor can this be due to accident, for the same parties do this year after year. On the other hand, we as regularly receive from other farms wool which is stained or badly washed, and filled with various kinds of substances, usually with burs, chaff or chips. This condition is often said to be due to carelessness of the boys or the hired man, but I am inclined to think it is the management that is at fault. The greatest amount of damage is caused by burlocks. In preparing wool for manufac-

### THE FARM

#### A Labor Saver.

Editor - "The Farmer's Advocate":

Every farmer who handles much hay is familiar with the horse-fork, and realizes the amount of heavy labor that is saved by using it, but much strenuous work still remains. If a hay loader is used in the field in conjunction with a hay rack, with an attachment consisting of a movable car that allows half the load to be built next the loader, and then that half run ahead and the other half built next the loader again, and the load taken off with a horse-fork, the actual labor is reduced to a minimum. But the hay still remains to be put in reasonable shape in the mow. Of course, the fork dumps under the track and in the center of the mow, and in wide barns, especially, there is a considerable distance to move some of the hay.

A simple yet satisfactory device that we have been using for a number of years, is the following. Take a stick of timber long enough to reach across the depth of the mow, and of sufficient size (8 x 8 inches, or a round stick, with the ends flattened to rest on the beams is all right), and place horizontally and lengthwise under the track, on the beams in the barn, as near track as possible, allowing room for bundles of hay to pass over. This stick can be easily hoisted into place with the horse, by attaching stick by its center to the hook, instead of the horse-fork, at about the distance that the stick will rest below the hook, when in place. It would be safer to guide stick by a rope held in the hand to prevent it from hunting into the end of the barn, and to keep it clear of beams, etc. Place a few two-inch planks (or poles, if handier) about two feet apart, or perhaps one between each pair of rafters, from the stick to the top of the purline plate, and about one 4-inch nail in each will hold them. It would be rather an advantage if the planks projected a foot or two over the stick. By dropping the bundles of hay on this, they are hurled to one side of the barn, and are in a much more convenient place and shape to be moved away. Build half the mow up in this way, and, by simply reversing the planks to the opposite purline, the other side of the mow can be filled just as easily. When not in use, if necessary, the stick can be slid from one side to the other. This arrangement works equally as well in sheaves. Hay or grain put in this way will keep much better than if the bundles were dropped direct from the fork or slings. W. H. WESTNEY, Ontario Co., Ont.

#### Rolling Up Fence Wire

Editor - "The Farmer's Advocate":

I send description of a simple contrivance which we have made and used with success in rolling up barbed wire when it is necessary to move same from one place to another. The machine is made from the frame and wheel of an old wheelbarrow and two sprocket wheels and drive chain from an old seeder or other implement. The larger sprocket is fastened to the end of the axle of the wheel of the barrow, while the smaller one is attached to another axle running across the frame behind the wheel, and connected with the front sprocket by means of a drive chain of sufficient length. The reel for carrying and rolling up the wire is then fastened to the opposite end of the rear axle, and after the wire is loosened from the posts, the end of it is tied to the center of

the reel, and, as the machine is rolled ahead (the same as a wheelbarrow), the drive chain revolves the reel, and the wire is reeled upon the reel almost as tightly and smoothly as when put on at the factory. J. R. FERGUSON, Glenarry Co., Ont.

#### Rape.

A correspondent asks for information regarding rape, its culture, value as food for sheep, etc. Rape belongs to the same order of plants as turnips. The seed can scarcely be distinguished from Swedish turnip seed, and the young plants, also, are almost exactly alike. As it forms no bolbs, the food value of rape is altogether in the leaves and stems. These, however, are very nutritious. Prof. Shaw, formerly of the O. A. C., Guelph, is authority for the statement that, pound for pound, rape has twice the food value of green clover, and will usually grow twice as much weight per acre.

Rape can be grown as a catch crop to be plowed under, in which case it may be sown broadcast, and, being plowed under when in its full growth, before any weeds that may have sprung up have ripened their seeds, answers for a cleaning crop, as well. It serves a most useful purpose as a soiling crop. If sown somewhat early, and cut at a height of four inches or more, it will send out a second growth, and furnish another cutting. If at its full growth in the late fall, it may be cut with the scythe into bunches or swaths when the weather becomes frosty, and left lying in that condition.

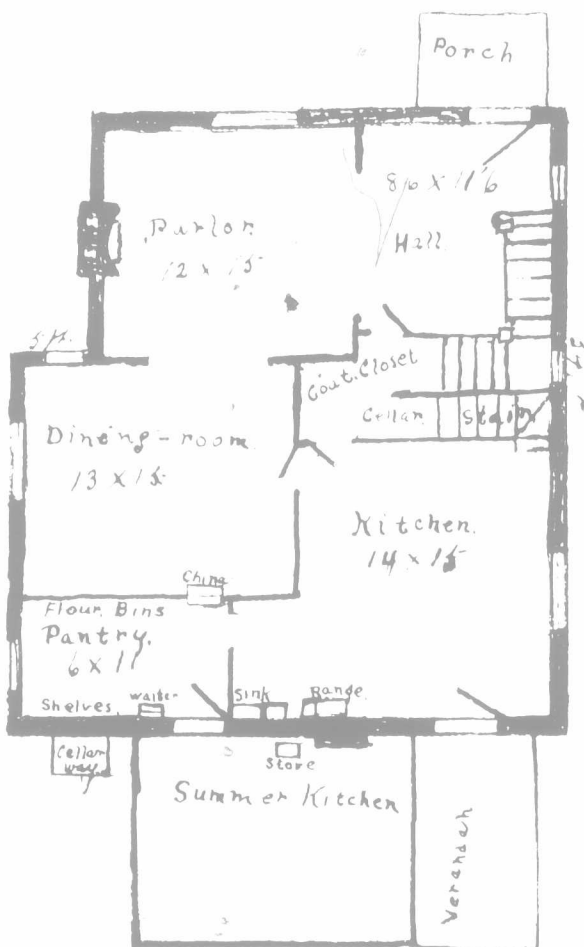
But it is for pasture that rape is most generally grown and used. For this purpose it is sometimes sown with spring grain or on winter wheat in early spring. One objection to this practice, especially when sown with barley, is that in moist seasons the growth of rape may be so rank as to interfere seriously with the drying of the sheaves. But when sown with oats, and usually with other grain, as well, the rape makes little show until after the grain is cut, when it progresses finely, and supplies useful pasture. In the neighborhood of Chatham, Ont., many farmers sow rape among corn just before the last cultivating, and after the corn is cut the rape makes vigorous growth. But, usually, rape is sown alone, whether it be used for soiling purposes or for pasture.

As the plant comes to its maximum growth in from eight to twelve weeks, it is not commonly sown alone until about the first of June, and it may be sown with advantage as late as the end of July.

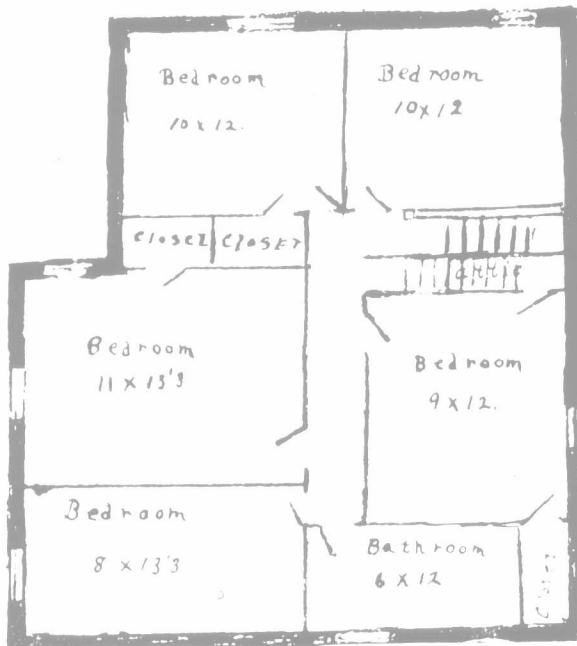
On poor soil rape is liable to prove a disappointing crop. It thrives best on deep, rich, moist and free-working soil, well stored with humus, and thoroughly prepared. For best results, it should be sown in drills, either raised or on the level, about two pounds of seed per acre being used, and the crop cultivated and hand-hoed, like turnips, except that no thinning is done. When sown broadcast, from three to five pounds of seed per acre are used.

Caution must be used in starting cattle or sheep to pasture down a rape field. There is danger of digestive troubles if stock be turned into rape much before it has attained its full size, but the greatest danger is from bloat. This is most liable to occur during the first few days of their feeding on the rape field, but the risk can be almost entirely avoided by turning stock on after dew has disappeared, and leaving them on but a short time the first day, a longer time the second day, and so on for a week. It is well not to pasture any kind of stock exclusively on rape. They ought to have a grass field, in addition, to which they may go for a change.

All classes of stock thrive well on rape, but it is specially valuable for sheep. Prof. Shaw says that an average crop will sustain from 10 to 15 sheep per acre for 60 days, and rapid gains in both growing and fattening animals will be produced. J. B. Spencer, in his bulletin on "Sheep Husbandry in Canada," speaks very highly of rape for sheep, and one acre of it stocked with forty thrifty lambs receiving a moderate grain ration, will yield 400 pounds of mutton.



First-floor Plan of W. S. Laidlaw's House.



W. S. Laidlaw's House, Upstairs Plan.



View of W. S. Laidlaw's

Ground Still in the Rough.

#### Plan of W. S. Laidlaw's Residence Middlesex County, Ontario.

In submitting this plan for the consideration of those who contemplate home building, attention is called to the following points. The convenient location of the coat closet off the kitchen, the built-in dining cabinet between dining room and parlor, the living doors beneath the water, range, sink and stove, and the range, sink, water and stove will appeal to the architect.

The dining room, when not considered, may be made into a library, thus giving the dining room, as shown, and width to the hall, and a door might be suggested. A door, opening into the dining room, out of the bath, and into the kitchen, would be a desirable feature.

The arrangement will be greatly improved by the addition of a substantial porch over the dining room.

E. A. F. The architect was the architect of the house, and it is his opinion that his work lies in the house, that it is now better than any other house he has ever arranged, and should be built by the architect himself.

quite a feat in her upstairs plan, whereby space was found for five bedrooms and a bathroom, though her own brother was positive that it could not be done.—Editor.]

Two Twelve-foot Silos.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": Replying to your request for experience on the points raised by D. W. Clark, in April 27th issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," I think the silo he proposes is too wide for the number of cattle he keeps. I would prefer two 12-foot silos, making them 30 or 35 feet high. He could get as much space this way, and there would be much better satisfaction feeding from a silo at a good rate, so that there was no appearance of spoiling than of feeding just a little too slowly.

He mentions filling with a carrier box. Those machines are out of date. Carriers are hard to handle, wasteful and expensive. Better get a blower ensilage cutter of a small capacity. There is a size made to run 8 to 12 tons per hour, and run with about 8 horse-power, but I would not try to run one with less than a 10-horse-power. We have had a long experience with silo-filling (over 20 years), with all kinds of Canadian-built machines. Mr. Clark seems to be of the opinion that he should build a low silo, so as to fill easy, but I think that is not necessarily the case, as it is not generally the height that causes the blower to choke, but rather some other cause. Dull knives, slack driving belt, or the machine being improperly set, are very common causes of trouble. I might suggest the make of machine that would suit Mr. Clark's work, but this is not an advertisement, and it is a machine often seen in "The Farmer's Advocate."

We have had no experience with gasoline or electric power. We have some wood yet, and have bought an engine with which we will fill our silos this year, something on the plan that Mr. Clark says they intend to do. R. C. M.

Cordwood Per Log.

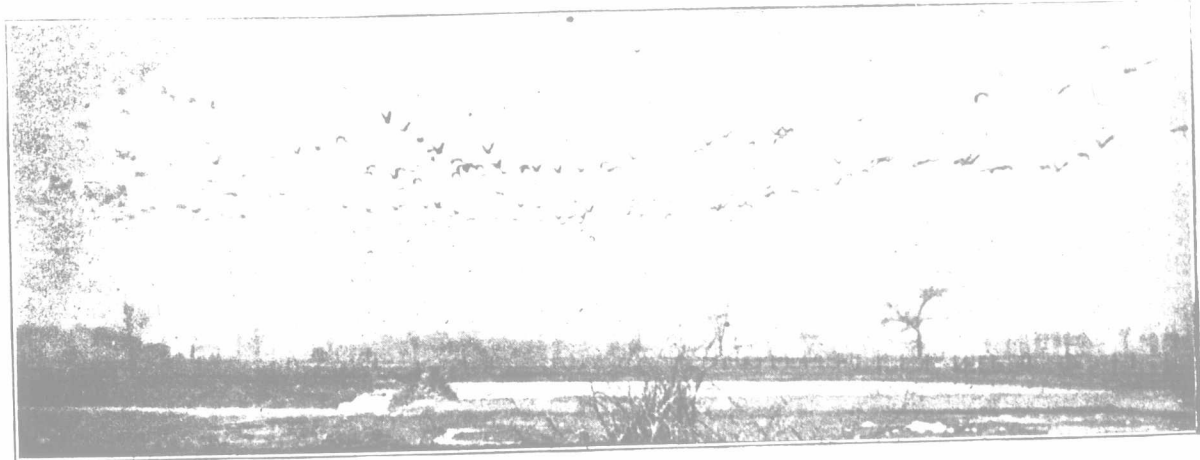
Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": In a recent issue a correspondent inquired for some means of finding out the relation between cords of wood and logs.

I am enclosing a table which shows how many "stacked cubic feet" there are in logs of different sizes. One hundred and twenty-eight of these feet make a cord, whereas there are only about ninety cubic feet of solid wood in a cord. The figures here given have been widely tested, and have given general satisfaction in use. Logs should not be measured into too long lengths, for whole trees measured in this way may not hold out; again, small, crooked and knotty timber will pile up rather more cords than this rule gives.

Table with columns: Length of log in feet, Middle diameter of logs in inches, and Stacked cubic feet in logs of given dimensions. 128 make a cord.

This table shows that a log 23 feet long, with middle diameter of 20 inches, contains 61 stacked cubic feet of wood, or exactly one-half

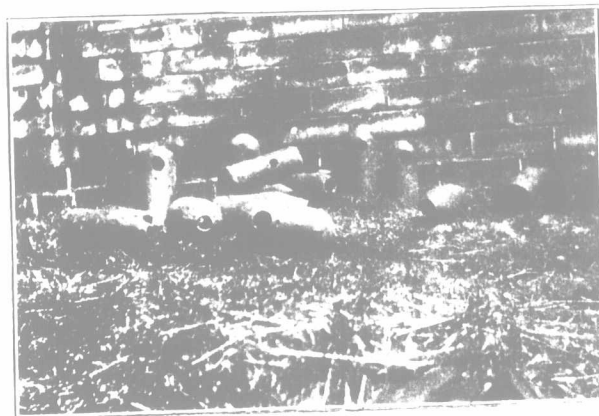
H. R. MacVILLAN.



Startled Geese Making for Lake Erie.

Sight-seeing in Essex County.

To see a flock of over a hundred wild geese rise from a shallow pond on a farm, and forming themselves into a V-shaped line, apex forward, make flight for Lake Erie, a few miles distant, was the good fortune of a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" towards the end of April. This was seen at the homestead of Jack Miner, Essex Co., Ont., whose fine, illustrated article on the protecting and taming of wild waterfowl appeared in the issue of April 27th. Mr. Miner having given a warm invitation to "The Farmer's Advocate" to come and see him and his



For Birds' Nests. Made of Tiles.

pets, it was gladly accepted as soon as time could be spared, and a pleasant and interesting day was spent. Mr. Miner, though he owns a fine farm, does not work it. He is no farmer. His business is that of tile-making. His establishment is very different in appearance, however, from those in which such business is usually conducted. His two-storey drying-shed is plumb and square, with no loose boards hanging by one

hobby, not his business, that he wished us to see.

He feels somewhat disgraced over his wild geese at present. Instead of being able to show hundreds of them unalarmed around his front pond, it was only in his back pond that they were to be seen, and they took wing when approached too nearly. Mrs. Miner, desirous of shielding her husband from criticism, took upon herself all the blame for this changed condition of things. She could not endure to see the lawn about the pond torn up, as the geese had begun to do this spring, for the sake of the sight of wild geese for a few weeks, and said she wouldn't have it. So the geese were scared away from the front pond, and have not returned, congregating, however, on the other pond, farther back, though yet rather wild. It is their practice to take flight every day to the lake, returning the same evening.

There are several captive geese at the front pond still, and beautiful creatures they are, as well as wood ducks, pin-tails and black ducks, all of which are quite tame. Pheasants there are in numbers, both of the fancy silver and golden species, as well as the ordinary ring-neck English pheasant. Many of these latter have been reared and liberated, and we heard the call of several cocks in the woods that day.

Mr. Miner is quite proud of the swallows having built nests in increasing numbers in his drying shed. Starting a few years ago with one nest at the end furthest from the tile machine, the nests have increased to thirteen, the most of which, being built in the last year or two, are close up to the machine where the men work. The birds realized that they were protected. English sparrows, which have driven away the swallows from so many farm steadings, are shot at sight. As a sort of trap for them, there are attached to the engine chimney, near the top tile, nesting places. A loaded shotgun is kept in the engine room, and when a sparrow is seen about the chimney-top, it is shot as it flies, never when sitting. Even an English sparrow, Mr. Miner thinks, should be given some chance for its life. Sparrows, hawks and crows, because of their depredations upon other birds or their nests, are hunted and trapped.

The native birds, such as the bluebird and the wren, are encouraged to make their home on the place, by having wooden boxes for nests, of various shapes, with round entrance holes, nailed upon fence posts and trees. Last season a number of tiles were manipulated into shape for the same purpose, and are to be fastened up. In some of these the entrance is so small that a sparrow cannot get in, though it exactly suits a wren.

A block of forest of about 12 acres is left in its natural condition as a cover for quails, pheasants, woodcock, rabbits, etc.; and another block alongside of about the same size from which the timber has been cleared, but from which cattle have been excluded, and now growing thick with underbrush, is also being reserved for the same purpose.

Rabbits are encouraged to make their home about the barn, under piles of rails, etc. Several short drains, laid with 7 or 8-inch tiles, have been put in leading from the face of the clay bank for two or three rods back, where they curve upward to the surface, the tiles being left open at both ends. The rabbits think these are fine burrows in cold weather, and if they become too numerous, or rabbit pie is wanted, all that needs to be done, says Mr. Miner, is to hang a bag on one end of the drain, and shove a pole down the other, and carry away your rabbits.

To one living in an older section of the country, where shade trees and wind breaks have attained full size, the homesteads in the newer parts of Essex County look extremely bare, but this will not long be the case with Jack Miner's. A wind-break sixty rods or more in length has been planted west of the buildings, consisting of a row of Norway spruce trees, and three rows of hazel bushes. The hazel bushes are meant to attract quails nearer the house. Other extensive plantings are to follow in short order.

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## THE DAIRY.

### Growing and Buying Feed.

Now, there are two extreme types of dairy management, with every gradation between. In the one the farmer keeps a small herd and grows all the feed; in the other, he keeps as large a herd as possible, growing roughage only, and buying all his grain. It is necessary for the farmer himself to determine which of these extremes represents the ideal toward which he should strive. Under the conditions that prevailed twenty years ago, the farmer who kept the large herd and bought his grain made decidedly more profit than his neighbor who kept a small herd and raised his grain, hence the more intensive type of dairy farming became very general. This resulted in a great increase in the demand for the by-products of the mill. Prices of concentrated feeds began to soar. To-day, in the great dairy centers, farmers are paying twenty-eight to thirty dollars a ton for bran, and thirty-five to forty dollars a ton for cottonseed meal and linseed-oil meal. While feeding stuffs have doubled, and in some cases trebled, in value, the price of dairy products has risen barely fifty per cent. As a result, the sheriff has been busy in the dairy communities where the more intensive type of dairying is general. Let us see what the reason for this is.

Sixty acres of good land will furnish pasture, grain, silage and hay for a herd of twelve cows, three horses, one bull, and the necessary young stock to keep up the herd. If these cows will yield an average of two gallons of milk a day for nine months, or 210 pounds of butter a year, which is considerably above the average of dairy cows in this country, and if the farmer gets twelve cents a gallon net for his milk, the gross income from this sixty acres will be \$756.

This same sixty acres will furnish pasture, hay and silage for seventeen cows, and the other necessary stock, making a gross income of \$1,070, but the grain bill on this farm, at present prices, will amount to \$612, leaving a balance of \$458, as compared with \$756 where the smaller herd is kept and all the feed is raised; and this takes no account of the extra expense of keeping seventeen cows, as compared with twelve, aside from the cost of feed.

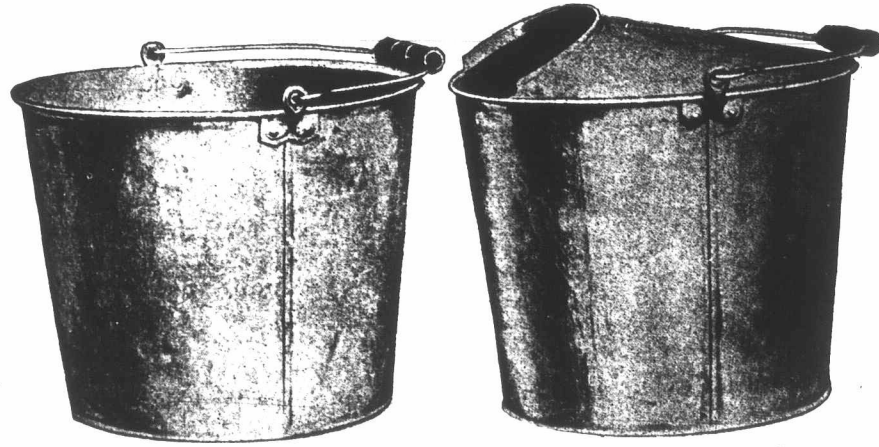
A readjustment in the type of dairy management seems to be absolutely necessary. The dairy farmer, under present conditions, must keep smaller herds and grow his grain. He can grow alfalfa and corn, and do a good part by dairy cows without buying any concentrated feed. With alfalfa hay it is unnecessary to feed a heavy grain ration. Even where alfalfa is not grown, but where clover, cow peas or soy beans can be grown, the farmer can still grow approximately a balanced ration.—W. J. Spillman, U. S. Department of Agriculture, before Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

### Covered Milk Pails and Cleaner Milk.

F. H. Hall, Editor of Publications and Librarian, has put in popular form the results of extended research at the New York Experiment Station, Geneva, into the problem of keeping milk clean during milking. Consumers, whether in town or country, demand, and should insist upon, sweet and wholesome milk. A great deal of impurity finds its way into milk through sheer carelessness in milking. The wide-open, flaring-out milk pail is bound to catch all the hairs, dust and bits of dirt that fall from the udder and cow's flanks as the milker works his hands and arms. Much of this filth dissolves in the milk, and no subsequent straining will ever eliminate it. In brief, the teaching of the Geneva, N. Y., inquiry is that the use of the covered milk pail is the cheapest and simplest method by which a marked reduction in milk impurities can be secured. A more perfect plan for catching all falling dirt than the ordinary pail could not be devised, and strainer-top pails have not proved satisfactory because of the difficulty of keeping them clean. With small openings, also covered with woven wire sieve or cloth, harmful bacteria collect, multiply, and contaminate the milk. The more complex the top and straining device of the pail is, the more difficult becomes the problem of keeping it clean. A great many such devices, however, have been devised, and at a cost which, in many cases, have been tested in the laboratory of F. H. Hall. The best, simplest and most effective was one devised by Harry J. Smith, and is shown to the right in illustration herewith. It consists of a milk pail with any straining device, soldered to the top at an added cost of probably a few cents, but not patented, nor is its use restricted. It is soldered flush with the top of the pail, so there is no groove or channel leading to carry spattered milk into the pail. The upper edge of the opening is beveled and protected by a collar which is raised from the opening when the milk is poured. Loose particles that may have lodged on the top. The complete pail is 12 1/2 inches in diameter.

that the hands do not strike the top, even in milking small cows or those with heavy, low-hanging udders. The elliptical opening, 5 x 7 inches, at the side of the top, is said to be as easy to milk into as an open pail. The inside of the pail is easily seen and cleaned. It is important that all joints should be soldered smooth, to make washing easy. The pail itself must be kept clean and sterile, or its object will be defeated.

The records given show that, by the use of such a pail the germ content of milk can be reduced at least 50 per cent. One word of caution "The Farmer's Advocate" would add, and that is not to expect that a covered milk pail will work miracles. The milker must co-operate with



Open Pail.

Loy Covered Pail.

the pail. The cow's flank, udder and teats must be brushed down carefully, and in some cases need to be washed and carefully dried with a cloth before the milking begins. The less dirt there is to fall, the less will get into the pail through the opening. Though small, it is bound to let in some dirt. Then, the dairyman will simplify his work by keeping the cows well bedded and using a style of stanchion which, while it is humane, will aid in keeping the cows as free as possible from stable filth.

### Why Keep Poor Cows?

It has been stated on good authority that the average yield of 17,000 cows in the famous Belleville, Ont., section for the factory season of 1910 was 3,480 pounds of milk. There are sections in Quebec where it is doubtful whether the average is much over 2,500 pounds. The average income per cow in connection with one Quebec creamery was only \$19.60. As some patrons obtained as much as \$34 per cow, it means, necessarily, that some cows earned scarcely \$15. Some primary principles of dairy farming seem to need attention here. Records of each cow's production will soon show which cows should be beefed because unprofitable.

During 1910 the average yield of 1,100 cows in Quebec cow-testing associations, for the full period of lactation was 179 pounds of fat, double the above creamery average. Two good records, near Winchester, Ont., for January, February and March, are 5,725 and 6,570 pounds of milk, from two cows that freshened in December. Such cows, sources of keen pleasure and good profit, are found in increasing numbers where cow-testing is practiced. Plenty of individual cows in Canada are giving 10,000 and 12,000 pounds of milk, and from 300 to 400 pounds of fat in one season.

Why keep poor cows?

C. F. W.

## GARDEN & ORCHARD.

### Fruit Growing Possibilities in the East.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I occupied the most of my life with general farming in Elm Co., Ontario. A few years prior to moving to California, I became interested in fruit growing in an experimental way. The almost marvellous results of properly caring for such berries and fruit trees was a great surprise and delight. In 1904, on account of a little shortage of help, I bought a few acres of my own, led me to go to California in 1904. I have a brother who has been in California for five years. With his help, I have a table piece of my land, and planted with fruit trees and grapevines. The results have been such that I have been able to plant properly and to get a good crop on the way to success. The success depended upon the care of the trees and vines till they were ready to bear. I have put my all into the matter. By reading "The Farmer's Advocate" and watching the work of others, I have succeeded in getting the best fruit farm or orchard in the East.

My experience in fruit-growing has vividly impressed several facts upon my inner consciousness. One of these is that, to be successful, no matter what the climatic and other natural advantages may be, the fruit-grower must properly plant, care for and spray his vines and trees; also intelligently thin and pick and pack and market his crop. Each and every step must be rightly taken, and, when action is required, prompt action is of prime importance.

Now, all this is introductory to the discussion of another fact that has been impressing itself upon my mind for several years past. It is this, that Western Ontario is just as fine an apple country as the far-famed Washington, Oregon and California apple-growing districts. You have the climate, you have the soil, you have adequate moisture every year; you have the necessary sunshine for the proper development of color, size and quality; and last, but not least, the necessary length of season to bring the apples to maturity, and yet not ripen them too much for handling and long-keeping qualities. With such utter neglect that almost all orchards in Western Ontario receive, it is surprising what fine fruit the farmer can put in his

cellar every fall for home use. I have sampled apples from various celebrated Western apple districts, also have had Baldwins and Spies brought to me by parties coming out here from Ontario, and the Western apples are not "in it" for quality.

It is true that you have your off years for bearing, and sometimes almost failures. The same is true in the West, but the same care in Ontario would, to a large extent, overcome these drawbacks just as successfully as it does in the West.

Western apples are successfully marketed in Eastern cities; also in Europe. They are enabled to do this through their practically perfect system of picking, packing and marketing, all of which could be done just as well in Ontario. The extra freight the Western apples have to pay would about cover the cost of raising and packing your apples for market, so you see what an immense advantage you have in that one item. You have another advantage in the fact that living and almost all other expenses are considerably higher here.

To-day I ran across a stray copy of the California Cultivator which contains an address by a prominent fruit-grower, read before the Fruit-growers' Convention at Stockton, Cal. In confirmation of what I have been saying, I will quote a few lines:

"Have you ever heard that as good an apple—or better—can be raised in New York or Michigan as in Oregon? We have all heard such a statement, and no one who has had an opportunity to judge questions its truth. I am told that a few growers 'way down East' are awakening to the possibility, not of growing better apples, but of standardizing their pack, that they may get into the market. If they do this, we know that success will come to them where failure has been with them in the past."

Western Ontario lies between New York and Michigan, and enjoys the same climatic advantages, so what they can do, Ontario can do. Fresno Co., California. HIRAM PETTIT.

### Keep Tree Roots Out of Water.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I noticed in May 11th issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," that E. G. Fadden, under "Apple-tree Planting Experience," advises putting trees in water for a time before planting. Two years ago I did just what he said, placed a number of apple trees in a ditch about noon, just what a tree for me could plant in the afternoon. When I got home there were about twenty trees still in the ditch, and I was tired, and thought little of it. I went to see the trees, and did not go until 10 o'clock to take them out. We planted the trees next morning. Not one tree of these died during the second year. Of the others, only one died in a hundred died. There may be some other cause why they died, but I do not know. The trees we kept a day or so in water, all grew except one or two. No person could coax, hire or otherwise get the other trees for planting to remain in the water more than a few hours. I feel so sure of this matter that I wrote this just as you have in the article. There may be a time when the ground is so hard and weather cold, when the trees will remain in water for a few days. The trees remain in water for a few days. The trees were nicely started.

the trees I refer to, and had been held for a long time waiting for a chance to plant.  
Ontario Co., Ont. ELMER LICK.

**POULTRY.**

**The Care of Young Turkeys.**

The turkey is a noble bird. It is the heaviest fowl of the barnyard, and, pound for pound, ever brings the highest price. But it is not raised in the barnyard. It still clings to the habits of its wild ancestors who roamed for miles in the thick woods where they made their home. Ducks, and even geese, may be reared in restricted quarters, but turkeys must have range, or they pine away. This, however, must be said in justification of their strolling habits, that they do good, and not harm. Their food is largely of insects. The grasshopper plague is of minor moment where a flock of turkeys range. And, unlike geese, whose tracks through a grain field are as easily traceable as those of a cow, turkeys creep quietly through without leaving a mark, and appear to be ignorant of the fact that grain is within their reach. But there is probably no fowl that has so often brought bitter disappointment to those who expected to make large profits out of its rearing.

Not but that turkeys are hardy—when they grow up. How they can live and thrive in zero weather, roosting on the top of a tree or on the fence, is a mystery, though that is what they prefer to do, all the same. But how many visions of dollars have faded away when the little peepers were small, and sickened and died one after another, for every cause, or without apparent cause. Their wailing little cry seems exactly suited to their puny, peevish, perishing lives.

In looking over the writings of expert turkey-raisers, three causes for the large percentage of losses at this period of their lives seem to be pretty generally agreed upon. These are lack of ample range, overfeeding, and lice.

In regard to the first, W. J. Bell, Simcoe Co., Ont., an expert, practical turkey-raiser, says that "ample range is the first requisite to success in raising them year after year." Referring to a statement of a noted sheep-breeder, that land can be so overstocked with sheep that it becomes poisoned for sheep in after years, he says: "In my judgment this applies exactly to raising turkeys, and so sure as you double or treble the number of fowl on your premises, just so sure will you double or treble the chance of killing the young turkeys."

Nine-tenths of the poults that die, says an expert American breeder, are fed to death or killed by lice. Everyone that mentions the subject of food warns against overfeeding. Many kinds of food will answer, if fed judiciously. For the first few weeks, a Middlesex Co. turkey-raiser feeds the poults first on bread soaked in milk and squeezed almost dry, changing after ten days or two weeks to shorts mixed with milk. Mr. Bell begins in the same way when 24 hours old, with bread soaked in skim milk. The second day, a medium grade of shorts is mixed with the bread, and by the end of the third day it is all shorts, mixed quite damp with skim milk. This is all they get for the first five weeks, except that a goodly quantity of onion tops are cut up fine and mixed with one of the morning feeds, and an equally liberal amount of dandelion leaves are cut in the same manner and placed in one of the afternoon feeds. A most successful Bronze turkey-raiser rears her young birds on a cake composed of shorts 2 quarts, flour 1 quart, bran 1/2 quart, heaping teaspoon of soda, half teaspoon of salt, mixed with sour milk or buttermilk, rolled not too thin, and well baked. This cake is soaked well in water, as required. Another gives bread soaked in milk for the first few days, gradually adding a little cracked wheat, till the end of the second week, when the bread is discontinued altogether. A favorite food with some is "custard" of sweet milk and eggs. Some give raw eggs, some food boiled rice, and many feed "curd," made from sour milk. Whatever the food, Mr. Bell cautions against sudden entire changes of it, and also against suddenly withholding drink after being used to all they will take. Grit is necessary and should be supplied either mixed with food or separate. Where poults are fed in any of the ways above described, the turkey hen is usually confined to a coop with a slatted front and door, or coop shifted every day, or she may be held by the leg. The consensus of opinion is strongly in favor of turkey hens for mothers, even though eggs have been hatched by common hens. Practice with several is to set both a turkey hen with turkey eggs at the same date, when the hatch is complete, to give all the birds to the turkey mother.

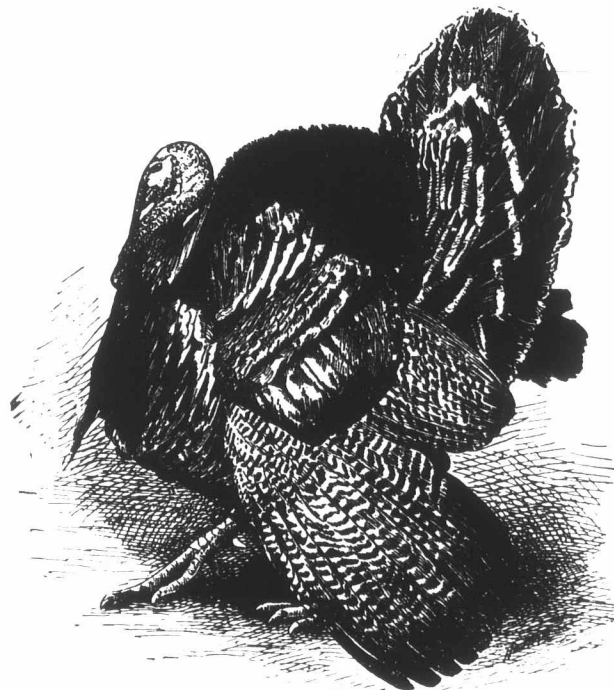
Successful brooders soon the idea of fostering and feeding young turkeys. They say, "I have her way, and turn the mother and her brood loose after the first day, and let them shift for themselves and find their food." Breeders who have not the nerve to admit, however, the frequent success of this treatment. The Middlesex Co. turkey-raiser,

whose method of feeding has been given, remembers of one clutch hatched out so late (six weeks after the others) that it was not thought worth while to look after them at all. They went where they pleased, and were never fed, and yet in the fall, at the time turkeys were sold, they had caught up to the others, were as large in size, and specially healthy, as evidenced by the unusual gloss of their feathers.

Crows, which sometimes acquire a taste for young turkey, and will steal them if the mother is in a coop or tied up, unless very closely watched, dare not attempt the trick if she is free with her young.

To guard against lice, the best authorities recommend a liberal dusting with insect powder

chicks, and how to prevent or greatly lessen it. 'Bowel trouble' is usually given as the cause of great mortality among brooder chicks. Probably it is, but what causes the bowel trouble? It seems strange that in all these years we have really learned so little along this line. It only emphasizes the fact that the poultry industry is yet in its infancy, but, with practical men at work, the next few years will see a great advance in all branches of poultry culture. Bowel trouble results from numerous causes, one of the most frequent being unsanitary quarters. Unless brooders are cleaned frequently, they soon become filthy and a breeding place for disease. If food is thrown upon a foul floor, the chicks are almost certain to eat some filth along with their food, with the probable result of disturbing the digestive functions. No matter how clean the brooder is kept, it is unwise to throw feed upon the floor, except when it is covered with chaff or cut straw. Some small grain should be scattered to induce the chickens to scratch. Narrow, shallow troughs are best for feeding both grain and soft food. We have better success since the use of soft food was discontinued. Finely-crumbled corn bread the first week, and mixed grains thereafter, have given best results. A little sweet milk is also fed daily. At first it is necessary to feed the chicks four or five times a day, but later grain may be kept before them all the time. Lettuce is our best and cheapest green feed, and may be fed freely. An inch layer of sand on the brooder floor makes cleaning easy. The droppings may be readily raked out daily, and fresh sand put in as required. Outside the brooder is where chicks should be through most of the day, and a layer of cut straw on the floor will keep them busy and contented. There should also be a box of fine, dry earth for the dust bath. We use grit and charcoal boxes, and drinking fountains in the brooder, also feed troughs. Uneven temperature and exposure to drafts are prolific causes of bowel trouble. The brooder house need not be kept at as high a temperature as the brooder; in fact, it is not desirable. But if there is too great a difference, the chicks will become chilled when they come from the hover out into the room. We find it best to use a small heating stove in the brooder house through March and part of April, in addition to heating each separate brooder with a lamp. Ninety degrees under the hover is the proper temperature the first few days, then gradually lower it to 80. The room in which brooders are kept should be about 70 degrees. Be sure there are not cracks to admit cold currents of air. Sometimes there is a draft under the door. It is apt to be unnoticed, and may do much harm, being close to the floor, where it is certain to strike the chicks. Usually, brooder chicks are free from lice, but occasionally the pests are introduced in some manner, and are apt to spread among the chicks before their presence is observed. Watch the chicks closely, examine their heads and bodies, and, if any lice are found, grease every chick at once with lard or carbollated vaseline, applying nightly. There are various other causes of sickness among chicks. They are very easily affected during the first three weeks, and every precaution should be taken to keep them in good health. See that they get plenty of exercise. Have the brooder house well lighted. Keep a supply of small grit handy. Above all, don't house the chicks in dirty quarters. Keep the brooders sweet and clean. Feed carefully, and observe the chicks closely, removing any that show signs of sickness. If these details are attended to faithfully, success may be reasonably counted on. There will be some failures and disappointments, of course, but, with increased experience, will come better results."



Golubblebble!

of the brooding turkey or hen about three days before the eggs hatch out, followed as need directs, by dusting the little turkeys at intervals. Others rub butter on top of the head and on the wings for lice. If the weather is dry, and the flock of little turks has access to dusting places, they attend to getting rid of the vermin themselves.

The first of June is time enough for turkeys to be hatched in Canada, though after July 1st is rather late.

**Keeping the Chicks Healthy.**

"We have had some failures in hatching, most of them due wholly or in part to lack of care, but, as a rule, our incubators hatch a satisfactory percentage of the fertile eggs. Our troubles begin when the chicks are placed in the brooder house," says a writer in the Wisconsin Farmer. "Perhaps one brood will be carried through without loss, while the next, with like feed and care, droop and die, one by one, from no apparent cause. This is not so much the case now as formerly, for, from our numerous failures and less numerous successes we have learned something of the causes of mortality among very young



May Days in the Poultry Yard.

### Simple Remedy for Black Head Reported.

Prof. W. S. G. of Ontario County, Ont., "The Farmer's Advocate" learns of what the author believes to be a simple remedy for black-head, a disease affecting turkeys and other birds. Some time after coming on his farm, in 1909, young turkeys began to take the disease when pretty well grown. One died, and another, though isolated, lived only four days. The head was black and the liver enlarged, and had yellow spots on it. A third took the disease, and was immediately killed. Next year, only two turkeys were kept, and one took sick in the fall. Its head was black, and it acted dumpish. Mr. G. forth decided to try a simple remedy—pure, crude oil, and gave a teaspoonful dose. It is a black oil, obtainable at the drug stores. In a few minutes the bird seemed better, and took some corn and milk. In a day or two it was all right, and showed no sign of a return of the ailment. This spring a goose took sick, head and beak being black and purple, and acting dumpish. After three days, a teaspoonful dose was given, and the bird recovered. Several chickens showed the same trouble, and were given smaller quantities of the oil in soft feed. No losses occurred. For hens, about one-half-teaspoonful dose, put in soft feed, was used.

Prof. W. R. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College Poultry Department, commenting on the foregoing, says the treatment is worth a trial, as a simple remedy sometimes "turns the trick." He had never heard, however, of geese being affected with black-head, and thinks possibly the diagnosis might have been incorrect.

Dr. Chas. H. Higgins, Pathologist in the Health of Animals Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, writes us: "As to the diagnosis in the cases referred to, it is impossible to offer an opinion without being able to supplement the clinical manifestations and autopsy findings with a microscopical examination of the organs involved. Taking it for granted that the diagnosis was correct, the 'cure' gave remarkably quick results, in view of the serious involvement of the liver usually present in this disease. My opinion as to the value of the method of treatment is that an acute attack may and frequently is averted, either by the administration of some medicinal agent or by the resisting powers of the individual bird. I also believe that, as our knowledge of the parasite or parasites causing this disease increases, we will be the better able to understand the reasons why certain agents are capable of exerting beneficial results. From a consultation of the literature regarding poultry diseases, the treatment of their disorders, with few exceptions, has been on a purely empirical basis. I shall be pleased to learn of the results of other experiments with this crude-oil treatment in Enterohepatitis or black-head in turkeys."

The proposed remedy is simple and safe, and, therefore, should the disease make its appearance during the coming season, it may be put to the test.

### Cured Her Turkeys.

Thanks to "The Farmer's Advocate," I saved the lives of five turkeys by giving one teaspoonful of muriatic acid to one quart of water, having seen the recipe in the October 27th issue. For feed, I gave them bread moistened in warm milk; shorts moistened in warm milk for a change; and when they were getting better I fed mostly wheat grain, sometimes a few oats. Always kept the drink of muriatic acid in water before them in an enamelled vessel. Now and again I gave them warmed skim milk. In less than three weeks they were cured—no sign of yellow droppings, etc. When I let them out to run with the rest, I found a warm feed of moistened shorts for morning feed good for grown turkeys, as well as for little ones. Eight turkeys had died with black-head before I got this recipe. M. M.

## THE FARM BULLETIN.

The complete returns of pork packing in the United States for the year ended on March 1st have been published by the Cincinnati Price Current. The total number of pigs packed in the West was 21,755,000, as compared with 21,162,000 in the preceding year, and is the maximum of 28,996,000 for 1908-9. The average weight per pig, however, was much less in 1910-11 than in the preceding year. Total water division of the season it was 230.70, and for the winter division 230.70. The average cost per 100 pounds live weight was \$7.75, as compared with \$7.75 in 1909-10. The greatest amount on record. The packing returns are comparatively insignificant, being only 2,659,000 pigs, and making \$26,741,000 for the West and East together 26,741,000, as compared with 23,000 for 1909-10, and the number of 21,755,000 for 1908-9.

### June Beetle and White Grub.

Numerous correspondents have drawn attention to the unusual abundance this season of June Beetles, quite commonly, but erroneously called June Bugs. In the Republic south of us they are known as May Beetles, and in the English-speaking parts of the Old Country, as chafers or cock-chafers. These are large brown insects, a half to three-fourths of an inch in length, about half as wide as long, and nearly as thick as wide. Their prevalence in the warm weather in May and June give them their names, and their familiarity is due to their invasion of our lighted living-rooms in the early summer evenings.

In the beetle stage, they seldom do much harm to economic plants, although they have been known to injure seriously the foliage of cherry and plum trees; some species eat oak, chestnut and Lombardy poplar leaves. But food is hardly a necessity to the adult beetles. As a rule, the males, which are in a large majority, die shortly after pairing, and the females do not long survive the deposition of their eggs in the ground.

#### THE WHITE GRUB.

To the farmer and gardener, the larval stage, called the white grub, is better known and more dreaded than the adult beetle. The grub, when full grown, is a soft, whitish larva, about the length and thickness of a child's finger, with a horny, brown head. It has three pairs of well-developed legs; the posterior half of the body is somewhat stouter than the anterior half, and is usually folded under it. These grubs are voracious, and devour the roots of many kinds of plants. They are particularly destructive to the underground parts of strawberry, corn, sugar beet, and even potatoes. Sometimes patches of wheat and other cereals are killed by them, and considerable areas of lawns and pastures are burrowed and eaten in such a way that the sward can be easily loosened and rolled like a carpet. It is probable that the grub is most numerous in grasslands, but its injurious effects are most obvious in fields of corn and strawberries, owing to the fact that the grubs concentrate their attacks on the roots of the comparatively few plants in a given area. The remarkable facts that clover roots are not liable to serious injury, and that the eggs have not been found in clover land, have not been explained. Such facts as that twenty-one grubs have been found in a single corn hill, and over six hundred in a square rod of ground, indicate how much injury the insect is capable of doing.

#### LIFE HISTORY OF THE JUNE BEETLE.

Entomologists have listed and described over thirty species of *Leptosterna*, as they call the genus of the beetle under notice. These species are based upon peculiarities of antenna, legs and sexual organs, and are hardly distinguishable by general appearance. In speaking of the life-history of the beetle, the fact just mentioned should be kept in mind, for no doubt each of these species possesses peculiarities causing variations in the development from egg to imago.

The female beetle places her eggs separately in the earth, preferably among grass roots in May and June. These hatch within a month or thereabout, and the young grubs begin to feed upon the roots. When the cold weather approaches, they descend in the soil below the reach of severe frost. It is not known that any of the species complete their larval stage before spending two winters in the ground. In the third spring or summer, the larva pupates in a smooth-walled oval cell in the ground, made by turning round and round in the space occupied by its body. In the fall it changes to the beetle stage, but remains in the cell until the following spring. Probably the majority of the beetles that are buzzing against the window panes these evenings had the following history:

The eggs were laid in June, 1908; they became hibernating larvae in Jan.—March, 1909; active root-eating larvae in the summer of 1909; hibernating larvae in Jan.—March, 1910; passing into the pupal state, June, 1910; and into the beetle state, September, 1910; hibernating beetles Jan.—May, 1911. They emerged from the ground in May or June to mate, lay eggs, live a few days, eat some leaves of trees or blades of grass, and die. Some of them may have begun their life history in 1907.

#### REMEDIES.

Of this insect's natural enemies—birds, pigs, parasitic insects, parasitic fungi, frogs, toads and snakes—probably the most effective are birds, especially robins, catbirds and crow blackbirds. Pigs are very fond of them, and root through the soil to find them. At this time of year, pigs confined in an orchard will devour hundreds of beetles that resort to the ground in the evening, and next morning will be found to have hid in its surface during the day.

Besides protecting the birds and the other animals named above, and "pasturing" hogs in the orchard and on sod about to be broken up, there are no really effective and at the same time inexpensive measures that the agriculturist can adopt to combat the June Beetle and its progeny, the White Grub. Emulsion of coal oil, potash and soda salts and carbon-bisulphide have been tried on lawns, with partially successful results. The measure that would seem to be most extensively employed in Europe is jarring the trees to which the beetles go to feed in May and June, and catching those that drop into the sheets. A certain beet-sugar manufacturer in France, who paid by weight for the beetles thus captured, is reported to have had twenty-eight million beetles brought to him in a single season. The jarring must be done before sunrise; between two and four in the morning is the best time. The beetles are killed by dropping them into a tub of water with a cupful or two of coal oil floating on top.

Spraying trees to which the beetles resort with arsenical solutions, such as Paris green, has been tried, with good results. The proximity of forest trees or other trees that it is impossible or impracticable to spray limits the applicability of this measure.

The advocates of short rotation of crops, with generous fertilizing, advance the arguments that most of the natural checks of the insect are aided, and that vigorous plants can withstand their attack by throwing out new roots to replace the eaten ones. What has been said about clover indicates the importance of using that plant in the rotation. A crop like strawberries or corn is sure to suffer heavily, if it follows sod that has been undisturbed for a few years. On this point, it is worth noting that the late Dr. Fletcher observed that the injury is liable to be greater the second than the first year after breaking, as the first year the grubs may feed largely on the grass which has been plowed down. For this reason, he advised that land which has been for some years in sod should not be planted to corn or potatoes the second year after the sod has been plowed down. It is conceivable that it might pay, under certain circumstances, to resort even to hand-picking behind the plow.

That the abundance of beetles is subject to annual and local variation, is a matter of common observation, but they do seem to be getting more plentiful, each bad season being apparently a stage worse than the preceding bad one. "I never saw the June beetles so numerous as they are this year," is a common remark these days. In a section of country where an increasing area is devoted to pasturage, it is likely that this pest will increase in numbers. It may be, however, that the suddenness and, one might say, the intensity of the advent of hot weather this spring has brought the whole stock of hibernating beetles into evidence in a much shorter space of time than usual, and thus given them the appearance of unusual abundance.

### "International" News Items.

The directors of the International Live-stock Exposition Association held their Spring or Classification Meeting in the rooms of the Saddle & Sirolo Club, Union Stock-yards, Chicago, on Friday, May 12th, 1911.

One of the incidents brought to the attention of the Board was the death of Richard Gibson, of Delaware, Ont., who had rendered able service to this institution both as vice-president and director. The following resolution on the death of this veteran breeder was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, Richard Gibson, Vice-President of the above Association, has been removed from this earthly scene; be it resolved that the sympathies of the above Board of Directors be tendered to his widow and family, and be it further resolved and placed on the records of the Association that it has lost one of its brightest lights, a man whom we all honored for his sturdy honesty and wise counsel, and whose genial presence will remain ever with those whom he has left behind."

It was decided to hold this year's International from December 2nd to 9th, and, as no Horse Show is to be held, to devote the evenings to horse show features.

### The 1911 King's Plate Winner.

In the fifty-second annual race, at the Woodbine, Toronto, on Saturday, May 20th, for the gift instituted by Queen Victoria in 1860, and continued by her successors, the coveted trophy was won by the bay three-year-old colt, St. Bass, bred and owned by H. Giddings, Cedar Grove Farm, Cayville, Ont. St. Bass was sired by Bassetby (imported by St. Simon, dam Lady Betz, by Hanover). Eight horses took part in the contest, St. Bass winning, distance 1 1/2 miles, time 2:08 1/2, a new record for the race. Second was Powder, a chestnut gelding bred and owned by A. H. H. H., a son of Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton, sired by the imported Canadian, dam Lyddite, by the imported stallion, and was the black filly, Jane, bred and owned by J. E. Seagram.

# THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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## MARKETS.

### Toronto.

#### LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, May 22, receipts numbered 103 cars, 2,085 cattle, 173 hogs, 17 sheep, 102 calves, 16 horses; trade brisk; all sold before 10 a. m. Exporters, \$5.70 to \$6; butchers', primo lots, \$5.90 to \$6; loads of good, \$5.60 to \$5.85; medium, \$5.40 to \$5.60; common, \$5.25 to \$5.35; cows, \$3.75 to \$5.25; feeders, \$5.30 to \$5.90; stockers, \$4.75 to \$5.25; milkers, \$4 to \$7.5; veal calves, \$4 to \$6.50 per cwt.; yearlings, \$6 to \$4.75 to \$5.25 per cwt.; spring lambs, \$4 to \$7 each. Hogs, fed and watered, \$6.15, and \$5.80 f. o. b. cars.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS  
The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	241	223	464
Cattle	3,352	3,691	7,043
Hogs	5,020	2,639	7,659
Sheep	2,187	855	3,042
Calves	954	183	1,147
Horses	2	53	55

The total receipts for the two yards for the corresponding week of 1910 were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	212	235	447
Cattle	2,641	4,327	6,968
Hogs	5,875	1,820	7,695
Sheep	963	135	1,098
Calves	1,366	155	1,521
Horses	—	68	68

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets, when compared with the corresponding week of 1910, show an increase of 17 carloads, 75 cattle, 1,944 sheep and lambs; but a decrease of 36 hogs, 374 calves, and 13 horses.

It will be seen by the above figures that receipts of cattle were heavy at both markets, over 6,000. On Monday of last week at the Union yards, over 3,000 were on sale, on Tuesday, at the City yards, over 2,000, and on Wednesday and Thursday, over 1,200 were on sale. On Monday, the buyers succeeded in lowering prices about 10 cents per cwt.; on Tuesday, at the City market, prices remained steady, at the decline, while on Wednesday and Thursday, the demand from outside points for butchers' and for feeders was so great, that prices had practically regained what they had lost early in the week. Most of this large number of cattle, more than 800 went for export, the bulk being taken to supply the ever-increasing home consumption, which is growing year by year at a rapid pace. There were 272 States steers brought on the Union market, and sold on bond for export to the British market, the quality of which was so good that 41 carloads of the 16 sold at 84 per cent. more than 500 Ontario steers were taken to the export trade during the week. This is the second largest shipment of States steers in bond by the Union market.

Exports of live stock were valued at \$2,500,000, to \$6, export lots, \$12,000,000.

Butchers.—Prime pickled steers' heads sold at \$5.30 to \$5.40; pickled, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium, \$4.75 to \$5.10; common, \$5 to \$5.25; cows, \$4.50 to \$5.25; bulls, \$4.50 to \$4.85.

Stocks and Feeders.—The demand for feeders and stockers was greater than the supply, and such as to cause farmers who have several hundred acres of grass, to invade the export class, and buy at prices ranging from \$5.60 to \$5.85, many of the best cattle to go back to the country, at about 10¢ to 15¢ less than was paid for choice selected loads of exporters. It was not only a few, but many of these cattle that were taken as short-keep feeders, one dealer taking about seven or eight carloads of cattle, 1,100 to 1,250, and some 1,300 lbs. each. Steers weighing 950 to 1,050 lbs., \$5.25 to \$5.50; steers 800 to 900, sold at \$5 to \$5.25; stockers, 500 to 750 lbs., \$4.50 to \$5. This unexpected demand for the good cattle to go back to the country has had the effect of causing the cattle market to be firmer.

Milkers and Springers.—The supply of choice milkers and springers was not large, which caused them to be firm, at \$60 to \$80 each, and a very few at \$85. Common to medium, and fairly good cows, sold at \$40 to \$55 each.

Veal Calves.—Moderate receipts of veal calves sold at \$4 to \$6.50, or an average of \$5.60 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts of sheep and lambs were fairly large, but the bulk were from Buffalo and Chicago markets, which, after paying a duty of 25 per cent., were sold more readily than our Ontario lambs; in fact, not only the Toronto butchers are being supplied, but many from outside points are buying them in preference to the Ontario lambs. Ontario ewes, \$4.75 to \$5.25; American ewes, \$5.50 to \$6.25; Ontario yearling lambs, \$5.75 to \$6.50; American yearling lambs, \$7 to \$7.25; Ontario spring lambs, \$4 to \$8 each.

Hogs.—The packers started in at the commencement of the week by trying to get their hogs at \$6.05 for selects, fed and watered, and \$5.75 to drovers for hogs f. o. b. cars at country points, but at the close of the week the following prices were paid: Selects, fed and watered, \$6.15, and \$5.90 f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—At the Union Horse Exchange, Manager Smith reports a fair local trade, the city trade being good, but receipts a little on the light side. Prices ranged as follows: Top-notch drafters, \$275, with general run of drafters at \$200 to \$250; general-purpose and express horses, \$175 to \$225; drivers, \$100 to \$250; serviceably sound, \$30 to \$100 each.

#### BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 85¢ to 30¢, outside; Manitoba No. 1 northern, 99¢; No. 2 northern, 96¢; No. 3 northern, 94¢, track, bay ports. Rye—No. 2, 68¢ to 70¢, outside. Peas—No. 2, 80¢, to 81¢, outside. Barley—For malting, 67¢ to 68¢; for feed, 50¢ to 57¢, outside points. Oats—Canadian Western No. 2, 39¢; No. 3, 38¢, lake ports; Ontario No. 2, 36¢ to 37¢; No. 3, 35¢ to 36¢, outside. Buckwheat—51¢ to 53¢, outside. Corn—American No. 3 yellow, 56¢, at bay ports. Flour—Ontario 90-per-cent. winter-wheat patents, \$3.40, at seaboard; Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.10; second patents, \$4.60; strong bakers', \$4.40.

#### HAY AND MILLED.

Hay, Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$12 to \$13; No. 2, \$10.50 to \$11.50.

Straw, Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$6 to \$6.50.

Brans—Manitoba, \$21 per ton; shorts, \$23; Ontario bran, \$22 in bags; shorts, \$21, car lots, track, Toronto.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Receipts continue to be large, with prices easier for some grades. Creamery pounds, 24¢ to 25¢; creamery solids, 20¢ to 21¢; separator dairy, 20¢ to 21¢; store lots, 17¢ to 19¢.

Eggs—Market for eggs was steady, at 19¢.

Cheese—Old cheese, 14¢ for large, and 12¢ for twins; new, 13¢ for twins, and 11¢ for singles; prices nominal, at 10¢ to 11¢.

Butter, for extracted, and combs, at \$2.50 to \$2.60 per dozen sections.

Bacon.—Broken lots at Toronto, \$1.85 per bushel, for hand-picked.

Potatoes.—Ontario potatoes, in car lots at Toronto, 90¢ per bag.

Poultry.—Receipts of fresh-killed were light, with prices unchanged. Turkeys, 18¢ to 23¢; yearling chickens, 18¢ to 23¢; spring chickens (broilers), 50¢ to 55¢ per lb., dressed, and 40¢ per lb. alive.

Poultry, Cold Storage.—Cold-storage poultry is plentiful, and of good quality, at following prices: Turkeys, 22¢ per lb.; geese, 14¢; ducks, 17¢ to 20¢; chickens, 15¢ to 18¢; fowl, 12¢ to 14¢. M. P. Mallon, Jarvis street, has a plentiful supply, at above prices.

#### HIDES AND SKINS.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 10¢; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 9¢; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 8¢; country hides, cured, 9¢; green, 8¢; calf skins, 11¢ to 14¢; sheep skins, \$1.05 to \$1.40; horse hides, No. 1, \$3; horse hair, per lb., 33¢; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5¢ to 6¢.

#### Montreal.

Live Stock.—Exports of live stock from the port of Montreal for the week ending May 22, 1911, were 2,384 cattle and 511 sheep, as against 1,931 cattle and 1,699 sheep the previous week. On the local market, the offerings were rather larger than a week ago. The quality of the stock, however, was rather better than usual, and the demand for local consumption was active, the result being a fractional advance. The turnover was quite large, owing partly to the fact that stocks were low here previously. Choice steers sold at 62¢, fine being in the vicinity of 6¢; good, 5¢, to almost as low as 5¢; medium, 5¢, to 5¢; common, 4¢, to 4¢. The market for old sheep was about steady, at from \$4 to \$5 each; spring lambs, \$4 to \$7 each, and calves, \$2 to \$5 each. The supply of hogs showed an increase, and the tendency upwards, at the close of week before last was overcome, so that, at the close of the week ranged from 6¢ to 7¢ per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses.—Scarce, and demand not very active. Heavy draft horses, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$350 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$200 each; inferior, broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100 each, and choicest carriage and saddle animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Prices ranged from 9¢ to 9¢ per lb. for abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock, select.

Maple Products.—Dealers were quoting choice new syrup in wood, at 7¢ to 8¢ per lb., and in tins, at 75¢ to 80¢ each. Sales of sugar were taking place at 10¢.

Eggs.—Dealers quoted round lots of straight-gathered stock at 18¢ to 19¢ per dozen, smaller lots bringing a premium over this figure. Selected stock ranged from 22¢ to 23¢ per dozen.

Butter.—The butter market holds very steady. Sales took place in the Townships at 21¢ to 21¢ per lb., but dealers continued to quote 22¢ per lb. in Montreal, in a wholesale way. The demand was very fair.

Cheese.—Reports from the country show that the price of cheese has been ranging from 10¢ to 11¢ per lb., a fraction over this being occasionally granted. Quotations here were in the vicinity of 11¢, and sometimes 11¢.

Grain.—Market weaker on oats, No. 2 Canadian Western being quoted at 41¢ to 42¢ per bushel, car lots, ex store; No. 1 extra feed at 41¢ to 41¢; No. 3 Canadian Western, 40¢ to 41¢; No. 2 local white at 40¢ to 40¢; No. 3 local white, 39¢ to 40¢, and No. 4 a cent under, No. 3 American yellow corn, 60¢ to 61¢ per bushel.

Flour.—Flour market steady, at \$5.30 per barrel, in bags, for first patents; \$4.80 for seconds, and \$4.60 for strong bakers. Ontario patents unchanged, at \$4.50 per barrel; straight rollers, \$4 to \$4.10.

Milled.—The market has declined somewhat, as it usually does about this time of year when the cattle are being sent out to grass. The minimum price of the

different ranges quoted last week now prevails, this being \$24 per ton for Manitoba bran, in bags, and \$23 for shorts, Ontario bran, \$22; middlings, \$21; pure grain meal, \$30; mixed meal, \$25 to \$28.

Hay Dealers quote No. 1 baled hay, \$11.50 to \$12; carloads, track, Montreal; No. 2 extra being \$10.50 to \$11 per ton; No. 2, \$9.50 to \$10. Clover mixed was quoted at \$8.50 to \$9; pure clover, \$7.50 to \$8 per ton.

Hides.—Market steady. No changes whatever reported from hide dealers. Calf skins, 13¢ per lb. for No. 2, and 15¢ for No. 1; beef hides, 8¢, 9¢, and 10¢ per lb., according to quality; lamb skins, \$1 each; horse hides, \$1.75 to \$2.50 each. Tallow steady, at 6¢ to 7¢ per lb. for rendered, and 4¢ to 4¢ for rough.

#### Chicago.

Cattle.—Ewees, \$5.10 to \$6.45; Texas steers, \$4.60 to \$5.60; Western steers, \$4.80 to \$5.60; stockers and feeders, \$3.90 to \$5.75; cows and heifers, \$2.40 to \$5.70; calves, \$5 to \$7.25.

Hogs.—Light, \$5.80 to \$6.20; mixed, \$5.80 to \$6.15; heavy, \$5.60 to \$6.07; rough, \$5.60 to \$5.75; good to choice hogs, \$5.75 to \$6.07; pigs, \$5.65 to \$6.10; bulk of sales, \$5.90 to \$6.10.

Sheep.—Native, \$3.25 to \$4.80; Western, \$3.50 to \$4.85; yearlings, \$4.60 to \$5.60; lambs, native, \$4.75 to \$7; Western, \$5.25 to \$7.20.

#### Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6.30 to \$6.40; butcher grades, \$3 to \$6.25.

Calves.—Cull to choice, \$5 to \$7.75.

Sheep and Lambs.—Choice lambs, \$7 to \$7.10; cull to fair, \$4.50 to \$6.90; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$5.75; sheep, \$2 to \$5.05.

Hogs.—Yorkers, \$6.50 to \$6.55; stags, \$4.25 to \$4.75; pigs, \$6.40; mixed, \$6.45 to \$6.50; heavy, \$6.35 to \$6.40; roughs, \$5.25 to \$5.40.

#### GOSSIP.

Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat, Ont., near Guelph, advertise for sale White Wyandotte eggs for hatching, at reduced prices.

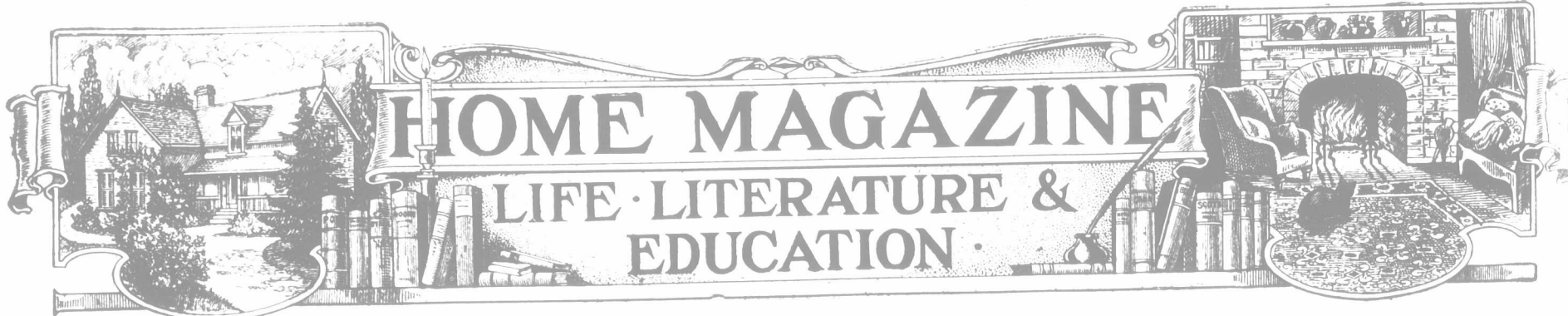
The berry season promises to be early this year, and the prospect for good crops of fruit of all kinds is encouraging. Berry boxes, and fruit baskets and crates, are manufactured, as stated in his advertisement in this paper, by Geo. M. Everest, Arkona, Ont. Special prices are offered vegetable and fruit-growers' associations in car lots.

#### A GREAT AYRSHIRE SALE.

The greatest dispersion sale of Ayrshires ever held in America, the property of the noted importers and breeders, Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Glangary County, Ont., thirty miles east of Ottawa, on the G. T. R., is advertised to take place at the farm, on Wednesday, June 28th, when 130 head, 100 of which are imported, and all representing the choicest deep-milking strains in Scotland, will be sold without reserve. The sale includes this year's importation of 70 head, now in quarantine at Quebec. A complete catalogue of the pedigrees of the cattle is being prepared, and will be mailed on application. Robert Hunter & Sons have imported and bred many of the best Ayrshires that have figured in the showing and in milk records in Canada, and their reputation for honorable dealing is of the best. Further particulars of the offering may be looked for in following issues of "The Farmer's Advocate."

#### TRADE TOPIC.

A PAGE IN A KNOT.—It has been said that the employment of India paper has more than doubled the usefulness of the Encyclopedia Britannica. The striking improvement is the more attractive since, in the reduction by two-thirds of its bulk and weight, the book loses nothing in the legibility of its pages, and makes a distinct gain in strength. As a test of its wearing qualities, a page of the new Encyclopedia Britannica was folded and tied into knots, passed through a small ring, crumpled into a tight ball. It was then opened out, when a few strokes from a hot iron brought the page back absolutely to its original state.



**Little Trips Among the Eminent.**



Count Zeppelin.  
"Germany's Air King."

In these days of rapid aerial transit, we hear much more of the aeroplane than of the dirigible airship. Nevertheless, the fact remains that Count Zeppelin, the inventor of the dirigible, must be considered as one of the greatest aeronautic inventors of the age. At a time when no one else thought the navigability of the air feasible, this man's faith continually grew. Catastrophe after catastrophe assailed the vast cigar-shaped ships which he sent forth over Lake Lucerne, yet he never gave up, and although the aeroplane in its various forms has proved to be the machine best calculated to catch the popular fancy, it must not be forgotten that Count Zeppelin's dirigible airship is the only one yet devised to transport a number of passengers, as many as thirty having been carried by his latest ship at one time.

We quote from an article in *Tit-Bits* (London, Eng.), based on an interview with the Count:

"The greatest German of the twentieth century" is Count Zeppelin, a man to no less a personage than the Kaiser. The Count's achievements in practical aeronautics have cost him a lifetime of hard work, and have discouraged many of his aristocratic personal friends.

He is a man of a little of the practical sense which some learn of heaven, and some of the same, so poor that they are almost in a little cottage on the edge of a village, and by his friends, and by the lady belonging to the aristocratic family of his relatives, who have been most as a lunatic devotion to the invention of aerial machines. His wife would wear him out the same way. But in the end they were disappointed.

The marriage itself and a honeymoon interrupted for Count Zeppelin's devotion to his work, but within a year he was again working on the solution of the problem. He was encouraged and encouraged. Year by year he was becoming an aristocratic me-

chanic continued to construct all sorts of flying contrivances that for the most part refused to fly. He and his wife, however, were fully agreed that he should devote his whole life to the task of teaching mankind how to fly.

For over thirty years the Count devoted himself to the construction of flying-machines. "But," he remarked, "the risks were too great and the successes were too small to warrant the continuation of such experiments. On one occasion I fell from a height of forty feet, but happened to alight on some bushes, which broke my fall and saved my life, although I received a number of painful wounds. On another occasion I fell from a considerable height, but again had the good fortune to alight on soft earth, without sustaining more than a broken leg. These were but two of a number of accidents which led me to finally abandon the flying-machine for the navigable airship."

"But even they have their perils, Count?"

"Yes; I suppose one of the narrowest escapes I had was when last year I fell asleep in the cabin of my airship. By some lucky chance I did not sleep for long, and only a few minutes after I awoke the airship was in flames. Had I remained asleep, I should certainly have been burned to death."

The adventures of Count Zeppelin, however, would almost fill a volume, for, apart from his exciting experiences in connection with flying machines and balloons, he has had innumerable escapes. He fought in the Franco-German War, and is said to have been the first German soldier to cross the frontier into France.

Once, with three other officers and seven dragoons, he set out on a patrol into the enemy's country. On one occasion he was dismounted by a French lancer, and narrowly escaped death. Finally, the little party was cornered in the courtyard at Reichshoffen, and all but one surrendered. This was Count Zeppelin. Escaping, he got hold of another horse and made his way back to his own army through a mountainous and woody district infested by the enemy. During his adventurous ride, he hid for two whole days in a thick wood surrounded by French troops, ultimately managing to evade them, and getting through with valuable information.

Another adventure illustrates the Count's wonderful skill as a swimmer. It was during the war with Austria, in 1866, that he had to carry a despatch across the river. But all the bridges were held by the enemy. He mounted his horse, and the animal was galloped to such an extent that it dropped dead just when it reached a spot beyond the enemy's fire. In full uniform, with boots reaching to the knees, the Count attempted to swim the river. Just in the middle his strength left him. He let himself go, touched the bottom, and had himself off again, and continued his progress until he reached the other side.

**Windrow.**

... was formed in New York, and its influence in the publication of the independent press of the nation of...

the Coronation; also, that the six girls who will bear her train shall be clad in the simplest white princess gowns, trimmed with lace, but with no freakish features about them.

The House of Commons has taken no part in the coronation of kings or its preparations since it beheaded Charles I. at the time of the great Civil War in England.

A bill recently introduced into the British House of Commons closes the London market to the sale of feathers and skins of wild birds. May the time be hastened when such measures are introduced into America.

Mr. Cecil Harnsworth has made a gift to the British nation of the old house, 17 Gough Square, London, which once belonged to Dr. Johnson, and in which he wrote "Rasselas" and compiled his famous dictionary. Steps were afoot to tear down the old house, but now it will be repaired and preserved as a Johnson memorial.

The statement was recently made by Dr. Porter, secretary of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, that the death rate in Ontario from that disease has decreased in the past ten years from 11.8 per cent. of the total deaths to 7.6. This shows what the fight for more hygienic methods of living, care in regard to germs, and constant outdoor living is doing. On the "other side," the churches are beginning to take up the question, Emmanuel Church, Boston, and St. George's Church, New York, being the first to organize classes for the treatment of the disease. These classes are taught by competent physicians, who dwell chiefly upon "self-help," and roof camps are being established for those who cannot get out-of-doors living in any other way.

**Hope's Quiet Hour.**

**Gain from Loss.**

More  
The battle's loss may profit those who lose,  
Than Victory advantage those who win."

It is very easy to be bright and good-tempered when everything is going smoothly and all the neighbors are approving of one's conduct. But that is no certain proof that character is growing in strength and beauty. A life that is smooth, easy, and comfortable, may be anything but victorious—it may be a sad failure from God's point of view. When things are too easy, there is usually little progress, just as a child at school is not doing well if he stays in a class where he can master the lessons without effort. God sometimes breaks up this condition of easy content, because He loves His children too well to let their higher powers rust in inglorious ease.

Christianity is like a magic wand, transforming all it touches and revealing beauty everywhere. I mean, of course, real Christianity—a vital union with Christ. Our Lord's first recorded sermon seemed to turn all natural ideas upside down. He did not say that the rich, happy and respected people were blessed, but made the strange declaration that the poor and lowly and persecuted—persecuted for righteousness' sake—were blessed, and ought to rejoice exceedingly. If the love of God can fill a soul with joy when persecuted and slandered, then it is worth the price that any man pays for it.

Paul says that he finds it possible to glory in his infirmities and "take pleasure" in reproaches, in necessities, in persecutions, in distresses for Christ's sake. If he could find pleasure in very unpleasant things, and could triumph in the midst of failure and defeat, then we can do the same. His was no secret talisman, no mysterious power of extracting gain from loss. No, he was eager to show everyone the fresh spring of joy which could bring gladness into the most dreary life.

Let us also try to win victory from defeat, and extract gain from loss. I heard yesterday of a man who failed over and over again in his examinations, and climbed to one of the highest places in his profession at last. Probably he gained far more from his many failures than if he had "passed" brilliantly at first.

We all like to succeed. Failure in anything we undertake is very trying and disagreeable. Of course, if we aim low, we may not have to face failure to any great extent, but one who aims high cannot succeed easily. What then? Shall we be content to aim low and rest satisfied with easy success? Or shall we aim at the highest, and try again and again, as often as we fail? Our Lord's command to each of us is to be "perfect" as our Father in heaven is perfect. Can we feel satisfied with ourselves while we are still so far beneath that standard?

Let us see how it is possible to gain from our failures. St. Peter failed in courage and loyalty. That failure taught him humility, and helped him to trust less in himself and more in God. Perhaps we feel discouraged and humiliated because we are doing little to help the world when we had expected to do much. Why are we discouraged? Can it be possible that even in teaching a Sunday-school class we have desired the approval of our little world, rather than the approval of God, have been trying to glorify ourselves instead of helping souls to climb nearer to Him? If our motives have been stained and spoiled by the love of the world, then we may thank God for the humiliating failure which—by its very pain—opened our eyes. If our object were really to please God and help our neighbor, then outward failure could never make us feel disheartened. Our Master knows whether we have prayed and worked loyally and patiently. He may be whispering, "Well done!" when the world is condemning, or He may utterly reject our services when the world is praising it. If we are trying to please Him, honestly and persistently, undaunted by our own falls, then there is no need to be discouraged. Those who hunger and thirst after righteousness, cannot fail to please God, but to hunger and thirst after fame and admiration is to drift away from true righteousness in the pursuit of a mirage. We must look up, if we wish to see whether we are losing or gaining—up into the eyes of our Master. Is He pleased or displeased? To have one's work held up as a model for others to admire and copy, is no proof of success. It is possible to win a great reputation for sanctity and good works, and to be quite satisfied with that surface success, caring little whether God is well pleased. And it is possible for men and women to toil and struggle patiently and quietly, receiving little attention or admiration from the world, yet cheered and strengthened by the approving smile of their Master. They may fall again and again, but each failure only brings them to their knees in penitence only brings them to Christ. They come to Him for pardon, and for new strength and wisdom. No matter how weak they are, they know that GOD can work out His own purposes through them and by their



The pain of humiliating failure is a helpful warning that they have been seeking honor from men instead of God. So they grow stronger from each failure, because they have found out their weakness and are forced to lean on God more and more. They can never lose hope or courage while they are always drawing new strength from an inexhaustible source. They can never own themselves beaten when fighting in the ranks of the KING OF KINGS, and leaning always on His arm. His side must be the winning side.

The true victor is one who conquers his own pride and self-will, rather than one who is clever and eloquent and who makes an outward success of everything he undertakes. "High failure overlaps the bounds of low successes," and yet some of us are so afraid of being called "failures" that we shrink from attempting great things for God. Like Moses and Jonah, we say that no one will listen to our message—the message God has told us to deliver for Him—and we think that it is a sufficient excuse. If we refuse to help in any church work, offering the comfortable excuse that we have "no gift for that sort of thing," let us make sure that God will accept that excuse. Moses said he was not eloquent, and God told Him that He Who had made man's mouth could be with his mouth and teach him what he should say. It is not always humility to shrink back from attempting great things—often it is distrust of God. He sometimes prefers to use weak and inefficient instruments—as He conquered the great host of Midian through Gideon's little army—so that no one can fail to recognize that the victory is His gift.

To win success without hard fighting is very unsatisfactory, and, like failure, should bring us humbly to our knees. A life of easy luxury is not healthy for soul or body. "To become strong, the soul must needs fight something, overcome something. It cannot gain muscle on a bed of eiderdown." If we are wise, we will thank God for the difficulties over which we must climb as we push forward. For, by continual exercise, our spiritual muscles grow strong, and we can rise from strength to greater strength, looking ever more and more eagerly for the approval of God, and only caring much for the approbation of men when it is a reflection of His. A soul that can dare to stand alone with God, and can ever look up and thank Him for that chance of gaining strength in the lonely battle, is a victorious soul indeed, and may well rejoice that the Captain has chosen him for a hard but glorious enterprise. It is worth while to walk in the dark awhile, if Christ is there too. Let us try to be brave enough to stretch out both hands for all God's gifts—for pain and failure as well as for comfort and success. Let us accept the loss, and wring from it the gain. It will be well worth our while. God did not let it come to us for nothing. A victor sings:

"Of wounds and sore defeat  
I made my battle stay;  
Winged sandals for my feet  
I wove of my delay;  
Of weariness I fear  
I made my shouting spear;  
Of loss, and doubt, and dread  
And swift oncoming doom,  
I made a helmet for my head  
And a floating plume,  
From the shutting mist of death,  
From the failure of the breath,  
I made a battle-horn to blow  
Across the vale of overthrow."

DORA FARNCOMB

### The Roundabout Club

#### XXIII. Psalm.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
In your issue for May 11th, I notice an article by W. J. Way, on the essay given on the above Psalm. I read it with interest, and thought it very fine, but did not like to draw the attention of Mr. Way to the little book on the same subject, written by William Allen Knibb, "The Psalm and Its Devotional Use by Harold Knibb." I had a copy presented to me, and I enjoy it every time I pick it up. It seems new.  
HAPPY FARMER'S WIFE,  
Dixon Co., Ont.

## The Beaver Circle.

### Our Junior Beavers.

[For all pupils in Third Book and under, who are not over ten years of age.]

#### The Puppy.

The puppy cannot mew or talk,  
He has a funny kind of walk,  
His tail is difficult to wag,  
And that's what makes him walk zigzag.

He is the kitten of a dog,  
From morn till night he's all agog—  
Forever seeking something new  
That's good, but isn't meant to chew.



"He is the Kitten of a Dog."

He romps about the tulip bed,  
And chews the flowers white and red,  
And when the gard'ner comes to see  
He's sure to blame mamma or me.

One game that cannot ever fail  
To please him is to chase his tail—  
(To catch one's tail, 'twixt me and you,  
Is not an easy thing to do).

If he has not a pretty face,  
The puppy's heart is in its place.  
I'm sorry he must grow into  
A great big noisy dog—aren't you?  
—Oliver Herford, in Harper's Magazine.

name could be good enough for the little beauty?

The doll was still unchristened when the morning came that Tiny Girl awoke with a sore throat. It was early, too early for anyone to be stirring, so she smuggled down to her little bed-fellow for comfort, for, of course, she could never be separated for a night from the lovely doll.

When the kind doctor arrived, he looked more sober than usual, and Tiny Girl heard him say something about scarlet fever, and quarantine, and a good many other things that she couldn't understand. But mother replied cheerily:

"We'll do the best we can, and hope everything will come out all right. I shall take care of her myself, for the rest can get along without me better than she can."

Felicity sat up among her pillows, and smiled as if she liked it, too.

On the morning that Tiny Girl was to go down-stairs for the first time, mother had a long talk with the doctor, and then was proposed a life-long mission for Stella Felicity.

At the start Tiny Girl wept. How could she give up her dear dolly even for such a mission! But, at last, when the doctor had said that it would never do to let her go again among well children, and when the mother had argued, "Think of how much joy and comfort she will bring to little girls that are sick as you have been!"—oh! then the sparkle came back to the Tiny Girl's eyes, and the dimples to her cheeks, and the question of Stella Felicity's mission was settled.

So all that night Stella Felicity stayed alone, in a room filled with queer-smelling air, but it must have pleased her, for the very next morning, when the doctor carried her away, she was as smiling as ever, and ready, at once, to begin her mission to little scarlet-fever girls. Her story quickly became known throughout the town, and all the little doll mothers said, "Oh, my!"

Now, whenever any little girl is taken sick with the dreadful fever, instead of mourning because she will have to be shut away from her mates, she is apt to exclaim in delight, "Oh, I can have that beautiful Stella Felicity to come and stay with me!" And nobody knows just how much good is accomplished by the small home missionary.

When Tiny Girl's birthday came around again, the express team brought another package to her door. She eagerly opened the long white box, and cried breathlessly:

"Why, it's Stella Felicity! It's Stella Felicity!" and hugged the darling to her heart.

But it was not. It was Stella Felicity's twin sister.—Emma C. Dowd, in "Little Folks."

### Fox and Hen.

#### A Good Game for Little Beavers.

Choose one of the players for the Fox, and another for the Hen. All the rest are the chickens, and they must stand in a row behind the Hen, holding each other by the waist.

A place is now chosen to be the hen-yard, where the Hen and her chickens are safe from the Fox. The Fox now hides in his den, and the Hen and her chickens go near to it and ask, "Please, Mr. Fox, can you tell me what time it is?"

If he answers mildly, one, two, or any time up to twelve o'clock at night, they may go away safely; but if he says, "Twelve o'clock at night!" the Hen and chickens must run for the farm yard, for he runs out of the den and tries to catch one of them. If he catches a chicken, he takes it to his den, and it tries to run away every time the Fox runs out. But if the Fox catches the Hen, she must become Fox, and the game begins again.

### Our Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter. I am seven years old; I go to school, am in the Part Second Book; my father takes "The Farmer's Advocate." I like to read the letters in the Beaver Circle. I have four cats; they look something like the kittens in the picture. We keep them in the stable; it is nice and warm, they catch mice and rats. This is all for this time. Good bye.  
JOHN S. T. THOMPSON,  
Dixon Corners, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—My papa takes "The Farmer's Advocate" every week. I go to school in the summer time, but cannot go in winter.

We have a little fox-terrier dog; my little sister calls her Tiny. Tiny plays with us all. We have a nice colt; we call her Maple B. We have two cats; one stays at the barn to catch the rats. The other stays at the house to catch the mice.  
MAGGIE BLODGETT,  
Peterboro P. O., Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. I go to school, and am in the Junior Second Class. I am eight years old. My father takes "The Farmer's Advocate," and I like reading the letters. I have a pet



Stella Felicity Having a Bath.

### The Story of Stella Felicity.

Tiny Girl had had a birthday three weeks before, and it was on that morning that the expressman had brought the lovely doll. There had never been just such a doll in the family. Grandmother had sent her all the way from Brooklyn, and Tiny Girl stroked her fluffy curls, and looked rapturously into her smiling face, kissed her pink cheeks, and held her close, wondering what she could call her. What

fast, but meanwhile I am glad that the new doll is a comfort to you. What do you think of Stella Felicity as a name for her? Stella means a star, and Felicity stands for happiness, so Stella Felicity is the most appropriate name I can think of. From your mother's account, she is truly a star in your night of suffering, and is giving you happiness every day. I am glad that she has found her mission so early.

Tiny Girl thought there could not be a better name for her darling, and Stella





MAY 25, 1911

months trying to our health and strength, the best thing to do is to make our homes as cool and comfortable as possible; for even the most energetic of us feel that we cannot throw the same amount of enthusiasm into our daily work during the summer months as we can in the cooler weather. The first step to take is to make a tour of the house, and banish all those things which make the rooms look and feel stuffy. Take, for instance, heavy curtains which are very cozy and draft-protecting in winter, but look hot in summer, and not only keep out a lot of fresh air, but harbor dust. If we would take these things out of doors, give them a good beating, put plenty of moth-balls among them, and wrap them up carefully, they would come out fresh and clean in the fall. Tapestry, silk or chenille table-covers, should also be put away, and dainty white, or something light and pretty, take their place. Muslin covers for cushions, and chair-covers, too, look much cooler and fresher in hot weather. We likely all have a number of ornaments, too, that could be put away, and would save us time when dusting. A vase of flowers would be much more restful to the eyes when we are tired. In the bedrooms, eiderdown quilts, and blankets, should be removed from beds, and replaced by light printed coverlets.

Cleaning brass and silver are two household duties which take considerable time and energy. Could not most of these articles be cleaned and put away for the time, and china and glassware take their place?

And the hard work of preparing meals, could we not make that much lighter and easier by not having so many hot stews, suet puddings, and rich cakes, and provide plenty of fresh fruit, lettuce, and all kinds of vegetables for the table? Cheese, eggs, and different kinds of fish, should often take the place of hot meats, which are hard work to cook in hot weather. Spinach is a very valuable vegetable, and the frequent eating of it has an excellent effect on the system; it should cook very slowly, with only a very little water. If too much water is used, the valuable salts contained in the vegetable will be wasted. In preparing our vegetables, if we would do as much of that work outdoors as possible, we would not become so tired and wearied over our work, as if we were working in the hot kitchen.

The strongest reason why we should simplify house-work during hot weather, is that it gives us more time to spend in the open air, in God's beautiful outdoors, that has been given us to enjoy, and that many housekeepers get so little good of, for the reason that so much of their time is spent in cooking a great many unnecessary dishes for their table; dusting and cleaning so many things that we could do without.

**How to Keep Young.**

Expect a good, long, useful life.  
Hold your thoughts persistently.  
Simply refuse to grow old by counting your years or anticipating old age.  
Refrain from all kinds of stimulants and sedatives; they will shorten your life.  
One of the best preventives of old age is enthusiasm and interest in affairs of the day.  
Keep in the sunlight; nothing beautiful or sweet grows or ripens in the darkness.  
Avoid fear in all its varied forms of expression; it is the greatest enemy of the human race.  
Nature is the great rejuvenator; her gift is ever young. Live with her; love her; love her.  
Avoid excesses of all kinds; they are injurious. The long life must be a temperate, regular life.  
Contemplate beauty in all its forms, and you will drive everything that is ugly out of your life.

Don't make the mistake, those of you who are young men, of thinking that when you get out of school or college, your education stops. On the contrary, only about half begins. Now, I am 70 years old, and if I had stopped learning, if I felt now that I had stopped learning, had stopped trying to better myself, I would feel that my life was over, the community would be poorer, and my life an end.—Mr. Roosevelt.

**"The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.**

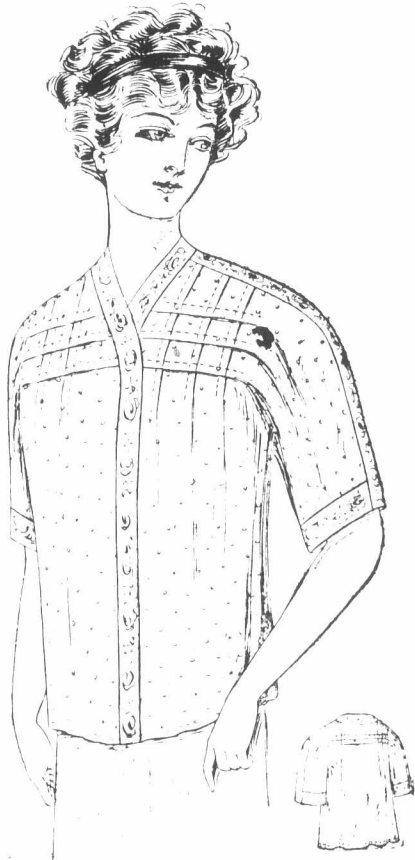


6914 House Dress with Four-gored Skirt, with box pleat or gathered back, 34 to 42 bust.

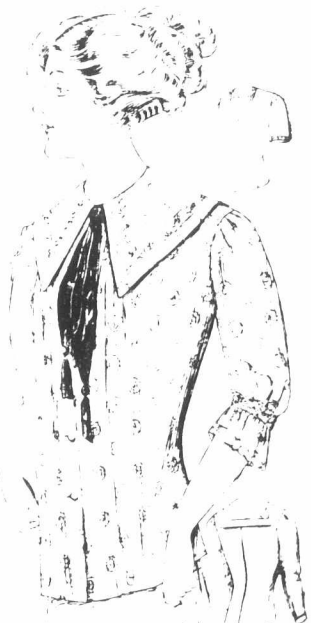


7011 Combination Corset Cover and Five Gored Petticoat, 34 to 42 bust.

Please order by number, giving measurement, and allowing ten days to receive pattern. Price, ten cents per pattern. Address, Fashion Dept., "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.



7006 House Jacket, Small 34 or 36; Medium 38 or 40; Large 42 or 44 bust.



6977 House Jacket, with Fitted Back, 34 to 44 bust.

**The Ingle Nook.**

Rules for correspondents 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.

**May.**

The wind is whispering happy thoughts  
Into the sun-kissed hills,  
The brook in rippling thro' the lots  
Down by the busy mills.

A joyous robin on the tree  
Carols of nests and young,  
His throat all puffed with pride and glee,  
His song, the sweetest sung.

May flowers peep from out their leaves  
Long crusted o'er with snow,  
And fairy wreaths, Dame Nature weaves  
Down where the trilliums grow.

Sweet violets star the meadows fair,  
Shed perfume o'er our way,  
There's joy and gladness everywhere,  
For, don't you see, it's May.

Quebec, J. AUNTA.

**House Flies.**

Dear Dame Durden,—Once more I am coming to you for advice, knowing that, as before, it would be willingly given. As the bright summer days are so close upon us, no doubt to many of us the subject of flies is one of absorbing interest. Each year I have the same difficulty to contend with. Our house is particularly bright and airy, and I would not wish it otherwise. Parlor and living-room have each large bay windows, as well as two other large-sized windows. As I am a great lover of sunlight, and a firm believer in its health-giving properties, I keep the blinds well up all summer long, and only the lightest kind of curtains at the windows. The outside doors (of which there are six), as well as the windows, are provided with closely-fitting screens, but with two small daughters trotting in and out all day long, opportunity is given for many flies to enter, and, on account of the house being so light, it is extremely difficult to catch them in any way that I have yet discovered. It seems to be a case where "of two evils choose the lesser," but the question is, which is the lesser. I hate to think of giving up our bit of the beautiful sunlight, as I believe the All Wise Creator who sent it to us intended that we should use it, but I also realize the danger of allowing the flies in the house. Can you, dear Dame, suggest any method of banishing flies, the success of which does not depend on darkening one's home?

Also, any suggestions you may give me as to the culture of cypress vine, will be greatly appreciated. I received a packet of seed this spring, and, while a great admirer of the dainty plant, have not the slightest idea how it should be grown.

Thanking you in anticipation, and wishing the Nook every success,  
"BABY BETTY'S MOTHER,"  
Durham Co., Ont.

Your idea regarding keeping the house full of sunshine is excellent. It is one of the best disinfectants. When people, on the whole, realize its purifying and health-giving qualities, there will be more window-blinds run up to the top, fewer carpets and upholsteries that will fade.

At the same time, year by year, the risk of having flies about is realized more and more. It is now known that they really do carry disease germs, if exposed to them, on their hairy legs, spreading such diseases as typhoid, tuberculosis, and eye-troubles, where, otherwise, they would not go. So how to keep the house bright and the flies out becomes a problem.

In the first place, it is necessary to remove the cause. Flies lay their eggs in any kind of moist filth, such as decaying rags or vegetable or animal matter, but above all things they prefer horse manure. The eggs hatch out into little white maggots (larvae), which, later, stiffen into little brown pupae. In a few

**HUCKABACK PATTERNS.**

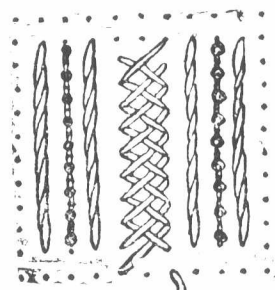


FIG. 1.

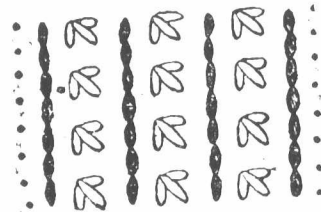


FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.

These patterns given for the Nooker who asked for huckaback designs, were copied from an Australian paper, the "Australasian."

Blobbs—The widow always gets her third, doesn't she?

Stobbs—I believe she has to get her second first.

**WEDDING GIFTS**

Relatives and friends in need of wedding or other presents can

**SAVE 50%**

on their purchases of high grade

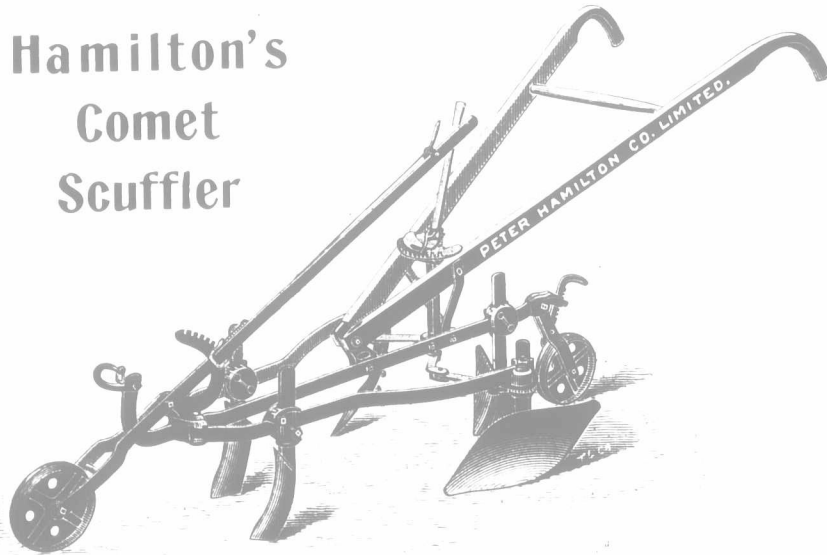
**Jewelry, Rings, Clocks and Watches**

Wide range to select from. Every article artistic in design and perfect in workmanship and finish. Full refund of money cheerfully made if entire satisfaction is not given.

COMPARE OUR PRICES.

Fully descriptive and illustrated catalogue mailed free on request.

214

**United Watch & Jewelry Co., 123 Bay Street, Toronto****Insure a Good Root Crop  
Keep Down the Weeds****Hamilton's  
Comet  
Scuffler**

Hamilton's Comet Cultivator has in it the same quality as the other Peter Hamilton machines.

So simple is the design and so strongly is it built that it gives satisfaction always.

The adjustable wheels in front and behind work easily and do not get out of order.

Weeds or sods cannot clog the teeth.

Steels are supplied for weeding and hilling as well as for cultivating.

For cultivating, any number of teeth of any width can be used.

**If you want a serviceable implement  
that will give satisfaction, here it is.**

See our agent or write us to-day for catalogue.

**The PETER HAMILTON COMPANY, Ltd.,  
PETERBORO, ONT.**

days, the change going on inside of the pupa case is complete, and out from it fly the full-grown flies.

For the prevention of flies, then, no decaying matter should be allowed to remain about house or yards; manure about the stables should be kept in a closed pit, if possible; compost heaps should be sprinkled with lime; all garbage pails should be covered; closet seats should be kept closely covered, and lime used plentifully.

Of course, screen doors and windows are useful in keeping flies out, but along with them should be used covers for all foods in kitchen or pantry,—there are wire-net covers now to be had that are very good. When the table is "set" also, it should be covered with cheesecloth covers made for the purpose. In this way, flies will not be coaxed in by finding agreeable food.

With the greatest precautions, however, a few flies will manage to come in, and how to get rid of them becomes the question. Sticky fly-paper helps, and a kind to be suspended from the ceiling out of the way is now sold. A poster distributed by the Canadian Department of Agriculture last year, recommended keeping a solution of formalin or formaldehyde—a tablespoonful to a pint of water—sitting about in saucers, out of the reach of children. I have also heard that a little carbolic acid dropped on a hot metal pan, will drive flies out of a room. I should imagine that doors and windows should be opened, and screened again as soon as the flies have departed. Burning a little pyrethrum powder is also recommended.

The cypress vine belongs to the same family as the morning-glory, and needs the same treatment. It may be started quite early in the house, and transplanted when danger of frost is past. As the seeds are very slow to germinate, they may be soaked for 2 hours in warm water before planting. When setting the plants out, see that they have a deep, rich soil, a sunny situation, and something to climb on. Water plentifully during the summer.

**Baked Beans—Ants.**

Dear Dame Durden.—This might be useful in Ingle Nook: Now is the time to resurrect the bean-pot, for various reasons, because they are a very nourishing dish for supper, and when the farmer has been working on the land all day, that is what he wants. Also they are easily prepared, and can be warmed up in a very few minutes.

One quart of white field beans, thoroughly washed and soaked over night. In morning drain off water, put beans in bean-pot with one cup New Orleans molasses, one cup tomato catsup, one pound fat pork put through the grinder, one onion chopped fine, one teaspoon each of mustard, salt and pepper. Cover with

boiling water, stir well, cover, and bake in slow oven until cooked, which will be about eight hours. Add water if required.

Sprinkle Judd's Naphtha Powder when ants are troublesome.

AMY STEVENSON.

**Our Scrap Bag.**

Don't throw away your old raincoat for it has many uses yet. Rip the coat and wash it, and then make it up into some of the following articles: A large apron for wash day, a dusting cap, cases for sponges and brushes, and a cover to tie over the laundry basket.

\* \* \* \* \*

Drive a nail through an empty spool, and you will have a good peg on which to hang things in the back porch or cellar. The spool will not tear things as a nail alone is apt to do.

\* \* \* \* \*

Pierce each end of an egg and blow contents out. Fill with plaster Paris (warmed); let harden, and you will have a nest-egg which will last for years. Moreover, this is far better than the white china egg generally used.

\* \* \* \* \*

A. C. Gilbert, writing in Garden Magazine, says that he grows hybrid perpetual roses and tea roses very successfully in candy pails, which are sunk in the ground in summer, then lifted up and carried to a cool, dry cellar in winter.

\* \* \* \* \*

Adeline Thayer Thompson, in the same magazine, states that she finds the common wild blue phlox excellent for massing in the garden along with white arabis and pink shooting star. This is an idea.

\* \* \* \* \*

You can grow salsify very satisfactorily among corn, and so save space.

\* \* \* \* \*

Here are some ideas for rugs from a house-furnishing magazine: "A very pretty rug for a bedroom may be made of light-colored cotton rags in one color—pale gray, light tan, etc.—cut and woven in the usual manner, then stencilled around for border. Very pretty rugs may also be made of rags cut very short in hit-and-miss style, with some solid color for the border. Buy your colors for stencilling in the extreme tint, and dilute with white lead or common white paint to the desired shade. The linseed oil in the white paint will set the color, and make the rug washable. These rugs are beautiful, made in several shades of the same color, and cost very little."

**Recipes.**

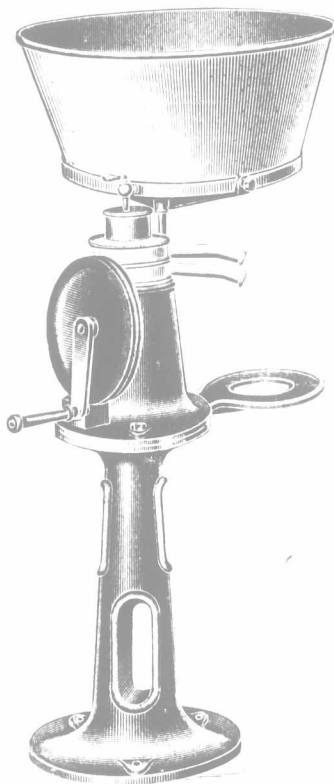
**Cream of Asparagus Soup.**—Cook the asparagus in water till tender, strain and save the water. To two cups of asparagus water add a white sauce made from four tablespoons of flour, four tablespoons of butter, and two cups of milk; season with salt and pepper. Serve two or three tops in each plate of soup.

**Buttermilk Bread.**—Sift one pound of flour into a basin; add one teaspoonful of sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of baking soda, and one teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Mix, and make into a soft dough with buttermilk. Knead lightly on a floured baking board, place on a buttered baking tin, and bake in a moderate oven for thirty-five minutes.

**Thin Wafer.**—Beat three-fourths of a cup of butter to a cream; gradually beat in two cups of sugar, then two cups of flour, half a cup of boiling water, half a teaspoonful of salt, and one teaspoonful of soda sifted with one cup of flour. Mix thoroughly, adding flour as it is needed to make a dough. Roll out on a floured board, and bake in a moderate oven.

**Chocolate Filling for Cake.**—Melt two ounces of chocolate, and add one-third cup hot cream, a pinch of salt, and a pinch of vanilla; then stir in one cup of sugar to make a smooth filling that may be spread.

**Covered With Chocolate.**—Melt half a cup of cream and stir in one-third cup of sugar to make a smooth filling that will spread easily over the cake. Flavor

**THE "PREMIER"  
CREAM SEPARATOR****IS NOT AN EXPERIMENT**

Its worth has been proven by thousands of satisfied users.

If you are interested in the purchase of a Cream Separator, WRITE US for full particulars. Testimonial Book sent FREE upon request.

Good live agents wanted in districts where we are not represented.

**The Premier Cream Separator Co.  
Winnipeg, Man. TORONTO. St. John, N.B.**



Come again, Pie Time, and often.  
 For wholesome, *digestible* "eats"  
 —give us PIE.  
 At its very *best* wrapped in a FIVE  
 ROSES crust.  
 Upsets Pie Prejudice *without* upsetting the  
 Eater's Insides—FIVE ROSES flour.  
 Great for Pie Crust—top and bottom.  
 And Puff Paste and *Difficult* Things.  
 Close-grained—melting—even textured.  
 Flaky, too, and crinkly—crisp yet *tender*.  
 Put into *your* bake things the rare nutlike  
 sweetness of *Manitoba* wheat kernels.  
 All sippy with the rich red juice of the  
 cherry—or lemon pie—or apple—or healthy  
 custard—meat, may be, or mince—  
 Put the FIVE ROSES "crust end" about 'em.  
 See the hungry *wedges* fade behind busy milk teeth.  
 At Pie Time—  
 Use FIVE ROSES. 7

# Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached  Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED MONTREAL

with half a teaspoonful of vanilla. While still warm, pour over it enough ordinary chocolate, melted over hot water, to cover it completely. An ordinary boiled frosting may be used in place of the one given.

### Some Bulb Queries.

Would you kindly publish in "The Farmer's Advocate" how to care for lilies of the valley," also dahlias? and greatly oblige. L. McL.

Pied Co., Ont.  
 Lilies of the valley need very little care. Give them a deep soil, rich with humus of decayed leaves—say by planting them in the shade of deciduous trees—and leave them to their own devices, thinning them out a little when they become too thick, as they may, after a few years.

Dahlias may be started from the seed, by planting it in the house or hothed early in spring; or from tubers set in barrels of sand kept moist. If the tubers are used, be sure to plant them so they will lie up. When all danger of frost is over, transplant into beds of mellow soil, made rich with very old, well-decayed manure. While the plants are young, cultivate well until this begins to grow awkward because of the leaves and tubers, then mulch the surface with well-rotted manure, covered with lawn cuttings.

In dry weather, give plenty of water, and shower the tops at night to prevent the buds from falling. As the plants grow, you may take cuttings. When several are ready, and the weather is not too hot, remove all the leaves, and the method given in the paper for dahlias adds that any soil, if it is rich, should also give a good crop. In case of stress, he says, it is better to give the thorough watering.



## St. Lawrence

# "Crystal Diamonds"

may cost a few cents more on the hundred pounds than other lump sugar. Good things always cost more than inferior quality.

However, ST. LAWRENCE "CRYSTAL DIAMONDS" are really the most economical Sugar, because they go further on account of their matchless sweetness due to perfect purity.

To appreciate the superiority of St. Lawrence Sugar, compare it with any other sugar.



**The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co. Limited**  
MONTREAL 31




the soil, and he also points out that, while deep cultivation is beneficial during the earlier stages, only quite shallow cultivation, from one to three inches, should be resorted to after the plants commence to bloom. Do not water too often, as this causes a spongy growth, stir the soil at root. Indeed, unless in case of drought, they will need very little water until they begin to bloom, then water very thoroughly, drenching once a week, if the weather is dry, and

care to stir the surface next day and pulverize it later to prevent the moisture from escaping.

When the plants have been killed by autumn frosts, raise the tubers, leaving a piece of the stem to each cluster, let them dry in the air for a few hours, then store in the cellar as you would potatoes. If the cellar is very dry, or not frost proof, park the tubers in boxes of dry sand, and so keep them crisp and strong for the spring planting.

### News of the Week.

The Kaiser received an enthusiastic welcome when he arrived in London recently.

The thirty delegates of the Women's Institute who are to address the various branches this summer, met in conference last week in Toronto to discuss their plan of procedure.

The United States Supreme Court decided against the Standard Oil Company in the famous suit, calling for dissolution of the Company within six months. This is not likely to mean, however, that the "octopus" is entirely killed.

Mr. Lloyd George's new Budget includes five new provisions, among them one calling for payment of Members of Parliament. Another reduces the duties on breakfast cocoa, thus further lessening the cost of the breakfast table for British consumers.

### TRADE TOPIC.

The Aspinwall Sprayer, manufactured at Jackson, Michigan, may be had from their Canadian factory at Guelph, a sprayer to meet every requirement. The same firm claim to be the world's oldest and largest makers of potato machinery, and cutting, planting, spraying and sorting. They also manufacture the Aspinwall Non-swarming Bee Hive, which, it is claimed, produces double the amount of honey as compared with other hives. Any of these may be had from the Canadian factory.



## MASSEY-HARRIS MOWERS

Have Ample Power for Cutting the Heaviest Hay

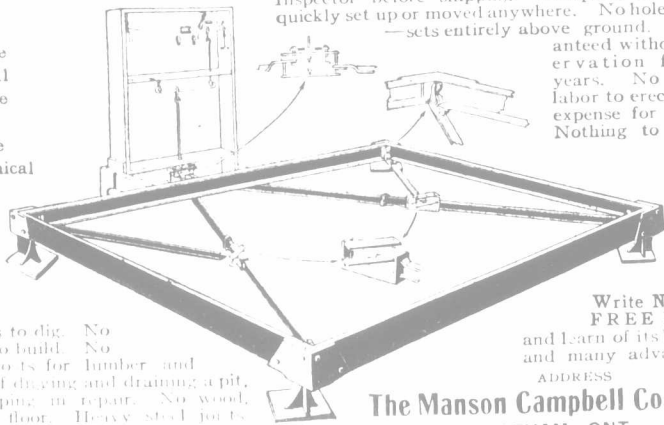
And will cut close so as to save ALL the hay, which is especially desirable when the crop is light.

- ☐ Cutter Bar is free to follow uneven ground.
- ☐ Lift Spring may be adjusted to carry as much or as little of the weight of the cutter bar as desired.
- ☐ Raised Ledger Plates give extra long cutting edges and the edges are serrated.
- ☐ Cutter Bar has great range of tilt.
- ☐ No "flying start" required—knife begins to cut the instant the horses start.
- ☐ The easily operated Foot Lift enables the driver to quickly raise the Bar for passing obstructions.



## This New Portable, Pitless Wagon and Stock Scale is Simpler, Stronger, Cheaper and

far more durable than old-style scales. Absolutely accurate—designed and constructed by an expert, every scale sealed and inspected by Government Inspector before shipping. Complete in itself—quickly set up or moved anywhere. No holes to dig—sets entirely above ground. Guaranteed without reservation for ten years. No skilled labor to erect. No expense for extras. Nothing to decay.



No pits to dig. No walls to build. No extra cost for lumber and labor of drying and draining a pit, or keeping in repair. No wood, except floor. Heavy steel joints. Everything complete and perfect.

Write Now for FREE BOOK and Learn of its low cost and many advantages.

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**The Manson Campbell Co., Ltd.**  
CHATHAM, ONT.



## OSHAWA Rod, Wood and Steel TRACK CARRIERS

MEADOW KING Wood and Steel TRACK CARRIERS

Hooks, Slings, Pulleys

**DILLON & SONS** Ontario

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## The Garden of a Com-muter's Wife.

(By Mabel Osgood Wright.)

### CHAPTER XVI.—Continued.

Already the effect is of a path cut trail-fashion through thickset trees, and when to complete the plan it shall be covered with native vines meshed carefully in and out—bittersweet, clematis, coral honeysuckle, Virginia creeper, frost grapes, bindweed, climbing hemp, wild yam, and even catbriar—it will be quite unique, a bit of wild "pleached alley" conceived and born in the garden of a commuter's wife.

The September garden has flowers all its own that have more the personality that mark those of May and early June.

The sweet peas have done their work; that is, those of the trellised vines of the long walk. In July, after a heavy rain, I planted a row of the dwarf pink and white Blanche Ferry as an experiment, just as we use dwarf peas in the vegetable garden for autumn bearing, and they are now full of buds breaking into bloom, though the flowers are not so large as those of the earlier season.

I have never been successful in sowing the tall sweet peas in succession for autumn blooming, for they are of deliberate growth, and hot weather wastes their vitality in feverish effort. This, to be sure, has been an exceptionally equable season, and rather the exception than the rule. I like to think it is a sort of golden jubilee to welcome me home to my own again. Even Blanche Ferry might have dried up or died from mildew if August had been either wholly dry or rent with battering thunderstorms, as I have known to be the case. Let everyone who makes garden plans frequently insert the letters C. P. in them as a reminder, the same standing for climate permitting.

The Margaret carnations are now blooming as freely as border pinks, and with the summer rose give the table a fragrant bouquet once more. Heliotrope is still in profusion, also the mignonette that had a half-shady exposure. The wallflowers are growing more bushy and profuse, while the last planting of gladioli, by chance wholly lacking in pink tints, is striving to rival nasturtiums and salsvia in color.

The white panicle-flowered clematis, though in its first year, is covering the end of the honeysuckle wall, where it is entrenched, with snow. Yet the distinctive character of the September garden is to be found in two species that divide the honors of the month equally between them—the aster and the百日草. The aster represented only by the neat but rigid quilled species that have been hybridized into a dozen different forms and exquisite tints, of which the cactus type of dahlia is the most interesting and individual. The stemmed single varieties are graceful, and when gathered are more amenable to arrangement than the large quilled rosettes of some winged varieties and purple edging in their thin, susceptible petals. Yet texture is the garden's real robe draped at the first touch of colder weather.

I have tried the experiment of using wax dummies against his such as supports the heavy and sweet peas, and it is a factory. Such succulent, likely to be broken down of many branches if not on a stake. But in this way may be pulled through a slightly hedge is the support is high and to let me cover the

## GET THE WASHER THAT CLEANS BY VACUUM

For 30 Days Free in your own Home. The greatest invention of the age. Thousands of women the world over have been able to solve the washday problem. No more backache and washday drudgery.

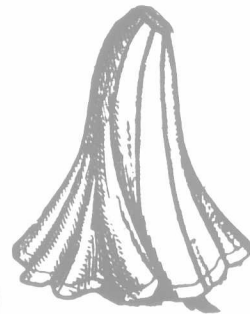


The "EASY" is made entirely of rust-proof steel, and cleans easier and better than any other washing machine made with no wear on the clothes. No wooden tub to dry out and fall to pieces or become foul or unsanitary. It is on rollers which save lifting. Costs less than any other washer, and then pay for itself. Well it simply means if you don't have an "EASY" Washer you haven't got the best. Prove it for yourself. Shipped free for thirty days trial in your own home. We Pay Freight. If you are not delighted with it, return it at our expense. It costs you nothing till you are satisfied with it. It must sell on its merits. Write me now, personally, for our booklet of laundry receipts and free trial order form, and settle the washday problem forever. **L. G. BEEBE, Mgr. THE "EASY" WASHER CO., 51-55 Bruce Street Toronto, Ont.**

## SEE THIS COSTUME SKIRT!

It is worth \$2. We are offering it and a pair of Ladies' Shoes for 75c. 20,000 yards of famous Yorkshire Serges direct from loom to wearer.

**\$2 Costume 75c. Skirt for and a pair of Ladies' Fashionable Shoes FREE.**



State correct Length, Waist, Lace or button. State and Hip measurements. correct size, as now worn

**THE SATISFIER** Costume Skirt is made specially to your own measurements from our famous hard-wearing Yorkshire Serges; seven gores, raised seams, cut full; fit, style and finish being perfect. In black, navy, grey, brown or myrtle. Every purchaser will be presented with a pair of Ladies' Shoes absolutely Free. Costume Skirt and Shoes carefully packed in one parcel, and sent per return mail, carriage paid 25c. extra. Total amount \$1. Remittances to be made in money order or dollar bill only.

**Yorkshire Manufacturing Co. Dept. 264, Shipley, Bradford, England.**

## Does YOUR Face "Break Out?"



If so, why not have it cured? We've been engaged for over eighteen years successfully treating bad complexions, curing skins spotted and blotched with boils, pimples, blackheads, pustules, and all forms of acne.

**IF YOUR NOSE IS RED**  
And you've tried everything in the hope of clearing it, write now, or call and see us regarding

**OUR HOME TREATMENT**  
It positively cures. We care not how chronic the trouble is. We don't make empty statements about our remedies, but state positive facts.

### SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Removes Warts, Red Veins, "Cowlicks," etc., and is absolutely by our reliable method. Satisfaction assured in each case. Booklet "Free" mailed free to my address with a sample of toilet cream.

**Discott Dermatological Institute**  
61 College St. Toronto, Ont.

### GOSSIP.

**SHORTHORNS SELL WELL.**  
A consignment of dairy Shorthorns, consisting of the property of the late J. H. Henslow, near Henslow, Ontario, was sold on May 4th, for a total of \$21,122, the highest price ever obtained for the breed. The highest price for a single heifer was \$1,222, for a pair of cows \$1,000, and the best price for a pair of calves was \$1,000. Salmon's prices for light prices range from \$1,000 to \$2,000 each.

MAY 25, 1911

POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two cents per word each insert...

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR 10 YEARS. Eggs That Will Hatch. 9 chicks guaranteed.

Hugh A. Scott, Caledonia, Ont.

\$6.41 A YEAR PER HEN—Our catalogue tells all about it. Write for one. It's free.

A STRAIN OF GAMES—None better; prize-winners at Guelph and Toronto. Eggs this season from select pens of the best birds...

BIG MONEY in Anconas, S.-C. White Leghorns. Free circular. 95% fertile eggs; any quantity. Baby chicks. Write quick.

CANADIAN RINGLET, Banded Plymouth Rocks. Baby chicks, 20 (all strong), \$5.00.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From prizewinning strain, Mottled Anconas; record layers; one dollar per setting. Good hatch guaranteed.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes, Black Brahmans, Rocks, Leghorns, 15 eggs, \$1.00; 100 eggs, \$4.00.

EGGS FOR SALE from birds that have won over five hundred first prizes at nine shows; Banded and White Rocks, White Columbian and Silver-laced Wyandottes, Rose and Single Combed R. I. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Blue Andalusians, Black Javas, Houdans, Anconas, Black and Spangled Hamburgs, Silver Gray Dorkings, Light Brahmans, Buff Cochins, White and Brown Leghorns, Golden Sebright, Buff and Black Cochins Bantams.

FOR THE REST OF THE SEASON we will sell eggs from our well-known stock of Banded Rocks at \$1.00 per setting.

RHODE ISLAND REDS (Rose-comb)—Bred twelve years from carefully-selected, heavy winter layers of large brown eggs.

SINGLE-COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Best laying strain; 20 eggs, \$1.00; 50 for \$2.00; 100 for \$4.00.

SPECIAL SALE FOR FARMERS—Pure-bred hatching eggs, S.-C. Brown and S.-C. White Leghorns; bred for winter laying, \$1.00 per 30; \$3.00 per 100.

SINGLE-COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Records, \$1.25; \$1 setting. White Wyandottes—Records, \$1.25; \$1 setting. Trap nest. Cowan, Wexford, Ontario.

S.-C. W. LEGHORNS—Large, grand layers. Eggs: dollar per fifteen; four dollars per hundred. Martin Robertson, Kent, Ontario.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—From choice matings, \$2.00 per 30. Express paid anywhere in Ontario. W. A. Bryant, Cairnholm, Ontario.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—From choice matings, farm-raised; fifteen eggs, one dollar; one hundred, four dollars. Marshall Smith, Palmerston.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, EXCLUSIVELY—Bred for heavy egg production and standard points. Eggs: \$1.00 per 15. Good hatch guaranteed. Thos. F. Peirce, Baden, Ont.

Pleasant Valley Farms

EGGS FOR HATCHING

White Wyandottes, \$1.00 per 15. S.-C. W. Leghorns, \$1.00 per 15. N. E. Toronto, Ont.

Geo. Mos & Sons, Mottat, Ont.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—Prize-winners. Eggs for setting, \$1.00 per 15.

W. G. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs, Ont.

White Leghorns—Great layers of white eggs. Hatch guaranteed. Geo. H. Fletcher, Ontario.

Door Sheep—J. Willcock Anderson, England, solicits bred of sheep.

with light, unbleached cotton, if fed with...

If you are like a garden, they thrive mightily; if not, they are the most ungrateful of animals. They must have deep, cool soil which ants have never inhabited...

Asters may be had in all shades of color except, I think, the three distinct primaries—true vermilion, blue, and yellow...

To these September flowers must be added the waxy white day lily (funkia subcordata), a light, scattering, second blooming of many hardy June plants such as larkspurs...

Dora Penfield has come and gone, staying not one week, but two. In fact, her visit was the cause of my neglect of you, my Garden Boke...

I will make up for it by telling you about her, for you are discreet, having ears and no lips. I have felt so pent-up and conscious ever since she made me her unwilling confidante...

I ought not to tell Evan even, which is very uncomfortable, for he is too wholesomely direct to sympathize. Later I may hint of it to father, however, for he must often come in contact with her at the hospital...

When two years had nearly passed, she turned homeward in an apparently leisurely sort of way, without special significance. But in reality she was feverishly impatient...

He came at once with honest eagerness. A lover would have noticed that it was two years to a day since they had parted...

She really did love him, that is, as far as she knew how, the shadow of self always keeping well between; but she resented his taking her love for granted...

upon whom at the time the Village Liar exact her suspicions. For a year Dora and he were much together. It was really the first time that she, in her narrow, suburban life, had come under the influence of a man evidently much more than her equal...

She justified the acquaintance to herself and juggled with its reality by calling it friendship. He did not, and the moment that he had secured a footing on the professional ladder, a good opening in a distant city, he told her in all sincerity that he now might ask her for the promise that it would have been selfish and one-sided to have expected before...

Then seeing that he stood white and aghast, suffering, but making no protest, she grew angry, and told him hotly that in two years' time—the space that he asked her to wait for him—he would probably thank her for her advice, never dreaming that he would take her seriously...

Every other week letters were exchanged, and in order to match his professional enthusiasm in kind, Dora dropped the easy gossip of travel, visited the hospitals wherever she went, grew technical, and dilated upon the splendid career offered women through trained nursing...

When two years had nearly passed, she turned homeward in an apparently leisurely sort of way, without special significance. But in reality she was feverishly impatient, and her trunk contained many of the pretty things that make up bridal finery...

He thought her for her patient friendship, and for her wise advice, and that even two years before she had known him better than he himself had done. He told of his

THE MODERN WAY OF HOME DYEING

Is to use ONE Dye that will color either Wool, Cotton, Silk or Mixed Goods Perfectly. You will find this in



With this Modern Dye all you have to do is to ask for DY-O-LA then you CANNOT make a mistake and use the Wrong Dye for the goods you have to color.

ALABAMA NEEDS 50,000 FARMERS

men and stock-raisers to supply her local markets with butter, poultry, vegetables, hogs and cattle. The best lands in the world can be had at \$5.00 to \$50.00 per acre.

COLLIES FOR SALE—Bred for brains and beauty; two Scotch bitches, one bitch pup. Also Black Orpingtons...

ENGLISH COLLIE PUPS—An unusual fine litter, six weeks' old; guaranteed heelers and watchers. Dogs five and bitches three dollars...

FOR SALE—Stock or dairy farm, in Oxford County. Good barn and stabling; three hundred acres. Will sell on easy terms...

MALLORY'S SELECTED EAR CORN—White-cap Yellow Dent, one dollar per bushel, seventy lbs.; sacks free.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES, unimproved; soil clay loam; north half lot eleven, fourth concession, Township Hilliard; clear deed; for two sound horses.

SEND POSTAL CARD for special prices on our Improved Automatic Compressed-Air Sprayer. Best machine made at the price for spraying potatoes.

WANTED—Several good hardwood bush lots. State what you have to offer for spot cash.

WIRE FENCING FOR SALE—Brand new, at 20 to 50% less than regular price. Write for price-list.

150 acres for sale, Lot 14, Con. 5, Lobo township; good buildings; half mile from school and post office...

150 Acres Choice Clay Loam—Good brick home, large new hip-roofed barn, with splendid stabling underneath for 24 cattle...

140 Acres Sandy Loam—One hundred acres of this is a good black loam; the balance is much lighter. Brick home, good barn with comfortable stables underneath...

50 Acres Clay Loam—Good stone house, barn about 32x50, stable 25x50; stone roof house; 4 acre orchard; 14 miles to school, on a main road...

Arkona Basket Factory for Berry Boxes—11 and 6 sprouts, Baskets, Crates, etc. Write for quotations. Special prices on vegetable and fruit growers' associations in all lots.



# 130 Ayrshires by Auction 130

THE GREATEST DISPERSION SALE OF AYRSHIRES EVER HELD IN AMERICA, AT

**Maxville, Glengarry Co., Ont., Wednesday, June 28, 1911**

One hundred head imported Ayrshires, representing all the choicest deep-milking strains in Scotland, and 30 head bred from these imported sires and dams. Made up of two stock bulls, both unexcelled in breed-

ing and individuality; 46 cows, from 3 to 8 years old, inclusive; 28 two-year-old heifers, all in calf; 30 yearling heifers, many of them Scotch winners; 10 heifer calves, from 3 to 9 months old; 4 yearling

bulls, all fit for service (two imported); 10 bull calves, from 2 to 9 months old. These include this year's importation of 70 head now in quarantine.

Positively no reserve.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION TO:

ANDREW PHILIPS, Auctioneer,  
Huntingdon, Que.

**Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.**

success, and that what she had said had all proved true. He now realized that a physician, from his anxious life did not need a helpmeet of the head as much as of the heart, and that he was just betrothed to the daughter of his senior, a wholesome, fresh young girl, whom she would love, and who carried restfulness in her very laugh. No one knew it yet, as he wished Dora to be the first to hear the news, and give her good wishes to them both.

He said that in another year or two he expected to have a hospital for children in connection with his practice, and that as Dora seemed deliberately to have chosen to adopt the vocation of a nurse, what would be more fitting than that she should have charge of it!

Did you ever dream of such a tangle, you dear, straightforward, open-paged Garden Boke? Tell me who was to blame, the man or the woman? I fear me it was the silly, selfish woman. The man was simply attracted by an older woman, as many are, lacked imagination, did as he was told, found his mistake, and shifted Dora to a maternal, cousinly place in his regard as she had bid, and thought all well. If it turned out to his own advantage, who can blame him? Dora would not have been a good doctor's wife. She is too rigid. I am sure that she would have objected to extra or irregular meals, insisted upon regulating the social status of patients, and had a large and prominent door mat, saying, "Wipe your feet," spread down during office hours.

Now, having committed herself, her pride is forcing her to go into training for a profession she only half likes; and I truly believe that the ill-luck which still clings, combined with the old New England disease of unnecessary self-abnegation, which father says is a curse left by the witches the Puritans burned, will lead her eventually to go to the children's hospital, and thus literally keep a wound from healing by rubbing salt in it.

Ah, me! suppose I had hesitated about going to England with Evan, and put him off, would he have waited and come back? Of course he would, but then I'm glad I didn't. What nonsense I'm thinking. Evan says that the difficulty with women is that they take everything personally, and thereby are often unnecessarily tormented, which is perfectly true.

September 20. Twice lately Evan and Evan have been over the hills to Chain Lakes, fishing for black bass, and had great sport, father getting the most exercise, and Evan the most fish. Father is classic and conservative, and used artificial flies, while Evan took a choice collection of small toads, newts, locusts, and grasshoppers, which evidently were more attractive. Yesterday I went with them, riding the newly trained horse who proved comfortably meek, while the men each took one of the

## Standard

MADE IN CANADA

### MILLIONS

of dollars have been lost in Canadian Dairies, and MILLIONS more sent out of Canada to foreign countries.

### WHY?

Because "STANDARD" Cream Separators were not made sooner.

**A Standard and 6 cows**  
will produce as much cream (butter-fat) in 12 months as

**Most other separators and 6 cows**  
in 16 months, or

**The Old Method and 6 cows**  
in 20 months.

It is no longer necessary to buy a Separator made in the United States, England, Belgium or any other foreign country.

Money invested in "STANDARD" is as safe as the bank, earns 25 per cent. to 50 per cent., and being invested at home comes back to you in the form of better markets for your produce.

TO EVERYONE INTERESTED, WE SAY  
**TRY A "STANDARD"**

Our Catalogue (yours for the asking) gives separator information you require.  
SEND A POSTAL FOR ONE TO-DAY. Desk No. 7

**The Renfrew Machinery Co'y, Ltd.**  
RENFREW, ONTARIO.  
Eastern Branch: Sussex, N. B.

Ah, the color of the September hills! Earlier in the season we look for form, detail, fragrance. Now color seems to fill the eye, and we clear it away against the time of neutral tints. The trees were as solidly green as in July, only here and there a Virginia creeper, winding through them like a gay ribbon, and the fragrance of wild grapes came upon the stone fences was everywhere. The color followed the ground; Joe Pye and the golden-rod in great waves of yellow, and the blue and purple of the corn and breakers in the fields, and the sun-bleached grasses and against the sky. Some of the beginning of the drier

hills, and here and there the cardinal flower followed a brook out to the road, but the prevailing color was the peculiar purplish pink and gold, the tint that heather, gorse and broom give to the English moors and Scottish hills. So many people go out and admire the more gaudy autumn leaf reds and yellows, and never seem to notice this intermediate stage between summer and autumn. The fishing proved unfruitful for even short petting, but I amused myself by following a number of tempting wood trails. In the afternoon, and saw in the company of a woodcock, quail, and several other all quite tame, and I was conscious of the protective

season. They had better be on guard, however; in ten days or so fishing rods will be put to bed, and guns will appear. Meanwhile, the local sporting element goes out at night semi-weekly to train the young hounds to trail and locate fox holes for the real hunting later on.

Evan went last week, taking Bugle and Tally-ho. He didn't come home until after two in the morning, tired but happy, four promising dens having been located. The hounds were brought back this morning by a farmer to whose house they had gone. The old dogs lead, and the young follow, with some of the huntsmen afoot, while the others, especially invited guests, choose a point of vantage and listen to the music of the full cry as the course winds in and out, almost every owner recognizing the voice of his own dog. When this practice is over, a midnight supper is eaten at the rallying point, and the pack divided, each going home with his owner. Of course, many of the young dogs get off on crossed trails and rabbit tracks, and keep on running.

These, according to local etiquette, are always returned by the first to find them, the tariff being a dollar per dog, irrespective of distance travelled. Of course, the whole thing would seem very primitive to the costumed chasers of tame foxes and aniseed bags, but it is the custom here, and as it meets the people's needs, what would you have?

I used to go on these trials, and I'm going again next week. The mad baying of the hounds over the hills and the break to full cry is as stimulating as martial music. As to seeing the fox killed, that is another thing—a necessary act, but not for the sight of Barbara.

September 27. I have left a number of plants to go to seed in the garden, in spite of the ragged air they lend, for the sake of the birds they attract. The composite flowers are the favorites—coreopsis, zinnias, asters, rudbeckias. This morning, a line of tall Russian sunflowers that head the vegetable garden seemed fairly alive with the darling black-capped goldfinches, who swung to and fro, performing all sorts of trapeze feats, as they picked out the seeds, like puns from a cushion, all the while giving their canary-like call.

Flower form is becoming indistinct; the later blooms are less articulate. The anemone Japonica is the single exception that upholds springlike purity of shape and whiteness among the ragged, twisted, or primly-tufted late chrysanthemums.

The color influence of flowers upon the mind has never before appealed to me as it has this season. For many months I have gathered and arranged flowers of all kinds in vases, giving especial thought and care to the decoration of the table. I have to group the flowers according to their meaning, as well as to their color and form.

There is one thing I am sure, that the colors are those that are

### WHY OATMEAL VARIES

Only One-Third of the Oats Are Fit

To make a really delicious oatmeal, one must use just the plump, rich grains. Common oatmeal, made of oats as they run, lacks flavor and richness. And it lacks, above all, that wealth of energy element which makes one feel his oats.

Thousands of people eat oatmeal without ever knowing what a vim-producing food it is. They never know how cutting it can be. They buy oats in bulk without even a brand on them to guarantee the grade they get.

The choicest oats are sifted 62 times in getting the grains used for Quaker Oats. Only ten pounds in a bushel—the choicest third of the finest oats—is good enough for Quaker.

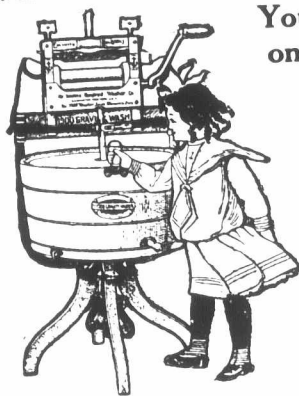
The Quaker process makes these grains into an oat food worth having. One who once eats it will never again care for a common oatmeal.

Oats are the vim-producing food. But they who get the utmost effects are the eaters of Quaker Oats. Made in Canada. (176)

### DOES A WASHING JUST LIKE PLAY!

Six Minutes to Wash a Tubful!

Ladies! just see how easy I do a big washing with my 1900 Gravity Washer. I start the tub a-whirling. Then the gravity device under the tub begins to help and the rest is just like play. Washes a tubful in six minutes! How's that for quick and easy work? The 1900 Washer Co sent me this marvellous machine on trial. They didn't ask for notes or cash in advance. And they let me pay for it a little each week out of the money it saved me! They treat everybody the same way.



You can have one shipped FREE

on thirty days' trial, the same as I got mine. The company will let you pay for it on the same easy terms they offered me. The Washer will actually pay for itself in a very short time. Mine did! I wouldn't take \$100 cash for my 1900 Gravity Washer if I couldn't get another just like it. It does beautiful work—handles anything from heavy blankets to daintiest laces. Every housewife who is tired of being a drudge and a slave to the wash-tub should write to

F. A. E. Bach, Manager, The 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario, for their beautiful Washer Book and generous offer of a Washer on free trial.—Mrs. R. H. Frederick. The above offer is not good in Toronto, Winnipeg, or Montreal and suburbs. Special arrangements made for these districts. 2191

## Cowan's "Perfection" Cocoa

Is absolutely pure, strong and healthful. Delightful in flavor, nourishing, economical. Cocoa should be boiled three or four minutes in either milk or water to produce best results.

The Cowan Co. Limited, Toronto 86

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Kingston, Ontario.

ARTS, EDUCATION THEOLOGY, MEDICINE SCIENCE, including ENGINEERING.

The Arts course may be taken by correspondence, but students desiring a graduate must attend the session.

ARTS SUMMER SESSION July 3rd to August 15th

Calendars write the Registrar, G. Y. CHOWN, Kingston, Ontario

... a life of this kind is not a life of health and happiness. ... the beauty of a sapphire is unrevealed until it is mated with a diamond.

If the cultivated garden does not yield flowers of the right expressiveness for the flower language of the table, the wild garden will always supplement it. All summer I have striven to have the breakfast flowers more delicate and of paler colors than those for the later, heavier meals. In May, white narcissi, with their own foliage in a slender green vase at breakfast, rich tulips in a solid-hued bowl at dinner. In June, pink and white rose sprays, well mingled with ferns at breakfast, the bowl of gorgeous crimson and rich pink roses, garlanded with honeysuckle, for dinner. The trouble is very slight, for each arrangement will serve two days.

In July and August, water-lilies floating close together in a flat glass dish of conventional lotus shape were my morning motive; of course, they closed at noon. These only required renewing semi-weekly, if I was careful to gather the freshly-opened flowers with stamens thrown widely back to tell of their youth.

In June, too, the common field daisies almost rivalled the rose in usefulness, combining with white and shell-pink poppies in the morning, while what could be more fitting at midday than an old-time blue jar filled with a bouquet of daisies and scarlet poppies edged with ribbon grass?

The color change can thus be rung endlessly, every day and every mood suggesting variations; and so many lovely blossoms close at noon that they must make their bow at breakfast table or not at all, while others are only wide awake at night.

I wondered if my men noticed this flower whim of mine, for they said nothing. But then, men are more prone to speak of what they dislike, and quietly absorb the likable. One intense August morning that promised a day of the dizzy heat of which the locust sings, I discovered that the flowers picked the day before were drooping and pitiful; so hurrying down the wild walk, I gathered a great handful of ferns, the hay-scented, lady ferns and maidenhair, to which the heavy moisture of the night still clung, and grouping them hastily in one of my frosted vases, set them on the table at the moment that Evan came in.

"How did you know that my head aches to-day?" he asked, as his eyes rested on the bit of wood coolness. "Nasturtiums would have positively irritated me this morning; but then, your breakfast flowers are always restful, Barbara."

(To be continued.)

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

- 1st. Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
2nd. Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
3rd. In veterinary questions the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, and the kind of crop or stock involved.
4th. Answers by mail is required to answer questions or local enquiries. \$1.00 per month.

#### Miscellaneous.

#### TIME TO PLANT SPRUCE.

... A SUBSCRIBER ...

Now, Why Should I Buy a

## KNETCHEL KITCHEN KABINET ?

ARE you asking yourself that question, Madam? Or do you, Sir Husband, wonder just what good one of these time-money-and-labor-saving devices would be in your home? Give it five minutes' study, and you will wonder why you have been keeping house without a K. K. K. You will see in one minute, how many, many, many steps it must save every day, because it groups in one compact space practically every item of the culinary battery.

a place for everything you use in getting meals ready. You can sit down to your work if you like. You will have far more time for recreation, and far more vitality to enjoy it. Go to-day to your furniture dealer, and ask to examine the Knechtel. He will cheerfully explain its exclusive excellence to you. And he will not beg you to buy. Booklet D mailed on request.

THE KNETCHEL KITCHEN CABINET CO., LTD., HANOVER, ONT.

LOOK FOR THIS TRADE-MARK.



REGISTERED.

YOU, Madam, would hardly dream of doing sewing day after day without a sewing machine. Yet you use your sewing machine but once where you would use this labor-saver fifty times. For you cook three meals a day, and this Kabinet will gain you fully ten minutes' time in getting each meal ready. In a week's cookery you will gain more than three hours—just because it saves so much trotting back and forth.

IF you keep help, it does much to keep the girl contented, for it gives her more time for her other work, and spares her from getting so tired out. It economizes foodstuffs, because it abolishes much waste—keeps the supplies in better shape—keeps them clean—protects them from mice and insects. After you've had a K. K. K. a month you wouldn't sell it.



Knechtel Kitchen Cabinets are made in five handsome styles, all beautifully finished, all with shining, rustproof extension tops of bright aluminum. Each has a dust-tight flour-bin with sifter bottom, an ingenious sugar bin, plenty of shelf and cupboard room

## "No hard, rough hands for dat bride"

Aunt Salina

A bride appreciates a sensible gift from her friends. So many wedding gifts are useless.

Something that will relieve her of the back-breaking, nerve-racking worries of ordinary household duties

### New Century Washer

for instance. It sweetens a woman's disposition. It enables her to get cheaper help and keep them longer. It saves the clothes and thoroughly cleanses them, because it forces the water through the fabrics without rubbing. It prevents disease entering the home from public laundries.

Write for "Aunt Salina's Wash Day Philosophy."

At the busy store in your town or direct.

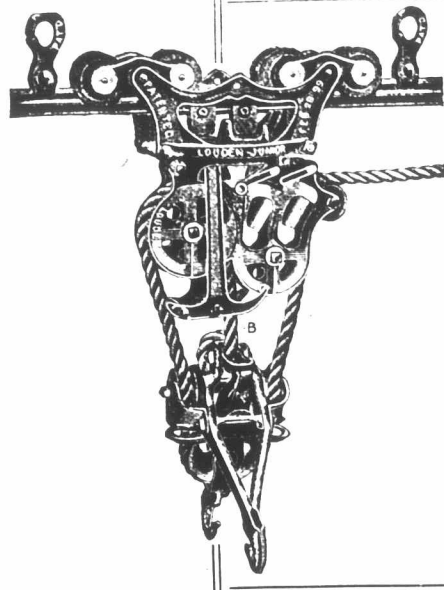
GUMMER-DOWSWELL HAMILTON, ONT. Ltd.



#### GOSSIP

The first students of the fall of the ...

... The Doctor ...



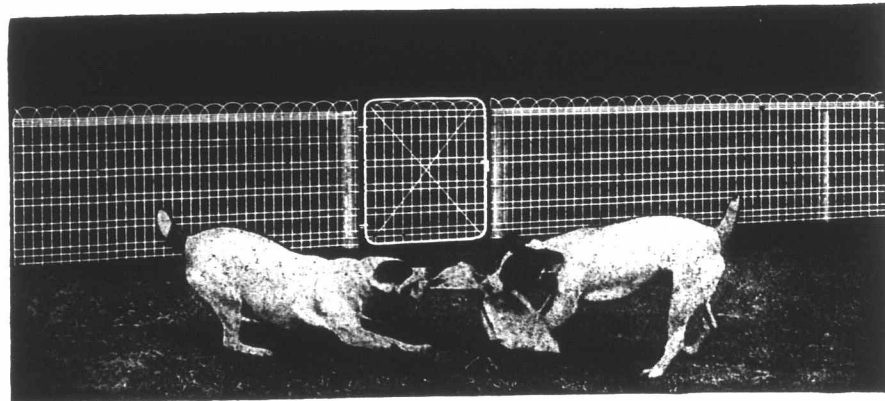
We don't manufacture everything that a farmer requires, but we do supply the best in Canada of the following:

- Feed and Litter Carriers
- Hay Forks and Slings
- Barn Door Hangers
- Cow Stalls and Stanchions
- Hardware Specialties, etc.

Equip your barn with a  
**Louden Junior Sling Car**

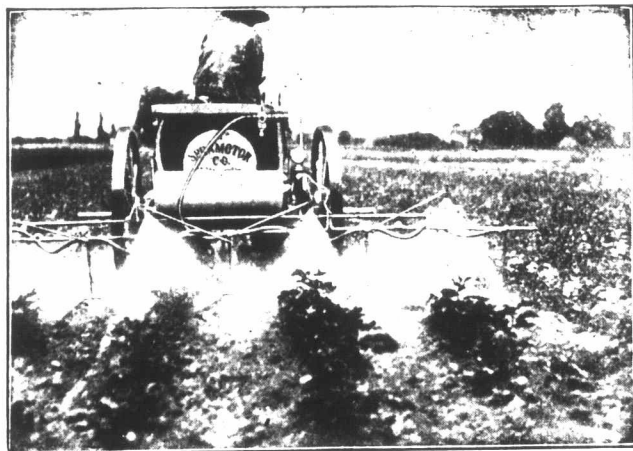
and you can then verify our statement that our goods are second to none. Write for free catalogue.

The **LOUDEN MACHINERY CO.**  
Guelph, Ontario.



A fence of this kind only 16 to 23c. per running foot. Shipped in rolls. Anyone can put it on the posts without special tools. We were the originators of this fence. Have sold hundreds of miles for enclosing parks, lawns, gardens, cemeteries, churches, station grounds, etc., etc. Supplied in any lengths desired, and painted either white or green. Also, Farm Fences and Gates, Netting, Baskets, Mats, Fence Tools, etc., etc. Ask for our 1911 catalog, the most complete fence catalog ever published.

**THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., LTD., Walkerville, Ont.**  
Branches—Toronto, Cor. King and Atlantic Ave. Montreal, 505-517 Notre Dame St. W. St. John, 37 Dock St. The largest fence and gate manufacturers in Canada. 507



LOOK AT THE H.-P.  
**SPRAMOTOR**

spraying an acre of potatoes in 15 minutes. There are three nozzles to a row and four rows, two spraying from the sides and one from the top. Adjustable as to height and width up to 40-inch rows. Absolutely non-clogging nozzles. 12-gallon air-tank, automatic and hand-controlled. 125 lbs. pressure guaranteed with 12 nozzles open. Has agitator clean-out pressure relief into tank, and nozzle protector, all under control of driver from seat. For one or two horses. Fitted for orchards, vineyards, and grain. Write for booklet.

**SPRAMOTOR, LIMITED, 1362 King St., London, Can.**

Ornament Your Home With **IDEAL** FLOWER BED GUARDS VINE TRELLIS LAWN FENCE GATES

Make your Lawns and Flower-beds more artistic with this snowwhite, graceful fence and give them **ABSOLUTE PROTECTION** "IDEAL" Lawn accessories please the eye, are most durable, easily erected, and inexpensive. Let us send you Catalogue

The **McGregor Banwell Fence Co., Ltd.**  
Walkerville  
Ontario

**BICYCLES**

Tires and Repair Parts at Cut Prices.

Send for our Free Catalogue.

**T. W. BOARD & SON,**  
27 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Veterinary.

**CALK—SKIN TROUBLE.**

1. Horse calked himself a month ago. I have been washing it with carbolic lotion and pouring in Egyptian liniment, but it does not heal. I also filled with powdered alum to remove proud flesh.

2. Horse seems itchy. He bites his fetlocks and flanks.

Ans. 1. Discontinue the use of the liniment. Dress three or four times daily with carbolic acid 1 part, water 24 parts. If proud flesh forms, apply a little butter of antimony with a feather once daily until it disappears.

2. Make a solution of 40 grains corrosive sublimate to a quart of water, and rub the parts well with this twice daily.

**SCOURS IN CALVES.**

Calves appear all right for a day or two after birth, then they scour, become weak, and die. Towards the last, they pass nothing but slime.

Ans. This is generally supposed to be due to a germ that gains the circulation through the navel opening. Preventive treatment consists in keeping the stable well disinfected, and applying an antiseptic, as a ten-percent solution of carbolic acid, or 15 grains corrosive sublimate to the navel as soon as born, and several times daily afterwards, until it dries up. Curative treatment consists in adding 1 ounce liquid formaldehyde to 15 ounces water, and adding a teaspoonful of this mixture to each pint of milk fed to the calf.

Considerable discussion of this disease has taken place through the columns of this journal within the last few months. On page 789, of the issue of May 4th inst., you will notice a short article on the subject, by A. Dunn, in which he gives his ideas and experience.

**DIFFICULTY IN URINATING.**

Call 2 1/2 months old has difficulty in urinating. When it attempts the act, it appears to suffer, will race around the stall, get down on its knees, stamp and kick, then perhaps void a few drops and repeat the performance. I gave two ounces sweet nitre.

Ans.—Sweet nitre is contra-indicated in this case. There is trouble in voiding urine, and the drug stimulates the kidneys to increased action, but does not remove the obstruction, hence it aggravates the trouble. It is probable there are calculi (stones) in the bladder, and if the calf is a male, it cannot be relieved; if a female, they may pass, or might be removed by a veterinarian without cutting. An operation for their removal in the male is a serious one, and certainly would not be profitable in a calf. If the trouble be simply irritation of the urinary organs, relief may be given by administering 3 drams of the tincture of hyoscyamus in a little cold water as a drench three times daily.

**Miscellaneous.**

**CROSSES FOR STANDARD REGISTRATION CEMENT BRIDGE.**

1. How to make a cross for a standard registration cement bridge.

2. Can a cross be made of concrete, but upon iron rods, and if so, how is set, removed, etc.

Ans. 1. The original design of the Standard Record admits a bridge of three or four spans, each span being supported by four cross-pacing beams. The design is recorded in the pages of the Standard Record.

2. A simple arch of cement concrete without steel in the form of a cross is so inexpensive, and has the strength of a cement bridge, that it is a common practice.

**LOOK HERE Mr. Farmer!**  
**SHARPLES**  
Tubular Cream Separators  
Repeatedly  
Pay For Themselves By Saving What Others Lose

Sharple's Dairy Tubulars produce twice the skimming force of others. Skim faster and twice as clean. Last a lifetime. No disks or other contraptions. Built on the only known principle by which the many parts and many disadvantages of others can be avoided. That principle is patented, is used exclusively in Sharple's separators and explains why Tubulars are The World's Best and have no imitators.

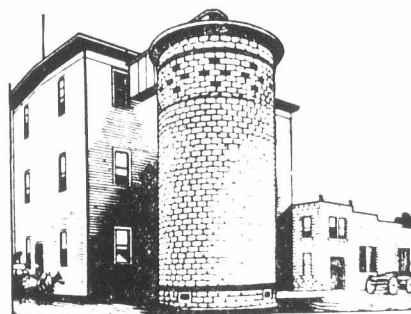
Guaranteed forever by oldest separator concern on this continent. Manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales exceed most, if not all, others combined. Probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells.

You can own and use a Tubular for less than any other. How can you afford the expense of any "peddler's" or other (so-called) cheap machine that lasts one year on the average? Our local representative will show you a Tubular. Ask us his name. Write for catalogue No. 93.



**THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.**  
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

**BUILT WITH CONCRETE BLOCKS**  
MADE ON  
"IDEAL" FACE DOWN MACHINES



Grain Bin, built of Ideal Concrete Blocks, for The Marine City Roller Mills Co. Capacity, 5,000 bushels of wheat. Cost complete only \$500.

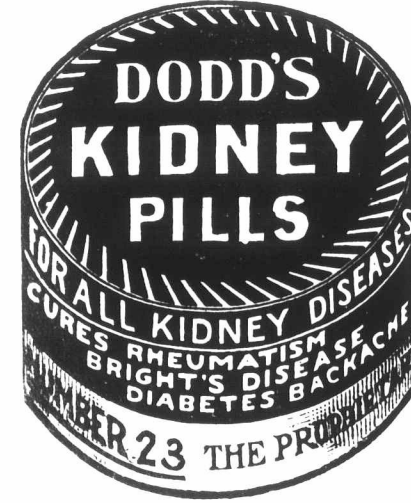
Even if you are going to build only one barn, silo or grain bin, it will pay you to buy an Ideal Concrete Block Machine.

It will enable you to make your own building material right on the spot, saving long hauls and delays. You can make the blocks yourself, saving labor. And you will have a building that will be absolutely fireproof, and last for all time without a cent for repairs. An Ideal Machine will save you many times its cost, and enable you to have buildings as durable as stone for 1/2 the cost of brick.

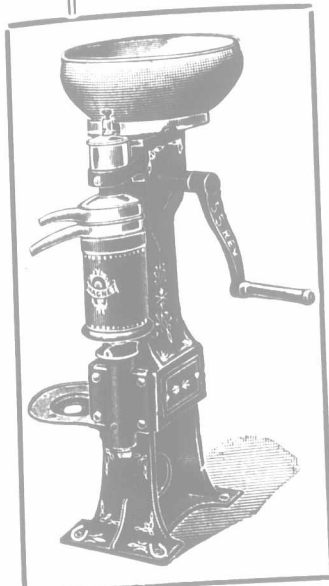
Write for catalogues.

**IDEAL CONCRETE MACHINERY CO. LIMITED**  
Dept. A, LONDON, Ont.

Two youngsters of seven and eight had overheard an adult conversation on skeletons. The seven-year-old had listened intently, and when they were left alone, the elder boy, with an air of superior knowledge, said abruptly: "You don't know what a skeleton is, and I do." "So do I," replied the younger. "I do know." "Well, what is it?" "It's bones with the people on."



## SOLIDITY-STRENGTH STEADINESS



If these qualities are not personified in any high-speed machine, such as a cream separator, it is a continual source of worry and expense while it lasts, and its life is a very short one. They are personified in the

## MAGNET

of which the accompanying cut is a reproduction. LOOK AT IT! And you cannot fail to be impressed with the sense of absolute firmness it suggests in every line of its structure. The men who are making it are

### PRACTICAL CANADIAN DAIRY ENGINEERS

who have learned by long and costly experience on the dairy farm what a PERFECT CREAM SEPARATOR MUST BE, and have devoted the best part of their lives to the one business of constructing this perfect dairy utensil. When you KNOW THE QUALITY of every detail of metal and workmanship put into the "MAGNET"—you would buy it in preference to all others were its price double the modest figure it is. Let us hear from you before you conclude with any other separator made, and we will save you the amount of a decent living in the mere item of maintenance.

THE "MAGNET" CLEANS THE MILK OF EVERY SPECK OF IMPURITY AND SAVES MORE BUTTER-FAT THAN ANY OTHER SEPARATOR NOW IN USE.

Send us a post card, and without expense or any obligation on your part, we will give you a demonstration of the "MAGNET" in your own dairy.

**The PETRIE MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd.**  
Head Office and Factory: HAMILTON, CAN.  
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## THE IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO

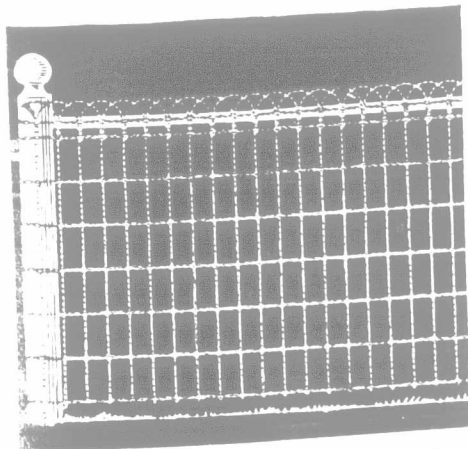
Means More Milk, More Profit and Cheaper Feed

Do not be satisfied with experimental silos, get the one that by years of use has proved its worth. In justice to yourself you cannot afford to use any other. Be guided by the verdict of our users, the only men who are the most competent to judge. Built from lumber treated with wood preservative specially prepared for that purpose. Made in all sizes and shipped complete. Free catalogue on application. The oldest company in Canada building silos.

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592 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL, QUE.

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Direct from Factory to Consumer



The uprights or pickets are all made of the best No. 9 hard, galvanized wire, and are 3 ins. apart. The line wires are two No. 12 wires, twisted.

We pay the freight to any station in old Ontario to points beyond, and for special heights, write for prices. We furnish any length desired.

36 ins. high, 8c. per running ft.  
42 " " 9c. " " "  
48 " " 10c. " " "

Remit cash with your order to

**THE LOTT LAWN FENCE CO'Y, SARNIA, ONT.**

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### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Miscellaneous.

#### GOITRE IN FOAL.

Q.—A foal three weeks ago. Found a lump, was born with a soft lump about the size of a hen's egg on right side of throat, near its junction with the head. There is a smaller lump on left side. So far, these lumps continue without change. Please advise. A. C.

Ans.—The trouble is known as goitre. Clip the hair off the parts, and apply iodine ointment in moderation once daily for a week, which will probably reduce the enlargements, but, if not, will do no harm. If the treatment blisters too severely, stop using it, and apply lard or oil, and later repeat the iodine treatment.

#### COURTS—CONTRACT.

1. What higher courts are there than those held at Osgood Hall?

2. Is the Chancery Court at Ottawa, or London, England?

3. A and B enter into a written agreement, B signing A's name at A's request, with C for witness. Can B hold A to contract? INQUIRER.

Ans.—1. The Supreme Court at Ottawa and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council at London, England.

2. What was formerly the Court of Chancery, is now the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, Toronto. There is also the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice in England, sitting at London, England.

3. Yes.

#### APPLYING LIQUID BLISTER.

In April 20th issue, "Whip" gives compound of bichloride of mercury, iodide of potassium and alcohol, but he does not give any information as to how it is to be applied. I have a horse with an enlargement on his hock joint, and would like to try it on him. Can he be worked during treatment? J. C.

Ans.—The question asked is answered by "Whip" in the article referred to. He says that when using liquid blisters, a little applied with smart friction, once daily, until the desired degree of irritation or blistering is produced, after which sweet oil is applied daily until the scale caused by the blister has fallen off, when, if necessary, the blister may be again applied. Moderate work will not be very injurious during treatment, though rest is desirable.

#### WALL FOR HOG PEN—IMPROVING CEMENT SURFACE.

1. I am going to build a hog pen this summer. Was going to build it of cement, but have been advised to build foundation, say, three feet and a half high, of cement, and board up with lumber to the plate. Would it be dryer than if built all of cement?

2. Is there any wash for cement that will prevent it from sweeping off a floor? A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. You have been advised wisely. Except for low foundation, walls of hog pen should be of lumber, as they are dryer, and do not make the pen so damp and clammy. If built of cement, the walls should be constructed with an air space.

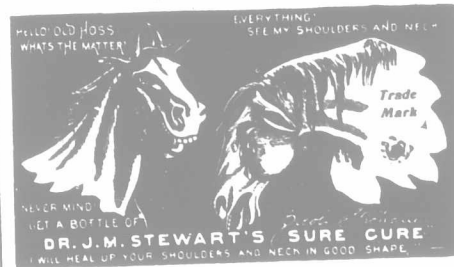
2. If the surface of cement floor is made of concrete rich enough with cement, no broom will ever sweep off any of it worth mentioning.

#### DESTROYING ANT HILLS.

The lawn around our house is covered with ant hills, and we have tried every home remedy imaginable. Would you kindly inform us what will destroy them? W. H. B.

Ans.—Just before dusk, when the ants are all at home, pour bisulphide of carbon into the openings of the ant hills, or if they are closed, into holes made by a slender stick, an ounce being sufficient for a large nest. After pouring in the liquid, the openings should be closed by rubbing with the foot, so as to prevent the escape of gas. This will penetrate through the workings, and will destroy all animals with which it comes in contact. After the ants have been destroyed, pound down the loose soil and rubbish composing the nests to level, and make it as firm as the other part of lawn. The vapor of the bisulphide of carbon is very inflammable, and, therefore, it should not be used near any light or fire.

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In a country police court, a man was brought up by a farmer for stealing some ducks.

"How do you know they are your ducks?" asked the defendant's counsel.

"Oh, I should know them anywhere," replied the farmer, and he went on to describe their different peculiarities.

"Why," said the prisoner's counsel, "these ducks can't be such a rare breed. I have some very like them in my own yard."

"That's not unlikely, sir," replied the farmer, "they are not the only ducks I have had stolen lately."

"Call the next witness," said counsel.



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"S-N-A-P" is the original and genuine antiseptic hand cleaner. 15c. a can.

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**CAUSTIC BALSAM.**

A safe, speedy and positive cure for the most stubborn and painful sore shins, sore heels, sore knees, sore hocks, sore flanks, sore necks, sore shoulders, sore chests, sore backs, sore loins, sore tails, sore manes, sore tails, sore flanks, sore necks, sore shoulders, sore chests, sore backs, sore loins, sore tails, sore manes.

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A small premium will secure a policy in our Company, by which you will be fully insured against any loss resulting from the death of your mare or its foal or both. Policies issued covering all risks on animals, also transit insurance, at all times, in all cases. Prospectus free on demand.

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Will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen, tender, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises, Cure the Lameness and stop pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Horse Book 2 E free.

Mr. S. Nixon, Kilbridge, Ont., writes, Jan. 21, 1910: "I have used ABSORBINE with success on a curb."  
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Lymans, Limited, Montreal, Canadian Agents.

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**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; correspondences solicited.

**MESSRS. HICKMAN & SCRUBY**

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, Eng.  
Exporters of Pedigree Live Stock of all Descriptions. From now on we shall be shipping large numbers of horses of all breeds, and buyers should write us for particulars before buying elsewhere. If you want imported stock and have not yet dealt with us, we advise you to order half your requirements from us, and obtain the other half any way you choose, we feel confident of the result, we shall do all your business in the future. Illustrated catalogues on application.

**Elm Park Aberdeen - Angus**

The young bulls we have for sale are: Magnificent Imp., 2886, champion of Canada; Prince of Benton, Imp., 828, champion Toronto; Lord Val, 2nd 868, champion of Winnipeg, 1903; Lord Val, 2nd 868, champion of Halifax, Sherbrooke Dominion Exhibition; Jas. Bowman, Elm Park, Guelph, Ontario. Phone 708.

**ABERDEEN - ANGUS**

Will sell both sexes; fair prices. Come and see them before buying. **WALTER HALL,** Drumbo station, Washington, Ont.

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

**GOSSIP.**

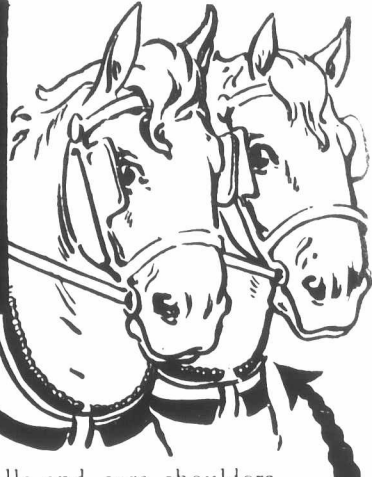
John M. E. Bowman has accepted an invitation to judge saddle horses at Winnipeg Exhibition. "I am willing," says Mr. Bowman, "to take the responsibility for any decision that is my own, but I don't like to be held responsible for an award when two other judges outvote me. It seems to me to be unfair to the judges, the exhibitors, and the spectators, to appoint three judges, whose awards must often represent a compromise, and, therefore, be inconsistent."

This has sure been a great year for Clydesdale men. All report a record year in the matter of demand and sales, the well-known firm of Smith & Richardson, of Columbus, Ont., say the trade was never better. Besides the many sales reported by this firm, they have lately sold to Geo. Cockburn, of Baltimore, Ont., the noted quality show stallion, Glenavon (imp.), and to W. J. Cox, of Peterboro, the well-known champion filly, Baroness Inch (imp.), these making a total of thirty fillies and twenty-five stallions sold by this firm during the winter and spring months. They have still left for sale five fillies and five stallions. The fillies are all three-year-olds, by such renowned sires as Mercurio, Blacon Sensation, Knight of Albion and Linton Lad, with dams by Royal Favorite, The Observer, The Prior, King James and MacCuaig. All are in foal, and all are big, high-class fillies. The stallions on hand are Sir Ronald, a brown five-year-old, by Hiawatha, dam by Sir Hugo; Captain Vasey, a bay five-year-old, by Silver Cup, dam by Sir David; Baron Mansfield, a bay three-year-old, by Baron's Pride, dam by Flashwood's Best; Lismore, a bay, nine years old, by Baron's Pride, dam by Prince Shapely, and Jim McVey, a bay four-year-old, by Alexander's Heir, dam by Argyll Chief. Here is the best and most fashionable blood of the breed, up to a ton in weight, they have character and quality, and will be sold right to make room for the 1911 impertation.

**SHORTHORNS AND TAMWORTHS.**

The Morrison herds of Shorthorn cattle and Tamworth swine are still to the front, the former in high fleshing and milking qualities, the latter in high-class type and show-ring form. The Shorthorns, on blood lines, all trace to Beauty (imp.) =330=, and Red Rose (imp.) =454=, the get of Royal Sovereign 2nd =15273=, Ben Lomond (imp.) =45159=, Scottish Hero (imp.), and the present stock bull, Prime Lad, a son of the Toronto grand champion, Imp. Prime Favorite, and out of the Marr Roan Lady cow, Imp. Tilbourie's Lady 2nd, by Lord Methuen. The females of the herd are not only an extra good-fleshed lot, but several of them are big milkers, up to 60 lbs. a day is reported, and their big, well-balanced odders look like it. Certainly they are heavy milkers, and anyone wanting milking Shorthorns should visit this herd, as there are females for sale, from calves up, and no fancy prices are asked, as well as three bull calves, the get of the present stock bull, the two- and three-year-old heifers being the get of Imp. Ben Lomond. The Tamworths never looked better than now, and we never remember seeing so much quality among the younger things, the get of the grand pair of stock boars, College Radiant and College Patron, both bred at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., and both by sires, and out of dams, imported by Prof. Arkell; they are an extra good pair, and are surely bred to work. Among the 25 brood sows now on hand are Toronto and Guelph first, second and third prize winners, many of them weighing 600 and 700 lbs. in weight, and of high quality. Morrison's Tamworths are of first prize at Toronto, and have even better by College Radiant and College Edith, second, at Guelph, and by College Radiant, second at Guelph last winter. College Edith, daughter of Imp. Morrison's Tom, was a winner of first at Toronto, and Morrison's Tom, who is on hand now, is a first prize boar of both sexes, of the Morrison strain, and ready for sale. Morrison's Tamworths are a record set of the breed, and are for sale in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, New States, Ohio, Michigan, Ontario, and Quebec. Morrison's Tamworths are bred by Morrison's Tamworths, Guelph, Ontario. Morrison's Tamworths are bred by Morrison's Tamworths, Guelph, Ontario.

**No More Sore Shoulders**

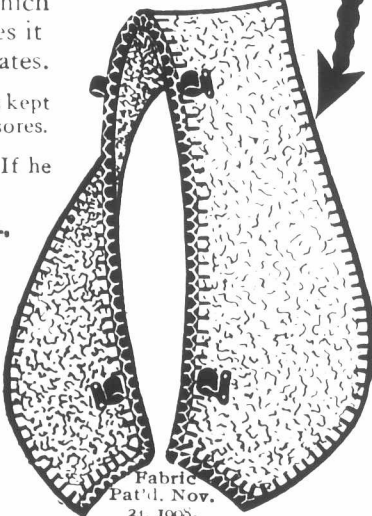


Ventiplex is as soft and comfortable to the horses' shoulders as the best ordinary collar pad made—but it is a great deal more besides. It is the only pad that absolutely prevents galls and sore shoulders. Every other collar pad made is close and non-absorbent, so that sweat forms and accumulates under the collar, scalding the flesh and causing sore necks and shoulders. Ventiplex, the new collar pad, is made of a new, patented fabric which absorbs the sweat and moisture and carries it to the outer surface, where it evaporates.

Thus the horse's neck and shoulders are always kept dry, comfortable, and free from galls and sores.

See the Ventiplex Collar Pad at your dealer's. If he cannot supply you, write us. Booklet free.

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**Union Horse Exchange**  
**UNION STOCK YARDS,**  
**TORONTO, CANADA**  
The Great Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market.  
Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages and Harness every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and Harness always on hand for private sale. The only horse exchange with railway loading chutes, both G. T. R. and C. P. R., at stable doors. Horses for Northwest trade a specialty.  
**J. HERBERT SMITH, Manager**

**YOU WANT A STALLION OR A MARE?**  
**Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.**  
Have some of the choice ones left yet. It will be worth your while to look them over.  
**JUST 35 MILES EAST OF TORONTO**  
PRICES TO SUIT YOU.

**WILLOWDALE STOCK FARM HAS NOW FOR SALE**  
a choice lot of young stock of each of the following breeds:  
**Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Chester Swine, Shropshire Sheep**  
Some extra good young bulls, descendants of Joy of Morning and Broad Scotch.  
Write for prices and catalogue to: **J. H. M. PARKER, Prop., LENNOXVILLE, QUE.**

**Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Clydes and Hackneys.**  
We are just now offering exceptional values in Clydesdale and Hackney stallions and fillies of all ages, prize winners and champions, highest-class types of the breed, to make room for our new importation.  
**T. B. MACAULAY, Prop., Hudson Heights, Que.**  
**E. D. WATSON, Manager**

**Imported Clydesdales**  
My new importation of Clydesdale stallions for 1910 have arrived. They were selected to comply with the Canadian standard, combining size, style, and fearless underpinning with Scotland's richest blood. They will be priced right for our new importation.  
**BARBER BROS., GATINEAU PT., QUEBEC.**

**NEW IMPORTATION COMING**  
I have a few choice stallions that we will sell worth the money in order to make room for our new importation. They will be ready for sale on early in the summer. Phone connection.  
**BOAG & SON, QUEENSVILLE, ONT.**

**A FEW CHOICE SALE SELECTS LEFT.** I have one 6-year-old Clydesdale stallion that is hard to get. He is a grand old fellow, rising 3 years, that are big, drafty, characterful, and sure-footed. There is no better selection in Canada.  
**D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONT.**

**CLYDEDALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES**  
I have a few choice stallions and fillies, specially selected for their size, type and character. They are all of the highest quality, and are bred for breeding. Prices right. Terms to suit.  
**W. H. STEWART, Howick, Que.**

**Please Mention The Farmer's Advocate**

GOSSIP.

The British Columbia Stock Breeding Association donates liberal special prizes for stock in many classes, at the 1911 exhibitions at Vancouver, Victoria, and New Westminster, also at a number of the smaller shows, for animals bred in the Province, and in stock judging competitions at the three leading shows. Some of these specials are as high as \$20 for single animals, and \$10 for herds. For particulars, letters should be addressed to M. A. Jull, Live Stock Commissioner, Victoria, B. C.

At the dispersion sale, last month, of the Elveton herd of Shorthorns, owing to the death of Lord Cathorpe, the bidding was brisk, especially for young stock, and some calves brought more money than their dams. The top price of the day was for a Nonpareil yearling heifer, Elveton Nonpareil 2nd, by Proud Victor. Mr. Casares paid 350 guineas for her for Argentina. A fine two-year-old heifer, Elveton Clipper 3rd, brought 330 guineas, from Mr. Cazalot, of Kent. A yearling Lavender Royal heifer, sold for 310 guineas, to W. Hill. The highest price for bulls was 80 guineas, for Broadbroke's Victor 2nd. The famous bull, Lavender Royal, was catalogued, but, unfortunately, died before the sale.

FAIRVIEW SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.

Fairview, the model farm of Victoria Co., the property of J. & D. J. Campbell, of Woodville, Ont., was visited by a representative of this paper a few days ago, and, as usual, found everything in proper nice shape. The Shorthorns have come through the winter in fine condition; in fact, we would have been very much surprised to have found them in only ordinary condition, as there are certainly no better stockmen in Canada than the Messrs. Campbell, and everything must be on edge around their well-arranged farm. The whole herd belong to the remarkably good-doing strains, the Strathallans and Mysies, at the head of which is the level, even-fleshed, show quality and grandly-bred bull, Prince Victor, a son of the noted show bull, Imp. Jilt Victor, dam Mildred 8th, by the renowned Imp. Royal Sailor. There is no better breeding in Shorthornedom, and he is stamping his get with a remarkable uniformity of type and quality. For sale are four young bulls, one a red seven-months-old Strathallan, sired by the Mysie-bred bull, Mysie's Stamp. This young bull is one of the good ones, low, very thick, very even, mellow, with a grandly-covered back, a show calf from the ground up. Another is a red, same age, a Strathallan, by the same sire, showing a little more growth, very even, and nicely-fleshed. Another is a red nine-months-old, out of a Mysie dam, and sired by a Strathallan-bred bull. This is a big, well-developed fellow, full of character. The other is a roan six-months-old Strathallan, sired by the stock bull, a right nice youngster, that will make a show bull. All these are for sale at right prices. The Shropshires need no introduction, recognized as they are, and for a great many years having proven themselves to be the leading flock of Canada. They were never stronger in ideality of type and perfection of quality than now, numbering over 100, headed by that remarkable pair of stock rams, Imp. Bel Air Sirdar and Imp. Harding's Best, the top of the St. Louis World's Fair champion, and the latter the Chicago International champion. They seem to be getting better every year, this season's being an exceptionally choice lot. Orders are now being booked, and should be in early. If an order is desired, there are nineteen shropshires on hand, and seldom, if ever, was a better lot of class quality shropshires seen here. The whole flock, including the ewes, are in the peak of condition. The Messrs. Campbell are constantly making another contribution to the breed. The firm are also the grand Clydesdale breeders, and the grand quality get of Imp. Lord Fyvie, who is bred and carried with her two-year-old heifer, the late Highness, and...

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Standard Copper Cable Rods. Scientific Installation. Personal Binding Guarantee—Refund of Money, or Make Good Damage if Damage Occurs. All included in the Dodd System of Protection.

Write for fine, big Lightning Book. Large pages, fine illustrations, many pictures of vivid lightning flashes. Explains the laws of lightning, lightning control, the Dodd System. Gives Guarantee, Insurance Company Endorsements, etc. FREE. Address

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Without equal as a fattener, as an aid to digestion, and as a grain economizer for all live stock. You are losing by not using

CALDWELL'S MOLASSES MEAL

FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS

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Contains full information and complete feeding directions for using

Blatchford's Calf Meal—The Perfect Milk Substitute

Three or four calves can be raised on it at the cost of one where milk is fed. No milk feed. The only calf meal manufactured in an exclusive Calf Meal Factory. Established at Leicester, England, in 1809.

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., L'D. TORONTO, ONT.

Advertisement for SHORTHORNS featuring a picture of a sheep and text: Sold out of Bulls. Would be glad to have your inquiries for anything else. CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION. JOHN CLANCY, Manager. H. CARGILL & SON, Proprietors.

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., Can supply young bulls and heifers of the very best choice breeding, and of a very high class, at prices that you can afford to pay. The young bulls are, by one of the greatest sons of Whitehall Sultan. They are good colors, and will make show bulls. I also have two good imported bulls at moderate prices and of choice breeding, and some cows and heifers in calf to Superb Sultan; the calves should be worth all the cows will cost. Some beautiful young imported Welsh Ponies still to spare. It will pay you to write, stating what you want. Glad to answer inquiries or show my stock at any time. Business established 74 years.

Irvine Side Shorthorns. Extra good young bulls, ready for service, both from an imp. bull, and one of them from an imp. cow. Also 1 good two-year-old registered Clydesdale mare from imp. sire, and out of imp. mare. ELORA STATION, G. T. R. & C. P. R. J. WATT & SON, SALEM, ONTARIO.

Scotch Shorthorns. For sale. Some choice, smooth, heavy boned, fleshy yearling bulls for the farmer or breeder. Also a large number of cows and heifers from imported stock. Some show material among these. Mitchell Bros., Burlington, Ontario. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct. Sta.

AM LEAVING FOR BRITAIN ABOUT THE END OF MAY. WILL PURCHASE SHORTHORNS AND HORSES. Particulars will be sent by mail, or by word of mouth. In sending letters after the 27th of May please mention the name of Mr. Geo. Harrison, G. T. R. Station, Burlington, England. J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, Ontario.

Royal Clare = 66772 = FOR SALE

This bull is 5 years old; a roan; will weigh a ton, and is very fresh and active. Cannot use him any longer on account of his heifers. Write, or call on.

WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires.

In Shorthorns: 40 females, comprising 9 calves, 6 yearlings, 6 two-year-olds, and the balance cows from 3 years up. In Cotswolds, a few breeding ewes. No Berkshires to offer at present.

CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, Station and P. O., Campbellford, Ont.

Maple Grange Shorthorns

Royal Bruce, imp., a Bruce Mayflower, is the sire of all my young things. Nonpareils, Claretas, Myrtles and Lavinas. Heifers up to 2 years of age, of showing type. Several young bulls, thick, even and mellow.

R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.

JOHN GARDOUSE & SONS

Still have for sale a right good lot of young Shorthorns; a few No. 1 Shire stallions and fillies just imported in August; also a choice lot of ram lambs. Weston Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance phone.

HIGHFIELD, ONTARIO.

OAK LANE FARM

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds

Heifers and cows with calf or calves at foot, also one two-year-old Clyde stallion—a neat one.

GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE P. O., Ont. Bolton Station, C. P. R.; Caledon East, G. T. R. Local and Long-distance telephone.

CLOVER DELL SHORTHORNS

Some choice females at tempting prices. Red and roan, of milking strain. L. A. Wakely, Bolton, Ont. Bolton Sta., C. P. R., one-half mile from barracks. Phone.

GEDARDALE SHORTHORNS

Imported and home-bred, Imp. Lord Fyvie heads the herd. For sale are choice young bulls, and a few 1 and 2 yr. old heifers of superior breeding and type. Dr. T. S. Sproule, M. P., Markdale, Ont.

Shorthorns and Oxford Down Sheep

Trout Creek Wonder at head of herd. Young bulls and heifers of richest Scotch breeding. Phone connection.

Duncan Brown & Sons, Iona, Ontario.

Fletcher's Shorthorns and Yorkshires

Stock for sale of either kind or sex.

GEO. D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O., Elm Station, C. P. R.

Spruce Lodge Shorthorns and Leicesters.

Offers a choice lot of one and two-year-old heifers, all sired by Imp. Fox of Morning. Also 1 pair of Leicesters, rams and ewes, of all ages. W. A. DOUGLAS, Tuscarora P. O., Brant Co.

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

The Clydesdale stallion, Sir Simon, illustrated on another page in this issue, besides being a horse of high-class type and quality, is exceedingly well-bred, being a son of Sir Everard, the sire of Baron Pride. Sir Everard was sired by Top Gallant, by Darnley (222), while Sir Simon's dam was by Mains of Aries, by Prince of Wales (673). The grandam of Sir Simon was by Darnley, and the dam of Mains of Aries was also by Darnley, while the dam of Sir Everard, the sire of Sir Simon, was by London Prince, by Prince of Wales (673). With such breeding, combined with such individuality, and with an excellent record as a sire in Scotland, he should prove a valuable acquisition to the horse stock of the district in which he is owned.

CLYDESDALES AT GLASGOW.

At the 54th Annual Summer Show at Glasgow the last week in April, Clydesdale stallions were judged by John Holmes, Barminey, who, in his awards, did not follow precedent, and his work was not without criticism in some classes. In the section for three-year-old stallions, he placed first, Mr. Marshall's Macaroon, second, Mr. Dunlop's Dunure Footprint, third, Alex. McRobbie's Leonardo, and fourth, James Dick's Royal Victory, by Hiawatha. In the two-year-old class, first went to Alex. Rennie's Border Duke, by Iron Duke; second, to James Fleming's Cairn King, by Everlasting; third, to Wm. Brown's Dunure Gayman, by Baron of Buchlyvie, and fifth to J. P. Stewart's Hugo's Pride, by Sir Hugo. In yearling colts, not without protest, the judge placed seventh Jas. Fleming's Gallant Stewart, by Revelanta, which was first at Aberdeen, "and," says the Scottish Farmer reporter, "we suspect at least three or four, like some of those in front of him, would be given by most men for a colt like Gallant Stewart." Mr. Pollock's gay colt, by Montrave Viceroi, was placed first; the same exhibitor's, The Dunure, second, and Mr. John Shaw's colt, by Warlaby, third. The championship for the best male went to Marshall's Macaroon, and the family-group prize to Baron of Buchlyvie. The female champion was Stephen Mitchell's Boghan Lady Peggy, Mr. Kerr's Geely being reserve.

MORGAN BLOOD MARES.

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, has purchased practically all the Morgan horses owned by the Willowmoor Farms, Redmond, Wash., the proprietor, J. W. Olse, of Seattle, having concluded to discontinue the horse-breeding feature of his farm. These animals are intended for the Department's Morgan Horse Farm, at Middlebury, Vt., where breeding work is being carried on with the object of preserving and improving the Morgan breed. The purchase comprises five brood mares, one four-year-old filly, one three-year-old filly, one two-year-old filly, two yearling colts, and five two-year-old and yearling colts.

All of the young stock, with one exception, by Troubadour (5128), Willowmoor Farm, breeding sire, which attracted so much attention at the Alaska-Yukon Exposition, where he won the championship for Morgan stallions, believed that the Department has made a fortunate purchase in acquiring these. The mares carry the old Morgan strains, and mares are produced exceedingly valuable to the Morgan Horse Farm. The Stallion General Gates, of the Willowmoor Farm, Morgan strains, was sold to the Middlebury Farm, and a number of other stallions and brood mares, purchased by the Department, will be sold through his agency. The amount of the purchase, it is estimated, will be about \$100,000. The Willowmoor Farm, owned by J. W. Olse, has been in the hands of the Department since 1907. The purchase of these animals can be owned by the Department, and the purchase of these animals is especially attractive, as they are well adapted to the work of the Department.

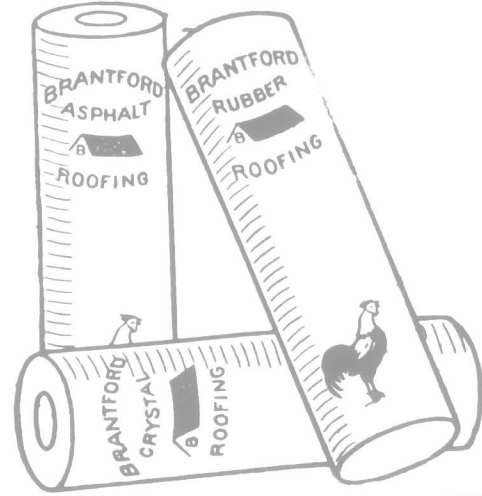


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**ASPHALT** Brantford Roofing has a silica sand finish — rock-hard.  
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# Brantford Roofing



Its base—the 'body' of it—is long-fibred pure wool. This wool we saturate with 99% Pure Asphalt—the fluid mineral that has defied the ravages of centuries. Fire cannot touch this roofing harmfully. Water won't worry it. It needs paint never. Ordinary labor puts it in place. It surpasses wood shingles ten to one; it excels metal roofings three to one; it costs, for all that, little more than the flimsiest paper-base roofings. Learn about it. Write to us (use a postcard) for samples and instructive book. There are three kinds to suit any requirement—and seven weights, to meet any purpose.

BRANTFORD ROOFING COMPANY, LIMITED,  
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## 10 Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 10

FROM 10 TO 14 MONTHS OLD  
 The Princess Royal, Secret, Bessie, Village Maid families are represented in lot. First-class herd headers and farmers' bulls for getting market-topping steers. Prices very reasonable.  
**JOHN MILLER, BROUGHAM, ONT.**  
 Claremont Station, C. P. R., three miles.

## MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

1854-1911  
 Two strictly first-class young Shorthorn bulls for sale now. Come and see them, or write.  
**A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.**  
 Lucan Crossing, G. T. R., one mile.

## SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

If you want a good Shorthorn bull, we have them. Canadian bred and imported. Females all ages. Also a few good YORKSHIRES, heifers and sows. Prices right. Phone connection.  
**Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont.**

## Here is a Herd of Breeders, Feeders and Milkers.

About fifty to select from. Three young bulls fit for service. That grand bull, Scotch Grey, 7 year heads the herd.  
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## High-class Shorthorns

I have on hand young bulls and heifers of high class, best type, pure Scotch and Scotch topped, sired by that great champion, Mildred's Royal. If you want a show bull or heifer, write me. **GEO. GIER, GRAND VALLEY P. O. AND STATION, ALSO WALDEMAR STATION.**

## Woodholme Shorthorns

are of the highest Scotch blood, modern in type and quality. For sale are two-year-old heifers, several young bulls, fresh, low-down and mellow.  
**G. M. FORSYTH, Claremont, Ont.**  
 100 yards from station. Phone connection.

## Shorthorns

Presented to you are several bulls from 10 to 14 months old and heifers to choose from. Nearly all imported bulls. At prices to suit everyone. Come see them, or write: **Robert Nichol & Sons, Hagersville, Ont.**

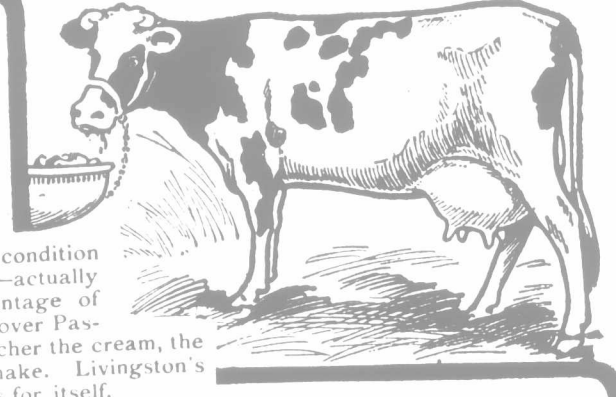
## SHORTHORNS, Clydesdales and Oxen

Downs. Seven red and light roan bulls, 16 mths., by Blossoms Joy 75741, 2 some wimp dams. Heifers 1 and 2 yrs. Clydesdales, both sexes. Flock of Oxford Downs. All at low prices for next month. Phone connection.  
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FOR SALE. Three choice young Scotch bulls fit for service; two roans and one red. Bred from imported stock, also females of all ages. Bell phone.  
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**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.



**Livingston's Dairy Oil Cake**

Write for free sample and prices:

**THE DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED, BADEN, ONT.**

## SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

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.)	Crys Star 4th
5 Royalty	= 81059 = Red	Apr. 22, 1910	Royal Winner (imp.)	Claret 4th

Heifers and cows of various ages and choicest breeding. Also Clydesdale mares and fillies.  
**W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ontario.**  
 Burlington Jct. Sta., G.T.R. Long-distance phone.

## 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.  
 R. H. Radial in sight of farm. Bell phone.

## Springhurst Shorthorns and Clydesdales

Now offering a number of heifers from 10 months to 3 years of age. Anyone looking for a good cow should see this lot. They are strictly high-class, and bred on show lines. Also several young sows and dams, from foals 2 years of age off.  
**Harry Smith, Hay, Ont., Exeter St.**

## Shire Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle

(sexes); also Hampshire Swine. Prices reasonable.  
**Porter Bros., Appleby, Ont., Burlington Sta.**

## Shorthorn Females for Sale

I am offering, at very reasonable prices, females of all ages. The youngsters are by my grand old stock bull, and the older ones have calves at foot by him, or by other sires. Breeding is excellent, and these are show animals.  
**DOWNS, P. O. Box 378, GUELPH, ONT.**

## Brampton Jerseys

Bulls fit for service are getting low left. Yearling heifers in demand; 6 for sale; 6 now in production.  
**H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON**

BECAME SO WEAK AT TIMES COULD NOT WORK.

Mrs. George Hiles, Grimsby, Ont., writes: "Just a few lines to let you know what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I suffered greatly with my nerves and became so nervous and weak at times I could not work. A friend of mine advised me to try a box of your pills, which I did, and soon found great relief. They are the best medicine I have ever taken for the heart and nerves. I recommend them to any one suffering from heart or nerve trouble.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills make the weak heart strong and the shaky nerves firm by imparting a strengthening and restorative influence to every organ and tissue of the body and curing palpitation of the heart, dizziness, sleeplessness, anaemia, twitching of the muscles, general debility, lack of vitality, etc.

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

NO INTEREST CHARGED

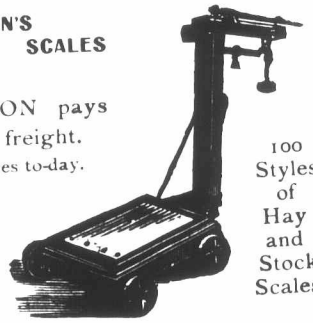
WILSON'S GUARANTEED SCALES

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WILSON pays the freight.

Get special prices to-day.

WILSON & SON, 79 Esplanade Street, Toronto, Canada.



100 Styles of Hay and Stock Scales

WE NEED THE MILK

For our milk contract, so all the bull calves from fifteen choice cows and heifers, due to freshen by April 1st, must go. This means attractive prices for you. Write us, you'll be surprised how good a call you can buy for how little money.

MONRO & LAWLESS,

Elmdale Farms, Thorold, Ontario

THE MAPLES HOLSTEIN HERD

Everything of milking age in the Record-of-Merit. Nothing for sale at present but a choice lot of bull calves sired by King Posch De Kol. Write for prices, description and pedigree.

Walburn Rivers, Folden's, Ontario

HOMEWOOD HOLSTEINS

Home of the champions. Headed by the great milk and butter bred bull, Grace Fayne and Sir Colantha. Only choice, thirty bull calves for sale at present. M. L. HALEY and M. H. HALEY, SPRINGFORD, ONTARIO.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BARGAINS AT SPRINGBROOK

Offering: Two rich-bred bulls, 10 months old, R. O. dams; one bull 20 months old. High-class stock. Price \$75 to \$85 each for quick sale. Come and see them. Don't lose time.

A. C. HALLMAN, BRESLAU, ONT.

2 Pure-bred H. F. Bulls for Sale

For quick sale: 1 month old, \$25.00; 3 months old, \$30.00. Nicely marked. Best of breeding. Strong and vigorous. MOUNT DAIRY, MILTON, ONT.

Holstein Cattle.—The most profitable dairy breed. Illustrated description booklets free. Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of America, F. L. HOUGHTON, Secy, Box 127, Brattleboro, Vt.

DON'T Buy a HOLSTEIN BULL till you get my prices on choice goods from eleven months down, from best producing down. FRED ABBOTT, Hargettsville, Ont.

GREENWOOD STOCK FARM Have two yearling Holsteins and Yorkshires. Write for terms. Thos. B. Carlaw & Son, Warwick, P. O. Ont., Campbell Station.

REDDALE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS A few choice bull calves left for sale. From 10 to 18 months old. Highest yielding dams. Write for terms. R. W. Walker, Utica, Ont.

GREEN STOCK FARM Bull calves for sale. 14 months old. Dams average 12 lbs. of butterfat in milk per day. The calves will be sold ready to freshen. E. H. Burgess, Burgessville, Oxford County.

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

FEEDING BRAN TO COW.

How should bran be fed to a milking cow? Should it be scalded or dry before watering or after watering, or how long after eating? H. MacI.

Ans. The best way to feed bran to a cow, is to mix it with other meal, and this mixture again with cut feed (assuming such is being used), and fed dry. If fed by itself, it may be better to scald it, as then the cow may eat it more readily. Give as a part of the regular meal, after the animal has been watered, or else an hour or two before watering.

INJURY TO SOW.

About two weeks ago I had a York shire sow about one year old that seemed to have something wrong with her back; it is fat; I intended to kill it. I cannot see anything wrong with her, only she cannot walk; she eats well. Do you think it would hurt the pork to kill her? J. W.

Ans.—It certainly would not hurt the pork to kill the sow. Of course, what you intended to ask was whether the injury from which the sow suffers would injuriously affect the pork. Without knowing the nature of the injury, we cannot be sure, but would expect not.

WIDOW'S RIGHTS.

A (a widower, with married children, and B (a widow, with children), were married seventeen years ago, by which marriage there is one daughter. A was a farmer with 118 acres (in Elgin County), not all paid for, and B helped to pay off mortgage after marriage. In the meantime, A had lent one of his married sons \$500 to pay for a farm, putting a second mortgage on A's farm. Said son did not make his payments, and, in order to keep A from losing said \$500, B took over the son's farm for \$1,500, the agreement being that said \$500 was to be taken of B's dowry if A predeceased her. A died April 15th, 1911. He left a will, and there were three executors, namely, a lawyer, the family doctor, and one of A's sons. B did not know of will until a short time before A died, and then did not know contents of will. The executors held chattel sale on April 28th, and sold furniture (with the exception of a few things that executors said B might take), and B had to get out; also the child by the second marriage, who is a girl 15 years old. Before death, A told B that B and young daughter would have living off farm until said farm was sold (which was not mentioned in will). The doctor (one of executors) said she might get part of grain off farm toward living, but he would have to see other executors first. The first family of A's were always very hostile towards B, and were always causing trouble between A and B. A's will left B \$500 in addition to \$500 in her farm, making \$1,000, altogether, \$250 to a grandchild, and the rest of heirs equal shares of remainder. What I should like to know is this: 1. Could A lawfully will B less than her third of property without her consent, or can B claim one-third in spite of will? 2. Could executors lawfully hold chattel sale so soon after A's death, and turn B out of doors, she being a middle-aged woman and sickly, not being able to earn her own living, and no means of support for her and her 15-year-old daughter until farm is sold and settled, which will be next fall? 3. If not, what share can she claim of grain and produce of farm for sustenance of 1911? 4. Can she also share for 15-year-old grandchild, who is B's daughter, and her share of food which were in the farm, but not mentioned in will? 5. Can she claim one-third of A's estate?

The Secret of Pure Sweet Milk. You dairy farmers can't afford to ship impure, germ-laden milk into the towns and cities. Our medical authorities are urging the Government to penalize offending dairymen very severely—don't you run any risks. If you pass all your milk through the Root Cooler-Aerator immediately it leaves the cow, you can guarantee it pure and sweet and get a bigger price for it per gallon. The Root SANITARY MILK Cooler-Aerator will keep the milk sweet for 48 hours because it kills the animal heat quickly and cools the milk to the same temperature as cold running water. The water is admitted at the bottom, flows through the bottom tube, then from the water column in the second tube and so on until it reaches the top tube. Thus the cylinders are kept perfectly cold all the time, and as they are deeply corrugated the milk flows down them slowly, reaching the retaining pan thoroughly cooled and aerated. Cylinders are made of heavy copper, heavily coated with pure tin and guaranteed to stand heavy water pressure. Perfectly simple to operate—no complicated parts—a child can easily clean the whole machine in 5 minutes. Made in various sizes—will cool from 40 to 75 gallons an hour. Write us to day for catalogue and prices—every dairymen should have a Root Cooler—it's a big money maker. Address: W. A. Drummond & Co., 175 King St. East, Toronto.

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD—HOME OF:

Pontiac Korndyke, the only bull living that is the sire of four 30-pound daughters, and the sire of the world's record cow for seven and thirty days. Rag Apple Korndyke, sire of eight A. R. O. daughters that, at an average age of 2 years and 2 months, have records that average 17 1/4 lbs. each, and over 4.2% fat for the eighth. Three of them made over 20 lbs. each. Sir Johanna Colantha Gladi, whose dam and sire's dam average 33.6 lbs. each for 7 days, which is higher than can be claimed for any other sire of the breed. We are offering some splendid young bulls for sale from the above sires, and out of daughters of Pontiac Korndyke and Rag Apple Korndyke.

E. H. DOLLAR, (near Prescott) HEUVELTON, NEW YORK

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

More high-grade cows in our herd than in any other in Canada, including the champion Canadian-bred three-year-old, and the champion two-year-old of the world for yearly production. The sire of these champions is our main stock bull. We have a large number of heifers bred to him that will be sold right to make room for our natural increase. Also bull calves for sale. We are booking orders for spring pigs, also sows safe in pig. We invite inspection of our herd. Trains met at Hamilton when advised. Long-distance Bell phone 2471 Hamilton.

D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT. R. F. D. NO. 2

Lakeview Holsteins!

Having sold all bulls old enough for service, now offer two bull calves, born August 19th and September 20th, 1910. Both are sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, and their dams have A. R. O. records of 11.35 and 16 lbs. butter in 7 days as two-year-olds. Telephone.

E. F. Osler, Bronte, Ontario

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS. Home of Evergreen March, champion milk and butter cow of Canada. Her four-year-old son for sale. Fifteen young cows and heifers for sale, bred to Prince Posch Pieterje C. and Choicest Canary. Come and see them. Prices moderate. Bell telephone. G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.

CENTRE AND HILLVIEW HOLSTEINS

Offers two June bulls, nicely marked, out of Record of Merit dams and Bonheur Statesman, whose daughters are testing high price of these: \$70.00 each E.O.B. Woodstock. Also younger ones. P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre P.O., Woodstock Stn. Long-Distance Telephone.

Woodbine Holsteins

Offers for sale a number of choice young bulls ready for service, and bull calves sired by Sir Creamelle, who unite the producing blood of Duchess Ormsby with that of De Kol Creamelle. If you want a bull which is for breeding, individual and price second to none, write today. Phone connection. A. KENNEDY, AYR, ONT.

Burnside Ayrshires

America's champion herd; over 100 head to select from; practically all imported and bred from imp. sire and dam; 20 with O. R. O. P. records; 25 daughters of R. O. P. dams. We won the late dairy test at Ottawa over all breeds. R. R. NESS, HOWICK, QUE. We can supply car lots.

SPRINGBANK AYRSHIRES

The world's leading herd of Record-of-Performance Ayrshires. Contains more champion milk- and butter-producers than any other herd. Also big cattle, big udders and big teats a specialty. A few bull calves, true to color and type, from R. O. P. dams, for sale at reasonable prices. A. S. TURNER & SON, Ryckman's Corners, Ont. Three miles south of Hamilton. Visitors welcome. Trains met by appointment.

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Our record: Every cow and heifer entered in Record-of-Performance, and retained in herd until test was completed, has qualified. Heifers and young bulls for sale of showing form. H. C. HAMILL, BOX GROVE P. O., ONT. Markham, G. T. R.; Locust Hill, C. P. R. Bell phone connection from Markham.

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Imported and Canadian bred, with R. O. P. official records, headed by the renowned champion, Imp. Netherhall Milkman. Richly-bred females and young bulls for sale. P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Que.

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Imported and Canadian-bred. High producers and high testers. Females of all ages for sale; also several young bulls, from 8 to 13 months old. Imp. sires and out of imp. dams. Right good ones, and bred from winners. D. M. Watt, St. Louis Station, Quebec.

HILLVIEW AYRSHIRES.

Imp. Hobbs and Hero at head of herd. Imp. and Canadian-bred females. Young bulls true to type and bred in the province for sale, also a few heifers. R. M. Howden, St. Louis Station, Que.

BUSINESS-BRED AYRSHIRES

My herd of Ayrshires have for generations been bred for milk production. They are nearly all in the R. O. P. My present offering is several young bulls most richly bred. James Begg, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont. Bell phone.

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The champion Canadian herd for 1910 at the leading show. 32 head imp. 36 herd to select from. R. O. P. official records, the best and richest bred types of the breed! Anything for sale. Young bulls, females all ages. HECTOR GORDON, HOWICK, QUE.

Ayrshires

Bull calves, from 1 month to 9 months, from imported sire and Record of Performance dams. Records 50 to 65 pounds per day. N. Dymont, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

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Record of Performance work a specialty. Fifty head to select from. Prices right. FRANK HARRIS, Mount Elgin, Ont.

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Special offerings at low prices from the Meine district. Bulls fit for 1911, 1911 sires. Dams of all ages, some with good official records; others, if their owners, entered them, would make good records. Many females, any desired age. A few young Yorkshires. ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.



# Rupture Cured Without Operation

No Hospital or Doctors' Bills; No loss of Time from Work, and Not a Single Penny to Pay if You Don't Get Better.

No longer any need to drag through life in the clutches of rupture.

No operation, no big expense to stand in your way. And not a single cent's worth of risk. Think of that—you who have spent dollar after dollar without finding a thing that has done any good. You who have been afraid that some day you'd have to risk the dangers of operation—you who dread the surgeon's knife because you know it results in permanent weakness or death about as often as in recovery.

In the last 24 years more ruptured people have been cured without operation than by all the operations ever performed.

Cured without being in bed a single day—without losing a single hour from work.

Cured by the wonder-working Cluthe Truss (Cluthe Automatic Massager)—something so remarkably beneficial that in 99 cases out of every 100 relief is immediate, and in most cases cure begins at once. For this is far more than a truss—far more than merely a device for holding the rupture in place.

### Try it at Our Risk

We have so much faith in the Cluthe Truss that we are willing to let you prove, by trying it at our risk, just what it will do for you.

If it fails to hold your rupture securely in place, when working and at all other times—if it doesn't do you a world of good—then it won't cost you a single cent. All guaranteed in writing.

### Cure Takes Place While You Work

A Cluthe Truss—right from the first day—will put an end to all danger of your rupture coming out.

And, in addition—while you go on working, remember—it soon overcomes the weakness which is the real cause of rupture—

Does it by massaging the weak ruptured parts—All entirely automatically.

And this stimulating massage strengthens just as exercise strengthens a weak arm—

so strong that no sign of the rupture is left. That is how the Cluthe Truss has cured some of the worst cases of rupture on record—cured many of them after everything else, including operation, had proven utterly useless.

### Free Book Tells All About It.

So that you can judge for yourself, we want to send you—free—our cloth-bound book of advice.

It sums up all we have learned in 40 years of day-after-day experience. It deals with rupture in all its forms and stages; explains the dangers of operations; puts you on guard against throwing money away.

And it tells all about the Cluthe Truss—how little it costs—how it ends all expense—how it is water-proof—how it has no springs, band, belt or elastic around your waist, no leg straps, nothing to pinch, chafe, squeeze or bind. And how you can try a Cluthe Truss entirely at OUR risk.

Write for the book to-day—don't put it off—your waist, no leg straps, nothing to pinch, chafe, squeeze or bind. And how you can try a Cluthe Truss entirely at OUR risk.

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Why put expensive feed into a coarse, heavy lamb and get stocked for overweight, when half the feed will finish a Southdown and top the market? A few choice young rams still to sell.

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm. Railway station, London. ROBT. MCWEN. Byron. Ont. Telephone.

## STOP! LOOK!! READ!!! FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE!!!!

Are now increasing rapidly in number. Shearlings and lambs. Choice. Getting ready for the anticipated brisk trade. Write for circular and prices to: Woodville, Ontario.

J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm.

## CATTLE and SHEEP LABELS

Metal ear labels with owner's name, address and any numbers required. They are inexpensive, simple and practical. Do not neglect to send for free circular and sample. Send your name and address to-day.

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## Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs

Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to John Cousins & Sons, Harrison, Ont. Buena Vista Farm.

## FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES

Our banner herd. Prizewinners galore. For sale are: Young sows bred and others ready to breed, and younger ones. A number of young boars coming on. JOHN S. COWAN, Donegal, Ont.

## Pine Grove Yorkshires

orders for young pigs, not akin, for spring delivery. Descendants of imported stock. Property of Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

## ELMWOOD STOCK FARM offers Ohio Improved Chester White Pigs

Choice lot, 6 to 8 weeks old. Pairs furnished not akin. Express prepaid. Pedigrees and sale delivery guaranteed. E. D. George & Sons, Putnam, Ont.

## Elmsdale Chester Whites

For sale: A choice lot of young boars fit for service; also sows already bred. Are booking a specialty. JOHN HARVEY, Frelighsburg, Que.

## Pine Grove Berkshires

Boars fit for service. Sows three, four and five months old. Milton, C. P. R. Georgetown, G. T. R. W. W. Brownridge, Ashgrove, Ontario.

## White Hampshire Hogs

Largest herd in Canada. We bred the hogs that won both championships at Toronto and London for two years. Still have a few choice sows ready for service. Can furnish pairs or more not related. HASTINGS BROS., Crosshill, Ont.

## Morrison Tamworths

Bred from the best blood in England; both sexes for sale, from two to ten months old; young sows, dandies, in farrow to first-class boars. CHAS. CURRIE, MORRISTON, ONTARIO. Shaw, C. P. R. Guelph, G. T. R.

## Monkland Yorkshires

7 months or age. An exceptionally large lot, full of type and quality; also a limited number of young boars. MATTHEW WILSON, FERGUS, ONTARIO

## Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns

For sale: Choice young sows bred and ready to breed. Boars ready for service; nice things, 2 to 4 months, by imp. boar. Dam by Colwill's Choice Canada champion boar, 1901-2-3-5. Two splendid young Shorthorn bulls and six heifers—bred. Prices right. Bell phone. A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO

## Willowdale Berkshires

For sale: Nice lot of 3 months sows, some in the farrow. Eggs from my large flock of R. C. R. I. Reds, \$1 per doz. Express prepaid on 5 settings. J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton, Ontario, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

## MAPLE VILLA YORKSHIRES AND OXFORDS

A grand lot of boars fit for service. Some splendid sows to be bred. First-class boars—50 ewe lambs, including 2nd pen at Winter Fair. Long-distance. Central Bazaar. Bradford or Beeton Sta. J. A. CERSWELL, Bond Head, Ont.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

### VENDOR AND PURCHASER.

A bought a farm from B, and, after the deal was all closed, B took off the farm wire that he intended putting up before the sale.

1. Was it lawful for B to remove the wire, nothing being said about the wire at the time of sale?

2. Could A compel B to pay for the wire, or bring it back?

J. M. Ontario.

Ans.—1. Yes.

2. No.

### SALES OF HAY AND FARM.

A has a farm to sell which has a lot of hay upon it. B goes to him seeking to buy, and wants two weeks to give his answer. In the meantime, A agrees to sell the hay as it is to C, who harvests it, presses it, and draws it away for a certain price. At the end of two weeks, B goes to A to close the bargain. Both A and B go to C to see if he will give up said hay, but C wants a price for doing so. A agrees with B to give him the farm free of encumbrances. A will not give the price of hay to C, neither will B.

1. Can C enter on the farm when B has bought it, and claim the hay from B upon paying the price agreed with A if B forbids him to do so?

2. Who can C claim damages from, A or B?

3. And cannot B make any disposition of the land he wishes after he has settled for B, as regards plowing up hay land?

Ontario. L. O. L.

Ans.—1. We think so.

2. If prevented from taking the hay, we think that C's claim of damages would be properly against A. The party with whom he made his contract.

3. He probably can. Assuming that C has a valid contract with A for the hay, the latter ought to make settlement with C, or he may have serious trouble with both B and C.

### SHEEP DIPPING, ETC.

1. Which way is the best or simplest way for dipping sheep?

2. Is there any other remedy than tobacco water; if so, give recipe?

3. What age should ewe lambs be when first bred?

4. What would be the cause of lambs having sore eyes, some being almost blind from the time they were dropped until three weeks ago?

5. About what price would I have to pay for good Shropshire ewes?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. If the lambs are dipped a week or two after the ewes are shorn, and a solution of one of the proprietary dips is poured on all the flock in the late fall or early in winter, there will be no need for dipping the ewes at any time for destruction of ticks or lice. But if scab exists in any of the flock, all should be dipped at least twice in a strong solution. For dipping the lambs, a wooden tank of matched plank, or lined with one of galvanized iron, six feet long, two feet six inches high, sixteen inches wide at the bottom, and two feet at the top, sawed the purpose very well. A slatted draining board at one end of tank should be provided, on which the lambs are placed when the solution is squeezed out of the wool and runs back into the tank. The water, after dipping the lambs, may be used on the shorn ewes, and rubbed on their heads. In the case of a very severe scab, the lambs may be dipped a third time.

2. One of the advertised dips, Zenobon, is the best, is the simplest, and probably the cheapest, and cheap as any, and does not require the addition of water, according to the directions.

3. A yearling or older, and with six or eight ewe lambs, they are 18 months old.

4. The cause of sore eyes, and blindness, is not known. The sore eyes, however, may be treated with a solution of one of the proprietary dips, and the blindness may be treated with a solution of one of the proprietary dips, and the blindness may be treated with a solution of one of the proprietary dips.

5. Prices of good Shropshire ewes vary greatly, and depend on the quality and reputation of the flock.

## Boog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the blemish without scouring 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**  
Church St., Toronto, Ontario

## DR. WILLIAMS' Fly & Insect Destroyer

MANUFACTURED BY BAKER & BOUCK

Have you money to invest? How would you like to make 100% on your investment? You can do it.

We have it—see the word of one of the largest breeders of thoroughbred cattle in Canada, that for every dollar's worth of DR. WILLIAMS' FLY & INSECT DESTROYER he uses he gets in direct returns \$10. These books prove his statement.

**ATTENTION, STOCKMEN!**

If thieves broke into your bank and stole your hard-earned deposits, you could not punish them severely enough, but flies and lice on your cattle and poultry do the same thing, yet few raise their voices in protest or their hands to restrain them, though they are fully aware that DR. WILLIAMS' FLY & INSECT DESTROYER will render their stock and poultry as safe from these pests as the bank. Try it, and be convinced.

Jessamine, the Missouri Chief, the most wonderful cow in the world, valued at \$20,000, producing 17,000 lbs. of milk in 7 months and 529 lbs. butter, was subjected to the annoyance of flies for one day, and the quantity of milk was reduced by 18 lbs. from the day previous. Calculate what that means for the season, and add the result to your bank account, and see what DR. WILLIAMS' FLY & INSECT DESTROYER can do for you.

Your local dealer does not carry it, see that he orders it at once.

Order from: J. A. BROWNLEE, 385-7 Talbot St., London, Ont.; J. A. JOHNSON & CO., 171 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.; JOHN FOWELL, Travelling Representative, Woodstock, Ont.; R. BARKER, 338 River Ave., Winnipeg, Man.; or directly from the manufacturers.

**BAKER & BOUCK, Morrisburg, Ont.**

## \$15.95 AND UPWARD

# AMERICAN SEPARATOR

SENT ON TRIAL, FULLY GUARANTEED. A new, well-made, easy running separator for \$14.95. Skims hot or cold milk; heavy or light cream. Different from this picture which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Whether dairy is large or small, obtain our handsome free catalog. Address: AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., BAINBRIDGE, N.Y. Box 1200.

No Duty on Cream Separators.

## DUROC - JERSEY SWINE

30 choice young sows, bred and ready to breed. Young boars fit for service. Also a choice Jersey bull calf. Bell phone in house.

**Mac Campbell & Sons, Northwood, Ont.**

**Maple Leaf Berkshires**  
For sale: Young sows bred and ready to breed; boars fit for service; also young pigs right to ten weeks old. Imp. sows and dams. Pairs not akin. C. P. R. and G. T. R. Bell phone.

**Joshua Lawrence Oxford Centre, Ont.**

**Hilton Stock Farm** Holsteins and Tamworths.  
Present offering: 6 yearling heifers and several younger ones. All very choice. Of Tamworths, pigs of all ages and both sexes; pairs not akin. R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont. Brighton Tel. & Stn.

**For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Hogs**  
Sired by first-prize hog at Toronto and London. Also reg'd Jersey Bulls, from 8 to 12 months, from high-testing stock. Write: CHAS. E. ROGERS, Ingersoll, Ont.

## Contracted a Heavy Cold.

### It Became a Lung Splitting Cough.

Mr. J. H. Richards, 1852 Second Ave. East, Vancouver, B.C., writes: "Allow me to write a few lines in praise of your Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Last fall I contracted a heavy cold which left me with a hacking cough and every time I would get a little more cold this hacking cough would become a lung splitting one. It kept on getting worse and I kept on spending money buying different cough remedies until a friend asked me if I had ever tried Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I told him I was willing to try anything I thought would cure, and on the same day bought two bottles. Before half the first one was used my cough began to get much easier, and by the time I had used a bottle and a half my cough was gone. I am keeping the other half bottle in case it should come again, but I am sure I have a positive cure. Let me recommend Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup to all who suffer from a cough or throat irritation of any kind."

So great has been the success of this wonderful remedy, it is only natural that numerous persons have tried to imitate it.

Don't be imposed upon by taking anything but "Dr. Wood's."

Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

**RINGING IN EARS  
DEAFNESS**  
INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY THE OLD  
**DR. MARSHALL'S  
CATARRH SNUFF**  
25¢ AT ALL DRUG STORES OR SENT PRE-PAID BY C. M. KEITH, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Caller—"Is your husband in?"  
Mrs. Smith—"No, sir; he's drilling."  
Caller—"Ah, quite so. Country militia, eh?"  
Mrs. Smith—"No, sir. Turnips."

## FARMER'S WIFE TELLS HER STORY

Found a cure for all her ills in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

She was tired, worn-out and nervous, and suffered from Rheumatism, but two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her

Hawthorne, Ont., May 22.—(Special.)—Mrs. T. G. Alexander, wife of a well-known farmer living near here, adds her testimony to that of the thousands who have learned from their own experience that Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Kidney Disease.

"I suffered for twelve years," Mrs. Alexander says, "My back ached, my sleep was broken and unrefreshing, I was nervous and tired, and I was troubled with head shatterings. Rheumatism developed and added to my suffering.

"I was in a very run-down, worn-out condition when I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, but I am thankful to say they gave me relief almost from the first. Two boxes cured me completely."

"Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the kidneys, and the kidneys mean that all impurities are cleaned out of the blood. They take the impure blood all over the body, and the result is that you feel better, and those pains and aches that used to bring me down are all gone."

### GOSSIP.

#### INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK STATISTICS.

The latest number of the Canadian Bulletin reviewing the publications of the International Agricultural Institute, contains the latest available statistics regarding crops of many countries, and the live stock of the world. In view of the universal increase in the price of meats, the tables representing the live stock population of some thirty of the leading countries, is of special interest. The tables published indicate the number each of cattle, sheep and swine existing in the nearest years to 1900 and 1910 for which figures are available; also the number of live stock per 1,000 inhabitants at the same dates. The tables reveal the following conditions:

**Cattle.**—In the group of countries considered, the total number has increased. The number per 1,000 inhabitants has also increased, the population having increased by 13.1 per cent., and the cattle by 17.6 per cent. Though the total number of cattle in Europe has increased, the number per thousand has decreased; for, while the population has increased by 12.2 per cent., the number of cattle has only increased by 4.4 per cent. In America and in Australasia, the proportionate increase in cattle has been greater than that of the population.

**Sheep.**—The total number has increased, but the number per 1,000 inhabitants has decreased, the population having increased by 13.2 per cent., and the number of sheep by 8.5 per cent. It should be noted that in Europe, not only has the number of sheep per 1,000 inhabitants decreased, but also the total number.

**Swine.**—The total number has increased. The number per 1,000 inhabitants has also increased, the population having increased by 14.0 per cent., and the number of swine by 19.8 per cent. Though the total number of swine in Europe has increased, the number per 1,000 inhabitants has slightly decreased, the population having increased by 13.2 per cent., while the number of swine has increased only by 12.9 per cent.

In America, the proportionate increase in the number of swine is greater than that of the population, and in Australasia less.

It is pointed out that the quality of animals has improved through breeding, so that a larger quantity of meat is now produced by the same number of animals than ten years ago.

Reports on conditions of winter cereals in European countries are given as generally favorable.

"Manuring for Milk," is the title of an item describing a valuable experiment made in England to ascertain the effect upon milk production of applying certain manures to cow pastures. A field in poor condition was taken, and two plots of four acres each fenced in. On one plot 4 cwt. of superphosphates and 1½ cwt. of sulphate of potash per acre were broadcasted in April 12, while to the other no manure was given. The effect of the manures was tested by the milk yield of cows. Two cows were grazed on each plot for a fortnight; they were then changed over, the two that had been on the no-manure plot going to the manured plot, and vice versa. This continued for five months, so that each lot of cows visited each plot five times. By thus changing the cows from one plot to the other, the effect of difference between the cows was minimized, and the only factor that would influence the result would be the manures applied. By the middle of July, the condition of the manured plot was so much better than that of the other, and so much ahead of the cows, that a third cow was put on it, and kept there till the end of the experiment. During the five months, the yield of the two cows while on the unmanured plot was 5,331 lbs., and while on the manured plot, 6,753 lbs. The yield of the third cow on the latter plot, was 2,267 lbs., so that the total excess on the manured plot was 3,489 lbs., or 84 gallons per acre. At 12 cents per gallon, this would be worth \$10.02, and deducting the cost of the manures, \$7.02, the gain due to their use would be \$3.12 per acre.

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## SAVES Down and Tangled Grain

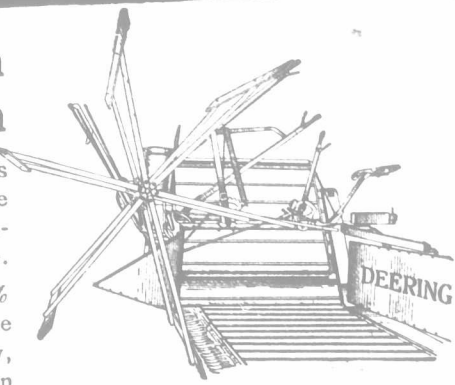
On the Deering Binders the guards are placed so that the machine can be tilted to cut close to the ground without pushing trash ahead of the knife.

This is why you can make a 100% harvest with a Deering Binder. The reel can easily be adjusted high, low, forward, or backward, to save grain in all conditions—short, tall, standing, down, or tangled. It can be shifted quickly to push very short grain and green undergrowth from the guards to the platform canvas, saving the time and annoyance of stopping frequently to clean the guards.

The Deering third packer, reaches up close to the elevator and pulls the grain down to the other two packers, preventing the grain from lodging there. The shape of the needle and breastplate is such that straws are not pulled through to the bill hook. This also prevents clogging at this point.

EASTERN CANADIAN BRANCHES: International Harvester Company of America at Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, Quebec; Ottawa, Ont.; St. John, N.B.  
**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA**  
(Incorporated) U.S.A.  
Chicago

**IHC Service Bureau**  
The Bureau is a center where the best ways of doing things on the farm, and data relating to its development are collected and distributed free to every one interested in agriculture. Every available source of information will be used in answering questions on all farm subjects. If the questions are sent to the IHC Service Bureau they will receive prompt attention.



The third discharge arm on Deering Binders is very effective in throwing out the bound sheaves, and in addition to this it assists in separating the tangled grain of the bound sheaves from the unbound grain on the binder deck. The binder shifter lever, directly in front of the driver, is convenient to operate.

There are many other features of Deering Binders which you ought to know about. The Deering line of haying machines and tools is also well worth your consideration. The Deering agent in your town will tell you all the facts.

If you prefer, write direct to the nearest branch house for catalogue.

## All ready for Galt Shingles



Don't buy roofing from force of habit. Be progressive.

Make your new barn better than your old one—make your present one better than ever before—by putting on a roof of "Galt" Steel Shingles. The wood shingles of today can't give you satisfaction and are a constant expense. "Galt" Steel

Shingles make a permanent, storm-proof, fire-proof and lightning-proof roof that saves your money for you every year in protecting barn and stock, and in doing away with repairs.

"The Kids from Galt" will stick in your mind until you send for a free copy of our book "Roofing Economy". Better write for it today and get it off your mind. We'll send it by return mail.

THE GALT ART METAL CO. Limited, GALT, ONT.  
Watch for the advertisements with The Kids from Galt.

## Standard Wire Fence



In the "Standard" Wire Fence, you get the durability that comes with strength. Made of all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, well galvanized—which means no rust and long wear.

"The Tie That Binds" hooks on the running wire and locks smooth on both sides.

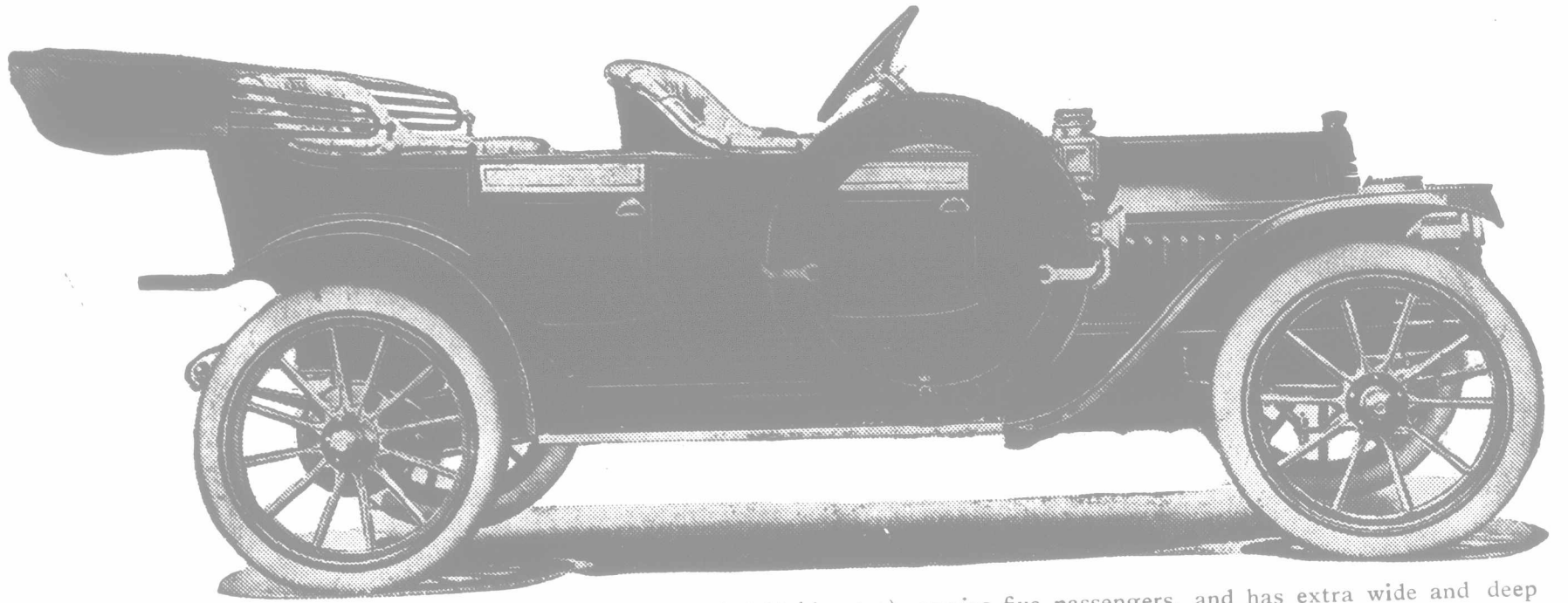
Then—there's the Standard Steel Fence Posts that hold the wires without staples—won't rot and are very durable.

We make a specialty of Galvanized Gates, too. Our new hooks are check full of fence facts. Write for free copies and sample lock.

The Standard Wire Fence Co. of Woodstock, Limited  
Woodstock, Ont. Brandon, Man.



**This Advertisement Will Tell You How to Buy Your  
Car Wisely. It Will Pay You to Read It**



The Fore-door "EVERITT," \$1,500 at Orillia (top and windshield extra), carries five passengers, and has extra wide and deep rear seat, giving exceptional comfort. Always ready for a speedy run of many miles to post office, market, or elsewhere. Guaranteed for two years, and all parts interchangeable.

**Read this conversation. It shows how to buy a car. How to judge any car. It may save you much money. Car-buying errors are costly**

"Hello, Tom, I see you've a car. How'd you buy it—guess-work or horse sense? One thing I don't understand is HOW people judge automobiles."

"Oh, it's not hard. Here's the idea: What combination of machinery and material will wear for the longest period with the least liability to break down from accident or injury or neglect or rough roads, and use up the least gasoline, oil, attention and adjustment in that time?"

"Drop a traction engine 5 feet and it breaks—too heavy to be strong. Drop a cutter 5 feet, it breaks—too light to be strong. Result: cut out the heavy or the light cars. One car racks itself to pieces from weight, and plays havoc with tires; the other breaks from lack of strength. For an automobile, look for the MEDIUM WEIGHT car for country-road service."

"That was my first step. I cut out big, heavy cars and little, light cars—couldn't get wear out of 'em—all right, of course, for certain users, but not for me. I'm after long wear in my car."

"Next step was to take the medium-weight cars and see how much adjusting I'd have to do on

'em. The more parts, the more chances for things to go wrong. The fewer parts, the less work and the easier to locate any possible troubles."

"That cut out some complicated cars. I had three or four medium-weight cars left. The 'Everitt' had only 2,500 parts in it, as against about 4,000 in the next car."

"Next step was to compare motors. How solid were they? Some motors had four single cylinders, others cylinders in pairs, and the 'Everitt' had all four cylinders in one casting—the whole motor was built like a big anvil-like casting, unlike the other cars."

"I argued that this motor would be easy to adjust. It would be solid, too. It would give greatest motor strength at minimum weight."

"The few car parts and the simple motor switched me towards the 'Everitt' more and more. The design appeared to be jolt-proof and shock-proof."

"Next, I looked over the three or four cars for accessibility of parts. Some were fairly easy to reach for oiling, others had one or more bad features. The 'Everitt'

had a few oil cups and automatic oiling devices. This took off my mind any forebodings that I might forget to properly oil my car, as there were so few places to oil. The motor was entirely self-oiling."

"If I took the 'Everitt,' this meant a lot of trouble saved to me in oiling my car."

"My next idea was to compare the parts on each of the three or four cars. Were they all well made? Were they good?"

"Necessarily, a car with 4,000 parts, selling at the price of a car with 2,500 parts, will not have as good parts, and the parts not so well machined. This means liability to strain, loosen, spring, wear and break."

"I examined the 'Everitt,' and found from their catalogue that parts were true to 1-1000th inch and interchangeable. This meant good machining. By fewness of parts, MARGIN was given for better work on better material."

"I now went to the agent for the first time. He took me out in the 'Everitt' car."

"He showed how the few parts saved weight, and how this weight-saving allowed less gasoline for power, and less wear on tires."

"The makers, he showed, divided the saving in weight by making larger wheels for easier and speedier running, with less road shock. Another part of the weight-saving consisted in making a deeper and stronger double-drop side frame that lowered the entire lines of the car but kept high-road clearance."

"He showed me how some of the cost saved went into the very best material for the transmission gears—nickel steel—and for the clutch body—aluminum."

"These things all decided me in favor of the 'Everitt,' as there was such a combined increase of quality and durability, with so many safeguards to prevent breakages, trouble, and stops in the car service from all causes. You see, I stand the best chance for CONTINUOUS ENJOYMENT of my investment."

"I get a two-years' guarantee, an extra tire, shock-absorbers, high-tension Bosch magneto, sight gasoline gauge, and other exclusive combined features that help me run my car with a free mind. I think I have made the surest possible investment in a car in getting my 'Everitt.'"

GET THE CATALOGUE, AND WE WILL ARRANGE DEMONSTRATION.

**TUDHOPE MOTOR COMPANY, LIMITED**  
**Orillia, Ontario**

Tudhope service protects you after you buy—this means peace of mind!

"Special Tudhope Equipment" includes extra tire and two years' guarantee.

SOME "EVERITT" DEALERS:

TUDHOPE MOTOR SALES, LTD.  
168 King St. W., Toronto.

TUDHOPE EVERITT SALES CO.,  
244 Queen St., Ottawa.

OWNER,  
Maple St., London,