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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.*

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Vol. XLIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO. MARCH 25, 1909.

No. 861

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THE MOST SATISFACTORY ORGANS FOR HOME USE

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Bell Organ

you secure one with the charming tone of a pipe organ, and at a price that will please you. Buy a Bell and get the best made. We are the only makers of the patent Pipe Tone Reed Cells. Send for free catalogue No. 40.

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SEED CORN FOR SALE that will grow. Compton's Early, hand sorted by breeder, and home grown. A large grain yield, an early maturer, and a large yield of fodder for ensilage. Write for prices.

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WE KEEP abreast of the most advanced European and American developments in the SEED business. Constantly in communication with the world's best growers. We list in our new 1909 catalogue a selection of the newest and most up-to-date Field, Vegetable and Flower Seeds, and the old and well-tried varieties are by no means neglected. It is only by constant selection and hybridization that the strains of the old favorites are improved.

We have been in business for over 50 years, and the results of our efforts are detailed in our New Seed Book. We venture to state that our catalogue will be found a mine of information. It is particularly easy to refer to. Ask for one. A post card will do.

J. A. SIMMERS,

Seeds, Bulbs and Plants.

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SANITARY CHURN



There's no comparison between the ordinary wooden churn and the "EUREKA". Barrel is stoneware—top is clear glass. Besides being absolutely sanitary, the glass top enables you to see how the churning is coming along without opening the churn. The "EUREKA" is the easiest churn on the market to operate. By tilting back the frame until the weight rests on the wheels, the churn can be quickly and easily moved—while the barrel remains upright.

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For Drain Tile, Red and White Building Brick AND CEMENT CHIMNEYS, WRITE: R. J. DOYLE, OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO.

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My corn is perfectly acclimatized to this northern section, and improved by 17 years of continuous careful selection.

My present offering shows 100% vitality by actual tests. Send for prices, etc., to

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We insist upon exactness for every part of every Sharples Tubular cream separator.

Constant tests keep the making of Tubular parts perfect. One test, recently made, was both unusual and positive proof of Tubular exactness.

We took twenty Tubular Cream Separators, at random, from our immense warerooms. They were already boxed for shipment. We had those twenty cases opened. We had those twenty Tubulars taken entirely apart. Every part was taken from the frames and separated into single pieces, down to the smallest screw and spring. *All the separate unmarked pieces, from those twenty Tubulars, were mixed together*



Mixed The Parts Ran Perfectly



The supply can is set low and on the side of Sharples Separators. It is easy to fill, always steady, and need not be lifted off to remove either the milk and cream covers or the bowl from the machine. The supply cans on all other separators are directly over the bowls and must be lifted off before bowls can be removed from such machines, which is doubly unhandy if the can is full.

in a single heap. Then we had those twenty Tubulars put together again. Every part that went into them was fished, at random, out of that mixed up pile. Just

one chance in twenty that any piece was put back into the machine from which it had been taken.

Then we sent those twenty Tubulars to our big testing room, where every Tubular is given an actual running test, and had every one of the twenty tested. *Every one of them ran perfectly*



showing that every part was perfect and interchangeable.

Tubular perfection, simplicity and superiority have made Tubulars so popular throughout all Canada that the manufacture of Tubulars has become one of Canada's leading industries.

Tubular sales for 1908 were way ahead of 1907—out of sight of most, if not all, competitors combined. 1909 will be better yet.

Write for Catalog No. 193, fully describing the finest cream separator money can buy.

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PURE BONE MEAL IS THE CHEAPEST FERTILIZER

THIS PLANT FOOD IS ALL FROM OUR CANADIAN SOILS AND SHOULD ALL GO BACK

SEND FOR PRICES, ETC.

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Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Bushes and Plants, there's nothing to equal

EUREKA
COMPRESSED AIR, FOUNTAIN SPRAYER

It requires but one pumping to empty entire contents of sprayer. The lever valve is operated by foot while the nozzle is held in hand. The nozzle is adjustable to any distance. The sprayer is simple, compact, and easy to use.

THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE

Fire or lightning are no menace to the safety of a structure protected by the new "Galt" Steel Shingles and Galt "Art" Sidings.

The "Galt" is not the first shingle—but it's the first perfect shingle. Why shouldn't it be—haven't we the weaknesses of all others to warn us?

The fiercest gale can't drive rain or snow through the Gale-proof, Closed-end, Side-locks, or the continuous overlapping and interlocking bottom lock of the "Galt" Shingles.

Covered nailing flanges both top and sides—no wind can loosen them. No openings or cleats. Easiest and quickest to lay. Handsome Bold Gothic Tile patterns—fit for a palace. Best British Galvanized Steel Sheets—Guaranteed to last a life time. Ask for Catalog "B-3"—It tells all about them.

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Sales and Distributing Agents: Dunn Bros., Winnipeg and Regina.

"Galt" Shingles

"Lessen Your Worry"

BY OWNING A "LONDON" Gas or Gasoline Engine.

No water, water freezes solid, No fan, No tank, No oil, simple, reliable and economical. Write for catalogue.

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Canadian Airmotor!

The most faithful implement around the Farm, Dairy or Pasture Field. Does more hard work in a month than a binder in a lifetime. Pumps, Grinds, as well as operating strawcutter, pulper, grindstone, etc. Have you seen our Water Basins and Cow Stanchions? If not, send at once for catalogue No. 15, and get interested. You will appreciate it.

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Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES.

Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!

LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, ONT.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" PREMIUMS

Every Safe Lock Shingle is made to meet the rigid requirements of the British Government for Admiralty and other Public Service



to proper size for Safe Lock Shingles. —The only shingle with galvanized edges.

—The only shingle sold with a positive protective guaranty against lightning, backed up by a free insurance policy signed and sealed by the manufacturers, the Metal Shingle & Siding Company, a \$200,000.00 Canadian corporation.

Every Canadian farmer who expects to put up a new barn or house or to re-roof old buildings is directly interested in this extraordinary free offer.

Think of it! A straight-out lightning insurance policy free from conditions of any kind. It is the most liberal roofing offer ever made to Canadian farmers.

Insurance records show that one-half the fire losses on barns in Canada result from lightning. The property loss in these cases amounts to many thousands of dollars every year.

THE British Government requires all galvanized steel roofing for Admiralty or other public work to be of specific grade and to be capable of withstanding a certain acid test.

The acids used for this purpose are strong enough to burn the skin off a man's hand, and yet the galvanizing must be heavy enough to withstand their action for a definite period.

Exposure to wind, rain and snow for a quarter of a century is much less destructive than this acid test.

Yet every Safe Lock shingle is guaranteed to meet the Government requirement in this and all other respects.

No wonder that those who have used Safe Lock Shingles declare that they will last as long as the buildings they protect.

Safe Lock Shingles are the only shingles that actually lock on all four sides so that they cannot pull apart.

Shingles which do not lock on four sides are not Safe Lock Shingles.

Again: Safe Lock Shingles are the only shingles that completely protect the roofing nails from weather.

—The only shingles that have three thicknesses of steel along the upper edge of lock, thereby doubling the strength along the line of greatest strain.

—The only shingle galvanized after the sheets have been accurately cut

Safe Lock Shingles have been on the market for more than ten years, and in all that time no building covered with them has ever been harmed by lightning.

This proves to us that Safe Lock roofing is a positive guaranty against lightning.

Anyway, we are willing to show our faith in Safe Lock Shingles and will protect you from lightning without one cent additional cost to you, directly or indirectly.

Safe Lock Shingles are sold at the same price as shingles known to be inferior in quality of steel, galvanizing and construction.

Safe Lock Shingles lock positively and securely on all four sides. They cannot be blown off, nor can they be pulled apart through the warping of the sheeting, or in any other way.

And remember this—
No other shingle is a Safe Lock Shingle.

Safe Lock Shingles can be found in every part of the Dominion of Canada where they have been subject to storms of all degrees of severity.

No building covered with Safe Lock Shingles has ever been unroofed.

We want you to know what some of the users of Safe Lock Shingles say of them.

R. T. McLAUGHLIN, Fair View Farm, Alba, Ont.—“The ‘Safe Lock’ makes your shingles absolutely wind and water proof. They are the best shingles on the market to-day.”

F. B. DOUD, Branchton, Ont.—“The Galvanized Steel roof is apparently as good as when put on in 1898. The ‘Safe Lock’ Shingles make a lasting, storm-tight roof, and give clean cistern water. “I am satisfied that I put on a good roof.”

W. J. McPHERSON, Berryton, Ont.—“The ‘Safe Lock’ Shingles that I purchased from you ten years ago have given splendid satisfaction. The roof has never leaked a drop, and they seem to be just as good as the day they were put on.”

J. C. PAYNE, Cayuga, Ont.—“It must be ten years now since I bought the metal ‘Safe Lock’ Shingles, and up to this time I have no reason to regret their purchase. We have had wooden roofs put on since which are open in spots from the splitting and shrinkage of shingles. No difficulty, so far as I have noticed at least, has arisen with your Metal Shingles, and the roof seems compact and durable. So far as I have been able to see, I have seen no wear or injury to the shingles during the ten years’ use, and cannot see but that the roof is just as good as when it went on.”

MURDOCK McKENZIE, Bear Line, Ont.—“The ‘Safe Lock’ Shingles have never given me any trouble, and they appear to be as good to-day as the day I put them on. I am well satisfied with them, as I believe them to be the best roofing that can be used on barn buildings.”

GEO. HARDY, Ashgrove, Ont.—“It will be eight years in June since the barn was shingled. I never had any trouble with it in any way, and it appears to be as good as when put on. I have been recommending your shingles as the best that can be got.”

MRS. JAMES STEWART, Pendleton, Ont.—“In reply to your letter asking about shingles I bought from you over five years ago. I looked the roof all over to-day, and they seem to be in as good condition as when they were put on the roof. The shingles don't seem to be any the worse for wear, and they will last for years.”

Send to-day for our book, “The Truth about Roofing” and full details of our Fire Insurance Policy payable in cash if your Safe Lock Roof is damaged by lightning.

The Metal Shingle and Siding Co. Ltd.
“Roofers to the Farmers of Canada”
Queen Street Factory, Preston, Ontario
Branch Factory, Montreal

CUT OFF THIS COUPON AND MAIL TO US

My roof measures.....ft.....in. long.

The Metal Shingle and Siding Company, Limited
Queen Street Factory, Preston, Ontario

Give length of roof along ridge; also distance from ridge to eaves, and we will send approximate cost of a Safe Lock Roof.

Please send me your booklet “Truth about Roofing,” with full particulars of your Free Safe Lock Lightning Insurance Policy.

I expect to build..... Kind of Building.....

Size of Roof..... If interested in any other Metal Building Goods please state such fact here.....

Name..... P.O..... Province.....

My roof measures.....ft.....in.

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GASOLINE ENGINES

turnish the cheapest and best power for general use. They will pump water, run your spraying apparatus, grind corn and feed, run churns, etc. Over 70,000 in use. Send for illustrated catalogue.

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Domo Cream Separators

Are better than all other separators and cost less than half.

Six sizes. Prices from \$15.00 to \$60.00.

Guaranteed, not simply as good, but BETTER. If needing one, my circulars, describing free trial offer, will interest you. Write to-day for Circular “A.”

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HAVE YOU SECURED ONE OF “THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE” PREMIUMS

Columbia Wooden Horns



No. 41, Oak, price, \$12.00.
No. 42, Mahogany, price, \$15.00.

Although wood horns have been made and used for a number of years, we have never placed one on sale until recently, because we were unable to find a horn that would meet all our exacting requirements, both as to appearance, acoustic qualities and durable construction. Our horns are made of seasoned three-ply veneer, oak or mahogany, cross-banded and so constructed that they will absolutely not warp or lose their shape. Both the outside and inside layer of veneer are arranged so that the grain runs spirally. There is only one joint on the side, a patented wood rim, which holds the bell in perfect shape. This horn embodies all the good points of other horns, with many improvements. By its use the annoying "dominant note," so evident in some horns, is permanently eliminated. The Columbia Wooden Horn, like all other Columbia Horns used in connection with the aluminum tone-arm, screws solidly into the elbow, so that it cannot fall out, and is readily interchangeable, fitting any disc graphophone and any of the tone-arm cylinder graphophones.

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Complete catalogues of Columbia Graphophones and Records (disc or cylinder), sent on request.

Write to-day for us to place your name on our mailing list for the Monthly Supplements of New Records.



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YOU should build fence like you make other permanent improvements. Tinkering does not pay. Fences made of light wire, and wires that break rather than give when it gets cold; fences that an unruly animal could break through; fences not properly stayed—these are not paying fences. Ideal fence is the right kind. It is made of No. 9 hard steel wire from top to bottom, and is heavier and stronger than any fence on the market. Remember, it costs no more to dig your post holes, set your posts, stretch your fence and staple it when the heavy Ideal fence is used than for a light, flimsy article. And notice how the Ideal fence is locked at every crossing. It is heavily galvanized to keep off rust. Adapts itself to extremes of heat and cold, and always presents a handsome, well-stretched appearance. It pays to study the matter over thoroughly before you buy any kind of a fence. Our little fence book gives you all the pointers. Write us today for free copy.

The McGregor Banwell Fence Co., Ltd., Dept. B, Walkerville, Ont.
The Ideal Fence Co., Ltd., Dept. B, Winnipeg, Man.

FREE Sample of Asbestos and Book about Roofing

EVERYONE contemplating building or repairing should get a sample of *crude Asbestos*—the *fireproof, indestructible mineral* used exclusively by us in the manufacture of ready roofing. Our Booklet explains why

J-M ASBESTOS ROOFING

is cheaper than tin, shingle and slate roofs, and more economical than any other ready roofing—why it resists fire, rot, rust and wear, and why it requires no coating or painting. J-M Roofing is ideal for farm, stock and poultry buildings, because it keeps out the cold in winter and the heat in summer, and has always an attractive, white appearance without painting. Write for Book No. 80 and Samples.

The Canadian H.W. Johns Manville Co., Ltd., 85-87 Wellington St., West, Toronto.

A Foolish Question

SHALL IT BE A

De Laval Cream Separator

Or an Imitation?

1,000,000 De Laval Separators Sold

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173-177 William Street, VANCOUVER :: :: MONTREAL WINNIPEG



How a DAIN HAY LOADER and DAIN SIDE DELIVERY RAKE More than PAY for Themselves in One or Two Seasons

HERE are actual hay-harvesting facts: A pretty big percentage of the hay-crop of the country is left in the field each season—And a still bigger percentage of the feeding value of the hay is lost in getting it into mow or stack—Lots of hay is left on the ground in *shocking* and *pitching-out-of-the-shock*—After you've got your hay out of the field by *hand-loading*, you can mark the location of *every shock* and *windrow* by the loose hay lying around—That's absolute waste. Another thing—either *hand-loading* or the *ordinary loader and rake*, *shatter-off the leaves*—and authorities all agree that much of the *nutrition*, the *feeding value* of hay, is in the *leaf*. Now, a *Dain Hay Loader* gets *all* the hay—either out of the swath or windrow—Two sets of raker-teeth gently gather *all* the hay from the ground and the elevating-fingers carry it up the elevator onto the load—well forward—where *one man* can easily handle it—It cannot drag the hay back off the wagon like the return carrier Loader will do. And there's

No Bunching, Wadding or Tangling to make hard work for the man-on-the-load—or to *choke-up* the loader. The raker-teeth are *self-adjusting*, taking the hay as-it-comes, heavy or light—they can't *clog* or get *stopped-up*. The Dain Loader is entirely free from complicated mechanism—

And it is the smoothest-and-lightest-running—lightest-draft loader on the market. It works close up to fences and ditches—And over any kind of ground. It is hammock or swing mounted—which saves it from all "racking" and jar. And here's the big advantage in using a Dain Side Delivery Rake ahead of the Loader—First, it delivers two swaths of hay upside-down into a loose, continuous windrow—And the loader following it will take up a load in half the driving or traveling necessary when loading from the swath—And then this rake, with its raker-teeth slowly revolving on a reel, leaves the windrow loose and open—Permitting a free circulation of sun and air through the hay, producing *air-cured* hay, preserving all the rich, nutritious juices, making the hay worth from 75c to \$1.00 more a ton. The Dain Rake has *three* sets of raker-teeth, which take the hay up clean without *thrashing* it. These tools *save* enough hay in one or two seasons to pay for themselves. Both loader and rake are substantially and dependably constructed throughout—The name Dain on any hay tool assures superiority at every point. Your implement dealer will show you how these tools "work"—Or write us—we'll tell you about them. Address

DAIN MANUFACTURING CO.
Preston, Ontario

Ramsay's Paints

Will you paint your house this spring? Don't waste time and paint trying to mix colors. Buy the Canadian standard ready mixed paints—RAMSAY'S PAINTS—made right, sold right, at just the proper price for the best and purest that goes in the way of paint making. Let your dealer show you our handsome colors. Ask his price. Write us for folder showing some beautifully colored homes.

A. RAMSAY & SON CO. Montreal.
Paint Makers since 1842.

The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

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Vol. XLIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MARCH 25, 1909

No. 861

EDITORIAL.

An Exotic Industry.

A year or so ago strong protest was raised among users of tinware by a report that a company promoted to manufacture at Morrisburg, Ont., the raw material from which tinware is made was seeking to induce the Dominion Government to place a duty on tin plate, in order to afford protection to this new manufacturing industry which it was proposed to launch in Canada. The request for a duty was effectually checkmated at the time by force of public opinion, and was also viewed with disfavor by Hon. Mr. Fielding, the Minister of Finance, who took the position that such a duty would impose on the general public a burden out of proportion to the prospective benefit that would accrue from the establishment of the industry. The company asking for the concession is said to have been organized by a business promoter, who, we understand, has since dissociated himself from the enterprise. The company, which has been carrying on the business in a desultory manner, has lately gone into the hands of liquidators, though it has been given to understand that a new company was being formed, called the Canadian Sheet-steel Corporation. Closely following this announcement, came an Ottawa despatch stating that another attempt was being put forth to secure the imposition of a duty on tin plate, galvanized plate and black plate. It was admitted that protection against American competition was already afforded by the anti-dumping clauses of the Tariff Act, but the way was left open for free imports of plate from Britain and Europe. According to the despatch, the would-be beneficiaries desired the imposition of a general duty, along with the extra protection already enjoyed, as against the American product.

Before granting their request, the Government should candidly consider two questions:

1. Is it likely that, with the aid of a tariff, a flourishing business in tin-plate manufacture could be established in Canada?

2. Is it worth what it would cost?

In considering the first question, we must bear in mind that tin plate is manufactured in hundreds of different sizes, thicknesses and qualities. In order that the process may be accomplished at a minimum expense, it is necessary to have an immense output. At present, a large proportion of the world's tin plate is manufactured in Wales, the tin being obtained conveniently in Cornwall, and, also, if we are correctly informed, from the Straits Settlements. A Canadian plant, even though monopolizing the Canadian demand, and supplied with equally cheap raw material, could not reasonably expect to turn out plate at as low a price as the Welsh mills. For the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1908, Canada's imports of tinware and all manufactures of tin amounted to only \$256,638; imports of tin in blocks, pigs or bars, 34,571 cwt., worth \$1,282,004; tin plates and sheets, 697,514 cwt., worth \$2,437,510; tin-foil amounting to \$79,897, and tin-strip waste, \$308,00. Of the tin plate, two-thirds came from Britain.

The general reader should perhaps be informed that blocks, pigs and bars are the ingot form in which the pure metal arrives. Tin plate is simply a sheet of steel coated with a relatively thin surfacing of tin. Galvanized plate is the steel foundation similarly coated with zinc. To return to the point, however, it must be clear that a Canadian tin-plate or galvanizing industry would be handicapped in trying to satisfy the

limited demands of our trade with a full assortment of product.

In respect to raw material, the Ontario plant is not well situated. This would consist largely of steel and tin, with coal, also, required for the purpose of manufacture. There is not one prominent tin mine in North America, if, indeed, there is any at all. The world's production of tin in 1906 was over 96,000 long tons, derived from mines in Cornwall, Eng.; Straits Settlements; Dutch East Indies, Bolivia, South America and Australia. The United States tin-plate industry, fostered originally by a 100-per-cent. protective tariff, and still highly protected, is centered largely around Pittsburg, the center of the coal, iron and steel industries, and, we believe, imports tin largely from England.

The Morrisburg plant would have to assemble not only its tin, but its steel plate, this probably from Nova Scotia or Algoma, while coal would be drawn, doubtless, from Pennsylvania. With the necessity of assembling raw material from Cornwall, Nova Scotia and Pennsylvania, it requires a long stretch of imagination to conceive opportunity for economical manufacture of this product in Eastern Ontario. A prominent captain of industry, asked by "The Farmer's Advocate" whether he thought the business could be made to pay, even with a 30-per-cent. duty, significantly replied that "he wouldn't want any money in it."

Obviously, therefore, a duty on tin plate would increase the cost of it to manufacturers of tinware, temporarily at least, and permanently in all probability. This would assuredly advance the price of tinware. The increase would be relatively greatest in those lines such as cans for vegetable and fish-canning purposes, and relatively less in the case of pails and household utensils. A manufacturer of the latter thought a 30-per-cent. tariff on tin plate might increase the cost of tin pails by 10 per cent, and of canning-factory tinware by a considerably greater percentage. To the canning business this would be a serious handicap. Immense quantities of tin plate go annually to British Columbia, while a can factory in Hamilton, Ont., also uses from a hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand 150-pound boxes a year.

Thus, we see that not only would a duty on block and plate tin affect every household and every dairy, but it would be a specially heavy tax on the large, important and growing business of canning fish, fruits and vegetables.

As between the great good of the many, and the doubtful advantage of the few, the Government need not hesitate. Tin-plate manufacture in Ontario is an exotic industry which we would be ill-advised to encourage.

Demand for Alfalfa.

Inquiries at seedhouses reveal the fact that never was alfalfa seed in such demand in Canada. Farmers have learned that it is a profitable crop; stockmen and those in charge of horse barns appreciate its value for feeding purposes. In Western Canada the increasing popularity of alfalfa hay is shown by the fact that one of the large cartage concerns in Winnipeg have advertised for large quantities of it.

This increased demand for the product, and the consequent attempt on the part of agriculturists to meet that demand, is only what was to be expected. Missionary work in any line gradually spreads, and bears fruit according to its merit.

While a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" was discussing the great number of inquiries for alfalfa seed with the manager of an

Ontario seedhouse, recently, the seedman remarked: "Yes, there is a great demand, and it's all a mistake." When pressed for grounds for making such statement, it was explained that a great many farmers just wasted so much money when they purchased alfalfa seed, as they put it on ground that gave little or no crop. Although claiming that alfalfa would not thrive generally over Ontario, the seedman admitted the failure was almost always due to the fact that uncongenial soil conditions existed. He urged that, for the present, Canadian farmers should stand by red clover.

Points brought up by men who sell the seed are worthy of consideration. The supplies of each kind of seed available were not ascertained, but merchants of all kinds, as a rule, try to encourage the sale of the article that can be supplied most readily. Those who have had experience with common red clover and alfalfa know that where the former flourishes, little difficulty is experienced in getting a satisfactory stand of alfalfa. The latter is more exacting in its demands, and requires a deeper soil, thoroughly drained, and containing a high per cent. of lime, for best results. But, generally speaking, conditions of soil and preparation of seed-bed that give success with one, do not fail with the other. Prospective alfalfa-growers should be prepared to meet every argument that purports to turn attention from that crop. They should also take every possible precaution to guard against failure by selecting a deep and well-drained soil, making a well-pulverized seed-bed, sowing clean seed of strong vitality, inoculating where necessary, and giving the crop reasonable opportunity of making good. Alfalfa is not recommended as a substitute for red clover, which is, all things considered, the more profitable rotation crop, but a field or two of it may be grown on any stock or dairy farm, even where clover is sown every third year on that portion on which rotation is practiced.

Let Feeds be Sold on Analysis.

In bringing graphically before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons the need of a federal law to regulate the trade in concentrated commercial feeding stuffs, the Chemist of the Dominion Experimental Farms, Frank T. Shutt, has contributed a valuable service to the agricultural community. The subject has been agitated and resolved upon at six successive meetings of the Ontario Experimental Union, and at the last annual meeting a deputation was appointed to urge it upon the Dominion Government. "The Farmer's Advocate" has repeatedly endorsed the demand, which likewise finds hearty support among all well-informed feeders and students of the chemistry of feeds.

As matters stand at present, many more or less valuable by-products from starch and glucose factories, beet-sugar factories, breakfast-food manufactories, etc., as well as elevator screenings, may not be confidently recommended or purchased at full price, because of the wide variability in the composition of samples of any particular class. For instance, genuine gluten meal is a feed comparing fairly well with oil-cake meal in percentage of protein and feeding value, yet some samples of gluten meal carry as low as 12 per cent. of protein, instead of 30 to 35 per cent., as it should possess. Now, when a farmer buys for \$25 to \$28 a ton a supply of what purports to be gluten meal, but which, instead of containing as much protein as oil cake, has barely as much as bran, he is scarcely likely to obtain profitable results, and the final effect is to prevent him from investing in such an uncertain product. It is too much like buying a cat in a bag. Thus, the manufac-

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

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turer of a high-class article suffers by the bad reputation resulting from the placing of inferior stuffs on the market under the same or similar designation. Hence the desire of many reliable firms for legislation which would protect their interests, as well as those of the consumers, by requiring each brand to be sold on its merits, with a minimum guarantee of analysis attached.

What Mr. Shutt suggested was a law providing for a systematic annual sampling and analysis of these concentrated commercial feeding stuffs, sold for over \$10.00 a ton, and compelling the manufacturers thereof to attach tags to every package or consignment, signifying the minimum percentages of protein and fat contained. Such legislation has been enacted in many states of the American Republic, where bulletins giving the results of the analyses are regularly issued by the State Experiment Stations.

At the conclusion of the evidence, a resolution was passed endorsing the views of the speaker, and emphasizing the desirability of such a law; while, furthermore, we are informed that J. A. Sexsmith, M. P. for Peterboro, has introduced into the House a motion respecting the amendment of the Adulteration Act, so that it would include the examination of feed stuffs. It is to be sincerely hoped that thoroughgoing action will be taken without delay.

Remains in Ontario.

In connection with the establishment of a branch Dominion Experimental Farm in Saskatchewan, it is understood that a tempting offer, financially, of the superintendency was made to A. McKenney, B. S. A., representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture in Essex County. The proposition, however, was not entertained, Mr. McKenney concluding it to be his duty to continue in the new work of agricultural education in Essex, and the recently-inaugurated Ontario Corn-growers' Ass'n., a movement designed to be of decided advantage to the farming interests of the Province generally. In thus remaining at his post, Mr. McKenney is deserving of hearty commendation, just as his work in south-western Ontario is earning for him

Lime-and-sulphur Washes.

Fruitmen throughout the Niagara District, at their annual convention, agreed that lime-sulphur wash, properly prepared, had stood the test, and was the spraying material that could be relied upon for protection against many pests. Various growers testified to using it made in different ways—home-boiled, self-boiled, and as sold commercially. None reported disappointment. It was, however, impossible to get any definite particulars regarding the minimum strength at which it could be applied, and yet be effective in combating scale or fungi. The prevailing practice seems to be to use as strong solution as can be made, because no evil effects have been noticed. While this is right and proper from the one standpoint of efficiency, it is just possible that time and money could be saved in boiling and in quantities of materials used, and yet meet with as great success in fighting the pests.

Naturally, the growers wanted information regarding the commercial grades of lime-sulphur. Every man who has had experience with boiling lime-sulphur eagerly awaits something as good at as low or lower cost. The manufacturers of the commercial mixtures, in order to make the price approximate that entailed in home-boiling, recommend diluting their concentrated wash by using one part to eleven of water. Professor Harcourt was able to inform the practical men that this preparation was not as high in the pest-destroying materials, the higher sulphides of calcium, as the best of the home-boiled washes, but none of the growers complemented this information with an assurance that one was less satisfactory than the other.

Arrangements are being made for further tests to ascertain the strengths of the materials as they go on the trees in different parts of Ontario's fruit belt. This will be of great value to fruit-growers, if at the same time special note is made of the efficiency of each mixture. There is a special work here for the fruit organizations. Systematic work in different sections is demanded. Experiments are needed with the commercial washes applied with different dilutions, and also tests of the homemade washes prepared in different ways. The whole question can be solved in a season or two, if it is gone about systematically by competent men. When it is known how dilute the commercial grades can be used, the fruit men will not take long to figure out whether or not it pays to boil at home. The value of lime-sulphur wash is recognized, but fruit-growers want to know the minimum strength at which it is effective. The question should be solved at once. Will it be left for experiment stations to wrestle with, or will commercial growers undertake the task?

Theory Versus Practice.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Mony a lang year ago, when I was a wee laddie playing among the heather in bonnie Scotland, I mind o' gettin' into an awfu' scrape wi' ma faither for takin' a wee bit chew o' tobacco frae anither young scamp like mysel'. "Weel," says ma mither, "ye canna' say anything to the lad, Jeems, for ye ken ye use the dirty stuff yersel'." But it didna' save me frae gettin' a gude taste o' the cane.

Noo, wi' a' due respect to ma auld faither, who is deid an' gone this mony a year, I wad just like to tak' him as an example o' some men I ken in this country, an' at the present time, who seem to hae mony o' the same characteristics, especially the ane I mentioned—that is, criticising ithers for faults that they hae themselves, an' which they hae na' even time to think about. Na doot, Mr. Editor, ye hae had yer ain experience wi' individuals o' this species, who laid bare yer mony sins an' shortcomings, an' wad hae made ye yummer hoo sic a simmer as yersel' could be rinnin' loose in respectable society, gin ye didna' Fen what manner o' mon it was that was tryin' to trade characters wi' ye.

For mysel', I hae a passing acquaintance wi' twa or three auld chaps o' the above species, an' wi' yer permission, I will be tellin' ye a thing or twa about them just the mak' ma point a wee bit clearer. An' as the auld wumman said, "Naman' no names, nee names can be took, whatever." The first fellow I wad be tellin' ye about is ane o' those who creagay lord o' their drapple. An' so ma' a' d'eed did he like it that he traded all a' he had to the farm, for it, except

about a dozen auld moulted hens; an' when ane o' them wad accidentally lay an egg, he wad tak' it into the village, where eggs were dear an' whiskey was cheap, an' ask the boys, "What are we gainin' to hae, rain or snaw?" Weel, I heard this same iad talkin' about ane o' his neebors (a very respectable mon, too), an' says he, "Duncan Be-thune's no gude," says he; "ye might as weel bury him the noo as wait for him to dee, for he's too lazy to dae that or onything else." He was great, too, at tellin' hoo tae bring up a family, an' hoo tae keep the laddies on the farm, an' a' that kin' o' thing. He didna' hae ony laddies o' his ain, not being a marrit man, but that didna' keep him frae expressin' his opeenions on things o' this nature; an, when he got drunk enuch ye wad think he was gainin' tae bring on a second Reformation. But I maunna' tak' up ony mair o' yet time wi' yon chap. There are ithers, an' some wha dinna' meddle wi' the whiskey, either, wha are juist as gude at findin' fault wi' their neebors as he was. They'll tell ye that the place is gettin' tae be a regular hornets' nest for gossip, an' then gae on to gie ye a sample of what they can dae in that line themselves. An' it's generally a vera gude sample of its kind, too. An' while they are in the moralizing humor, they'll tell ye how there was only four or five auld maids at the prayer-meeting last week, an' religion is gainin' tae the dogs, an' no wunner, for the meenister's as dry an' lang-winded as a whistle, an' so on an' so forth; an' a' the while ye ken that the maist they'll ever dae to help the prayer-meeting will be tae stay awa' frae it.

But there's anither class o' citizens in this country o' oors that I maunna' forget tae mention, wha will fit intae this subject we hae under discussion a'richt. I dinna ken but I'll mak' trouble for mysel' by meddlin' wi' them, but I'm gainin' tae tak' the risk. Did ye ever ken a chap that had been takin' a course in some agricultural college or ither, an' wha could string aff tae ye a' the points o' a typical dairy coo, or tell ye the constituents o' the various kind o' soil, an' who at the same time had a herd o' coos that looked as though the cares an' sorrows o' this auld warl' were gainin' tae be too mony for what constitution they had, and whase "points" were sae evident that a wee bit mair an' they wad show through the hide. An', as for the soil an' its "constitution," couldna' hae been muckle better than that o' the coos, judging by the grand crops o' daisy an' mustard it produced. This is the same laddie wha will be havin' a telescope set up on three legs, an' will be rinnin' all about his farm layin' oot underdrains an' takin' the level o' his fields, but wha never gets time tae mak' onything more than an open ditch along-side some fence, wi' the ground piled up near it tae keep the water frae getting intae it. An' he kens a' about these fertilizers, too, that ye can buy for aboot forty or fifty dollars a ton. Of coorse, there's a muckle heap o' a fertilizer o' anither kind in his barnyard, an' he kens the value o' it, but he canna' get the time always, ye ken, tae spread it on the land. An' he'll hae his little patch o' an experiment in aits, an' anither in wheat, an' anither in tatoes; an' I'm thinkin' if he ever gets tae ken it a', it will be at the expense o' the practical pairt o' his make-up, an' at the expense o' his pocketbook, as weel.

Noo, I'm not ane o' those wha rin doon oor agricultural colleges an' Farmers' Institutes, an' that sort o' thing. Ye ken that, Mr. Editor. My idea o' the matter is that it shouldna' be a case o' Theory versus Practice, but a case o' Theory and Practice. But I hae seen sae mony men wha seemed to hae got a bill o' divorcement for these twa, that I couldna' dae less than express my mind on the subject. The theory o' farming is a vera fine thing to hae, an' there's mair that dinna ken why they dae this or that on the farm than there are that can give a reason; but, at the same time, I dinna' want tae see the mon with the theory mak' sic a poor fist o' the business that oor farmers will be afraid to gie their laddies mair o' an education than they can be gettin' on their faither's ain farm. Tae the mon wi' the correct theory, I wad say juist this, "Wark it oot." For gin ye dinna' dae this, ye pit yersel' in the same position as the mon I took for ma text. Ye are preachin' tae ithers, an' no' takin' a word o' the sermon tae yersel'. I hae tried it, an' it will na' wark.

SANDY FRASER.

Breeders of dairy cattle, and particularly of Holsteins, have grounds for hearty congratulation in the splendid success of Geo. Rice's dispersion sale, at Tillsonburg, when seventy-five head of registered Black and Whites, of all ages, from calldhood upwards, averaged \$181.14, thirty head going at \$200 or over; while a smaller, less noted, and more recently-acquired stock of 28 Ayrshires, including five-dollar calves, realized the creditable average of \$95, one cow bringing \$510. When it is remembered that these breeds are seldom or never kept as rich men's hobbies, but that the values are based upon intrinsic producing capacity and propety, the figures are all the more gratifying.

HORSES.

Action in Shires.

Canadian horsemen note with approval the increasing attention being paid to action by breeders and judges of Shire horses in England. Action and quality have been the two characteristics which have entrenched the Clydesdale so firmly in the estimation of discriminating horsemen on this side of the water, while the relatively short, upright pasterns, with corresponding formation of shoulders, and resulting clumsiness of action, have seriously retarded the popularity of the Shire, notwithstanding his usually greater scale. It would appear that the discerning Old Country breeders of this heaviest of draft-horse stock have concluded to develop the desired length and obliquity of pastern calculated to permit of free, elastic action, and some of the recent shipments of Shires to Canada have borne marked evidence of progress in this direction. This was particularly noticeable at the Chambers' sale, in St. Thomas, a year or two ago, while illustrations of winners at the English shows, as seen in the accompanying photogravures, plainly indicate development in regard to length and slope of pastern and the obliquity of shoulder which is the anatomical counterpart, as, for instance, the champion mare at the recent London (Eng.) Shire Show. In this connection we note the comment of the Live-stock Journal on the exhibits at the show in question: "Without doubt, there is more razor-like shape of the bone below the knees and hocks, a silkier touch to the hair or feather, a bigger and better-shaped foot, and less uprightness of joint, are to be seen in the winners of this week than there was even a few years ago."

In another column of the same journal, a writer, discussing the subject of action in heavy-draft horses, correctly insists that it should be free, elastic or springy, regular, comparatively light, and last, but not least, sufficiently wide so that the feet are kept well clear of one another when the horse is moving. Though the style in which a cart horse moves must to some extent depend upon its general type, particularly as regards size and weight, yet, however heavy the type, a certain springiness of gait is always desirable, and the feet should be put down as lightly as possible in order to minimize concussion and wear.

"When the action of a cart horse is very clumsy or stumpy, and lacks elasticity, the feet being planked down on the ground very heavily, and striking it with great force at every stride, the limbs are subjected to a great deal of jarring, and suffer much from the injurious effects of concussion, which causes them to wear out comparatively quickly, and often brings about unsoundness of foot. Consequently," he goes on to say, "draft horses that have poor and clumsy action do not last long at street or road work, owing to their legs and feet giving out so soon, as the result of the great amount of jar they have to sustain. In order that the action may be springy, light and free, it is necessary that the shoulder blades and pasterns should be nicely sloped."

"The position of these parts has, indeed, a most important bearing upon style of action in cart horses. The more obliquely the shoulder and the pastern are placed, the lighter and more springy is the gait, whilst very upright shoulders and short, straight pasterns are always associated with cramped, clumsy and more or less stiff action, which is short of stride, and altogether lacking in elasticity. It is useless to expect a cart horse to be a good mover and speedy walker unless its shoulders are well placed and the pasterns possessed of a fair degree of slope."

"The action must, of course, be good all round, and, as regards the hind action, it is important that this should be as powerful as possible. The hind legs are the propellers, and the amount of propulsion a cart horse is able to exert with them governs its powers of draft. Cart horses should use their hocks well, and the hind feet should be brought well forward under the body at each stride. Powerful action behind is largely dependent upon the thighs and gaskins being very muscular, and the hock joints broad and strong. Similarly, it is essential to vigorous action in front that the forearms and shoulders should be well clothed with thick muscles. The hind action should be perfectly true. Any tendency to twist the hock and foot outwards at the end of the stride is a serious fault."

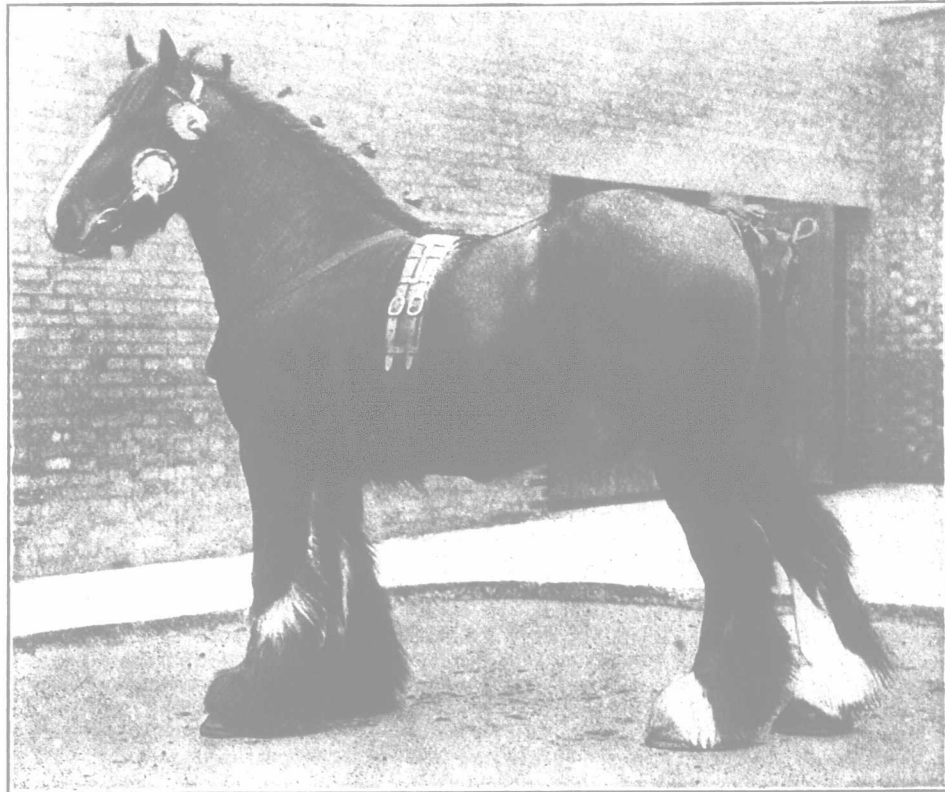
"In walking, the draft horse should pick up its feet well, so as to clear the ground properly, the pasterns in front and behind being nicely flexed, and when one watches the animal moving, standing behind it, the shoes and the soles

ought to become fully visible when the feet are lifted off the ground. That shows that they are being well picked up, and that the action is vigorous. In the show-ring particular stress is usually laid upon Shire horses flexing the pasterns well and lifting their feet high, and this certainly makes the action look all the better and more taking; but, for ordinary working purposes there is no object in this feature being carried to excess in the draft horse, and, provided

Overdraw Checks on Road Horses.

The use and abuse of overdraw checks on horses are questions that have been discussed for many years. Like other debatable questions, extreme views are taken on both sides. Many people condemn them; and not only the overdraw, but all checks, in most cases, not because they have any experience in driving horses, and hence are qualified to intelligently discuss the matter, but because they occasionally notice a horse whose head is so tightly drawn up by an overdraw as to make him exceedingly uncomfortable. On the other hand, a few owners and drivers of horses, probably having noticed that the heads of most horses racing in harness are tightly checked, usually by overdraws of some pattern, and probably knowing or having heard that they can go faster when driven that way, have decided that it is wise to check their horses until their heads are high in the air and their noses protruded, for ordinary road work. Those who take the first stand claim that the use of either overdraw or any check is cruel, and, if they had the power, would legislate so that the use of a check on a horse would become a punishable offence. These, we claim, are extremists; they do not give the subject careful consideration, and they speak from neither experience nor common sense. At the same time, we cannot but deplore the too frequent abuse of the checkrein. The principal reasons why overdraws are used on the road horse are: (1) He is a light-harness horse, and the overdraw is less bulky than other kinds; (2) it is the kind of check usually driven on race-horses, and, the road horse being of the same breed or class, it is the kind usually adopted. The intelligent and humane use of the overdraw causes no more discomfort to the horse than that of other kinds; but the abuse of any kind of check—that is, when the horse's head is held up too high for a considerable length of time—without doubt, causes extreme discomfort, and, we might say, agony. There are different manners of using the overdraw. Some attach it to the driving bit. This, we think, is not good practice, as the check works directly upon the bit. Others are attached to a small bit especially designed for the purpose, which plan, we think, is better, as the driving bit is not interfered with; while others are attached to a short, soft strap, with a ring in each end.

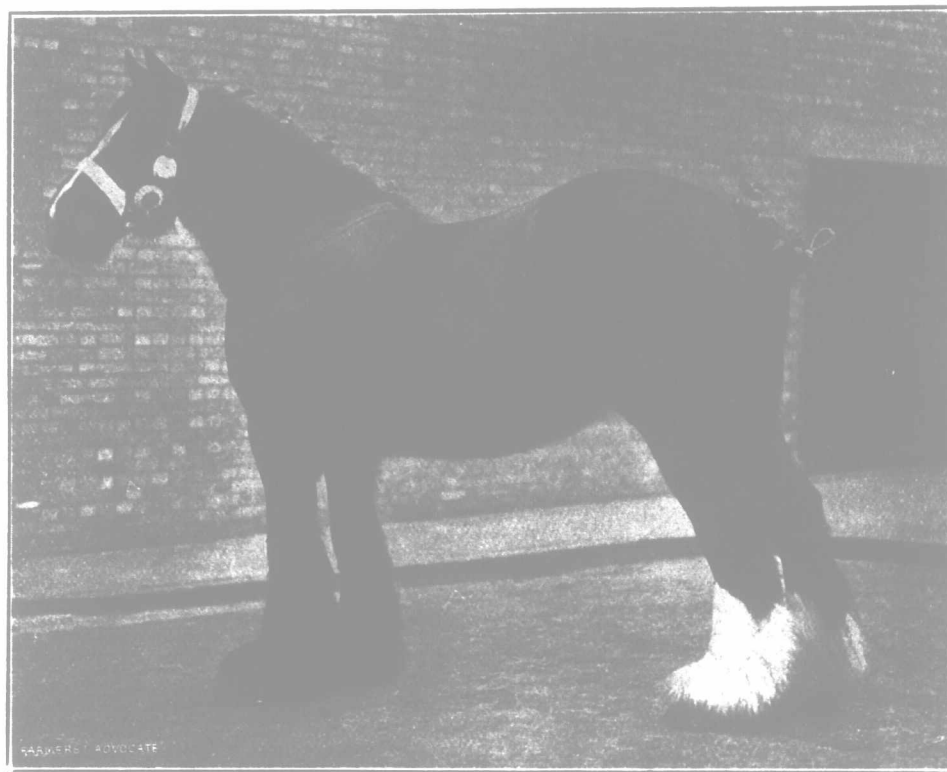
This is called a jaw strap, and passes under the under jaw, hence has no direct action upon the mouth. This latter plan, we think, is the best. Some claim that no check whatever should be used for ordinary driving; that a horse should have free use of his head; that he is more comfortable under these conditions, and that he will not tire so soon. These arguments have considerable weight with the average horse, but those using them have probably had little actual ex-



Halstead Royal Duke (25255).

Shire stallion; bay; foaled 1906. First and champion, Shire Show, London, England, 1909. Sire Lockinge Forest King.

the ground is well cleared, nothing further need be insisted upon in this respect." However, the writer proceeds, the fact that flash action may be a little more emphasized in the show-ring is not to be deprecated from a utility viewpoint, "because the perfection of action attained in show specimens is never reached in the ordinary cart-horse stock, as bred by the farmer for working purposes. It must be borne in mind that, on his being bred to mares of average class, the



Chiltern Maid.

Shire mare, 4 years old. First in class and champion mare, Shire Show, London, 1909.

fine action of a high-class Shire stallion which has gained honors at shows becomes considerably toned down in transmission to his progeny. Scottish breeders, in looking over Clydesdale horses, and particularly stallions, usually make it a practice to have them trotted, so that they may see how the animal they are inspecting moves at this pace, they holding that the manner in which a cart horse trots affords the best criterion of its walking action."

perience in driving horses, except, probably, for pleasure. The man or woman who does considerable driving under conditions that necessitate allowing his horse to stand frequently, either tied or untied, will have discovered that if he be unchecked, he is continually getting into trouble by getting the reins under the shaft, or, if it be summer time, while nibbling grass, getting his feet upon the reins, etc., either of which causes the average horse to rush backwards, in most cases breaking something or injuring somebody, and in many cases running away; while, if he had a moderately tight check, not sufficiently tight to cause distress, but sufficiently tight to cause him to attend to business, it would be safer, and save the driver not only anxiety, but considerable trouble and worry in getting out of his rig to adjust the reins, etc.

Then, again, there are many horses which become so dull and careless if driven without a check, that they hang their heads and look mean unless constantly kept to attention by either word or whip. With the average horseman or horsewoman appearances count for a good deal, and we think he is justified in driving with a moderately tight check when circumstances demand it, even though the loafing inclination of his horse is interfered with. There are horses whose manners and general tendencies are so bad, either through want of proper education or congenital cussedness, that it is not safe to drive them unless they are tightly checked. No person but one who has had experience with this kind of a horse can appreciate how much more easily he is controlled when tightly checked than when his head is at liberty. Under such circumstances, we consider the safety of the driver more to be considered than the comfort of the horse, and do not consider that we would be justified in refusing him the privilege of using a tight overdraw, or any other kind of check necessary.

While, on general principles, we think the side-check more comfortable, we claim that the intelligent use of either is quite justifiable, and in most cases advisable. We do not object to very tight checking for racing purposes. We know that most horses go faster when so rigged, but the duration of this rigging is only for a few minutes at a time. But, on the other hand, we consider that the tight checking of a horse for ordinary driving purposes, when he is often in harness for hours at a time, causes him such agony that no man is justified in subjecting him to it, unless he is a vicious horse that cannot be safely driven under other conditions. "WHIP."

Action, Hair and Feather.

A great alteration for the better has taken place in the movement of the Shire horse. There is manifest a desire to breed faster horses, and at the trot there are fewer animals that go wide at the hocks. Close hock action must be cultivated, for only by getting the hocks well below them can horses make the full use of their tractive powers.

Is not the hair craze being a little overdone? It may be a characteristic of the Shire, but the breeder has still to show a solid reason, beyond the æsthetic pleasure of the eye, why a horse or filly that is as full of hair as a bear is better than a good clean-legged animal that has a reasonable amount of hirsute adornment.

If a foreign trade for Shires is to be cultivated to any extent, the demand for hairy heels and knees and hocks capped with it, will have to be greatly modified. Can any breeder say that, in farm practice, very feathery horses are an advantage? It used to be considered that hair, Samson-like, denoted strength, and indicated the quality of bone, but we do not believe that nowadays.—[Farmer and Stockbreeder, England.]

LIVE STOCK.

Good Stock Pays.

Stock your farm with good horses and good cattle, and keep them well, said Robt. Miller, in an address at the Trafalgar Agricultural Society's annual meeting and banquet, at Oakville, Ont. You do not need to keep them like champions, he continued, but feed them plenty of good, wholesome, satisfying feed; a little well-saved hay, well-saved straw, corn silage or dried corn, roots and grain. It does not pay to feed but one or two things. Give a well-balanced assortment, and thus turn your raw material into a finished article, in the shape of good beef, good butter, cream or cheese; or, if the machinery is more after the nature of the horse kind, you will have a draft horse that never has to seek a customer at a good big price, or you will have a horse for the carriage with plenty of buyers. Breed the best you can, feed them well; they will keep you, instead of your having to keep them. They work while you sleep, and they make your farm richer. Send your produce to market on foot, where brains count. Do not sell the raw material. Anybody can do that, and you have the whole world to compete with.

Martinetism in Quarantine Restrictions.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As an exhibitor at the last International Exhibition at Chicago, I wish to state a few facts. In the first place, the Board of Directors of the International got the United States Government to pass special Legislation to allow Canadian exhibitors to take their sheep to Chicago and quarantine them there, counting the thirty days from the day they arrived in the United States. It was this act of the United States Government that allowed Canadians to take their show sheep to Chicago, and sell them there. This was a generous act on the part of the United States Government, and, realizing and appreciating the work of the International management, some Canadians decided to venture to show and sell there.

Shortly after we were located at the show in Chicago, the United States papers stated that the Canadian exhibits could not return to Canada, copied, I suppose, from Canadian papers. I am informed that some of the exhibitors were told this when they crossed the line. The exhibitors met in Chicago, and passed a resolution asking special legislation to allow the Canadian exhibit to return to Canada. And what was the reply? That all stock originating or passing through the affected States (naming them), and a whole lot more rubbish, could not enter Canada. A second message to Mr. Heide, the secretary of the show, that all men with stock would have to burn their clothes in which they passed through Michigan—more rubbish.

That was the reply to our petition by our own Dominion Government, or the Veterinary Department, or both—just as you like.

Now, I would be the last to ask our Government to do anything that would take foot-and-mouth or any other disease into our country. But what are the facts? No stock from the affected States was allowed to go to the International, for they were all quarantined; there was no disease at the Show or in the State. The Grand Trunk Railway kept for us in the yards the same cars we left Ontario in for us to return in. The United States allowed us to go through Michigan, an infected State, in sealed cars, but our Government would not let us return in sealed cars through the same State. Now, we heard that the reason why the Canadian Government would not allow stock to enter Canada that passed through any affected State was that England would quarantine Canada against shipping stock there. More rubbish.

England would not quarantine Canadian stock unless we had the disease.

This is more like the reason the Government made such regulations: The shippers of our West poured hot shot into our Government, and, it seems, bulldozed our Government into believing it. Of course, it paid them well to do so; for, if the American cattle were delayed in shipment but a few days, it would make a considerable difference to our shippers.

Be that as it may, that was no reason for not passing special legislation, as our case was entirely different, and when the Government or certain members were interviewed with the Acting Veterinary Director-General, he did not know that the Ontario stock could not get back to Ontario without passing through Michigan or New York States. What do you think of that?

It looks to me as if the Veterinary Department was running the Government. Look at the army of inspectors sent out, and if any disease had been found, they would certainly have spread it all over the country; that is my opinion, at any rate.

Just as soon as the American sheepmen saw the Canadian regulations, they said to themselves we will get some cheap sheep—and they did. One exhibitor sold about a dozen sheep by private sale, and in less than five minutes they were resold for over \$90 more. Another instance, sheep that were sold by auction changed hands to the tune of about \$200; and so I might go on. I believe that if our Government had sent 25 or 50 circulars in envelopes to the Canadian exhibitors, with the regulations, and not published it broadcast in the papers, it would have been policy on the part of our Government. Then, the Government state, for various reasons, they are not willing to pay the exhibitors for loss or extra expense of keeping the stock which they could not or would not sell at a sacrifice, but do not state the reasons. Had our Government arranged for our stock to be quarantined at Sarnia a reasonable length of time, there would have been a chance for us to get our stock home, but we could not bring them into the country for six months.

Now, there are at present some sheep in Ohio, at the expense of an Ontario sheepman, one of which was the champion Shropshire ram of that great show, and there is also in the State of Illinois a flock which will cost its owner a large sum for wintering, as the man could not sell, except at a slaughtering price.

In the meantime the Government passed special legislation to let American race-horses come

through the affected States. I believe our Government did right in doing so, but why not let Ontario sheep come home, also?

To-day our sheep are going through the thirty-day quarantine at Port Huron, and shipped into different States, passing through Michigan, yet our Government will not let Ontario sheep in Illinois come home through Michigan.

Further, our Government allowed the feed troughs, bags, and so forth, that were taken to the International to be shipped back into Canada, and our winning sheep might as well have come with them.

In conclusion, I sincerely hope that pressure will be brought to bear on our Government to compensate those who have been to the expense and loss brought about by the unfair regulations to the enterprising stockmen of Canada who brought honor and glory to our country.

JOHN LLOYD-JONES,
Brant Co., Ont.

Legislation Respecting Sale of Feeding Stuffs.

At the meeting of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons, held at Ottawa, March 3rd, Frank T. Shutt, Chemist of the Dominion Experimental Farms, gave his annual evidence respecting the work done during the past year by the Chemical Division. After briefly reviewing the important branches of this work, Mr. Shutt devoted the rest of the session to a consideration of the feeding stuffs on the markets of Eastern Canada, of which he brought a number with him for the purpose of illustration. A greater interest than usual had been evinced in this matter during the past winter by farmers and dairymen, largely due, no doubt, to the high prices that prevailed and the shortage of fodder crops generally, consequent upon the drouth that was experienced last season in many sections of the country. In all, about 80 samples had been analyzed in the Farm laboratory during the year, all of which had been sent in for analysis and valuation. These consisted of products from the starch and glucose factories, oatmeal mills, from the preparation of breakfast foods, from beet-sugar factories, from the screenings obtained at elevators, etc. The composition of a large number of these feeds was displayed on a large chart, which clearly showed that very great differences existed in the nutritive values of these products. Basing the comparison essentially on the percentages of protein and fat—the two most valuable constituents from the nutritive standpoint, Mr. Shutt gave a number of examples in which the selling price was at variance with the nutritive qualities. While there were many most excellent feeding stuffs offered at fair prices, there were many others—from the presence of oat hulls, mill sweepings, etc.—that were comparatively worthless.

Gluten meal was a high-class feed that should contain from 30 to 35 per cent. protein, and, while some manufacturers put out such an article, others, under this term, offered material containing from 12 to 18 per cent. protein. Under existing circumstances, the name might or might not be an indication of the real nature of the feed. If there were no means of preventing a manufacturer from selling "Gluten Feed" under the name of "Gluten Meal," then it became necessary to protect farmers' interests by compelling the manufacturers to furnish a guarantee as to the percentages of protein and fat present. Mr. Shutt was of the opinion that the time was ripe for legislation in the matter, and thought there should be an annual collection and analysis of all feed stuffs sold for more than \$10 per ton, and that manufacturers should be compelled to attach tags to every package or consignment, bearing the percentages of protein and fat the feed contained.

If it is desirable to protect by law the farmers' interests in the matter of fertilizers, which are plant food, it is equally desirable that the same law should apply to feeding stuffs. Continuing, Mr. Shutt exhibited several samples of pea meal containing large proportions of pea bran, and possessing less than half the percentage of protein found in pure pea meal. Again, a number of "milling products" and mixtures were shown, the analysis of which proved that they were largely oat hulls, and consequently had a very low feeding value. One very serious difficulty that the farmer had to contend against was that many of these feeds were finely ground, and thus their true nature disguised.

Among the many feeds that were considered in detail were several samples of bran and shorts that had been adulterated with hulls, broken straw and sweepings. Examples of inferior brands of cottonseed meal were shown; these were upon the market competing with those of genuine quality. Mr. Shutt said that several of the manufacturers—reputable firms—had told him that they were strongly in favor of such a law as he had outlined, as it would protect their interests, as well as give the purchaser the necessary information on which to base a valuation.

At the conclusion of the evidence, a spirited

discussion ensued, in which Mr. Sexsmith, M. P., Mr. Owen, M. P., and Mr. Broder, M. P., and others, took part, and a resolution was unanimously passed, endorsing the views of the speaker and emphasizing the desirability of passing a law which would provide that concentrated feeding stuffs bear a tag stating the protein and fat content.

Sheep Shearing.

Reference to sheep-shearing in early April may appear to some unreasonable, but it is a fact that most breeders of pure-bred sheep nowadays shear at least their show sheep, and, indeed, all their yearlings, in April or earlier. Sheep that are in really good condition may safely be sheared in any month in winter if kept warmly housed for a few days after the operation, and gradually accustomed to more airy surroundings. There is really economy in shearing the young sheep in April, because they are more comfortable without their coats on the warm spring day, and hence thrive better, gaining more rapidly both in weight of flesh and growth of wool. There is economy of time, also, in getting this work done before the busy season, when cultivation of the land and seeding commences, after which, except upon rainy days, shearing is not likely to be attended to before the end of May. Of course, shearing at this season must be done without washing beforehand, and many owners fancy there is a considerable loss in selling wool unwashed at the difference in price prevailing for this and for washed wool, which is greater in this country than in any other that we know of, and may be due to an arrangement between buyers. But even as our markets are, there is probably less loss than is generally believed, especially in view of the fact that the new crop grows so much faster on the thrifty sheared sheep, and will be reaped and realized on the following year. Especially if the sheep are affected with ticks or lice is there economy in early shearing, as the animals will not thrive in such company, and will rub against fences, pulling out and wasting wool, besides being liable to get cast on their backs in the field in the effort to bite the parts where the vermin are operating, and die before being discovered. In the case of breeding ewes producing their lambs in April, of course it would not be wise to shear in that month, as they are generally in comparatively thin condition, and would not generate sufficient animal heat to keep them comfortable. But if the lambing is well over by the end of April, and the ewes are in good condition at that time, they, too, may profitably be sheared, and the lambs, at least, and, better, the whole flock, dipped before going out to grass, as all will thrive the better for the cleaning-up process. The old custom of plunging timid sheep into river water by thoughtless men and boys, as has been commonly done, is little short of unpardonable cruelty, and not infrequently results in illness, if not permanent loss of health in the case of men, as well as of sheep. Indeed, the writer recalls more than one instance of sheep dying in the hands of the washer on being forced to jump from the river bank, plunging head first into the water. If washing before shearing is done, the sheep should be quietly led into the water and gently handled, to avoid unnecessary fright or worry.

Lambing in England.

In the portions of Old England where sheep are kept in flocks of many hundreds, the lambing season involves a large amount of preparation, work and care, partly owing to the fact that but little provision in the way of permanent buildings is made for the shelter of the sheep, which spend the winter months in the open fields, hurdled upon turnips, which, for the most part, they scoop for themselves, clover hay being fed to them in racks, also in the field. In a country so subject to frequent and long-continued rains in winter, one can readily imagine that such quarters are far from being comfortable at times, and need not be surprised when told that, in the case of long-wooled sheep lying out over night on land reduced to the consistency of mortar during the day, the sheep have not infrequently been found tied to the ground in the morning by reason of their wool being in contact with the frozen mud. The care of a flock of two or three hundred lambing ewes, where the lambs come principally in January and February, in a country where wet weather and cold nights are common in those months, is certainly no sinecure, and temporary shelter must be provided, which is usually by means of double rows of hurdles surrounding a large square on the highest part of a field, with straw or heather packed between the hurdles to shield the sheep from the cold winds. Subdivisions are made in the square by hurdles for the different classes, a simple plan being to provide a pen for backward ewes; another for forward; a lambing, or parturition, pen; one for single lambs; another for doubles. Single pens are also provided for individual ewes, in which

they are placed with their newborn lambs for a few days, if necessary. Temporary roofing for the protection of the young lambs is provided by means of hurdles thrown upon poles tied with wire to other upright poles, and the skeleton roof covered with straw, laid on in the order of thatch, and bound with straw ropes to keep it in place. A portable house, on low trucks, is provided for the shepherd and his assistant, in which they sleep, cook and eat during the lambing season, and a portion of which is used for storage of the necessary grain feed, this also being used in summer in the fields where the lambs or show sheep are fed grain while on pasture. Strange as it may appear, these temporary lambing provisions are considered more healthful for the flock than are permanent buildings, which are usually badly ventilated, and more liable to harbor the germs of contagious diseases. Moreover, it is not advisable to have sheep too warmly housed, as the lambs are more susceptible to chill when turned out. And the temporary yards are considered more economical, as, where a permanent yard is used, all food has to be taken to the yard, whereas, in the other case, the yard is taken to where the food is. The site of the lambing pen is arranged for years ahead, the cropping being set out so that the pen will be on a piece of sound old sod, adjoining which is a field of turnips for the sheep, and, where the lambing continues to a late period, mangels; a field of wheat will have provided a stack of straw for litter, and this straw stack will be the point around which the yard is set up. On the spot giving the least amount of trouble will, therefore, be growing roots with young sprouts for the lambs, mangels for the yard, straw for litter and shelter, and a haystack. A southern aspect is



Overstone.

Yearling Shorthorn bull; bred by Lord Lovat. Sold for \$2,730, at the Birmingham Show and Sale, March 4th, 1909.

preferred; the straw stack is built lengthways from east to west, the unlambed ewes being on the north side, and the lambs on the south. The faithfulness to duty of the English shepherd is one of the finest features of the business, and, as his reputation as a skillful manager depends largely on his success in raising a good crop of lambs, his ambition is stimulated by his success, which is augmented in some instances by the owner offering a premium on the percentage of lambs raised from the number of breeding ewes. The success of some shepherds in the management of a flock is remarkable. For instance, in a February issue of the English Live-stock Journal to hand, one farmer writes: "I have 480 breeding ewes, and up-to-date this winter have not lost one; have 100 more ewes to lamb." Another writes: "Four hundred and fifty-five ewes have lambled, only four being left to lamb." Still another writes: "In my flock of 625 ewes, 400 have produced 550 lambs, with a loss of only 2 per cent. of ewes."

Stable Driveway.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I intend to build barn and stable. Could some of your subscribers answer the following questions? I intend to haul manure direct from stable to field. Now, do your readers who advocate this method have doorways wide enough to drive through with a team to an ordinary wagon, seeing that it would take a door seven feet wide, or more? Which is the best, hinged or roller doors, and would it be better to have double door for so large a space? Would also like to know how to put in swinging stanchions, so as to be adjustable to any size of cattle.

Waterloo Co., Ont. HARVEY GAMPP.

THE FARM.

Corn and Its Cultivation.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

For two reasons, the study of corn and its cultivation has received a great deal of attention throughout a large portion of Ontario during recent years. In the first place, this is essentially a dairy Province, and no crop can be grown that will produce as large a quantity of nutritious food for dairy cows as the corn crop, properly harvested, and preserved in the form of silage. Secondly, the corn crop fits into a rotation very conveniently as a cleaning crop, furnishing all the advantages of a summer-fallow, and at the same time yielding a harvest which exceeds in value that of almost any other farm crop than can be grown in Ontario. These being the conditions, a few words on corn cultivation are in order.

Corn will thrive well on almost any soil, provided that it is well drained, either naturally or artificially, and that it is not deficient in fertility. Corn is a heavy feeder, and requires an abundance of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in the soil for best results.

The preparation of the seed-bed must be thorough. Some prefer fall plowing; others think spring plowing is better. There are advantages in each of these methods, and the method which is best to adopt can only be determined by knowing the nature of the soil to be prepared. One of the advantages of fall plowing is the destruction of cutworms, which sometimes are very troublesome in the spring. In either case the soil must be thoroughly cultivated, and in fine condition before the seed is planted.

Of equal and perhaps of greater importance is the selection of seed of the very strongest vitality and best germinating condition. This is absolutely necessary to insure success with our climate, because seed that is weak in vitality cannot possibly give the young plant that vigorous start in life which it must have in order to mature its crop before the frost of autumn. The poorer seed may grow, but will be just a little too late, and unprofitable in the end. The best grade of seed is that which each grower selects intelligently from his own field at harvest time, and which is thoroughly dried before hard-freezing.

weather, and stored in a dry, airy place, free from rats and mice through the winter, provided, of course, that his crop has reached the stage of perfect maturity before harvesting. In case the intending grower has not secured his seed in this way, he should by all means purchase it on the cob. This may be a little more expensive than buying it shelled, but the quality, in almost every case, is better, as corn, unlike other small grains, cannot be shelled and stored in bulk for any considerable length of time without its vitality being injured. The writer never shells his seed corn until the day before he expects to plant. This may be a little extreme, but it is safe. Besides, shelled corn that is offered for seed has been selected, in many cases, at least, by what is known in corn districts as "the scoop-shovel method of selection." The purchaser knows no difference. Home-grown seed is preferable to imported seed, unless the imported seed has been grown as near as possible in the same latitude as that in which it is to be planted. Seed grown in districts where the season is longer than ours, is almost invariably too late for our season.

In regard to varieties, the grower must select the varieties that he is reasonably sure will mature. In Southern Ontario, the larger, heavier-yielding varieties may be grown. In central and northern Ontario, only the early varieties will succeed.

The soil having been prepared and the seed provided, it should be planted, three to five grains in each hill, with either two-horse planter or hand planter, in hills three and one-half feet apart each way. This method of planting has many advantages over planting in drills. It admits of freer circulation of air, and more sunlight, thereby hastening maturity, and producing a heavier yield of grain. Another advantage of

planting in hills is a more thorough cultivation can be given, as the one-horse or two-horse cultivator can be driven both ways across the field. As soon as the seed is sprouted, and before it comes through the ground, the field should be harrowed thoroughly to destroy weeds. When corn is three inches high, cultivate, fairly deep at first, and shallower as the season advances. When it is from 12 to 18 inches high, thin to three stalks in each hill. Continue cultivating quite frequently until it commences to tassel, when it is best to stop. Do not cultivate more than two inches deep after corn is three feet high, as it will injure the roots to cut deeper. After crop has matured, harvesting and preserving is the next consideration. The silo is, without doubt, the best place for it, as it saves the stalks as well as the grain, and preserves it in the best possible condition for either winter or summer feeding.

Essex Co., Ont. J. H. COATSWORTH.

Hydraulic Ram—Size of Ditch.

What would be the cost of installing a ram to pump water from a ditch up a rise of about 8 or 9 feet, and about 150 feet to barn? The ditch or creek is a spring creek, and has a fall of about 7 or 8 feet in 100 rods. Could I pipe enough water to one side of ditch, and put ram in a cement box? I would like water in the stable, if it would not cost too much, as cows get on the ice in winter, and sometimes hurt themselves.

2. What size ditch would it take to carry the same amount of water as a 12-inch tile? This tile drain would have a fall of about 6 or 8 feet in 50 rods, near the outlet.

S. W. H.

Ans.—1. It will be pretty difficult to get fall enough in a reasonable length of drive pipe where your fall is so slight as 7 or 8 feet in 100 rods. If you can so manage as to get, say, 18 inches of fall within 100 feet or so of the ram, the scheme is feasible, however. Your idea of leading sufficient water to one side of the ditch, and putting the ram in a box or well, will work all right if you can get drainage from the well to carry away the waste water. The cost will vary with the capacity of the outfit. A small-sized ram—i. e., one to work on a supply of say 2 gallons per minute—would cost about as follows:

| | |
|--|---------|
| Ram | \$9.00 |
| 100 ft. of 1/2-inch drive pipe, at about 6 cents | 6.00 |
| 100 ft. of 3/8-inch discharge pipe, at about 3 cents | 3.00 |
| Digging and filling 200 feet of trench, say | 4.00 |
| Installing ram, say, 1 day's work of plumber | 4.00 |
| | \$26.00 |

The cost of stable fittings would vary with their simplicity or elaborateness.

2. Various dimensions might be stated, depending on width of the ditch at the bottom and the slope of the sides. If the ditch were six inches wide at the bottom, and the slope of the sides 1 to 1, it would need to be 9 1/2 inches deep. If, however, the sides sloped 1 horizontal to 2 vertical, and the ditch were 6 inches wide at the bottom, then it would have to be 11 1/2 inches deep. But if the bottom width were 8 inches, it would only need to be 8 1/2 inches deep. These dimensions are for a ditch with smooth earth sides and bottom, and running full. If the sides were rough, or grown with long grass, it would take a much larger ditch, as the friction would be very great.

WM. H. DAY.

Alfalfa Pointers.

Among things to be avoided, if one expects to succeed with alfalfa, says Bulletin No. 305, of the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station, are wet soil, sour soil, shallow soil, adulterated seed, dodder-infested seed, seed of poor vitality; seed from warmer, irrigated lands, and weed seeds in the soil. Factors that aid in securing good yields are thorough preparation of the soil, usually best begun the year before by planting a cultivated crop to which a liberal application of stable manure is made, and good dodder-free seed, usually sown without a nurse crop, and put in after weed seeds have been worked out of soil. In most cases, the use of half a ton to a ton of lime to the acre, and of 200 to 300 pounds to the acre of soil from a successful alfalfa field, will prove profitable, and one or the other often changes a failure to a success.

How to Awn Barley.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

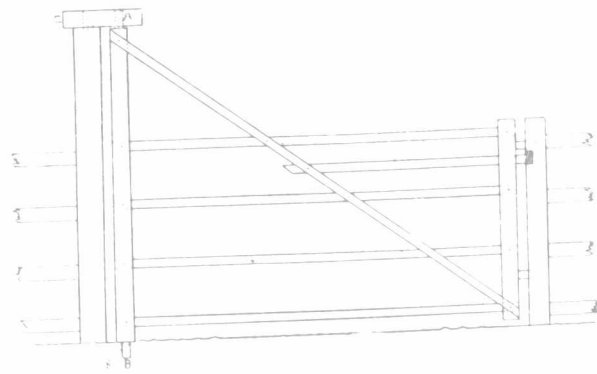
To take the awns off poorly threshed barley, stuff under the concave of the machine with hay, and run the barley through the second time. This is the way we used to do when we grew it for market.

Wellington Co., Ont.

Serviceable Rustic Gate.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A convenient and serviceable gate can be constructed from poles, after the style used on ranches in British Columbia. A very strong gate



may be made by placing a diagonal brace on each side. A 2 1/2 or 3-in. auger is used for boring the holes in the rear post for the horizontal poles, but a smaller size may be used for the other end. Pins A and B are protected from wear by placing tin cans over them. Where winter snows are deep, the gate can be turned upside down by removing the cap, C.

A. S. DODDS.

Kootenay District, B. C.

Evolution of Syrup-making Methods.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Making maple sugar was an industry on this farm as far back as 70 years, when my grandfather made it. But then the quantity was small, and the appliances very crude. He would bore a hole in the tree, and then drive a sheet-iron spile into the tree just where the hole was bored. This spile was about six inches long, and sharpened at one end so that it could be driven in the tree. The vessel for receiving the sap was a rude trough, hewn out of a small log, and it was placed on the ground beside the tree. For gathering the sap, they had a yoke that would fit a man's shoulders, and a bucket swung on each side. For boiling it down, they had the kettles swung on a pole, and they had a piece of pork fastened on a stick, which they would dip in when it threatened to run over. This method of boiling would gather plenty of dirt, such as leaves and ashes, when the wind was blowing very much. But it is claimed syrup has not the same peculiar flavor nowadays as it did when it was boiled in the old kettles.

The next improvement was the pan on the arch for boiling, and a shanty to protect from the wind and rain; spiles, also, that would fit the bore in the tree, and a wooden bucket, instead of the trough. After the pan came an evaporator that was about ten feet long and two feet wide. This evaporator was all one piece, and would rest on an arch, the same as the pan. In it were six or seven partitions that ran crosswise of the pan. You would pour your sap in one end, and it would keep running back and forth in these sections until it reached the back end, when it would be syrup. The wooden tub on the sleigh, pulled by horses, took the place of the man carrying in with the yoke.

But now we have the improved evaporator, and the sap is carried from pan to pan by means of the siphon. Things are improved in every line to-day. We have the Grimm sap spouts, tin pails, galvanized gathering tank and galvanized store-tanks. With all these improvements, the syrup has improved, also, and to-day we can produce an article that may be called genuine.

The season here differs very much each year. Some years we make 150 gallons, and some other years 250 gallons. We always tap about 1,000 trees. We do not exhibit our syrup very much at the fairs, as we have very ready sale without. Sent a quantity to Louisiana Purchase Exposition through the Government, and received a Gold Medal diploma. We always get \$1.25 per gallon for our syrup, f. o. b. at the railway station. We send it as far away as Keewatin, and away up to the Yukon.

Would like to ask Dundas Co. sugarmaker how he manages to run his syrup off every five minutes? We can only run it off about once every hour. We use the thermometer, and have no trouble getting the standard weight. Would also like to know how long his season lasts, as we have to have an extra good season to make 200 gallons from 1,000 trees. I hope to see more letters from interested sugarmakers on this question, for what industry is more paying to the farmer, or more delightful to work at than making maple sugar? A. F. THE MIA WANDERER, Lambton County, Ont.

Alfalfa-growing Saves Money.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

From another year's experience with alfalfa, I feel that there are many yet who know very little of the value of this great crop. It is time a number should wake up, and arrange to make a beginning. There is going to be a greater awakening some day, and then the demand for seed will be greater than the supply. I would not be surprised if even this spring there should not be enough to go round. Those who, from reading "The Farmer's Advocate," have been induced to try some, will feel that they have been overpaid many times the cost of a year's subscription, and admit that it pays to take their "trade journal."

Your older readers will remember that my first experience with alfalfa was in combination with a permanent-pasture mixture. It was so far in advance of anything previously sown that the next time everything else was omitted but it, and this year I purpose doing likewise. With a favorable seed-bed, I found 17 pounds of seed to the acre gave good results. It was sown without a nurse crop, as early as the ground was in shape for it. It was a good "catch," and, although the year 1907 was a dry one, it gave good returns, and, with that in the adjoining field, was about the only green thing to be seen.

Last year I cut the alfalfa when just coming into bloom, and again four weeks later. Three weeks after the second cutting, the stock were turned on, and, although the season was dry, it was a surprise. It pastured, with very little else, three head of stock to the acre, and after three weeks it was so far in advance of them that I contemplated mowing part of it. I was glad later on I did not, as, although some had outgrown them, yet it was, within another three weeks, gradually eaten down, and apparently not a bit of it wasted. I consider this a valuable feature, as my experience has been that some grasses do not require to be very old before being rejected entirely. I am aware that we are advised not to pasture alfalfa, but, as no stock were allowed on after the first of September, I am in hopes that no harm will come from it.

I know of nothing better than alfalfa for putting stock in good shape for the winter. A neighbor the other day was regretting that he could not put his stock into winter quarters as well as he would like, being short of pasture in the fall. It is just here that alfalfa is so valuable. During the six weeks, from August 10th, the other pasture had a chance to get ahead, so that it was practically as good as if I had pastured the alfalfa later on. Apart from this, when one can grow such quantities, and at a cost, we are told, of two dollars per ton, we can afford to begin feeding in October, for that matter. As an up-to-date young farmer remarked the other day, "I do not expect to feed much straw after this; I believe it will pay better to grow and feed alfalfa."

As a milk-producer, I know of nothing that will take its place. Most of us know that, to feed with a profit, we require something as a base that is good in itself. Take, for example, inferior hay, and there is no grain used that can be fed at a profit. The beauty of alfalfa is that one can almost do without the grain, though fed to advantage with it. For about twenty-five years I have never been without dairy stock, often doing the milking myself, and have never grown anything that can compare with alfalfa. In days gone by, when I grew corn to supplement the fall pasture, it was my experience that I could not get milk with that. Of course, it was fed before the grain was far advanced. Last year, in this neighborhood, as fine a crop of corn was grown as one would wish to see, but I think that in alfalfa I have something much better. Ton for ton, it will grow as much to the acre, with less labor, and easier on the land.

Not only do I believe that we can dispense with corn when growing alfalfa, but also with roots. It is my intention to do this the coming season. I purpose cutting with first appearance of bloom, or even a little before, the second crop to follow about four weeks after, and then you have something almost equal to summer feed, and you know none of us would think of feeding roots in the summer.

The only way, I think, that a farmer can make a 3,000-pound cow pay is by growing alfalfa; but, let him have 8,000 or 10,000-pound cows, and grow alfalfa, and there is money in it. I have never fed anything that the stock enjoy so much—and no wonder—and where can cheaper feed be found that is as good? Even in the days gone by, when bran could be bought for \$8 per ton, it would have been cheaper to have fed alfalfa, for we are told that 20 pounds of the one is about the same as 16 pounds of the other. I was sorry when bran soared up so high, but I do not care now, when we can grow something nearly as good for so much less money.

I was reading, the other day, a little booklet, "How One Farmer Made \$832.50 Clear Profit From Seven Cows in One Year." By keeping good stock, making good use of the skimmed milk, and feeding alfalfa, I can imagine it would be an

easy matter. Some object to it still on the ground that it interferes with a rotation of crops. If horses enough cannot be found to plow it when required, one could afford to hire a traction engine. But that need not worry one. Rotate the rest of the farm if you choose; and so long as you can grow from five to six tons to the acre of the best of feed, it will pay to leave it, even if left for twenty years or more, as in the case of a permanent-pasture field I have.

There is one thing we should not forget: Alfalfa, like other legumes, does not take all its value from the soil, but from the air also, so that it is quite possible to grow a large crop and yet not impoverish the land, but, on the contrary, be constantly improving it.

But it is not for dairy stock alone that alfalfa is desirable. From what we are told, everything thrives on it. I see it is now being cut up and fed to fowls. Horses, it is claimed, will do with less oats when fed alfalfa, and when we consider how much less it costs to grow than does timothy, it is a clear gain both ways. A saving of a pint of oats three times a day, which is a very low estimate, would mean, per horse, for one year, nearly \$14, with oats at 40 cents per bushel. If we add to this the difference between the cost of growing good timothy hay and alfalfa, it would mean double, at least. Is this not worth considering? You know, a merchant has two ways of making his profits: One is by charging extra for his goods; the other is to have his goods cost less to produce. So with the farmer, and I know of no better way than by growing alfalfa, thereby lessening the cost of production.

G. A. DEADMAN.

Huron Co., Ont.

Nova Scotia Seeding.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In answer to your inquiry as to farming methods practiced in this locality, I would say that corn is not grown to any extent for silage. Danger of frost before it comes to the right stage has kept many from building siloes. As hay and roots grow here in abundance, we do not have to depend upon silage for winter feed. Turnips, of late years, is the main root crop. Mangels can be grown just as successfully, but require more hoeing. As turnips can be grown at the rate of eight, ten or twelve hundred bushels, it is easily understood why we do not grow corn. The Banner oat is the best variety grown. It ripens even, can be sown early or late, stools out well, stand up well, has a thin hull, and is our heaviest cropper. About three bushels per acre is sown. Mixed grains are sown at the rate of two bushels oats, one-half bushel barley, and from one peck to one-half bushel peas, per acre. Wheat is the best nurse crop for seeding to timothy and clover. Very little is grown; most seeding-down is done with oats or mixed grains as a nurse crop. About one-half the total grain crop is seeded annually.

The majority of farmers who produce any quantity of milk have a soiling crop to carry them over the hot, dry weather in July and August. Oats and peas, sown half and half, makes an excellent soiling crop.

As pasture is scarce here, not much attention is given to permanent pasture. Alfalfa has not been a success here, although some have been able to get a good stand.

The three or four-year rotation has not been tried much in this vicinity. Grain is grown on the greensward, the ground is then manured heavy, and roots or potatoes grown. The next year it is seeded to clover and timothy, the prevailing practice being one-half bushel of timothy, three or four pounds of alsike, and about five pounds of late red clover. Personally, I sow about ten or twelve pounds red clover, and less timothy and alsike.

The ten-hoe drill is used, but it is too small; one man can sow as much grain by hand as two seeders, and save the expense of the one man, four horses and two seeders. In our Maritime climate grain will grow just as well sown broadcast as though it were drilled in. Disk and spring-tooth harrows are used for cultivating the fields.

Some few are using three-horse teams, but no four-horse teams as yet are used. As a rule, the farms are not large enough to warrant their use.

Colchester Co., N. S. A. HECTOR CUTTEN.

Plowing Close to Fence.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Plows can be run close to fences or trees by lengthening the inside trace a little and hitching both traces on the outside hook of the whiffletrees—high horse to plow from, and off horse to plow toward the fence. Quiet working horses do not object to such hitch.

T. A. Wellington Co., Ont.

Corn in Nova Scotia.

Corn-growing does not form a prominent feature of farming in Nova Scotia. The late springs make a root crop much more certain. Occasionally, however, excellent returns are derived from a few acres of corn. Last year, Capt. C. O. Allen, of King's County, noticed that his mangels were not coming up as he would like, and, although it was rather late in the season, the disk harrow was used, and the area sown in corn. The extremely hot season gave an unusually long growth, some of the plants measuring over twelve feet. The yield was about 25 tons per acre, and the feeding quality excellent.



Corn Grown at "Woodburn Farm," King's County, N. S.

Taking Awns Off Barley.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In answer to R. G.'s inquiry about the awning of barley, I might say we are using a machine that gives good satisfaction. It is an attachment belonging to an old canvas threshing mill, once manufactured by one of our threshing-machinery firms. It consists of a shaft about 1 1/2 in. by 5 feet (exclusive of end boxes and small pulley), and fitted with small blades about 1 1/2 in. by 4 1/2 in., screwed into the shaft about four inches apart, forming a spiral conveyor. It is encased in a wire screen, small enough to keep the barley in. The barley is put in at one end, and the awns are beaten off by the speed of the machine, and conveyed out at the other end. This machine can be run with a windmill or other small power, and leaves the barley in perfect condition for sowing, after being cleaned.

Peterboro Co., Ont. JAMES WHITE.

Lanark County Seeding.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The kinds of crops sown in this district are oats, barley, and a small acreage of wheat. Two and a half (2 1/2) bushels of oats, one and a half (1 1/2) bushels of barley, and one and a half (1 1/2) bushels of wheat, per acre, are sown. Corn is sown on sod, and oats and barley on clay loam.

Roots are not grown to any great extent, turnips and mangels being the chief ones. Spelt is sown to some extent. Peas have not been grown very largely for several years, because of the destructive influence of a worm.

Red clover and timothy are grown in this district, about six pounds per acre being sown. Barley and wheat are the chief nurse crops. About one-third of the total grain crop is seeded annually.

Very little soiling crops, alfalfa or permanent pastures are sown. Corn is sown, followed by barley, and then wheat, to form a rotation. The ground is manured for the corn crop.

The disk harrow, cultivator and a six-foot seeder are used. Three-horse teams are coming more generally into use.

Lanark Co., Ont. ARCHIE MacTAVISH.

Maple-syrup Manufacture.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Perth Subscriber says I did not mention the size of evaporator I used, nor how I worked things. I told last year about how I worked things, but perhaps Mr. Perth Subscriber did not read "The Farmer's Advocate" at that time. If he would use a 7-16-inch bit, and only bore about 1 1/2 inches in a smooth-barked tree, and not deeper than 2 inches in rough-bark trees, and use a No. 2 Grimm sap spout, instead of boring 3 inches deep and using a metal spout, he would not do his tree so much harm, and get better results. You will get just as much sap out of a hole two inches deep as you will out of a hole six inches deep; besides, if you bore too deep, you will injure your tree.

I used a 3 x 10 ft. evaporator up to last year for five hundred trees, but when I had a big rush of sap I had to boil at night, so this year I have a 4 x 14-ft. machine, which I think will do my work easily.

I have lids for all my buckets, and my sap is only handled once, and that is in gathering it. It all goes into tin dishes each time, so it never touches wood.

I was glad to hear from the Stormont Subscriber, and hope we may all come together in this great work of supplying such a delicious food, and also try to improve the grade. There are cheap evaporators manufactured, and with these you make cheap goods. If the cheese factory is equipped with cheap-grade machinery, we must expect low prices for our cheese. But nowadays things have to be up-to-date to meet the demand of the market, and the best I can get is not too dear, as I try to make better syrup each year.

About the price, I get \$1.20 for nearly all my syrup, or \$1.30, can and all; and if they return the can I give them 10 cents back. What I ship out West, I pack six gallons in a box or crate, \$8.00 per crate, f. o. b. at my station. My box and cans cost 83 cents, so I get \$7.17 for my six gallons, and purchaser pays freight.

Frontenac Co., Ont. H. A. BUCK.

Moving a House.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I moved a house (22 x 30, two stories) this winter nearly two miles, with horses on house-moving sleighs. The conditions necessary are hard, frozen ground and a little snow. For a distance of 60 rods we went across fields; the rest of the haul was a fairly wide roadway. With two temporary sills, a capstan, cable or chain, rollers, seven jacks, and some plank, it could be moved any time, with very little damage to the building.

J. G. M.

THE DAIRY.

Pasteurized Whey in New Zealand.

The New Zealand Dairyman of January 20th quotes—in one case, by the way, without credit—the two widely-noted articles on pasteurization of whey, which appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate" of October 8th, 1908, and in the same issue records "some experience nearer home," at the Wolseley Park factory, presumably in New Zealand, where the pasteurization of whey has now been carried on for three seasons, with excellent results:

"Not only is it considered to be responsible for the suppression of a variety of taints in milk, owing to the suppliers' (patrons') cans not becoming contaminated with the bacteria generated in sour and decomposing whey, but the surroundings of the whey tanks and the tanks themselves are always sweet and clean, and the so-called objectionable whey tank (and some we have seen are objectionable in the extreme) is a thing of the past. In fact, the tanks can be kept as sweet and clean as the milk vats in the factory. As to the cost of pasteurizing, that will depend, mainly, of course, on the price of fuel. Firewood being plentiful and cheap here, this has, so far, not been a problem for serious thought with us. However, whatever the cost, it will be amply justified by the results obtained, especially where the whey is taken home in the milk cans. Taking our experience as a guide, the cost can be easily worked out to suit individual cases and conditions. Our whey tanks are made of tinned steel, circular in shape, which admits of easy and rapid cleaning, which is performed every day, immediately the whey is taken delivery of; are of 500-gallon capacity, and situated 50 feet from the boiler, which is of the four-horse vertical type. The steam is conveyed to the tanks through a 1/2-inch pipe, and we find about three-quarters of an hour to an hour is required to pasteurize 500 gallons of whey with a steam pressure of from 50 to 80 pounds, the time occupied being influenced somewhat by weather conditions. Neither the boiler nor pipes are protected or covered in any way. If they were covered with asbestos or similar material, the fuel required

would be less, and, consequently, the cost reduced. We have tested samples of whey daily for some time to ascertain the amount of acidity present, the samples being invariably taken when the whey was being delivered to the suppliers, and we find the average acidity to be .22 per cent., so that the whey returned to suppliers is practically as sweet and clean as the milk delivered to the factory. Another great gain which is considered to be mainly due to the pasteurizing of the whey is the success which has attended the rearing of hand-fed, or, as they are termed here, poddy calves. There is no doubt the dairyman is influenced to a large extent by environment, and if he draws decomposing and highly-odoriferous whey from foul tanks, with evil-smelling and dirty surroundings, he will not think it worth while to be too particular in cleansing his cans, or to give much time and thought to the most scientific methods of raising his calves, whereas, by pasteurizing, he receives the whey in the very best condition to encourage him to use it to the greatest possible advantage. It is quite safe to say that in the early days of this factory, before pasteurizing was adopted, fully 30 per cent. of poddy calves died from all causes, and it is equally safe to say the death-rate is now under 5 per cent., and the calves are not merely kept alive to reach maturity, but are reared in such a state as to be of considerable market value, as witnessed by sales this season, when yearling steers realized from 30s. to £2 per head; others at 18 months, £3 per head. Heifers were not sold, being kept to replace culls in the milking herds. This success was attributed mainly to the pasteurizing of the whey, but some credit must be given to better and more scientific methods of feeding than formerly obtained amongst dairymen. An experience of some years in several States of the Commonwealth proves that one of the main objections held against supplying milk for cheesemaking was that the whey was considered to be quite useless, except for pig-feeding; under the new system of treatment, this theory is exploded. As solid proof of this contention, neither the management nor suppliers at this factory would be willing to return to the old order of things."

Is Aeration Worse than Useless?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I was surprised at the statement made by Geo. H. Barr at the Dairymen's Convention, Brantford, respecting the aeration of milk, viz., that dipping, pouring, or any form of cooling milk by such means, was "worse than useless," and even "harmful." If he had said that cooling milk by the use of cold water or ice was superior to other means, I should not question the assertion for one moment. I have been a patron of the cheese factory for upwards of 30 years, and I have never taken any other means to cool the evening's milk but by pouring as soon as it was put in the can. In all that time I have never had more than three or four milkings returned as unfit. To save milk for more than 15 or 18 hours to the time it is made up, we know we have to use cold water or ice, or set in pans in a cool cellar. But my experience—and I believe it is the same with nine out of ten cheese patrons—is that cooling the evening's milk by pouring is quite efficient. If agitating milk is harmful, it must be to a very small degree, or else our cheese experts would have discovered it long ago. How many farmers are there who have sufficient cold water in an extended drouth to use for cooling purposes? Very many find it difficult to get water enough for house use alone; and I do not think there are more than one in five farmers the country over who put in ice. Mr. Barr's advice, undoubtedly, is sound, as to the better way to cool milk, but the hard-worked farmer, who is short of help, is compelled to resort to the easiest method in doing things, if it is at all reliable and efficient. Any person can test this matter quite easily. Take the milk from a dozen cows, on a hot night, and divide it in two cans. Aerate the one immediately and thoroughly, and let the other can alone, and you will very easily find, the next morning, whether or no aeration is of no use. The farmer is greatly indebted to the student and expert on agricultural lines, but once in a while they say things which look to the average man as a little "off color."

Brant Co., Ont.

[Note.—The foregoing article, received shortly after the Dairymen's convention in Brantford, has been the subject of correspondence between "The Farmer's Advocate" and Mr. Barr. The delay in publication has been partly due to pressure of work in this office, and partly owing to Mr. Barr's absence from his office in Ottawa. We are now in a position to print his explanation, in which he brings out the point that lactic acid bacteria are not by any means the only injurious forms of germ-life in milk. In fact, up to a certain degree, souring is of advantage to milk intended for cheesemaking purposes, although overripening of the milk is, of course, detrimental to the yield and quality of the cheese. M. E.]

contends that milk, if neither dipped nor cooled, would sour more quickly than if dipped. Mr. Barr does not commit himself definitely on this point, but he does cite an experiment which shows that milk which was dipped gave curds with a larger percentage of gassiness, than milk simply poured into the cans and the covers put on. At that, he does not commend this system, but, on the contrary, he points to the great advantage and convenience of cooling by the use of the water daily pumped for the stock to drink. —Editor.]

Results of Aerating Milk.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I regret that, on account of being out on Institute work during the past month, I have not been able to reply to your correspondent's letter, commenting upon the address I gave at the Brantford Convention.

I am pleased to note that your correspondent admits that cooling the milk is superior to other methods. He objects, however, to my statement that exposing the milk to the air in the vicinity of the ordinary farm buildings is "worse than useless," and even "harmful." It seems to me that when careful experiments show that over 75 per cent. of the curds were gassy and tainted, and nearly 78 per cent. of the cheese were not clean in flavor, from milk "dipped" or "poured," we must come to the conclusion that such treatment is harmful. His contention that he has only had three or four lots of milk returned in 30 years is no guarantee that he did not have gassy milk. Much of the milk which we received in our experimental work made very gassy and tainted curds, yet it would have been taken by any cheesemaker, and it is just this feature we want to overcome. If men who are experts, and most of our cheesemakers are, at detecting flavors in milk cannot discover these defects at the receiving stand, we can scarcely accept as authorita-

It will be seen from the above figures there is very much less gas in the curds from the un-aerated milk. This is only what we would expect, when we know that the most fruitful source of gas-producing bacteria is road dust, or the dust around stables and barnyards; and the less milk is exposed to the air in such surroundings, the less bacteria will get in it.

I want it to be clearly understood that I am not advocating leaving the milk in the cans without doing anything to it. Such milk will be entirely unfit to make fine cheese in the warm summer weather, on account of being overripe when delivered at the factory. This is also true of milk only aerated in hot weather. Therefore, the only safe method to adopt in caring for milk for cheesemaking is to cool it as quickly as possible with water or ice to keep it sweet, and keep it away from the atmosphere surrounding the farm buildings, to prevent the introduction of undesirable bacteria that cause gas and bad flavors in the curds and cheese.

GEO. H. BARR.

Herds Competition in Eastern Ontario.

The Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association have made arrangements to conduct a dairy-herds competition during the summer of 1909. For three years past, the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association have had such competition each season. Although the entries have not been as large as could be desired, the results have been encouraging. Patrons have been stimulated to take an increased interest in dairying; they have been induced to grow soiling crops with which to maintain the milk flow during late summer and fall. Many had hoped that the Department of Agriculture would take steps to arrange for a Provincial competition this season, but such has not been done. The Association in the Eastern part of the Province, realizing the benefits derived by its sister organization, have decided to offer special prizes for competition among the

dairy herds of Eastern Ontario. They have ascertained, through Chief Instructor Publow, that the average quantity of milk per cow delivered to the various factories is but 2,700 pounds. The Association feels that this average is too small, so they have decided to divide Eastern Ontario into five districts, and to offer four cash prizes in each district, making a total of \$250, as an incentive to patrons, hoping thereby to raise this average. The following groups of Counties will comprise the various districts, namely:

District No. 1.—Peterborough, Ontario, Durham, Victoria, Haliburton,

Hastings, less Townships of Sidney, Thurlow and Tyendenago.

District No. 2.—Prince Edward, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, and the Townships of Sidney, Thurlow and Tyendenago.

District No. 3.—Leeds, Lanark, Renfrew.

District No. 4.—Carleton, Grenville, Dundas.

District No. 5.—Glengarry, Russell, Stormont, Prescott.

The prizes offered are:

\$20.00 in Cash—To the patron who furnishes the largest amount of milk per cow to any cheese factory or creamery in any of the foregoing districts, from May 1st to October 31st, 1909.

\$15.00 in Cash—To the patron who furnishes the second largest amount of milk per cow to any cheese factory or creamery in any of the foregoing districts, from May 1st to October 31st, 1909.

\$10.00 in Cash—To the patron who furnishes the third largest amount of milk per cow to any cheese factory or creamery in any of the foregoing districts, from May 1st to October 31st, 1909.

\$5.00 in Cash—To the patron who furnishes the fourth largest amount of milk per cow to any cheese factory or creamery in any of the foregoing districts, from May 1st to October 31st, 1909.

The above prizes will be given, subject to the following rules:

1st.—No herd of fewer than eight cows will be allowed to compete.

2nd.—Figures must be taken from the cheese factory or creamery books, and the number of cows, and the total and average amounts of milk



Still Another Horse Needed—and a Wider Cultivator. No Objection to Greys.

tive the statement of your correspondent, "that the experience of nine out of ten patrons is that cooling the evening's milk by pouring is quite efficient." I might say that now, when our cheese experts are finding out that agitating or dipping milk is harmful, your correspondent does not appear willing to accept their statements. His contention that few farmers have sufficient water to cool the milk may be true in a very few instances, but every patron must water his cows, and if patrons would use that water for cooling the milk, as I recommended, the amount of water required to water the cows would cool down the milk, without wasting a single drop. Anyone who has not a sufficient supply of water should provide ice for cooling the milk. The contention that the hard-worked farmer has no time to cool milk is decidedly "off color," for we found cooling the milk took very much less time than did dipping or pouring it.

Fortunately, I have some figures which give some information on the question of aeration without cooling, and no aeration without cooling.

The following table shows the percentage of defects in all the curds and cheese from milk put in the milk cans and dipped, and from milk simply put into the milk cans and the covers put on:

| | Curds not clean in flavor | Curds gassy in texture | Cheese not clean in flavor |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Milk dipped | 88.9% | 77.8% | 77.8% |
| Milk not dipped | 57.9% | 11.3% | 12.5% |

must be certified to by the cheese or butter maker and the secretary of the cheese factory or creamery.

3rd.—The average amount of milk per cow must be calculated on the basis of the total number of cows from which milk is sent to the factory during the season of six months, May 1st to October 31st, 1909.

4th.—No substitution of one cow for another will be allowed.

Example 1.—If the patron begins to send milk to the factory on 1st of May from, say, eight cows, and continues to send to the 31st of October from the same herd, he is eligible. Larger herds the same.

Example 2.—If the patron begins to send milk to the factory on 1st of May with, say, only seven cows in milk, and in June, or at any other time, another cow freshens, and in July, or at any other time, another cow freshens, making in all nine cows, the patron is not barred from competition, provided the total number of cows (9) is used for dividing the total milk to find the average amount of milk per cow for the season. Larger herds the same.

Example 3.—If the patron begins to send milk to the factory on May 1st, with, say, eight cows, and in June, or any other time in the season, for some cause, one cow drops out of the herd, the patron is not barred from competing, provided the total number of cows (8) is used for dividing the total milk, to find the average amount of milk per cow for season. Larger herds the same.

Example 4.—If the patron begins to send milk to the factory on May 1st, with, say, eight cows in the herd, and some time during the season, for some cause one or more cows drop out of the herd, the patron will not be allowed to substitute a new milch or any other cow in order to keep up the milk from the herd. Larger herds the same.

Distinct Marking of Cheese.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your last issue I quoted letters received by the Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner's Branch from London cheese importers. Correspondence from Glasgow firms also dealt with Canadian dairy output. The majority of the writers advert upon several practices connected with our export-cheese trade which are not new, but which, nevertheless, are an undoubted drawback. Among those mentioned are the shipping of green cheese, short weights, indistinct marking of weights on boxes, lack of care in boxing cheese, and the use of inferior boxes. The complaints re indistinct marking, and the use of boxes which do not fit the cheese are old friends which have been familiar to me for the last ten years, and which, no doubt, flourished before that time. Cheesemakers come and cheesemakers go, but apparently we are always to have with us the kind that scribble the weight on the boxes with a pencil, that put the small cheese in the big boxes without cutting the latter down to size, and that jam the big cheese into boxes that are several inches too short for them. To stencil the weight neatly on the boxes entails little extra work at the factory, but it saves a deal of trouble when the cheese are collected in the importer's warehouse in Great Britain. In the same way, if all our cheese were carried in snug-fitting boxes, it would reduce breakage in transit by seventy-five per cent., even with the poor class of box now in use.

Herbertson & Hamilton contend that every cheese should be dated when made. This really is an argument for cool-curing, because cheese which are made in July and August, if cool-cured, are just as good and worth just as much money as those made in September. Therefore, as cool-curing becomes more general, and as the trade come to recognize "September" quality in summer-made goods, it will be a matter of little importance, as far as this point is concerned, whether cheese are dated or not.

Numerous letters received from produce firms in Glasgow generally spoke of an improvement in Canadian dairy products, but all deplored the carelessness in some particulars. Indistinct marking of weights on boxes led to suggestions that the use of stencils be made compulsory. Andrew Clement & Sons suggest strict attention to the following:

1. Discouraging small factories.
2. Making it compulsory to have cool-curing rooms at each factory.
3. Raising the status of cheese and butter makers.
4. Developing production by getting farmers to make provision against drouths, by laying in supplies of green food, silage, etc., and to develop the milking strains of their herds.
5. Prohibit the shipment of green cheese or short weight goods.

W. W. MOORE, Chief Markets Div.

Ottawa.

Returns from Buttermaking.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The record made by my eight Jersey cows during 1908 was an average of \$78.88 from butter alone. In 1907 they gave me \$78.43 each. Skim milk is worth \$12 per cow for feeding purposes, which would bring the average above \$90 per cow. These cows were not fed grain after they went to grass. When it is considered that the butter was sold on contract at 24 cents a pound, which was below last year's price, I consider my cows made a very good record.

Haldimand Co., Ont. HIRAM H. GEE.

Butter of Good Quality.

Analyses of 295 samples of butter collected in different parts of Canada during October and November last, and made by A. McGill, Chief Analyst of the Inland Revenue Department, show Canadian butter is essentially genuine and of high quality when it reaches the general market. No foreign fats of any kind were detected. Three samples were found to exceed the 16 per cent. specified by law for water content.

The 1908 annual statement of the Newboro Model Cheese Factory, in Leeds Co., Ont., shows the following figures: Total pounds of milk received, 1,618,221; pounds cheese made, 149,693; pounds milk per pound of cheese, 10.81; gross proceeds, \$17,675.90; gross expenses, \$1,684.04; average price per pound of cheese, 11.80 cents; net proceeds, \$15,991.86; net price per ton of milk, \$19.76.

The Farmer and Strawberries.

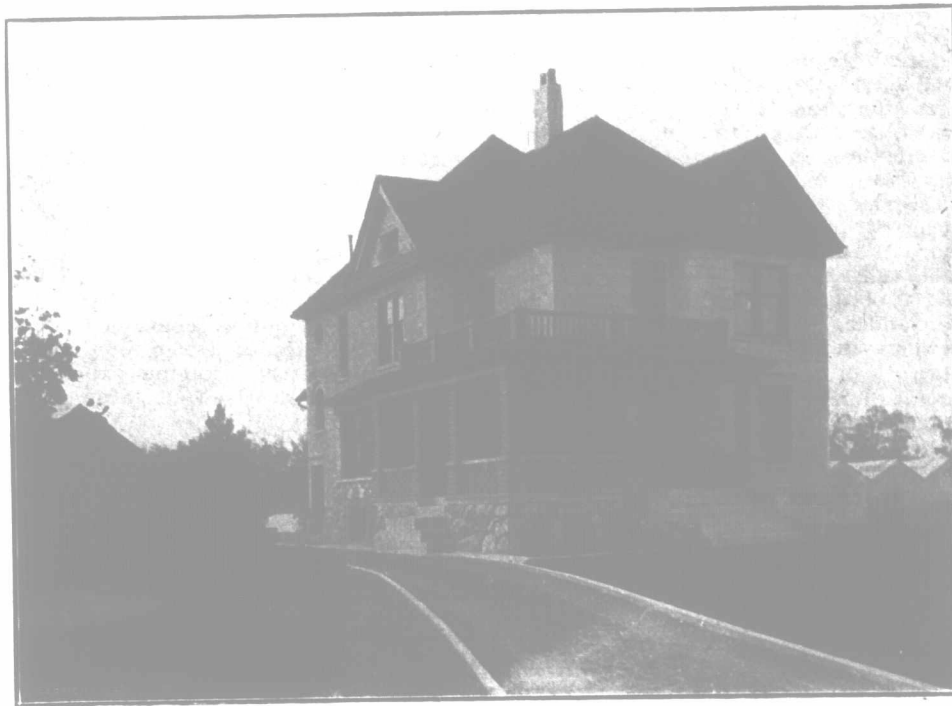
Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It is surprising to note how very few farmers try to grow strawberries for their own use. Rather than grow them, they buy at a high price, and sometimes get very poor berries for their money. Many farmers seem to think that no one can grow them but a strawberry grower who caters to the general market. This is a great mistake. Any person with a small strip of good ground can grow plenty of berries for their own use, with very little trouble, if they go about it in the right way.

Too many think nothing of having an acre or two of potatoes or roots, but never think of having strawberries for their own use. Now that it will soon be spring, it would be well to decide to set out a small patch, and, if given the proper care, will, another summer, grow plenty of berries for home use, or more, according to the number of plants set out.

Some ask, how should one go about setting out a patch? First, after having decided on the piece of ground you intend to set to berries, preferably that on which you have had potatoes or garden truck last year, because there will be no sod and few weed seeds, and the ground will be nice and mellow, and in splendid condition for the plants. If the ground was well manured last year, it will not be necessary to manure again. However, a light top-dressing of horse manure will not be amiss, as strawberries are fond of rich loam. Work the manure well into the soil, and harrow until the ground is as mellow as an onion bed; then roll lightly, so as to be able to mark for plants, having rows straight and as

long as possible, as they will be more easily cultivated than a lot of short rows, and can be run through with the horse and cultivator in a very short time. This will save a lot of hand-hoeing. Have the rows about 3½ to 4 feet apart, and the plants 18 to 24 inches in the rows. In May is the time to set your plants, after the warm rains have mellowed the ground. In the evening or on a cloudy day is the best time to do your setting, so as not to have plants wilt badly with the heat. Be very careful not to expose the roots of the plants to the wind, so as to dry them, as they are very likely to die if badly dried. Shake out roots well when planting; make hole, and place



A Cement-concrete House.

Walls marked off in squares. Owner, J. L. Hilborn, a well-known fruit-grower at Leamington, Essex Co., Ont.

GARDEN & ORCHARD

Experimenters Know Varieties.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

There is no doubt but what the keeping qualities of the King, Spy and other varieties of apples is largely controlled by the place of production. It is a well-known fact among apple-buyers that apples that mature early will not store as well as apples that mature late. Apples that grow in the sandy orchards of Essex and Kent will not keep as well as the apples that grow on the clay soils of Georgian Bay. It will also be found that apples that grow upon sod orchards mature early, and do not possess the keeping qualities that those from cultivated orchards in the same district have.

However, it is not so much a question of the keeping qualities of certain varieties in certain districts, as it is what are the most profitable varieties to grow in districts?

In the Lake Huron district we find that the Baldwin is our standard variety, while it would be foolish that we should insist upon the St. Lawrence district producing that variety. In Essex and Kent, the Duchess and Hubbardston's Non-such seem the most profitable, while the Lake Ontario growers think such apples of little value with them.

The question of suitable varieties for districts has been pretty well worked out by experiment stations and by well-known and successful growers in every district, whom, I think, it would be wise to consult before planting.

D. J.

the plant in it, holding the crown of the plant in the left hand, and pack the dirt around it with the right hand. Have the crown of plant even with the soil surface, and press the dirt about the plant firmly with both hands after the plant is set. The plant should be set so firm that one can pull off the tip of a leaf without moving the plant.

Plants should be cultivated as soon after planting as possible, so as to break up any crust that may be formed. If a crust is allowed to form, the ground will soon dry out, at the cost of the plant. If a dust mulch is kept, it holds the moisture, even in a time of drouth. Keep the patch clear of all weeds.

Make up your mind what kind of a row you intend to have, whether a single or double-hedge row, and then set the runners to suit; and, after enough plants have set, keep surplus runners cut off, as this will save the mother plant. A little dirt placed on the runners will help the young plants that are to be left to take root more quickly, and then they will be able to look after themselves, and thus relieve the strain on the mother plant, and allow it to build up a strong crown system for another year. In the fall, after the first hard freeze, mulch the plants with some old wheat straw, or some other kind, if this cannot be had. A covering on the plants in fall serves as a blanket through the winter, and keeps plants from injury by alternate freezing and thawing, and also from heaving out of the ground by the frosts. In spring, as soon as growth starts, part the straw over plants enough to let them grow up through the straw, and then, by having the straw all around close to the plants, the berries rest on the straw, instead of on the ground. This keeps them clean, and they ripen better.

By choosing good plants, and taking care of them as here advised, I do not see why any farmer cannot have strawberries, and there is no doubt that any doing so will have a supply for their own use, and far better than those that are bought. Any farmer, after once having them, will say that they more than paid for the little trouble it was to grow them. I hope that some will decide to set at least a small patch this spring, and feel that they will never regret it.

Bruce Co., Ont.

FARMER'S SON.

Keeping Quality Demanded on the Market.

The relationship of keeping qualities in apples to the market obtained and the prices received, and a thorough discussion of varieties adapted to conditions in south-western Ontario, have been fully dealt with by a man who has had wide experience with apples grown in Western Ontario, but who, for special reasons, does not wish to have his name appear. Matters of vital interest to everyone connected with the apple industry are discussed in a straightforward and business way. The questions are worthy of serious consideration from an economic viewpoint. The letter reads:

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In a general way, one cannot notice any difference in the keeping qualities of apples produced in the south-western part of Ontario, with the exception that the County of Essex apples are useless for shipping a long distance, such as carrying well to the Northwest markets or to Great Britain. For keeping qualities, they are not suitable for winter purposes, as they are so unreliable and wasty. Winter varieties grown in Essex have no storing value at all. There are a few people undertaking growing some of the early kinds, such as the Duchess, Wealthies, etc., having formed the theory that these early varieties, grown in the County of Essex, might be rushed forward in refrigeration service to the Northwest market, just a little ahead of any other districts east and north, and secure the first market; or, in other words, might be the first of the fresh Canadian apples, arriving probably a week or ten days before Duchess, Alexander, Gravenstein or Wealthies are ready elsewhere in Ontario.

Then, in Kent, Lambton and Middlesex, there is practically no commercial difference in the keeping qualities of apples grown in the three counties, although the apples are slightly harder than in Essex, yet they are by no means suitable for storing, and the only plan that any of these apples can be handled as green apples, by the barrel or box, on a distant market, is to promptly forward them through in the fall, just as soon as the apples are picked off the trees, and sell them for immediate use. Thus, the winter apples grown in Kent, Lambton and Middlesex, such as the Baldwin, Spy, Ben Davis, Russet, etc., are brought directly into competition along with the fall apples grown in Eastern Ontario, as the southern winter apples can never be profitably stored locally. Comparing one year with another, shows that the shrinkage would be expected to average thirty barrels to the hundred (30 per cent.); or, in other words, by holding, say, three months, you could feel sure that every seventy barrels of sound apples represented the cost of one hundred bought in the fall; and yet you commonly hear people boasting of having kept some apples until June, or even until apples come again. But these are exceptional cases, and not to be taken or considered as a rule to be governed by when handling them in quantities. Oftentimes these few apples, or handful of apples, may have been sorted out of a larger lot from time to time, and would really only represent a very small percentage of the original bulk of which they once formed a part.

What has been said about these three counties fairly applies to the average condition of all that section west of Toronto lying south of the C. P. R. and G. T. R. main lines, including Elgin, Norfolk, Brant, Haldimand, Welland, Oxford, Wentworth and Lincoln, making these eleven counties pretty much the same, although preference might be given to the counties or districts where the orchards are better cultivated and cared for; but, speaking in a general way, all these apples should be marketed with the expectation of receiving 25 cents to 50 cents per barrel less than the commercial value of other real winter apples grown in the counties east of Toronto to Lennox, and west of Toronto, but north of the main line of the G. T. R. In reality, all apples produced in the southern section or division of Western Ontario are all practically fall apples, from a proper standpoint, for the winter varieties there must be marketed at the same time, in full competition with the softer kinds grown in the other sections, where their fall apples are on a par with those produced in the southern portions of Ontario.

Another advantage that the long-keepers have over the short-keeping varieties is that not only

can they be held or stored until spring, with safety, but, also, they can be turned over and sold, or consumed, whenever the market shows a profit. The others must be sold at once, even if the first cost is not realized, or, in some cases, as it happened many times last fall, half the cost was the net results from the Northwest and British markets, as well, and in some cases much less than half, for the very reason that such apples must be sold without delay, as they will rapidly deteriorate and become worthless by holding them back, even for a very short time after they have been subjected to the conditions met with during transportation.

Of the principal winter varieties grown in south-western Ontario, the following are very perishable, and exceedingly short-keepers; in many seasons they are almost too soft to carry well to the distant markets: Pewaukee, Greenings, Grimes' Golden, Kings, Wealthies, Wolfe River, and kindred sorts. The harder varieties which are shipped, and usually carry better, are: Baldwin, Ben Davis, Cranberry Pippin, Fallwater, Golden Russet, Rox. Russets, Hubbardston's Nonsuch, Mann, Northern Spy, Ontario, Seek-No-Further, Talman Sweet, Wagner, Wallbridge, Phoenix, Canada Red, etc.

When fall varieties or early winter apples are too soft to be shipped long distances in ordinary storage, either in cars or steamboats, then their value at the orchard is actually less, as all or any extra cost for refrigerator service, for the purpose of keeping them together or saving apples from going wasty while in transportation, is a direct item of about 50 cents per barrel against the value of the apples at this end here in Ontario, which is by no means offset or realized by thinking you are going to receive some high imaginary or fancy prices in distant markets to counterbalance such extra charges. It matters not to the purchaser whether the apples have been iced or not. With him, it simply depends on the soundness of the out-turn, and, if they are in good condition in every way, then the market price may be expected, irrespective of icing. The market requirements or needs are very much lighter for soft varieties. People and markets are alike, always preferring to wait for their heavy supplies until the real hard winter apples come forward, not carried in cold storage, but the kinds that would be expected to keep nicely until such times as they can be regularly consumed. Buyers know very well that apples taken out of cold storage melt rapidly after becoming exposed to the air, and do not wish them in large quantities.

This information has been gained from up-to-date experience, and is by no means based on theory. We have seen the net results of many seasons' business done with the class of apples grown in south-western Ontario, and it matters not whether you sell these apples one place or another, the market value is sure to become adjusted according to the merit in keeping quality, in exactly the same manner as good condition applies to any other commodity for merchantable purposes.

Maples Successfully Transplanted.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In answer to J. R. C.'s inquiry, in your issue of the 11th inst., re planting sugar maples, let me give him my successful and lengthened experience in that line. Get from the forest those trees that have had the most sun, say, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter 6 inches from the ground. Dig up and shake out all the dirt, and trim the damaged roots with a slanting cut from the under side; then cut the stock to ten feet in length, removing every branch and twig, leaving a perfectly naked stock, the object being to have a stem full of sap and life, that will then throw out just the number of sprouts it can support, and form a close head, and all branches of the same length the first year. Further, the stock being bare, will permit the tree to stand still, and not be swayed about by the wind, permitting the dirt to lie close to the new growth for the first year, or till the tree becomes firmly set, which is most essential; while, if a lot of branches and leaves are on the tree, it will exhaust it beyond its power to support, and will also be swayed about, loosening the ground, and thereby possibly killing it. By such trimming of the stem, the new branches will be at the top, out of the way of stock, and, with such a sized stem to start with, there will be gained three or four years in the growth of the tree, and it is more likely to live than smaller stock.

As to planting, first dig a hole two to three feet in diameter, putting the sods in a close, tight pile, one above the other, to rot. This will make a mulch, if raked back the next fall or spring. Secondly, three men are needed in planting: one with a shovel to put dirt in, a coarse size, held by man number two, and a third to hold the tree and shake it so that the fine dirt will fill all the open spaces about the roots, and finally tramp the earth to a firmness about the tree somewhat deeper than it originally stood.

Thirdly, mulching should not be neglected, for which purpose fine brush, long, coarse grass, straw, or rotten chips from the woodhouse, stoves or sawdust will do. Lastly, if the trees are planted where stock will frequent, they should be firmly fastened to a stake.

York Co., Ont.

N. SILVERTHORN.

Blister Mite on Apple Trees.

A new and disturbing pest of apple orchards in Western New York is the blister-mite. This tiny creature, not strictly an insect, but more closely allied to the spiders, has, in five years, risen from an unconsidered factor in apple culture to a pest second only to San Jose scale in attracting the attention of orchardists. Fortunately, it is not such a menace to the life of the trees, but it has undoubtedly seriously lessened crops, deformed much fruit, and weakened the vitality of trees to a serious extent in many orchards.

Tests made by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, and reported in Bulletin No. 306, show that the mite can be quite well controlled by the use of sulphur sprays in fall or spring. The Bulletin also gives the advantages and disadvantages of different forms of these sprays, including some commercial preparations.

POULTRY.

Care of the Laying Duck and Her Eggs.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Many farmers complain each year of having lost a large number of eggs, owing to the fact that the ducks, having wandered away through the day, following ditches and water-runs, and even creeks and rivers, failed to return at night, and so the eggs were laid astray; while others keep their ducks confined so as to prevent them laying astray, and often complain of the infertility of the eggs from ducks so treated. Now, the laying ducks should have free range, when possible, and as many as seven may be mated to one male. Always shut your ducks in the henhouse, or wherever you want them to lay, every evening, and give them a small feed of grain. During the early part of the laying season the ducks do not wander far, and so will be easily hunted up and housed. The first eggs of the season are laid quite early in the morning. After laying, the ducks may be let out as soon as possible, when they do not need much feed. Always feed about the same time in the evening, and you will find that the ducks will be on hand almost to the minute, as there is no fowl with a keener instinct with regard to meal time than ducks.

The eggs should be gathered every morning, packed in bran, with the small end down, and kept in a cool (not cold) room. Do not keep the eggs any longer than you can possibly help, as best results are obtained when the eggs are set while fresh. Either set them under hen or in an incubator. Do not wait for the ducks to become broody, as they (especially young ones) do not make good sitters, and often prove to be poor mothers.

Perth Co., Ont.

EXPERIENCED QUACK.

Hatching Coops.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In my experience raising chickens, I find it best to set the hen by herself in a coop large enough to feed in; then she is not so likely to want to leave the eggs, or be interfered with by other "cluckers" or layers. For health and comfort, she should have light and air, but not cold drafts. I make the coop about 36 x 24 in., and 16 inches high, with closed top, and boards around bottom about 5 inches high; nest, with fine straw or chaff, in one corner, say 10 x 12 inches. The rest of the coop is slatted, three of those in front side being movable, like bars, to put in feed and water regularly, as well as to put in the hen and eggs. Set the coop where it is light. Not having a convenient place in henhouse or on stable floor, I have several of these coops suspended with wires under ceiling, or fastened to stable walls near windows, and when the chicks are out will remove them to coops on the ground. The hens are never disturbed, and seem to enjoy very much their upper berths. A few light packing-boxes that one can get at the grocery can easily be rigged up for coops such as described, and will save a lot of bother and give good results at hatching time. We think that no stock on the farm pays us better than our hens. That we like "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" goes without saying, for we have been reading it regularly now for over a quarter of a century.

Essex Co., Ont.

PLYMOUTH ROCK.

Feed and Care of Poultry.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In our grandfathers' days it was a common occurrence to see fowl roosting in tree-tops. Their grain was thrown in snow-heaps, barnyards, or any place most convenient. However, in those days farmers thought it against bidy's nature to lay during the winter months. But, during these days of progress, most farmers expect their poultry to return a profit, regardless of their feed and care. There are, however, a few who have made a change. They feed proper food in a proper way; they house their poultry in proper houses. Such as these are satisfied with results, for their hens yield a profit.

I will outline a few methods which have always brought me success. First, provide a good house, with a liberal supply of light; warm, free from dampness and drafts. Allow plenty of room, that the fowl will not be hampered, for exercise; this means much in poultry culture. Now that the exterior is completed, arrange the interior in the most comfortable and convenient manner, placing the roosts in north side, or back, and make this good and warm, so no drafts will strike them during the night. Then place your nests in a convenient way to make it handy for gathering the eggs. Next, supply a box for grit and soft foods, a water trough or fountain; a dust-bath should also be supplied, composed of fine sand, and placed in a shallow box directly in the rays of the sun, if possible. Next comes the scratching material, which should be put in from five to eight inches deep. This done, your fowls will be ready for their feed. My method of feeding is as follows: In the morning, grain is thrown in litter, one quart to every fifteen fowls; water trough is filled with fresh water. This will keep them busy till about 10 a. m., when I return with another supply of grain (wheat), throw in litter, refill water trough, and place cabbage and mangels before them. Then, again, at 1 p. m., I come with a well-cooked mash, composed of shorts, bran and steamed clover. This I feed in small quantities, as I want them to exercise nearly all day by scratching for small grain in the litter. I also hang meat up for the fowl to jump at, which affords good exercise. For the fourth and last feed, I come about 4.30 p. m. or 5 p. m., according to the length of days, with a good feed of wheat or corn, well warmed, all the fowls will eat up clean. These are the daily rations, with the exception of an odd change in grains. My grain feed is chiefly wheat, corn, oats, barley, and buckwheat, which are the rations my fowls got when I received large egg yields during the winter months. I also keep the pens well cleaned, and keep strict records of the revenue and expenditure.

J. W. DORAN.

Renfrew Co., Ont.

THE FARM BULLETIN.**High Home Standards.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As a constant reader of your valuable paper, I have spent many an enjoyable hour over its pages, especially those talks which interest the young people. I have often wished to write your paper, but gave up the idea, till I read with pleasure the article by Sandy Fraser, in March 4th issue, and your editorial on the same subject.

As a young man who has never left the parental roof, I have often wondered why so many people make a failure of married life. Do they forget their days of happy courtship, or are their lives too busy to think of anything but wealth? I am inclined to think it is the latter; and, when money enslaves a man, and takes the place in his heart of the very essence of life, which is love of family, I should judge it was a curse.

My idea of an ideal home is where the wife is partner in reality, and where the husband brings his highest and noblest manhood into action. It behooves us young men of to-day to hold the standard of our future homes high, which I consider the noblest work we can do for our country.

Lambton Co., Ont.

CANUCK.

Death of J. A. Govenlock.

The many readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" who knew him will regret to learn of the death, from pneumonia, of John A. Govenlock, of Forest View Farm, Forest, Ont., the enterprising breeder and successful exhibitor of purebred Hereford cattle, whose name has figured prominently in the prize lists of leading Ontario exhibitions in the last ten years. His death took place on March 8th, in the 39th year of his age, after an illness of less than a week. Mr. Govenlock is survived by his wife and four children, the eldest aged 13 years; also his parents, one brother and one sister. He was an Independent in politics, an official member of the Baptist Church, a strong supporter of the temperance cause, and a man of generous sympathies, who will be very much missed in the community in which he lived.

Impressions of the West.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As a resident of Ontario, I must express the pleasure it has given me to attend the Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat-stock Show, held in Brandon, Man., recently, where I met many old Ontario friends. As a Canadian citizen, it is a great satisfaction to notice the spirit of enterprise and enthusiasm that is manifested on the part of these Western Canadians. To such a degree is one impressed with this feeling of confidence in the future of our country, that, in conversation, I was wont to inquire, "Well, what portion of this Western land offers the most favorable conditions to the intending settler?" And, with one acclaim, the reply would resound from every quarter, "Ours is the very garden of Canada."

The visitors were not confined to residents of Manitoba alone, Alberta and Saskatchewan also sending their quota. All looked upon the Brandon show as one of the great events of the year. The townspeople of Brandon, too, have strikingly manifested their undoubted confidence in the future of the live-stock industry of the Province in their most generous contribution towards the erection of an exhibition building second to none in the Dominion for this purpose. The management is good, the members of the executive being possessed of that progressive spirit which, standing behind any institution, is bound to make it thrive and prosper.

The entries, in the aggregate, were large; in some classes, away beyond my expectation. In the cattle classes there were some choice animals, and, on the whole, a very fine exhibit. The bacon-hog classes were not particularly strong; and the sheep, although few in number, were decidedly high-class in quality. The crowning interest of the fair, however, centered around the large exhibit of Clydesdales, no fewer than twenty-eight stallions competing in the aged class, and a better show of these I have never seen on this side of the Atlantic. If the Western section of Canada continues to progress along its present line, it will, in the near future, hold the palm for the Clydesdales of Canada.

Although we must conclude that the large crowds in attendance represented the most progressive of our Western farmers, I was decidedly impressed with their desire that more high-class animals should be shipped into the Province by our Eastern importers and dealers generally. They are looking for the best, and Ontario breeders and importers of high-class stock would certainly be consulting their own interests and trade by letting the quality of their animals be better known by making use of "The Farmer's Advocate," and more particularly the Western edition, as an advertising medium.

It is surprising to notice the spirit of the people, and the ability of the country to meet and overcome the depression which resulted from the shortage of the crop of 1907 and other outside causes. Another good crop will put it right in the saddle again. And when we consider and study the character and possibilities of the country, together with the great energy displayed in the matter of railway-building, we must conclude that the progressive spirit pervading the movements of this twentieth century is riveting the attention of the people of the civilized world upon this Dominion of Canada. This being so, Canadians everywhere should be ever ready, and prove themselves worthy of this attention.

The greatest problem with the farmers here is their battle with the weeds, and the necessity of their changing to a more diversified system of farming. The experience of various sections of the American Republic, as well as the older sections of our own country, have amply proven that "wheat" cannot always remain king, and the only way to hold it so as long as possible is to take time by the forelock and conserve the natural fertility, while it is not yet too late, by introducing a systematic method of rotating crops, not undertaking too wide a scope under a single management (there is a limit), and, by the introduction of more live stock upon the farms, which is certainly the basis of a permanent agriculture.

If our Western farmers will only more largely adopt these changes in their system of management, they will not only lay the foundation of a prosperous future, but, in so doing, will so broaden and ennoble their higher nature as to show that they realize the responsibility that rests upon them of conserving present advantages and modelling new and better conditions, that posterity may have a fairer dwelling-place, and thus transmit the onward impetus.

I am at present on my way to the Saskatchewan Winter Fair, at Regina, during the last week of the month, after which I may relate further impressions of the West. THOS. McMILLAN.

Huron Co., Ont.

"Held Down to the Truth."

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

You deserve great praise for the way you hold your correspondents down to the truth. Your Peace River man, who boasted of such great yields per acre, was politely reminded that there were Provincial crop reports which showed no such yields. Again, your Middlesex correspondent, who made such a fine showing feeding pigs, is informed that whey has a cash value, and ought to be reckoned to the credit of the cows.

I do not suppose that you enjoy reminding these people of their mistakes, but your readers take much more satisfaction from the assurance that what we get from your pen is not over-colored. Should not regard for the truth and a desire to give all the facts, if we give any, be duly and gratefully acknowledged? And so, Mr. Editor, please accept our acknowledgment.

Elgin Co., Ont.

W. W. BROWN.

A British Agricultural Organization.

Reports tell of a new British society, called the Central Land Association, organized to represent the interests of countrymen—laborers, small holders and market gardeners, as well as larger farmers and land-owners. In the next Parliament, an executive committee is expected to meet fortnightly, and before them will come up all questions in which the agricultural class are interested.

One of the questions already considered is the scrutiny of railway amalgamation bills, with a view to inserting clauses against the imposition of high rates for agricultural produce. Land and local taxation; Exchequer contributions to roads, especially main roads misused by motors; rural education; the milk supply; the housing of laborers; the meat warranty, and a hundred other subjects of immediate and pressing importance, will doubtless receive an enforced attention in the House of Commons such as they have not received for years. The movement is said to be backed by many men of force and eminence, and supported freely by memberships and subscriptions.

Binder Twine Industry.

A report submitted to the Department of Trade and Commerce by J. L. Haycock, Dominion Inspector of Binder Twine, states that the Canadian product is of highest quality; that exports are gaining and imports declining, and that Canadian manufacturers adhere rigidly to standard. It is claimed that, since the Act was passed, providing for heavy penalties in cases of incorrect marking as to length of twine in a ball, the whole binder-twine situation in Canada has been revolutionized.

The twine made in Canadian mills for the season of 1908, he says, was 28,058,327 pounds, or 14,029 tons. It is a remarkable feature of the situation that the number of pounds of twine used in Canada has not increased at all in proportion to the increased acreage of grain grown. This may be attributed to the fact that the farmer is now getting full measure of the twine paid for. During the past season no binder twine was discovered below the standard of the Act.

Enlarged Edition of Weed Bulletin

A new and enlarged edition of the splendid illustrated, official publication, called "Farm Weeds of Canada," containing 21 or 22 more colored plates than the first edition, is in course of preparation in the office of the Seed Branch, Ottawa. Some few changes are being made in the text, the revision of which is now nearly complete. Owing to the length of time required to prepare the plates, it will be probably a year or so before the edition will be issued from the press. The present intention is to place it in the hands of booksellers, to be sold at a price calculated to repay the actual cost of publication.

British Show Dates.

May 26 to 31—Bath and West of England Show, Exeter.
June 5 to 15—International Horse Show, Olympia, London.
June 22 to 26—Royal Agricultural Society's Show, Gloucester.
July 20 to 23—Highland Society's Show, Stirling.
December 6 to 10—Smithfield Club Show, London.

Quarantine Lifted from Michigan.

It was announced from Ottawa on March 21st that the Canadian embargo against cattle from Michigan had been raised by order-in-council. This left it still in force against live stock from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland.

Oxford Co. Farm Notes.

We have had a very pleasant winter—weather rather changeable, but never very severe. Our cattle have wintered very well. Our silage has not kept quite so well as we would have liked. I think that we made a mistake in getting the wrong kind of corn. We sowed Butler's Dent, and it grew almost twelve feet high. I believe that it was too coarse, and the grain did not get hard, although it was a splendid fall for the corn to ripen. Besides all this, it was very dry weather when we filled our silo, and the corn was cut a few days before filling. An old friend said to me that there is as much difference between good hard yellow corn and these coarse dent varieties as there is between Swede turnips and White Globe. We like silage very much as a feed for cattle.

Our fall wheat turned out 38½ bushels to the acre, and we took out a considerable quantity of small wheat. I believe that we would have had a better crop if it had not been quite so thick. We only sowed 1½ bushels per acre, but it stood out wonderfully.

We had a small piece of Oderbrucker barley, which did very well, but our old barley was very poor. Our oats were not a good crop, and the weather was very unfavorable for getting them into the barn. Potatoes were very good. Mangels and sugar beets were very good, but turnips were a comparative failure. They were badly infested with lice.

There will not be much straw left in the barns when the cattle go out to pasture. Hay is moderately plentiful, and is selling at from \$8 to \$9 in the barn, and from \$10 to \$12 delivered. Oats are selling at from 40 to 45 cents. Wheat went up to a dollar some time ago, and we think that the bulk of the grain in this part of the country has been marketed. When wheat gets to a dollar, the farmer should haul it out. Potatoes are selling at from 70 to 75 cents per bag, and are keeping well. Live hogs have been selling at from 6 to 7 cents. Good cows are bringing from \$40 to \$50, and in some cases \$60. Several farmers here have had abortion in their herds; some had as many as four or five cows aborted. Putting crude petroleum in the salt has been recommended as a preventive.

Our factory commenced operations on March 15th. The hired-help question is about as knotty a problem as ever; it is hard to get satisfactory help, and wages are high, from \$20 to \$25 per month for the summer season. Perhaps the long hours drive a good many young men off the farm. We might, with advantage, work shorter hours, and take more comfort in life. It is too much like "knocking life out to keep life in." We are thinking of seeding down a hilly field to permanent pasture, but find that it will cost about \$4 per acre for seed. Will someone who has tried it give the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" a list of the seeds sown and quantity of each per acre, and cost, and if it has been satisfactory? "The Farmer's Advocate" is a great medium for the interchange of experiences. We could not carry on a farm without it. We are continuing to spread our manure on the land during winter. This method is a great saving of labor in the spring. Quite a number of our farmers are getting into Holsteins, generally by buying a pure-bred bull. D. L.

Chemistry Professor for M. A. C.

The Advisory Board of Manitoba Agricultural College has appointed W. O. Walker, M. A., of the Science Staff of Queen's University, Kingston, as Professor of Chemistry, to succeed G. G. White, B. S. A., who assumes duties as Secretary-Treasurer of the Carson Hygienic Dairy Co., of Winnipeg, of which Prof. W. J. Carson is Manager, and Rev. C. W. Gordon, President. Prof. Walker is an Ingersoll, Ont., boy.

Seed Control in New York.

With the object of preventing, as far as possible, the placing on the market of barren and foul seed, and insuring to the purchaser seed of high quality, Assemblyman Callan has introduced a bill in New York State, amending the law in relation to inspection and sale of seeds. The clauses are very similar to those included in the Seed Control Act in Canada. Strong exception has been taken to the fact that Canadians seed sent to New York State that is not allowed on home markets.

Forthcoming Events.

International Horse Show (England), June 5th to 15th, 1909.
Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.—July 10th to 17th, 1909.

Wm. A. Munro, B. S. A., District Representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture at Morrisburg, Dundas Co., has been appointed Superintendent of the new Dominion Branch Experimental Farm at Rosthern, Saskatchewan.

To Our Club-raisers.

There are thousands of farmers who do not know what they are losing every year through not being subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." Therefore, we want all readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" to act as club-raisers this year, and send us large lists of NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

If you send us two new names and \$3.00 to cover same (each new subscriber paying \$1.50), we will mark date on your paper forward one year as remuneration to you; or, for each single NEW NAME, accompanied by \$1.50, we will advance the date of your address label six months. Cash commissions or premiums, as preferred, for larger lists of new names.

In clubs of FOUR RENEWALS OR OVER, we will accept \$1.25 each.

Premiums not included in club offers.

Start raising your club immediately. Get "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" into every household in your locality.

Crops in U. S. Farmers' Hands.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Agriculture, estimates, from the reports of correspondents and agents of the Bureau, that the quantity of wheat in farmer's hands on March 1st, 1909, was about 21.6 per cent., equivalent to 143,692,000 bushels, of last year's crop, as compared with 23.5 per cent. (148,721,000 bushels) of the 1907 crop on hand March 1st, 1908; and 24.6 per cent. (158,008,000 bushels), the average for the past ten years of the quantity on hand March 1st. It is estimated that about 59.2 per cent. of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, as compared with 58.0 per cent. of the 1907 crop, and 56.6 per cent., the average for the past ten years, so shipped out.

The quantity of corn in farmers' hands on March 1st, 1909, is estimated as 39.3 per cent., equivalent to 1,047,763,000 bushels, of last year's crop, as compared with 37.1 per cent. (962,429,000 bushels) of the 1907 crop on hand March 1st, 1908; and 39.0 per cent. (900,663,000 bushels), the average for the past ten years of the quantity of the crop on hand March 1st. It is estimated that about 21.3 per cent. of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, as compared with 18.0 per cent. of the 1907 crop, and 20.0 per cent., the average for the past ten years, so shipped out. The proportion of the total crop which is merchantable is estimated at 88.2 per cent. of the 1908 crop, as compared with 77.7 per cent. of the 1907 crop, and 83.4 per cent. the average of the past ten years.

The quantity of oats in farmers' hands on March 1st, 1909, is estimated as 34.6 per cent., equivalent to 278,847,000 bushels, of last year's crop, as compared with 35.5 per cent. (267,476,000 bushels) of the 1907 crop on hand March 1st, 1908; and 37.0 per cent. (311,199,000 bushels), the average of the past ten years of the quantity of the crop on hand March 1st. It is estimated that 30.3 per cent. of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, as compared with 28.0 per cent. of the 1907 crop, and 27.3 per cent., the average for the past ten years so shipped out.

Legislation Concerning Fruit Pests

A deputation of fruit-growers waited upon the Agricultural Committee of the Ontario Legislature last week, and asked for a revision of the San Jose Scale Act. Among those present were A. W. Peart, Burlington; Joseph Tweedle, Stony Creek; Robert Thompson, St. Catharines; Jas. E. Johnston, Simcoe; H. S. Peart, of the Horticultural Experiment Station at Jordan Harbor; and P. W. Hodgetts, Secretary of the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association.

The deputation asked that the provisions of the present Act be enlarged to include other insects injurious to fruit. Special mention was made of the codling moth, which was very destructive to the apple crop in many districts last year. Spraying is the most effective remedy. This must be done thoroughly at a time when it will destroy the first brood, which will be just before the calyx closes up. If spraying is well done at this stage, the first brood will be largely, if not altogether, destroyed, and there will be little danger from the succeeding broods later in the season. Last season the codling moth worked the greatest injury during the hot weather of August and September.

The fruitmen want measures taken to prevent this injury, and ask that the codling moth and

other insect pests come under the same regulations in regard to spraying as the San Jose Scale. The present Act provides that a township council may appoint an inspector to enforce spraying for the scale, but, on petition of fifteen ratepayers, who are fruit-growers, they must do so. The number required to a petition, if the Act is enlarged to include other injurious insects, will be increased to twenty-five.

The members of the Agricultural Committee expressed themselves as being favorable to the proposed change, and the present Act will probably be revised in accordance with the desire of the fruit-growers. W. W. J.

Milk Shippers Meet at Montreal.

The semi-annual meeting of the Montreal Milk-shippers' Association was held in Montreal on March 12th. It was largely attended by milk and cream shippers. Every section from which milk and cream is shipped was represented. The President, Malcolm Smith, of Lachute, in his opening remarks, referred to the small profits in the production of milk, owing to the excessive prices dairymen had to pay for feed stuffs.

The Secretary, W. F. Stephen, of Huntingdon, reported a number of new members. He also referred to the unusual conditions prevailing in the milk market this winter. The supply had exceeded the demand the greater part of the time. This was caused by the large number of new shippers, together with the old, sending in an increased amount of milk. Owing to the milk agitation carried on by certain Montreal papers last fall, the consumers lost confidence in the milk supply to a certain extent. This, together with the financial depression, had lessened the consumption of milk by at least 20 per cent. He claimed the producers, as well as the dealers, had suffered from this depression.

Some of the officers reported having had a conference with the city milk inspectors during the morning, and went over with them the new regulations about to be adopted by the city, governing the production and sale of milk and cream. The clauses requiring that cattle, when stabled, have not less than 800 cubic feet of air-space each, and that cattle be turned out of the stable every day in winter so as to allow the stable to air, was considered beyond all reason in this cold climate. Also, the rule requiring that all milk coming to the city test 3.25 per cent. of fat, and 9.25 per cent. of solids not fat, was considered too exacting, as in certain months of the year it would be impossible to produce milk of this standard. The secretary quoted the results of the Pan-American Dairy test, at Buffalo, in 1901, where, under the most favorable conditions, in the months of June and July, some of the breeds did not rise beyond 8.5 per cent. of solids not fat.

A committee was appointed to confer with the health authorities, and ask that these regulations be modified.

It is expected these new regulations will come into force about May 1st. They require that, before a producer can ship milk or cream to the city, he must secure a permit from the city authorities, and submit his stable, herd and dairy for inspection by the city inspector. This is similar to the conditions now prevailing in most of the American cities. Nearly all the recommendations submitted by the Association one year ago to the Health Committee were embodied in this draft. We are pleased to state that there has been a measure of co-operation between the city health authorities and the producers to secure regulations that will give to the city a wholesome milk supply, without being too burdensome on the producers.

A discussion arose as to reducing the price of milk one cent per gallon for the summer months, but it was considered that the extra expense involved under the new regulations justified the producers raising the price, instead of lowering. Finally, on resolution, the price of milk and cream were fixed the same as for last summer, viz.: From May 1st until September 30th, the price of milk be 15 cents per gallon, delivered in the city. Cream testing 20 per cent. butter-fat, 60 cents per gallon; 25 per cent., 75 cents; 30 per cent., 90 cents; and 35 per cent., \$1.05 per gallon, also delivered in the city. W. F. S.

On Wednesday, March 17th, a deputation consisting of Prof. R. Harcourt, O. A. C.; A. W. Smith, M. P.; Senator Owens, of Montebello, Quebec; Prof. Arkell, of Macdonald College; P. Clark, of Ottawa; A. McGill, Analyst, Inland Revenue Department; A. P. Murray, of the Edwardsburg Starch Co., and Frank T. Shutt, Chemist, Experimental Farms, were received by the Ministers of Agriculture and Inland Revenue, and the question of feeding stuffs and legislation to control the trade therein, was discussed in all its phases. The Ministers were evidently impressed with the arguments brought forward, and it seems probable that legislation will be introduced at the present session that will tend to the material improvement of the present condition of affairs.

Manitoba Winter Fair.

At the Manitoba Winter Fair, held in Brandon, March 10th to 12th, an outstanding feature was the strong display of Clydesdale horses, the entries in the aged-stallion class totalling 27, from which a short leet of six was drawn by the judges, Messrs. J. G. Washington, Ninga; Robert Brown, Portage, and J. Z. Maclay, of Janesville, Wisconsin, who placed them in the following order: 1, Sir William Van Horne's Lord Ardwell; 2, Traynor Bros'. Black Ivory; 3, A. & G. Mutch's Baron Cedric; 4, John Graham's Silver Plate; 5, South Brandon Association's Chamberlain Joe; 6, Pomeroy Association's Vigorous.

In the class for 4-year-old stallions, twelve entries were forward, the placing being: 1, W. H. Bryce's Baron of Arcola; 2, John Graham's Morpheus, by Everlasting; 3, A. & G. Mutch's Lord Middleton; 4, Turtle Mountain Association's First Baron, by Hiawatha; 5, Alexander Steel's Baron Shapely; 6, John Graham's Orpheus.

In the three-year-old class there were sixteen entries, from which the winners selected were: 1, Mutch's Duke of Barcheskie, by Baron's Pride; 2, Jas. McKirdy's Lord Gartly, by Woodend Gartly; 3, John Graham's entry by Sir Everest; 4, J. B. Hogate's Medallion, by Silver Cup; 5, Graham's Phosphorus, by Marcellus.

Two-year-old colts numbered thirteen, which were placed: 1, Bryce's Revelanta's Heir, by Revelanta; 2, Burnett & McKirdy's Evergrand, by Everlasting; 3, J. R. Scharff's Max of Monteith, by Concord; 4, Mutch's Oak Leaf, a full brother to Lord Ardwell; 5, T. Panting's Baron Time, by Nick o' Time. The championship went to Lord Ardwell, with Revelanta's Heir reserve.

Percherons, also, made a very strong display. The awards in the class for stallions over four years were: 1, J. B. Hogate's Bouillant; 2, R. Reid's Port de Vendome; 3, Colquhoun & Beattie's Emir. In the class for stallions foaled in 1905, the placing was: 1, Colquhoun & Beattie's American-bred Vinson; 2, the same exhibitors' Foquin; 3, Dr. Henderson's entry. In the class foaled in 1906, it was: 1, Hogate's Gobeur; 2, Dr. Henderson's entry; 3, Colquhoun & Beattie's Grabuge.

Shires were not strong in numbers, but the winners were the best of the breed ever shown at Brandon, the first award going to Alexander Galbraith's magnificent gray five-year-old horse, a sensational combination of size, quality and action; second to W. Reed's son of Bar-None-William; and third to J. Stott's Cloughton Advance.

Hackneys were represented by five entries, and the awards were: 1 and 2, Hogate's Salford Rosens and Heptondall Grandee; 3 and 4, F. J. Hassard's Norbury Chieftain and Croome Swell.

The cattle classes were well filled, and the fat stock was much superior to last year's display. The pure-bred grand championship went to the Shorthorn heifer, Roan Beauty, calved in 1906, shown by Sir William Van Horne, the reserve being J. D. McGregor's Aberdeen-Angus heifer, Sunnyside Inez, calved in 1907, and preferred by many for the coveted honor. The grade three-year-old steer class was the strongest ever seen at a Manitoba Winter Fair, 13 entries being lined up, the entry of Jas. Hope, Carberry, being the winner. This award carried with it the export-steer prize and the championship for grades. In the class for pure-breeds other than Shorthorns, it was a contest between Herefords and Angus, J. D. McGregor winning with the Angus heifer, Sunnyside Inez, for steer or heifer calved in 1907. In the yearling class, McGregor practically cleaned up the list with Angus entries.

Legislation Proposed to License Cheese and Butter Makers.

"On and after the first day of January, 1911, no person shall be allowed to act as head cheese and butter maker without holding a certificate of qualification from the Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture, the Agricultural College, or the Eastern Dairy School. Such certificates may be issued, however, to all persons who, during the years 1909 or 1910 had charge of and successfully conducted a creamery or cheese factory, or who, on account of his experience and success previous to 1909 and 1910, may be recommended for the same by the Department of Agriculture."

This paragraph appears in a bill regarding the erection of cheese factories and creameries that is to come before the Ontario Legislature at its present session. It is the outcome of a more or less vigorous agitation among Eastern dairymen for some means of controlling the qualifications of persons applying for positions as managers of cheese factories and creameries. Whether it become law or not, depends, of course, upon the action of the Legislature.

"CHRONICLE."

Plans for Western Fair.

The Agricultural Committee of the Western Fair, London, Ont., have decided that everything shown in the Agricultural Department at this year's show must be the bona-fide property of the exhibitor, and that the products must have been grown by him. Arrangements are being made to have the grain shown in boxes. Field roots and vegetables will receive greater encouragement. A proposition from the London Vegetable-growers' Association for space in which to make a monster display of their products, was accepted. An attempt is being made to secure the services of a competent man to give demonstrations in fruit-packing.

In live stock, the prize list has been rearranged, decreasing money to some classes that have not been filled in the past, and increasing those classes which have taken advantage of the opportunities afforded for popularizing their animals. The net increases are: Horses, for show, \$196; horses, speeding, \$700; cattle, \$160; sheep, \$50; swine, \$50; poultry, \$124. The milking contest has been dropped. Further increases in agricultural products, dairy, honey and horticulture bring the total increase in prizes up to \$1,700. In addition to this, donations from associations and clubs have been received for special purposes. The total prize-money hung up for Shorthorns is \$750, of which a third is granted by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

The prize list in the ladies' department has undergone complete revision, so as to eliminate articles that are out-of-date, and make it thoroughly modern. The dog show will be bigger than ever, and, in addition, a display of cats will be one of the attractions.

Ontario Agricultural Estimates.

The estimates for agriculture brought down in the Ontario Legislature show little change over those of a year ago. They cover only a period of ten months, in keeping with the decision of the Government to begin the fiscal year on November 1st, instead of January 1st. Comparisons, therefore, are somewhat hard to make. Many of the fixed grants, such as those to agricultural societies and associations receiving yearly grants from the Government, are the same as for a twelve-month period, thus making the total expenditure appear larger than it would otherwise be. The total expenditure for the ten months ending Oct. 31st, 1909, is \$506,778, as compared with \$566,015.50 for 1908. This amount will likely be increased somewhat when the supplementary estimates are brought down.

The tendency to economize this year is shown by the few increases in the items of expenditure. The request of the Ontario Fairs Association for an increase of the grant to agricultural societies from \$70,000 to \$100,000, has not been complied with. There is an increase in the item for spring stock shows from \$3,000 to \$3,500. The appropriation for field-crop competitions, which is \$3,000, the same as last year, will probably have to be increased in the supplementaries, as present indications are that nearly double the number of societies which took part last year will take up these competitions the coming season.

Two new items appear in the appropriations for live-stock work. There is one of \$1,000 for horse meetings and investigation, and another of \$500 for experiments in connection with the sheep industry. The grants, services and expenses in connection with Farmers' Institutes, Women's Institutes, etc., are increased at the rate of \$25,000 for the year 1909, as against \$21,500 for 1908. Appropriations for the Dairy Branch are practically the same as last year. There is one new item of \$500 for services and expenses in connection with factory meetings.

In the Fruit Branch there is a new item of \$1,000 to the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association for the expenses of meeting and entertaining the American Pomological Society, which meets at St. Catharines next September. The item for cold-storage experiments, grants, etc., is increased from \$2,500 to \$4,000. This increase is called for by the larger number of cold-storage plants being erected, and which receive a bonus from the Government. There is a special appropriation of \$10,000 for work in connection with forest reserves, which will be expended largely in the work in Simcoe County.

Under grants to Public Buildings is an item of \$25,000 for addition to the Winter Fair Building at Guelph. This is an increase of \$5,000 over last year's grant, which was not considered large enough to go on with the work. The present appropriation, which we understand is the maximum amount the Government will give for this purpose, is, however, far from being sufficient to complete the work according to plans decided upon last year. It is, therefore, up to the City of Guelph to come forward with enough to complete the proposed addition, or the Winter Fair will have to get along with its present accommodation.

W. J. W.

A Limited Reciprocity Offer.

To those who expected any radical departure from the high-protective principle, the Payne tariff bill, introduced into United States Congress, will be a disappointment. With the exception of a fifty-per-cent. cut in the duties on lumber and timber, a removal of the tariff on wood pulp, paper, iron ore, hides and tallow, and a provision for reciprocity in bituminous coal, coke and agricultural implements, the changes from the former schedule are inconsiderable. On the other hand, the bill introduces the principle of a maximum-and-minimum tariff, the maximum averaging about 20 per cent. higher than the present tariff, being a reserve weapon with which to retaliate against countries which discriminate against American products.

Another new feature of the present bill is the nature of the drawback arrangement, under which a manufacturer is entitled to a rebate of duties paid on raw material imported, provided he exports, within three years, manufactured goods made from this raw material, or from an equal amount of home-purchased raw material of equal quality. For instance, in the case of flour, it is believed, according to the present understanding of the bill, that an American miller, using both Canadian and American wheat, and doing a combined home and export trade in flour, would be able to import Canadian wheat practically free of duty, so long as he exported an amount of flour equivalent to what could have been made from the quantity of imported wheat. Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, has protested that this virtually means free wheat, although the tariff of 25 cents per bushel is nominally retained. Opinion is divided as to just what protection the new bill would actually afford the wheat-grower of the United States.

Other changes in the direction of reduction, though of scarcely sufficient extent to be of much practical benefit to Canada, are a cut from 30 cents down to 15 cents a bushel on barley, from three to two cents on cabbages, and from five cents to four cents a pound on bacon and hams. The tariff on wool of the first and second class, used principally in clothing, is not disturbed; but on wool of the third class, known as carpet wool, is reduced on the cheaper grades. Though of no particular consequence to Canada, it is worth noting that the steel duty has been cut in two.

Of course, the bill is subject to amendment in Congress. It is anticipated that a strong influence will be exerted in the Senate to have the dollar duty on lumber raised to two dollars, and other changes are possible. If it passes as framed, there will be a strong and well-founded agitation in Canada to take advantage of the offer of reciprocity in coal, coke and agricultural implements.

N. S. Produce to Manchester Direct.

Since the closing of the St. Lawrence, the Manchester Liners' steamers have loaded at St. John, N. B., and Halifax, N. S., for Manchester, writes P. B. MacNamara, in the Trade and Commerce Report. The call at Halifax on the east-bound voyage has been arranged with the special object of loading Nova Scotia apples. Hitherto, the bulk of the Nova Scotia fruit shipped to England has been consigned to the London market, and this development in shipping to Manchester, the center of a vast population, is considered likely to have far-reaching results. Large miscellaneous cargoes are secured, including live stock, lumber, grain, provisions, wood pulp, etc. During this season there are four boats in the trade, instead of three, as in former seasons.

Rats Exterminated.

A despatch from Halifax, N. S., reported a wholesale slaughter of rats that had infested the hold of a grain-carrying ocean liner. Prior to loading a cargo of barley, the boat was taken to the quarantine station at Lawlor's Island, and the hatches sealed. Then the disinfecting apparatus was set going, and formaldehyde turned into the hold. Next day, after the boat was opened long enough for the fumes to escape, rats were removed by the bushel.

Western Grain Crops.

Warehouse Commissioner Castle, of Winnipeg, estimates the wheat crop of Western Canada at 105,149,354 bushels, of which over 14½ millions are still in farmers' hands. There is also over 28,000,000 yet in store in primary elevators, and nearly a million in transit, but not yet inspected. The yield for Manitoba is placed at 17.28 per acre; for Saskatchewan, at 13.68; for Alberta, spring wheat at 18.41, and winter 22.98.

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MARKETS.

Toronto.
LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, March 22nd, receipts of live stock numbered 45 cars, consisting of 970 cattle, 86 sheep, 45 calves. Trade was brisk. Exporters, easy, at \$5.25 to \$5.50, with one lot at \$5.75; bulls, \$4 to \$4.60; prime picked butchers', \$5.20 to \$5.40; loads of selected butchers', \$5.10 to \$5.25; loads of good, \$4.80 to \$5.10; medium, \$4.80 to \$4.70; common, \$4 to \$4.25; milkers, \$4 to \$6.00; calves, \$3 to \$7.27. Sheep, \$4 to \$5 per cwt. Lambs, \$6 to \$8 per cwt. Hogs easier, \$7.15 for selects, fed and watered at market; \$6.90, f. o. b. cars at country points.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKET.
The deliveries of live stock during last week were moderate throughout. The total stock receipts for the week were 283 carloads, consisting of 4,033 cattle, 6,006 hogs, 1,431 sheep, 509 calves, and 212 horses. The quality of the bulk of offerings was medium to good, although there were a few lots, and loads, of very good quality cattle. Trade was good in every class of live stock, and more would have found ready sale. Prices were firmer all round, as will be seen by quotations given for each of the different classes.

Exporters.—Export steers sold at \$5.15 to \$5.60, and one lot of six choice steers brought \$5.70. Export bulls sold at \$4 to \$4.60. Export cows, \$4.50 to \$5.

Butchers.—Prime picked lots of butchers' sold at nearly as high prices as the best exporters, at \$5.30 to \$5.40, and \$5.65 was paid for one or two lots; loads of good, \$4.70 to \$5.15; medium, \$4.30 to \$4.60; common, \$3.85 to \$4.10; cows, \$3 to \$4.30; canners and common cows, \$1.75 to \$2.65.

Stockers and Feeders.—There was a fair demand for stockers and feeders, but owing to high prices for butchers' cattle, everything with any flesh at all sold at higher quotations than farmers cared to pay. Prices for feeders were unchanged, as follows: Best feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs. each, \$3.70 to \$4.15; best stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., \$3.30 to \$3.70; medium stockers, 600 to 700 lbs. each, \$3 to \$3.25.

Milkers and Springers.—Deliveries of milkers and springers were moderate. Prices were firm, at \$35 to \$65, and two cows of extra quality sold at \$70, and \$71 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts were larger and prices firm, at \$3 to \$7.25 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were a little larger, and prices firmer. Export ewes, \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt.; rams, \$3.75 to \$4.25; yearling lambs, grain-fed, \$6.50 to \$7.75; common-quality lambs, \$5.50 to \$6 per cwt.

Hogs.—The run of hogs was not large. Prices were firm all week, at \$7.40 for selects, fed and watered at the market, and \$7.15, f. o. b. cars at country points, to drovers.

Horses.—The past week at the Union Horse Exchange was remarkable for the continued activity in the horse trade. A consignment of heavy horses from the lumber woods sold readily at \$75 to \$140 each. Besides the above, there were over 100 horses, representing the different classes, which sold at the following prices: Drafters, \$160 to \$195, and one exceptionally good one sold at \$235; general-purpose, \$150 to \$175; wagon or delivery horses, \$140 to \$190; drivers, \$100 to \$160; serviceably sound, \$85 to \$80.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white, or red, \$1.06 to \$1.07; No. 2 mixed, \$1.06 to \$1.07, outside; No. 2 goose, \$1.01. Manitoba—No. 1 northern, \$1.20; No. 2 northern, \$1.17, on track, bay ports. Rye—No. 2, 72c. to 72½c., outside. Peas—No. 2, 92½c. to 93c., outside. Buckwheat—No. 2, 62c. to 63c. Corn—American yellow, No. 2, 74c.; No. 3 yellow, 73c. to 73½c.; Canadian, nominal, 70c. Oats—Ontario, No. 2 white, 46c. to 47c., outside; No. 2 mixed, 45c., outside. Barley—No. 2, 63c. to 65c.; No. 3 extra, 60c. to 61c.; No. 3, 59c. to 59c. Flour—Ontario 90 per cent. patent, \$4.10 to \$4.15; Manitoba first patent, special brands, \$5.80 to \$5.90; second patents, \$5.50 to \$5.60; strong bakers, \$5.40 to \$5.50.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, on track, Toronto, \$10.50 to \$11, for No. 1; and \$7.50 to \$9 for No. 2. Straw—Baled, in car lots, on track, Toronto, \$6.50 to \$7. Bran—Car lots, in sacks, on track, Toronto, \$24.50. Shorts—Car lots, in sacks, track, Toronto, \$25. Manitoba meal, with large percentage of flax screenings ground with coarse grain, \$28 per ton. Flax-seed meal, pure, \$3.75 per cwt. These quotations are given by C. Caldwell & Co., wholesale feed dealers, Front street, Toronto.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Apples.—Prices are very firm; Spies, \$5 to \$5.50 per bbl.; Baldwins, \$3.50 to \$4; greenings, \$4 to \$4.50; russets, \$3 to \$3.50. Potatoes—Market easy, at 60c. to 65c. per bag, for car lots, track, Toronto; onions, 85c. to 90c. per bag; turnips, 35c. per bag; parsnips, 35c. to 40c. per bag; red carrots, 25c. to 30c.; cabbage, \$35 per ton.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts large, with prices lower for inferior qualities, of which there is a large supply. Prices easy, at last week's quotations, for the best quality, but lower for poorer grades. Best creamery pound rolls, 25c. to 26c.; creamery solids, 20c. to 21c.; separator dairy, 24c.; store lots, 17c. to 19c.; car lots of butter were offered Toronto dealers as low as 16c. per lb.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs sold at much lower quotations, owing to heavy receipts, at 21c. to 22c., and should the heavy deliveries continue, prices are likely to go still lower.

Cheese.—Prices are firmer. Large, 13½c. to 14c.; twins, 14c. to 14½c. Honey.—Prices very firm. Extracted, 11c. to 12½c.; combs, in dozen sections, \$2.75 to \$3.25.

Beans.—Market quiet. Primes, \$1.95 to \$2; hand-picked, \$2 to \$2.10.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front street East, Toronto, have been paying for No. 1 inspected steers, 60 lbs. and up, 10½c.; No. 2 inspected steers, 60 lbs. and up, 9½c.; No. 1 inspected cows, 9½c.; No. 2 inspected cows, 8½c.; country hides, 8c. to 8½c.; calf skins, 12c. to 14c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.75; horse hair, per lb., 30c. to 32c.; tallow, 5c. to 6½c.; sheep skins, each, \$1.15 to \$1.25; raw furs, prices on application.

SEED MARKET.

The dealers report absolutely nothing doing in seeds. No foreign demand, and any seed held by farmers is not wanted, as dealers have got all they want for the spring seeding.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—On the Montreal live-stock markets last week prices for cattle were rather stronger, and a fractional advance took place. Supplies were lighter than usual, and demand from both local butchers and out-of-town buyers was good, on account of continued favorable weather. Choice cattle sold at 5½c. per lb., fine at 5½c., good at 5c. to 5½c., medium at 4½c. to 4½c. per lb., common being 3c. to 4c., and inferior as low as 2c., while choice bulls were 4½c. to 5c. Sheep and lambs sold at steady prices, the tone being firm, however, owing to demand absorbing the supply. Choice lambs brought 6½c. to 6½c. per lb., good at 5½c. to 6c., sheep ranging from 3½c. to 4½c. per lb., according to quality. The supply of calves was greater, but the quality is inferior, for the most part. Stock available for food could be had all the way from \$2 to \$8 or \$10 each, according to quality, but there was some stock too poor for food. The market for hogs showed only a fractional change. The market was slightly firmer, owing to improved demand from packers and a limited supply of stock. Prices ranged from 7½c. to 7½c., and occasionally even 8c., for select lots, off cars.

Horses.—Dealers reported an improved demand from the city. Carters, express and transportation companies, apparently were in need of quite a few horses, and for these they are prepared to pay good prices—when the stock is satisfactory. A horse auction is to be instituted here at the end of the month by George Climie, at his stables, at the G. T. R. Stockyards, at Point St. Charles. An auction sale will be held every Monday, commencing on the 29th. The regular market is steady, as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$185 to \$240 each; good blocks, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., \$175 to \$200; small or inferior, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$150 each; choice carriage and saddle horses, \$300 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed hogs were 10½c. to 10½c. per lb.; Manitoba dressed, 10c. to 10½c., and country dressed, 9c. to 9½c. per lb.

Potatoes.—The market strengthened considerably during the week. This was partly due to the demand from the United States. On Monday, sales were made for export at 90c. to 92c. per 90 lbs., track, Montreal. It was quite impossible to make purchases at less than 85c. per 90 lbs., and some demanded 90c. The latter figure, however, probably was not paid to shippers, but dealers re-sold at that figure. Smaller lots were \$1 per bag of 90 lbs., delivered into store, for Green Mountains.

Maple Products.—No new syrup was reported. Dealers were looking for it, and they expect to receive some syrup by the end of this week. Old syrup was quoted at about 65c. per small tin.

Poultry.—Receipts were so light, and demand so very dull, that it is hardly worth while giving quotations. The market is unchanged.

Eggs.—On Monday the market declined. It was possible to make purchases of best Canadian eggs—new-laid—at 22c. or 23c. per dozen. Dealers did not expect this price to last long, as U. S. eggs were firming up, and were no longer being offered here, Canadian prices being too far below those at which U. S. eggs could be sold. Held eggs were all off the market, and the quality of the new-laid was excellent.

Butter.—Holders of stocks did their utmost to support the market, but the situation was weak. Buyers who were prepared to pay 21c. to 22c. per lb. for best held creamery, did not go away empty handed, and the same could be said of those who were ready to pay 20c. to 20½c. for summer creamery. Dairies were 16c. to 18c. per lb., and dairy rolls, 17½c. to 18c. per lb. Supplies of old stock were too heavy for the market. Hardly any new-made was offering.

Cheese.—It was said that cheese advanced, colored Ontarios being sold at 13½c. to 13½c., whites being 12½c. to

IMPERIAL BANK
OF CANADA

CHARTERED 1875.

Capital Authorized, \$10,000,000
Capital Paid Up, 5,000,000
Res., 5,000,000

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

\$1.00 opens an account. Interest paid at highest current rate from date of deposit.

Farmers' sale notes discounted. Branches throughout the Dominion of Canada.

12½c. lb. The range between white and colored was unusually wide.

Grain.—The market for oats was steady, being 51c. to 51½c. per bushel, carloads, store, for No. 2 Canadian Western, 50½c. to 51c. for No. 1 extra feed, 50c. to 50½c. for No. 1 feed, or for No. 2 Ontarios, 1c. less for No. 3 Ontarios, and yet a cent less for No. 4. Manitoba feed barley 58c. to 58½c., No. 2 barley being 63½c. to 65c., No. 2 peas being 98½c. to 99c., and buckwheat 55½c. to 56c.

Flour.—Prices were steady, at \$5.80 to \$6 per barrel, in bags, for Manitoba first patents, and \$5.30 to \$5.50 for seconds, and \$5.10 to \$5.30 for strong bakers', Ontario patents being \$5.40 to \$5.50, and straight rollers \$5 to \$5.10.

Feed.—Bran was very firm, and nominally \$22 to \$24 per ton, in bags, shorts being \$24 to \$25, and oil cake and cottonseed \$32.50 to \$35 per ton.

Hay.—The market was firm and higher. No. 1 hay was \$12.50 to \$13.50; No. 2 extra hay, \$11.50 to \$12; No. 2 hay, \$9 to \$10; clover mixed, \$8 to \$8.50, and clover, \$7 to \$7.50.

Seed.—Farmers in Quebec Province commenced to ship in their grass seed. Dealers offered seed at the following figures, and demand was increasing slightly: Red clover, \$13 to \$14 per 100 lbs., alsike \$16 to \$18, and timothy \$5.25 to \$6.50, in bag lots.

Hides.—The market was steady, dealers quoting 7c., 8c. and 9c. per lb. for hides, 12c. and 14c. for calf skins, \$1 each for sheep skins, \$1.50 and \$2 for horse hides; 1½c. to 3½c. per lb. for rough tallow, and 3c. to 6c. for rendered.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$4.60 to \$7; Texas steers, \$4.40 to \$5.30; Western steers, \$4 to \$5.40; stockers and feeders, \$3.40 to \$5.35; cows and heifers, \$1.90 to \$5.50; calves, \$6 to \$8.

Hogs.—Light, \$6.35 to \$6.75; mixed, \$6.45 to \$6.85; heavy, \$6.55 to \$6.90; roughs, \$6.55 to \$6.65; good to choice, heavy, \$6.65 to \$6.90; pigs, \$5.25 to \$6.20; bulk of sales, \$6.70 to \$6.80.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$3.25 to \$5.80; Western, \$3.50 to \$5.90; yearlings, \$6 to \$7.25; lambs, native, \$5.50 to \$7.80; Western, \$5.50 to \$7.90.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6.50 to \$6.75. Veals.—\$7 to \$9.75. Hogs.—Heavy, \$7.20 to \$7.30; mixed, \$7.15 to \$7.25. Yorkers, \$7 to \$7.25; pigs, \$6.40 to \$6.75; roughs, \$6 to \$6.40; dairies, \$6.75 to \$7.20.

British Cattle Markets.

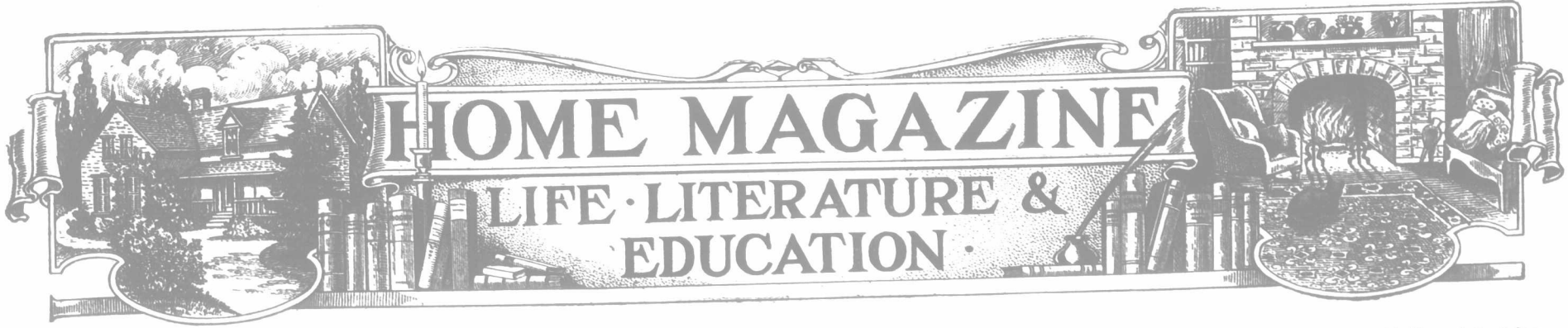
London cables cattle at 13c. to 14½c. per pound, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 9½c. to 9½c. per pound.

LOTS OF BREEDING.

The calf which Gideon King had taken the summer resident to see surveyed his owner and the stranger with a wary eye. "Er—what breed is your calf?" asked the visitor.

Mr. King removed a wisp of straw from his mouth and said:

"This critter's father gored a justice of the peace, knocked a lightning-rod agent end over end, and lifted a tramp over a picket fence; and, as for his mother, she chased the whole Banbury Brass Band out o' town last Fourth o' July. If that ain't breed enough to pay six dollars for, you can leave him be. I'm not pressing him on anybody."



British periodicals are complaining that so little has been done to encourage the inventors of airships in Great Britain, and more especially that steps have not been taken to enlist the services of the Wright Brothers, as has been done by most of the other Governments of Europe. Commenting on the question recently, The Times states that the era of the airship is not only nearing, but is now here, and ventures the prediction that within five years vessels sailing overhead will attract no more attention than motor cars on the road. It is, however, as a matter of defence that the negligence of the Government is chiefly criticised. If wars occur in the future, as according to the present ordering of affairs is but to be expected, the spectacle of "armies fighting in the air will certainly be realized," hence provision must be made for aerial, as well as aquatic fleets, and the burdens on the people must increase, that one Government may not have precedence over another.

In the matter of airships, Canada seems to be leading the British Empire. The experiments of Dr. A. Graham Bell and his colleagues in Cape Breton are proving eminently successful, and the Canadian Government has communicated with the British War Office in regard to the aerodrome system, so successfully tested on the Bras d'Or Lakes a few weeks ago. This communication is attracting much attention, and the chances are that ere long something will be "doing." The Briton, when once aroused, never takes half-way measures, and the scientists in Cape Breton have good reason to hope that at no distant date their efforts will meet with substantial recognition.

When, within the last few years, successive changes in postage regulations reduced the rates on publications from Great Britain, and increased them on those from the United States, many objecting voices arose throughout the Dominion. Canada was of the American Continent, therefore Canada must needs be much more interested in things "American" than in things British. Since then, however, time has elapsed, British periodicals have come into the country in constantly-increasing numbers, and, it is safe to say, have fairly won their way by their own merit. Such publications as the British Nation, Bookman, Westminster, etc., are not to be passed over for any New World periodical literature, and the arrival of the British mail has become an event to look forward to. As a natural result, Canadian interest in things British increases, and will increase, with the interest which comes only of intimate acquaintance, in direct proportion with the circulation of these British magazines.

This is as it should be. Since the introduction of responsible government, doubt as to Canada's loyalty has never been taken seriously in the Dominion, and, for this reason, the vast plans brought forth from time to time by a few alarmists for cementing more firmly the bond between colony and motherland, have aroused but little interest. Canada is proud of her connection with the great empire, and sees no need of cementing where no breach exists. At the same time, it must be admitted that there has been a lack of sympathy in less vital things, and too

often the Briton coming to our shores has been received as a stranger. This lack of sympathy the free circulation of British literature is bound to bridge. Where British occurrences, British sentiments, are matters of everyday conversation, it is not hard to feel a sympathetic interest in the Briton himself. Hence, this simple matter of change in postal regulations, brought about quietly, and almost unheralded, may have accomplished more than its originators dared to hope for—more than any scheme for mere commercial connection could ever accomplish. The influence which touches the heart is the influence which creates the true patriot.

In considering the myriads of inventions which have added to the comfort and safety of the world, it sometimes occurs to one to wonder why it is that so little is heard, as a rule, of the inventors. Let a man write a poem which happens to touch the public fancy, or sing a song with unusual power, or paint a picture ever so little above the mediocre, or win a battle in which hundreds of men are slain, and his name is at once known over the civilized world. Let another invent something immeasurably to the good of a vast multitude, extending far beyond those who can ever read the poem, or hear the song, or see the picture, or be affected in the slightest degree by the results of the battle, and, unless his invention involve something of the "wizard" quality such as has distinguished the work of, say, an Edison, he is never heard of more.

What is the reason of this? Is it that the æsthetic and the emotional make up the greater part of the public nature? Or, is it that we have not yet learned to give all things their proper place in the great scheme of things, and that we still continue to venerate unduly, notwithstanding our professions of democracy, those occupations so long regarded as "gentlemen's business"? It would not be well to give the fine arts a lower place in the public esteem—far from it—but it is surely only reasonable and just that the man who greatly excels in any line of work whatever, should receive the recognition which he deserves. Very often the inventor, or the designer, is a working-man who has brought a high quality of intellect to bear in the perfecting of his invention. Should we, then, take the result of his thought and of his delicate handiwork, without so much as a "Thank you," and without even affording him the advertisement (a factor by no means despised even by poets and artists) which general recognition bestows?

The trouble is that the most of us have not yet come to realize the real glory in work and the power to do it—work of any kind whatever. Carlyle recognized it, and tried by his literary thunderbolts to force the realization on others. "He who has found his work," he said, "is king of something." And again, "All true work is sacred, even true hand-labor," laying the emphasis only on the fact that it must be true and honest—the best of its kind. Thoreau realized it, and worked out the realization in his bean patch, only stipulating that work must not be put on unnecessary things, and that the time must be employed so as to bring about the highest development of the man himself. William Morris

realized it, with arms plunged to the elbows in his indigo vats, or standing at his loom—Morris, poet, artist, designer, public benefactor, handicraftsman. Ruskin realized it, and Tolstoi, crying out that every man should spend part of his time at manual work and part at mental. Browning realized it. Do not despise the body, he says:

"Let us not always say,
'Spite of this flesh to-day
I strove, made head, gained ground
upon the whole!'
As the bird wings and sings,
Let us cry, 'All good things
Are ours, nor soul helps flesh more,
now, than flesh helps soul!'"

Whitman realized it in his glorification of the body, as well as the mind. So one might go on, adding almost indefinitely to the list from the names of the truly great.

But why continue? Surely the element of greatness which ought to be in every human mind, that good quality of common sense which is itself a constituent by no means insignificant, of the very highest type of greatness, should suggest to everyone who seriously considers the question, that all work, whether æsthetic or merely useful, that is best done, is worthy of the highest regard. When this recognition comes generally—and we believe it will some day—the man who writes a poem will not be ashamed to do the most "menial" work that comes in his way to do, nor will the term "menial" be ever used, save to designate that which is in principle low. In the meantime, each of us may work out the problem for ourselves. We will be the happier for so doing, less narrow, more human—more Christian.

People, Books and Doings

Lord Strathcona has only one child, a daughter, who is married to Dr. Bliss Howard, a Montreal doctor, now settled in London. The title will descend to her and to her heirs male.

Those familiar with German will appreciate the following paragraph from T. P.'s Weekly, which shows the capacities of that "rugged tongue": A Dresden paper states that among the Hottentots (Hottentot) the kangaroos (Beutelratte) are found in great numbers. Many wander free; others are taken by hunters and put in cages (Kotter), provided with covers (Lattengitter) to keep out the rain. These cages are called, in German, Lattengitterwetterkotter, and the kangaroo, after his imprisonment, takes the name of Lattengitterwetterkotterbeutelratte. One day an assassin (Attentäter) was arrested who had killed a Hottentot woman (Hottentotenmutter), the mother of two stupid and stuttering children (in German, Strattertrottel). This woman is entitled Hottentotenstrattertrottelmutter, and her assassin takes the name of Hottentotenstrattertrottelmutterattentäter. The murderer was confined in a kangaroo's cage, Beutelrattenlattengitterwetterkotter, whence a few days later he escaped, but, unfortunately, was recaptured by a Hottentot.

In Dr. Nicoll's "Life of Ian Mac-laren," the author tells us that that writer "had the book-collector's reverence for books; he never marked a book in his life." Mr. Clement Shorter takes issue with Dr. Nicoll on this point, and says that the real

book-collector, as distinguished from the postage-stamp-collecting sort of personage, marks his books without end, scribbles on the margins, as Coleridge did; makes his own index on the fly-leaves, and is quite reckless as to whether he is detracting from their value for some other person. The real book-collector is fashioned like one who said long ago that "He bought his books for himself, and not for his executors."

Mr. Alfred Russell Wallace, the veteran scientist of Great Britain, has expressed himself in regard to one of the questions of the day as follows: "As long as I have thought or written at all on politics, I have been in favor of woman suffrage. None of the arguments for or against have any weight with me, except the broad one, which may be thus stated: 'All the human inhabitants of any one country should have equal rights and liberties before the law; women are human beings; therefore, they should have votes as well as men. It matters not to me whether ten millions or only ten claim it—the right and liberty should exist, even if they do not use it. The term "Liberal" does not apply to those who refuse this natural and indefeasible right. Fiat justitia, ruat cælum.'"

China was once densely forested in its mountainous regions. Every stick of those forests has disappeared. As a consequence, the rivers run riot, kill and destroy thousands of Chinese subjects every year, and the land itself is barren and dry.

A city of unknown origin, consisting of about 1,000 stone houses, was discovered last week in the San Jacinto Mountains, Southern California.

Spelling Reform.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have read with much interest the remarks of Prof. Dearness and others concerning the proposed spelling reform, and thought I might tender my humble opinion on the subject.

There are certainly many imperfections in our existing alphabet, not only in having more sounds than our present alphabet, with only 26 letters, can supply, but it also pleads guilty to the charge of extravagance, since it contains four redundant letters, viz., c, j, q, and x. The letter c represents no sound that could not be satisfied by the letters k, s, or sh. Take c from the alphabet, and we could write "kow," "resite," "artifishal," instead of cow, recite, artificial; and, by so doing, we should be writing them according to their pronunciation. Similarly, x represents a compound of k and s, or of g and z: Box is really "boks," expect is really "egspect." By applying the letters k or kw in place of qu, and the letters dzh in place of j, we find that these letters always do the work of q and j, respectively.

Then, there are also many sounds which are represented by the combination of two or more letters, such as ough in though, ph in phase, and so on; and, again, there are many words whose spelling differs widely from their pronunciation, e.g., psalm, viscount, receipt, chronicle, could, and many others too numerous to mention.

Now, while I do not think that any body of savants could be instrumental in freeing our orthography from all its imperfections, yet I do think

that much could be done by such a body in removing the inconsistency from such words as debt, sovereign, phlegm, schism, etc., and thereby save some of the time spent by school children and foreigners in learning to spell the words of our language.
M. M. T.

A Plea for Temperance.

Who is to blame that the bar is still in existence? Is it the temperance men? Surely not. Is it, then, the heavy drinker? I think not. As a rule, the inebriate is so far alive to his interests that he votes the prohibition ticket.

So, it comes to the moderate man—he that glories in the fact that he can take a glass or two if he pleases, and it does him no harm, and it's nobody's business, either. It is this man, who knows nothing of the terrible temptation his weaker and perhaps more generous brother is subject to, that raises the banner and shouts for civil liberty—the liberty to eat and drink what he pleases.

It is this man that howls about accommodation for the travelling public. It is this moderate man that says, "Teach your children the principles of temperance, virtue and sobriety; and if we do this, reform becomes radical, and the bar will freeze out of existence."

Such argument seems very nice on the surface, but look a little deeper, and we see it is very shallow. What is to become of the weak, the erring, the unsuspecting? Are they to be left an easy prey to the wolf of intemperance, while the true benefactors of society are carrying on the work of reform? Is this no concern of ours?

The old question that Cain asked of the Almighty—not as a question, but in defence—has kept ringing on and on, and to-day anti-temperance men take it up and trumpet it forth anew: "Am I my brother's keeper?" And we are going further than Cain. We are sanctioning the sale of the stuff that is gradually killing our brother, body and soul. We are our brother's keeper. That nobody can deny. Every statute we find in the statute book for the punishment of crime and fraud is an answer to this question. Every sheriff, every police officer, every poorhouse, asylum, jail, is a direct answer to this question.

The splendid accommodation we have in some local-option localities should silence once for all the foolish talk about such things. But what about the liberty—the liberty to eat and drink what we please? The very foundation of such an argument is tottering to a fall. Liberty that lets an individual do good or ill, as he please! Liberty that not only allows but necessitates the poor man who is struggling on for a livelihood to totter into a drunkard's grave, because he fell, when a boy, into the meshes of intemperance through the allurements of the barroom, and it has killed the little will power he had. He is a physical, moral and spiritual wreck, and unless we close the barroom door, and thus put the temptation out of his way, he is a doomed man, and others will be in his tracks.

The problem of the bar is a great problem to be solved, a great fight to be won. But let us all take a man's part in the struggle that has wrapped up in it the redemption of the race.

S. S. LAUTENSCHLAGER.
Waterloo Co., Ont.

To live content with small means, to seek elegance rather than luxury, and refinement rather than fashion; to be worthy, not respectable and wealthy; to study hard, think quietly, talk gently, act frankly; to listen to stars and birds, to babes and sages, with open heart; to bear all cheerfully, do all bravely, await occasions, hurry never; in a word, to let the spiritual, unbidden and unconscious, grow up through the common; this is to be my symphony.—William Henry Channing.

The Quiet Hour.

Growing Christlike.

Till we all come unto a perfect Man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ.—Eph. iv., 13.

"Turn not in vain regret
To thy fond yesterdays,
But forward face, and set
Thy feet toward the untrodden ways."

I have just subscribed for a magazine, called "Eternal Progress"; attracted by the name, for I know nothing of the magazine or its merits. Eternal progress is the business of us all. We know very little about the life beyond the veil, but we feel intuitively that there is no stagnation there. Our Lord commands us to be perfect, as our Father in Heaven is perfect. St. Paul tells us to press on, with earnest purpose, until we reach the holiness of the "perfect Man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ." Certainly we shall need the opportunity of all eternity before we reach that standard. A great tree may grow out of a tiny acorn, and God gives us all the time needed for our development. He is very patient, for a Christlike character is a glorious result, well worth waiting for. But are we growing? That is a question to be gravely and thoughtfully considered. Are we really more like the perfect Example than we were last year?

I once read a story called "The Measuring Rod." An angel came down once a year and set a tall golden rod upright in the ground. Over it were the words: "The measure of the stature of a perfect man." The people came one by one to be measured, and the measurements were recorded by the angel in a book.

"No one could escape the terrible accuracy of that strange rod. Each one shrank from or increased to his true dimensions—his spiritual dimensions. It was an index of the soul-growth which was shown in this mysterious way."

One who worked very hard for many charitable societies, grew shorter and shorter as she touched the mystic rod. The angel said very gravely: "This would be a soul of high stature, if only the zeal for outside works, which can be seen of men, had not checked the lowly, secret graces of humility and trust and patience under little trials. These, too, are needed for perfect soul-growth."

Then the surprised philanthropist moved sadly away to make room for a poor little sewing-woman. As she stood by the rod she increased in height, and her face shone with glad surprise as the angel wrote in the book, saying: "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Then came one who was very rich, but she shrank so low that no one noticed the beautiful clothes which she had considered so very important.

"Old Jerry, the cobbler, came next—poor, old, clumsy Jerry—but as he hobbled up the steps, the angel's face fairly blazed with light, and he smiled on him and led him to the rod; and behold! Jerry's measure was higher than any of the others. The angel's voice rang out loud and clear, saying: 'He that humbleth himself shall be exalted.' Whosoever shall humble himself as a little child, the same is greatest in the kingdom of heaven."

Surely it is true that God does keep a record of our progress. He knows whether we are more Christlike than a year ago. Are we growing steadily, or slipping imperceptibly back? To stand still is impossible, and we may grow if we will. Where there's a will there's a way. If we are not making progress, then it is certain we are not hungering and thirsting after righteousness.

A man who is bent on being a successful farmer, will eagerly seek for information which may be helpful. He will throw heart and energy into his work, and, of course, he will improve all the time. It is exactly the same in spiritual growth. One who really cares about it will surely make headway, no matter how often he may fall. The progress may be like the incoming tide; a wave comes a trifle higher, then, perhaps, several may fall short, then another gains an inch or two, until, by slow degrees, the place which was beach an hour ago, is flooded.

"For while the tired waves, vainly breaking,
Seem here no painful inch to gain,
Far back, through creeks and inlets making,
Comes silent, flooding in, the main."

But determination and persistence can never make a man grow by his own power, they make him search until he finds the Lord and Giver of Life. No blade of grass can develop without Divine help. God must clothe the lily of the field, it can never put on its robe of beauty alone. And a soul that longs for the beauty of holiness must reach out to the Holy One for that great gift. Certainly, its pleading will be heard and the Life of God will pour continually into it, making it grow and bear fruit.

Through the prophet Hosea, God pleads with His people to give up their iniquity and accept of His love. He says: "I will be as the dew unto Israel, he shall grow as the lily, and cast forth his roots like Lebanon. His branches shall spread, and his beauty shall be as the olive tree they shall revive as the corn, and grow as the vine."

Christ is the Life of the whole Vine, pouring Himself continually into every branch and every tiny twig. The Christian life is not a dull round of hard duty; it is vigorous, eager life, pushing upward towards the light for very gladness. It is fellowship with an unseen Friend:

"Loud mockers in the roaring street
Say Christ is crucified again:
Twice pierced His gospel-bearing feet,
Twice broken His great heart in vain.

I hear and to myself I smile,
For Christ talks with me all the while."

We may not be able to give mathematical proof of our dear Master's presence with us—and such proof would be useless, anyway, for it could never raise a soul out of sin nearer to holiness—but we who know Him can say, "to me to live is Christ." That is the one fact which is of vital importance. He is watching our every step, planning out each day, making everything that comes our way an opportunity for our growth. He rejoices over our every victory—though it may seem very trivial to men—He is disappointed every time we are defeated. Even the tones of our voice are of moment to Him; the peevish or plaintive tone which reveals a heart out of tune, or the glad ring which shows that all is well within—nothing is too small for His notice.

We should put ourselves into touch with God, and then His Life can make us grow as unconsciously as a flower that is bathing itself in the sunshine without caring about its own beauty. We all might well use the prayer of an English schoolmaster, which is quoted by Bishop Brent in his latest book, "Leadership."

"O, Lord, I have a busy world around me. Eye, ear, and thought will be needed for all my work to be done in this busy world. Now, ere I enter on it, I would commit eye, ear, and thought to Thee. Do Thou bless them and keep their work Thine, that as through Thy natural laws my heart beats, and my blood beats without any thought of mine, so my spiritual life may hold on its course at these times when my mind cannot consciously turn to Thee to commit each particular thought to Thy service."

If we want to grow, we must hold out our hands for all the gifts God showers on us every day. There are gifts of sunshine and rain, of storm and peace, frost and warmth. We must send our roots down deeper and deeper, making the hidden life minister to the life that is visible; we must never despise little opportunities, for each one is given to build us up. No tiny shoot can grow into a great tree in a day, and a Christian character—that glorious work of God—can only be developed slowly. But everything will help the work along, if we only give it a chance.

Our business is to climb. If we measure our attainments against the holiness of Christ, we can never cry "Enough." The road is always up hill.

"A road of lonely morn and midnight,
Sloping
O'er earth's dim bars;
Where out at last the soul, life's pin-
nacles toping,
Stands with the stars."

DORA FARNCOMB (HOPE).

With the Flowers.

Some Gardening Notes.

Do not crowd seeds when planting. If you do, you will only have to thin out the seedlings at the risk of seriously injuring the interwoven roots of those that are left. When seeds are so small as to render thin sowing difficult, mix them with a little sand, then sow as usual. Remember that very small seeds should be simply pressed into the surface of the soil.

Never use strong, raw manure for enriching the garden, as it is exceedingly likely to burn the young plants. Use only old, well-rotted manure, or the black soil from the edge of the barnyard.

"Every zealous amateur in gardening has a dark past to look back upon," says a writer in a prominent garden magazine. No doubt every really expert gardener has learned much by mistakes into which he has been inveigled not infrequently by the glowing descriptions in the catalogues. Unquestionably, the safest way for the amateur is to begin with well-known standard varieties, launching out little by little, as the years pass, into novelties. Only so can the risk of serious expense and disappointment be avoided, and time given in which to give special culture to special plants. The art of gardening, like all other arts, must be learned a step at a time.

The garden of perennials no doubt costs more to begin with than the garden of annuals, provided all the roots be bought at once, but, considering that it grows up year after year, and that the roots must be divided frequently, is cheaper in the end. Besides, it requires much less care than the garden of annuals, and so is to be recommended to those who have little time to spare for such work. Perennials and biennials (which are practically perennial, since the most of them self-sow) which may be recommended are: Snowdrops, crocuses, daffodils, narcissus, rock cress, yellow alyssum, tulips, creeping phlox, tall perennial phlox, irises, columbines, peonies, foxgloves, garden heliotrope, hollyhocks, lilies (June lilies, day lilies, lemon lilies, tiger lilies, etc.), meadow rue, sweet William, Russian sunflowers, golden glow, Oriental and Iceland poppies, perennial larkspur, canterbury bells, garden chrysanthemums.

Do not spade in the manure left about perennials when the winter covering has been removed. Let it soak in with the rains. Later in the season, when all the small growths are well under way, a little fine manure may be worked in on the surface, if needed.

Study your garden plan before planting the roots or seeds, and do not place plants with flowers whose colors do not harmonize, and which flower at the same time, close together. For instance, red and blue flowers never look well side by side, nor red and pink, nor blue and pink. Use white flowers plentifully. They form a fine "separator" between jarring colors, and make the garden beautiful in the late evening and at night when other colors cannot be seen.

Plant flowers to gain a succession of bloom; the time of blooming of each species may be learned from the catalogues.

Place Oriental poppies and red-hot-poker plant by themselves. The peculiar flaming color of their flowers will quarrel, otherwise, with every other color in the garden. They look best banked in front of evergreens.

Remember that massing gives the best effect to many flowers. Foxgloves are unattractive by themselves, but when in masses are magnificent, so with many other flowers, sweet Williams, montbretias, lily of the valley, etc. Plant flowers that bloom before or after these.

among them, to provide that no flowerless gaps may be left during the season.

Many people place borders of annuals from which flowers may be had for cutting, around the borders of the vegetable garden.

Best Annuals.

Mr. A. W. Annandale, in a paper read before the Toronto Horticultural Society, March 2, gave the following as a list of annuals desirable for gardens: Asters, stocks, verbena, balsams, phlox, convolvulus, sweet peas, candytuft, dianthus, salpiglossis, mignonette, nasturtium, sweet alyssum, marigold, antirrhinum, scabiosa, eschscholtzia, nicotiana, petunia, poppy, centaurea, calliopsis, sunflower-chrysanthemum, and gypsophila, a grand flower for cutting, and one which mixes splendidly in bouquets.

As regards cultivation of annuals he says:

"All hardy annuals are very easily cultivated. For early flowering, sow about the 20th of March in boxes two inches deep. If sown too early the plants usually grow spindly, and one can never get as good results. Sow in a greenhouse, or hotbed, in a temperature of 50 to 65 degrees, and cover the seeds about three times their own depth with fine soil. Large seeds, such as balsam, sunflower zinnia, should be covered half an inch deep, while small seeds, such as salpiglossis, petunia and nicotiana, need not be covered at all, just pressed into the soil with a piece of glass. A common mistake in sowing flower, as well as other seeds, is covering too deeply. Press the surface firmly with a piece of board or glass, water with a fine spray, and do not allow the soil to dry out.

The most suitable soil in which to sow seeds of the smaller kinds is a fine rich, sandy loam, made up of well-rotted sods from an old pasture, thoroughly decomposed barnyard manure and sand. After the seeds are up, care must be taken to give them plenty of air and moisture, and yet not too much water, as they will be liable to damp off.

Centaurea, candytuft and poppy succeed best if sown where they are to remain, and the same applies to convolvulus. These varieties being of the taprooted nature, are somewhat hard to transplant. Mignonette succeeds best in a semi-shaded position. Once it comes into flower, be sure and keep picking, or it will run to seed and lose its usefulness.

As soon as the seedlings are large enough, transplant into larger pots or boxes, one inch apart each way, and when the weather permits (usually about the 24th of May) plant outside in the open ground.

Seed can also be sown out of doors when danger from frost is over. The soil should be well pulverized and the seed covered lightly. Thin out to one foot apart as soon as the plants are large enough to be handled, and cultivate often. Cultivation is half the battle. Water occasionally, if the season be dry, but by more cultivation and less use of the hose, one will have better success. Most people use the hose altogether too liberally.

Sweet Peas.—There are many methods of handling these. The one I am giving is most commonly in use, and I think the best. Sow the seed as early in spring as the ground can be worked, in order to allow the vines to get a good, strong growth before the warm weather comes. Prepare the ground by thoroughly working in a good quantity of well-rotted manure. Make a trench six inches deep, in which sow the seed, and cover two inches deep; as the plants begin to grow, gradually fill up the trench, this will insure a deep planting, which is very beneficial in the hot, dry weather, and enables the plants to bloom continuously all summer. As the flowers come into full bloom, gather them, for if the plant is allowed to run to seed it will stop blooming almost immediately.

"It is of no use talking, Smythe. You will have to grin and bear the expense of your present style of living. Your wife has got the social bee in her bonnet."
"Aye, there's the sting."

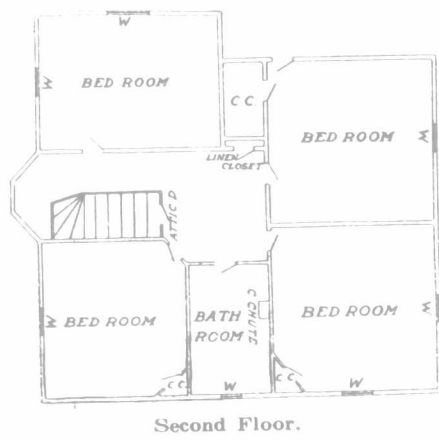
The Ingle Nook.

Dapple Grey's House.

Dear Dame Durden and Chatterers,—I did not realize till after I had read your little note at the end of my last letter, that we had a little horse-power, and that myself, in our circle. Although it seemed amusing, my first impulse was to change my name, I thought I would rather be a flower. Thinking twice over it, and remembering that some of our number are invalids, others verging on nervous prostration, and many tired mothers who need a rest, I decided to keep my reputation, and perhaps I can prove myself useful giving you drives.



Dapple Grey's House.

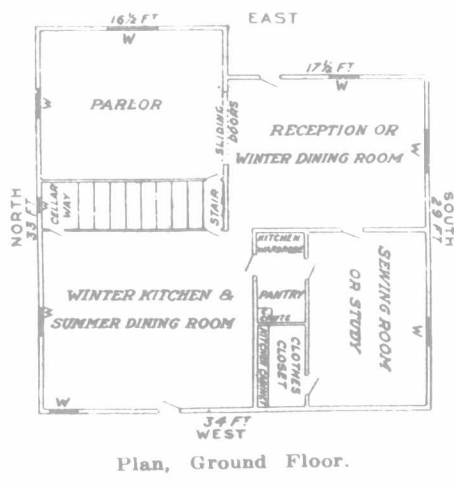


Second Floor.

The house, built according to the plan shown herewith, is a frame building, tar-papered and shingled, then veneered with brick. For warmth, I know of nothing to excel it.

The building was erected at a cost of nineteen hundred dollars, which price includes furnace and bathroom equipments, with hot and cold water taps upstairs, in the kitchen, and also in basement-laundry.

Many thanks, Dapple Grey, for the plans; no doubt many of our readers will receive valuable hints from them, although all may not agree with every detail. It is easy to see that your house is compact, easily-heated, bright and airy, very easy to work in, and not defaced by meaningless jig-saw work. The sewing-room or study downstairs, which can be converted into a bedroom in time of necessity, is a good idea, also the large, built-in cabinet, and the chute leading to the basement-laundry. Personally, we like a hall or vestibule of some kind in which to leave rubbers, or umbrellas, and some might alter your plan to admit this, by putting the front door on the north side, and running the stairs the other way. By the way, placing the main doorway at the side, rather than in front of the house, is becoming a favorite device with modern architects. The idea is that a better wall and win-



Plan, Ground Floor.

Then picture to yourself a pony decorated with holly, maple leaves, blossoms, ferns, etc. Would it not be a beauty? And you know "a thing of beauty is a joy forever."

And, now, Lankshire Lass is to have the first drive. From past experience, I know she spurs one on to better living. I have learned lessons of patience, cheerfulness, and trust from your letters of your own life experience, which I hope

down space is thus left at the front of the house, thus permitting better arrangement of furniture, etc., and a better outlook from the best rooms.

A New Chatterer.

Dear Dame Durden,—For five years and a half I have been a reader of the Ingle Nook. Have often thought of writing and asking help on some things, but, by



A Familiar Springtime Scene.

will be of lasting benefit to me. Now, I hope this genuine breeze, although very small, will strengthen your courage, and that soon you will be able to appear in the Ingle Nook again.
The accompanying picture and plans of house, with details, is contributed to "The Farmer's Advocate" as a return from help derived from its columns:

waiting, would usually see the same things asked about by some Chatterer. I, too, am one of the busy mothers, with lots of work on a farm, always making my own bread and butter (as my husband thinks what we buy not half as good as what is made at home), and helping with the garden and looking after poultry. I love gardening, and try to have my sew-

ing all done for the summer by the first of April, so as to be ready for house-cleaning, gardening, soapmaking, etc. I have always made soft soap every spring, but thought of making hard soap this year, and wish to know how it is made. Would like to write more and give a few recipes. However, will close, and perhaps call again. "GYPSY."
Brant Co., Ont.

We are glad to make your acquaintance, Gipsy. Come out again from your camp. Below find directions for homemade soap, which K. D. has also asked for:

Homemade Soap—Gingerbread.

For K. D., Que.: Save every bit of grease not fit for cooking, scraps, rinds, etc. When five or six pounds have accumulated, get a pound box of concentrated lye and to it add one gallon rain water. Let come to the boiling point, put in the grease, and boil from fifteen to thirty minutes, or until the scraps are eaten up, and it looks clear, like honey. Take out a little in a saucer and cool it. If it gets hard, it is done; if it shows too much lye, pour in some melted grease. Let boil up again, stirring well; cool, and cut into cakes. This is a strong kitchen soap.

Soft Soap.—Put hardwood ashes in a leach, pounding each layer down hard. Scoop out a hole big enough to hold about two quarts in top, and fill with water. As it soaks away, add more. In about 36 hours, the lye will begin to run. Discard the first two quarts and save the rest. If it seems too weak, run it through the leach again. When two pailfuls of lye strong enough to hold up a potato have been collected, pour it into a kettle and add the soap grease. Stir, and leave in the kettle a day or two before boiling. Boil until the grease has all been taken off, and if any grease rises to the top after two hours' boiling, skim it off and use to make more soap. Take some of the strong soap out in a saucer and add weak lye to it until the soap thickens nicely. Watch proportion required, then strain the strong soap through a mosquito-netting bag, and add to it the same proportion of lye, little by little, and stirring well. New soft soap is very strong, so it is well to let stand some time before using.

Gingerbread.—1 cup sour milk, 1 cup molasses, 1 teaspoon (level) of soda, 1 tablespoon (level) of ginger, 1 tablespoon vinegar, 5 tablespoons melted lard, flour to thicken. Dissolve soda in vinegar, add to the molasses and stir quickly. Turn the mixture into the sour milk, stir until well mixed, and add the rest of the ingredients, using just enough flour to make a batter thin enough so that the track left by the spoon in stirring disappears at once.

Spiced Gingerbread.—1 cup molasses, 1 cup boiling water, 1 large tablespoon butter, 1 pint sifted flour, 1 teaspoon cloves, 1 teaspoon ginger, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon soda. Partly melt butter and put it in molasses. Dissolve soda in the water and add, then add rest of ingredients. Bake 1 hour in a well-greased tin.

Will not K. D. write us up a description, with historic references, of the "beautiful St. Foy road"?

A Letter from Aunt Nan.

Dear Dame Durden and Chatterers All.—There are some far-famed remedies that work wonders, but none, I think, can equal that "conference" that took place some time ago. Why, just count the letters, and realize if you can the importance attached to those who would otherwise remain moss-grown. The effect will remain for many more "Advocates," just as the echoes continue long after the sound itself has ceased.

There are so many things that interest us in those "chats" that one can scarcely condense the variety into one little letter, and yet, somehow, you all know how it is so hard to get down to writing. There are so many things to detract one's attention from writing, yet we people in Eastern Ontario have not yet reached the position of those "gone West." Do any of you notice with what confidence our friends promise to write home after reaching the Golden West, and how, after the first few weeks, the epistles come less frequently, until, in the course of a year or so, it is rare to re-

IT'S FUN TO COLOR WITH Diamond Dyes

The work is always finished on the day you begin it—your task can be just as large or just as small as you like.

You can dye the dress you are going to wear to-morrow, or the overcoat your boy will be wearing this spring.

You can dye dresses without ripping them or taking them apart—without even taking off the trimming.

You can dye furniture hangings, covers and household draperies, curtains, etc., before putting them away, or you can put them back on the furniture and on curtain rods the same day.

You can dye ribbons almost in a minute—wash dresses in **LESS THAN AN HOUR**—your whole spring wardrobe between breakfast time and lunch.



"SISTER'S OLD DRESS."

"We have five children in our family, and the two older girls are constantly outgrowing their dresses.

"It takes a good deal to dress five children. Now, I have found that with Diamond Dyes I can make over the girls' dresses, and they are just exactly as good as new for the little ones. In doing this I find it wise to change not only the color of the dress, but the way it is made, so that it will not be recognized as "sister's old dress" by the youngster's playmates.

"I color the dress some pretty, bright, fresh color, and make some changes in the trimmings to further disguise it. Sometimes the substitution of different trimmings (especially if I make a new cap or jacket to match the dress) is all that is necessary. I don't know how I would dress my children without Diamond Dyes."

Mrs. A. K. Deering, Scranton, Pa.

Important Facts About Goods to be Dyed:

Diamond Dyes are the Standard of the World, and always give perfect results. You must be sure that you get the *real* Diamond Dyes, and the *kind* of Diamond Dyes adapted to the article you intend to dye.

Beware of imitations of Diamond Dyes. Imitators who make only one kind of dye, claim that their imitations will color Wool, Silk or Cotton ("all fabrics") equally well. This claim is false, because no dye that will give the finest results on Wool, Silk, or other animal fibres, can be used successfully for dyeing Cotton, Linen, or other vegetable fibres. For this reason we make two kinds of Diamond Dyes, namely: Diamond Dyes for Wool, and Diamond Dyes for Cotton.

Diamond Dyes for Wool cannot be used for coloring Cotton, Linen, or other Mixed Goods, but are especially adapted for Wool, Silk, or other animal fibres, which take up the dye quickly.

Diamond Dyes for Cotton are especially adapted for Cotton, Linen, or other vegetable fibres, which take up the dye slowly.

"Mixed Goods," also known as "Union Goods," are made chiefly of either Cotton, Linen, or other vegetable fibres. For this reason our Diamond Dyes for Cotton are the best dyes made for these goods.

Diamond Dye Annual—Free. Send us your name and address (be sure to mention your dealer's name, and tell us whether he sells Diamond Dyes), and we will send you a copy of the famous Diamond Dye Annual, a copy of the Direction Book, and samples of dyed cloth, all **FREE**.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., LIMITED
200 MOUNTAIN STREET, MONTREAL, P. Q.

ceive one a month, or two of the "write-often" letters?

Not that alone; they grow correspondingly shorter, and betray less interest in the old home and dear ones. Why is it that we do no better than the rest, when we go; despite all resolutions? It reminds me of the lines learned in childhood:

"And this I've seen, and many a pang has pressed it on my mind,
That the one who goes is happier than those he leaves behind."

Now, I had no intention of writing on this subject when I began, but I know it touches many of us.

Have been thinking of asking about those numerous stencilled curtains that we heard so much of last year. Have they worn well, and do they wash as well? For you know the latter condition is an essential in farm-housekeeping. I have used stencilled borders on painted walls, and they have proven very satisfactory, using a lighter shade usually than the background.

I wonder to how many uses do the housekeepers put the empty flour sacks? They make dish towels when the seams are opened and the edges hemmed, and linings for the wrappers that are a necessity in a farmhouse for working dresses. Those of you who have to do chores outside will find plain blue denim, used for men's overalls, but of a lighter weight, very satisfactory for aprons and skirts. It does not tear, and wears better and washes better than many materials. Now is a good time to do the spring sewing and have things ready for the housecleaning and gardening that will be here all too soon.

I suppose you all have received seed catalogues by this time, and are anticipating a splendid garden. A friend sent us some daffodil bulbs last fall. In early winter some of them began to sprout. We put them in a box of earth and put them in the cellar; the others are still in a paper bag. Which is the proper treatment? Can any of you tell me, as they are new to me? I have had very indifferent success with dahlias, but like the flowers so well, am not going to stop trying yet. Patience and persistency combined with old-fashioned commonsense will overcome most difficulties, I find.

Another thing that I think would help build up our fair Canada more than many others, is to patronize our own magazines, instead of those of the United States. I have before me copies of Canadian Life and Resources, and find it agreeable reading, being clean and instructive, and treating largely on subjects we are anxious to know more about. The half-tone cuts, taken from real life, are splendid, and interesting, completing a magazine we, as Canadians, need not be ashamed of.

Then, too, our "Advocate," more especially adapted to the farmer and his family, lacking that bluster and blow so frequently met with in our neighbor's papers, and dealing with plain facts in a sensible manner, apparent to all. It seems to me there should be an extra sheet added, though, for Dame Durden's benefit; her corner is so small for the family she has in hand. Hope fills a much-needed niche in the every-day life with courage and comfort. We all take too little time for reflection on the things that, after all, will some day be of the greatest importance.

Now, Dame D., you will think it well I do not come too frequently, or your work would be sadly interrupted; and, dear Chatterers, forgive me if I have taken too much elbow room, and I'll back down and put on my specs to learn what the rest of you are doing, for I am always interested.

AUNT NAN.

After reading your letter, I looked up what Prof. Bailey, of Cornell, has to say about dahlias and daffodils—he, as you may know, is perhaps the most eminent horticulturist in North America. In regard to the dahlia, he says: "In planting the tubers, place them on their sides, with the eye as near the bottom as possible, and cover only two or three inches deep. As soon as the shoots appear, remove all but the strongest one, and pinch out the center of that one as soon as two or three pairs of leaves have formed, thus forcing it to branch below the level of the ground. As the plants develop, the soil is filled in gradually by

subsequent hoeings. By this method, the entire strength of the root and the soil is concentrated on one shoot, causing it to grow vigorously, while the pinching back not only causes it to branch below the surface of the soil, and thus brace it against all storms, but also removes all of those imperfect short-stemmed flowers that appear on some varieties."

As regards the time of planting, he says to plant "large, strong roots," about two weeks before danger of frost is over, but, speaking from experience, I can say that dahlia tubers may be planted in boxes two or three weeks earlier than that again, and transplanted when danger of frost is over.

Continuing, he says: "The first requisite of successful garden cultivation is to thoroughly stir the soil to considerable depth, and enrich it, if it is not already rich, by spading in a good coat of well-rotted manure. . . . During its early stage of development, the dahlia grows very rapidly, and should be thoroughly tilled; but while deep tillage is beneficial during early stages of development, it is almost fatal to the production of flowers if practiced after the plants come into bloom. When the plants commence to bloom, cease deep tillage, but stir the soil often to the depth of one to three inches only, in order that the surface may not become hard or baked. . . . As soon as the flowers begin to grow smaller, broadcast around each plant a small handful of bone meal and nitrate of soda, four parts meal to one of soda, and work in carefully.

"Too much watering causes a soft, though rapid growth. If large, strong roots are planted, and the soil is kept thoroughly stirred, there will be little need of artificial watering until after the plants come in bloom, then if it should become very hot and dry, give a thorough watering once each week while drought continues. But care should be taken to stir the soil to the depth of half an inch the next day, carefully pulverizing it later in order to seal the natural capillary tubes in the soil by which the moisture is evaporated."

If intended for garden bloom, the daffodil bulbs should have been planted last fall. You might try some of those in the paper bag, however, this spring, and see what they will do. For winter blooming, the bulbs should be planted in pots, watered, and set away in a cool, dark place to make root-development. After this has taken place, the pots may be taken up at short intervals to keep up a succession of bloom. While in storage, the bulbs should be given enough water to keep the soil moist, but not wet. Your bulbs should have been planted long before they began to sprout, the idea being to force a good root-growth before the green shoots appear at all. When the shoots appear too soon, there is scarcely any possibility of bloom.

Recipes.

Egg Nests on Toast.—Take one egg for each person. Separate whites and yolks, keeping the yolks whole. Beat the whites, adding a pinch of salt, to a stiff froth. Heap the froth onto slices of toast which have been buttered and spread with a little minced ham or cream cheese. Make a depression in the center of each mound; drop the whole yolks in the hollows; place in a moderate oven for three minutes, and serve on a warm dish.

Egg Toast.—Beat one egg lightly; add a pinch of salt and 1 cup sweet milk. Cut slices of bread rather thick, and soak in the mixture until soft. Have a griddle hot and well-buttered or greased with dripping. Brown each slice on one side, then put a piece of butter on the top of each slice and turn and brown on the other side. Serve very hot.

Eggs a la Creme.—5 hard-boiled eggs, 2 cups bread crumbs, 1 cup milk, one-half tablespoon butter, salt and pepper to season. Scatter crumbs over the bottom of a baking dish, lay on slices of egg, cut thin; then a layer of crumbs, and so on, until the dish is nearly full, sprinkling each layer with salt, pepper, and dots of butter. Have the top layer crumbs, then pour the milk over the whole mixture, and bake in a moderately-heated oven.

Goldenrod Eggs.—Put one tablespoon butter in a frying-pan, and, when bubbling, add one tablespoon flour, salt and pepper, and gradually one cup milk. Add

the whites of three hard-boiled eggs, chopped fine. When hot, pour into a hot dish. Rub the yolks through a colander over all, and garnish with parsley.

Honeycomb Eggs.—Put one tablespoon butter in a granite pudding-pan, and set in the oven to heat. Break five eggs into a dish containing one-third cup milk, seasoned with salt and pepper. Beat one minute, pour into the hot pan, bake in a quick oven ten minutes, or till eggs have risen to the top. Serve quickly in the dish in which the eggs were baked, with a folded napkin pinned round it.

Vanilla Snow Eggs.—Beat whites of six eggs stiff, with a little salt. Have ready on the fire a pint of milk, sweetened and flavored with vanilla. As soon as it boils, drop the beaten whites into it by tablespoonfuls, and as soon as they become set, dip them out. Slice into a broad dish. Allow the milk to cool a little, and then stir in the yolks of eggs gradually. When thick pour around the sliced whites. Serve cold.

Scotch Eggs.—One cup cooked, lean ham, chopped very fine; one-third of a cupful of stale bread crumbs, one-third of a cup of milk, half a teaspoonful of mixed mustard; cayenne or paprika to taste, one raw egg, and six hard-boiled. Cook the bread and milk together to a smooth paste. Add the ham, seasoning, and raw egg, mixing well. Break the shells from the hard-boiled eggs, cover with this mixture, put in a frying-basket, and plunge into boiling fat for two minutes. Fat for frying thus may be used over and over.

Cream Soup.—Any cooked vegetable on hand—potatoes, turnips, beans, celery, salsify, carrots or parsnips, may be used for this soup. Stew the vegetables again in a very little water, then put through a sieve. Add the quantity of milk required and set on the stove again. Thicken slightly with a little butter and flour rubbed together; then season. If preferred, the yolk of an egg, beaten, may be put into the bottom of the soup tureen, and stirred up thoroughly with the soup which is poured on top of it. This makes a very nice supper dish, served with biscuits or bits of buttered bread, toasted in the oven.

Veal Soup.—Boil veal bones for three hours with 1 onion, a small turnip, and 2 carrots. Strain and boil up again. Just before serving add 1 pint of cream or milk, well beaten with 3 eggs, stirring rapidly.

Cooked Beef and Tomato.—Cut beef into little bits about the size of a large oyster. Place in a frying-pan, and add enough canned tomato to cover the meat. Add butter, salt and pepper, and stew very slowly, with the cover on the pan, for half an hour.

Cold Meat Fricassee.—1½ pints cold meat, 1 pint water, 3 tablespoons butter, 1 teaspoon onion juice (may be bought in bottles), salt and pepper to taste, 2 tablespoons flour. Cut meat in slices, and season with salt and pepper. Put butter in a frying-pan and set on fire. When hot, add the flour, and stir until smooth and brown, then draw to a cooler place on stove, and gradually stir in the water. Add the onion juice and simmer for five minutes, then put in the cold meat and heat thoroughly. Serve on a hot dish with a border of boiled rice.

Tapioca Pudding.—For five persons allow 1 egg, 1 pint milk, ¼ cup tapioca, ¼ cup sugar, 1 teaspoon butter, ¼ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon cinnamon, ¼ teaspoon nutmeg. Wash tapioca and soak overnight in water to cover. In the morning, add the milk and place tapioca on back of range to soak for 1 hour, but do not let boil. Then add beaten egg, sugar, spice, salt, and butter. Bake 1 hour in a moderate oven.

A certain bishop was famous as being the plainest man of England.

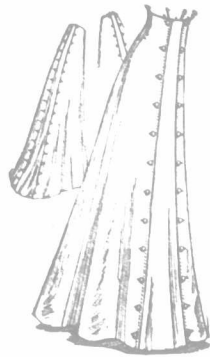
One day, as this homely parson sat in an omnibus, he was amazed by the persistent staring of a fellow-passenger, who finally said:

"Look 'ere, parson, would you mind comin' home with me to see my wife?"

Imagining the wife was sick and needed assistance, the clergyman, at great inconvenience to himself, went. On arriving at the house, the man pointed to the astonished parson, and said, with a grin of delight:

"Look 'ere, Saffry. Yer said this mornin' as I was the ugliest chap in England. Now, just look at this bloke!"

"The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



6267 Six Gored Skirt, 22 to 32 waist.

6267.—The skirt that gives a panel effect at the front and at the back is one of the latest to have appeared, and it has the very great merit of suiting the simple costume of street wear and the dressy one with long skirt equally well. This model can be treated in either way, and also allows a choice of the Empire or natural waist line, so that it becomes adapted to almost all occasions and to a variety of needs. In the illustration it is made from one of the new materials known as wool satin, and is trimmed with buttons, but it makes a charming model for the thinner, light fabrics of indoor wear, such as pongee and foulard, crepe de Chine, crepe meteore and the like, and it can be trimmed with buttons and simulated buttonholes, as in this instance, or in any way that fancy may suggest.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 11 yards 21 or 24, 8 yards 32 or 4½ yards 44 inches wide; width of skirt at lower edge 4½ yards.



6272 Seven Gored Skirt, 22 to 32 waist.

The seven-gored skirt is one of the stand-bys that is always in demand. It suits a great many materials and a great many purposes, and this one has the great merit of allowing a choice of either the high waist line or the natural one. It will be found adapted to all suiting and all skirting materials, and to the washable ones that are, already being made up, as well as those of wool and of silk, and, as it can be made in either round or in walking length, it is just as well adapted to the house as it is to the street.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 10 yards 27, 5½ yards 44 or 4½ yards 52 inches wide, if material has figure or nap; 7 yards 27, 3½ yards 44 or 3¼ yards 52 inches wide if material has neither figure nor nap.

The above patterns cost only 10 cents per pattern. State waist-measure when ordering. Address, "Fashion Dept.," "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

Sugar-making.

In the springtime, 'mong the maples. In the bush with old-time chum, Bring the buckets, start the log-fire. When the sap begins to run.

Years and years have passed, like shadows,

Since the first tap—oh, what fun; Memory chases olden sunbeams, When the sap begins to run.

March winds tempered with now-spring-time,

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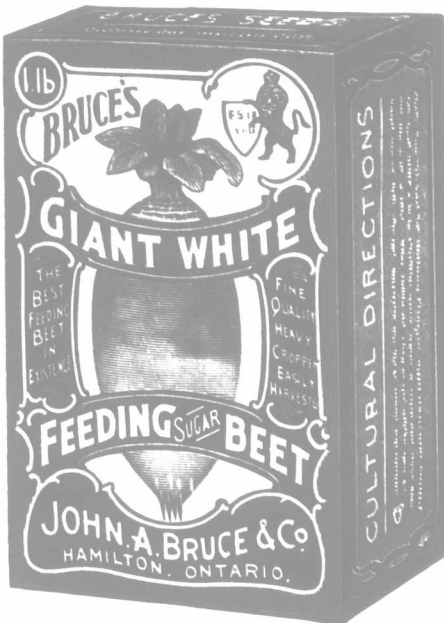
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CHAPTER XII.—Continued.

In marked contrast with the military uniforms of the officers surrounding the council-table were the black robes and tonsured heads of two or three ecclesiastics, who had been called in by the Governor to aid the council with their knowledge and advice. They were the Abbe Metavet, of the Algonquins of the North; Pere Oubal, the Jesuit missionary of the Abenauais of the East, and his confrere, La Richardie, from the wild tribes of the Far West; but conspicuous among the able and influential missionaries who were the real rulers of the Indian nations allied with France, was the famous Sulpicien, Abbe Piquet, "the King's missionary," as he was styled in royal ordinances, and the apostle to the Iroquois, whom he was laboring to convert and bring over to the side of France in the great dispute raised between France and England for supremacy in North America.

Upon the wall behind the vice-regal chair hung a great map, drawn by the bold hand of Abbe Piquet, representing the claims as well as actual possessions of France in America. A broad, red line, beginning in Acadia, traversed the map westerly, taking in Lake Ontario, and running southerly along the crests and ridges of the Appalachian Mountains. It was traced with a firm hand down to far-off Louisiana, claiming for France the great valleys of the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the vast territories watered by the Missouri and the Colorado—thus hemming the English in between the walls of the Appalachian range on the west and the seacoast on the east.

The Abbe Piquet had lately, in a canoe, descended the Belle Riviere, as the voyageurs called the noble Ohio. From its source to its junction with the solitary Mississippi the Abbe had planted upon its conspicuous bluffs the ensigns of France, with tablets of lead bearing the fleur-de-lis and the proud inscription, "Manibus date lilia plenis,"—lilies destined, after a fierce struggle for empire, to be trampled into the earth by the feet of the victorious English.

The Abbe, deeply impressed with the dangers that impended over the Colony, labored zealously to unite the Indian nations in a general alliance with France. He had already brought the powerful Algonquins and Nipissings into his scheme, and planted them at Two Mountains as a bulwark to protect the city of Ville Marie. He had created a great schism in the powerful confederacy of the Five Nations by adroitly fanning into a flame their jealousy of English encroachments upon their ancient territory on Lake Ontario; and bands of Iroquois had, not long since, held conference with the Governor of New France, denouncing the English for disregarding their exclusive right to their own country. "The lands we possess," said they, at a great council in Ville Marie, "the lands we possess were given to us by the Master of Life, and we acknowledge to hold of no other!"

The Abbe had now strong hopes of perfecting a scheme which he afterwards accomplished. A powerful body of the Iroquois left their villages and castles on the Mohawk and Genesee rivers, and, under the guidance of the Abbe, settled round the new Fort of La Presentation on the St. Lawrence, and thus barred that way, for the future, against the destructive inroads of their countrymen who remained faithful to the English alliance.

Pending the arrival of the Royal

Intendant, the members of the Council indulged freely in conversation bearing more or less upon the important matters to be discussed—the state of the country, the movements of the enemy, and not seldom intermingled remarks of dissatisfaction and impatience at the absence of the Intendant.

The revel at Beaumanoir was well known to them; and eyes flashed and lips curled in open scorn at the well-understood reason of the Intendant's delay.

"My private letters by the Fleur-de-lis," remarked Beauharnais, "relate, among other Court gossip, that orders will be sent out to stop the defensive works at Quebec, and pull down what is built! They think the cost of walls round our city can be better bestowed on political favorites and certain high personages at Court." Beauharnais turned towards the Governor. "Has your Excellency heard aught of this?" asked he.

"Yes! It is true enough, Beauharnais! I also have received communications to that effect!" replied the Governor, with an effort at calmness which ill-concealed the shame and disgust that filled his soul.

There was an indignant stir among the officers, and many lips seemed trembling with speech. The impetuous Rigaud de Vaudreuil broke the fierce silence. He struck his fist heavily on the table.

"Ordered us to stop the building of the walls of Quebec, and to pull down what we have done by virtue of the King's corvee?—did I hear your Excellency right?" repeated he in a tone of utmost incredulity. "The King is surely mad to think of such a thing!"

"Yes, Rigaud! it is as I tell you; but we must respect the royal command, and treat His Majesty's name as becomes loyal servants."

"Ventre saint bleu!—heard ever Canadian or Frenchman such moonshine madness! I repeat it, your Excellency—dismantle Quebec? How in God's name are the King's dominions and the King's subjects to be defended?" Rigaud got warmer. He was fearless, and would, as everyone knew, have out his say had the King been present in person. "Be assured, your Excellency, it is not the King who orders that affront to his faithful colony; it is the King's ministers—the King's mistresses—the snuff-box-tapping courtiers at Versailles, who can spend the public money in more elegant ways than in raising up walls round our brave old city! Ancient honor and chivalry of France! what has become of you?"

Rigaud sat down angrily; the emotion he displayed was too much in accord with the feelings of the gallant officers present to excite other than marks of approbation, except among a few personal friends of the Intendant, who took their cue from the avowed wishes of the Court.

"What reason does His Majesty give," asked La Corne St. Luc, "for this singular communication?"

"The only reason given is found in the concluding paragraph of the despatch. I will allow the Secretary to read so much of it, and no more, before the Intendant arrives." The Governor looked up at the great clock in the hall with a grim glance of impatience, as if mentally calling down anything but a blessing upon the head of the loitering Intendant.

"The Count de le Galissoniere ought to know," said the despatch, sneeringly, "that works like those of Quebec are not to be undertaken by the governors of colonies, except under express orders from the King; and therefore it is His Majesty's desire that upon the reception of this despatch your Excellency will discontinue the works that have been begun upon Quebec. Extensive fortifications require strong garrisons for their defence, and the King's treasury is already exhausted by the extraordinary expenses of the war in Europe. It cannot at the same time carry on the war in Europe and meet the heavy drafts made upon it from North America."

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The Secretary folded the despatch, and sat down without altering a line of his impassive face. Not so the majority of the officers round the table; they were excited, and ready to spring up in their indignation. The King's name restrained them all but Rigaud de Vaudreuil, who impetuously burst out with an oath, exclaiming: "They may as well sell New France at once to the enemy, if we are not to defend Quebec! The treasury wants money for the war in Europe, forsooth! No doubt it wants money for the war when so much is lavished upon the pimps, panders, and harlots of the Court!"

The Governor rose suddenly, striking the table with his scabbard to stop Rigaud in his rash and dangerous speech.

"Not a word more of comment, Chevalier Rigaud!" said he, with a sharp imperative tone that cut short debate; "not another word! His Majesty's name and those of his ministers must be spoken here respectfully, or not at all! Sit down, Chevalier de Vaudreuil; you are inconsiderate."

"I obey your Excellency—I am, I dare say, inconsiderate! but I am right!" Rigaud's passion was subsiding, but not spent. He obeyed the order, however. He had had his say, and flung himself heavily upon his chair.

"The King's despatch demands respectful and loyal consideration," remarked De Lery, a solid, grave officer of engineers, "and I doubt not that, upon a proper remembrance from this council, His Majesty will graciously reconsider his order. The fall of Louisbourg is ominous of the fall of Quebec. It is imperative to fortify the city in time to meet the threatened invasion. The loss of Quebec would be the loss of the Colony; and the loss of the Colony the disgrace of France and the ruin of our country."

"I cordially agree with the Chevalier de Lery," said La Corne St. Luc; "he has spoken more sense than would be found in a shipload of such despatches as that just read! Nay, your Excellency," continued the old officer, smiling, "I shall not affront my sovereign by believing that so ill-timed a missive came from him. Depend upon it, His Majesty has neither seen nor sanctioned it. It is the work of the minister and his mistresses, not the King's."

"La Corne! La Corne!" The Governor raised his finger with a warning look. "We will not discuss the point further until we are favored with the presence and opinion of the Intendant; he will surely be here shortly!" at this moment a distant noise of shouting was heard in some part of the city.

An officer of the day entered the hall in great haste, and whispered something in the Governor's ear.

"A riot in the streets!" exclaimed the Governor. "The mob attacking the Intendant! You do not say so! Captain Duval, turn out the whole guard at once, and let Colonel St. Remy take the command and clear the way for the Intendant, and also clear the streets of all disturbers."

A number of officers sprang to their feet. "Keep seated, gentlemen! We must not break up the Council," said the Governor. "We are sure to have the Intendant here in a few minutes and to learn the cause of this uproar. It is some trifling affair of noisy habitans, I have no doubt."

Another loud shout, or rather yell, made itself distinctly heard in the council-chamber. "It is the people cheering the Intendant on his way through the city!" remarked La Corne St. Luc, ironically. "Zounds! what a vacarme they make! See what it is to be popular with the citizens of Quebec!"

There was a smile all round the table at La Corne's sarcasm. It offended a few friends of the Intendant, however.

"The Chevalier La Corne speaks boldly in the absence of the Intendant," said Colonel Leboeuf. "A gentleman would give a louis d'or



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any day to buy a whip to lash the rabble, sooner than a sou to win their applause! I would not give a red herring for the good opinion of all Quebec!"

"They say, in France, Colonel," replied La Corne de St. Luc, scornfully, "that 'King's chaff is better than other people's corn, and that fish in the market is cheaper than fish in the sea!' I believe it, and can prove it to any gentleman who maintains the contrary!"

There was a laugh at La Corne's allusion to the Marquise de Pompadour, whose original name of Jeanne Poisson, gave rise to infinite jests and sarcasms among the people of low and high degree.

Colonel Lebeuf, choleric as he was, refrained from pressing the quarrel with La Corne de St. Luc. He sat sulkily smothering his wrath—longing to leave the hall and go to the relief of the Intendant, but kept against his will by the command of the Governor.

The drums of the main guard beat the assembly. The clash of arms and the tramp of many feet resounded from the courtyard of the Chateau. The members of the Council looked out of the windows as the troops formed in column, and headed by Colonel St. Remy, defiled out of the Castle gate, the thunder of their drums drowning every other sound, and making the windows shake as they marched through the narrow streets to the scene of disturbance.

(To be continued.)

The Roundabout Club

Our Literary Society.

Rabbi Ben Ezra.
STUDY II.

In examining the papers submitted on Study of Rabbi Ben Ezra II., a few surprises were encountered: (1) That some of those who took among the lowest marks in the first study had made a surprising advance, having apparently entered into the spirit of the poem much better than last time. (2) That a few of those who began the study of the poem, had dropped out. (3) That several who had not attempted Study I. at all, had begun with Study II.

This last fact was exceedingly gratifying, showing as it did, an increasing interest on the part of our readers, and a spirit of studying for the studying's sake.

We have also the pleasure of informing Milla that she has at least one avowed disciple among the members of our Round Table.

This member writes as follows:
Editor "Literary Dept.":

May I have the pleasure of expressing my admiration of your contributor, "Milla," and may many of us follow her glorious example.

I am, myself, a new reader of "The Farmer's Advocate," and am also well advanced in years. Lately I have been resolving that I would revive my old studies, of which I used to be so fond, and started in to follow my daughter's college course—to the scornful amusement of some of my acquaintances, I fear—who no doubt thought I'd be better employed mending the boys' clothes. I have already greatly enjoyed "Rabbi Ben Ezra," and have quite given up hopes of prize-winning, after seeing the work of my (friendly) rivals, but intend to finish the course if all's well—i. e., if the boys' don't get measles or some such catastrophe.

Yours very sincerely,

"FAIR, THO' FORTY."

One of the staff who read the above, also the papers submitted by the same correspondent, writes as follows:

"Trust 'Fair, Tho' Forty' not to neglect the boys' clothes! Bright women such as she, are the very ones who know enough not to neglect any necessity, and who also know enough not to waste time on superfluities. No doubt she realizes this. She shows that she does by the sly way in which she pokes fun at more narrow and less progressive neighbors.

The time was, when, in the rural districts, reading or studying on the part of those out of school (a very elementary school at that, perhaps) was looked upon as something akin to the "seven dead-

ly sins." In those days a woman was contented to cut bits of calico into a thousand pieces and laboriously sew them all up again into a "rising-sun" quilt. In those days, also, her daughter was equally contented to manufacture yards and yards of crochet lace at an hour a point, or to perpetrate "tidies" galore to daub on the back of every chair. But read a book!—Never! Study a poem!!—Insanity!!!

This old idea is, however, passing away along with a good deal of other clutter. Our girls and women are realizing that, to find life interesting, they must "know something," and that the more they know the more interesting they find it. They are also realizing that time must be divided rationally, if opportunity is to be given to keep must and rust and cobwebs out of the brain, as well as out of the house. No doubt some women with families of small children can find no time for reading or study, but the most progressive of them look forward to a day in the future which may give the coveted opportunity.

Surely this is the right track. The brightest women mentally, have the brightest children—that is one of nature's laws—and the brightest children are likely to make the most intelligent, most useful citizens. If, then, the race is to be highly intellectual, much of the onus rests on the women.

It is all right to keep a clean house—yet surely such superfluities should be cut out as may make room for the mental training that every human being needs.

Would it not be interesting if "Milla" and "Fair, Tho' Forty" were to give us their opinions on this subject? They might be able to give a few valuable hints as to how, on a farm, the necessary time can be obtained.

Sincerely, X. Y. Z.

Answers, Study II.

The following answers have been selected from among the best. It will be understood that considerations of space prevent the publishing of a greater number:

I. "A paradox is a proposition that is apparently absurd, yet true in fact. The paradox here is that life succeeds in spite of seeming to fail. To some, it would be absurd to say that such a life was successful, nevertheless, measured by God's standard, it is so."

II. Several interpretations were given for lines 1-3, St. VIII. Of these, three are plausible, and it would be impossible to say that Browning did not mean any one of them. See below, as expressed by our students:

"What . . . play?"—a rhetorical question meaning that the human being who makes his mind the servant of his physical self and rises no higher than the material things of earth, is akin to the lower animals.

"A man is but a brute, who thinks and works for nothing higher than the perfecting of his physical nature."

"Man and brute are akin, in so far as each is an animal with a body of flesh. They differ in that man has a spark of the divine, an immortal soul, while the brute has nothing but instinct to guide him. When man's chief aim is a life of pleasure, he drops to the level of the brute, and his soul exactly suits his animal body. Then, the poet says: 'His spirit works lest arms and legs want play.'—that is he is chiefly concerned lest he lack amusement."

"In the line 'whose . . . play?' I take 'work' to have the meaning 'sours' or 'spoils.' In this man is very like the brute, whose physical comfort determines its moods."—This is original.

"In St. IV., the poet denounced sensual satisfaction, here he assails the worship of mere mental ability and artistic culture. The Greeks devoted their souls to the perfection of the body, and the cultivation of the intellect—they sneered at the Israelites as barbarians and enthusiasts—but from the despised race came the salvation of the world. Wellington used to declare that Waterloo was won upon the cricket grounds of the public schools. Kipling scathes the "flannelled fools at the wickets." It is the same game, the difference lies in motive and results.—We rather like this interpretation. Browning is trying to show that character, the character that comes of nearness to God, is the chief thing worth while. In St. IV., he describes the merely bestial man, the dull, contented "clod." In St. VIII., he deals with the

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man of apparently finer mould, the Athenian idol, the mere exquisite, perhaps, who, nevertheless, comes little nearer than his more bestial brother to the ideal man in whom the "spark of the Infinite" waxes strong.

II. (b) "Dole" means part or portion. The eyes are to see, the ears are to hear and communicate to the brain anything that will add to or give wisdom or power."

"Dole"—share—portion. There is much for eyes to see and ears to hear, if eyes and ears are open to the beauties and wonders of nature, etc. As Mrs. Browning says:

'Earth's crammed with Heaven,
And every common bush afire with God;
But only he who sees takes off his shoes;
The rest sit round it and pick black-berries.' "

III. "Yet" has an adversative meaning. He bethinks himself that he may have left upon our minds the impression that the body is not an aid to the soul. Hence he proceeds—but gifts should not be useless, and are not God's gifts of use?"

"Yet" signifies 'nevertheless' or 'notwithstanding,' and is the connection between the idea embodied in St. 6 and 7, and that which follows in 9 and 10."

In commenting upon this portion the following ideas were given:

"In spite of seeming indifference to God's good gifts, the poet would not be understood to hold them cheap. On the contrary, he sees in all around him proofs that the body may serve the soul, and he asks if we may not innocently enjoy life."

"A man who has no intellectual or spiritual aspirations, who is perfectly satisfied with himself, is no better than a brute. And erring almost as much is the man who considers the body the soul's worst enemy, and seeks to give the soul aid by curbing and frustrating every natural bodily need."

Rabbi Ben Ezra.

STANZA VI. TO X., STUDY NO. 2.

The following answers to question IV. have been judged especially good. Another will be published, if space permits, in a later issue:

St. VI.—If we are a spark of the Infinite, with aspirations for a closer hold on God and immortality, sorrow, disappointment—the things that take rest and reward out of material life—even if in our joys we find strife, struggle, pain, inasmuch as these things urge us unremittingly to press forward and upward, they are to be welcomed. "Noblest things are ever born in agony." To learn and to grow, with courage to endure, should be the supreme aim of the soul.

St. VII.—It may seem a paradox when we say that many things which are pronounced failures here have contained the elements of true success. There is a struggle that, failing of achievement, is in itself a most high and noble form of achievement. It may even seem mockery to say this to one who has given of his best and still fallen short of the goal. There should be consolation in the thought that the standard reared was a high one. For the aspirations which the poet has felt and assayed, he finds comfort, although he may not have attained to the full. He has, however, attained much more than if his ideal had not been high. He might even have fallen to the level of the brute had he not listened to the higher promptings. Not by achievement—not by failure will man be judged.

"Not failure, but low aim, is crime."

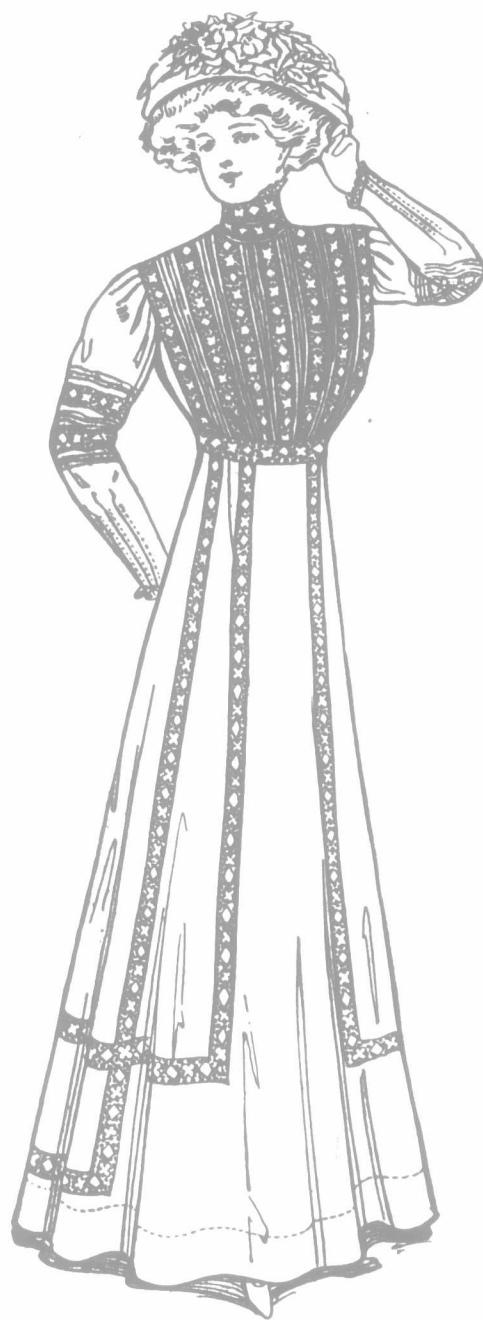
St. VIII.—Browning's rapidity of thought often causes him to abandon a certain line, returning again with just as sudden a transition. In our former study we have man compared with the overfed bird, the maw-crammed beast. Possibly we have here another type of man as fully allied to the brute, although somewhat harder to recognize. The man who in his sensual appetites, passions, amusements, pleasures and luxuries, makes the mind subservient to the lower nature by continual thought and pandering to the gratification of the flesh to the extent of ignoring and forgetting the intellectual and spiritual, is very closely allied to the brute. A test—a question—is proposed to man, how far can the body, even at its best, assist the soul upon its true quest?

St. IX.—Nevertheless, all gifts may be

TWO DAINY SUMMER GOWNS

THE SEMI-PRINCESS GOWNS illustrated are chosen from among hundreds of styles in our stock as being typical of the styles that are in vogue in both Paris and New York. The original models we have carefully copied, and we offer these two numbers at such low prices that will bring this section of our big Cloak Department to the notice of all Canadian ladies from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Stock sizes only, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 bust measurement; 36 to 44 hip measurement, taken six inches below the waist; total length from neck to bottom of skirt, 52 to 60 inches.



G627—\$4.75

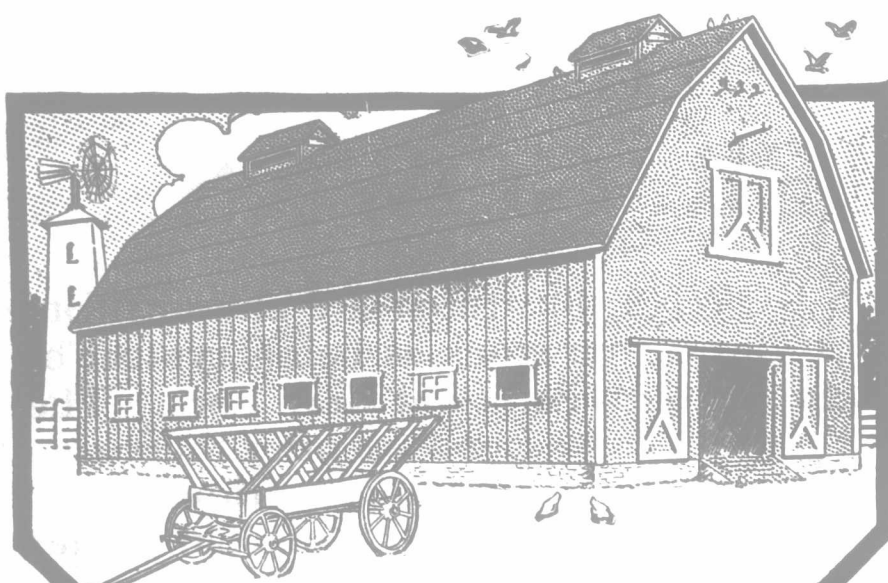
G627.—A dainty dress of fine, soft French mull. The new semi-princess type, in white, pink and sky, elaborately trimmed with a beautiful imitation of a fine Torchon lace. The bodice has seven rows of insertion and clusters of tucks between. Sleeves and skirt trimmed with lace to match. Fastens at back. Extraordinary offer **\$4.75**



G622—\$4.95

G622.—A very stylish semi-princess dress of fine French mull, in white, pink and sky. Handsomely trimmed with a fine filet insertion. Bodice with yoke front, and rows of insertion at back. The skirt trimmed all around with strips of lace insertion, the front forming a **\$4.95** panel effect. Very special

THE ROBERT **SIMPSON** COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO



'Tis Roofed with REX and All is Well

The man who has his buildings covered by REX Flintkote ROOFING can feel that "all is well." The contents of his buildings are protected by roofs through which water cannot penetrate, that winds cannot blow off, that falling sparks cannot ignite. Furthermore, he has lasting protection, for

REX FLINTKOTE ROOFING

is durable. REX ROOFING is good all through. Its body is high grade, long-fibre wool felt, heavy, dense and durable; the saturation or water-proofing is slowly worked in until the body is thoroughly impregnated with it—REX saturation will never dry out; the coating is of special rubbery, gummy compounds that unite with the body and the saturation, and present a surface that is absolutely weather-proof and fire-resisting; will not crack in cold weather nor blister, peel, scale or melt in hot weather.

Write for Book and Samples—Free

Make the fire test, try its strength, note its pliability; and when you go to your dealer's, be sure you are given the "Look for the Boy" trade-mark kind.

J. A. & W. BIRD & CO., 20 India Street, Boston, Mass.
Canadian Office: 29 Common Street, Montreal.



SEED OATS

REGENERATED BANNER

THE old Banner Oat has more friends in Ontario than any other oat. New variety after new variety has been brought in and put to test, but the old reliable Banner, taken all round, generally is the best. Of the 63 different varieties entered in the crop competition of the Dominion Government, the variety with the greatest number of entries was the Banner. The variety that won out the most times was the Banner. Out of the 36 districts in Ontario the Banner came first in 13. A couple of years ago we were fortunate to get from an oat specialist in Scotland some regenerated Banner oats; these we brought out to Canada, and have tested them in several districts of Ontario. They have all the good qualities of the old Banner, with the advantage of the new vigor and life of a new oat.

We offer seed grown by ourselves in Ontario from imported seed at \$1 per bushel; 10-bushel lots, 85¢. Good cotton bags 25¢ each.

You cannot do better than to secure some of these oats and work into seed. As far as we can see, there is nothing better.

Would advise a seeding of not less than 2 bushels per acre and not over 2½ bushels.

Present prices for our best

RED CLOVER, ALSIKE and TIMOTHY:

"Sun" Brand Red Clover, \$ 7.75 bus.
"Ocean" "Alfalfa" " 11.00 "
"Gold" "Alfalfa" " 12.50 "
"Diamond" Brand Timothy, \$3.25 "

These Grade No. 1 Government Standard.
PURE. CLEAN. THE BEST.

Ask for samples and judge for yourself.
We have selected these seeds first and last
for their purity. You cannot get
cleaner seed in Canada.

SEEDS FOR THE GARDEN FOR THE FARM

Send for catalogue.

Geo. Keith & Sons
124 King St., East,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Cowan's Maple Buds

(NAME AND DESIGN REGISTERED)

are different from and better than any other chocolate confection you ever tasted. Maple Buds are not made by any other concern, as the name and design is fully patented. Look for the name on every Bud.

The Cowan Co. Limited,
Toronto. 87



Lady's or Man's WATCH GIVEN FREE

For selling our Picture Post Cards, handsome Canadian and English Views, and Men's Collar Buttons. Watches are guaranteed silver nickel, man's given for selling \$3.00 worth, and lady's for selling \$2.50. Send us your name and address and we will mail you Post Cards to sell 6 for 10¢, or Collar Buttons to sell at 10¢ for set of 4. You may sell whichever you wish. Both are very easy sellers. Write to-day. A Post Card will do. The Reliable Premium Co., Dept. X, Waterloo, Ont.

judged by the use and purpose to which they may be applied. The past has proved that soul and body both, in this mysterious companionship, with the dividing line impossible to define, have each a power; even the lower shows the perfect hand of the Divine Artist. "The vase of earth, the trembling clod, constrained to hold the breath of God," has contributed at least the work of a true and faithful servant; eyes, ears, hands and brain, have fulfilled the bidding of the soul. Should not the heart, the seat of the emotions, rejoice at the great opportunities of life and growth?

St. X.—Can it be possible it should ever occur, with all these privileges, that the heart should not once return thanksgiving and praise to God! The whole design is reviewed, the power recognized, and through the whole burns and glows transcendent love. The entire plan is perfection; and he feels a deep thankfulness that he has been formed a man, with all these grand possibilities. He can confidently trust all to the Creator, to remake what He may find amiss, and perfect what He finds mete for His use.

ANOTHER ANSWER.

After showing us that our doubts and fears raise us above our bodies, and distinguish us from mere beasts, Browning bids us welcome the obstacles which seem to hinder us on our way. The spirit resting in the sunshine of a cloudless life, lulled to sleep by the peaceful happiness of the passing years, does not feel the need of effort. "The soul is dead that slumbers," and so each soul, if not awakened, will become dead to all higher feeling, to all aspirations, after a better and nobler life. Then should we not bless the stinging pain, the disappointment that arouses us and bids us go onward and upward? Though life seems to have failed in its purpose, its aim destroyed, let us learn, let us dare, let us press forward to a higher life, never counting the cost.

Then, though the spirit seems crushed by failure, though its hopes and plans are brought to nought, shall it rise to greater heights than could have been reached by success. We are responsible for our thoughts, and plans, and efforts, but their success or failure is in higher hands than ours. If we have done all we can to bring ourselves nearer to God, then have we attained the highest success.

He is no better than a brute, whose soul cannot rise above his body, who has no thought but for fleeting pleasures, whose spirit's work is to think for the comforts of his body—to gratify its desires, to direct its movements, and to provide for its needs. But what will it avail him? The perfection of his body—a finished and finite clod—will not help his spirit on its upward way.

Yet the body is richly endowed with gifts and senses, which must have been given for a higher use than their own gratification. No gift is wanting to enable us to take in and make use of the good around us. By the powers of sight and hearing we get the beauties and harmonies of nature and art, the teachings of great minds of the past, and words of wisdom from those of the present, and as these impressions are received by eyes and ears, they are treasured up in the brain, for the mind to use and feed on. Body and spirit seem blended together, as the heart throbs in sympathy with the joy, the thankfulness and the trust of the spirit—joy for the perfection of God's design, thankfulness for the love which planned such perfection, and trust that He, who has so perfected His work in the past, shall likewise complete it.

QUOTATIONS.

The following excellent quotations, showing that our students are not students of one poem only, were embodied in various papers. The application is apparent:

"Ah, but a man's reach should exceed his grasp, or what's a heaven for?"—Browning, in "Andrea del Sarto."

"I must be measured by my soul; the mind's the standard of the man."—Watts.

"No endeavor is in vain,
Its reward is in the doing."

"We may rise on stepping stones of our dead selves to higher things."

"Nor deem the irrevocable Past
As wholly wasted, wholly vain,
If rising on its wrecks at last,
To something nobler we attain."
—Longfellow.

"He tried and failed. Give praise for honest effort;
His was the struggle for the unattainable,
Praise for the victor,
But for the vanquished, no less praise."

"Ah, brother, hold fast to the man
and awe the beast; stop the ebb of thy
soul-ebbing downward into the forms in-
to whose habits thou hast now for many
years slid."—Emerson.

"It isn't the fact that you're licked
that counts,
But how did you fight, and why?"
—Edmund Vance Cooke.

NOTE.

Two students sent neither name, nom-de-plume nor address with their papers. The postmark on one envelope seemed to be Millgrove, on the other Caledonia. Another, signing nom-de-plume "Un Eleve," omitted both name and address.

TRADE TOPICS.

Anchylos, a modern treatment for the cure of bone spavin in horses, a specific that is claimed to be effective without injury to the parts or the hair, is advertised in this issue by J. A. McLarty, of Thessalon, Ont.

Every farmer should make special effort to beautify his home. Among the many plants that can be used to advantage are dahlias. In this week's issue, H. P. Van Wagner, of Stony Creek, announces that he has sixteen choice varieties. Write him for catalogue and particulars. He is an adept in producing this class of plants.

GOSSIP.

STEVENSON'S HOLSTEIN SALE.

The catalogue of the Holstein herd of R. S. Stevenson & Son, Ancaster, Ont., to be dispersed by auction, shows the pedigrees of 33 richly-bred, registered animals, including the two stock bulls, Panarista's Pauline DeKol King, and Gano's Favorit Butter Boy, whose dam at 12 years old gave 17,619 lbs. milk, containing fat equal to 821½ lbs. butter in the year, while his sire's dam gave 550 lbs. milk, and 26 lbs. butter in 7 days. The pedigrees and records throughout the catalogue indicate the high-class character of the herd and its ancestry for heavy milk and butter production. The herd has long been known as one of the best in the country, and the sale should attract breeders and dairymen from near and far. There are also in the sale half a dozen good-working grade Holstein cows and four unregistered heifers.

O. SORBY'S CLYDE, HACKNEY AND PONY SALE.

On Wednesday, March 31st, as announced in his advertisement on another page in this issue, Mr. O. Sorby, of Guelph, Ont., will hold an auction sale at his farm, of imported Clydesdales, Hackneys, and Welsh ponies. In the Clyde contingent are the stallions Attraction, by Prince Attractive, by Cedric, by Prince of Wales (673); and Scottish Model, by Acme, by Baron's Pride. Among the Clyde mares is Priory Maid, a brown three-year-old, by Baron's Pride; Marietta, a brown four-year-old, by Benedict, probably the best breeding son of Baron's Pride; Phillipa, a three-year-old, by Prince Sturdy, by Cedric, and Corona, a bay three-year-old, by Baron Mitchell, by Baron's Pride. The Hackney mares are a splendidly-bred lot, some first-prize and championship winners, and mostly in foal to Warwick Model, twice champion at London, Ont. Among the ponies is the three-year-old Dinarth Mary, with a filly foal at foot, foaled March 11th, 1909. A yearling stallion, imported in dam, and a black mare, foaled in 1901. The farm is convenient to the city, near the end of the street railway, running south. The terms of sale, it will be noticed, are easy, and the chances are that good bargains will be available.

TELEPHONE QUALITY WINS!



CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONES have "made good" with hundreds of companies which had been using other makes. These companies are now using nothing but the **GUARANTEED INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE**.

Why is this? Because the Independent Telephones are up-to-date and high-class in material and workmanship. It never pays to buy cheap goods, and in the case of a telephone this is especially true. The best is what you want, and that is why so many companies have changed from the makes they had been using to the **CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE**, and are now buying nothing else.

INFORMATION FREE

If you have no local telephone service, write us and learn the way many others have built up and now own and successfully operate their own systems. There has been a remarkable growth in rural telephone companies in Canada during the past year, and the indications are that there will be a still larger increase during the present year.

The business and social advantages gained to rural communities with their own telephone system should command your earnest consideration, if you are not already enjoying the privileges it affords.

Municipalities, companies or individuals interested should write us, and our engineers will supply full information. Estimates of cost of construction gladly furnished without charge.

PRICES ARE RIGHT.

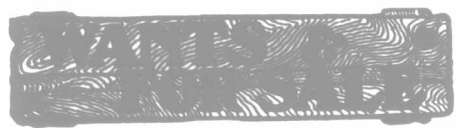
We are manufacturing telephones in Canada, and with our equipment you have the positive guarantee of a Canadian company.

We can also supply everything in line and construction materials at reasonable prices.

Best quality and prompt shipment are making our business a success.



CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE CO., LIMITED, 26 Duncan St. TORONTO.



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and Pet Stock. **TERMS**—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

FARM for sale, Cochester, Vt., \$16,000. A splendid farm near school, one mile from village and one mile from railroad. Telephone accommodations. 180 acres. First-class productive soil. 100 acres in culture, balance pasture and woodland. Practically a city farm at a country price. House 2 1/2 story; 12 rooms; built last year. Accommodations for 58 head of cattle in one barn. Water in the house, and complete stock, including 50 tons hay; 45 milch cows, horses, etc. \$5,000 cash. For further information address: O. B. Post-office Box 2338, Montreal.

STRAWBERRY Plants for Sale—All stock; prices and terms on application. E. M. Sherman, Napanee, Ont.

WANTED Single, experienced man to work on grain and fruit farm. Apply: Leslie Kerns, Freeman, Ont.

WANTED Experienced married man for general farm work; must be reliable and take an interest in work. Continuous employment on the right man. Duncan MacVannel, St. Mary, Ont.

WANTED—Persons to grow mushroom for us at home. Waste space in cellar, garden or farm can be made to yield \$15 to \$25 per week. Send for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

YOUNG man (Canadian) wants work on good, modern fruit farm, where experience could be gained in all branches of fruit raising. Ready April 18th. Good recommendations. P. O. Box 102, Arnprior, Ont.

WANTED **THE DELHI TANNERY** Hides, Skins and Furs to tan for Robes, Coats and Gauntlet Mitts, etc. Tanned soft and pliable. Never get hard. **B. F. BELL, DELHI, ONTARIO**

Married Man Wanted to engage by the year for farm work and stock feeding; must be experienced along these lines. One having some experience in handling show Shorthorns and Clydesdales preferred. Comfortable house on the farm supplied.

GEO. D. FLETCHER, Wellington Co. Binkham P. O., Ont.

A Highland minister, who was rather a pompous gentleman, came to a shepherd's house to baptize a child.

"Are you prepared?" he asked the fond parent.

"Oh ay, munnister; I have got a grand ham for tea."

"I mean spiritually prepared," thundered the cleric.

"Of course I am; oh, yes. I got twa bottles o' first-class whiskey from the mill," replied the imperturbable Celt.

GOSSIP.

Attention is directed to the advertisement in this paper of Mr. John Elder, Hensall, Ont., of seed barley for sale, of the new variety, known as No. 21, originated at the Ontario Agricultural College by Professor Zavitz, a selected strain of the Mandscheuri, and considered the best strain of barley in Ontario at present. Mr. Elder writes that he had last year 900 bushels, grown from two pounds sown in 1906. See the advt. on page 506.

MR. STEAD'S SHORTHORN AND SHROPSHIRE SALE.

The excellence of the breeding of the Shorthorn herd of Mr. Henry L. Stead, of Wilton Grove, six miles from London, Ont., to be sold by auction at his farm, on Wednesday, April 7th, will come as a surprise to many. Comparatively few breeders are aware of the existence of so choicely bred a herd, which has been gradually built up in a quiet way by purchase of choice selections of females, for which, in some cases, very liberal prices have been paid, and on which richly-bred and high-class sires have been used. Among the families represented are the Cruickshank Village, of which there are half a dozen or more females; Buchan Lassie, Bruce Rosebud, Golden Drop, Dayspring, Syme, and the good old milking strains, Princess, World's Fair Maid, Fillpail, Lilly, etc. On these have been used such grandly-bred sires as the Lavender-bred Langford Eclipse (imp.); Royal Prince (imp.), a Golden Drop; Village Captain and Vulcan, of the Village tribe; Philosopher of Dalmeny (imp.), bred by Lord Roseberry; Queen's Counsellor and Scottish Marquis, by Maquis of Zenda (imp.); dam Missie 160th (imp.). Half a dozen young bulls, mostly of serviceable age, are included, besides the three-year-old imported bull, Queen's Counsellor, now at the head of the herd. Fifteen registered Shropshire shearing ewes, sired by and bred to imported rams, are also to be sold. These should be an attractive feature, and there will, no doubt, be an opportunity at this sale to secure good bargains.

Right on Time for the Needs of the Season.



THE NATIONAL CREAM SEPARATORS

are made by intelligent, resourceful mechanics, capable of inventing and making improvements. No changes, no improvements and no intelligence are close companions. The **National** leads in up-to-date and beautiful design; for simplicity, durability and close skimming; easy to operate and clean. Just what is needed. A free trial to your home in competition with any other named separator. If you want the best, get the **NATIONAL**. Send for prices and catalogue.

THE T. C. ROGERS, COMPANY GUELPH, ONTARIO.

Wholesale Agents for the Maple Leaf Sewing Machines, Olson Gasoline Engines, Perfectio Seed and Grain Separators, Aspinwall Potato Machinery.

If you are interested in any of these machines, write for information. Agents wanted. Our terms are reasonable.

Does Twice the Work of a Hoe -10 Days Trial

"Buco" Hand Cultivator does twice the work of Hoe in less time, less labor, trouble; more thoroughness. Digs deeply, extracting weeds by roots. Adjusted to any width for working around vegetables, etc. 4 1/2 ft. hard-wood handle; thoroughly tempered best steel Teeth. Simple, durable; lasts a lifetime; saves its own price many times first season. Sold by Hardware and Seed Stores. If dealer cannot supply you, send regular price, \$1.50, and "Buco" will be promptly sent you, express prepaid. Money refunded after 10 days trial if it is not satisfactory.

"Buco" Hand Cultivator.

Bailey-Underwood Company, Ltd.
New Glasgow, N.S., Canada.

HORSES SHIPPED FROM WINGHAM.

According to the Wingham Times, horses worth about \$50,000 have been shipped from Wingham, Ont., since January 1st. Twenty carloads, valued at \$2,500 each, is the record. The destination was Western Canada.

The imported five-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Whinbloom (12785), by Prince Thomas, is advertised for sale by Geo. Brown, Bright, Ont.

The five-year-old imported Clydesdale stallion, Cremorne, by Boreland's Pride, by Baron's Pride, is advertised for sale by H. M. Douglas, Meaford, Ont.

JERSEY HERD AT AUCTION.

The attention of Jersey breeders and other dairy farmers and townsmen, looking for deep-milking and rich-cream-producing cows, is called to the advertisement in this paper of the dispersion sale of the fine herd of 50 high-class Jerseys, belonging to Mr. S. J. Lyons, to take place at his farm, near Norval and Georgetown (G.T.R.) Stations, on Wednesday, March 31st, when a grand lot of dairy cows will be sold, including the great cow, Dinah of Lawncroft, whose picture appeared in the March 18th issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," and three of her daughters, together with many others of similar type and capacity, for work at the pail and churn. Two or three good Jersey cows in a milking herd are invaluable in improving the fat content and color of the milk and butter placed on the market.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 30 cents.

BARRED Rock cockerels at reduced prices. Eggs from elegant matings. W. W. Dods, Alton, Ont.

BUFF LEGHORNS—Winners Guelph, Ottawa, Montreal. A few cockerels. Settings, one, two and three dollars. Sidney Ellis, Renfrew, Ont.

BARRED ROCKS—Eggs for hatching. Three pens selected birds. Pens number one and two, one fifty; number three, one dollar per setting. Orders booked now. A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton, Ont.

BUY 95% FERTILE EGGS That will produce winter layers. Ancona eggs, \$1.50 per fifteen; Single-comb White Legho eggs, \$1 per fifteen; \$4.50 for one hundred. Free circulars for stamp. Edward C. Apps, Box 224, Brantford, Ont.

BARRED and White Rocks Single-combed Black and White Minorcas, Brown Leghorns, 32 prize-winners. Only 57 birds. Choice, \$1.50 setting. Write for catalogue. Rev. J. H. Cameron, Collingwood, Ont.

BARRED Rock eggs, safely packed in Morgan baskets. One dollar per fifteen. C. H. Chalmers, Smith's Falls, Ont.

BARRED Rock, Buff Orpington. Fertile eggs from best laying strains. \$4 per 100; \$1 per 13. Welbur Bennett, Box 298, Peterboro, Ont.

BUFF Orpingtons, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes. All high-class stock, carefully bred. Selected winter-laying strains. Farm raised. Combining size and quality. Eggs, one dollar setting. "Ingliside Farm," Hamilton, Ont.

BUFF Orpington pure-bred eggs for hatching; 9 chicks guaranteed. Illustrated catalogue, free, tells all about them. Hugh A. Scott, Caladonia, Ont.

BARRED Plymouth Rock eggs for hatching from winners at Toronto, London and Guelph. A few cockerels for sale. All correspondence promptly answered. Leslie Kerns, Freeman, Ont.

BROWN Leghorn layers, not loafers. Eggs, \$2 per forty. H. O. Heimbocker, Hanover, Ont.

CLARK'S BUFF ORPINGTONS—Oldest and largest breeder in Canada. 12 years specializing. Exhibition and egg production combined. Greatest winter layers in America. 11 breeding pens. Eggs from 1st 4 pens, \$5 per 15, infertile replaced free. Eggs from pens 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, from \$1 to \$3 per 15. 50 eggs, \$3; 100 eggs, \$5.50. Crates free. Illustrated catalogue free. J. W. Clark, Cainsville, Ont.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—Dawson-Arnold strain, \$2 per fifteen. Clark & Mitchell, Box 15, Caladonia, Ont.

EGGS—Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas and Brown Leghorns. Mating list free. Sunny Side Poultry Yards, Highgate, Ont.

EGGS for hatching. White Wyandottes. Good laying strain. \$1 per setting. L. Turnbull, Pt. Colborne, Ont.

EGGS—White Wyandottes, Martin and Massey strains, one dollar per fifteen, five dollars per hundred. Chas. E. Rogers, Dorchester, Ont.

EGGS from grand laying Indian Runner ducks, 10c each. Single-comb Brown Leghorns, \$1 per 15. Frank Bainard, Glanworth, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Barred and White Rocks, White and Silver Wyandottes, Black and Buff Orpingtons, Brown and White Leghorns, Black and Spangled Hamburgs, Houdans, Black Javas, Dorkings, Single and Rose Combed R. I. Reds. These birds won over 300 1st prizes at nine shows \$2 per fifteen eggs. F. W. Krouse, Guelph, Ont.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—The beauty birds. Great layers. The ideal farmer's fowl. Eggs \$1 for 15. Rose-comb Minorcas. Everybody's favorite. Large, handsome, hardy. Greatest layers in the world. Make a start in this grand breed. We have two of the finest pens in Canada. Eggs for sale. Write for prices. A. McGugan, Rodney, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS White Wyandotte eggs for hatching from prizewinning stock. \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30. Brown Bros., Colville, Ont.

KLAGER'S Rhode Island Reds—both combs. 8 breeding pens. Enclose 5c. for catalogue. Klager's Poultry Yards, Hespeler, Ont.

ROSE Comb Rhode Island Reds. Eggs one dollar for fifteen. Best winter layers. Marshall Zeller, Zurich, Ont.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Rose-comb. Bred ten years from carefully selected heavy winter layers of large brown eggs. Eggs, dollar half per fifteen. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jno. Luscombe, Merton, Ont.

TIRY Rose-comb Rhode Island Reds. The great business fowl. Good stock. Eggs one and one fifty per thirteen. C. R. Cuthbert, Alton, Ont.

WHITE Rock eggs for sale, also a few cockerels. Apply to Howard Smith, Winona, Ont.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Candee, Elliotts, Beans and Duston's egg strains. Farm-raised vigorous birds. Eggs \$1 for 15. \$2 for 40. \$4.50 per hundred. Cockerels \$1.50. R. J. Gibo, Galt, Ont.

Write for Our Free Catalogue

Eggs for hatching from the following breeds: Buff Orpingtons, R. I. Reds (either comb), S.-C. White Leghorns, S.-C. B. Minorcas from Canada's best. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30.

The R. Roy Poultry Farm, Elmira, Ont.
R. R. Ruppel, Proprietor.

GOSSIP.

Mr. T. J. Berry has recently sold to Wilson Bros., of Parkhill, Ont., the brown three-year-old imported Clydesdale stallion, Lord Rennie (14539), purchased from Mr. John Kerr, of Red Hall, Wigton, and imported by Mr. Berry. Lord Rennie is a good, thick, compact, short-backed horse, with right good ends, splendid head and neck, and faultless at the ground; his quality of bone, pasterns and feet being first-class, while his breeding is of the best, being sired by Lord Graham, by Lord Lothian, by Top Galiant, by Darnley (222), while his dam was by King O'Kyle, by Prince O'Kyle, by Prince of Wales (673). Messrs. Wilson are to be congratulated on securing so good and well-bred a horse, and the Parkhill district is fortunate in having the services of such a high-class horse.

Mr. J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont., writes: Since our sale of Shorthorns at Toronto in February, I have made a few sales of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Mr. George Butler, Millbank, selected the growthy young bull, Beauty's Stamp; Mr. S. W. Reist, Elmira, purchased a show calf, in Lovely Champion—he is an eleven months' son of Jilt Victor. Have just loaded for shipment four excellent mares, at \$1,500. I am offering for sale Sir Matchless, a 10 months' roan son of the great show cow, Tiny Maude, first-prize two-year-old heifer at Winnipeg, Toronto, and other leading fairs in 1905. This young bull is sired by The Dreamer, which we bred and sold to go to Omaha, where he sold for \$1,050 at auction. This is one of the best prospects for a show bull I know of. He will be sold very reasonably if bought soon.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

March 26th.—At Union Stock-yards, West Toronto; Clydesdales.

March 26th.—At Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, S. J. Prouse, Ingersoll, Ont. Clydesdales.

March 30th.—Donald Sutherland, Ingersoll, Ont., Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

March 31st.—S. J. Lyons, Norval, Ont., Jerseys.

March 31st.—O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.; Clydes, Hackneys and Welsh ponies.

April 1st.—R. S. Stevenson & Son, Ancaster, Ont.; Holsteins.

April 7th.—Henry Stead, Wilton Grove, Ont.; Shorthorns and Shropshires.

April 9th.—Myrtle Sales Association, Myrtle, Ont.; Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires.

LONDON HACKNEY SHOW.

The annual Hackney horse show, held in Old London, March 2nd to 5th, was quite successful, notwithstanding very unfavorable weather, a severe snowstorm prevailing. In stallions, the special prize for the best stallion in the first four (younger) classes went to Sir Walter Gilbey's chestnut two-year-old, Antonius, by Polonius; the reserve being the same owner's bay three-year-old, Flash Cadet, by His Majesty. For the special prize for older stallions, classes 5 to 8, the winner was Mr. Butt's eight-year-old chestnut, Kirkburn Toreador, by Rosador; the reserve being Mr. Hall's five-year-old chestnut, Copmanthorpe Performer, by Garton Duke of Connaught. The grand champion stallion was Kirkburn Toreador; the reserve being Copmanthorpe Performer. The grand champion mare was A. W. Hickling's Adbolton St. Mary, and the reserve to Miss Dora Schintz's Countess Clio. The group championship for the best three stallions, the get of one sire, went to the progeny of Garton Duke of Connaught; the reserve being the get of Rosador.

In the mare championship, best three mares by one sire, Rosador won, with Polonius as reserve.

TRADE TOPIC.

The fact that several of Carnegie's millionaires began their business careers with him as travelling salesmen has often been referred to as an evidence of the manner in which drummers can come to the front. A person with intelligence, perseverance and tact can make money as a salesman. The National Salesman Training Association is sending out a book with hints on the subject, a copy of which will be sent to any reader of



Frictionless Empire.

Learn Particulars about both cone and disc types before making your choice of a Cream Separator.

No one type of cream separator exactly meets the requirements of every farmer. The disc type is best adapted to one farmer's needs, while the cone type may be better for his neighbor. So we say learn particulars about both types before making your choice.

The EMPIRE Line Quality Cream Separators All sizes of both types

The Empire Line of Quality Cream Separators includes both disc and cone types—therefore the Empire agent is the man to go to for an unbiased opinion. We have heard of agents for disc machines who have claimed for their disc separator the peculiar advantages possessed by the cone type alone. The object of the Empire agent is not to claim all the advantages of both disc and cone types for either a cone or disc machine. His object is to tell you frankly the whole truth about each style—then to let you decide for yourself which type best suits your requirements.

If you decide on the **Frictionless Empire**—the original cone separator—you secure a separator far in advance of all cone separators. Easiest running, easiest to clean, closest skimming, most durable.

If you decide on the **Empire Disc**, you get by far the best disc separator in the world. The Empire Disc is really the leading disc separator of Europe—the home of the disc. More than that, it has in addition several exclusive Empire patented features that make it better than the European machine that we secured the rights to make in America.

But remember, before deciding on any separator, see our agent and learn full particulars.

Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Limited,

Head office: TORONTO.
Western office: WINNIPEG.

FREE DAIRY BOOK

A complete guide to certain satisfaction. Tells the truth about both cone and disc methods of separation. Explains in detail the construction of Empire Disc and Frictionless Empire. Contains dairy pointers of real value to the farmer.



Empire Disc.

"The Farmer's Advocate" who will write to the association, addressing it at any one of its offices, either at New York, Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis or San Francisco. In asking for the book, write to Department 337 of the Association, and mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Calves.

With butter at 25c, calves come high on a new-milk diet. Such a diet is unnecessary. Skim milk and Herbageum is just as good as new milk for young calves, and one 50c. package is sufficient for one and a quarter tons of skim milk. This means that 50c. worth of Herbageum will enable you to save all the cream on one and a quarter tons of skim milk, and at the same time raise just as good calves as can be raised on new milk. This is neither guesswork nor a mere advertising statement. It is a fact which has been proven, and is beyond all doubt.

BOOK REVIEW.

THE SCIENCE AND PRACTICE OF CHEESE-MAKING.

A treatise on the manufacture of cheddar and other kinds of cheese has been prepared by L. L. Van Slyke, Chemist at New York Experiment Station, and Chas. A. Publow, Associate Professor of Dairying at Cornell University. Canadian dairymen will remember that Mr. Publow is the son of G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor for Eastern Ontario. The elder Publow also is given credit for a share of the information in the book. The practical and scientific sides of cheesemaking are treated in such way as to make it a most valuable book for cheesemakers, students and teachers. Practical operations connected with cheese

manufacture are backed up by scientific reasoning, in such way that the why as well as the how is impressed. Causes of defects with remedies and means of prevention, milk constituents and yield of cheese, methods of paying for milk, chemical changes during cheese ripening, methods of testing and cheese-factory organization and management are carefully dealt with. Every page is filled with something helpful. Apt illustrations are made use of where necessary. This book is published by the Orange-Judd Company, of New York, or it can be had through "The Farmer's Advocate" for \$1.75; 15 cents extra for postage.

THE CEREALS IN AMERICA.

A comprehensive treatise on varieties, fertilization, culture, harvesting, use and marketing of the cereal crops grown in America, is found in Thos. F. Hunt's book, "The Cereals in America," published by the Orange-Judd Company, of New York. The details regarding structure, composition, botanical relations, quality of varieties, desirable climatic and soil conditions, approved cultural methods and times of sowing, implements required, insect, fungous and weed pests, dates and methods of harvesting, threshing and storing, general uses and by-products, marketing and the world's markets, are given for wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, rice, sorghum and buckwheat. The practical and interesting discussions of the various features make it a book that every Canadian farmer should study and retain for reference. Special attention is paid to improvement of varieties and rotation. Careful drawings and compact tables are made use of where necessary to make the points clear and thorough. This book, comprising over 400 pages, can be secured through "The Farmer's Advocate" for \$1.75; 15 cents extra for postage.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

CEMENT HOG TROUGH.

Would like you to publish plans and directions for making cement hog troughs.
D. S.

Ans.—Anyone familiar with cement work can contrive a casing in which a suitable hog trough can be formed. Ordinary boards or planks can be used. Many prefer sloping sides, with two or three inch bottom. Place a frame the required length, width and height, where the trough is to be, allowing two and a half or three inches space for cement. Soak this core in water and ram the concrete firmly, but gently, filling all the space under and around the core level with the top. One part of high-grade Portland cement to two or three parts of clean, sharp sand, or fine gravel, is about the proper strength. In a few hours the core can be removed. Then cover with straw, chaff or canvas, in order to retain the moisture until it is perfectly hard.

IMPROVING LIGHT MEADOW.

I have an old meadow which I cannot break up this spring. I would like to know what I can do to improve the crop this year? It was light last year. Would harrowing and rolling do any good, and at what time should it be done? I have enough manure to apply.
W.B.

Ans.—Your best plan is to make judicious use of well-rotted manure. Give a reasonably good application this spring, preferably with a manure spreader, just as soon as the sod is in condition to go on it with this implement. It will give an even covering, fairly well broken up. It might be well then to give a stroke with the harrows in order to work the manure well down into the grass. The spring rains will wash down the fertilizing ingredients and greatly improve your crop of hay. It might be well also to re-seed with a hand seeder before the manure is applied. The fresh seeding would ensure a bottom growth that will be of value next fall as pasture.

A LEAKY ROOF.

I built a barn in 1907 with a tin roof; the man that had the job for the carpenter work was also agent for the tin roofing. I ordered roofing from him, and he put it on, by the day, carpenter work all being done by the day also. My roof leaks most awfully; carpenter had promised to fix it; two of his men were here at it, but did not improve it any, and manufacturers of roofing had promised to send a man to look after it, but never did so. I have paid for material and think the trouble lies in the way it was put on.

1. Can he make me pay in full for putting on roof?

2. If I hire another man and get it fixed this spring, and pay for it, could he get at me after it is fixed satisfactorily?

Ans.—1. No.
2. You would be entitled to deduct from the balance due the carpenter whatever may reasonably have to be expended by you in completing and perfecting his work, after first giving him an opportunity to fix the roof himself.

GRASS SEED—RAPE AND ALSIKE ON MUCK SWAMP.

Give a good grass seed for seeding down swamp land for pasture. It has muck on top. Will rape do well on it? What time should it be sown, and how much to the acre? Will alsike do well for seed on low land, or will it grow too rank?
G. H. H.

Ans.—For pasture, 8 pounds red-top, 3 pounds timothy, 3 pounds Kentucky blue grass, and 2 or 3 pounds of alsike clover, should give fair returns. It would be wise, however, to crop it with some rank-growing crop for a few years before seeding down. Rape will do well provided the swamp land is well drained. Now it in June, just before a rain, if possible, at the rate of 4 to 6 pounds per acre, on a well-prepared seed-bed. Roll and harrow with a light harrow after sowing. Alsike does better than the other clovers on low land, but thrives best on a deep, well-drained loam. As a rule, the heads do not fill well on land that produces a rank growth of leaf and stem. A great deal, however, depends on weather conditions during the blossoming and ripening seasons.

FOXHOUNDS WANTED.

Can you tell me in your next issue the address of some Canadian breeder of pure-bred foxhounds?
J. W. K.

Ans.—Those having foxhounds for sale will do well to advertise. It will be of no use sending us replies to be forwarded to the inquirer. Such will promptly find the waste basket.

SCRATCHES.

Brood mare, in foal, is affected with hereditary scratches. What treatment do you recommend?
A. J.

Ans.—As the mare is in foal, avoid purgatives. Give one ounce Fowler's Solution of Arsenic three times daily, every alternate week, as long as necessary. Poultice the heels with warm linseed meal, with a little powdered charcoal, for two days and nights; put fresh poultices on every eight hours, and then dress three times daily with a lotion consisting of one ounce each sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, and two drams carbolic acid, to a pint of water. Do not wash the legs. If they get wet, rub them dry. If muddy, allow to get dry, then brush with wisp of straw till clean.

OX-EYE DAISY—WILD CARROT.

Will a good handful of salt, thrown on a stalk of ox-eye daisy in the pasture, kill it for all time? How many times will this weed seed in a year, or how would you say is the best way to get rid of it? Wild carrot is also making good headway in many places. Give treatment.
W. S.

Ans.—Salt, or strong brine, is recommended for destroying many weeds, and is satisfactory on lawns, or in places where only a small area is to be attended to, and where the weeds are not numerous. Even in such cases, however, most weeds can be fought much more successfully by pulling or spudding. On large areas, neither plan is advisable. Ox-eye daisy blossoms once in a season, usually in June or July. In rare cases, and under certain conditions, it is possible that bloom may appear later. This weed is best combated by seeding to clover and timothy for hay. The ox-eye daisy blossoms, but has not ripened its seed, before the hay is cut. Then, by plowing the ground, the old plants are destroyed. Short rotation, with frequent hoe and hay crops, will eradicate the pest. Wild carrot is a biennial plant, and seldom gives much trouble in land that can be cultivated thoroughly. When in grass, mow frequently, to prevent seeding.

CROSS-BREEDING—A MONSTROSITY.

I have had common ewes and used a registered Shropshire ram; now I have to change my ram.

1. What breed would you recommend to cross with my ewe lambs, the Leicester or the Lincoln? Reason I want to cross my flock is to get the size.

2. I have a ewe that lambed a few days ago; the lamb has one front leg, natural, the other is shorter, and has no hind legs; he is strong and healthy. Any reasons for this? What would you advise to do with the lamb?
J. C.

Ans.—1. There is no advantage in breeding for large size in sheep, or any other butcher's stock under present-day market conditions. Large animals eat more and cost more to raise than medium-sized ones, and sell for no more per pound. The most approved principle in breeding to grade up a flock or herd, and to secure uniformity of type, is to continue using superior sires of the same breed. Crossing your grades with males of another breed is a pretty sure method of producing an uneven class of mongrels. If you decide to look to another breed for a ram, it will make little, if any, difference which of the two named is chosen. In any case, choose a ram with indications of a strong constitution, a broad forehead, short, thick neck, a short, strong back, and good legs, well placed.
2. This is a monstrosity, an accident in breeding which cannot be accounted for. The best thing to do with it is to sell it to a butcher while it is young, if it is in good condition.

TRADE TOPIC.

We are advised that the Imperial Bank of Canada has opened a branch of the bank in Gowganda, Ont.

FENCE TALK No. 3

Page Wire Fences only seem to cost a cent or two more a rod than common wire fence. They really cost fully three cents a rod less—and then some. Figure it for yourself:

Page Fence horizontal wires—the wires that have to stand the pulling strain, are made of a grade of steel wire termed "high carbon." Other fences' horizontals are "hard steel," or hard drawn wire, at best.

High-carbon Page wire will stand a strain of 2,400 pounds. The other kinds break at 1,800 at best.

That explains why a Page Fence will stretch tighter and stand up longer.

That accounts for Page Fences needing but two fence-posts to the other fence's three.

See now what that figures in a mile of fencing:

Two cents a rod more for Page Fence in the first place, or \$6.40.

100 fewer posts for the Page Fence—because the tougher wire lets it stretch tighter and stay tighter. Are the 100 posts worth 12c. apiece? Call it that—tho' it's nearer 20c. a post, most places. But call it \$12.00 saved in posts—which balances the 2c. a rod more first cost and leaves \$5.60 to the good.

What would you take to dig 100 post holes? To cart 100 posts? To set and tamp 100 posts? To staple the fencing 100 times oftener than you need to with a Page Fence?

Doesn't ten dollars look small for all that extra work?

Well, that is only a part of the saving you make on every mile of Page Fence you put up, as compared with any other fence. Our free book, sent from the nearest Page place for your asking, tells the rest—and tells you how to prove Page betterness beforehand.

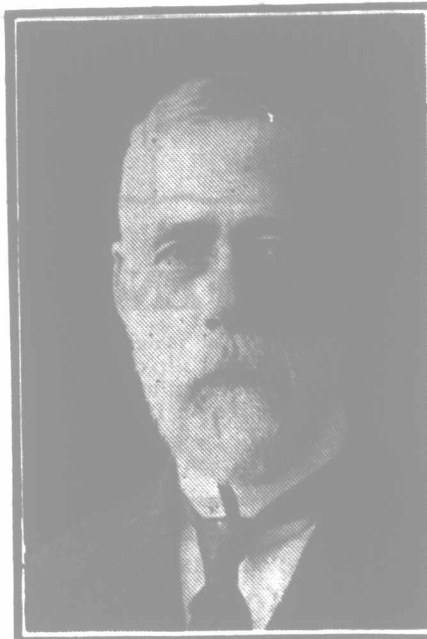
The Page Wire Fence Co., Ltd., Walkerville, Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Vancouver, Victoria.

"PAGE FENCES WEAR BEST"

J. S. KEMP, The Inventor of the Manure Spreader and the President of the W. I. Kemp Co., Ltd., Stratford, Ont.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Kemp Manure Spreaders
AND
Imperial Horse-Lift Drills



In calling the attention of the farmers of Canada to my latest improved Spreader for 1909, I would state that I built in the Township of Magog, Province of Quebec, in the year 1875, for use on a farm that I owned there, the first practical Spreader ever built, and that I have been engaged in farming and the manufacturing of the Spreader ever since.

In 1906 I sold out my patents in the United States for \$50,000. This gave me a chance to devote my time to the Spreader business in Canada, where it had been started in Stratford, Ont. I moved there in the fall of 1906, and with the experience of 34 years in the business, and the experience of my sons, we are manufacturing by far the best Manure Spreading Machine ever built. This year we are equipping the Spreader with what we call the reversible self-sharpening, graded flat-toothed beater, which handles every grade of material successfully, and with much less power.

To those wishing to know my experience in the use of a Manure Spreader, I will be very glad to give same upon application. Most respectfully yours, J. S. KEMP, 552 Ontario St., Stratford, Ont.

Write for Manure Spreader and Seed Drill Catalogues, which fully describe these machines. Live agents wanted in unoccupied territory.

W. I. KEMP CO'Y, LTD., STRATFORD, ONT.

Western Agents: PARLIN & ORENDORFF, Canadian Plow Co., Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary. Agents for Ontario: T. C. ROGERS & CO., Guelph, Ont. Agent for Quebec: D. BRYSON, Westmount, Que.

Earn \$75 to \$150 per month as Brakeman or Fireman.

Just study an hour a day for 8 or 10 weeks and we guarantee to assist you to a position on any railway in Canada. Hundreds of men wanted in the next few months. If you want the above salary, ask for our booklet

The Dominion Railway School, Dept. F., Winnipeg, Man.

Success Manure Spreader Has Light Draft Roller Bearings

When purchasing a manure spreader you naturally look for the lightest draft machine, but you need look no farther than the "Success" spreader. The "Success" has always been the lightest draft manure spreader, and the recent introduction of Five Sets of Roller Bearings still further decreases the draft—places the "Success" far ahead of its competitors.

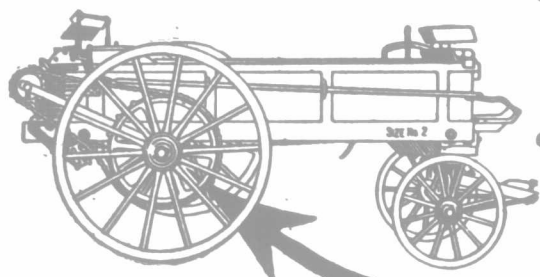
The arrows show you where these draft-reducing Roller Bearings are located—one set on either end of the rear axle, one on either end of cylinder shaft, one in the combination gear and sprocket. Thus, you see, the "business end" of the spreader—the mechanism that has the work to do—is made to run with the greatest ease and smoothness.

These "Roller Bearings" prevent the wearing out of boxes and other bearings—and add years to the life of the machine. They decrease the draft at least the equal of a horse.

These "Roller Bearings" are accurately cut out of cold rolled steel and rivetted together in substantial, durable boxes. They can be removed from the machine without coming apart.

If you want the easiest running, most durable, greatest improved manure spreader in the world buy the New 1909 "Success."

A Simple instantaneous change of Feed Device. One lever moves a pinion from one row of teeth to another on a Disc Gear, without separating pinion and gear and no ground is skipped.

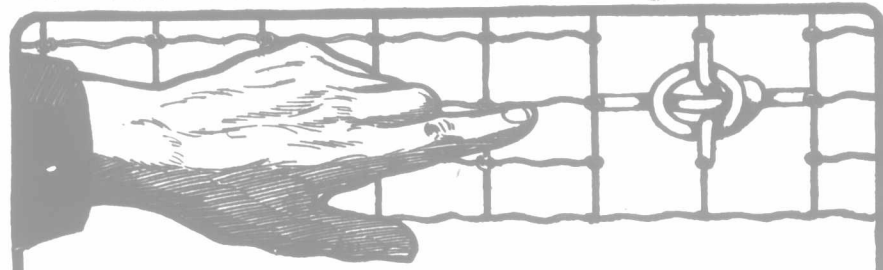


B Force Feed Worm and Gear Drive guarantee smooth and positive motion of the apron whether going up or down hill, or on level.

C Beater of "Success" is driven by Direct Steel-Pinned Chain Drive. This method makes "Success" lighter draft than any other spreader.

ARROWS ALL POINT TO ROLLER BEARINGS ON BUSINESS END OF "SUCCESS" SPREADER.

THE PARIS PLOW CO., LIMITED, PARIS, ONT.
Western Agents: The John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Edmonton
Agents for Quebec and Maritime Provinces: Frost & Wood Co., Ltd., Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N.B.



STANDARD WIRE FENCE

Look at it yourself. See how "The Tie That Binds" is driven farther around, so that it has a hook on the line wire that can't slip off. Being driven at an angle, it can't injure the running or upright wires. Study the wire fence question in our book. Sent free on request. Also sample lock.

THE STANDARD WIRE FENCE CO. OF WOODSTOCK LIMITED, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

FOR WORK ON YOUR FARM, WE RECOMMEND THE St. Marys Automatic Gasoline Engine

IT WILL DO A MAN'S WORK FOR A FEW CENTS A DAY.

A FEW POINTS OF SUPERIORITY:

- No Cooling Tank: Water is carried on top of cylinder.
- No Outside Gasoline Tank: Gasoline is carried in the bed.
- Mounted on Skids: Very light, but very strong.
- Starts without cranking, anywhere, any time.
- Fewer parts than any other engine.
- Most compact, simple and economical engine in Canada.

A. W. PARKS & SON, PETROLEA, ONTARIO.
GASOLINE ENGINE EXPERTS.



Stallion Goods

Impregnators for getting in foal from 1 to 8 mares from one service of a stallion or jack, \$3.50 to \$6.00. The popular Safety Impregnating Outfit, especially adapted for impregnating so-called barren and irregular breeding mares, \$7.50. Breeders Bags, Serving Hobbles, Stallion Bridles, Body Rollers, Shields, Supports, Emasculators, Evescurs, Service Books, etc. First quality goods only. All prepaid and guaranteed. Write for FREE Stallion Goods Catalogue. CRITTENDEN & CO., DEPT. 38 CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

DIVIDING A SILO.

I intend to build a silo in a barn, the length being 28 feet and the width 15 feet. Would you advise us to make two siloes of it by dividing it in the length? We thought it would be too long for the width to stand the pressure. S. B.

Ans.—We would advise dividing the silo into two compartments, for the special reason that the surface of the silage can be lowered more rapidly in feeding, thus reducing the chance of daily allowance being fed in a dry, moldy, or partially-spoiled condition. Doubtless, also, the partition would add strength to the long walls. The corners should be rounded, else the silage will not settle sufficiently to keep well.

SEED CORN FOR PLANTING ACRE.

How much corn does it require of the Longfellow variety to plant one acre of ground in squares three and a half feet each way, about six kernels in a hill? Also how much of White Cap Yellow Dent? How much Longfellow corn, drilled in, say nine to twelve inches apart, rows three and a half feet apart, does it take to plant an acre?

J. C. R.
Ans.—Standard Longfellow, planted in hills 42 inches each way, would require about 15 1/2 pounds of seed; the White Cap Yellow Dent, planted the same way, would require 16 pounds. This calculation is based on six kernels per hill. If Longfellow is planted in drills 42 inches apart, and 12 inches in the drill, 9 pounds of seed will be required.

L. S. KLINCK.

AILING HENS.

What is the cause of hard, calloused lumps in fowl? I have found as many as six in one hen. The hen appeared to be in good health. What is the cause of hens getting white around head and eyes, moping around for a week or more before they die? I had several, all young hens. I chopped the head off one; the blood was nearly white; I examined the inside, the liver appeared to be a light color. A READER.

Ans.—The symptoms are those of atrophy, or wasting of the liver, acute anemia, or tuberculosis of liver, and, mayhap, other internal organs. The hard lumps are suspicious. In tuberculosis there is usually diarrhea towards the end. A sick, but live fowl, should be sent to Dr. Higgins, Biological Laboratory, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for examination and determination as to the exact nature of the disease. There is no cure in the case of tuberculosis, hence the urgent necessity of early action. A. G. G.

TUBERCULOSIS.

I have about one hundred hens, mostly young ones. I noticed lately some of them appear to be lame, and look stupid. I had two or three die and six or seven more sick; they seem to linger on for a time. I brought one in that died today. I opened her. There was quite a lot of dark-colored blood in it. The liver was enlarged and spotted, the bowels had a great number of hard growths on them, different sizes. One was as large as the yolk of a hen's egg. I cut it open. It was composed of a little blood and light-colored, hard, almost cooked material. There was some yellow parts of eggs in her; the inside of them was the color of cooked liver, and cooked looking. There was food in the crop. The majority of them looked quite smart; combs red. I got from fifteen to twenty-five eggs a day during February and March. Could you tell me what is wrong with them, and what to do for them? MRS. D. McC.

Ans.—The symptoms are those of tuberculosis. A live, but sick fowl, should at once be sent to Dr. Higgins, Biological Laboratory, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for examination, and report as to whether the disease is tuberculosis or no. This should be done at once. It is important to know, for, if tuberculosis, there is no cure. The fowls will continue to die one by one or by twos and threes, until all are gone. It is quite possible the disease may turn out to be an acute form of liver disease, hence it is all-important to have an immediate determination as to exact nature of the ailment.

Your Little Girl Can Do The Washing WITH THE "New Century" Washing Machine

It's far easier than churning or running a sewing machine. No rubbing—no work. Just turn the handle for 5 minutes and the clothes are washed—snowy white. Has a strong wringer stand that allows the water to drain right into the tub.

Price delivered at any railway station in Ontario or Quebec—\$9.50. Our booklet tells how to turn wash day into child's play. Write for free copy. 88

Dowdell Mfg. Co. Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPPS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in 1/4-lb. and 1/2-lb. Tins.

You can make the walls of your home more attractive than your neighbors' paper-covered walls. Just decorate with Alabastine. None genuine without a little church on every package.

You will enjoy decorating with Alabastine. So easy! Alabastine simply requires addition of cold water. And by following the directions on package any woman can apply it to the walls successfully.

Church's Gold Water

Alabastine

Because of its sanitary features Alabastine is endorsed by eminent physicians. These features, as well as its economy and durability, are fully explained in our book, "Homes, Healthful and Beautiful." We would like to have your name and address so as to mail you a copy free. 5 lb. package 50c. at hardware stores.

The Alabastine Co., Limited
31 Willow St., Paris, Ont.

SEA GREEN & PURPLE SLATE ROOFS NEVER WEAR OUT

SEA GREEN AND PURPLE SLATE is nature's own product—not man made. Quarried from solid rock—split into convenient form for laying, and then in its natural state ready for the roof. **SOLID ROCK CAN NOT WEAR OUT** It can't burn, rust, warp, crack, tear, or decay. That's why Sea Green or Purple Slate Roofs never wear out and never require painting and repairing like all other roofing. Sea Green & Purple Slate Roofs are suitable for any building, new or old. Give perfect protection. Reduce insurance rates because spark and fire-proof. Afford clean cistern water. Not affected by heat or cold. First cost—only a trifle more than short lived roofing. Settle your roof question for all time. Don't spend more money for poor roofing. Write to us for our free book "ROOFS"—it will save you money. Give name of your local roofer. Write today.

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SAVE 20c PER SHEEP



With **NEW STEWART SHEARING MACHINE** With 4 combs & 4 cutters, only \$12.75 the dealer's price. If you have but five sheep it will pay you to own this wonderful shearing machine. It does not cut or hack sheep like hand shears, and gets one pound and over more wool per head. It shears any kind of wool easily and quickly. **WE GUARANTEE IT FOR 25 YEARS.** All gears are cut from solid metal, not cast; all wearing parts are file hard; spindles are ground and polished, and the driving mechanism is enclosed from dust and dirt and runs in oil. 95 per cent of all the shearing machines used in the world are Stewart patents. If your dealer does not have it, send \$2 and we will ship c.o.d. for balance. Send for a copy of our free book "How to Shear Sheep," and our big new catalogue showing the largest line of shearing machines on earth. Write today. Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., 110 La Salle Ave Chicago

IMPORTANT DISPERSION SALE

Holstein Cattle,

The Property of R. S. Stevenson & Son, "Brockholme Stock Farm," Ancaster, Ont., on Thursday, April 1st, 1909.

The herd consists of 32 head of registered cattle and ten grades, also the grandly-bred young stock bull, **Gano's Favorite Butter Boy**, whose dam, Sherwood Gano, produced last year 17,619 lbs. of milk, containing 657 lbs. of fat, under Dominion Government supervision. Sale will be held at the farm, lots 41 and 42, con. 2, Ancaster Township. Hamilton and Brantford electric cars stop every hour 1/2 mile from buildings. Purchasers can get off car at Ancaster village or Station II. Send for catalogue. Terms: Eight months' approved joint notes, or five per cent. per annum off for cash. Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m. MAJOR ALMAS, ARMOR & DUFF, Auctioneers.

R. S. Stevenson & Son, Props., ANCASTER, ONT.

The Profit of the Farm

depends upon the cost of running the farm. The cost of running the farm is less the longer your house, farm buildings, agricultural implements and wagons last.

Making such things last depends upon protection from weather, exposure and wear.

The best form of protection is paint.

The best paint is Sherwin-Williams—

- a—because it is best as paint;
- b—because each kind is adapted to a specific use.

Paint on farm buildings protects both farm implements, stock and other products. No paint is good protection which is not good paint—not only good in itself, but good for the particular purpose. Paint that is right for a wagon should not be used on a barn.

In buying paint, remember two things: to get the right paint for your purpose, and the best paint there is.

Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes are a farmer's best investment because they have these two qualities. There is a Sherwin-Williams paint for every purpose—for the house and the things in the house, for the barn, for wagons and for agricultural implements. Each particular paint is absolutely the best for the purpose for which it is recommended.

A Profitable Book Sent Free

The farmer who has not thought much about the profit in protecting what he has, should write today for our book, "Paints and Varnishes for the Farm." He should read this book, examine his farm buildings, and then talk with the nearest Sherwin-Williams dealer.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PRODUCTS FOR FARM USE

- S. W. P. (SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT, PREPARED)—for preserving good buildings.
- S. W. CREOSOTE PAINT — for prolonging the life of barns and other rough exteriors.
- S. W. COMMONWEALTH BARN RED — for refinishing the carriage.
- S. W. BUGGY PAINT—for preserving farm machinery.
- S. W. WAGON AND IMPLEMENT PAINT—for preserving carriage tops and aprons.
- S. W. ENAMEL LEATHER DRESSING— for renewing carriage tops and aprons.
- S. W. PARIS GREEN — for preventing destruction of crops by insects.
- S. W. ARSENATE OF LEAD — for treating and conditioning of horses and other live stock.
- S. W. MEDICINAL LINSEED OIL — for treating and conditioning of horses and other live stock.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Co.

LARGEST (BECAUSE BEST) PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS IN THE WORLD Address all inquiries to 659 Centre St., Montreal.



GOSSIP.

Having accepted the position of Director of Colonization for Ontario, Mr. D. Sutherland, ex-M.P.P., is giving up farming, and, as advertised in this paper, will sell at auction at his farm near Ingersoll, Ont., on March 30th, all his farm stock, including eleven Shorthorn cattle and three Clydesdale mares. Also the farm implements and machinery.

Messrs. Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont., advertise for sale, on easy terms, the registered Clydesdale stallion, Koyama [8029], three years old, winner of first and championship in class for Canadian-bred Clydesdale or Shire stallions, at the Ottawa Horse Show in January last. Koyama is described as a very promising young horse, of big size, and with the best of feet and legs. He is bred from imported sire and dam, and his breeding is first-class.

Messrs. Wm. Ormiston & Sons, Columbus, Ont., advertise for sale Clydesdale brood mares, in foal, and fillies; also Shorthorn cattle, including the stock bull, Merry Master (imp.) =45199=, red, calved in 1902. The heifers offered are of the Lavinia and Morning Glory families, the latter have proven a great milking strain. The old Morning Glory cow, write Messrs. Ormiston, in 1903 beat all in the dairy test at the Ottawa Winter Fair, and the first-prize cow in the dairy test there this year was a daughter, and the second a granddaughter. The brood mares are in foal to Acme (imp.), one of the best breeding sons of Baron's Pride. These are big, weighty mares and fillies, and have taken several first prizes.

Mr. M. H. O'Neil, Southgate, Ont., writes: My herd of Herefords have wintered well, and the crop of young white-faces are arriving. The herd bull, Prince Lad 32nd, son of the grand champion, Prince Lad, is growing out to my entire satisfaction, and proving himself a sire of high-class cattle of the beef breed. He and his progeny will certainly have to be reckoned with in the Canadian show-ring for some time to come. Among the young bulls offered at present is a richly-bred 15-months-old one, that should go to a good herd. Prices are only normal as yet, but demand is growing stronger. Among the females, a fortunate chance awaits some buyer, as there are a number of gems priced yet in heifers and bred cows which should give big returns on investment.

The natural-gaited, or so-called combination horse, is from 15 to 16 hands high, being naturally strong in general conformation, and standing straight on medium-sized feet, with legs well under his body. The round, flat-like toes point straight forward so as to insure an easy gait. The fox-trot, single-foot or a running walk, are the most desirable gaits, although a few persons like the canter, slow pace or trot. The latter gait, however, is considered best for harness use, unless a higher rate of speed is desired. The combination horse should bring from \$100 to \$250 as a two-year-old, and at that age can be used for any kind of light work. The mane and tail should be long and thick. Such growth is possible by washing the mane and tail about twice a month with castile soap and water, while it is also advisable to grease with lard about once a month. Such an animal may be driven to a vehicle or saddle without interfering with its natural gait or sacrificing speed. It is economy to keep one well-bred combination horse in preference to one buggy horse and another for saddle use.—Exchange.

TRADE TOPIC.

Latest style clothes, made from cloth of high quality, are offered in this issue by The Paquet Company, who furnish men's wear direct to the man who wears the suit, at wholesale prices. The samples are late patterns from English looms and all goods are guaranteed. Everything is made according to exact measurements. Send a post card for their style book and let them know you saw the announcement in "The Farmer's Advocate."

CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA

As is well known, this troublesome complaint arises from over-eating, the use of too much rich food, neglected constipation, lack of exercise, bad air, etc.

The food should be thoroughly chewed, and never bolted or swallowed in haste, stimulants must be avoided and exercise taken if possible.

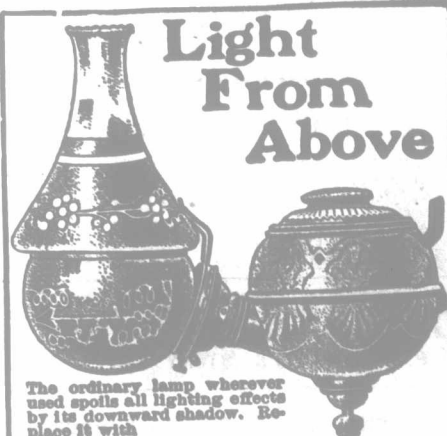
A remedy which has rarely failed to give prompt relief and effect permanent cures, even in the most obstinate cases, is

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

It acts by regulating and toning the digestive organs, removing costiveness and increasing the appetite and restoring health and vigor to the system.

Mr. Amos Sawler, Gold River, N.S., writes:—"I was greatly troubled with dyspepsia, and after trying several doctors to no effect I commenced taking Burdock Blood Bitters and I think it is the best medicine there is for that complaint."

For Sale at all Druggists and Dealers.



Light From Above

The ordinary lamp wherever used spots all lighting effects by its downward shadow. Replace it with

The Angle Lamp

and the improvement will surpass belief. "No under-shadow" is a great feature. But for the quality of its light alone it is superseding gas and electricity in city and country homes. Its light has all of their power with none of their glare and unsteadiness—soft, mellow, eye resting, and absolutely free of the smoking and offensive odors of ordinary lamps, either. There is nothing like it for convenience. It lights and extinguishes like gas, without removing globe—one fitting burns 16 to 24 hours, costing about 18 cents a month for oil. Compare that with the monthly gas and electric bills, or even the cost of the troublesome, smoky, smelly lamp you are using. For quality of the light, economy and satisfaction for all lighting purposes, there can be no comparison. It is the cheapest and the best kind of illumination.

50 DAYS FREE TRIAL. To show its superiority. You are sure to buy it if you know it. Write at once for our book which explains all. Ask for catalogue No. "63."

THE 1900 WASHER CO. 355 1/2 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

THE 1900 WASHER

Free To You

for one month's trial—the most wonderful washing machine ever invented. It runs so light and easy that a little child can operate it—so easy on the clothes that the actual saving in wear will soon pay the cost of the washer. You can prove this for yourself by writing me at once for booklet. Remember, I ship the "1900 Gravity" Washer to any responsible woman for 30 days trial, free, and pay the freight.

F. A. Q. Bach, Manager, THE 1900 WASHER CO., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

Canadian-grown **SEEDS**

For Farmers and Market Gardeners.

DEVITT'S EARLY SUGAR CORN.

Originated by Ben. Devitt, Esq., of Waterloo, about 30 years ago, and steadily improved by him.

It is the table corn par excellence—just what you gardeners want for your select trade, the sweetest of all, very early—white kernels and good size ears. We are the only seed men in Canada growing on their own fields vegetable, flower and field seeds. It is of vital interest to you.

FREE PACKAGE.

Write for complete catalogue and free package of Devitt's Early Sugar Corn; also give names of your neighbors.

ONTARIO SEED CO'Y,

Pioneer Canadian Seed Growers,
37 King St.
Waterloo, Ont.

SEED BARLEY (Mandscheuri)

In 1908 field competition won by 9½ points over county, and 2 points over Province. Very clean, heavy yielder, strong-strawed, \$1.00 per bushel.

J. & D. J. CAMPBELL,
FAIRVIEW FARM, WOODVILLE, ONT.

DAHLIAS 16 KINDS (my selection) \$1.
Send for beautiful illustrated catalogue of new dahlias.
H. P. VAN WAGNER, STONY CREEK, ONT.

Subscribe for "Farmer's Advocate"

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.**PIGPEN PLAN.**

Have building 24 x 60 feet, which I wish to make into pigpen to the best advantage, six or seven pens being adequate for my stock. Have you a plan that would be suitable, leaving plenty of space for alleyway, and having all modern improvements? W. G. S.

Ans.—The space available is larger than would be requisite, but if there is no other use to which it may advantageously be devoted, an arrangement on the lines indicated in the plan of Mr. Gilbert's pigpen, page 329, issue March 4th, might be adopted. There would be plenty of room to partition off a place for poultry at one end.

ALFALFA.

1. Can I get a good catch of alfalfa by seeding in the spring on fall wheat, which has been well manured, if I run a light harrow over to cover it?
2. I have been told that the roots will block underdrains. Is this so?
3. Is alfalfa injurious to fowl if close to buildings where they have free range?
4. Is it hard to produce seed from alfalfa, and how is it accomplished?

A BEGINNER.

Ans.—1. You might, but fall wheat has not generally proven a good nurse crop with which to seed alfalfa.

2. Trouble is not, ordinarily, to be anticipated from this source. A. T. Wiancko, of Purdue University, reports that most of the alfalfa in that section of Indiana is sown on tile-drained land, and he has not heard of any difficulty from the blocking of the drains. If the tile are clean and free of silt, there is no particular danger of alfalfa roots clogging them.

3. On the contrary, an alfalfa pasture in the neighborhood of the poultry yard, will afford ideal pasture for the birds, doing more to fill the egg-basket and promote growth of young birds than any other green food that can be provided.

4. Seed may be produced without difficulty by allowing the first or second cut-

ting of the season, preferably the second in this country, to mature, and then harvesting when a majority of the pods assume a dark brown tint. The crop may be cut with a mower and raked into windrows, or even put in coils, handling in the early and late hours of the day. It may also be harvested with a self-rake reaper or binder, or by means of a clover-seed table attached to the cutting-bar of a mower. It may be threshed with a clover huller, or with an ordinary threshing machine. In Canada, the yield of seed is usually scanty, running something like a bushel to the acre, and sometimes less, although occasionally several bushels are secured.

UNTHRIFTY MARE.

Could you tell me what is good for an appetizer for horses. I have one mare that doesn't eat her hay very well; will eat a gallon of oats three times a day, and as far as I can see, there is nothing wrong with the hay? P. H. G.

Ans.—Get your druggist to mix 1 oz. each of sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica, and divide into 24 powders. Give a powder three times daily on damp food. It might be well to have her teeth examined and, if necessary, treated by a competent veterinarian.

CALF NOT THRIVING.

Heifer calf, eleven months old, does not eat as she ought to; manure hard and dry, most like sheep manure; is thin, and in general appearance poor. She has been fed hay, mostly red-top; turnips, bran, and oat chop, mixed, two parts bran to one of chop. L. A. W.

Ans.—It would seem as though this calf had been stunted by lack of proper food and attention in the early months of its life, or perhaps later, and that indigestion has been brought on. The present ration is pretty fair, but could be improved by adding a small handful of ground flax seed or oil-cake meal. It would be well to give her a dose of castor oil, 4 tablespoonfuls, in warm water or milk, as a drench, or raw linseed oil, a little less than half a pint.

Nitrate of Soda

(Plant Food)

NITRATE SOLD IN ORIGINAL BAGS

The Nitrate Agencies Company1103 Temple Building
Toronto, Canada

Orders Promptly Filled—Write for Quotations and Literature

IMPORTED

Clydesdale Stallion FOR SALE.

-WHINBLOOM (12785), sire Prince Thomas (10262), dam Garty Favorite (14322), by Prince of Carruchan (8151); 2nd dam Doff of Doonhill (13409), by Flashwood (3604); 3rd dam Matty of Doonhill (8309), by Gagnet Cross (1662); 4th dam Jean of Arbrack (755), by Glengarnock (327). Color bay; stripe on face, four white legs. Foaled July 6, 1903. Bred by John C. Robertson, Fodderty Dingwall, Rosshire, Scotland.

Any person wanting a good horse will find this a good bargain, as the owner is going out of business.

GEO. BROWN, Prop., BRIGHT, ONT.

ANCHYLOSTHE MODERN TREATMENT FOR
Bone Spavin and Ringbone.

1. It will not injure or eat into the parts or destroy the hair.
 2. Your horse may work after the third day.
 3. **Guaranteed to cure**, has never failed.
- To introduce my remedy, I will mail it to any address for **one dollar**, believing the best way to reach the people is to demonstrate in every locality **what the remedy will do for you.**

Order now, don't experiment. I have done all that, and can **cure your horse.** Address:
J. A. McLarty, Thessalon, Ont.
Manufacturing Chemist.

Mention this paper in replying.

HORSES! AUCTION SALE OF
Clydesdales, Hackneys, Welsh Ponies

On Wednesday, March 31st, 1909, at 2 o'clock p. m., Sharp.

There Will Be Offered for Sale by O. Sorby, at His Farm, Lot 8, Con. 5, in the Township of Puslinch, the following Horses:

CLYDESDALES:

1. The Stallion, "Attraction," by "Prince Attractive," aged, brown, with white face and legs.
2. The stallion, "Scotland's Model," by "Acme," 4 off, dark brown, white face and legs.
3. The mare, "Priory Maid, by "Baron's Pride," foaled July 2, 1906, brown, white face and legs.
4. The mare, "Marinetta," by "Benedict," foaled June 26, 1906, brown, white stripe on face, hind fetlocks white.
5. The mare, "Phillipa," by "Prince Sturdy," foaled April 25, 1906, white face, near fore and hind legs white.
6. The mare, "Corona," by "Baron Mitchell," foaled May 8, 1906, bay, strip on face, white fore foot and near hind leg.

These horses are all imported stock, and are of extra quality, by the best sires in Scotland, viz.: Baron's Pride, world renowned, and Benedict is his most famous son and an exceptional producer, having been sold for a large sum to a Chicago party, and a larger sum paid to have him returned to Scotland, where he is eclipsing his sire's record. The certificates of registration will be produced at the time of sale.

PONIES:

1. The chestnut mare, "Dinarth Mary," foaled 1906 by "Eddwen Flyer," with filly foal at first, foaled March 11th, 1909, by "Dinarth Hero."
2. The black mare, "Jet," foaled 1901, by "Mountain Pony."
3. A yearling bay stallion imported in utero, out of "Jet."

The certificates of registration with the Welsh Pony and Cob Society of the first two of these ponies, which are imported animals, will be produced at the time of sale. These animals were carefully selected for importation, and are show animals of HIGH QUALITY.

Each purchaser shall pay 20% of the amount of purchase at time of sale, and secure the balance by approved joint and several lien notes, at 10 months', without interest. For purchaser over \$200.00, additional time will be given, or payment by instalments, as may be arranged. Conditions and particulars in full will be given at time of sale.

THOMAS ROBSON, AUCTIONEER.

HACKNEYS:

1. The Hackney mare, "Bygrave Diploma," foaled 1904, chestnut, white hind and near fore leg, sired by Diplomatist, in foal to Warwick Model, a pure-bred registered sire of extra quality, who has been very successful in stud, also twice champion Hackney Stallion at London, Ont., Exhibition, and also first at Toronto Spring Horse Show. The certificate of registration of this mare will be produced. She is extra fine conformation, with show qualifications.
2. The aged chestnut Hackney mare, "Langton Lily," white blaze and four white legs, in foal to "Warwick Model." This mare has been repeatedly a winner of the best shows in England, especially Gold Medal and Special at Norfolk Co.; Cup for best bred mare, and Challenge Cup for Best Hackney at Tunbridge Wells; 1st and Silver Medal, Royal Counties, and in Canada has been twice Champion Hackney Mare at London, Ont. This mare is a producer of winners both in England and Canada.
3. The chestnut mare, "Brentwood Queen," off hind foot white, star on forehead, foaled 1904, and is by "Middleton King." This mare was only shown twice, and was first each time. She is a superb mare, with splendid action and beautiful conformation, and is supposed in foal.
4. The aged dark bay Hackney mare, "Stella," star on forehead, and white off hind foot, by "Square Shot," out of celebrated "Miss Baker," in foal to "Warwick Model." This mare is a regular breeder and a producer of foals of great quality.
5. The brown Hackney mare, "Jubilee Beauty," star on hind fetlock, foaled June 7th, 1902, by "Jubilee Chief," (imported) out of the famous mare, "Stella," above mentioned, is in foal to "Warwick Model." This mare has extra fine and rugged conformation and has held regularly to service.

Certificates of registration of the last three of these, with Canadian Stud and of the First English Hackney Society will be produced.

O. SORBY, PROPRIETOR, GUELPH, ONT.

THE WEAKEST PART OF OTHER FENCES IS THE STRONGEST PART OF THE LEADER

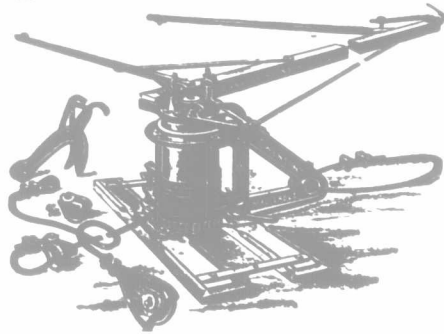
Until last year, when the All No. 9 Leader was placed upon the market, the weakest part of a wire fence was the lock. The Leader made it possible for you to procure a fence with the lock the strongest part. The grip of the Leader is doubly as secure as the ordinary fence lock. The ends are curved in such a manner that the lock actually interlocks itself. The result is a lock with a double-grip. That means a twice-as-strong fence—the kind hard-thinking farmers, like yourself, will buy. Catalogue free on request. You can establish a money-making

FENCE AGENCY in your locality with our big selling lines of farm and ornamental fence. Write for complete details.



FRAME & HAY FENCE CO., LIMITED,
STRATFORD, ONT.

STUMP AND TREE PULLERS

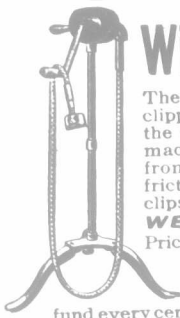


Made in five different sizes. The only malleable iron stump puller made. It is manufactured here and warranted here. It is the only stump puller made on which you have a chance to try it without making full advance payments. Catalogue A.

Write for further particulars to:
CANADIAN SWENSONS, Limited,
Lindsay, Ontario, Canada.

Clip Your Horses in the Spring

It Pays—Clipped horses look better, feel better and do better work—Clip With the Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine



The only ball bearing clipping machine made. Do not buy a frail, cheaply constructed clipping machine that will last you only a season or two, and give trouble all the time, when you can get this splendidly made, enclosed gear ball bearing machine for less than \$2.00 more. Every gear in this machine is cut from solid steel bar and made file hard. They all run in an oil bath, so friction and wear are practically done away with. It turns easier, clips faster, and lasts longer than any other clipping machine made. **WE GUARANTEE IT FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.** Price all complete, at your dealers, only \$9.75. Write for our big free catalog. Try this machine out side by side with any other machine on the market, at any price, if this is not worth three times as much, send it back at our expense both ways, we will refund every cent you paid. Send today.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY, 110 La Salle Ave., Chicago

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS.—Both imported and Canadian-bred, at Columbus, Ont., the home of the winners. Our last importation landed in August. They include the pick of Scotland, from such renowned sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Baron o' Bucklyvie, Hiawatha, Marsells, Sir Everest, and Prince Thomas. We have on hand over 30 head to choose from, from the above noted sires, from 1 to 6 years old, and including stallions and mares. Correspondence solicited. Call and see them at our barns, Columbus, Ont., before purchasing elsewhere. Our prices are right. Long-distance phone in houses. Phone office, Myrtle station. Myrtle station, C.P.R.; Brooklin station, G.T.R.; Oshawa station, G.T.R. **Smith & Richardson & Sons, Columbus, Ont.**

IMP. CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES.—Our new importation of stallions and fillies are the best we could select in Scotland, particularly well bred, with the size, smoothness and quality that Canadians admire. Show-ring stuff. Come and see them. Will sell on terms to suit. **JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Queensville P. O. Ont.; Newmarket Sta., G. T. R.** Telegraph and telephone one-half mile from farm. Metropolitan Street Ry. from Toronto crosses the farm.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES My new importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies, landed a short time ago, are an exceptionally choice lot, full of flashy quality, style and character, and right royally bred. I will sell them at very close prices, and on terms to suit. **C. W. BARBER, Gatineau Point, Quebec.** "Close to Ottawa."

IMPORTED SHIRES At their St. Thomas stables, the John Chambers & Sons Co., of England have for sale stallions and fillies from their noted Shire stud, high-class representatives of the breed. Correspondence solicited. Address **DR. C. K. GEARY, St. Thomas, Ont.**

Clydesdales and Hackneys We have for sale a few choice Clydesdale mares, imported and Hackney stallions and mares for sale always. **HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONTARIO.** G. T. R. and C. N. R. Long-distance phone.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

LAME MARE.

About six weeks ago my mare went lame behind. She goes sound when driving on snow or in mud, but when the ground is frozen she goes lame when she steps on her toe; on level ground she goes sound. I blistered her fetlock, but she is no better.

H. O.
Ans.—The trouble is evidently in the foot or pastern joint. I am of the opinion the trouble is what is called villitis, which is inflammation of the sensitive sole. Remove her shoes; pare the sole down smooth, and apply hot poultices for a week or ten days. It is possible there may be an abscess. If any part of the sole is particularly tender upon pressure, pare that part down to the sensitive parts and you may find pus. Then poultice. If this treatment does not cause an improvement, blister the coronet. It is possible a ringbone is forming. If there be a veterinarian in your neighborhood I think you would do well to get him to examine her, as in order that treatment may be successful, it is necessary to locate the lameness, and it often requires a personal examination to enable a man to do this.

UNTHRIFTY HORSE, ETC.

1. Horse is in poor condition; rough-coated and low-spirited. I had his teeth dressed and have given him both oil and aloes and treatment for worms. He improves for a short time after being purged, but soon gets as bad as ever. He has been this way for three years.

2. Would feeding poor hay when a 3-year-old cause this?
3. Would you advise purging every week?
4. Give dose of saltpetre in spoonfuls for a horse?
5. Would a rounded tablespoonful two days in succession prove injurious?

C. P.
Ans.—1. Make sure that his teeth have been properly dressed. Do not depend upon the operation of some "handy man." Take him to a competent veterinarian. The trouble is chronic indigestion, and is often due to the teeth. Then give him tonics. Take equal parts sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nuxvomica; mix and give a heaped tablespoonful three times daily. He has been purged enough.

2. No.
3. No.
4. A level tablespoonful is a fair dose, but no horse should get this or any other drug unless there be some disease or condition for which the drug is needed. The habit of giving drugs to horses at stated intervals is as injurious as for man himself to take drugs when not needed.
5. Not if needed.

Miscellaneous.

INFECTIOUS OPHTHALMIA.

Our last summer calves have got sore eyes. It seems to be contagious; something like pink-eye in horses. Could you tell me what to do for them?

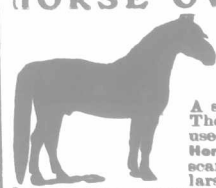
R. W. M.
Ans.—Isolate the affected ones. Purge with Epsom salts. Bathe the eyes well three times a day with warm water, and after bathing, put a few drops of the following lotion into the eyes: Sulphate of zinc, 15 grains; fluid extract of belladonna, 20 drops; distilled water, 2 ounces. Treatment is often tedious, and requires care and patience.

VETERINARY DENTISTRY.

I am a young man, staying at home at present, but have a desire to be a veterinary dentist. Can you give me any information as to where I could learn? How long it would require? Could one learn successfully by taking a course by mail?

L. C.
Ans.—We do not know of any veterinary dental school in the Province of Ontario where a degree in veterinary dentistry can be obtained. The subject is part of the veterinary course at the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Dr. E. A. A. Grange, V.S.M.S., Principal. We do not think that veterinary dentistry can be learned by mail, and the only way that we know of for a young man to get a proper and thorough course, is to attend a veterinary college having a course in this subject in its curriculum.

HORSE OWNERS! USE



CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for circulars. Special advice free.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle and to remove all unnatural enlargements.



This preparation (unlike others) acts by a sorbing rather than blister. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Fredrick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

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Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every 8th day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

ABSORBINE

will reduce inflamed, swollen joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches. Cure Bells, Fistula or any unhealthy sore quickly pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 7 D free. ABSORBINE, JR. for mankind, \$1.00 per bottle. Reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocoele, Hydrocele, Gout, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops Pain and Inflammation.

W. F. YOUNG, P.B.F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN, BORS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

Imported Clydesdale Stallion

FOR SALE OR HIRE. CRFMORNE (7903) (12927), 5 years old, weighing 1,950 lbs., with 7 ft. 5 ins. heart-girth; black, with white stripe; good-tempered, with abundance of snap; bes. of feet, legs and action; won 3rd at Sherbrooke, 4th at Ottawa, 1908. Foaled 60% i. 1908. Terms to hire, \$200 cash in advance.

HENRY M. DOUGLAS, MEAFORD, ONT.

Shetland, Welsh and Iceland Ponies

I have on hand a number of single ponies and matched pairs; all ages; thoroughly broken to harness and reliable in every way.

E. DYMENT, Copetown P.O. and Sta.

Shannonbank Clydesdales, Ayrshires, Yorkshires. One stallion rising three years, by imp. Hopewell. Two young bulls ten months, and some heifers from six months to two years, Yorkshires of both sexes. W. H. TRAN, Cedar Grove, Ont., Locust Hill Sta., C. P. R.

IMP. CLYDESDALE STALLION

For sale. High class, pure bred, white points, sound, quiet, good size. Proved sire of good stock, and a rare chance. For particulars and price address: **F. D. McAlroy, Hallowell, Ont.**

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder cures inflammation of lungs, bowels and kidneys. The 20th-century wonder. Agents wanted in every county. Write for terms. **DR. BELL, V.S. Kingston, Ont.**

COWS WANTED

First-class dairy cows wanted at once. Must be good milkers and in A1 condition. Replies must state breed, age and number of animals for sale, price of same and where they can be seen. Address:

"DAIRY," FARMER'S ADVOCATE OFFICE, London, Ont.

A \$5,000 DAN PATCH STALLION FREE

This New Picture of DAN PATCH 1:55 in Six Brilliant Colors
MAILED FREE



This new picture of Dan Patch 1:55, is the Finest I have ever gotten out for framing. It is printed in six brilliant colors and is free of advertising. It gives his age and a list of all the fast miles paced by Dan. Being made from a "Speed Photograph" it shows Dan as lifelike as if you stood on the track and saw him in one of his marvelous and thrilling speed exhibitions. You ought to have a fine picture of the King of all Harness Horse Creation and the Fastest Harness Horse the world has ever seen. I will mail you one of these Large, Beautiful, Colored Pictures of Dan Patch 1:55 free With Postage Prepaid and full particulars concerning my plan of Giving Away a \$5,000.00 Dan Patch stallion if you will simply write me.

A \$5,000 DAN PATCH STALLION FREE

An Absolutely Free Hair Counting Contest Without Money or Purchase Consideration And Open To Any Farmer, Stockman or Poultry Breeder. Can you count the number of hairs drawn in a picture of "Forest Patch," sired by Dan Patch, dam by Monaco by Belmont. Write for one of the Above Dan Patch Pictures. I will also mail you photo engraving of "Forest Patch," the fine Registered Stallion to be given away and ALSO Drawing showing hairs to be counted and also stating easy conditions. Every stock owner will want to count the hairs on this Splendid \$5,000.00 Dan Patch Stallion because it means a small fortune free for some one. We paid \$80,000 for Dan Patch and have been offered \$120,000. We would have lost money if we had sold Dan for One Million Dollars.

You may secure this \$5,000 Dan Patch Stallion Absolutely Free. "Forest Patch" might make you a fortune of \$25,000 to \$50,000 as a great stock horse for any community because he will make a 1200lb. stallion with great style and beautiful conformation. E. B. SAVAGE, Toronto, Canada.

Mail this Free Coupon To-Day to E. B. SAVAGE, Toronto, Can. You MUST FILL IN THE THREE BLANK LINES IN THIS FREE COUPON

E. B. Savage, International Stock Food Co., Toronto. Will you please mail me Postage Paid one of the Beautiful Six Color Pictures of Dan Patch 1:55, the World's Champion Harness Horse, described above, and also full particulars of your plan of Giving Away a \$5,000.00 Dan Patch Stallion. I have filled out the coupon, giving the number of live stock I own, and my name and address.

I own..... Cattle..... Hogs..... Horses..... Sheep
Name.....
Post Office..... Province.....

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

LAME COLT, ETC.

1. Colt went lame in stifle last winter. Was all right during the summer, but has gone lame in same stifle this winter. There is no enlargement.

2. Colt seemed stupid for a moment. It first leaned forward, then staggered backwards and to one side. He was not in good condition. What was wrong?

G. T.

Ans.—1. Tie up and apply a blister. Details for blistering are given in these columns frequently. Repeat the blister in two weeks, and, if necessary, in four weeks after the second time.

2. It is probable your colt went to sleep when standing, and when he awakened he staggered. The shortness of the trouble indicates this. It is not unusual for horses to sleep when standing, and if suddenly awakened, they sometimes stagger or fall.

V.

BRAIN TROUBLE.

Cow takes fits; starts going backwards in a small circle, falls down, and shakes all over. After a time she rises. She has had three fits. My veterinarian treated her, and she has been all right for two weeks. Will she make a permanent recovery? Would it be advisable to keep her?

H. C.

Ans.—This is brain trouble. It is not possible to say whether she will make a permanent recovery, as it is not possible to say exactly what the trouble in the brain is. If there be a growth upon the brain, she is not likely to recover. If there is simply congestion of the vessels, it is probable she will. Treat her as your veterinarian advises, as he, having seen her, has a better idea of the trouble than we possibly can. It certainly would be safer to fit her for the butcher if she is not in calf. If she is in calf, I suppose you will have to keep her and take chances.

V.

WEAK CATTLE.

I have a pair of oxen that I feed on oat provender and bran. I have driven them some. After standing in the stable for a few days, I took them out and they staggered and appeared weak. I took one out to-day and he commenced to play and fell. They eat fairly well. They cough some, but not a great deal. I think they have distemper.

T. G.

Ans.—The cough indicates tubercular trouble, and, if this be so, nothing can be done. I would advise you to have them examined by a veterinarian. I am inclined to the opinion that they simply lack strength, and would advise good food and tonics. Feed good hay and chopped oats, with a few pulped roots. In changing the food, do so gradually, and increase the grain ration as they become accustomed to it. Take equal parts sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, and nuxvomica, mix and give each a heaped tablespoonful three times daily. As soon as they are able to walk, give a little exercise every day, increasing the amount daily as they gain strength.

V.

HORSE WITH LITTLE STAMINA

I bought a three-year-old colt last July. The owner said he had been harnessed only once. I have done little with him since I got him, but he looks like a horse that was played out. A little work causes him to fail and look bad. After he defeats, he inverts his rectum like a rose. He eats and drinks well. He has not grown any since I got him. I think he has been sprained some way.

A. M. M.

Ans.—I don't think your colt has been sprained. He is simply a colt without much staying power. Many horses partially invert the rectum after defecating. This habit does not indicate disease. He is still young, and may make a serviceable horse yet. Some colts do not mature as early as others. I would advise you to give him exercise, or a little work every day, and feed well. As he becomes accustomed to work, his muscles and ligaments will gain power, but you must be careful for some time, and do not expect him to perform the work of a mature horse. Medicinal treatment is not called for.

V.

SETTLERS' TRAINS
TO
MANITOBA, ALBERTA SASKATCHEWAN
By Canadian Pacific direct line

For Settlers travelling with livestock and effects
Special Trains
will leave Toronto
Each TUESDAY in MARCH and APRIL at 10.15 p.m.

Settlers and families without livestock should use
Regular Trains
leaving Toronto
10.15 p.m. daily
Tourist Sleeping Cars
Fastest Time

COLONIST CARS ON ALL TRAINS
No Charge for Berths
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Only Through Service to the West
Apply to nearest agent for full information and free copy of "Settlers' Guide" or write R. L. Thompson, D.P.A., C.P.R., Toronto

Ormsby Grange Stock Farm, ORMSTOWN, P. Q.

DUNCAN McEACHRAN, F. R. C. V. S., D. V. S., Proprietor.

Importer and breeder of high-class pure-bred **CLYDESDALES**. Farmers or ranchmen starting breeding Clydes, pure or grade, specially invited to correspond.

Shires, Shorthorns and Lincolns
We are now offering eight specially good young bulls, richly bred, and will be priced right; also a dozen heifers. Some choice young Shire fillies. And Lincolns of both sexes.

John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont. Weston Station.

For Sale: Imported Clydesdale Stallion ADONIS (10953).

sired by the noted Baron's Pride (9122). Bay in color. He has travelled six successful seasons in this vicinity. Five and a half miles from Mt. Forest station, G. T. R., or three and a half miles from Holstein station, G. T. R.
John McDougall, Jr., P. O. Box 238, Mt. Forest, Ont.

Clydesdale Stallions
FOR SALE: Baron's Model (imp.), rising 4 years; sire Baron's Pride; dam by Prince Robert. This is a coming champion and 80 per cent getter. Also the imported All Gold, rising 3 years old, and a Canadian-bred rising 5 years. Address: A. ROSSITER, CRAMPTON, ONT.

FOR SALE: Three Registered Clydesdale Stallions, rising four years old, also one registered brood mare, in fool's imported sire, four years old. One of these stallions is imported, others Canadian-bred. All three good heavy ones, with lots of quality. Apply to: R. T. Brownlee, Hemmingford, Que.

UNION Horse Exchange
STOCK - YARDS
WEST TORONTO, CANADA.

The Greatest Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market.

Auction sales of Horses, Carriages, Harness, etc., every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and harness on hand for private sale every day.

The largest, best equipped and most sanitary stables in Canada. Half-mile of railway loading chutes at stable door. Quarter-mile on track for snowing horses. Northwest trade a specialty. HERBERT SMITH, Manager. (Late Grand's Repository).

NEW CLYDESDALE IMPORTATION.

My new importation of 24 Clydesdale stallions is now in my stables. I invite inspection and comparison. I think I have the best lot for size, style, character, quality and action ever imported. 27 Clyde stallions and 8 Hackney stallions to select from. Prices right, and terms to suit.

T. H. HASSARD, MARKHAM, ONT.
POST OFFICE, PHONE AND STATION.

Clydesdale Stallions and Mares!

A fresh lot has just arrived, including many prizewinners. Some extra big ones. Prices right. Inspection invited.

DALGETY BROS., LONDON, ONTARIO.
Stables Fraser House. Address correspondence to Dalgety Bros., Glencoe, Ont.

CLYDESDALES AND FRENCH COACHERS

We have still on hand a few choice Clydesdale stallions—all young—that for size, style and quality will stand inspection. We have also a few Clyde fillies—imported and Canadian-bred, and two French Coach stallions. Correspondence and inspection invited. Our prices are easy and terms to suit. Phone connection.

R. NESS & SON, HOWICK, QUEBEC.

NEW IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES.
My new importation of Clydesdales are now in my stables: 14 stallions, 2 fillies. Visitors will find them as choice a lot as ever seen in Canada. Big, full of style and quality, and bred right royally.
T. D. ELLIOTT, Bolton, Ontario, P. O. and Station

COMPLETELY SOLD OUT! EXPECT TO LAND MY NEW IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS about March 10th. My motto is: Quality, not quantity.
THOS. L. MERCER, MARKDALE, ONT., P. O. AND STA

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

My new importation for 1908 has now arrived—stallions and fillies—personally selected. Richest in breeding; highest in quality; with abundance of size and character. Sold on terms to suit. **GEO. G. STEWART, HOWICK, QUE.**

Koyama

Imported Clydesdale Stallion to Rent "Lord Cathcart" Imp. (13064); sire: Pride of Blacen (Scottish Champ); g. sire: Baron's Pride. Five years; brown; white points; second; quiet. A proved sire of grand stock. \$285 for season, payable Feb. 1, 1910, with option purchase. Rare chance. Also beautiful Hackney yearling colt and mares.
MOUNT VICTORIA STOCK FARM, HUDSON HEIGHTS, P. Q.
T. B. MACCALLAY, PROPRIETOR. ED. WATSON, MANAGER.



Voice Gave Out.

Thomas P. Macdonald, a prominent singer of Teeswater, says: "Six years ago I became a victim to La Grippe and had it in its worst form. The attack was unusually severe, and left me in terribly bad shape. I was utterly prostrate; weak, and run down entirely. My voice also completely gave out, and my lungs seemed to be seriously affected. People who knew me thought I was not long for this world."

"One day I saw in the paper what PSYCHINE had done for others and thought I would give it a trial, so I sent for a sample bottle. This gave me such immediate relief, and helped me so, that I determined to keep on with it at all costs, and in spite of what the doctor had said. In an incredibly short space of time I was completely restored, and my voice was soon in grand shape again. They used to tell me that a breath of wind would blow me away, I had got so thin, but PSYCHINE built me up in no time; I am a pretty solid specimen of humanity to-day, having gained in weight and put on flesh all the time."

STOP THAT COLD OR THE RESULTS WILL BE SERIOUS. You can do this by toning up the system with Psychine. All druggists and dealers sell it. 50c. and \$1.00. FREE TRIAL sent on application to DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, Toronto.



THE "MAPLES" HEREFORDS

Canada's Greatest Show Herd.

For Sale: 25 bulls from 6 to 18 months of age, bred from imported and show stock; also about the same number of heifers, none better. Prices right.

W. H. HUNTER, Orangeville P.O. and Sta.

Hereford Bulls!

One two-year-old. Three 12 months old. All low-set, beef bulls, and in fine condition. Prices right. A few choice heifers for sale.

H. D. Smith, Hamilton, Ont.

"INGLESIDE FARM"

The Sunny Side Herefords.

The herd that has the best of breeding and individual merit. For sale: Bargains in 2-year-old, yearling and bull calves. Some cows and heifers to spare. Write for prices. Long-distance phone.

M. H. O'Veil, Southgate, Ont.

HOMESTEAD ABERDEEN-ANGUS

A number of young cows with calves at foot, and heifers. Will sell right to make room. Come and see them.

WM. ISCHE, Sebringville, Ont. Bell telephone.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

For Sale: Cows, Heifers, Bulls. Good strains at reasonable prices. Apply to:

Andrew Dinsmore, Manager, "Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg, Ont.

Aberdeen-Angus

For sale: The right sort, some of them by Klondyke, imp. Drumbo station.

WALTER HALL, Washington, Ontario.

GLENGORE ABERDEEN ANGUS

Present offering: One bull 2 years old, and three choice yearling bulls, and anything in the female line. A choice lot and sold right. GEO. DAVIS & SONS, ALTON, ONT. Station, C. P. R.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

If you require either of these breeds, write:

JAMES BOWMAN, Elm Park, Guelph, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

AN OVERDUE NOTE.

I hold a note against a man for a certain amount of money, which note was to run for one year. The year has terminated. He has not paid even the interest and asks for more time. He also claims that any note signed for a year is good for six years, legally.

Is that so? If not, what would be the proper thing to do, he being worth the amount, and to all appearances a reliable man. Also would it be wise to let it go much over the year without saying much about it or having note renewed, if such is the case that it legally runs for six years?

SUBSCRIBER'S DAUGHTER.

Ontario.

Ans.—The note would continue to be good and valid for six years from its maturity without any renewal or acknowledgment or even payment on account of either interest or principal. We think, however, that it would be well for you to have the maker pay at least the interest, with reasonable regularity, and also make a steady reduction of the principal by payment of periodical instalments.

CHEESE-FACTORY BOILER—SMOKESTACK—FUEL.

1. Is a boiler with a shell 9 feet long by 30 in. diameter, return-tube, brick setting, size and number of tubes 20 3-in. tubes, large enough to furnish steam for a cheese factory with three 8,000-lb. vats, and operating the whey-butter apparatus and ejector from each vat and steam separator 3,500-lbs. capacity?

2. What size should smokestack be at outlet of smokebox?

3. What size and height should chimney be to produce plenty of draft for burning soft coal?

4. Is there much difference in the grades of soft coal for steam purposes?

L. W.

Ans.—1. A boiler of these dimensions might be forced to do the amount of work stated, but not without causing waste of both time and fuel.

2. Not less than 16 inches for boiler of this size.

3. When coal is being used for fuel, the chimney should be made of brick, and not less than 35 feet in height—the higher the better. Size, according to size of boiler used.

4. Any good brand of soft coal is generally used for factory use.

H. H. DEAN.

O. A. C., Guelph.

ENJOYMENT OF AN ESTATE.

A is a merchant. He dies, leaving his property, along with the stock in the store, to his two daughters, B and C, who are of age, providing they support an aunt of theirs while she lives. B has been working for herself for a number of years, and did not take any of her share of the stock in the store when it was sold, the amount of which was about one thousand dollars. A has been dead ten years, and C and her aunt have been living on this money, along with the rent of the store, and part of the house, which, in all, has amounted to about eighteen hundred dollars; and at the same time B has been sending home some money to help them. The aunt is now dead.

1. Can B register a claim against the property for the equal share she should have had of this \$1,800? or

2. Is there anything else she could do to secure her rights?

W. B. M. Ontario.

Ans.—We consider it a matter capable of suitable arrangement, but one which, at the same time, must be handled very judiciously; and we would recommend that B consult a solicitor personally, and be guided by him as to the course to be taken.

TRADE TOPIC.

An attractive proposition is made by Olds Gas Power Co. in this issue. They agree to replace, free of charge, any part of their gasoline engine that breaks or becomes worn within one year from the date of shipment. The owner of the engine is to be sole judge as to whether or not he is entitled to such repair. Read the advertisement, and write for a complete catalogue.

Important Dispersion Sale of CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS

The property of MR. DONALD SUTHERLAND, will be held at the farm, three miles north of INGERSOLL, ONT., on

Tuesday, March 30th, 1909.

There will be sold 11 HEAD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS, mostly cows and heifers in calf; 2 IMPORTED CLYDESDALE MARES, registered in both Gr. at Britain and Canada; 1 FILLY rising one year old, eligible for registration, sired by Treasurer Godolphin, who has to his credit a first at the Royal. These mares are of the most fashionable breeding, and are splendid types of the Clydesdale breed. As the proprietor is giving up farming, everything must be sold to the highest bidder.

DONALD SUTHERLAND, Prop., Ingersoll, Ont.

High-class JERSEYS at Auction

On Wednesday, March 31st, 1909,

The property of MR. S. J. LYONS, Norval, Ont.

35 pure-bred Jersey cattle and 15 high-grade Jerseys, 50 head in all, including the great cow, Dinah of Lawnridge 127799, and three of her daughters, besides a number of other deep-milking and heavy butter producing cows, and heifers, the produce of such cows. Also three good young bulls. Farm three miles from Norval station, and about the same distance from Georgetown Junction, G. T. R. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

TERMS: Seven months' credit on approved joint notes.

Benjamin Petch, Auctioneer.

S. J. LYONS, Prop., Box 19, Norval, Ont.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

At BROOKSIDE FARM of registered



SHORTHORN CATTLE AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

To be held on Lot 13, Con. 4, Township of Westminster, on Wednesday, April 7th, 1909.

Commencing at 1 o'clock p.m. 30 Scotch and Scotch-topped, imported and home bred Shorthorns, all recorded in the Dominion Shorthorn Herdbook. 15 Registered Shearling Shropshire Ewes, sired by Rosford Eclipse (imp.), and all bred to Mr. Beattie's imported show ram. Also a good roadster mare, 5 years old, sired by Monbars, dam by Wildbrino.

The farm is 6 miles south of London. About one mile from Westminster Station, on P. M. railway. Trains will be met at the station on the morning of the sale. Trains from London station at 9:40 a.m. from St. Thomas at 11:30 a.m.

TERMS: Cash, or six months' credit for bankable paper, with interest at 6% per annum. Catalogues sent on application.

T. E. ROBSON, Auctioneer, London, Ont.



HENRY STEAD, Prop., Wilton, Grove, Ont.

WHY NOT BUY A HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORN COW, Or a Heifer, Or a Bull, Or a Few Shropshire Ewes, Or a Few Cotswold Ewes, NOW, While You Can Buy Them Low?

I can offer you something in any of them that will make a start second to none. Write for what you want. ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE YOUNG Shorthorn Bulls

A few heifers will be sold cheap. One Clydesdale Stallion rising three years. MAPLE SHADE FARM. STATIONS: MYRTLE, C. P. R. BROOKLIN, G. T. R. Long-distance telephone. JOHN DRYDEN & SON, BROOKLIN, ONT.

I Can Price for a Short Period Two High-class Young Bulls

One a straight Cruickshank, son of Jilt Victor (imp.); the other out of the show cow, Tiny Maude, and sired by The Dreamer, first-prize two-year-old at Kansas City. J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONT., ELORA STATION, G. T. R. AND C. P. R.

VALLEY HOME SHORTHORNS and BERKSHIRES

Our herd is strong in Nonpareil, Marchioness, Jilt, Mina, Glosterina, Rosebud and Lady Brant blood. In order to save holding a public sale, we will sell very cheap 15 one- and two-year-old heifers and several extra choice bulls. Berkshire sows safe in pig. S. J. PEARSON & SON, Meadowvale P.O. and Sta.

SHORTHORNS

Calves for sale by our grand quartette of breeding and show bulls: Nonpareil Archer, Imp., Proud Gift, Imp., Marigold Sailor, Nonpareil Eclipse. Females, imported and from imported stock, in calf to these bulls. An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers. Belmar Parc. John Douglas, Manager. PETER WHITE, Pembroke, Ont.

Choice Scotch Shorthorns

Mayflowers, Larcasters, Miss Ramsdens, Stamfords and Broadhooks. High-class show heifers among them. Also a few extra good young bulls. S. F. Johnston & Son, Ashburn P. O., Myrtle Station.

Rowan Hill Shorthorns

The 1908 Toronto grand champion, Royal Chief 62495, heads my herd. For sale are: 3 spring bulls and a few heifers, sired by him, and out of show cows. These are choice young things that are sure to please. R. F. DUNCAN, Carlisle P. O., Ont. Caledonia Station, G. T. R., or station 13 Hamilton and Brantford Electric Road.



It Helps to Fill Your Pocketbook.

Good butter at 25c. a lb. to 30c. a lb. Eggs at 25c. to 30c. a dozen. Insure better butter and more eggs by the regular use of Herbageum. Insist on having Herbageum; nothing else equals it. It is the standard. The cost is a trifle. The extra returns show a good profit that helps keep the pocketbook full. It is superior to any other preparation for horses, cows, pigs, sheep, calves or poultry. It makes skim or separated milk equal to whole milk for calves. It is better, less trouble, and more economical than Calf-meal.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF OILED GARMENTS
are cut on large patterns—designed to give the wearer the utmost comfort
LIGHT-DURABLE CLEAN AND GUARANTEED WATERPROOF
BE SURE THE GARMENT YOU BUY BEARS THE SIGN OF THE FISH
TOWER CANADIAN CO. TORONTO CAN.



GOES LIKE SIXTY BELLS LIKE SIXTY \$65
GILSON GASOLINE ENGINE
For Pumping, Cream Separators, Churns, Wash Machines, etc. ALL SIZES. Ask for catalog—all sizes.
GILSON ENGINES CO. 100 YORK ST. TORONTO, ONT.



Seed Barley—A quantity of the famous No. 21 barley, which is the best at O. A. C., and also most popular throughout the Province since first distribution in 1906.
JOHN FLDER, Hensall, Ont.

THE A B C OF DARWIN.
A dignified colored gentleman went into the reading-room of the Congressional Library in Washington and laboriously wrote a call-slip for Darwin's Origin of Species.

In due time the book came, and the colored student took it to a quiet corner and began to pore over it. After half an hour he came back to the desk and asked:

"Say, boss, can't I gitter fust edition of this yere book? 'This yere's th' fifth edition an' I ain't gittin' on right smart wif it."

He Is Back At Work Again

Abraham Garand's Rheumatism cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

He Suffered for Five years and was Four Months off work, but Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him.

Alfred Station, Ont., March 22—(Special).—After being laid off work for four months by kidney disease and rheumatism, from which he had been a sufferer for five years, Abraham Garand, a section man on the railway here, is back at work again, and he gives all the credit for his cure to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I am forty-one years old," Mr. Garand said when asked about his cure, "and have been section man here for ten years. For five years I suffered from kidney disease and rheumatism, also sciatica in my right hip, which descended to my feet. For four months I could not work. Reading of cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills led me to try them. I used nine boxes in all, and to-day I am advising all who suffer from rheumatism to use Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Rheumatism and sciatica are caused by diseased kidneys failing to strain the uric acid out of the blood. Cure the kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills and they will strain the uric acid out of the blood. Then you can't have rheumatism.

GOSSIP.


GLENGOW SHORTHORNS.

One of the oldest-established Shorthorn herds in Canada is the Glengow herd, the property of Messrs. Wm. Smith & Son, Columbus, Ont., straight Scotch-bred from the foundation. No breeder has exercised greater care in the selection of stock bulls, with the result that the herd is composed of big, early-maturing, and good-doing animals, the kind that are money-makers. On blood lines the bulk of the herd belong to that grand old tribe, the Wedding Gifts, a tribe noted for their thick, well-balanced type, and rapid-maturing. Others of the herd are of the Strathallan and Kibblean Beauty tribes. For several years the main bull in service was that very low-down, thick, good doing bull, Imp. Ben Lomond, a bull that, as a sire, has very few equals. Practically all the younger things in the herd are the get of this bull, and certainly the number of two-, three- and four-year-old heifers now on hand, are a most desirable lot with which to found a herd, or to strengthen an existing one. Now at the head of the herd is the Clara-bred bull, Royal Clare, a son of Imp. Royal Bruce, and out of Clara C. 2nd, by Imp. Count Douglas, grandam Imp. Clara 57th. This bull is nicking most satisfactorily with Ben Lomond's heifers, as well as with the whole herd. The benefit of the upward trend in the demand for Shorthorns has reached this herd. Lately the Messrs. Smith have shipped to the United States over a dozen head, besides several others to different parts of Canada. The herd being large, they have still for sale a number of choice heifers, and four bulls of breeding age, two of them being sired by Imp. Ben Lomond, and two by the stock bull. These are a most desirable lot, very smooth, very thick-fleshed, and very mellow. They will be priced right for quick sale, offering an opportunity that should not be lost sight of by anyone wanting a herd-header. Brooklin, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R., stations. The farm is connected by long-distance 'phone.

S. F. JOHNSTON & SON'S SHORTHORNS.


In this week's issue, in the advertising columns, is appearing for the first time the advertisement of Messrs. S. F. Johnston & Son, in which they are offering for sale a number of extra-choice heifers, and a limited number of superior young bulls, bred in their excellent herd of Scotch-bred Shorthorns. Their farm lies in the County of Ontario, two miles from Myrtle Station, C. P. R., and one mile from Myrtle Station, G. T. R. Their post-office address is Ashburn, Ont. On tribal lines, this herd is rich in the blood of the Duchess of Gloster, Broadhoo-s, Cruickshank Lavender, C. Julia, Miss Ramsden, Stamford and Bruce Mayflower families. Of the first-named exceedingly-popular strain there are eleven head, and a grand lot they are. The herd all through is a high-class one, of the low-down, thick-fleshed type. At the head for several years was the show bull, Gloster Star, a double-bred Duchess of Gloster, and a sire of high order. Several of the younger things are the get of this bull. Others were got by Imp. Nonpareil Duke and Nonpareil Eclipse. Nearly all the herd are either registered or eligible for registration in the American Herdbook. Very worthy of especial mention is a rean 11-months-old heifer, by Gloster Star. This is one of the extra-good show heifers of the country. Another equally as good is a red yearling, Bruce Mayflower, by Nonpareil Duke (imp.). This heifer would take a heap of heating at Toronto. Pretty nearly as good is a red Lavender heifer, also a yearling, sired by Nonpareil Eclipse. Parties wanting something put up on show lines should look after these heifers, of which there are several others not mentioned. In young bulls, one is a red yearling, Gloster Duke, sired by Imp. Nonpareil Duke, dam Nonpareil Gloster, a grandly-bred Duchess of Gloster. This is a thick, mellow young bull of splendid type. The others are from six to eight months of age, all sired by Gloster Star, and true Dukes of Gloster, Julia and Rachel dams. Among them are coming show bulls of a high order. The herd is in splendid condition, and exceedingly well bred.

Shorthorns Clydesdales Yorkshires
BY AUCTION, ON
Friday, April 9th, 1909,
AT THE SALE PAVILION, MYRTLE STATION, ONT.,
Under the Auspices of the Myrtle Sales Association.



There will be sold by auction several imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions, mares and fillies. An essentially high-class lot of big, well-bred quality Clydesdales. About 30 head of young Scotch-bred Shorthorns, bulls and heifers. Crimson Flowers, Duchess of Glosters, Marr Stamfords and Wedding Gifts. These are an extra good lot, in good condition. Also a number of young Yorkshire sows and boars. The whole making the sale of the year of high-class animals. The sale will be held under cover, commencing at 1 p. m. Terms: Cash, or six months' on bankable paper at 6 per cent.
Wm. Smith, Pres. Fred. Silversides, Auct. A. Quin, Sec.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS.
Our herd is pure Scotch, imp. and home-bred. 50 head to choose from. Our present crop of young bulls are the best we ever had. All sired by the great stock bull, Imp. Bapton Chancellor. High-class show things among them, including this fall Toronto winners. Nearly every one a herd header.
KYLE BROS., AYR, ONT., P. O. and STATION.



Shorthorn Cattle AND LINCOLN SHEEP.
A. Edward Meyer,
P. O. Box 378, Guelph, Ontario,
Breeds SCOTCH SHORTHORNS Exclusively
Twelve of the most noted Scotch tribes have representatives in my herd. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) = 55042 = (90065) 295765 A. H. B.; Gloster King = 68708 = 283804 A. H. B. Young stock for sale. Long-distance 'phone in house.
J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.

10 Imported Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 10
Personally selected from the leading Scotch herds. Now in quarantine. Will be for sale at my farm first week in January. They are of such noted families as Broadhooks, Butterfly, Claret, Clara, Roan Lady and Jilt. I also have for sale four bull calves from imp. sire and dam, and a number of good young cows and heifers. Catalogue being prepared. Write for one. Prices, as well as quality and breeding, will please you. Farm ¼ mile from Burlington Junction station, G. T. R.
FRED. BARNETT, MANAGER. J. F. MITCHELL, BURLINGTON, ONT.

1854 MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1909
A few extra good young SHORTHORN bulls and heifers for sale.
LEICESTER ram lambs by the grand champion ram, "Sanford." Right good ones, and a few choice ewes.
A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE P. O., ONT.
Lucan Crossing Station, G. T. Ry.

SHORTHORNS
Nine bulls from 8 to 20 months old, reds and roans; 10 yearling heifers and a few cows. Will sell very cheap to make room in stables.
CLYDESDALES
One pair of bay mares and one dark brown, heavy draft and two spring colts.
JAMES McARTHUR, Gables, Ontario.

WE ARE PRICING VERY REASONABLY
10 Choicely-bred Young Shorthorn Bulls
Also one extra good imported bull, 22 months old. We have always something good to offer in females. Imported or home-bred. Write for what you want, or come and see them. Bell 'phone at each farm. W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Farms close to Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R. FREEMAN, ONTARIO.

Shorthorn Bulls! Scotch Shorthorns!
Herd heading quality and breeding. Also good ones at farmers' prices. Females for sale. Write, or come and see. Farm adjoins town.
I am offering a few choice young bulls, also heifers in calf to imp. bull. Will be pleased to furnish pedigrees and prices upon application.
H. SMITH, EXETER, ONT. JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ontario. Clarendon Stn., C. P. R.

SOME SHOW PROPOSITIONS IN BOTH MALE AND FEMALE
SHORTHORNS
as well as a number of the useful sort of both sexes. Prices right. Large lot to select from. Up-to-date in breeding, etc. Catalogue.
JOHN CLANCY, Manager. H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont.



Shorthorn Show Bull For sale, Lan-
down sired by Old Lancelot, 1884, A. H. B. Lot
to the \$2,500 bid. Pedigree and other particulars
write to J. & N. McPHIBBEAN,
Wanstead, Ont.
Subscribe for "Farmer's Advocate"

Scotch Shorthorns Canada's greatest
living sire, Mil-
dred's Royal, heads my herd. For sale are young
bulls and heifers, show stuff and Toronto winners,
out of Stamford, Lady Ythan, Claret, Emeline,
Matchless and Belona dams. A visit will be ap-
preciated. GEO. GIER, Grand Valley P. O., Ont.
Waldemer Sta., C. P. R.

WAS WEAK AND THIN ONLY WEIGHED 73 POUNDS. NOW WEIGHS 113 POUNDS.

Had Heart Trouble and Shortness
of Breath for Six Years.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS
cured Mrs. K. E. Bright, Burnley, Ont. She writes: "I was greatly troubled, for six years, with my heart and shortness of breath. I could not walk eighty rods without resting four or five times in that short distance. I got so weak and thin I only weighed seventy-three pounds. I decided at last to take some of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking eight boxes I gained in strength and weight, and now weigh one hundred and thirteen pounds, the most I ever weighed in my life. I feel well and can work as well as ever I did, and can heartily thank Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for it all."

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

GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat, Ontario.

For sale: Imp. Ben Lomond = 45160 = 80468, that grand stock bull, sire of first-prize calf herd at Toronto, 1908; and Augustus, a good Bruce Augusta bull calf; also females, various ages. Write, or come and see us. Farm 11 miles east of City of Guelph, on C. P. R.

MR. A. I. HICKMAN,
Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England,
EXPORTER OF PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK
Of every description. During the summer months the export of show and breeding flocks of sheep will be a specialty. Who can do better for you than the man who lives on the spot? Mr. Hickman will be at the Bell Hotel, Gloucester, during the week of the Royal Show, and will be pleased to meet there all colonial and foreign visitors.

**ROBIN HILL FARM
SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES.**
We offer our stock bull, Merry Master (imp.) = 45199 =, for sale or exchange, also 4 two-year-old heifers and 2 yearling heifers. All got by Merry Master, and all in show condition. We also offer a few registered Clydesdale fillies and mares in foal.
Wm. Ormiston & Sons, Columbus, Ontario
Brooklin, G. I. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R.
Phone Brooklin Centre.

Imported Bull!

To save inbreeding I will sell the Cruickshank (Duthie bred) imp. bull, Sittytion Victor = 50093 = (87397), a proven sire of merit, gentle and active. Also some young bulls by him, out of imp. dams. Address:
John Brydone, Milverton, Ont.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

Shorthorns, Leicesters.
Herd established 1855; flock, 1848. The great Duthie-bred bull, imported Joy of Morning = 32070 =, at the head of herd. A choice lot of cattle of either sex to offer. It will pay you to see them. Also choice Leicesters. **JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.**

The "STAY THERE"
Aluminum Ear Markers
are the best. Being made of aluminum they are brighter, lighter, stronger and more durable than any other. Fit any part of the ear. Nothing to catch on feed trough or other obstacle. Your name, address and any series of numbers on each tag. Sample tag, catalogue and prices mailed free. Ask for them. Address:
WILCOX & HARVEY MFG. CO., Ill.
194 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

SHORTHORNS!
Present offering: Choice young stock, either sex, by Golden Crescent = 72325 = and Nonpareil Victor 2nd = 34534 =. Prices reasonable.
John Racey, Lennoxville, Que.

Greengill Shorthorns!

Our present offering consists of 10 young bulls, from 8 to 20 months. All nice reds and roans. A number of them from imp. sire and dam. Prices right.
R. Mitchell & Sons, Nelson P. O., Ont.
Burlington Ict Sta

FOR SALE: 2-YEAR-OLD BULL, SEA LION
= 5574 =. He is got by Sittytion Marquis = 5574 =, his dam, Sea Lady (imp.) 70838, by Maxwell (imp.). Sire bred by W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont. Dam bred by John Marr, Cairnbridge, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. **CYRIL M. MOORE, MILLBROOK, ONT.**

GOSSIP.

J. & D. J. Campbell, of Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont., have sold the choice young bull recently advertised in our columns, the purchasers being Reid Bros., of Bealboro, Ont. As Messrs. Campbell still have some of the 400 bushels of seed barley advertised in "The Farmer's Advocate," they continue their offer of same in their regular advertising space.

Mr. Wm. Ische, Sebringville, Ont., near Stratford, makes a change in his advertisement of Aberdeen Angus cattle, having sold out of bulls old enough for service, but writes: "I have a lot of females left, including a number of young cows with calves at foot, which I will sell right, to make room. Anyone wanting a number of good Angus females would do well to come and see my stock, as my prices are lower this year than I have ever offered them before."

Messrs. J. A. Boag & Son, of Queensville, Ont., the well-known importers of Clydesdale and Hackney horses, write that they have lately sold to Mr. Robert D. Boyes, of Meaford, Ont., the high-class stallion, Buttress (imp.), by Hiawatha, winner of second prize at the late Ontario Horse-breeders' Show, at West Toronto, in one of the strongest classes ever seen together in Canada. This is one of the kind of horses that combine size, quality, and a smooth, stylish conformation, and will certainly be appreciated among the breeders in that part of the County of Grey. Messrs. Boag have still on hand for sale the two 3-year-old stallions, Ardnahon (imp.), and Timothy (imp.), as well as the 4-year-old, Lord Newlands (imp.). These horses are a kind that will pass inspection before the most exacting critic; they are smooth to a turn, stand on the best possible kind of bone, ankles and feet, are exceptionally well-bred, and will be sold at a right price and on favorable terms. In Hackneys, they are offering the high-class stallion, Blanch Surprise (imp.), by the great champion Rosador. This is one of the good ones, an all-round natural actor, and won third place at Toronto. Also the filly, Rose Campbell (imp.), in foal to Blanch Surprise. All these horses are Toronto winners and should go quick at the prices asked.

SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES AND YORKSHIRES BY AUCTION.

Under the auspices of the Myrtle Sales Association, at Myrtle Station, C. P. R., in the covered pavilion on Friday, April 9th, getting the benefit of the holiday single-fare rates, there will be sold by auction a number of high-class Clydesdale stallions, mares and fillies, including the imported mare, Queen, a bay, rising four, by Baron Mitchell. This is an extra-choice mare, of superior quality, and in foal to the Ottawa grand champion, Imp. President Roosevelt. The other mares and fillies are a superior lot, with size and quality. One of the stallions to be sold is a bay, rising three, imported in dam, sired by Durbar, dam Imp. Rosalee. This colt is one of the very thick, smooth kind, with superior quality throughout. Another is a bay, rising two, by the Toronto grand champion, Imp. Baron Richardson, dam by Aene. This is an exceptionally good colt, up to a big size, and choke-full of quality. The Shorthorns to be sold number 30, all young, and in splendid condition. Among the heifers are a number of show things. Among the bulls are several high-class herd-headers. Fuller particulars of the breeding will appear next week. There will also be sold a number of young Yorkshire sows and boars, high-class representatives of the breed. The terms are cash, or six months on bankable paper at 6 per cent. Myrtle is on the C. P. R. and G.T.R., about 37 miles east of Toronto, and has good hotel accommodation. The animals to be sold at this sale are from the leading Shorthorn herds of Ontario County, and are richly and fashionably bred, and will come out in splendid condition. This will be one of the sales of the year, and owing to the cheap holiday rates then on, will present a good opportunity for farmers from a distance to attend.

Watch Your FRUIT TREES

Winter spraying can't prevent re-infection. The coming of warmer weather means that insects will be on the wing—passing from tree to tree and orchard to orchard.

Have V 2 Fluid ready and watch the Fruit Trees. At the first sign of insects moving, of Scale, Aphid, Psylla or other destructive insects, spray the trees with V 2 Fluid Spray Mixture (one part V 2 Fluid to 100 parts water).

That means death to every insect on the trees in which it comes into contact—and absolutely no injury to leaf, blossom or fruit. Tell us the size of your orchard and mention this paper and we will send, free, copy of our book "The Eradication of The Plant Pests."

For sale by druggists and dealers generally or direct from
WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS
11 TORONTO.

V 2 FLUID

The Summer Spray

Shorthorn Bulls Ready for service. One will make a show bull. Also young things from Matchless, Crimson Flower, Miss Ramsden, Rosemary, Diamond and Lady Fanny dams, the get of Chancellor's Model. Prices to suit times. Come and see. **Israel Groff, Elmira, Ont.**

Stock Bull Trout Creek Saller = 59421 = 247242, A. H. B., for sale; also roan show bull, fit for service. A. M. SHAWER ANGASTER, ONT. Station 13, Brantford and Hamilton Electric Line; three minutes' walk from barns. Inspection invited. Priced right.

RAW FURS

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

200,000 MUSKRAT

WE BUY ALL OTHER KINDS OF FURS. SHIPMENTS SOLICITED.
The Monteth, Strother Fur Co. 11 and 13 Church St. TORONTO

Scotch Shorthorns Fifteen choice red bulls, 7 to 17 mths., by Imp. Protector; some out of imp. dams. Will be sold reasonable. **McFARLANE & FORD, M. C. and P. M. Rys, Box 41, Dutton, Ont. two miles east of station**

CHERRY BANK AYRSHIRES.
I am now offering young bulls and heifers true to type and high in quality. Some with imp. sire and dam; also will spare a few older females.
P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown P. O., Que. Howick station, Que.

Ayrshires—Oldest-established herd in Ontario. Average B. F. test for the whole herd, 4.2; milk yield, 40 to 60 lbs. a day. For sale: Females of all ages, and several young bulls, all by imp. sire, and some out of imp. dams. **JAMES BENNING, Williamstown P.O., Ont. Lancaster station.**

TROUT RUN AYRSHIRES Imported and Canadian-bred. Our herd of 30 Ayrshires are producers. We will sell six 2-yr-old heifers in calf to imported bull, twelve yearling heifers (imp. sire and dam), 1 imp. yearling bull, and one home-bred yearling bull. A choice lot. **Wm. Thorn, Lyndoch, Ont.**



Stoneycroft Ayrshires

Choice young bulls and heifers of the very best breeding, combining show and dairy quality.
Large Improved Yorkshire Pigs from imported sires and dams, now ready to ship.
Stoneycroft Stock Farm, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.



A BETTER LOT OF AYRSHIRE Cows and Heifers

Were never to be seen before at **Stockwood**. Deep milkers, good teats; lots of size, just the kind for foundation stock. Young bulls from prizewinning dams; also heifers. Prices low. Terms to suit purchaser. All stock guaranteed before shipping.
D. M. WATT, St. Louis Sta., Que.

Stonehouse Ayrshires.

36 head to select from. All imported or out of imported sire and dam. For sale: females of all ages. Am now booking orders for bull calves.
HECTOR GORDON, Howick, Quebec.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES!

We will sell or exchange for a young cow our (imp.) 3-year-old bull. On hand: Young bulls fit for service (imp. or home-bred). Choice August and September, 1908, calves from imp. sires, some imp. dams. One a grandson of Eva of Menie. Females any desired age. Bargains now, as we are crowded. We will only fill orders for 1909 importation. Young sows ready to breed. Phone Campbellford.

ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONTARIO.
HOARD'S STATION, G. T. R.



UTILITY GLENORA OF KELSEO = 15798 = AYRSHIRES at head of herd. For sale: Females of all ages, and several young bulls, some out of 11,000-lb. cows. Come and see, or address: **R. C. CLARK, Hammond, Ont.** Railway station, Hammond (G. T. R. and C. P. R.).

HOWGLEN AYRSHIRES!

For sale: 75 pure-bred registered Ayrshires, all ages; prizewinners; many imported. Apply to
ALLAN P. BLUE, Eustia, Quebec.

WARDEND AYRSHIRES!

I have now for sale 2 yearling and 3 bull calves from good milkers.
F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Ont. Hoard's Sta., G. T. R. Telephone in house.

AYRSHIRES

Bull and heifer calves from producing dams. Right good ones.
Hickory Hill Stock Farm. **N. DYMENT, Clappison, Ont.** Dundas Station and telegraph.

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one-hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

SUMMER HILL HERD OF HOLSTEIN CATTLE

If you are thinking of buying a choice young cow or heifer in calf, come and see our herd. We want to sell. Will price anything, and guarantee it just as described. Our stock bull, Summer Hill Choice Goods, has 5 half-sisters that average 29 1/4 lbs. butter in 7 days, and one 4-yr.-old half-sister, Champion of the World, with 31.62 lbs. butter in 7 days. His dam gave over 18,000 lbs. milk in one year. Visitors cheerfully met at Hamilton by appointment.

D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT.
Bell 'Phone in House: 2471 Hamilton.

Spring Brook Holsteins and Tamworths. 32 choice young Tamworths from imp. sows, and sired by imp. Knowle King David, of best British blood and Royal winners. Correct type. Holsteins of best strains. Write for what you want, or, better, come and see. Will not exhibit this year. Stock better than ever. **A. C. HALLMAN, BREESLAU, WATERLOO CO., ONT.**

HOMESTEAD HOLSTEINS
For sale: Bull calves sired by the champion, Count Mercedes Posch, whose nearest dams' records average 25 lbs., and out of Advanced Registry dams.
G. & F. GRIFFIN, Burgessville Ont., Oxford Co., ONT.

HOLSTEINS and YORKSHIRES FOR SALE

R. Honey, Brickley, Ontario, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Bulls fit for service, from cows with large records. Sows fit to mate, also young pigs, both sexes, of the very best bacon type. Prices reasonable.

Evergreen Stock Farm—Holstein snare stock all sold. I have a valuable recipe for calf scours. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fifteen years' experience and never lost a calf. Write now, before your calves get sick or die. Price \$1 with enquiry.
F. F. PETTIT, Burgessville, Ont.

HOMEWOOD HOLSTEINS
For Sale—Thrifty bull calves from R. O. M. 4% dams. Choice cows in calf; also heifer calves. Railroad station on the place.
M. L. & M. H. HALEY, Springford, Ont.

Patrick Jones, New York's superintendent of school supplies, was talking at a dinner about corporal punishment.

"Corporal punishment in our schools is no more," he said, "and that is a good thing. Undeniably, though, many a boy showed wonderful pluck.

"I remember a boy named Bill. Bill, a brave fellow, was doing miserably one day in a geometry recitation.

"Now, sir," said the schoolmaster savagely, "for the last time, what is the square of the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle equivalent to?"

"It's equivalent to a lickin' for me, sir. There's the club," said Bill."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES
BACKACHE

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SERVICES AT SCHOOL MEETING.

When a poll is demanded at an annual school meeting, and the chairman and secretary are detained until nearly five o'clock, can they lawfully demand pay for their time? **SUBSCRIBER.**

Ontario.
Ans.—We do not see that their being so detained is sufficient of itself to legally justify such a demand.

BUCKWHEAT AS NURSE CROP.

Can a field be successfully seeded down to clover and timothy with buckwheat as a nurse crop, sowed about the 25th of June? **R. S. S.**

Ans.—Several correspondents of "The Farmer's Advocate" have reported satisfactory seeding of clover with buckwheat, but the latter is not usually regarded as a very satisfactory nurse crop, owing to the dense character of its growth, and the late date at which it is usually sown.

APPLYING MANURE FOR OATS.

Would you recommend top dressing ground sown with oats at the rate of six loads per acre with spreader, or would you prefer to put on manure first, cultivating it in, and then sowing oats and grass seed? Am told that top dressing gives better results than working manure in the land.
GREY TYP. FARMER.

Ans.—Apply the manure as early as possible, incorporate it thoroughly with the soil, and then sow the crop. If a drill is used for sowing the oats, use the grass-seeder attachment, arranged to drop the clover and timothy seeds in front of the grain tubes, in order that they may be covered. The only exception we would make to the above recommendation would be in case the land were ready to work and one had not the manure on the field. In that event it might be wise to cultivate and sow first, and then top-dress afterwards.

APPLYING MANURE FOR CORN—CORN FOR NIPPISSING.

Having purchased a farm in the District of Nipissing late last fall, and it being too late to do fall work, I would like to have your opinion on how best to proceed this coming spring. On the place is about forty acres of clearing; half of this is a beaver meadow, but it can be cultivated; the other half is hay ground, but has been cut, and the hay sold, for the last ten or twelve years, there being no buildings on the place till I put them on last fall. I would like to raise some fodder corn and other rough feed for my cows during the winter. I have wintered twenty cows on the place this winter, and have the manure to put on the land this spring.

1. Would it be best to spread it on the sod before I plow, or after, and work it into the soil? The manure is free of all rough substances such as straw, and is of the best quality, as my cows have been fed heavily on grain feed during the winter. The soil is a sandy loam.

2. What variety of fodder corn would you recommend for this district?
A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—For corn, it is usually best to apply the manure to sod before plowing, for two or three reasons. In the first place, it can usually be got on the land earlier, and more benefit derived, as manure in a barnyard is subject to constant waste. Out in the field, whatever is leached out, especially after the season of heaviest spring rains, goes down into the soil and promotes an early growth of grass, which, being turned under, decomposes and adds to the mold or humus in which the roots of the corn revel. Also, when turned under, this manure and decaying sod set up a fermentation which warms the soil and stimulates the nitrifying bacteria into activity, thus tending to liberate inert plant food in the soil. Furthermore, when buried at plow depth, the resulting humus is not to the same extent subject to dissipation by the excessive oxidation of the upper two or three inches of soil, resulting from the frequent summer cultivation that corn demands.

2. Compton's Early and Longfellow are, perhaps, the best varieties we can recommend for your purpose.

BIBBY'S CREAM EQUIVALENT CALF MEAL

THRIFTY GROWING YOUNG CALVES

BIBBY'S CREAM EQUIVALENT—A perfect substitute for new milk. Bringing calves and young pigs up to first-class condition. Preventing scouring and other ailments. Made in England. Sold in Canada by all dealers, or direct from

WM. RENNIE COMPANY, LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

Centre and Hill View Holsteins

We are now offering 8 choice young bulls from 6 to 10 months of age, with high official backing. These are a grand lot of young bulls. We are entirely sold out of females for the present.
P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre P. O., Woodstock Sta., Ont.

Now is the time to buy a bull for service next year, because we sell **CHEAPER** now than we do next spring. Why not write to us **RIGHT AWAY** for a **BARGAIN** and see us.
E. & F. MALLORY, FRANKFORD, ONTARIO.

OIL CAKE

J. & J. Livingston Brand

The finest feed known for stock. Once a user, always a user. Sold either fine or coarse ground. Write:

DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED, BADEN, ONTARIO. 31 Mill St., MONTREAL, QUE.

The Maples Holstein Herd! RECORD-OF-MERIT COWS.

Headed by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity, also in the Record of Merit. Several choice bull and heifer calves; also one bull fit for service.

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DON'T Buy a **HOLSTEIN BULL** till you get my prices on choice goods from 14 months to 1 month old, from best producing strains. "Fairview Stock Farm." **FRED ABBOTT, Harrietsville, Ont.**

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The greatest A. R. O. herd of in northern New York. Headed by Pontiac Korndyke, the greatest sire of the breed, having five daughters whose seven-day records average 29 1/4 pounds each, and over 4 3/4% fat. Assisted by Rag Apple Korndyke, a son of Pontiac Korndyke, out of Pontiac Rag Apple 31.62 pounds butter in 7 days, and 126.56 pounds in 30 days, at 4 years old. Cows and heifers in calf to the above two bulls for sale, also young bulls sired by them out of large-record cows. Write, or come and inspect our herd. **E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, St. Law. Co., N. Y., near Prescott, Ont.**

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CALFSKINS

Write for our COMPLETE PRICE LISTS. Issued every little while.
E. T. CARTER & CO., 84 Front St., East, Toronto, Ont. We pay FREIGHT and EXPRESS CHARGES PROMPT RETURNS.

Cattle and Sheep LABELS! Metal ear labels, with owner's name and address, and numbers. Sample and prices mailed free. **F. G. James, Bowmanville, Ont.**

HOLSTEINS Two bull calves, two yearling heifers, two two-year-old heifers. Prices right for quick sale. White Rock and Buff Orpington eggs. Utility pens, \$1 per setting; exhibition pens, \$2 per setting. **DAVID RIFE & SONS, Hespeler, Ont.**

EVERGREEN STOCK FARM Females all sold. Still have a few young bulls from 12 to 15 months old, sired by a son of Tidy Abbecker, record 25.58 lbs. butter and 581 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dams also in Record of Merit.
F. E. PETTIT, Burgessville, Oxford Co., Ontario.

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians
Special Offer: I must sell in next 30 days two cows; one bred in Nov. to Prince Posch Pieterje C.; one fresh in Dec., just bred. One yearling bull fit for service.
G. W. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

HOLSTEINS

We must sell at least 25 cows and heifers at once in order to make room for the increase of our large herd. This is a chance of a life-time to buy good cattle at bargain prices. The best way to arrange to come and see our herd. If you cannot, we will do our best for you by correspondence. Also a few young bulls. 100 head to select from. Imported **Pontiac Hermes**, son of Hengerveld De Kol, world's greatest sire, head of herd. All leading breeds represented.
Putnam station, near Ingersoll.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

MAPLE GLEN For sale: Only 1 bull, 11 months old, left; dam is sister to a 26-lb. tested cow. Any female in herd for sale, 7 with records 20 1/4 to 26 1/2 lbs. of fat tests. An 8-yr.-old G. D. of Paul Beets De Kol, in calf to O. K. land Sir Maida, her record 21.88 as a 5-yr.-old. Price \$400, or will dispose of herd en bloc, a great foundation privilege. **G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont.** Long-distance phone connects with Brockville.

BUSINESS HOLSTEINS! Over 60 head to select from. Milk yield from 60 to 85 lbs. a day, and from 35 to 47 lbs. a day for 2-yr.-olds. There are 10 2-yr.-old heifers, 8 1-yr.-olds, and a number of heifer calves. Bulls from 1-yr.-old down. Priced right. Truthfully described. **W. Higginson, Inkerman, Ont.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

DYEING WHITE HAIR.

Is there anything known that will dye white horse hair black? H. W. G.
Ans.—Not that we know of, and certainly nothing that would be permanent, as the new hair growing out would be white.

SALT AS FERTILIZER—WOOD ASHES—CARROTS.

1. Would you advise sowing salt on a field of goose wheat; if so, at what time?
2. Have a lot of hardwood ashes. Would they be a good thing to sow in potato drills before covering; if so, about what quantity should be used?
3. Red or white carrots, which of the two would you recommend growing for horses?
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. No; salt is of doubtful benefit and still more doubtful profit as a fertilizer for wheat. Better invest in bone-meal and ashes.

2. Do not apply in the way proposed, but sow over the field 50 bushels of ashes per acre, and incorporate with the soil by the ordinary tillage operations of preparing the soil for the crop. Thus applied, the ashes will in all probability prove of considerable advantage to the crop.

3. Grow the variety that yields best and is easiest to harvest. There are several varieties of intermediate white carrots which have averaged over 30 tons of roots per acre, in five-year tests, on the experimental plots at the O. A. C. Names vary, according to the seedsmen who handle the seed.

COW NOT SHOWING OESTRUM—SULPHUR FOR POTATO BUGS—TREATMENT OF POOR FIELD—CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES.

1. What will bring a cow to show herself in heat?
2. Will sulphur, put on potatoes cut ready to plant, keep away potato bugs?
3. I have a piece of land seeded down last spring to red clover. The land is in poor condition. Would you advise me to cut one crop of hay next June and plow it up right after haying, or to take another crop off in the fall, either far seed or hay, and then plow it?
4. What is a cheap, harmless condition powder for a horse?
J. W. T.

Ans.—1. Association with a bull in yard or stable may induce the cow to manifest evidence of oestrus. Flushing her in condition by an increase of rations, addition of succulent food and exercise, may produce a condition favorable to breeding.

2. Without any experience in the matter, we think it quite safe to answer no.

3. It probably would be wise to let an aftermath come up before plowing under. Subsequent treatment would depend upon the system of cropping practiced. One way would be to leave the field until spring with the growth on it, manuring during the winter, then plow, plant to corn, and next spring seed down again to clover, with a nurse crop of barley. Another plan would be to fall-plow, manure during winter, and work down next spring for roots, followed by barley seeded down. Still another course, one favored by many, and one which, while not altogether commendable for general practice, might be advisable in this case, would be to plow under the aftermath early in August, work down, top dress lightly with manure spreader, and sow fall wheat, to be seeded down next spring.

4. Oats, with a little bran and a handful of ground flaxseed or oil cake daily, together with good hay, and comfortable quarters, and exercise, are all the "condition" powder most horses need, but if one is bound to resort to drugs, we would recommend the following: Two ounces each of ferric sulphate, pulverized gentian, pulverized nux vomica, and nitrate of soda. Mix, and give a teaspoonful night and morning in ground oats and bran. J. H. Grisdale, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, recommends mixing five pounds each of ground corn, oats and bran, five ounces of oil meal, a dessertspoonful of gentian, a teaspoonful of iron sulphate, and half pound of salt, feeding about a pound at a feed.

Health Means Power!

Power Spells Success!



No matter what may be your work; whether you are a teamster, a blacksmith, a salesman or a college professor, it's the man with the greatest Vitality in any walk of life that wins! It's the man who jumps out of bed in the morning, after eight hours' refreshing sleep; the man with a clear head, a strong heart and warm, red blood dancing through his veins who makes his mark in the world!

Give me a man who crawls around "packing" a load of Dyspepsia, dullness of eye, a drowsy brain, a lame back, tired legs and a woeful look in his face, and I can transform him into a man of brawn and brain with my Electric Belt—a man full of life and action, able to face the world, to fight his battles and conquer.

It's a grand thing to meet a healthy, hearty, cheery man. He gives your hand a grip that's an inspiration—the very tones of his voice proclaim his power; he radiates cordiality like a depot stove radiates heat. What is the secret of his success? Energy, Magnetism—a body full of animal Vitality.

This Magnetic force is within the reach of all of us. Thousands and thousands of men—forceful men, successful men, to-day—came to me, wrecked in mind and body, and I have restored them to health and happiness with my Electric Belt. These men are shouting the praises of my Belt, and they'll gladly tell you what my great appliance has done for them.

Electricity is life! It's the greatest curative factor in the world to-day. I have developed a method of applying this force to the body by means of my Belt that has resulted in more actual cures than any system of applying Electricity yet devised by man.

It restores the Vital powers to men and women. It makes strong and healthy men and women out of mental and physical wrecks. It is a positive and lasting cure for Indigestion (Dyspepsia), Constipation, Headache, Drowsiness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Weakness of the Back, Weakness of the Nervous System, Sleeplessness (Insomnia). It overcomes the terrible results of early indiscretions. It restores the vitality that is lost. It corrects every sign of mental impairment and physical breakdown. Here we give you a few samples of the kind of letters we receive every day by the score from people who have found Health, Strength and Happiness through the use of my Belt.

Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—I am glad to say that I feel in good health, and am stronger than I ever was before. I have gained over fourteen pounds since I started to use your Belt, and I believe it has done great things for me. I can say to anyone else needing the use of your Belt, that it will bring them to their natural health and strength again. I remain, Yours for health,
A. S. PARTRIDGE,
Monkton, Ont.

Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—I am well pleased with the results I received from using your Belt. I believe I can say I am now cured, as I have not found my old complaint returning. Your Belt has done its work, and done it well. At the present time I am feeling fine, and if anything ever happens again I will ask your advice. Sincerely yours,
EDWARD A. WOLFE,
Chesley, Ont.

Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—I take great pleasure in recommending your Belt to anyone suffering from Nerve Trouble or Loss of Sleep, from causes so frequent to men. Yours truly,
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ROBT. MOTT, Bath, Ont.

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For sale: Sows bred and ready to breed. Guelph winners among them. Boars all ages. The highest types of the breed. Imp. sires and dams. Pairs not akin. C. P. R. and G. T. R. Joshua Lawrence, Oxford Centre, Ontario.

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are the easily-fed, quick-maturing kind. The sort the farmers want. All ages for sale. 100 sows bred now.
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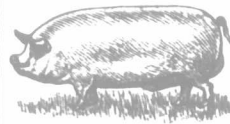
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Imported and home-bred. Sows ready to breed Boars fit for service, and younger ones either sex. Also Embden geese. MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, HARWICH, ONT.

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Highest standard of type and quality. For sale: Sows of all ages, and 4 yearling boars. A grand, good lot. Also younger ones. Pairs not akin. JOHN McLEOD, C.P.R. & G.T.R. Milton P.O., Ont.

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Won the leading honors at Toronto this fall. For sale are both sexes and all ages, from imp. stock on both sides. Show things a specialty. Everything guaranteed as represented. J. J. WILSON, MILTON, ONT., P. O. AND STATION. C. P. R. AND G. T. R.

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Largest strains. Oldest-established registered herd in Canada. Young sows in farrow. Choice pigs 6 weeks to 6 months old. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. E. D. GEORGE Putnam, Ont.

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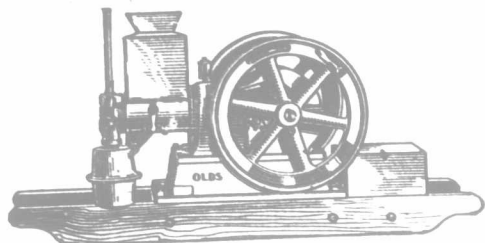
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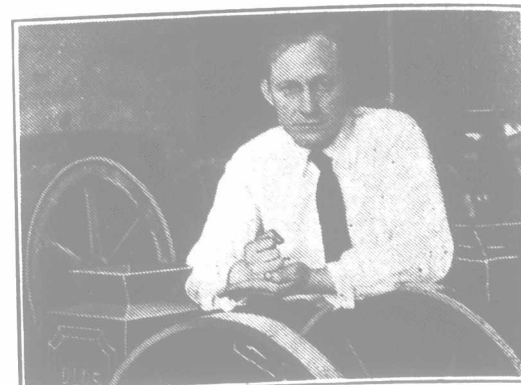
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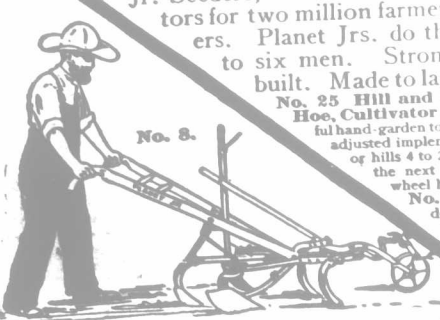
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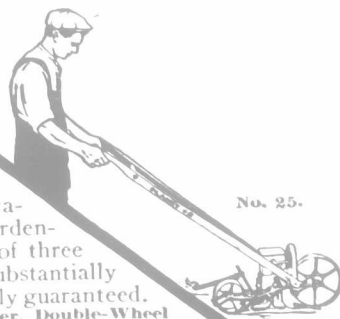
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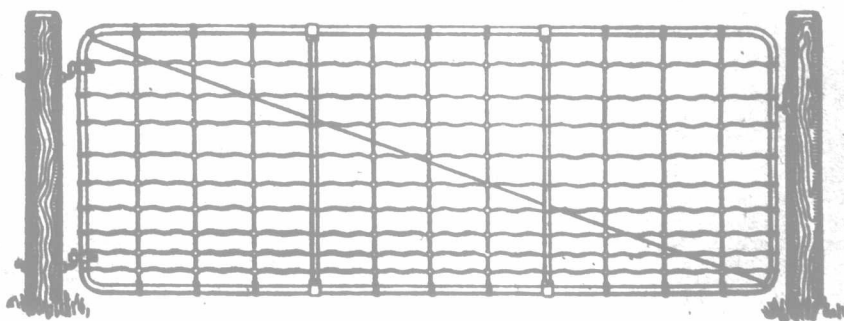
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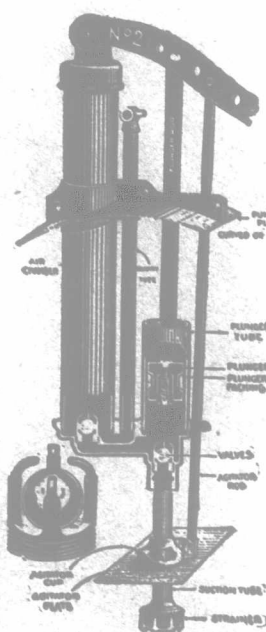
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MEMORIAL BELLS SPECIALTY
FULLY WARRANTED
BRYANT BELL FOUNDRY CO.,
BALTIMORE, Md. U.S.A.
Established

POTASH

has absolutely no substitute as an ingredient of a COMPLETE FERTILIZER for all Farm, Orchard and Garden crops.

This important "Plant Food" can be obtained from all leading fertilizer dealers and seedsmen in the highly-concentrated forms of

SULPHATE OF POTASH

AND

MURIATE OF POTASH.

Write for full particulars and copies of our free publications, including: "Fertilizing Orchard and Garden," "Potato Crop in Canada," "Fertilizing Root Crops and Vegetables," "Fertilizing Hay and Grain Crops," "Artificial Fertilizers: Their Nature and Use," etc., etc., to

Dominion Agricultural Offices of the Potash Syndicate,
1102-1105 Temple Building, Toronto, Ont.

Why do I sign all my advertising?



STAND back of every word in this advertising, just as I stand back of my goods. That is why I sign them with my personal signature.

Every now and then some well-meaning, clever advertising expert says to me: "Pedlar, don't

you realize it is out-of-date to write your advertising in the first person singular? People don't sign their own ads. any more. It's the day of big corporations, not of individuals."

Maybe they are right—they ought to know. But I think I shall go on signing my ads. just as long as I sign my letters. You see, I consider this advertisement just as direct and personal a message to you as it would be if I wrote it to you in a letter. I expect you to believe what it says. So I sign it with my own name. Would I do that if it said anything but the exact truth?

I would like you to know that I mean every word in this advertisement—that I stand right back of every

statement it makes—that you can hold me personally answerable for every claim it makes—and my business and personal reputation amount to something, I think, without conceit.

That is what my advertising means to me, and what my signature means to you. That is why I sign my ads. personally. I think I shall keep right on signing them.

G. A. Pedlar

What does it mean when we say 'guaranteed'?

THIS business was founded in 1861—almost fifty years ago. It has grown till it operates the biggest plant of the kind in the British Empire. That growth has come because Pedlar products have quality. The Pedlar reputation rests upon making that quality good enough to guarantee.

That specially interests the man who roofs with Oshawa Steel Shingles. From the minute that roof is on the responsibility for that roof's goodness rests on us—not on the buyer, but on this Company—not on some smooth salesman's say-so, but on a signed and sealed guarantee, backed by this Company's capital and reputation and the personal word of its President.

There is no quibble about the Pedlar guarantee. It isn't full of loopholes and gateways for dodging. It is plain, straightforward, honest. It says, simply, that every Oshawa-shingled

ante will go with the renewed roof. And by "good" the Pedlar guarantee means good in every roof-sense of the word—means a roof free from leaks, free from rust holes, free from the need of paint or repairs—a roof that is just what a good roof ought to be.

Twenty-five years the guarantee covers. The roof that's Oshawa-shingled will be a good roof, though, for four times that long—for a century.

When you consider that no other roofing at all is guaranteed at all, and that every Oshawa-shingled roof is guaranteed this way, there is scant room for argument about the betterness of Oshawa Steel Shingles (Guaranteed).

OSHAWA GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES

A new roof for nothing if they leak by 1934

roof, properly laid, will be a good roof for twenty-five years, or—that roof will be renewed free of all cost to the owner, and the same kind of a guar-

Why You Should Roof with Oshawa Shingles:

BECAUSE Oshawa Steel Shingles (Guaranteed) are made of extra heavy (28-gauge) semi-hardened sheet steel, evenly and heavily galvanized on both sides and all edges. Therefore, Oshawa-shingled roofs are proof against rust and will need no painting.

Because Oshawa Steel Shingles (Guaranteed) alone have the Pedlar four-way lock, which makes these Shingles the easiest and simplest roof to lay (no tools but a hammer and a tinner's shears), and yet makes one seamless, unbroken sheet of heavy steel, that is really wet-proof and that is also WIND-proof. Such a roof keeps a building cooler in summer, warmer in winter, and dry always.

Because Oshawa Steel Shingles (Guaranteed) actually cost less than five cents a year per square—100 square feet—or about a tenth the cost of common wood shingles, yet an Oshawa-shingled roof is fire-proof as well as wet- and wind-proof; also, it is perfectly insulated against lightning—these steel shingles keep a building safer against lightning than lightning-rods will.

Because Oshawa Steel Shingles (Guaranteed) relieve your mind and your pocketbook of ALL roof worries there are—and still cost little enough to be an economy for roofing any permanent structure, from a great factory to a henhouse. They cover millions of dollars' worth of property all over Canada, and cover it right—else they wouldn't be there.

Send for the meaty little free book that tells you some roof facts you perhaps don't know, but ought to—tells you the comparative worth and cost of all kinds of roofing—puts the whole roofing question plain before you. Send for Roofing Right Booklet No. 16, before you spend another dollar for any roof. Learn that Oshawa Steel Shingles (Guaranteed) will pay you better, and why.

PEDLAR PRODUCTS include every kind of sheet-metal building materials—too many items to even mention here. You can have a catalogue—estimate—prices—advice—just for the asking. We'd like especially to interest you in our Art Steel Ceilings and Side Walls—they are a revelation to many people. More than 2,000 designs. May we send you booklet and pictures of some of them?

The PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa ESTABLISHED 1861.

ADDRESS OUR NEAREST WAREHOUSE:

MONTREAL 321-3 Craig St., W. OTTAWA 423 Sussex St. TORONTO 11 Colborne St. LONDON 86 King St. CHATHAM 200 King St., W. WINNIPEG 76 Lombard St. VANCOUVER 821 Powell St. QUEBEC 127 Rue du Pont. ST. JOHN, N. B. 42-46 Prince William St. HALIFAX 16 Prince St.

WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME SECTIONS. WRITE FOR DETAILS. MENTION THIS PAPER.

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