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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE  
SUCCEED  
FOUNDED

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

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Vol. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MARCH 2, 1911.

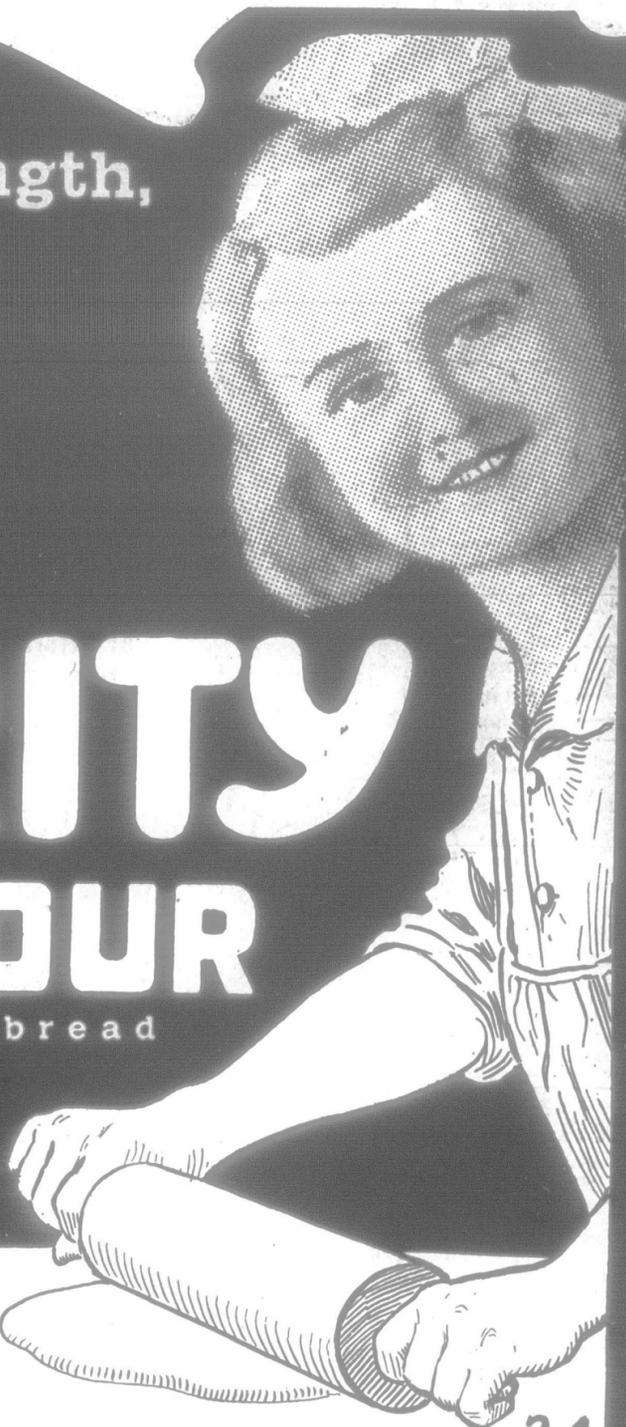
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the flavor,  
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for baking  
good things!

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"More bread  
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Is famous for its fertile farms and up-to-date farmers. This year they have grown a large crop of clean, well-colored

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which will comply with the "Seed Control Act." I can save you money, because I buy from the grower and sell direct to you. Also good values in Alfalfa, Alsike, Timothy and all small seeds. Let me know your requirements, and you will receive samples and prices by return mail. Special quotations to farmers' clubs.

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Safe because it will stand shocks and ill usage.  
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Double track; fast service; finest roadbed; modern equipment; unexcelled dining-car service. All elements of safety and comfort.

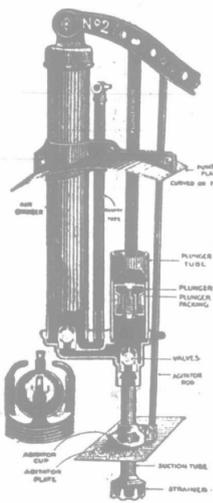
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No more desirable route than via Grand Trunk and connecting lines.

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100 Styles of Hay and Stock Scales

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Is guaranteed to contain a combined percentage of **25% of Protein and Fat**

A specially-adapted feed for dairy herd.

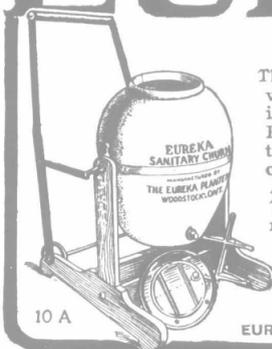
Easy of Digestion Rich in Nutrient  
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HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

Present prices: \$22.00 per ton, f.o.b. Brantford. Packed in 100-lb. sacks.

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**Saves work and wages**

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Build Sties, Buellings, or any class of building from **Concrete Block**. The **London Adjustable Concrete Block Machine** makes every kind and size of block. High grade. Moderate price. We manufacture a full line of Concrete Machinery. Tell us your requirements.

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**Strawberry Plants**  
40 leading varieties. Sold at reasonable prices. Catalogue and price list free. 100 plants sent postpaid to any address in Canada for \$1.00.

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**Corn that Will Grow**  
Canadian-grown seed corn. Your money back if not satisfied.

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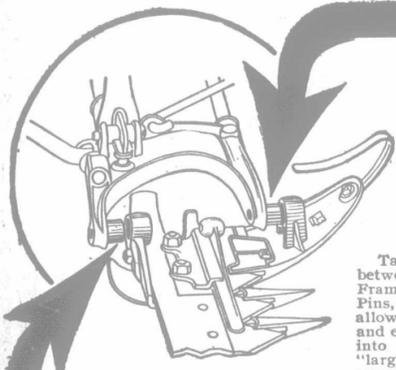
### The Kemp Manure Spreader

Equipped with J. S. Kemp's Latest Improvement, the **Graded, Reversible, Self-sharpening Flat-tooth Cylinder.** One-third lighter in draft than any other spreader. Let us send you a booklet about it, free. Write to-day.

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**Early Amber Sugar-cane Seed and White Cap Yellow Dent Corn for Sale.**  
Buy corn on cob and stithing as a guarantee of quality and vitality. My corn is well acclimatized to this northern zone, and improved by 19 years of continuous, careful selection. My cane seed is an excellent sample, and greatly improved as regards type, earliness, etc. Try some as a cheap, self-regulating fodder for cattle, horses, hens and hogs. It is a heavy cropper, my 8 acres last year averaging 22 tons per acre. Send for prices, etc., to: **Edgar M. Zavitz, Coldstream, Middlesex Co., Ont.**

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### A Strong, Stay-Tight Connection Where Other Mowers are Weak

Seventy years' experience, plus a disposition to use the very best materials when it might seem more profitable to cheapen things, is why Frost & Wood implements excel from the "Quality" standpoint.

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

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

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

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

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

THE FROST & WOOD CO., Limited  
Smith's Falls, Canada

Ask  
for  
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## Fertilizers

(FREEMAN'S BRAND)

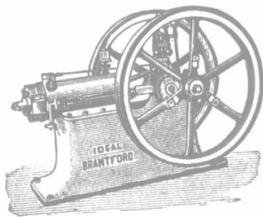
Compounded with the very highest grade materials. For prices and full information, write to:

THE W. A. FREEMAN CO.  
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## IDEAL GASOLINE ENGINES

1½ TO 40 HORSE-POWER

Windmills  
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A quiet dependable Gasoline Engine of mighty power. Improved cooling, and ignition systems. Perfect, economical carburetor. The Gilson Engine is approved by the foremost authorities and mechanical engineers. All sizes. Write for catalogue. Founded 1850.

GILSON MFG. CO. LTD.  
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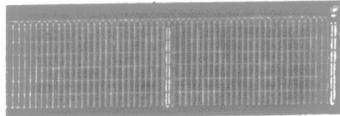
LOOKS LIKE AN ORDINARY COAT.

The inside storm lap with our Reflex Edge (patented) absolutely prevents water from running in at the front. Only five buttons. Ask for the Fish Brand REFLEX and get a better wearing, better finished, better looking slicker in every way.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.  
TOWER CANADIAN OILED CLOTHING CO., LTD.  
Toronto, Canada. 411

## AN ORNAMENTAL AND DURABLE WIRE FENCE

Cheaper than wood. Nothing will improve the artistic appearance and enhance the value of your property like



### Cyclone Wire Fences

Our many styles of Ornamental Fences, one of which is shown in the above cut, are made from heavy No. 9 steel spring wire uprights. CYCLONE Ornamental Fences are dipped in green or white enamel. These fences have a special distinctive feature, which totally removes the chance of sagging or bagging. This has been arrived at by the use of two No. 12 wires twisted together to form the lateral wire: thus making a perfect lock or joint at the intersections. Booklets describing our full line of farm fences and gates suitable for lawns, parks or gardens will be sent you free on request. "If our goods are not represented in your district write to us for our agency proposition."

The CYCLONE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.,  
137 Youville Sq., Montreal, Que. 1170 Dundas St., Toronto, Ont.



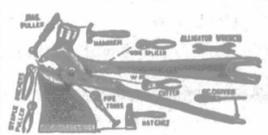
## THE FENCE MAN

TORONTO, CANADA

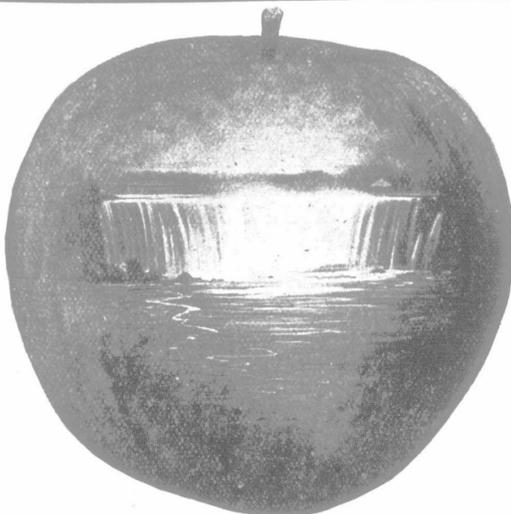
Sells his Crown Wire and Iron Fences and Gates at factory prices; also barbed, coiled and plain wire, fence tools, etc. Ask for free catalogue.

Agents are Coining Money

selling this Combination Tool. Sells at sight. Farmers, farmers' sons and others having time at their disposal this winter should write to-day for our Agents' offer.



MAY MFG. CO.,  
ELORA, ONTARIO.



Trade-mark.

## NIAGARA BRAND LIME-SULPHUR

Combination Winter and Summer Spray

AS WINTER SPRAY it will control San Jose Scale, Oyster-shell Bark Louse, Blister Mite, Peach Curl, Aphids, and all sucking insects.

AS SUMMER SPRAY, combined with Arsenate of Lead, it will control Apple Scab, and other fungus diseases, Codling Moth and all chewing insects.

This spray is not an experiment. It was used by thousands of fruit-growers in Ontario in 1910 with excellent results.

Write for our book on "Sprays, and How to Use Them."

Every Fruit-grower Should Have an Hydrometer to Test His Spray. — We will mail to any address in Canada, on receipt of 80c., the Standard Hydrometer, Pennsylvania pattern, showing both Beume and specific gravity reading.

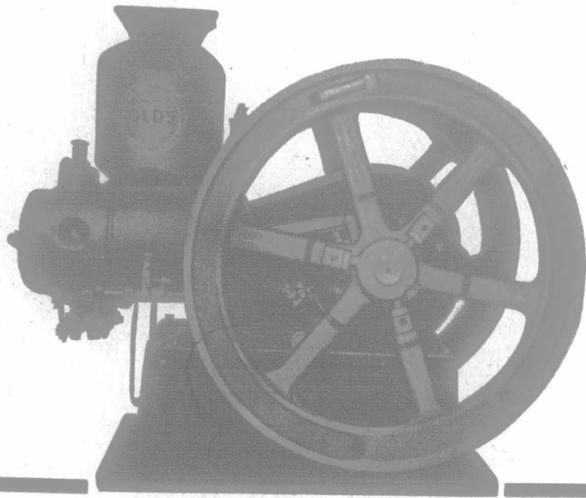
BEAN SPRAY PUMPS—Hand and power—Strong, durable and efficient. Built to wear and give large capacity with high pressure. Let us prove this to you. Send for illustrated catalogue.

### NIAGARA BRAND FACTORIES:

NIAGARA SPRAYER CO., Middleport, N. Y.  
HOOD RIVER SPRAY MFG. CO., Hood River, Ore.  
NIAGARA SPRAY CO., of N. S., Ltd., Kentville, N. S.

BEAN SPRAY CO., Cleveland, Ohio.  
OREGON SPRAY CO., Portland, Ore.  
MEDFORD SPRAY CO., Medford, Ore.

NIAGARA BRAND SPRAY CO., LTD., Burlington, Ont.



## Important Announcement

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT WE HAVE completed arrangements whereby we become the sole sales representatives for the well-known

## OLDS GASOLINE ENGINES

throughout the Dominion.

These engines are manufactured by the Seager Engine Works, which Company, under the name of the Olds Gas Power Company, was one of the pioneers in the manufacture of gasoline engines, and the Olds Engines have come to be recognized as the

### STANDARD OF EFFICIENCY

among the large number of gasoline engines now on the market.

The uses to which a gasoline engine can be put are many, and it is recognized as a very necessary item in the equipment of an up-to-date farm. This latest addition to the Massey-Harris line is in accordance with our policy of supplying the very best of everything needed by the farmer.

See the Massey-Harris agent for full particulars, or write to:

## MASSEY-HARRIS CO., LTD.

Toronto Montreal Moncton Winnipeg Regina  
Saskatoon Calgary Edmonton

## Steel Tanks

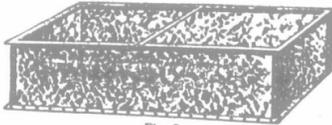


Fig 3

You may be able to buy cheaper tanks than ours. But not as good.

### TELL YOU WHY

High-paid skilled labor. That means good workmanship.

Best grade of American galvanized steel. That means long life.

We use the best guaranteed 1/2 and 1/2 solder. That means no leaks.

Our rivets are galvanized — won't rust.

ASK US ABOUT THE OTHER POINTS.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd.

WINNIPEG. TORONTO. CALGARY. 2

## POTASH MEANS PROFIT

During the fiscal year, ending March 31st, 1910, the consumption of Potash in the form of

### Muriate of Potash and Sulphate of Potash

increased 89% over the previous year, which testifies to the beneficial effects attending the use of POTASH on all crops. Order your Potash supplies early from reliable fertilizer dealers or seedsmen.

We cannot sell you fertilizers, being engaged exclusively in educational propaganda work, but it is our business to advise you how to purchase and use fertilizers economically.

We can arrange for a limited number of free addresses on the fertilizer question to farmers' meetings in Ontario. Apply without delay to B. Leslie Emslie, P. A. S. L., F. C. S., 1105 Temple Building, Toronto.

Write us for Free copies of our Bulletins, which include: "Artificial Fertilizers: Their Nature and Use." "Fertilizing Orchard and Garden." "Farmer's Companion." "Records of Fertilizer Experiments." Etc., etc.

The Dominion Agricultural Office of the Potash Syndicate  
1102-1105 Temple Building, Toronto.



## TAKE IT FROM US

### A De Laval Cream Separator

And you will get efficiency, durability, convenience and general perfection.

The De Laval Separator Co.  
173-177 Williams St.  
MONTREAL  
VANCOUVER—WINNIPEG

Send for list of prominent users and handsome catalog.

Agents everywhere.

## Suffragette vs. Aunt Salina

The Canadian housewife is much more interested in lightening household drudgery than in securing the right to vote. That is why the

### New Century Washer

is so popular. It takes all the back-breaking labor out of wash day and sweetens the housewife's temper. It also thoroughly cleanses the clothes by forcing the water through them.

Send a post card for "Aunt Salina's Wash Day Philosophy."  
CUMMER-DOWSWELL, Limited  
HAMILTON, ONT.

## STYLE BOOK for 1911 of "QUALITY LINE" Vehicles and Harness

SEVENTEENTH YEAR OF SELLING DIRECT TO THE USER.

FREE  
Save  
\$30



Our Catalogue will help you to choose just the Vehicle or Harness you require, and SAVE YOU MONEY. It describes and pictures many styles, gives prices, freight paid, and fully explains our method of Selling Direct and saving you the Middlemen's Profit. Remember, we pay the freight in Ontario and Eastern Canada. The Catalogue is Free, for the asking. Send for it To-day.

International Carriage Co.,  
DEPT. "A,"  
BRIGHTON, ONTARIO.

## RASPBERRIES

I have a fine stock of Herbert and Eaton Raspberries. Two very hard, very large and productive varieties of recent introduction. 60c. a dozen, \$3 per hundred. 75c. per dozen, mail postpaid. Also King, Malboro, Loudon and Cumberland Black Cap. Send for catalogue and price list.

C. P. NEWMAN,  
BOX 51, LACHINE LOCKS, QUE.

### Seed Grain for Sale

Seed oats (white), Crown Jewel variety, early and good yielder. O. A. C. No. 21 barley, good sample, and only a limited quantity. Mandschuri barley, a good sample and good grain, just grown 3 years since received from Guelph. This grain was grown on good loam soil, free from impure weed seeds, re-cleaned and graded. Grain in quantities, and can ship C. P. R. or G. T. R. to suit purchaser. Prices, samples, etc., on request. Write:

Andrew Sinclair, McIntyre, Ontario.

### Registered Seed Grain for Sale

Newmarket Oats and Mandschuri Barley. Grown according to the rules of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association. Also Daubeny Oats, not registered.

C. R. Gies, Heidelberg, Ontario.

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### EDITORIAL.

As a mortgage-lifter, the experience of S. B. Chute, of Nova Scotia, shows that a properly-conducted orchard has wheat-growing beaten to a standstill.

Out of the fatuous morass of a protectionist Imperialism will emerge the more rational, stronger and permanent bond of freer trade with the British Empire.

Isn't it about time that one of our poets wrote a song entitled "O, Farmer, Plant a Tree," to take the place of that outworn classic, "Woodman, Spare That Tree"?

That the record price paid this season for greasy wool in Sydney, N. S. W., was the result of Japanese competition, and spells the entry into the fine-wool industry of Japanese factories, is the argument advanced by our Australian correspondent this week.

The appeal of the Dominion Militia Department posters for recruits in the Canadian naval service is likely—as it should—to fall upon deaf ears, so far as the sensible young men of the farm are concerned. The rising manhood of Canada is all needed for her expanding agricultural, industrial and other pursuits, and it does seem deplorable that in the glorious dawning of the twentieth century these promising fields should be depleted even to any small extent, either in town or country, for the ignoble pursuit of learning, under uniformed orders, to kill human beings.

In "The Ontario Milk Act," a bill respecting the production and sale of milk for human consumption, Hon. Jas. S. Duff has introduced into the Legislature a commendable measure, which may, however, need amendment on one or two points before being enacted into law. For example, clause 4, while authorizing municipal councils to fix local standards for butter-fat and total solids, forbids the sale for human consumption of milk containing less than 12 per cent. solids, of which 3 per cent. shall be butter-fat. If this precludes the sale of buttermilk and skim milk, it should be changed.

A very great change in the nationality of the immigrants coming into the United States has taken place in the last thirty years, according to a writer in the New York Independent. From the middle of last century down to 1885, immigration was almost entirely from England, Ireland, Germany, Norway and Sweden. The immigration from Austria-Hungary, Italy and Russia combined was in that year less than half as great as that from Germany alone. Since that date the immigration from the north-western countries of Europe has declined, while that from the south-western portion has greatly increased. In 1910 the immigration from Austria-Hungary, Italy and Russia was more than twenty times as great as the immigration from Germany, and more than four times as great as the combined immigration from England, Ireland, Germany, Norway and Sweden. In 1880 Ireland sent by far the largest proportion of immigrants, according to area, of any country in Europe. In 1910 Ireland had receded to third or fourth place in that respect, while Italy takes front rank.

There are doubtless grazing districts where young cattle stock can be more economically reared than in others, but is it usual, in these sections, to find pure-bred sires of deep-milking families in general use?

The loss by fire in the United States and Canada for 1910 was \$234,470,650, or an increase of more than \$30,000,000 over 1909. There are loose-thinking persons who would jump to the conclusion that this must have been a fine thing for workmen in the building trades. Following out this principle, the way to make a nation rich would be to burn the whole country up.

"The Farmer's Advocate" cannot too strongly urge its readers to think out farm problems for themselves. It is quite right and proper to reap the benefit of neighbors' experience, but it is a great mistake merely to imitate them because they seem to have done fairly well in their respective specialties. Because a man does well with a certain class of stock or a certain crop, it by no means follows that his way is the best. What every man should aim at is not merely good ideas, but the very best ones. And we repeat that he should not practice these as an imitator. Study causes, effects and underlying principles. An imitator is easily thrown off the track, and is seldom equipped to meet changing conditions effectually. It is the man who grapples with the problems of his occupation, getting down to the bottom of them, and pursuing their ramifications, who is the really masterful farmer, prepared to pioneer if necessary, or, if he follow, prepared to follow intelligently, improving, perhaps, on his model. Master the problems of your business so far as you are able. Therein lies the fattest profit, the deepest satisfaction, and the largest mental growth.

Two farmers lived side by side. One was rich, independent, and not always considerate. The other, being poor, and unable to raise a great variety of produce, would often have liked to exchange work and products with his forehanded neighbor. But the latter refused. So year after year one man hauled his grain to town, ten miles distant, and brought back the other's butter and beef, while the latter hauled his neighbor's grain back to feed his stock. Thus, every dollar's worth of produce exchanged between these two men had a useless twenty-mile haul. Similar loss and inconvenience occurred through failure to exchange help. In course of time, the rich man came to see the folly of his exclusiveness, particularly as his neighbor was now raising a variety of products he felt especial need of. But, meantime, the second farmer had, by enterprise and perseverance, contrived to reach a position where he could get along fairly well without the other man's help. Still, they were neighbors, and could exchange help, as well as certain forms of produce, to the advantage of each. What would be thought of the second farmer if he were now to say, "No, you used me mean once; I'm going to get even." Such an attitude might be human nature, but would it be admirable? Would we not admire the second man more if he said: "All right, my friend; glad to see you wish to be neighborly. Bygones are bygones. Let's be friends."

Does not this example substantially illustrate the present relationship of the United States and Canada?

### A Startling Timber Report.

An innocent-looking advance press copy of a report by Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, to the President of the United States, which has reached "The Farmer's Advocate," should give a wholesome jolt to the thinking of some eminent admirers of private corporations, and statesmen who on occasion fairly "bristle with patriotism," but whose attitude towards Government ownership or effective control of public utilities, is of a decidedly cold-storage character. It furthermore gives point to the fear, expressed in these columns, of the possible exploitation of Canadian forests under reciprocity arrangements, and it indicates the real point at which the Provinces and the Conservation Commission need to be alert.

The investigation under Commissioner Smith was authorized by Congress, and the resulting report, dated Feb. 13th, 1911, discloses evident thoroughness. Forty years ago, at least three-fourths of American standing timber was, it is estimated, publicly owned; now, about four-fifths of it has passed under the domination of a few private holdings, largely through grants to railroads and canals, unlimited Government sales at \$1.25 per acre, and allowing great tracts to be assembled, in spite of legal requirement for small holdings. This speculative grabbing is far in advance of any use thereof, and actually prevents access by blocking the way to other timber wanted for use. It also ties up indefinitely the new growths. In the third place, there is an enormous increase in the value of the diminishing supply of timber so held up, which the owners neither created nor substantially enhanced. Concentration has gone so far that 195 holders, many of these interrelated, now have practically one-half the privately-owned timber in the States' area covered by the investigation, which embraced 80 per cent. of the whole. The manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, boldly declares that the day of cheap lumber will soon be gone, and the men who own the timber will hold it till other supplies are gone, and will demand their own price. Having acquired legal control, the consequences to the public will become worse as time goes on, not only in respect to the timber, but the land itself, and the minerals. In the investigation area, it was found that 1,802 of the largest owners had 88,579,000 acres of land, the Southern Pacific Railway holding 4,318,000, the Northern Pacific 3,017,000 acres, besides the holdings of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, which, including its directly-owned subsidiary concerns, are the second largest in the United States, but this does not include large timber interests of members of the family and associates, all held off the market for future rise in timber value. The concentration is more marked in the Pacific Northwest than in the Southern States. The present annual growth of timber is only about one-third the present annual cut, and new growth is very slow. Without allowance for growth or decay, the timber now standing would only last about 55 years. During a recent period, the value of standing timber has increased tenfold, twentyfold, and even fiftyfold, according to local conditions. A few examples might be cited.

A tract of timber land in Virginia, offered for \$3,500, was later sold for \$48,000.

In Mississippi, 7,000 acres was offered a lumber company that refused it for \$5 per acre. In 1907 they bought it for \$30 per acre.

In Louisiana, in 1887, a firm bought 19,000

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL  
IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"  
Winnipeg, Man.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12s. in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
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13. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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LONDON, CANADA.

acres white pine for \$19,000, which in 1909 was sold for \$1,125,000.

In Oregon, 5,500 acres was assembled for \$24,000; in 1909 it was held above \$1,000,000.

In Oregon, also, about 1896, 3,500 acres was assembled from claim-holders at about \$800 or \$900 per 160-acre claim; present valuation, \$41,760 per claim—a fiftyfold increase.

In Wisconsin, a company owned land that could have been bought for 50 cents per acre in 1898; in 1906 the company was offered \$16 per acre, and in 1908 it valued the land at \$30 per acre.

Public timber areas were sold by the Government for some \$30,000,000, which at the time of the sale were reasonably worth \$240,000,000.

Many of the men who are protesting against conservation and the national forest system because of the alleged "tying-up" of natural resources, are themselves deliberately tying them up far more effectively for private gain.

Is not the same thing going on in Canada? And have not our Governments been urged and cajoled into practically giving away millions of acres of public domain so that our resources might be "developed"—for individual enrichment—just as though these resources would have been lost or got away from us under continued Government control and more natural growth.

The possibilities of peril to the people in such concentration of timber and land ownership are serious indeed, the report before us points out, but the danger is greatly multiplied because a few of the largest owners also occupy dominant positions in railroad transportation over large sections of the country.

The experience of the past in the United States and Canada should be an object lesson for the future management of all the natural resources, including power and transportation rights still remaining in the hands of the Government.

### Beats the Irish.

Just a line to thank you for sending "The Farmer's Advocate" so regularly during the past year, and to congratulate you on the very high standard maintained in all the departments of your issues. I have found no agricultural paper equal to it on this side.

R. E. LAMB,  
Wheatfield, Ireland.

### Prizes for Labor Savers.

There are in use upon hundreds of farms of "Farmer's Advocate" readers labor-saving plans and contrivances, descriptions of which have not yet appeared in these columns, and the publication of which would be beneficial to others. In some instances there are mechanical devices in connection with the household or the farm buildings, that are of great value in facilitating stock-feeding or management, in connection with the water supply, the cultivation of land, or the harvesting of field, garden or orchard crops, or marketing. The simplicity of some of them would surprise people that they had not been thought of or tried before. In the main, they are the result of some happy thought to simplify, lighten and so make more effective the labor of men, women or horses. In nearly all cases they are time-savers. In some cases they do not involve mechanism, but a better way of doing things with the old implements. Some of them may be described in written words; others require a sketch or design in pencil or pen to make them clear to others. To prepare such is undoubtedly beneficial to the one who does it, and is doing a good turn to others; but, as a still further incentive, we have decided to offer three prizes for descriptions of labor-saving contrivances or plans, with sketches where required, used by the writers. Patented articles or devices on the market are not admissible in this competition. Contributions marked "Labor-saving Competition," must reach "The Farmer's Advocate" office not later than March 18th. The device or method must be clearly described, and the objects gained set forth, so that its adoption by others will be easy. The prizes will be: First, \$10.00; second, \$8.00; third, \$5.00.

### A Grand Old Paper.

I happened to be a guest of Fred Black, Amherst, a little over a year ago, and his little boy was getting up a club for "The Farmer's Advocate," and I gave him my subscription. It was like meeting an old friend every week to get "The Farmer's Advocate" again, as we took it for years when I was a lad. We liked it very much then, and like it just as well now. It is a grand old paper, and improves with years. Wishing every success for the coming year.

C. C. BRANDER,  
Cumberland Co., N. S.

### Use of the Question Department.

Few readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" have any idea of the amount of labor and time involved in the answering of some 3,000 or more inquiries in our "Questions and Answers" Department during the course of a year. Many of these involve reference to experts or specialists, and in all cases our aim is to secure information that will be of practical service to the one seeking it; but also, as far as possible, to readers generally. In fact, the paper is scarcely warranted in using space for questions and replies that are of actual interest to but one individual. It is scarcely fair than an editor or expert contributor should spend perhaps a day's time in research and in drafting an answer simply for the use of one reader. In very many cases people thoughtlessly ask questions, the answers to which, with a little effort, could quite as well be obtained or worked out at home. Trifling questions or inquiries, asked out of mere curiosity, should never be sent through the mails. Some of these considerations are suggested by requests to furnish readers with plans and specifications for barns and houses which would probably suit the needs of but one person. Usually the conditions are not fully stated, and even if they were, it is extremely difficult for us to work out a design with detailed directions that would suit the inquirer, without many alterations as the work progressed. An observant farmer, with the help of the builder or "framer" whom he proposes to have do the work, can work out, with the old buildings in sight, or by the fireside, a very much more satisfactory set of plans than can be evolved in this

office, perhaps a hundred or a thousand miles away. From time to time, general directions on different aspects of the subject of farm buildings are published, together with plans and descriptions containing features of general interest which readers, by preserving, can adapt to suit their own particular needs. In all fairness, we think this is all that should be asked, for to go beyond that would almost involve the addition to the staff of a building expert or architect, with a staff of assistants.

### Still Interested in the Farm.

"The Farmer's Advocate" farm is being well advertised. Flattering press notices from nearly a hundred metropolitan and local exchanges have already come to our attention. If we only had some pure-bred stock or choice seed grain to sell, this free publicity might prove very helpful to the manager of the farm. As it is—well, we are grateful to our contemporaries for their kind opinions and goodwill.

The motto, "Good farming, without frills," seems to appeal strongly, as it should. We have often debated with ourselves whether the cause of scientific agriculture had not been hindered, more than helped, by the costly experiments of rich men who struck in on too elaborate a scale, indulging in all sorts of ill-tested methods and fol-de-rol which overburdened the acres which had to support it, and threw the balance of the financial statement on the wrong side of the ledger. Even scientific farming, if it is to pay, must be prosecuted with a considerable degree of common sense, industry and thrift. Some editorial comment's upon the new venture were quoted in our issue of February 16th. A few others will be read with interest.

The Berlin (Ont.) Telegraph wishes its agricultural contemporary success in its rather novel, if not unique, experiment.

The result of the experience will be watched with much interest by readers. The press, as well, will be interested in this new way of practicing what is preached.—[Vankleek Hill Review.]

This is the first time in Canadian journalism a paper has undertaken such an object, and the experiment will be watched with interest.—[Barrie Gazette.]

Not content with being theoretical or arm-chair farmers merely, the management of "The Farmer's Advocate" have followed up their orchard demonstration by purchasing a farm of 135 acres six miles north of London.—[Elora Express.]

No better service can be rendered the agricultural interests of our Eastern Provinces than to demonstrate, as the publishers of this excellent journal are doing, that farming on scientific principles is a paying, as well as a healthful and pleasant vocation.—[Pictou Witness.]

However it works out, the faith of "The Farmer's Advocate" people is to be commended.—[Stratford Beacon.]

We predict a fine success for the editor farmer.—[Lucknow Sentinel.]

The Spectator is glad to see this evidence of combined faith and works. It cannot fail to be of value to subscribers of "The Farmer's Advocate," and we have no doubt but that, as time passes, the farm will prove to be a paying institution for the management. It will soon be that, if Ontario farmers fail to live up to the greatest possibilities of their opportunity, the fault will be their own.—[Hamilton Spectator.]

But the editor of the Peterboro Review is inclined to be facetious, not to say skeptical. He delivers himself in this vein:

"The managing editor of 'The Farmer's Advocate' is a brave man. To demonstrate the theories advanced in the 'Advocate,' to run farming affairs in accordance with the 'Advocate's' plans, a farm of 135 acres has been bought six miles from London. This newspaper-farmer man will run it as a farm without frills, to show what can be done scientifically, as preached through the columns of the journal.

"That farm will probably be a great object of curiosity to the farmers around—the practical men who make their living off the land. Of course,

**HORSES.**

**The Selection of Sires.**

a man who writes about the farm constantly is perfectly qualified to run one—perhaps. A man who writes about a poor-house is qualified to operate one very successfully. A man who writes about a manufacturing industry knows better how to manage it than the men whose money and livelihood are at stake!

"The Farmer's Advocate" model farm, of course, will be a great place on which to experiment for the benefit of the community at large, and if the 'Advocate's' ideas are sound, there is nothing like proving them in practice, to the satisfaction of all concerned. If the ideas do not pan out properly, well, the 'Advocate' will find it out more quickly than anyone else, and will shut up. So, looked at from various angles, it ought to help improve the 'Advocate,' by providing the gold of actual experience, instead of the gilt of theorizing."

This is pretty good, and we publish it without reply. He laughs best who laughs last. We prefer to defer our laugh until we have sawed some wood. It will not be our first cord, either. We trust the Editor of the Review will be able to visit London soon and see the farm. The more people who see it in its present condition, the better we shall be pleased.

**Harbinger of Vegetables and Flowers.**

"And in spite of it all I saw signs of spring," said a visitor who came into the office while one of the worst storms of the winter was raging. "As I came along the street I saw a farmer's wife climbing into a sleigh with a seed catalogue in her hand." After thinking it over, we have decided that that was about the finest sign of spring we ever heard of. It meant that when spring comes to one farm its coming will be worth while. The farmer's wife will have her seeds selected, and will be ready to start her flower and vegetable gardens. Possibly the children, and, perhaps, the farmer himself, will have their favorites picked out, and will be ready to start in on what Bill Nye called "The great game of making garden things look like their portraits in the seed catalogues."

There are few things on the farm that give more delight and comfort than a good garden. We leave it to the doctors to explain how much it means to the general health of the family to have good vegetables on the table at all seasons of the year, and anyone who is in the habit of eating three meals a day can be trusted to tell how enjoyable they are. From the first greens of spring to the vegetables that are pitted for winter use, they are all both wholesome and delightful. And the amount of care the garden needs is trifling compared with the satisfaction it gives. If it is put in good ground that has been well fertilized, it can be attended to in odd moments. Of course, it must receive attention at special times, and the weeds must be discouraged, but even if it required some of the most valuable time on the farm it would still pay to have it. It may be true that Ontario "was cleared on salt-pork and potatoes," but there is no need of having the land worked on the same bill-of-fare.

Then there is the flower garden. There is nothing that does so much to make a farmhouse look like a home—a place that it will be unnecessary to coax the children not to leave—as plenty of trees, vines and grass, and, if it can be properly attended to, a bright flower garden. It need not be laid out on the old-fashioned plan—indeed, these are not much recommended nowadays—but may rather take the form of a perennial border, which is easy to attend, and therefore not so likely to become unsightly through neglect. It may be supplemented by a few choice annuals and house plants. The vegetable garden may cater delicately to the needs of the body, but is it not written in the Koran, "If I had but one loaf of bread I would sell half of it and buy hyacinths, for beauty is food for the soul." The time to plan the garden and learn just what must be done to make it a success is in the winter, when people have a little leisure. There will still be many long evenings that could not be better employed between now and the time to begin planting. Let the signs of spring increase.

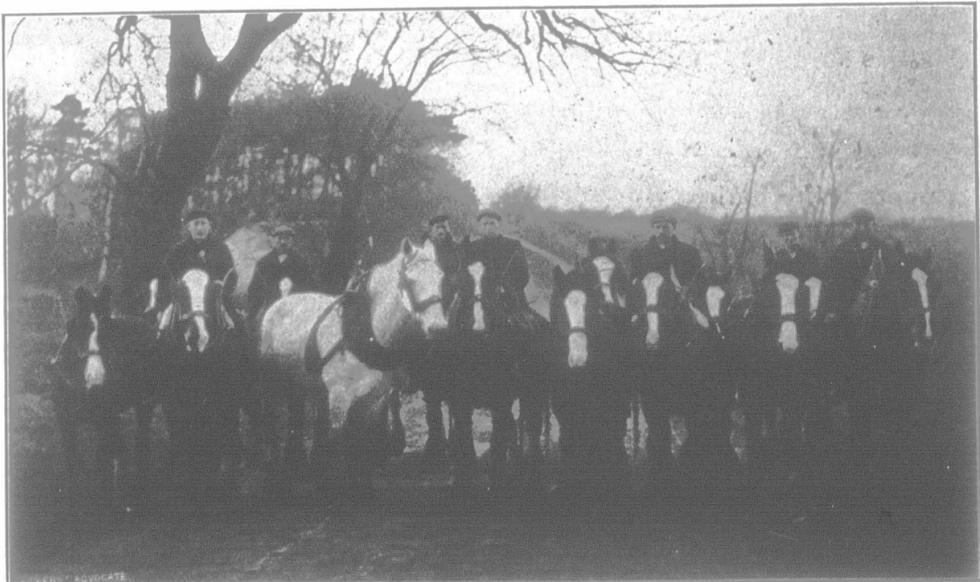
The Dominion Millers' Association have expressed themselves by resolution as opposed to reciprocity. It is rumored that many millers do not fear reciprocity, but would prefer extension of trade within the Empire.

The prevailing high prices of horses makes horse-breeding a lucrative and pleasant department of mixed farming, but a little more care and careful consideration would make it much more profitable. If the average farmer who breeds one or more mares would pay the same attention to the science of breeding that he does to other departments, or even that he does to breeding other classes of stock, he would find it to his financial advantage. We might ask the question, "Why is it that, in this old Province, where horses have been bred for so many years, we see so few pure-breds, or even good grades in horses; while, in cattle, sheep, swine and poultry almost every farmer has pure-breds, or, at least, high grades?"

The answer is not hard to find. It is simply from the fact that the breeders have produced horses in a haphazard sort of way, while he has paid intelligent attention to the production of the other classes. There is no reason why the farmer should not grade up his horses, and, after a few generations, produce animals eligible for registration, even though he cannot afford, or does not care to pay the price for pure-bred females to start with. The fact that a female is registered or eligible for registration makes her more valuable, both as a breeder and on the market, than another whose individuality is equally good, but which cannot be registered. The trouble has been, and still is, there is too much crossing of breeds, too much admixture of blood. The breeder looks too much to the near future (if he gives the matter any reasonable consideration at all), considering solely the immediate result of the cross, rather than taking into consideration probable future generations. We will briefly consider the production of heavy horses, no doubt the most profitable class for the average breeder (who has no special fondness for the lighter classes) to produce. Of course, if the prospective breeder has one or more pure-bred mares, or those with one or more crosses of any breed, there should be no question about the selection of the breed of sire to which they should be bred. But, if his prospective dam or dams be simply mares of considerable size, of no particular breeding or characteristics, that should indicate the class of sire that should be selected. With simply good mares of sufficient size to produce agricultural or draft horses, if properly mated, the question naturally arises, "How shall I cross them?" He should consider this question carefully. He will, no doubt, consider his own inclinations, the favorite breed of horses in his locality, and the market. He should look further ahead than the immediate result, considering the probability of the offspring, if it be a female, being bred when old enough, her progeny being bred, etc. Of course, it should be understood that all male animals of such breeding should be castrated, and none but pure-breds (and, if possible, those with long pedigrees) should be used as sires. Having decided the breed of sire with which he will cross his mares, he should select the very best individual procurable at a reasonable stud fee. We say "a reasonable stud fee," but, of course, a few dollars is practically of little moment when it means the difference between patronizing a good sire or a poor one. Existing conditions or local conditions may have an influence in the selection. A good individual of the breed favored may not be procurable, and in such a case a good sire of another breed should

be selected, rather than to patronize an inferior horse of the desired breed. The selection of a sire should not be influenced by any personal matter or friendship. Horse-breeding should be looked upon as a business proposition, and no man is justified in patronizing a sire that does not suit him, simply because he wants to do a "good turn" to his friend who owns or controls the horse. Having once selected the breed, he should stick to it, and in a few generations the females he produces will register, after which he will be able to produce pure-breds. The motto of the breeder should be, "Stick to Type and Breed," avoid composite breeding or the mixture of bloods. The first cross, when animals of different breeds are mated, may be very satisfactory, but the progeny, while a very fine individual, has lost the marked individuality of both breeds, is to a great extent minus the prepotency she should possess, and, if she be bred, it is impossible to foretell with any reasonable certainty what the progeny will be. The writer recently had occasion to judge a class of agricultural horses in which there were some high-class teams, but no pure-breds. The contest for first and second places narrowed down to two teams, one pair of mares of the Clydesdale type, each having three crosses of Clydesdale blood; and a pair of grays, produced by crossing a Clydesdale mare with a Percheron stallion. The grays were an excellent team, in high condition, while the bays were also a good team, but not in such good condition. After due consideration, first place was given to the grays. The fact that the grays won was cited by some interested parties as an argument for crossing the breeds, but we think differently. While we considered the grays the better agricultural team, we do not consider them nearly as valuable for breeding purposes, because the crossing of the bloods produced animals that, though high-class individuals, lack the distinctive characteristics of either breed, hence have not sufficient prepotency to reproduce satisfactorily, and, if bred to a sire of either breed, would in all probability prove a disappointment. This unfortunate mixing of blood has been the worst phase of horse-breeding in this country. While such crossing may, as in the case cited, give good results in either light or heavy horses, so far as the immediate results are concerned, for future breeding it cannot but prove disastrous, and mongrelize our horses. Even where careful attention is given to breeding, and good fillies produced, there is too great a tendency for the breeder to sell the fillies and continue to breed their dams, from the fact that he has too many horses, he is breeding for the market, and will sell the animals for which he can get the longest price. When a mare with one or more crosses of any particular breed is mated with a good sire of that breed, it is reasonable to expect the offspring to be a better individual than her dam. If she be intelligently mated, her offspring should be still better, and so on. Under these conditions, it requires little thought to convince the breeder that it will pay him to keep the filly for breeding purposes, and sell the old mare, even at a much less price.

The same system should be followed in breeding light horses that has been discussed in breeding the heavier classes. For instance, the product of a Thoroughbred mare by a Hackney stallion, or vice versa, is usually a high-class animal that will either ride or drive with satisfaction, an animal that will probably be worth as much or, in some cases, more, money than a pure-bred of either class. Hence, the immediate results are all that could be looked for, and, for utility purposes, no mistake has been made; but if this



Farm Teams, Kelso, Scotland.

cross bred animal is to be bred, the breeder is undecided what class of sire to select, and the strong probability is that he will be disappointed in the progeny. Hence, we repeat, if the breeder looks forward to success as a breeder, he must "Stick to Type and Breed."

"WHIP."

### Stallion Control in Victoria.

A system of Government control of stallions standing for public service was inaugurated in Victoria, Australia, in 1907, directed, primarily, to secure soundness from an hereditary standpoint, and also that they conform to a reasonable standard of excellence as regards breed, type and conformation. During the first season, the scheme provided for the purely voluntary submission of stallions for examination. During the first three years, about one-fourth of the stallions submitted were refused the Government certificate, and one may not unreasonably infer that those not presented would have shown a very much larger percentage of rejections. The examinations have shown that over 15 per cent. were rejected for hereditary unsoundness, and that a considerable number were unfit for the purposes of sires by virtue of their mongrel characteristics. These two facts have made clear to the authorities the need for completing the scheme by legislative enactment. The submission of the horses for examination took place at public parades at local centers, attended by veterinary officers of the Department of Agriculture. During the first year, 918 stallions were forward for examination, or about one-half of those standing for service; and, despite the number of rejections, they continued to come, because of the pressure of horse-breeders, who realized that it was to their ultimate advantage to patronize certificated horses. In order to further strengthen the scheme, the next step taken by the Government was to make it a condition of the grant to agricultural societies that a Government certificate must be held by all stallions three years old or over, competing. Practically all the agricultural societies receive the Government subsidy, so the compulsory condition became operative for the whole Province. Provision is made for an appeal against rejection, but though 486 horses have been rejected, in no instance had the opportunity been taken advantage of. In 1908 there were 118 inspection parades, 995 horses submitted for examination, and 253 rejected. In the 1909-10 season, 751 were examined, and 223 rejected, the greater percentage of rejections being due to the adoption of a higher standard of breed, type and conformation. During the three seasons, 2,664 stallions were examined, 1,973 certificated (74.07 per cent.), and 691 rejected (25.93 per cent.). Of these, 442 were rejected on the ground of hereditary unsoundness, and 269 as being below standard in the other respects. Of the total examined, 269 had sidebones, 60 ringbones, 34 spavins, 25 bog spavin and thoroughpin, 31 curbs, 1 cataract, and 2 roarers. It is further noteworthy that, whereas over 25 per cent. of the draft horses submitted were rejected for unsoundness, only 9 per cent. of the light horses were so rejected, and, of ponies, but 3.5 per cent. On the other hand, more ponies (16.28 per cent.) and light horses (10 per cent.) were rejected as being below standard, while only 7.4 per cent. of the drafts were so rejected. The report on the subject points out that the drifting policy of leaving to breeders to determine the matter of type, breed and conformation would be folly, if quality of progeny is to be maintained, and that it is necessary to carry out fearlessly a system of Government control. Regulations for the examination of stallions and lists of certificated horses are annually published. A similar scheme has been adopted by the three neighboring Provinces, New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia, with reciprocal arrangements with New Zealand.

### Covets the Western Horse Market.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I see that you are boosting reciprocity, and, according to your idea, none of those who are opposed to it know what they are talking about. As I have made my living by horse-breeding, I am deeply interested in the effect of the tariff on the horse market. I don't see why you and the Government can't let the horse business alone. We have had a gold mine in the Western market these last few years. This year two-year-old colts were selling for from \$180 to \$200, and fillies from \$200 to \$250—that is, good, ordinary colts. And now the buyers who used to buy tell us frankly that they won't come here any more, as they can get their supply in the Western States, and as I see that horses are cheaper in Chicago than they are in Toronto, it is evident that we are in the soup. You quoted figures to show the cost of shipping horses to the West, and then blandly told us that we were only making dividends for the railroads by shipping West, that we had better ship East. Now, what I want to know, is what difference does it make to us whether we ship East or West? The question

is, which will pay most money at our stable? If you wished to deal fully and fairly with the question, why did you not quote prices in the East and show us that there was some prospect of sale for our surplus horses, as we have gone extensively into the horse-raising business in this part of the country? I cannot understand how the East is going to be permanently a good market, as it's old-settled, and if there is such a demand they will soon supply it from the unlimited territory which they have in the States suitable for horse-raising, whereas the West is not suitable for raising horses; at least, they don't try to raise them, and at the rate of immigration and railroad building, the market there will be unlimited for a long time. What was the matter with the Government anyway? Why could they not let well enough alone? The condition of us farmers was ideal; we did not want any change. Was it the Western delegation that scared the Government? If any one will be benefited it will be them; but we don't hold a brief for them. There is no danger but that they will look out for themselves. When we had permanent markets and transportation routes established, and had adjusted ourselves to conditions, would it not have been better to abide the ills that be than fly to ills we know not of? In dealing with the States we are not dealing with the innocent, generous individuals that some of the articles that we read in the newspapers would have us believe; we are dealing with a people who are ever ready to try a skin game if they can, and I don't think that we are going to get the start of them this time any more than in the past. Of course, it is impossible to say what on the whole will be the effect of the tariff, but with the advantage in climate which they possess, and their facilities for transportation, I don't understand how we will be any better off than we have been under the old tariff. I always had great faith in "The Farmer's Advocate," but I think it's off this time. If the new tariff comes in force, and horses are as good a price as they are now a year from now, I will apologize for this letter.

Elgin Co., Ont.

A SUBSCRIBER.

### Want Market for Three-year-olds.

Horse-breeding interests in this country are to be fostered, by the expenditure of £40,000 per annum. The idea is to encourage farmers to breed what are called half-bred horses. No doubt the question of the horse supply of the world is seriously menaced by the rapid extension of motor traction. It scarcely admits of doubt that before many years are over the cab traffic of cities will be wholly carried on by motors. The cab horse is being rapidly supplanted, and the same is true of the light van or express traffic for parcel-delivery work. On the other hand, those who have given the relative merits of horse and motor traction for heavy work a fair trial declare that horses will hold the field there, being more economical and serviceable. The decay of the light-legged horse means a problem in respect of the supply of army horses, and it is the deficiency here which has given rise to Government activity in the matter. It is, however, doubtful whether the £40,000 will do much to encourage horse-breeding, unless there be a market at remunerative prices for the horses which are bred. Hitherto this has been the great drawback. Farmers could not afford to breed horses for which there was no market until they were five years old, at £30 to £40 apiece. What is wanted is a three-year-old market at these prices, and if this be secured the farmers will need no external inducement to lead them to embark in horse-breeding. They are open to embark in any enterprise which means money—and the conditions named would mean profit for all concerned.

"SCOTLAND YET."

### Stuffed with Hay.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I notice lately there are a great many writings on the cost of horse power. In your issue of January 26th, 1910, is a letter by Mr. Symons, who figures 75 pounds of hay per day for one team of horses. Now, you can put six sheaves into a threshing machine if you like, but it will digest the grain much better if you feed it right. I consider that from 40 to 50 pounds of hay per day is sufficient for any ordinary team, when getting a gallon of oats each meal. But if horses are poor, and not very well coupled up, they will eat a lot of hay. Two hours a day would hardly be enough time for one to feed and clean stables for a team that would eat 75 pounds of hay per day. I think it would be better to put 25 or 30 pounds of this hay into the calves; if it is clover hay, the old sow would be very thankful to have a little of it. Also, Mr. Symons has charged the horse up with \$5.00 a load of straw for feed and bed. Now, I was always taught that it paid to keep the straw at home for manure. If so, is the horse not doing the farmer a favor to get this straw into manure, whether he eats it or tramps it? Anyway, a horse ought to be worth his bed just to look at—if you didn't feed him too much hay.

J. H. HAWTON,  
Grey Co., Ont.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Australian Snapshots.

WOOL NEWS AND OTHER ITEMS.

England is Australia's best customer for wool. Last year the trade in this line amounted to ten and a half million pounds sterling, or almost as much as France and Germany put together. In addition, she bought three-quarters of a million worth of sheep skins. During the past five years, Australia exported wool as follows: 1905, £20,000,000; 1906, £22,600,000; 1907, £29,000,000; 1908, £29,000,000; 1909, £25,500,000.

One of the most interesting features of several Victorian agricultural shows is the boys' judging competition in the draft-horse arena. The youths must make out their awards in writing. It is surprising how the young students handle their subjects.

The Laboratory of Tropical Diseases, established in North Queensland, is commissioned to inquire into the worm nodules in Australian beef. An experienced pastoralist declares that there is no justification for any fear in England about the cysts. English beef was killed so much younger than Australian and the cysts are not seen so often, but they exist, all the same. The Q. M. E. Company is not now exporting the briskets, for the worms are more prevalent in that part of the beast than any other.

### CLAIM TO BEAT THE SCOTS ON AYRSHIRES

It is generally pretty well recognized now that Australia has evolved what is a distinct type of Ayrshire to that which scores the blue ribbons at the big shows in Scotland. Possibly the climate has had something to do with this development, but it is more likely to be due to the effect of breeders striving after utility animals. Every stock-buyer who goes to Scotland to pick up this sort of fresh blood comes back with the same story, that he saw nothing better than he could have got in Australia, and when he did get that, it was mostly from the small farmers. The bigger herds do not seem able to get away from the blunder of breeding for fancy purposes, and making utility a secondary consideration. R. G. Keys, a well-known breeder of stock in Victoria, was eight months searching the shows and herds trying to get satisfied. He found that many of the animals were pure-white in color, and did not carry the milk vessels seen in colonial products. He said that he would not buy a Scottish prizewinner to bring to Australia, as they were opposite to the Australian type. The best of the breed were to be found, he unhesitatingly declared, on the Scottish dairy farms. So Bonnie Scotland will have to look to her laurels.

### ALLEGED BRAND MARKS TRANSMITTED.

Dr. Wilmot, M. R. C. V. S., Government Veterinarian of Tasmania, who is conducting laboratory examinations at Campbelltown, in regard to some obscure disease in stock, reports a strange freak in breeding. Mr. Clark, of Quorn Hall, bought a cow some time ago branded with swallow-tail ear-marks on both ears. She was a half-bred Alderney. She had given birth to a calf three years in succession, and each calf was born with swallow-tail marks on each ear. The first of the three calves, a heifer, grew up, and has now a calf to a Hereford bull, and this calf has also swallow-tail marks on both ears. The scientist contends that this proves how an artificially-acquired abnormality may be continued for at least three generations, and probably permanently—a question which has caused so much criticism. He contends it should be of interest in connection with the subject of dehorning cattle, as it opens up a large question of the possible heredity of acquired abnormalities. Dr. Dawson, Inspector of Stock in New South Wales, adds his experience of a cow having several calves born ear-marked as she was. Another case that came under his notice was that of a pure Shorthorn bull. He bore a plier's ear-mark, and he sired a percentage of calves so marked. He was a red bull, and it was remarkable that only the red calves were marked.

[Note.—Without in any way impugning the veracity either of our correspondent or of the learned M. R. C. V. S., we suggest that our readers take these swallow-tails with salt. Is it established beyond doubt that the marks on the cow's ears were originally brands?—Editor.]

### CONTRACT SHEARING.

A correspondent asks me to explain a few facts about the new system of contract shearing in vogue in this country. Most of the work is now done either by contractors' gangs, or by men who are working together on the co-operative plan. These gangs travel from one shed to another, mostly in motor cars. They carry their own plants, ranging up to thirty stands of shears. If there are no housing sheds for them, they erect large tents, but it is seldom that this is necessary, as the required housing is now compulsory by law, even to the providing of bathing accommodation. Their plants include battens, sorting pens, and boards for flooring. The rates by law are 24 shillings per 100, and, as some gangs aver-

age up to 200 sheep in good weather, they are well paid.

JAPS BIDDING FOR WOOL.

The world's manufacturers of wool will be more than interested in learning that the record price paid this season for greasy wool in Sydney was the result of Japanese competition. It is only recently that the Japs have bid for high-grade sorts, confining their attention to scoureds and cross-breds. But during the past season there has been a change, and the Japs have frequently outbid the American and foreign buyers. Australian growers are pleased at this, but it is doubtful if the manufacturers will be, as it spells the entry into the fine-wool industry of the factories of Japan, where labor is very cheap.

STAR-LOT WOOL SALES.

Sales of star-lot wools are now limited to four bales at the Sydney (Australia) market. The idea is to make the sales more attractive, and give different buyers a chance to get small consignments of the high-grade wool. Each regular buyer has his operator in the star-lot sale-room. It is one of the developments of small farming, for there are many wool-growers who have only small quantities of wool of this sort to offer. Besides that, sales of these lots are held simultaneously with the sales of large lots. The six months' trial has been declared successful. It is noteworthy that the star-lots frequently make a better price than the big lines.

The plain and distinctive branding of wool, now in fashion, also, has likewise succeeded this season. Not only are such bales more conveniently handled in the store, but the brand is a plain index to the character of the bale's contents. The owner who changes his brand frequently makes a mistake, for the buyer of good wool tries to get the same wool again next year. The name is the reference. The week preceding the sale, the principal brands to be offered are cabled to the manufacturers. These have records of all important brands, and know their characteristics, and they, in turn, give their representatives instructions by cable. Very often, if a clip has given satisfaction, the buyers will be instructed to secure again without limits. J. S. DUNNET. Sydney, Australia.

A Profitable Flock of Dorsets.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": How Well do Sheep Pay?—In connection with this subject, I shall give an account of my small flock of Dorset sheep. In the first place, this flock is kept somewhat as a sideline on the farm. In the summer season their run is in a four-acre lot, where the hogs also feed. They also have the run of a small apple orchard, where they have shelter, and at the same time help to keep the orchard clean, by eating the diseased and fallen fruit. In addition, they have access to the public highway, the township council granting the sheep-breeders that privilege, claiming that the sheep help to keep the roads clean. In the fall and winter, the bulk of their rough feed is almost valueless, it being composed of corn fodder and clover straw, or what is usually called "pug" here. This "pug" is the straw after the clover seed has been hulled from it. I make a point of cutting and curing the clover as green and fresh as possible, purposely for sheep feed in the winter season. In addition to this roughage, I feed a grain ration of 1 gallon of oats and 1 gallon of bran per day, or 28 bushels of oats and 300 pounds of bran for the winter. This would amount to about \$12.15 for the flock, or about 72 cents per ewe.

Now, as to the profits of this flock, last year I raised 23 lambs from the 12 ewes, which were sold for \$5 each, or \$115 for the lot, crediting each ewe with \$9.58 for her lambs. The year previous I raised 21 lambs from 11 ewes, which were sold for \$4.50 (butcher's price). I generally keep a few of the best ewe lambs over to replace any of the ewes which might become old or unprofitable, valuing them at the same price as the others which were sold. The wool for the last two years averaged about 4 1/2 pounds to the fleece, of well-washed wool, which was sold for 25 cents per pound, making \$1.17 per fleece, or \$14.04 for the 12 ewes. This figures out a profit of \$10.75, minus 72 cents for grain, for each of these 12 ewes for the year.

I might say that this flock are all pure-bred Dorsets, are never housed at any time in the year, and have won their share of prizes at the fall exhibitions. A. R. J.

Successful Pig-feeding.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": I have seen a great deal of late in "The Farmer's Advocate" regarding success with swine. I built a hogpen, with cement two feet high, double-boarded, with tar paper between; cement floors and troughs; one-inch lumber on top of cement floor. I found this pen very satisfactory in hog-raising. This year I had Chester Whites and Yorkshires. We fed one litter of ten which averaged 224 pounds at six months old. Another

litter of five, at six months and four days old (pure Chester White), averaged 270 pounds each. The mother of those five, shipped with them, at two years and nine months old, weighed 710 pounds. W. A. KOYL. Elgin Co., Ont.

A New Zealand Sheep Enemy.

A correspondent of the Edinburgh Scotsman gives an interesting account of the supposed origin and depredations of the New Zealand Mountain Kea, or parrot, a bird about the size of a pigeon, which infests the barren wastes above the snow line. Originally a vegetarian, and insectivorous, it is believed to have acquired the taste for mutton and sheep's blood by alighting on



New Zealand Kea. (From life.)

their backs and hunting with its beak for ticks or grubs. Curiosity and hunger were the stimulating motives of the bird, resulting in the backs of the sheep being torn to pieces down to the kidneys and other organs. What was destroying the sheep was a mystery till about 1868 or 1869, when a shepherd discovered that the new foe of the flock was the Kea, on the head of which a long price has since been set, and he is now hunted as a profession.

A handsome, forty-piece Austrian China Tea Set is yours for sending in four new yearly subscriptions to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," at \$1.50 each; or a set of Staghorn Carvers for sending in three new names at \$1.50 each.

The Lambing Season.

The approach of the lambing season may account for the publication of some hints regarding the management of the ewes preparatory to and during parturition. If the ewes have not been fed a ration of grain or roots, or both, in order to induce a supply of milk for the coming lambs, provision should be made for such feeding. No more suitable grain ration can be given them than oats and bran, in addition to good clover hay. Turnips or mangels are also almost essential. Preparation for lambing should be made well in advance of the season, so that all that is needed may be at hand and ready for use. A supply of light, low hurdles, to be used for enclosing a ewe with weak lambs, or one that disowns her lamb, will be found a great convenience, as, by the use of these, tied together in a corner of the sheep house, one or more temporary pens may be improvised, to be used for a few days, or until the ewe and her lambs become sufficiently acquainted to be allowed to run with the rest of the flock. A supply of raw linseed oil, and a small bottle of carbolic acid, to be used, if necessary, in or after cases of difficult parturition, should also be kept on hand. In such cases nature should be given ample time to work out its own deliverance; but if, after a reasonable period, progress is not made, an examination should be instituted to discover whether the presentation be normal, and, if so, further time be given; while, if not, action should be taken to put things right, and then more time be given before force is used, which should be only in unison with the efforts of the ewe to expel the foetus. The shepherd should see that the lamb gets its first nourishment within a reasonable time after birth; and, if it be too weak to help itself, the ewe should, if necessary, be laid gently on her side, and some milk drawn into its mouth, when it will, as a rule, suck its own supply. The ewe should not be fed highly directly after lambing; a bran mash or a mixture of oats and bran or other light food which will not heat her blood, is the safest feeding to avoid sore teats and udders. If practicable, the ewes that have lambed should be separated from those that are due to lamb later, and somewhat better fed, as the lambs tend to pull them down in condition. And the lambs should have a separate corner to which they can have access, while the ewes cannot; and the lambs will very soon learn to eat clover hay, oats and bran, and sliced or pulped roots, from a trough, which should be often cleaned out if they do not take all that is given them.

Cost of Wintering Sheep.

For the following figures on the cost of feeding sheep, we are indebted to Lt.-Col. McEwen, of Middlesex Co., Ont., who obtained them by weighing the feed given per day to a flock of 81 pure-bred Southdowns being wintered rather better than the average flock of grades, as the statement of feed indicates:

58 pounds bran and oats, at \$1.10 .....	\$ .65
220 pounds roots, at 10 cents per bush.....	.37
60 lbs. clover hay, at \$10 per ton .....	.30
25 lbs. cut alfalfa and corn silage .....	.18

Total .....

Cost of one sheep per day, 1.8 cents; cost of one sheep per month, 54 cents.



"Oh, for a Tongue to Voice the Poetry of the Hills."

## THE FARM.

### Manure and Wireworms.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I notice in "The Farmer's Advocate," dated 22nd December, the question asked by J. H. P., how to rid clover sod from wireworm, for potatoes next year. I will give my experience; it may be helpful. Last year I worked the ground up well, marked it out with the plow, and, after the potatoes were dropped, put a small forkful of manure on each hill, then covered that with earth. Not a single wireworm appeared in the potatoes, and there were more potatoes there than where the ground was evenly manured, and the potatoes were nice and clean, and free of scabs. I planted ten rows, forty rods long; and, having been bothered so long with wireworm, I was led to experiment, and on two rows I dropped the potatoes in hills, then drove alongside with a load of manure and put a small forkful on each hill. The one load just did the two rows; then I put a little earth on with the plow. The other eight rows I manured in the usual way, spreading and disking it in. On the two rows first mentioned there was not a trace of a single wireworm, and there was one-third more potatoes per row than on the other eight, while the last mentioned were bored full of holes by the worms, and not fit for sale at all. When they are peeled, they have to be half cut away before the worm-holes can be all got out. So I consider I was well paid for my trouble in two ways: First, in the crop being free from worms; and, second, in the extra potatoes in the two rows. My potatoes, after this, will all be covered with manure.

Bruce Co., Ont.

S. A. POLLOCK.

#### COMMENT.

Mr. Pollock's method of protecting his potatoes from wireworms is interesting, and worth trying, though I find it difficult to see why the potatoes thus treated should escape so much better than those in the other well-manured parts of the field. It is possible, however, that the strength of the fertilizing elements is sufficient to make that area distasteful or unattractive to the wireworms, and therefore saves the potatoes. One would like to see the method well tested, as it is very simple, and easily applied. Of course, it is always necessary to be sure that the field is badly infested before feeling certain that the freedom from attack is due to the treatment given. There should also in every case be check rows to compare with the treated rows.

The best-known method at present of keeping a farm free from wireworms is a system of short rotation of crops, together with early fall plowing, and working of the land late in the season. Ribbing up in autumn is also good practice. When old pastures have to be broken up, this should be done in the fall, preferably soon after the first of August; they should be worked, if possible, that autumn. The most damage is usually done the second year after the sod has been broken. Often the first year wheat may be sown in the field, or barley the next spring, without any appreciable injury, but the second year I should recommend that barley and peas be sown. The barley will attract the wireworms, and the peas will usually come through without injury. The greater proportion should be peas; perhaps half a bushel of barley to the acre may be used, and the rest peas. Each year, until there is no further damage, fall plowing should be done. This destroys the insects in their little earthen cases, especially the pupae and the adults; for if the earthen cases containing either of these, in the autumn of the year, are once broken up, the insect then dies. Usually, the third year after the sod has been broken up, if the fall plowing has been carried out as suggested, it is safe to put in almost any of the crops.

A few persons are recommending very strongly for the protection of corn, which is often attacked before it can germinate, that the corn be covered with tar in the manner ordinarily resorted to to keep off crows, and then, instead of drying it with ashes or with the road dust, so as to make it go through the seeder, Paris green is mixed with the ashes or dust in such proportions that the green can be seen on all parts of the corn. This is said to ward off attacks from wireworms. Prof. Fernald has had great success with it for two years. I should not, however, recommend anyone to use it on an extensive scale the first season, but to try a few rows, and see whether it has any effect upon the germination, and whether it is as satisfactory as claimed against the wireworms.

L. CAESAR.

Ontario Agricultural College.

Wallace's Farmer concludes a suggestive article, headed, "If Fields Could Speak," with this poetical observation: "It takes some time to understand the language of the fields; but it is easier to understand it than to acquire a foreign language. They do speak. Their language is like the speech of the stars, like the voice of the wind, like that of the silent forces of nature. It can be understood by those who have ears to

hear, eyes to see, who are in sympathy with nature; by those who, by training or experience, understand the language of the fields. For, like the voice of the heavens, which David heard, "Their line is gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world."

### Taps 1,200 Trees.

We use an evaporator, and find it satisfactory. The bucket used is one that is long and narrow, hanging level when on the tree, and, of course, made of the best material. We store our sap on the north side, outside the camp, in two low-down, galvanized-iron vats, pumping the sap from the one on the ground to the other (elevated), in order that gravity may feed the evaporator. We gather the sap as often as possible, and evaporate immediately, as this makes the best quality of syrup. Sap containing much rainwater is discarded, and dark syrup made thus is converted into sugar. The syrup is all put in one-gallon tins, and sold direct to the consumer. We tap about 1,200 trees on from 15 to 17 acres of land, and these trees average about 25 cents per tree



The Stately Maples of the Sugar Grove.

per year. After the tapping is finished, two men, with modern conveniences, can handle the sap and convert it into the finished product.

Lambton Co., Ont.

R. L. M.

### Money in the Syrup Business.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We began syrup-making about four years ago, with a feed-boiling furnace which held 30 gallons, and 50 buckets, and it certainly kept us going to keep the sap boiled down. We did the gathering with a light bobsleigh and the churn. The next year (1908) we bought a second-hand arch and new pans, and enough more buckets to make 160; also 150 sap spouts. Again, in 1909, we bought 50 more sap spouts, and took 60 trees from a neighbor on shares, and used most of his buckets and spiles. We cleared the evaporator that spring, and had some left over.

In 1910 we rented 50 trees from a neighbor, and used our own buckets. Our expenses ran up pretty high last spring, as we got some syrup cans, some sap spouts, some fire-bricks, 70 second-



Pet Lambs.

hand buckets, and had to pay \$3.00 for the rent of the trees; but we didn't lose anything, as we have the goods to show for the expenses. We sold 20 gallons last spring, and we made 36 gallons 1 quart, so you see we use a good many gallons at home.

If we were in the business for profit only, we could make more money, but we are in it for the fun, too, and what syrup we do sell is more to oblige people than anything else.

We sell the syrup at \$1.40 a gallon, 75 cents a half-gallon, and 45 cents a quart, and we could easily sell more if we wanted to sell it.

Our sugar house is 15 feet long by 8 feet wide, by 6 feet high at the eaves, and 10 feet at the

peak. It is part clap-boarded and part plain-boarded, and has two doors, one in the front end and the other in one side at the back corner. We built a lean-to to the main part last spring, and it ran the whole length, and is about 4 feet high at the eave. Two-thirds of it is wood-shed, and the other third we use for a kind of kitchen and store-room. There is a large hole cut into the wood shed from the main part to get wood through. The roof of the main part is clap-boarded, and the two top boards open up to allow the steam to escape.

There is lots of money in the sap business for anyone who has or can rent one hundred or more trees from a near neighbor, and, as it comes in the time of year when other work is not pressing, it can be attended to without interfering with the other farm work.

THE SON OF A SUBSCRIBER.

Wellington Co., Ont.

### Silo Materials Contrasted.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As I did not keep a special account of all materials used in my cement-block silo, and labor, it would be a rather hard matter to recall it all from memory. When I started, I did not aim at how cheap I could build, but how good, and to secure as nice an appearance as possible. I consider it our duty, as well as our privilege to make our home surroundings pleasant and inviting.

The total cost of the silo completed, as nearly as I can get at it now, was \$450; the mason work and plastering \$325, and the chute, roof and

painting, figured out to the sum of \$125.00. The dimensions are 15 feet 5 inches in diameter, 40 feet 2 inches high. The foundation is put down in the ground 3 feet, being about 2 feet thick at the bottom, and 16 inches at the surface of the ground. The rest of the wall is made of cement blocks, hollow, 8 inches thick, by 16 inches long, reinforced by two strands of No. 9 galvanized wire, twisted together in a cable.

At the bottom, they are laid in every other course, for a ways, in a small groove made for the purpose; and, as we went up, we put one in every third course, then every fourth, and so on, till at the top there are six or seven courses that have no reinforcement at all.

The silage has kept first-class. We have had no trouble to speak of with silage freezing; perhaps the weather has not been cold enough. About 1½ inches is all that has frozen onto the walls at any time this winter, but when it would come a thaw, as we have had frequently this winter, it would scale off and mix up with the rest of the day's feed. I don't think it is spoiled in any way; at any rate, the cattle clean it all up. As regards freezing on the sides, I think a great deal depends on the one who takes the silage out, as in extreme weather it will freeze over the top, anyway, and considerably harder at the outsides, and if you do not try to keep it down at the outside, it will freeze thicker every day.

If I were building another silo, and had a cement-block foundation under my barn, I would certainly build a block silo. If, on the other hand, my foundation were solid concrete walls, I would build a solid wall, as I think the silage keeps fully as well in the one as in the other. Then, again, in some localities, where good gravel is scarce, and has to be hauled a long way, the cement-block silo can be built with about half the quantity of gravel. I would build a round wooden silo if I could not get gravel handy, providing my building site were not too much exposed to the wind, as I think they are as good as any as long as they will last, and can be built much more cheaply than cement.

I consider the silo is far superior to the old plan of handling the corn. You get the corn off early, which gives a chance to fall plow the ground while it is dry, as late plowing of corn ground after the fall rains has a bad effect on the crop the following year. I think that corn fed to milking cows from the time it is fit to feed, up to the end of the year, or perhaps a little later, will produce about as much milk; but, on in the winter and spring, I think there is far more in the silage, and it is a long way nicer to handle.

WILLIAM TESKEY.

Elgin Co., Ont.

Spring seeding will soon be here. Be prepared with first-class seed grain, horses in good condition, and implements ready for work.

**Cement Tile: Efficiency and Cost.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Responding to your enquiry re cement-tile experiments, I would say that we have not yet completed them, but we have considerable material, a synopsis of which at this time may be of interest to your readers.

The solubility tests mentioned in previous reports are still being continued. As a result of these we are coming to the conclusion that where there is no acid or alkali in the soil—e.g., in Ontario clays or loams—the cement tile should prove durable. But where there is likely to be acid—e.g., in some mucks or alkali, as in the West—it is undoubtedly risky to use them.

During the autumn of 1910 a cement tile machine company furnished us with one of their machines, equipped with all sizes from 3" to 6", to run either by hand or by power. We propose to determine at least three things: (1) The amount of material necessary for 1,000 tile of various sizes, with different strengths of grout; (2) the rate at which tile of different sizes can be made by hand and by power; (3) the porosity of the tile and the pressure exerted by the packer. Thus far the work has been mostly on the amount of material for tile of different sizes. Table I. shows the results obtained to date.

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF TILE MADE FROM GIVEN QUANTITIES OF MATERIAL.

Size of Tile.	Feet of Sand Used.	Proportions of Sand and Cement.		Number of Tile Made.
		Sand.	Cement.	
3-inch.....	2	7	to 1	44
3-inch.....	2	6	to 1	44
3-inch.....	2	5	to 1	44
3-inch.....	2	4	to 1	44
3-inch.....	2	3	to 1	48
4-inch.....	2	4	to 1	33
5-inch.....	2	4	to 1	25
6-inch.....	2	4	to 1	22

To those not familiar with cement it might seem strange that the same number of tile should be obtained for several different strengths of mixture (see 3-inch figures). Until a strength of 3 to 1 is reached, however, the cement appears to have no effect on the volume—it is lost, going into the pores of the sand. This gives us a clue to what we may expect to find when we reach the study of porosity and pressure.

From the data given in table I. we have calculated the number of tile from one yard of sand and from one bag of cement. See table II.

TABLE II.—THE NUMBER OF TILE OF VARIOUS STRENGTHS THAT CAN BE MADE FROM ONE YARD OF SAND AND FROM ONE BAG OF CEMENT.

Size of tile.	Strength of mixture.	Number of tile from 1 yd. of sand.	Amount of Cement.	
			No. of bags from 1 bag of sand.	No. of cubic feet of cement.
3-inch	7 to 1	594	3 6/7	154
	6 to 1		4 1/2	132
	5 to 1		5 4/5	110
	4 to 1		6 3/4	88
	3 to 1		9	72
4-inch	4 to 1	643	6 3/4	66
	4 to 1	445	6 3/4	60
5-inch	4 to 1	337	6 3/4	44
6-inch	4 to 1	297	6 3/4	44

AMOUNT OF MATERIALS NECESSARY FOR 1,000 TILE.

Calculating still another way, we found the amount of materials necessary for 1,000 tile. See table III.

TABLE III.—THE AMOUNT OF MATERIALS NECESSARY FOR 1,000 TILE OF VARIOUS SIZES AND STRENGTHS.

Size of tile.	Strength of mixture.	Cement required for 1,000 tile.	Sand required for 1,000 tile.
3-inch	7 to 1	6.5 bags	46 cubic feet = 1.7 yards.
	6 to 1	7.6 "	
	5 to 1	9.1 "	
	4 to 1	11.4 "	
	3 to 1	14.0 "	42 cubic feet = 1.6 yards.
4-inch	4 to 1	15.1 "	61 cubic feet = 2.2 yards.
5-inch	4 to 1	20.0 "	80 cubic feet = 3.0 yards.
6-inch	4 to 1	22.7 "	90.9 cubic feet = 3.4 yards.

Knowing the amount of material needed for 1,000 tile, we can calculate the cost thereof if we know the price of materials. Many people have sand available, at a few cents a load. It costs

them something to haul it, but as the hauling is not usually included in comparing the cost of tile, we have used in this estimate a cost of 15 cents per load for sand at the pit. I think that this is fairly representative of the price throughout the country. Cement is figured at \$1.90 per barrel; that is, 47 1/2 cents per bag. At these prices the cost of material for 1,000 tile of various sizes figures out as shown in table IV.

TABLE IV.—SHOWING THE COST OF SAND AND CEMENT FOR 1,000 TILE OF VARIOUS SIZES. SAND, 15 CENTS A LOAD; CEMENT AT \$1.90 PER BARREL, OR 47 1/2 CENTS PER BAG.

Size of tile.	Strength of mixture.	Cost of cement for 1,000 tile.	Cost of sand for 1,000 tile.	Cost of sand and cement.
3-inch	7 to 1	3.09	26	3.35
	6 to 1	3.61	25	3.86
	5 to 1	4.32	26	4.58
	4 to 1	5.41	26	5.67
	3 to 1	6.65	24	6.89
4-inch	4 to 1	7.17	33	7.50
5-inch	4 to 1	9.50	45	9.95
6-inch	4 to 1	10.78	51	11.29

**WHAT STRENGTH TO MAKE THE TILE.**

From table IV. we can derive a hint as to the most desirable proportion in which to mix the sand and cement. The stronger the mixture the less the porosity, until a strength of 3 to 1 is reached. There the cement begins to affect the volume. If porosity is the thing to be desired, the mixtures weaker than 4 to 1 should be used. If, on the contrary, compactness is the valuable quality, the proportion should be 4 to 1, or stronger. Porosity of tile is not essential to good drainage. In clay tile the water enters by the joints, practically none going through the pores, and good results are obtained. The joints of cement tile will prove just as efficient. In the past, cement tile have been strongly attacked on the ground that the cement is soluble in water, and it is to some slight extent. And if the tile are so open that the water enters through the pores the solubility is likely to be greater. Because porosity is not essential, because it tends to increase the solubility, and because strength is a very valuable quality, we believe that cement tile should be made in the proportions of about 4 to 1. In this view we are confirmed and supported by the experience and practice of many advocates of cement tile.

**SPEED OF MAKING.**

We have determined the rate at which three-inch tile can be made by hand. In making the tile the work is divided up; one man "turns" while the other "fills." Then the latter removes the "form," containing the newly-made tile, carries it off to one side, sets it down and brings back the "form." While this is being done, what shall the "turner" do? If using only one "form" he must stand idle until it is brought back, so it is wise to have two forms—it saves time. Using one form we found that we could make at the rate of 477 three-inch tile per day, but using two forms, 600 per day. This, however, does not make any allowance for removing the casings and making them ready for use again, for watering the tile daily for a week, stacking the tile when dry, or sifting the sand, if needed. Making allowance for these, the two men could make probably 500 to 525 tile per day. At this rate it would take two men about two days to make 1,000 three-inch tile; making the labor cost as follows:

Rate of wages.	Cost of labor for 1,000 three-inch tile.
\$1.00 per day.	\$4.00
1.50 "	6.00
2.00 "	8.00

The rate of making the larger sizes by hand has not been satisfactorily determined yet. And the power attachment has not yet been used.

**TOTAL COST OF CEMENT TILE.**

We can now arrive at the total cost of three-inch cement tile. At 4 to 1 the material costs \$5.67. Adding this to the cost for labor we get \$9.67, \$11.67 and \$13.67 as the price of 1,000 three-inch tile at the various wages mentioned. Of course, if a man makes them in his spare time, so that his labor costs him little or nothing, the cost of material represents the cash outlay for the tile.

The total cost of 4-inch, 5-inch and 6-inch cannot be arrived at until we have determined the speed at which they can be made.

**A WARNING.**

There is, we think, an element of grave danger in the cement-tile situation, viz., that in some cases the tile made by inexperienced men will be of inferior quality. To show how easy it is for this to occur, we might note that if cement tile are exposed to strong sun or drying wind, or both, so that they dry in a few hours after being

made, the "first set" of the tile is interfered with and the quality of the tile permanently injured; so that those who may think of making cement tile should take every precaution that no inferior tile are made, and if, perchance, any poor ones are made they should be discarded rather than placed in the drains. It takes only one defective tile to render a whole drain useless.

Ontario Agricultural College. WM. H. DAY.

**Bumper Crop of Sorghum.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As many farmers are becoming interested in sugar cane or sorghum as a fodder crop, I thought I would like to place before your readers facts and comments gathered from my experience with last year's crop. On eight acres I grew, at a moderate estimate, 176 tons of green fodder. This estimate was made by careful measuring and weighing from various representative parts of the field. The field is a little over 60 rods long. One end is a light gravel, the other a heavy clay; the middle is loam. The gravel and the clay ends yielded each 19 tons, and the loam 28 tons, per acre. The gravel end was three or four weeks ripier than the clay end. I planted about the first of June, and cut from the 1st to the 22nd of October. Before the latter date a few frosts had occurred, slightly drying the leaves and tops on the gravelly end, while the clay end was as green as ever. A picture was taken on the 22nd of October. Not a shock was tied without the use of a ladder, and I had two tall men at it; the one on ground fixed a device for carrying top cord around on end of stick. The sheaves lay thick on the ground, almost overlapping each other. I used about six pounds seed per acre, drilling in like corn.

Now, as to cultivation: I do not state this as a model to be followed; I do not want to repeat it in toto myself; I give it that some helpful lessons may be gained. I have always advised one hoeing, and thorough cultivating, but, on my last year's crop, only about half the field was hoed, and it was cultivated once, and half over again. The least expensive and most telling labor I put on it was before the sorghum was up. I cultivated what we generally consider ample, and then went over it once more before seeding. When the corn, which was on one side of the field, was up, and before the sorghum (which takes longer to germinate) was through, I sent my man to harrow the field. I was preparing to go away from home. He went across to the corn side and nearly up to the far corner, when he called a halt, and could proceed no further, but hurried to the barn and told me he was afraid he was ruining the crop. I finished the round, and then gave him the lines and told him to go ahead. It was covering some in the loose gravel, and tearing out some, and I don't know that I could have finished it myself, but knew if I got once away the job would be done. It proved to be the best corn I ever raised. I caught the sorghum just before it was up. I would not harrow it after, being so fine and weak on the start; but it should be hoed soon after it is up.

Sorghum parallels human conditions in some respects: In its infancy it is exceptionally weak, and needs attention. Its plaint and promise is, "Give me a chance when I am young, and I will take care of myself, and defy the elements after, and return a hundredfold for every timely favor." Middlesex Co., Ont. EDGAR M. ZAVITZ.

**To Hitch the Pulley for Unloading Hay or Grain.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The post to which we attached the pulley when we were unloading hay or grain was near the stable door, and it was always in the way, and rotted off every few years. I got a large stone, weighing 600 or 800 pounds, and drilled a hole on the top of it, and then got a bolt made with a ring in the end. The bolt was firmly wedged into the hole, and the stone let down level with the ground. We find it very convenient. It is out of the way, and won't rot or rust out. It is always ready; just take a small clevis and attach the pulley to it. Those who do not have any large stones could dig a good-sized hole and fill it with good cement-concrete, putting in a bolt with a ring to project above the level of the ground, having the lower end bent, so that it would not pull out. D. L.

Mr. Hoyle has introduced a bill in the Ontario Legislature to amend the Line Fences Act, by adding the following section:—Owners and occupants of the land immediately adjoining a division or line fence on either side shall keep such land free from weeds, stones, brush, and refuse of any kind, and in case of default proceedings may be taken as provided by subsections 2, 3 and 4 of section 16.

## THE DAIRY.

A cow must produce about 4,000 pounds of milk and 160 pounds of butter-fat to pay for her feed and labor. This is the dead line: 5,000 pounds of milk, \$10 profit; 8,000 pounds of milk, \$40 profit—four times as much. Ten cows averaging 8,000 pounds of milk are as profitable as 40 cows producing 5,000 pounds. The cost of keep increases but \$35 per cow, from 2,000 to 10,000 pounds of milk given, yet the income increases \$115, over three times as rapidly.—[Prof. W. J. Fraser, University of Illinois.]

Calves, like other farm animals, get thirsty, even though milk forms a large part of their ration. Calves three months of age will drink as much as five quarts of water daily per head. They like to drink often, sipping a little at a time. A half barrel, cleaned and replenished twice daily, will serve nicely as a water trough. Another good device is an automatic waterer, which may be easily cleaned, situated a little above the floor to keep out the litter.—[D. H. Otis, in Wisconsin Experiment Station Bulletin.]

Hugh G. Van Pelt, Iowa dairy expert, who planned the trip of the dairy-special train through Northern Iowa, says that there are more than a million unprofitable cows in Iowa. He thus defines the kind of dairyman for whom the "special" is intended: "Those who are not testing their milk, who are not using a sire with a milk record, who are not breeding special-purpose dairy cattle, who are not feeding their stock properly, who are not the owners of a silo, and who are not selecting their cows with a definite type in mind."

Siberia, that supposedly frozen country, is becoming an important competitor in the world's butter, egg and poultry trade. The chief progress in Russian poultry-farming is in the more thickly-populated parts, but the butter exported is the produce of Siberia and of Northern Russia. In ten years butter exports have increased five-fold, having risen from 10,200 tons in 1899 to 52,800 tons in 1909. In value they have risen in greater proportion, from \$3,700,000 to over \$25,000,000. Egg exports have doubled in value, and represent an enormous trade. In 1909 2,845 million eggs were exported, valued at \$6,566,000, or over \$32,000,000. The trade in poultry is also continually expanding, 12,126 tons being sent out in 1909, worth \$7,500,000. The Trade and Commerce Weekly Report, from which these figures are taken, suggests that as Edmonton is in the same belt of latitude as much of Siberia, the possibilities of the Canadian Northwest in similar products should be equally great.

### The Cash Profit of Milk-testing.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have belonged to the Avonbank Cow-testing Association for two years, and have followed their rules, with the exception that we weigh every milking, instead of three days a month, and I think it pays to weigh every day, as one cow, or, in fact, the whole herd, might shrink in their milk flow pretty badly in ten days, either from change of feed, lack of salt, change in their pasture, or numerous other causes, and the shrink might not be noticed in time to avoid loss.

The way we keep the records is to put down the weights on a sheet provided by the association, and add up each cow's milk at the end of every month, and put the total down on another sheet. This is put in the box, along with the samples for testing, which we have taken out of each cow's milk on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month, and send it to the man in charge of the testing. He puts on the test, and sends the sheet to the Dairy Department at Ottawa, and they do the calculating, and send us a monthly statement of each cow's milk, and the amount of fat in the milk. At the end of the year a statement is furnished for the full year, including the pounds of milk and the pounds of fat that each cow gave.

I have figured the time it takes for a milking period of 300 days for the weighing and sampling of one cow's milk to be one hour and forty minutes, and adding up weights 20 minutes, a total of two hours, at 25 cents per hour, 50 cents. Cost of outfit: scales, \$1.25; sample bottle each for 10 cows, at 5 cents, 50 cents; dipper for taking samples, 15 cents; box for holding samples, 75 cents; total, \$2.65. Allowing for the outfit for 10 cows to last 10 years, the cost per cow per year would be about 3 cents. The average increase in milk per cow for the year 1910 over the year 1909, was 384 lbs., at 90 cents per 100 lbs., would be \$3.45, which, after deducting the total expense, 53 cents, would leave a profit of \$3.92. But, apart from the profit in dollars and cents, the information gained by keeping daily records of each cow, and each separate strain of cows, and the effect of different

kinds of feed on the milk flow, is of far more importance than the money profit. I will give you one instance of the difference of feed on the milk flow: We found that wheat chaff, mixed with silage in equal bulk, produced 4 or 5 pounds more milk per cow per day than cut straw and hay mixed with silage, equal bulk, yet nine-tenths of the wheat chaff in this country is blown outside and wasted.

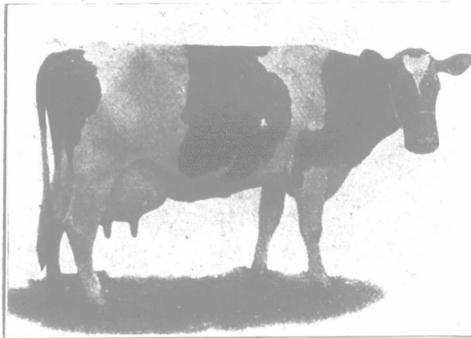
JOS. STANDEAVEN.

Perth Co., Ont.

### Nine Cows Found Wanting.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Weighing twice daily the milk given by each cow through her whole lactation period, is the one method by which to determine just how valuable or useless each cow is at the pail. In my

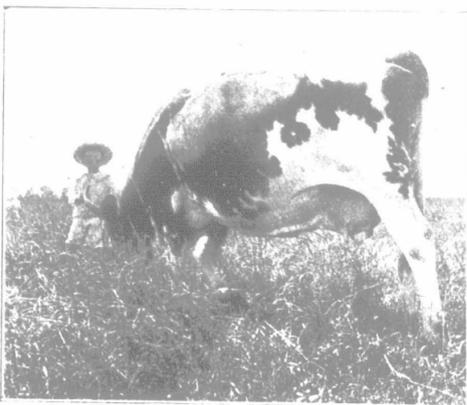


Katy Gerben.

Holstein cow, seven years old (owned by the Nebraska Experiment Station), which has completed a wonderful five-years record, giving in the last lactation period of 12 months 19,161.2 lbs. milk and 665.14 pounds fat. Average for five milking periods of 12 months each, 16,345 lbs. milk and 543.48 lbs. butter-fat.

three years' experience keeping records, I find that the Babcock tester is also invaluable; any farmer can afford one, and, by attending to a few important details, with a few weeks' practice, can make a correct test; and, by weighing and testing and feeding, can surely weed out the robbers.

In the spring of 1909 we had 13 cows in our herd; in the spring of 1910, only four of the original 13 remained; the scales and tester found them wanting. They were not offered for sale to neighbors, but were sold to shippers for what they would bring. I then went out and purchased a number of pure-bred and high-grade Holsteins, and, by the use of a pure-bred sire, the scales and tester, expect in a few years to build



The Youngest Herdsman in Canada.

Douglas Ness, Howick, Que.

up a first-class dairy herd. Four years ago we did not have two cows in the herd which would bring \$50, while this winter I have refused \$75 each for yearling grade heifers. Three of my herd, a four-, three- and two-year-old, are from a grade cow which sold in December, 1910, at the sale of W. M. Pearce, Tillsonburg, for \$195. Our milk yield for last year ran from 8,000 to 15,000 pounds per cow, the latter amount given by an eleven-year-old cow. Results due to better cows, better feeding methods, and an added interest taken in each individual, caused by the use of the scales and tester.

W. H. CHURCH.

Hollandand Co., Ont.

### Not a Fad nor a Bother.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I had been reading of persons who kept accounts with their cows, and I put it down as a fad. Having a few days off about a year ago, I called at some of the different farms where records were kept, just to see what I could see. So I commenced to sit up and ask questions. I asked the foreman at one place what he thought of such a plan, and his reply was: "When I first came to work here, I thought it was a loss of time and a bother, but now, if I had but two cows, I would keep an account of them. You see that young cow there" (pointing to a small, ordinary-looking cow), "well, she never gave more than 30 pounds of milk per day when fresh, and I did not think much of her; so I told her owner that she was not much of a cow to keep for profit, all other cows of the herd giving from 45 to 50 pounds when fresh. But the owner said she would keep her, as she was well bred, and we would give her another trial before we got rid of her. What was my surprise, when the end of the year came, to find that cow the third best cow in the herd, and better than her mother, that we thought a great deal of."

Well, that set me thinking. As I was buying a cow, for which I paid \$75 to \$80, I decided to keep account of the herd. I got a set of milk scales and record sheets. I weigh the milk morning and night, and put it on record. What seemed a bother at first seems of no moment now, and the satisfaction of knowing what my cows are doing is worth more to me than the extra time it takes to weigh the milk. What a tale that sheet and scales tell: If a cow is not milked dry, if a cow is not feeling well, or if any change is made in the feed, it will be indicated by the scales. By a glance at the record, I start an investigation to find out what is wrong. And say, brother farmers, some of my best cows have lost prestige, and some ordinary cows have taken on value, while other have had to go to the butchers, as I cannot afford to keep them when I know what they are doing. The scales are also useful in finding the value of the different rations. I feel satisfied as to the results of keeping records of my cows, and I think if farmers once started the practice, they would not keep cows without it. The dairy cow is wielding a greater influence than she is generally credited with. She has always been in the front ranks of the march of civilization, and no agricultural country can do without her. She is a potent factor in building up a country financially and socially, and a wise people will appreciate her and encourage the industry of which she is the foundation.

Lanark Co., Ont.

J. C. MOIR.

### Milking Machinery in Denmark.

Milking by machinery has gained some ground during 1909, and about 150 machines, mostly of the pressure and suction type, are in use. At the same time, it cannot be said that this question has yet found a satisfactory solution.

Experiments have lately been in progress at a well-known Danish dairy farm, under the superintendence of representatives of the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College, of Copenhagen, with a view of comparing the relative values of hand milking and milking by machinery. The milking machine under observation was the Lawrence-Kennedy-Gillies patent milking machine.

The experiments were made on cows and heifers, a certain number of each being respectively hand milked and machine milked. In the concluding stages of the experiments, a trial was given to the new milking cup, "Thulekoppen," by means of which all the milk is drawn from the cows, and subsequent milking by hand obviated. For comparative purposes, a course of hand and machine milking was conducted, extending over three to four months, with the ultimate result that nearly the same amount of milk was obtained by both systems. In the case of full-grown cows, a rather larger quantity of milk appears to have been obtained by hand milking, whereas heifers gave a larger yield when milked by the machine. The chemical composition of the milk does not appear to have been affected by the different methods of milking, nor was there any difficulty in the application of the machine, whereas it was observed that the animals behaved somewhat differently when milked by hand. A machine fitted with two double sets of apparatus performs about the same work as three hand milkers, being able to milk 50 to 60 cows in two to two and a half hours.

There are perhaps not yet sufficient data to prove whether, in the long run, machine milking will give better or less satisfactory results than hand milking, or even such good results as are obtained by the latter method, but undoubtedly it will be easier to form an opinion when the cows are more accustomed to being milked by machinery. It is, however, probable that, by the help of milking machines, properly used, a more thorough and complete milking will be effected, and that the loss now occasioned by careless milking will be avoided. The difficulty of milking

cows when out at pasture has been got over by the introduction of a cart fitted with a benzine motor, air pump, vacuum and piping, easily drawn by a single horse, and on which there is also place for a number of full milk cans.

Examinations of the quality of the milk drawn by the machine point to the fact that the milk is not only purer than the milk from the same cow produced by hand milking, but that it may safely be said that a perfectly pure milk is obtained.

A new milking machine is at present being experimented upon under the control of the State Experimental Laboratory authorities. The advantage claimed for this machine is that it more closely resembles milking by hand, as it works by pressure only, not as in the case usually, by pressure and suction. It is further claimed for this machine that it draws all the milk, and produces the same amount as milking by hand.

**Ayrshire Sweepstakes Prizes.**

I notice that an error appeared in the report of the minutes of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' meeting, referring to special prizes voted for sweepstakes at the winter fairs. It should read as follows: "That \$75 for an Ayrshire, \$75 for a three-year-old heifer, and \$75 for a two-year-old heifer, be given, as champion at Guelph, Amherst and Ottawa Winter Fairs, December, 1911, and January, 1912, provided the highest scoring at three fairs be made by pure-bred Ayrshires in the dairy test, all Ayrshires competing to be recorded in the Canadian Ayrshire Herdbook."

W. F. STEPHEN, Sec.-Treas.

**POULTRY**

**Poultry Attendance—Colony Housing.**

I have been much interested in the details of poultry performances given by various of your readers. I wonder if you, or any of your readers:

- 1. Could give me an idea as to how many head of poultry one man, giving his whole time to the work, could handle conveniently?
- 2. Also, in the movable colony system, how many fowls is it advisable to keep in one house? Do the chickens always return to their own particular houses, and not get mixed up? H. M.

Ans.—1. The number of poultry which one man can look after will depend, first, upon the man, and, second, upon the management. If, however, the poultry is kept in well-ventilated houses that are easily cleaned, with drop boards, a good man ought to attend to at least one thousand hens. It may be that he could also have a number of these houses equipped with trap nests. It would be difficult, however, to attend to the trap nesting if it was necessary to look after incubators or chicks, but a good man should be able to look after 1,000 hens without trap nests, and ought to run incubators and brooders with very little help, possibly a little with the brooding. There are some men, however, who think they are killed if they are expected to look after even 100 hens. Under our system of feeding here, using no wet mashes and feeding but once or twice a day grain in a litter, and the doing without drop boards, the feed and care, over and above the gathering of the eggs, is very light during the winter months. The colony houses are drawn together, and it is nearly as easy to reach the flock, though divided into small houses, as it would be if they were in a long house. In the summer-time these houses are spread out into the field, and the hens are fed practically once a month, by means of the hopper system.

2. The houses we use are 8' x 12', and during the winter months hold 25 hens each, and in the summer we double up and put from 30 to 40 hens in a house. There is very little trouble in having the chickens or hens keeping to their own houses. When a flock of hens are put out into the field, we either keep them in their house for a few days, or a temporary yard is made until they know their home. As soon as they can locate their home they will come back to it at night. During the day the flocks do get mixed, if the houses are placed closely enough together, but as we do not put more than the one breed in the one field, it makes very little difference, and by the time the land is ready for our houses to be drawn out, the breeding season is practically over with us.

F. C. ELFORD, Mgr., Poultry Dept. Macdonald College, Que.

A remarkable ninety-days' egg record, considering the size of the flock, is published by S. G. Hanson, of the Nanaimo District, in British Columbia. Four hundred and two Single-comb, White Leghorn pullets, bred for egg production, were hatched in 1909, two hundred of them being hatched in June, the last hatch coming out on the 26th of that month. According to the daily egg record, as published, these pullets commenced the New Year (1910), with 192 eggs on January 1st, increasing to 272 on January 31st, the total for the month being 7,616 eggs. For February

the total production was 7,310, and for March 8,606. The total for 90 days was 23,532 eggs, or an average of 58.5 per bird. Next!

**25 Letters a Day.**

I have received an average of 25 letters per day since the 4th of February, asking for copies of the "Annual," which you kindly mentioned for me in issue of Feb. 2nd, as being issued by Turkey and Waterfowl Club. This has completely exhausted the 300 copies we had printed for distribution, and all who are sending now will be doomed to disappointment. I regret this very much, but I had no idea your circulation was so large, nor that so many people would be wanting information on raising turkeys, geese and ducks. The Club will probably repeat this custom of issuing an Annual next season; and if they do, all who write now will receive a copy, as I am keeping all the letters. I will send an advertisement of eggs for hatching in a few days, as your paper will surely bring results. W. J. BELL, Angus, Ont. Secretary.

**APIARY.**

**O.A.C. Short Course in Apiculture.**

A short course in Apiculture is to be given at the Ontario Agricultural College, commencing May 1st, 1911. This short course is intended specially for students and ex-students who have taken the regular apiculture lectures and wish some more advanced, practical and scientific work to put them in the way of becoming trained apiary instructors. It is also open to beekeepers who have gained their elementary knowledge in a more practical way.

All Inspectors of Apiaries and other beekeepers interested in the foul-brood situation are invited to attend the whole week's course, but those who are unable to do so should make it a point to attend the Thursday conference, at least. Important subjects will be discussed.

Special attention will be given to diseases of bees, and their treatment. The practical apiary work will be conducted in the College Apiary and Apiculture Laboratory. Neighboring apiaries will also be visited, and different systems of management studied. Real cases of foul brood will be examined, and members of the class given a drill on the symptoms and treatment of this disease.

The speakers will include Dr. E. F. Phillips, Ph. D., in charge of Apiculture, Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; and Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist, who holds a similar position in Ontario to Dr. Phillips in the United States; and various members of the teaching staff of the Ontario Agricultural College.

**Co-operative Experiment in Control of Swarming.**

There are three great problems in bee-management in this country, viz.: Brood diseases, wintering, and swarm control. The swarming problem comes home to every beekeeper. If he cannot control this instinct, he is likely either to lose swarms or to lose time attending to them when he is specially busy with other important work.

When the Apiculture Department was organized at the Ontario Agricultural College for instruction and experimental work, it was decided that the first experiment would be one for control of swarming. Applications for this experiment were received from over 300 beekeepers, almost every Ontario county and most of the other Provinces being represented.

For the experimental group, an even number of colonies is chosen, and the group divided into two equal, uniform lots, styled Lot A and Lot B. Lot B is to be managed as the experimenter has been used to doing. Lot A is managed according to instructions.

Reports on the experiment were received from 62 beekeepers; full reports from 25. The average number of colonies used by these latter in experimental work was 11.7, divided according to instructions into Lots A and B, averaging 5.8 each.

Of the colonies in Lot A, 18 per cent. cast first swarms. In Lot B, 38 per cent. cast first swarms. The average return in honey from Lot A was 82 pounds per colony, as against 75.3

pounds in Lot B. Ten of the experimenters said that the colonies in Lot A were in better shape for wintering than Lot B; thirteen could see no difference. On the whole, the experiment has been a marked success. A full report of this experiment will appear in the annual report of the Experimental Union for 1910.

The plan for 1911 is to send out the same experiment to those desiring it in the spring, and also experiment No. 2, which will be for the prevention of natural swarming in the production of comb honey. If interested, write for information to Morley Pettit, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

**GARDEN & ORCHARD.**

**Prosperity Follows Apple-growing**

Twenty-seven years ago, S. B. Chute, of South Berwick, King's Co., Nova Scotia, when so many young men were rushing away in quest of fortune, decided to try his at home. His experience illustrates admirably the opportunities of fruit-growing in Eastern Canada. He had no capital, but purchased on mortgage, to the full value, for \$1,400 a block of land that yielded from twenty to fifty barrels of apples per year, spending later \$2,500 for more land. On a low estimate, the neighbors value the property to-day at \$30,000, practically free of debt, the outcome or orcharding. Small fruits were raised to procure money to grow the apple trees. The yield from his orchards in 1904 was 600 barrels; 1905, 1,000 barrels; 1906, 1,000 barrels; 1907, 2,000 barrels; 1908, 1,500 barrels; 1909, 4,000 barrels, said by the Middleton Outlook to be the largest crop ever grown by one Maritime farmer. Mr. Chute, as might be expected, keeps careful track of what he is doing. He has a one acre Stark and Ben Davis orchard, 15 years planted, that last year produced 250 barrels, selling for \$500; another five-acre block, 11 years old, yielded in 1910, 500 barrels, selling for \$1,500. In 1909 the yield was 175 barrels, selling for \$437; and, in 1908, 250 barrels realized \$625. Last year's crop, Mr. Chute figures, practically paid for the five acres and all he had spent upon its orchard. So the small fruit grown was so much additional return. Here is a statement of his outlay:

5 acres land, at \$100 per acre.....	\$500.00
Plowing and harrowing 11 years, at \$30 per year.....	330.00
700 trees, at 20 cents.....	140.00
Setting 700 trees, at 5 cents.....	35.00
Fertilizers, at 50 cents per tree, 11 years.....	350.00
Applying fertilizers .....	10.00
Cover crops, \$2 per acre per year.....	110.00
	<b>\$1,475.00</b>

Mr. Chute, though a believer in mixed farming, conducts his orchard culture without stable manures, relying upon artificial fertilizers and cover crops. The only stock he keeps is one cow, one yoke of oxen for two months' spraying, to be then sold, and five horses. For his hired help, he erected six tenement houses on his farm. His large and small fruit and subsidiary business keep these six families and two others living nearby employed the year round.

Referring to the general prospects of the district, Mr. Chute says land values are increasing through the extension of orchards. One small farm near-by, that twelve years ago sold for \$1,100, changed hands later for \$1,800, then for \$3,000, and last year sold at \$3,500 to Edson Kaiser.

Last season, with a King's Co. delegation, Mr. Chute made a tour of the Ontario and the famous New York State fruit districts, and they returned with stronger confidence than ever in the natural advantages and market conditions of the Annapolis Valley, the prospects of which were never so good as at present. The result of last year's sales shows that Nova Scotia need not fear the competition of Western boxed fruits. With increased apple production and the number of steamships plying between Halifax and Great Britain, landing apples there within seven or eight days of leaving the Valley, compared with 15 to 30 days' costly transport of Western fruit, "we need not worry," said Mr. Chute, over Western competition. He takes the broad and, no doubt, correct, view that the more and better fruit they grow, the easier it will be to market, and at better prices. Practically the only limit to the expansion of the fruit industry in the Valley will be the capacity of its people, not its natural conditions. His faith in the apple business is shown by the fact that he has now 115 acres under orchard, and in four years' time expects to have 175 acres, outside his interests in syndicate orchards. In future plantings, he proposes to follow the close plan, 160 trees to the acre, with low heads and closer pruning, in order to economy in pruning, spraying and picking. The foregoing brief resume of the splendid results from small beginnings ought to be encouraging to the farm apple-growers in the favored districts of Ontario and other Canadian Provinces.



12 Acres of Potatoes, on Farm of David Chalmers, Essex Co., Ont.

**Potatoes and Onions on Commercial Scale.**

With regard to the accompanying illustrations of potatoes and onions, reproduced from photographs taken by the expert landscape artist, Mr. Sallows, David Chalmers, of Essex County, Ont., the grower of the crops, writes us as follows:

"The potato land was in corn last year, plowed early this spring, and lay unworked up until second week in June. No fertilizer was used. Potatoes were planted about the middle of June, and there was about one week between the first and last planting. Crop was short in quantity, but good quality, averaging about 150 bushels per acre, which gave about 1,800 bushels for the twelve acres. After deducting 168 bushels for seed planted, this leaves 1,632 bushels, or about 1,089 bags, at 55c. per bag, which amounted to \$599.28, from which the following expenses must be deducted:

Plowing, per acre, \$2.20 .....	\$ 26.40
Harrowing and disking .....	12.00
Planting with Aspinwall planter.....	9.00
Cultivating three times, 50c. per acre.....	6.00
Hoeing twice, at \$1.50 per acre .....	18.00
Digging two days with Hoover digger, six horses and ten people .....	33.00
Drawing to railway station, at \$3.00 per 100 bushels .....	50.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$238.40</b>

"Which leaves a profit of \$360.88.

"I have not deducted anything for bagging-up, nor for bags. There were no bugs this season, and no spraying.

"Onions were also short in quantity, owing to the land being wet in spring, resulting in its being too late when the seed was put in. The crop averaged about 200 bags of 75 pounds each per acre, which sold at 85 cents per bag. This, after deducting all working expenses, fertilizer, etc., left about \$60 per acre."

**Profits in Fruit-growing in Northumberland.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Probably no branch of farming is receiving more attention at the present time than fruit, and especially apple, growing. Every newspaper and magazine has in its advertising sections many pages devoted to fruit lands, and the immense profits that can be realized in "getting back to the soil."

That apple culture is both a pleasure and a profit, can be seen by the large number of successful city business men who are leaving their offices and stores, or are taking their recreation in raising fruit.

Nowhere in Ontario is there a better location for growing apples than in Northumberland County. The shipping facilities are good, and are improving with the building of new railways. Heavy winds are infrequent. The climatic conditions are extra good, as apples grown in this county are famed for their keeping qualities, and the exhibit at the recent Fruit, Flower and Honey Show, in Toronto, clearly demonstrated the superiority of the quality.

Farmers are rapidly realizing the profits from this source, and are giving their orchards much

better attention than in the past. Orchards and orchard land are advancing in price very rapidly.

Detailed statement of receipts and expenditures on an individual acre of bearing orchard would be hard to give, but, approximately, the figures would be as follows, valuing an acre of bearing orchard, in average good condition, at \$1,000:

Interest on investment, at 5 per cent.....	\$ 50.00
Spraying mixture for four sprayings with commercial lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead .....	15.00
Time and labor .....	10.00
Plowing and cultivating, 8 weeks .....	8.00
Compost and fertilizers .....	25.00
Seed for clover cover crop .....	2.00
Trimming .....	7.50
Taxes .....	5.00

Total expense .....

Average crop, 175 barrels, at \$1.50 per barrel on tree, \$262.50, netting a profit per acre, above the interest and expense, of \$140 per acre. This profit seems large, but is not at all too high, when one considers the number of years necessary to grow an orchard and the risks the apple-grower has to run, such as the innumerable pests, hail, late frosts, etc. Though apple-growing is very profitable, yet it requires patience, perseverance, a considerable working capital, and the apple-grower must, to make a success, be thoroughly abreast of the times, and be always ready to learn.

Unless one is prepared to make apple-growing a business, there is no use in commencing. The price of success in apple-farming is like the price of liberty, "eternal vigilance."

R. B. SCRIPTURE.

Northumberland Co., Ont.



Onions Drying, on Farm of David Chalmers.

**Storing Fruit in Sawdust.**

What with cold storage and other means of storing fruit, the lot of the orchardist in Australia is much brighter than it used to be a few years ago. One grower got splendid results from the use of sawdust. This was used in which to store apples and pears and citrus fruits. This year the same grower will make trials with soft fruits. Six months ago, Mr. Tucker, of Plimpton, N. S. W., announced that he was going to try sand for lemons. Failure was generally predicted. But the prophets were wrong, as the lemons opened up in a perfect state of preservation, retaining their natural color and freshness. Besides that, there was no shrinkage. It is admitted that some samples were bad, but the experiment proved that some fruit can be kept in this way, and, after such a long spell, it suggests possibilities for the industry.

\*\*\*

Australia has a new industry in view. It is found that the leaves and the terminal branches of the native tea-tree produce two remarkable oils. The yield is at the rate of 2½ pounds to each 100 pounds of leaves. The constituents of the oil are allied to oil of cloves and cinnamic acid.

J. S. DUNNET.

New South Wales.

**Codling Moth.**

L. Caesar, of the Ontario Agricultural College, has issued a valuable economic bulletin, No. 187, on the codling moth, the ravages of which in the Province have been reported upon by Dr. C. J. S. Bethune, for the Entomological Society as far back as 1868. Prof. Slingerland dates its introduction into America probably 150 years ago. The bulletin is summarized as follows:

The codling moth is the most destructive apple and pear insect pest in Ontario, and causes an annual loss of about \$2,000,000.

It passes the winter as a larva (worm) in a cocoon, in any good hiding place, such as under the loose bark on trees. In May, as a rule, these larvæ begin to transform into pupæ, and soon after the apple blossoms have fallen the moths begin to emerge, and continue to do so until about July 20th. The eggs laid by these are placed chiefly on the leaves, and require on an average 9 or 10 days to hatch. Usually it is about three weeks after the blossoms fall before the earliest eggs have hatched.

On hatching, the young larvæ seek an easy place to enter the apple. This the calyx furnishes, and 75 per cent. or more of these first-brood larvæ enter the fruit by this part.

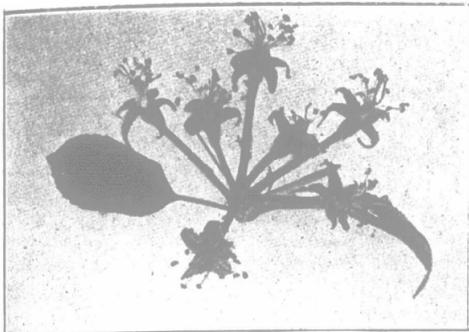
An average of about 25 or 26 days is spent by the larvæ in the fruit. Most of the wormy fruit falls before the larvæ emerge.

All larvæ, after emerging, make cocoons in hidden places. Most of them remain here unchanged till next year, but some of the earliest to emerge transform to pupæ and then to moths, and produce a second brood. In the colder parts of the Province, such as Ottawa, only a very rare larva, or even none, transforms; in districts with a climate like Guelph, Collingwood and Whitby, from 2 per cent. to possibly 8 per cent. do so; in the warmer districts, like Niagara, a much larger percentage transforms and produces a second brood of larvæ.

First-brood larvæ have all, as a rule, entered

the fruit by August 1st, and the second brood begin to enter about a week or ten days later, and continue to do so up into September, so that the larvæ of this brood will be found in the fruit until the end of the season. About 50 per cent. of the second brood enters by the calyx end.

The codling moth can be successfully controlled in any part of Ontario by spraying. One thorough application immediately after the blossoms fall is quite sufficient for any part of the Province, except Niagara and other districts of about the same temperature. In these districts, a second application three weeks after the blossoms fall should be given.



Blossoms Off. Calyces Open and Ready to Spray.

The only successful way to combat the second brood is to destroy such a large percentage of the first that not enough will be left to produce more than a very small second brood. This can be done whether the neighboring orchard is sprayed or not.

In spraying, use as good an outfit as you can afford; build a tower on the wagon for tall trees, place an elbow of 45 degrees angle between the nozzle and the spray rod, use rather coarse disk nozzles of the Friend type, hold the nozzles about two feet from the calyx and spray directly into it with as high pressure as your machine will give up to 150 or 200 pounds, and never less than 100 pounds. Do not leave the tree till every calyx is thoroughly drenched.

Trees with no fruit may be neglected until the others are done, and then may be given a light spray.

Large trees with much fruit will require from 8 to 15 gallons of mixture each; smaller trees, 20 to 30 years old, require from 4 to 8 gallons.

This application immediately after the blossoms fall is far the most important one. It must be completed before the calyces close, which usually takes place in about a week after the blossoms drop. Do not wait for every blossom to fall, but start to spray when about 90 per cent. of the bloom is off. If the calyx is well sprayed while it is open, when it closes the poison will remain inside all summer and kill any worms entering there.

The best spray mixture to use is 2 pounds of arsenate of lead to 40 gallons of Bordeaux mixture, or dilute commercial lime-sulphur. The Bordeaux or lime-sulphur is added to control the scab fungus, as this is the most important time to spray for this disease. The Bordeaux need not be stronger than the 3-3-40 formula, and the lime-sulphur may be diluted 1 gallon to 40 gallons.

Paris green or arsenite of lime may be used with Bordeaux mixture, instead of arsenate of lead; but, with lime-sulphur, arsenate of lead is the only arsenical poison that is safe.

Do not be too economical with the mixture. Look after the spraying yourself, or trust it only to very reliable helpers. Spray thoroughly as directed, and you will get from 75 to 95 per cent. of clean apples the first year, and a higher percentage the next.

Spraying alone will give clean fruit, and much more of it, but it will not make the fruit large. To secure this, the trees must be pruned, the soil well cultivated in the early part of the season, a liberal amount of fertilizer used, and sometimes heavily-laden trees thinned.

Many larvæ are destroyed by the grub of a small black beetle (Tenebroides sp.), by diseases, and by birds, the most useful of which are the Downy Woodpecker and the Chickadee, which should be encouraged to haunt the orchards, by hanging pieces of bone or meat about the trees.

There are other insects whose work may be mistaken for that of the codling moth, such as the Lesser Apple Worm, the larvæ of which looks almost exactly like half-grown larvæ of the former, but of a rather deeper flesh color, and tapers more toward each end. The worm, however, feeds on the surface of the apple, making an ugly blotch. The plum curculio also injures apples after the middle of August.

In neglected orchards the curculio sometimes does as much damage as the codling moth.

Methods of Control.—Remove all rubbish.

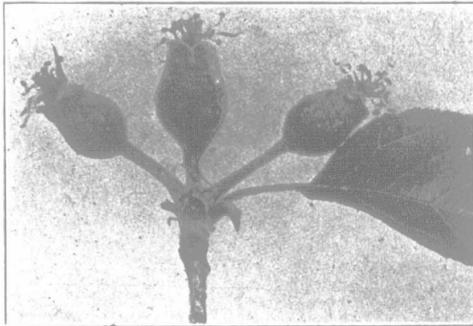
brush and thickets about the orchard, in which the insects winter. Cultivate carefully from early spring.

Scions for grafting should be taken early in spring, before growth starts. In selecting scions, care should be taken to have them only from trees of the very best type, as regards quality, productiveness, etc., of the variety chosen. Wood of the last year's growth is all that is used, but, in cutting off scions, it is well to cut a little into second-year wood. When scions are being whittled for grafts, the two-year-old wood is cut off.

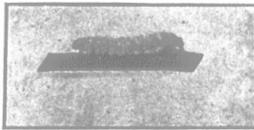
### THE FARM BULLETIN.

#### Freight Rate Increases Blocked.

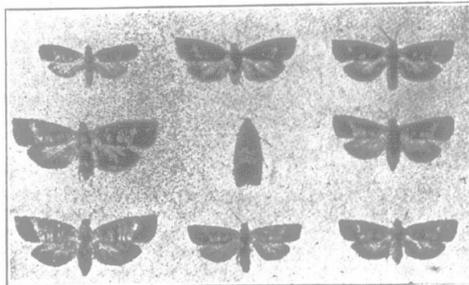
The United States Interstate Commerce Commission has unanimously decided against the railroads in the important increased freight-rate cases pending for several months. The decision of the Commission is sweeping beyond anticipation, even by the shippers. It declines to allow a single increase by the six hundred or more railroads in the East and Middle West. It throws aside as unsubstantiated the contention of the railroads that they must have increased revenues to meet the increased cost of the equipment and operation, and by its decision cuts off between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000 a year in revenue, which the railroads had expected to realize from the proposed increases. The Commission orders the



Calyces Nearly Closed (Rather Too Late to Spray).



The Worm in the Apple (Larva of Codling Moth).



Adult Codling Moths (Natural Size).

carriers to cancel the proposed increases by March 10th, and notifies them that, in event of failure, an order will be entered continuing the present rate for two years, thus preventing the carriers from making any changes in that period. The railroads may now appeal to the newly-created Commerce Court, and it is the opinion of many of their lawyers that this step will be taken. In substance, the Commission holds that the carriers are prosperous under present rates, are making reasonable returns upon capital; that their business is increasing, and that the increased revenue has more than overcome the advanced wages granted by the carriers in the last year, as well as the increased operating expenses.

Travellers who have had their feelings and their trunks damaged while on a railway journey will be pleased to know that those who handle trunks are likely to be looked after more strictly. "An Act Respecting Baggage-smashing" has been introduced into Parliament by E. N. Lewis, and the Minister of Railways approved the first reading of the bill.

#### [Protect the Maple-syrup Maker.]

Knowing the popularity of maple products, unscrupulous manufacturers have not been slow to place upon the market in vast quantities imitation products or compounds bearing deceptive labels or brands leading consumers to believe that they are securing the real article, when it is only "doctored" molasses, etc. It has been suggested that the first thing to be done is to have the responsibility of the protection of the maple growers placed in the Dominion Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, and in the next place to secure legislation making it illegal to use the word "maple" or any of its derivatives in labelling maple or alleged maple compounds. Petitions are now being circulated, and largely signed, to the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Fisher, at Ottawa, asking for such an enactment. Copies of this petition in blank can be obtained from John H. Grimm, of Montreal, Que., for signature, by persons interested in different districts, or a letter to the Minister asking for such legislation will accomplish the same end. As Parliament is now in session, no time should be lost in taking this action.

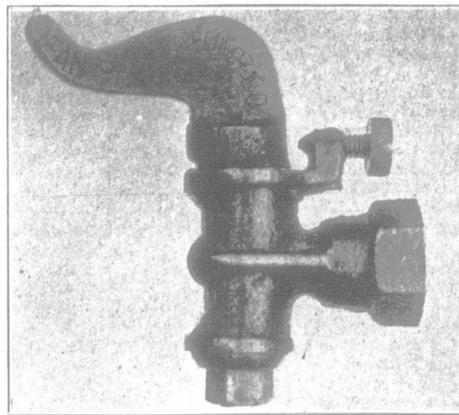
While the Canadian Pork-packers, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and other organizations, have been putting forth as their chief reason for opposing the present proposed reciprocity agreement, that it will certainly lead to annexation, the Montreal Witness has continued to inform its readers that annexation sentiment which was rife in Montreal previous to 1854 was completely allayed by the beneficial results of the old reciprocity treaty which came into force that year.

A chart published in the New York Independent shows graphically the comparative amounts of wine, spirits and beer used in the United States and the principal countries of Europe. Belgium, England, Germany and the United States are beer-drinking nations, and consume but little wine. Wine is the principal intoxicant in France, Italy and Switzerland, and the consumption of beer is light, in Italy especially almost nil; while Hungary shows the largest amount of spirits used per capita of any, with wine and beer in small quantities, only about equal in measure to the spirits.

Reciprocity is the talk in England, as well as in Canada. The Chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway Board in England, A. W. Smithers, presiding at a meeting of the English Association of American Bond Shareholders, referring to the reciprocity agreement, thought the effect on Canada, on the whole, must be good. The effect of free commercial intercourse between eight millions and ninety-four millions of people could not yet be estimated. He predicted, as a result, a great demand for capital from Canada, which would offer some of the finest investments in the world.

A somewhat drastic bill in regard to automobilists is before the Legislature of Ontario. Should this bill become law, every person licensed to drive a motor vehicle for hire, would, while so employed, have to carry with him the license under which he acts; and every other person driving a motor vehicle shall carry with him the permit for his machine. If charged before a police magistrate or justice of the peace for a breach of the Motor Vehicles Act, he must produce the license or permit, and, if convicted, a statement to that effect, with date of conviction, is inscribed thereon by the magistrate. For second conviction within twelve months, the license or permit is cancelled.

The Senate of Canada is being appealed to by the Niagara Peninsula Fruit-growers' Association to refuse to ratify the reciprocity agreement, should it pass the House of Commons.



New Type of Bordeaux Nozzle.



### Allowance Money

The money set aside to run the house should be kept in a bank account separate from any other funds—then, at the end of the month you can see where every dollar has gone—and balance the account without trouble.

Open a checking account.

**THE TRADERS BANK of CANADA**

Capital and Surplus, - - \$6,650,000

### The Canadian Bank of Commerce

affords to farmers and others every facility for the transaction of their banking business.

Accounts may be opened by mail and moneys deposited or withdrawn in this way with equal facility.

SALES NOTES will be cashed or taken for collection.

Branches throughout Canada, including Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, Charlottetown, New Glasgow and Truro.

## MARKETS.

### Toronto.

**LIVE STOCK.**  
At West Toronto, on Monday, February 27th, receipts of live stock numbered 99 cars, comprising 1,928 cattle, 249 hogs, 266 sheep, 95 calves, 55 horses. Quality of cattle generally good; export trade dull; few sold. Steers, \$5.85 to \$6.10; bulls, \$5 to \$5.40; prime picked butchers', \$5.90 to \$6.10; loads of good, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium, \$5.20 to \$5.45; common, \$4.75 to \$5.15; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.50; calves, \$4 to \$8.50; milkers, \$40 to \$70. Sheep, \$4.25 to \$4.75; lambs, \$5.90 to \$6.30. Hogs, \$7.10, fed and watered, and \$6.75 to drovers for hogs f. o. b. cars at country points.

**REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS.**  
The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards last week were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	223	165	389
Cattle	2,872	2,991	5,863
Hogs	5,822	1,200	7,022
Sheep	1,253	882	2,135
Calves	304	43	347
Horses	9	103	112

The total receipts of live stock at the two yards for the corresponding week of 1910 were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	197	137	334
Cattle	3,183	2,264	5,447
Hogs	2,850	1,267	4,117
Sheep	730	172	902
Calves	307	70	377
Horses	5	216	221

The combined receipts of the two yards, compared with the corresponding week of

1910, show an increase of 55 carloads, 416 cattle, 2,905 hogs, 1,233 sheep and lambs; but a decrease of 30 calves and 109 horses.

Receipts, especially of cattle and sheep, last week, were greater than the demand, and this caused a decline in prices for both classes. Trade at the Junction on Monday was dull, especially for exporters. Drovers, having paid high prices in the country, were not prepared to accept prices offered—prices that were more than equal to the British markets, but before the day was over, all the cattle were sold excepting 100, which were bought on Tuesday. Exporters sold at a decline of 15c. to 20c. per cwt., and butchers' 10c. to 20c. On Tuesday, the market was dull at the City yards, at Monday's decline, with 200 cattle unsold at the close of the day. Wednesday, trade was almost dead, as drovers refused to capitulate in prices, and again about 300 cattle were unsold. On Thursday, the supply was greater than the demand, as few buyers from outside points were on hand, and all classes, excepting the prime quality butchers', sold from 20c. to 30c. per cwt. lower than Monday's quotations.

Exporters.—About 700 cattle were bought by the American buyers for export, as follows: Steers for London, 1,300 lbs. each, at \$6 to \$6.35, or an average of \$6.06. Steers for Liverpool, 1,190 lbs. each, at \$5.86 average price; bulls, 1,800 lbs. each, \$5.20 to \$5.50.

Butchers'.—At the close of the week, prime picked lots sold at \$5.30 to \$6; loads of good, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium, \$5.20 to \$5.45; common, \$4.50 to \$5.10; cows, \$3 to \$5; bulls, \$4 to \$5.

Stockers.—A few light stockers sold on Thursday, 660 to 670 lbs. each, at \$4.80 to \$5 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers.—Liberal supplies met a strong to steady market, at \$40 to \$80 each.

Veal Calves.—Prices were a shade easier, owing to larger supplies, ranging from \$3.50 to \$8.50, with a few as high as \$9 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts liberal for season of the year. Prices ranged as follows: Ewes, \$4.50 to \$4.75; rams, \$3.50 to \$4; lambs, \$6 to \$6.50.

Hogs.—Market steady. Selects, fed and watered, at \$7.20, and \$6.90, f. o. b. cars at country points. All heavy hogs, exceeding 220 lbs., are culled out, at 50c. per cwt. less than the above quotations.

Horses.—The horse-market situation is still unchanged. The weather in the Northwest is, and has been, so severe, that dealers hesitate to ship. Mr. Smith, of the Union Horse Exchange, reports sales of a few car lots, at the same prices as given in our last report, as follows: Drafters, \$200 to \$225; general-purpose horses, \$150 to \$175; express and wagon horses, scarce, at \$175 to \$225; drivers, \$100 to \$200; serviceably sound, \$35 to \$100 each.

### HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, at Toronto, No. 1, \$12.50 to \$13; No. 2, \$8.50 to \$10.50.

Straw.—Baled, in car lots, at Toronto, \$7.00.

Bran.—Car lots, at Toronto, \$20 to \$21 per ton; shorts, \$22 to \$23; Ontario bran, \$22 to \$23, in bags; shorts, \$24, track, Toronto.

### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market easy, with prices about steady. Creamery pound rolls, 26c. to 28c.; creamery solids, 22c. to 23c.; separator dairy, 22c. to 24c.; store lots, 17c. to 19c.

Eggs.—Market easy, on account of large receipts, both of Canadian and American. New-laid are quoted at 23c. to 24c.; cold-storage, 17c. American new-laid are being offered, freight and duty paid, at 19c.

Cheese.—Large, 13c.; twins, 13c. Honey.—Market steady. Extracted, 10c. to 11c.; combs, \$2 to \$2.50 per dozen sections.

Beans.—Hand-picked, \$1.85 to \$1.90. Potatoes.—Car lots of Ontario potatoes, 80c. to 85c.; New Brunswick Delawares, 90c. to \$1, track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Receipts light, with prices firm, as follows: Turkeys, 22c. to 24c.; geese, 14c. to 15c.; ducks, 20c. to 22c.; chickens, 16c. to 18c.; fowl, 14c. to 16c.

### HIDES AND SKINS.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, Toronto, were paying as follows: No. 1 inspected steers and cows,

9c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 8c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 7c.; country hides, cured, 8c. to 8c.; green, 7c. to 8c.; calf skins, 11c. to 13c.; sheep skins, 95c. to \$1.20; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.00; horse hair, per lb., 30c. to 32c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 7c. to 7c.

### TORONTO SEED MARKET.

The William Rennie Seed Company are paying for uncleaned alsike and red clover the prices given below; and are selling to the trade, alfalfa and timothy seed that has been properly re-cleaned, at the prices given below: Alsike No. 1, per bushel, \$7 to \$7.50; alsike No. 2, per bushel, \$6.50 to \$7; alsike No. 3, per bushel, \$5.50 to \$6; red clover No. 1, per bushel, \$6.75 to \$7; red clover No. 2, per bushel, \$6 to \$6.25; red clover No. 3, per bushel, \$5 to \$5.50. Timothy No. 1, per bushel, \$6.25; timothy No. 2, per bushel, \$5.75; alfalfa No. 1, per bushel, \$13.25; alfalfa No. 2, per bushel, \$12.25.

### FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples, No. 1 Spies, \$6; No. 2 Spies, \$4.50; No. 1 Greenings, \$5; No. 2 Greenings, \$4; No. 1 Baldwins, \$5; No. 2 Baldwins, \$4; No. 1 box, Greenings, \$1.65. Cabbage, \$1.25 per 100 lbs.; carrots, 50c. per bag; parsnips, 60c. per bag; onions, per bag, \$1.50; celery, imported, 75c. to 80c. per dozen; mushrooms, 75c. per lb.; American strawberries, 50c. per quart.

### Montreal.

Live Stock.—There was a fairly liberal supply of cattle on the local market last week, but prices continued quite firm, there being a very good demand, both from local butchers and from outside buyers. The quality of the offerings was excellent, but it was not easy to make purchases at moderate prices throughout the country. Sales of choice steers took place at 6c. per lb., fine being about 6c., and good at 5c. to 6c., medium 5c. to 5c., and common down to 4c. Some extra heavy cows and bulls sold at 5c. per lb. Holders of small meats were demanding high prices for them. Some choice calves sold as high as \$18 per head, while some very ordinary stock sold at \$8 each. Spring lambs were offering, and as high as \$12 to \$14 each was paid for them; butchers claimed they were experiencing heavy losses at that. Sheep were selling at 4c. to 4c. per lb., and yearlings at 6c. to 6c. per lb. The offerings of hogs were rather smaller, and packers tried to get prices down by bidding low. Trade hung fire for a time, but eventually the market ranged in the vicinity of 7c., and a fraction under for select stock, weighed off cars.

Horses.—Heavy draft, from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$350 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$200 each; inferior, broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100 each, and choicest carriage and saddle animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed hogs, 10c. to 10c. per lb., and country-dressed at 8c. to 9c. per lb.

Poultry.—A large stock has been offering recently from the West. These were held at high prices at Christmas, and holders expected to get later on what the Christmas trade would not pay. Herein they were disappointed, and the stock is now offering at a great loss to the holders. Much of it is mildewed and inferior now, and all sorts of prices are accepted. The fresh stock brought the highest figures mentioned. Turkeys, 10c. to 18c.; chickens, 10c. to 14c.; fowl, 8c. to 10c.; ducks, 10c. to 16c.; geese, 8c. to 13c. per lb.

Potatoes.—The market is rather easier, and purchases of finest stock were made here at 90c. per 90 lbs., carloads, on track, although 95c. was generally asked, and 92c. was being paid. These sold over again at 5c. advance. To grocers, the best stock was selling at \$1.20 per bag, in 25-bag lots.

Eggs.—The market was perhaps a shade firmer in tone again, after having been easy. Prices were still around the bottom, however, at 25c. per dozen for fresh-laid, in a wholesale way, and 27c. to grocers. American fresh-laid were quoted at 21c. to 22c., these being inferior to Canadian. Cold-storage, selected, were 22c. per dozen, and No. 2 18c. Recent cold weather helped the market.

Butter.—Cold weather gave a little tone to the market, and some like to talk of scarcity and higher prices, which are hard to find. Finest held creamery, 24c. to 25c., wholesale, and current makes, 23c. to 24c., while held dairies were quoted at 20c. to 21c. Smaller lots were about 1c. to 2c., according to quantity, above these figures.

Cheese.—The market for cheese probably ranges from 12c. to 12c. per lb., although there is very little doing, and almost no inquiry.

Apples.—The market advanced again during the week, apples selling by auction at \$4.25 to \$5.10 per barrel, for No. 2 stock, and at \$3.90 to \$4.30 for No. 3. No No. 1 offered.

Grain.—No. 2 Canadian Western oats were quoted at 39c. to 39c. per bushel, car lots, store; No. 1 extra feed, at 1c. under; No. 3 Canadian Western, at 37c. to 37c.; No. 2 local white, at 1c. lower; No. 3, a cent under, and No. 4 yet a cent under. No. 4 Manitoba barley, 49c. to 50c. per bushel, and No. 3 American yellow corn, 56c. per bushel.

Millfeed.—Manitoba bran, \$20 to \$23 per ton, and shorts \$22 to \$25. Ontario bran, \$22 to \$23; middlings, \$24 to \$25; pure grain mouille, \$30, and mixed, \$25 to \$28. Cotton-seed meal quoted at \$37 to \$38.

Hay.—Choice hay, \$11.50 to \$12 per ton, in bales, carloads, track; No. 2 extra, \$1 under; No. 2 ordinary, \$9 to \$9.50; clover mixed, \$7.50 to \$8, and clover, \$6.50 to \$7.

Seeds.—Market was firmer on timothy, dealers being compelled to pay \$8 to \$10 per 100 lbs., country points. Red clover steady, at \$6 to \$7.25, and alsike \$6 to \$7.50, country points.

Hides.—Dealers reported an exceptionally dull market; 8c., 9c. and 10c. per lb. for beef hides; 10c. and 12c. for calf skins, and 75c. to 80c. each for lamb skins. Horse hides, \$1.75 and \$2.50 each. Tallow steady, being 6c. to 7c. per lb. for rendered, and 1c. to 4c. for rough.

### Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$5.10 to \$6.80; Texas steers, \$4.25 to \$5.60; Westerns, \$4.60 to \$5.70; stockers and feeders, \$3.80 to \$5.80; cows and heifers, \$2.60 to \$5.70; calves, \$7.50 to \$9.50.

Hogs.—Light, \$7.10 to \$7.45; mixed, \$6.90 to \$7.30; heavy, \$6.50 to \$7.20; rough, \$6.80 to \$7; good to choice hogs, \$7 to \$7.20; pigs, \$7.30 to \$7.60.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$3.10 to \$4.75; Western, \$3.15 to \$4.80; yearlings, \$4.75 to \$5.75; lambs, native, \$5 to \$6.30; Western, \$5.25 to \$6.30.

### Buffalo

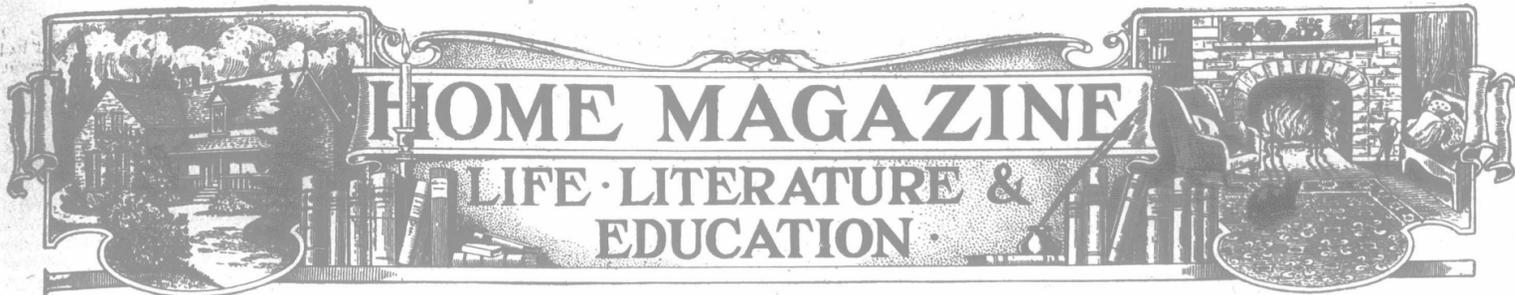
Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6.50 to \$6.75.

Veals.—\$7.10 to \$11.25.

Hogs.—Heavy, \$7.20 to \$7.40; mixed, \$7.55 to \$7.80; Yorkers, \$7.85 to \$8; pigs, \$8 to \$8.15; roughs, \$6.40 to \$6.60; stags, \$5 to \$5.50; dairies, \$7.25 to \$8.

Sheep and Lambs.—Heavy lambs, \$5 to \$5.50; handy lambs, \$5 to \$5.25; yearlings, \$4.75 to \$5.50; wethers, \$4.80 to \$4.85; ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.50; sheep, mixed, \$2.75 to \$4.65.

The Shorthorns belonging to A. D. Schmidt & Sons, to be sold at North Woolwich, Ont., on March 9th, comprise representatives of some of the most desirable Scotch tribes, such as Marr Roan Lady and Beauty, Crimson Flower, Nonpareil, Wedding Gift, Lady Fanny, etc., and sired by such richly-bred bulls as Deeside Chief (imp.), Greengill Archer, Pride of Scotland, Proud Champion, The Baronet (imp.), Bridegroom, Brave Primrose, etc. The stock bull, The Count, to which the cows are bred, is included in the sale. He is exceptionally well-bred, being a Cruickshank Butterfly, a son of Spicy's Count (imp.), a Marr Clara (a bull for which \$1,000 was refused at 8 years old), his dam being Blythesome Girl, by Blue Ribbon (imp.), and tracing to the famous Pride of the Morning and William of Orange. He should find a place at the head of some good herd, being a beautiful roan, with a good top line and great heart girth, smooth, and of superior type. The Clydesdale horses and mares are a useful lot, that should find ready buyers. The Shorthorns should attract purchasers, and prove good bargains.



**Little Trips Among Eminent Writers.**

Charles Dudley Warner.

Charles Dudley Warner, already referred to in a previous sketch, in connection with Mark Twain, spent his life as editor and writer in the New England States. He was particularly noted as an essayist of charming and often delicately humorous style, and keen insight into life. In the words of Hamilton W. Mabie, "He shared with Lowell, Longfellow and Curtis a harmony of nature and art, a unity of ideal and achievement, which made him a welcome figure, not only for what he said, but for what he was. . . . He saw clearly, he felt deeply, and he thought straight, hence the rectitude of his mind, the sanity of his spirit, the justice of his dealings with the things which make for life and art. He used the essay as Addison used it, not for sermonic effect, but as a form of art which permitted a man to deal with serious things in a spirit of gaiety, and with that lightness of touch which conveys influence without employing force. He was as deeply enamored as George William Curtis with the highest ideals of life for America, and, like Curtis, his expression caught the grace and distinction of those ideals."

This high ideal for life is the leading note in all of his more serious works, and is nowhere more striking or more earnest than the last, "Fashions in Literature," a volume of essays and addresses treating of literature, government, and the ideals and conduct of life, collected not long before Mr. Warner ceased to move among the men who had found him so delightful a companion and so able a monitor.

His best-known work, although of those least intended to be philosophical, is "My Summer in a Garden," a humorous ramble, in which he begins with the premise that the chief use of a garden is one almost universally overlooked; that its best purpose is "not to give the possessor vegetables and fruit (that can be better and cheaper done by the market-gardeners), but to teach him patience and philosophy and the higher virtues—hope deferred, and expectations blighted, leading directly to resignation, and sometimes to alienation. The garden thus becomes a moral agent, a test of character, as it was in the beginning."

Other works by this delightful writer are: The People for Whom Shakespeare Wrote, As We Go, As We Were Saying, The Gilded Age (in collaboration with Mark Twain), Their Pilgrimage, A Little Journey in the World, The Golden House, That Fortune (a novel), The Relation of Literature to Life, The Work of Washington Irving, Studies in the South and West, Fashions in Literature.

From "Fashions in Literature."  
(By C. D. Warner.)

But poverty is not commonly a nurse of virtue; long continued, it is a degeneration. It is almost as difficult for the very poor man to be virtuous as for the very rich man; and very good and very rich at the same time, says Socrates, a man cannot be. It is a great people that can withstand great prosperity. The condition of comfort, without extremes, is that which makes a happy life. I know a village of old-fashioned houses and broad, elm-shaded streets in New England, in-

deed more than one, where no one is inordinately rich, and no one is very poor; where the homes are centers of intelligence, of interest in books, in the news of the world, in the church, in the school, in politics; whence go young men and women to the colleges, teachers to the illiterate parts of the land, missionaries to the city slums. Multiply such villages all over the country, and we have one of the chief requisites for an ideal republic.

This has been the longing of humanity. Poets have sung of it; prophets have had visions of it; statesmen have striven for it; patriots have died for it. There must be somewhere, some time, a fruition of so much suffering, so much sacrifice, a land of equal laws and equal opportunities, a government of all the people for the benefit of all the people; where the conditions of living will be so adjusted that everyone can make the most out of his life, neither waste it in hopeless slavery nor in selfish tyranny; where poverty and crime will not be hereditary generation after generation, where great fortunes will not be for vulgar ostentation, but for the service of humanity, and the glory of the state, where the privileges of freemen will be so valued that no one will be mean enough to sell his vote, nor corrupt enough to attempt to buy a vote; where the truth will at last be recognized that society is not prosperous when half its members are lucky and half are miserable; and that that nation can only be truly great that takes its orders from the Great Teacher of Humanity.

And, lo! at last here is a great continent, virgin, fertile, a land of sun and shower and bloom, discovered, organized into a great nation, with a government flexible in a distributed home rule, stiff as steel in a central power, already rich, already powerful. It is a land of promise. The materials are all here. Will you repeat the old experiment of a material success and a moral and spiritual failure? Or will you make it what humanity has passionately longed for? Only good, individual lives can do that.

Charles Dudley Warner on "Weeds"  
(From "My Summer in a Garden.")

I have pretty much come to the conclusion that you have to put your foot down in gardening. If I had actually taken counsel of my friends, I should not have had a thing growing in the garden to-day but weeds. And, besides, while you are waiting, Nature does not wait. Her mind is made up. She knows just what she will raise; and she has an infinite variety of early and late. The most humiliating thing to me about a garden is the lesson it teaches of the inferiority of man. Nature is prompt, decided, inexhaustible. She thrusts up her plants with a vigor and freedom that I admire; and the more worthless the plant, the more rapid and splendid its growth. She is at it early and late, and all night; never tiring, nor showing the least sign of exhaustion.

"Eternal gardening is the price of liberty," is a motto that I should put over the gateway of my garden if I had a gate. And yet it is not wholly true; for there is no liberty in gardening. The man who undertakes to garden is relentlessly pursued. He felicitates himself that, when he gets it once planted, he will have a season of rest and enjoyment in the sprouting and growing of his

seeds. It is a green anticipation. He has planted a seed that will keep him awake nights; drive rest from his bones and sleep from his pillow! Hardly is the garden planted, when he must begin to hoe it. The weeds have sprung up all over it in the night. They shine and wave in redundant life. The docks have almost gone to seed, and their roots go deeper than conscience. Talk about the London Docks!—the roots of these are like the sources of the Aryan race. And the weeds are not all. I awake in the morning (and a thriving garden will wake a person up two hours before he ought to be out of bed), and think of the tomato plants—the leaves like fine lace-work, owing to black bugs that skip around, and can't be caught. Somebody ought to get up before the dew is off (why doesn't the dew stay on till after a reasonable breakfast?), and sprinkle soot on the leaves. I wonder if it is I. Soot is so much blacker than the bugs that they are disgusted, and go away. You can't get up too early if you have a garden. You must be early due yourself, if you get ahead of the bugs. I think that, on the whole, it would be best to sit up all night and sleep daytimes. Things appear to go on in the night in the garden uncommonly. It would be less trouble to stay up than it would be to get up so early.

But, jubilate! I have got my garden all hoed the first time. I feel as if I had put down the rebellion. Only there are guerillas left here and there, about the borders and in the corners, unsubdued—Forest docks, and Quantrell grass, and Beaugard pig-weeds. The first hoeing is a gigantic task; it is your first trial of strength with the never-sleeping forces of Nature. Several times, in its progress, I was tempted to do as Adam did, who abandoned his garden on account of the weeds. (How much my mind seems to run upon Adam, as if there had been only two really moral gardens—Adam's and mine!) The only drawback to my rejoicing over the finishing of the first hoeing is that the garden now wants hoeing the second time. I suppose, if my garden were planted in a perfect circle, and I started round it with a hoe, I should never see an opportunity to rest. The fact is, that gardening is the old fable of perpetual labor; and I, for one, can never forgive Adam, Sisyphus, or whoever it was, who let in the roots of discord. I had pictured myself sitting at eve, with my family, in the shade of twilight, contemplating a garden hoed. Alas! it is a dream not to be realized in the world.

The sort of weed which I most hate (if I can be said to hate anything which grows in my own garden) is the "pusley," a fat, ground-clinging, spreading, greasy thing, and the most propagatious (it is not my fault if the word is not in the dictionary) plant I know. I saw a Chinaman who came over with a returned missionary, and pretended to be converted, boil a lot of it in a pot, stir in eggs, and mix, and eat it with relish—"Me likee he." It will be a good thing to keep the Chinaman on when they come to do our gardening. I only fear they will cultivate it at the expense of the strawberries and melons. Who can say that other weeds which we despise may not be the favorite fruit of some remote tribe or people? We ought to abate our conceit.

I am satisfied that it is use-

less to try to cultivate "pusley." I set a little of it 't one side, and gave it some extra care. It did not thrive as well as that which I was fighting. The fact is, there is a spirit of moral perversity in the plant, which makes it grow the more, the more it is interfered with. I am satisfied of that. I doubt if anyone has raised more "pusley" this year than I have; and my warfare with it has been continual. Neither of us has slept much.

But another enemy had come into the strawberries, which, after all that has been said in these papers, I am almost ashamed to mention. But does the preacher in the pulpit, Sunday after Sunday, year after year, shrink from speaking of sin? I refer, of course, to the greatest enemy of mankind, "p-s-l-y." The ground was carpeted with it. I should think that this was the tenth crop of the season; and it was as good as the first. I see no reason why our northern soil is not as prolific as that of the tropics, and will not produce as many crops in the year. The mistake we make is in trying to force things that are not natural to it. I have no doubt that, if we turn our attention to "pusley," we can beat the world.

I had no idea until recently how generally this simple and thrifty plant is feared and hated. Far beyond what I had regarded as the bounds of civilization, it is held as one of the mysteries of a fallen world; accompanying the home missionary on his wanderings, and preceding the footsteps of the Tract Society. I was not long ago in the Adirondacks. We had built a camp for the night in the heart of the woods, high up on John's Brook, and near the foot of Mount Marcy; I can see the lovely spot now. It was on the bank of the crystal, rocky stream, at the foot of the high and slender falls, which poured into a broad, amber basin. Out of this basin we had just taken trout enough for our supper, which had been killed and roasted over the fire on sharp sticks, and eaten before they had an opportunity to feel the chill of this deceitful world. We were lying under the hut of spruce-bark, on fragrant hemlock boughs, talking, after supper. In front of us was a huge fire of birch-logs; and over it we could see the top of the falls glistening in the moonlight; and the roar of the falls and the brawling of the stream near us, filled all the ancient woods. It was a scene upon which one would think no thought of sin could enter. We were talking with old Phelps, the guide. Old Phelps is at once guide, philosopher, and friend. He knows the woods and streams and mountains, and their savage inhabitants, as well as we know all our rich relations and what they are doing; and in lonely bear-hunts and sable-trappings he has thought out and solved most of the problems of life. As he stands in his wood-gear, he is as grizzly as an old cedar tree; and he speaks in a high, falsetto voice which would be invaluable to a boatswain in a storm at sea.

We had been talking of all subjects about which rational men are interested—bears, panthers, trapping, the habits of trout, the tariff, the internal revenue (to wit, the injustice of laying such a tax on tobacco and none on dogs: "There ain't no dog in the United States," says the guide at the top of his voice, "that earns his living"), the Adventists, the Gorner Grat, Horace Greeley, re-

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ligion, the propagation of seeds in the wilderness (as, for instance, where were the seeds lying for ages that spring up into certain plants and flowers as soon as a spot is cleared anywhere in the most remote forest; and why does a growth of oak trees always come up after a growth of pine has been removed?)—in short, we had pretty nearly reached a solution of many mysteries, when Phelps suddenly exclaimed with uncommon energy:

"Wall, there's one thing that beats me!"

"What's that?" we asked, with undisguised curiosity.

"That's 'pusley'!" he replied, in the tone of a man who has come to one door in life which is hopelessly shut, and from which he retires in despair.

"Where it comes from I don't know, nor what to do with it. It's in my garden; and I can't get rid of it. It beats me."

About "pusley" the guide had no theory and no hope. A feeling of awe came over me, as we lay there at midnight, hushed by the sound of the stream and the rising wind in the spruce-tops. Then man can go nowhere that "pusley" will not attend him. Though he camp on the upper Au Sable, or penetrate the forest where rolls the Allegash, and hears no sound save his own allegations, he will not escape it. It has entered the happy valley of Keene, although there is yet no church there, and only a feeble school part of the year. Sin travels faster than they that ride in chariots. I take my hoe and begin; but I feel that I am warring against something whose roots take hold on H.

By the time a man gets to be eighty, he learns that he is compassed by limitations, and that there has been a natural boundary set to his individual powers. As he goes on in life, he begins to doubt his ability to destroy all evil and to reform all abuses, and to suspect that there will be much left to do after he has done. I stepped into my garden in the spring, not doubting that I should be easily master of the weeds. I have simply learned that an institution which is at least six thousand years old, and I believe six millions, is not to be put down in one season.

### The Windrow.

An organization resembling the Women's Institute has been started in Saskatchewan. It will be known as "The Homemaker's Club."

A parachute cloak, for the safety of aviators, has been invented by a Berlin (Germany) man.

Mark Twain's "The Prince and the Pauper" has been dramatized, and will appear at the Theatre Sarah Bernhardt, in Paris, in the early future.

A movement is afoot in the United States to make the schoolhouses take the place of forums for the people. It is suggested that they be used as permanent polling-places, branch libraries, lecture halls, and reading-rooms.

An appeal is being made in Great Britain for funds to cut a road up Mount Væa, Samoa, to the grave of Robert Louis Stevenson.

An important new magazine called the "Irish Review" will be issued for the first time in March.

J. W. Williams, writing recently in T P.'s Weekly, states that persistent deep breathing, providing for thorough oxygenation of the blood in the lungs, is one of the most effective preventives of consumption, and one of the best cures where the disease has begun.

Another man was killed last week at a "dangerous railway crossing," this time near St. Thomas, Ont. It is simply outrageous that in almost all cases of danger spots human life must be sacrificed before steps are taken to remove the menace. Is not this question of bad railway crossings one which might well be taken up by the Women's Institutes of Ontario and similar organizations in the sister Provinces? A very little expenditure of money and a prompt initiative and carrying out of some practical plan, are all that are needed to make all our crossings comparatively safe.

The passing of the first reading of the Veto Bill in the British House of Commons last week, with a majority of 124, was hailed with wild enthusiasm by the Government party. Upon the same day, the counter proposition was foreshadowed in the House of Lords by Lord Lansdowne, leader of the Opposition in the Upper Chamber, who announced his intention to introduce a bill to amend the constitution of that Chamber.

The movement for increase of armaments is still spreading in all the leading countries. Holland is considering (as some think under inducement of Germany) the fortification of Flushing; over \$100,000,000 is to be spent on the German navy next year; Austria is planning for a new navy of 16 Dreadnoughts; the Italians are building a squadron of Dreadnoughts, and France and Sweden are providing for increase of their navies. In this work of "preserving peace," Britain and the United States are not lagging.

Dr. Seath's report on his investigation of the elementary systems of technical education in Europe—carried on during a period of eighteen months—is now in printed form. In it he urges a good general education as the essential preparation for all vocations in life, and recommends a speedy extension of the provision for teaching household science and manual training in our schools, and for the extension of nature study and elementary agriculture in rural schools and High Schools, with a special Provincial director and inspector for that work. He also recommends the establishment of evening classes in technical training, and of an industrial and technical college in Ontario for the training of industrial teachers.

### "Manners Makyth Man."

III.

#### SOMETHING ABOUT BOY SCOUTS

In a previous article I alluded to the well-known fact that the healthy, growing boy loves to be always doing something, and it is because it recognizes and seeks to direct this natural instinct into safe and desirable channels, that what is known as "The Boy Scout Movement" is becoming such a valuable adjunct to the better up-bringing of the lads of this generation.

Let us take the following as an example of what the typical boy considers to be fun, and note, also, that his incipient knowledge of scout-training, in observation, etc., had not been altogether lost upon him; also, that if he got himself into scrapes, he had a pretty fair idea of how to find a way out of them. A ten-year-old Lancashire lad, being requested to describe the very happiest day he could remember, wrote as follows:

"My happiest day was last Saturday, when I was at X. When I got there, I went to the canal to have a bathe. Me and my cousin went. Then we went to the wet pits, where my uncle works. He works at the boilers. We went through the place where the boilers were, and then we went to the top of the pit shaft, and when we looked down, it seemed to go narrower. Then we saw a tap, and my cousin turned it on, and it went on my stockings and boots. Then we made a Boy Scout tent. We went out scouting, and when I was running I fell in a good lot of mud. Then I rolled on the grass to make it dry. Then, when it was dry, I brushed it with a brush. I did not go back till we had finished. When we got back, we made a fire at the front of the tent. Then I came home at half-past six. After tea I had a

fight with another boy, and I won. They went and fetched his mother to pull me off. When I got home, I had some Southport rock. Then I went to bed. I liked that day because there was plenty of something to do, and we did it all."

It is good to learn that this movement had the hearty support of his late Majesty Edward VII., not only one of the wisest rulers the world has ever known, but one who, in spite of the many restrictions of his early days, had manifested a strong individuality, and knew instinctively the cravings for fun and frolic implanted by nature in the true boy. General Baden-Powell relates that only on the day before his death his Majesty sent for him and discussed the details of the review that was to be held at Windsor. King Edward saw that it meant to be a great thing, and he displayed a deep interest in the movement, and showed that he had studied it in all its details. His Majesty gave it every encouragement, and if he had only lived, he would have done a great deal to help it on its way. General Baden-Powell had already been assured that King George would show as much interest in the Boy Scouts as his father did.

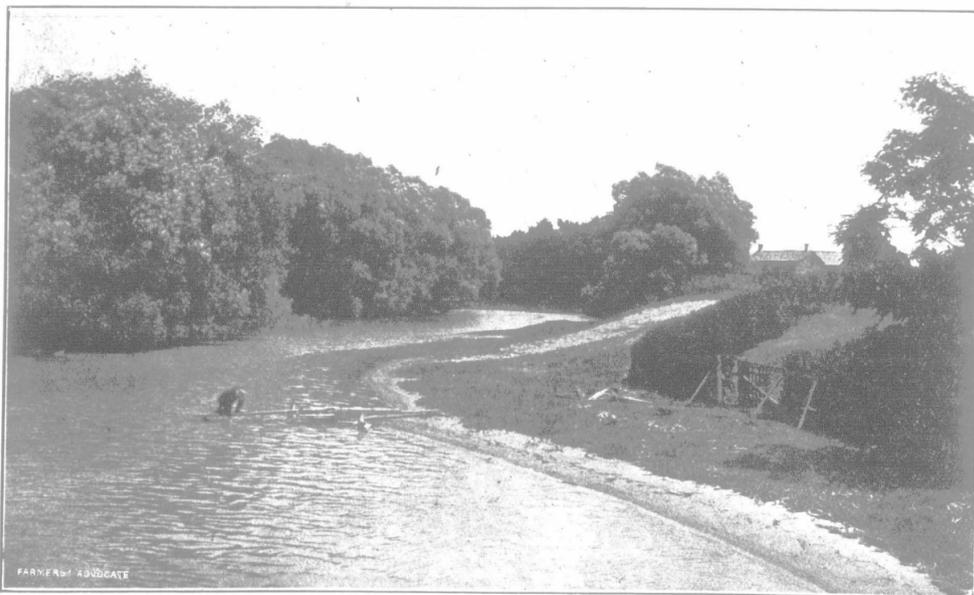
Its founder explains that, "The whole object of the scheme is to seize the boy's character in its red-hot stage of enthusiasm, and to weld it into the right shape, and to encourage and develop its individuality, so that the boy may become a good man and a valuable citizen for his country in the immediate future, instead of being a waste of God's material. Of a nation showing signs of illness, that illness can be diagnosed as 'bad citizenship,' and we know one good remedy to apply, namely, education of the rising generation in character. Scouting offers just such a remedy, if only as a 'First Aid,' pending the application of a better one. Meantime, every moment is precious."

#### INSTRUCTION IN GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

In nearly all our public libraries, room should be found, if it be not already found, for General Baden-Powell's handbook for instruction in good citizenship, entitled "Scouting for Boys," a book which has found its way and done good pioneer work throughout the United Kingdom on both sides of the ocean, the United States of America, Russia, Argentina, Chili, etc. The headings of some of its chapters alone suffice to show how what we may venture to call every "section," mental, spiritual and physical, of the boy's nature are provided for. Chapter V. taught "Woodcraft, or Knowledge of Animals and Nature"; Chapter VI. treats, under the heading of "Camp-fire Yarns," endurance for Scouts, how to grow strong, health-giving habits, prevention of disease; No. VII., "Chivalry to Others"; Chapter VIII., "Saving Life, or How to Deal with Accidents"; and Chapter IX., "Patriotism, or Our Duties as Citizens," with its camp-fire yarn, "United we Stand, Divided we Fall."

Under this heading follows the object-lesson of the cuttlefish, with its small, compact, round body and enormously long arms. "To kill a cuttlefish, one does not go and lop off one of its arms; the other arms would probably tackle you and hold you for the cuttlefish to eat. No, the way to kill a cuttlefish is to suddenly stab him to the heart, and then his arms fall helpless and dead." Then follows the application. If an enemy should try to lop off one of our colonies, it would be like trying to lop off one of the arms of the cuttlefish—all the rest would tackle him at once, so, "United we stand; Divided, we fall." Please get the book, and read its many words of inspiration for yourselves.

How the good heaven works. Proofs that already this appeal to the higher nature of our Canadian boys is bearing fruit, are frequently coming to light. Let me offer you one or two which occurred here in our own city, within ten days of my



On Talfourd Creek, Lambton Co., Ont.

present writing, and reported in our local press.

The sin of a man just committed to the county jail on the serious, proven charge of bigamy, having wrought a cruel wrong not only to the woman he deceived, but to the baby boy who will have to grow up into manhood under the cloud of illegitimacy, was being discussed in the hearing of the deserted woman's little brother, a bright young messenger boy of the C. P. R.:

"Aw, but he won't know anything about that," said little Sydney Porter. "I joined the Boy Scouts last night, and I read in their laws that we must do what we can for others. And so I made up my mind that my sister's baby won't never know anything about who his father was. I won't be a daddy to him, but I'll be his big brother."

Here is another Boy Scout incident: "Thank you, but I can't take it. I wouldn't be a true Boy Scout if I took money for a service to a lady." This is the spirit which the Boy Scout movement is instilling into London's "men of to-morrow," as shown by an occurrence on Oxford St., Thursday. A lady who had been confined to the house by sickness desired to post two letters. Seeing a boy passing the house, she called to him, and offered him five cents to post them. But the little fellow refused to take the money, although he gladly offered to go out of his way to carry the letters to the post office.—[Free Press, 28th January, 1911.

My third reference is also from one of our London-daily papers, and relates to the holding of a very interesting gathering on January 28th of the Boy Scouts of the city, when Scoutmaster Simpson Parkinson was presented with a Scout's silver medal for his bravery in rescuing a young lady from drowning at Port Stanley last summer. Mayor Beattie, Sheriff Cameron, Mr. G. N. Weekes, of the School Board; Secretary Loveday, of the St. John's Ambulance Association, spoke in the highest terms of the Scout Movement, as "Training boys to true manhood, and expressing the conviction that when the men of to-day had passed away, Canada would be safe in the hands of those who are the Boy Scouts now in training to take up the duties they had laid down. Citizens turned out all along the route to see the lads in their picturesque uniform, and also to watch their excellent exhibition of signalling, demonstrations of first-aid work, including resuscitation from drowning, the improvising of a stretcher, the treating of a broken arm or leg, or fractured skull, what to do in cases of epilepsy and fainting, etc.

Before dismissal, Col. Hodgins, D. O. C., spoke at some length to the Scouts on their work, their obligations and duties to God, their country, and the Empire.

"Let your duty to the Empire be first and foremost with you, and always try to do something good for your fellowmen, and live clean and noble lives. Life is made up of little things, and the little daily worries are more trouble than the big things of life. Always be ready to perform little acts of kindness."

With these words, as being perhaps the most impressive of all spoken on this memorable occasion, and giving, as it were, in a nutshell, the true aims and objects of this grand educational effort on behalf of our Canadian boys, I will close my little article to-day. H. A. B.

Death.

The death-change comes. Death is another life. We bow our heads At going out, we think, and enter straight Another golden chamber of the King's Larger than this we leave, and lovelier. And then in shadowy glimpses, disconnected, The story, flower-like, closes thus its leaves. The will of God is all in all. He makes, Destroys, remakes, for His own pleasure all.

—Bailey.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Let Your Light Shine.

You are the light of the world. . . . Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven.—S. Matt. v.: 14, 16.

If there is power in me to help, It goeth forth beyond the present will, Clothing itself in very common deeds Of any humble day's necessity.

—Macdonald.

The Sermon on the Mount is very high in its requirements, yet it is there that we are commanded to let our light shine "before men." It is Christ who says, to those who want to obey Him and to climb after His sublime ideals, "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works." Well, are we not very willing to let men see our good works? Are we not particular about our work when we know it will be noticed by other men and women, and inclined to be careless or neglectful when only God will see? But we must not cut the sentence in two pieces and leave out the living soul of Christ's command. We are not told to let our light shine before men in order that they may praise and admire us. The motive underlying each day's actions must be the desire to glorify our Father which is in heaven. Is that the chief object of our good works? Are we doing home work or church work or social work with the secret desire of making people think we are industrious and good, clever and capable? Then we are trying to let our

filled up the interval by dipping into a magazine that was lying at my elbow. It described the life of Doctor Grenfell in Labrador. It pictured him as the helper of 30,000 people, ready to turn out over the ice and go perhaps 60 miles to visit a patient. Once he tried a short cut, and was adrift for a day or two on a piece of ice as big as a dining-table. He is a hero, living a life of daring self-sacrifice, ministering to the sick, holding out hospitals and looking after them, pouring himself out joyously in splendid service to the poor fisher-folk who are so dear to him.

Though we may feel such good works to be far out of reach, we can catch the inspiration of that strenuous life, remembering that it is the spirit in which the works are done that makes them of value. St. Paul warns us that it is possible to give all one's goods to feed the poor, and yet it "profiteth nothing" without love. Doctor Grenfell is working for love's sake—the love of God and his needy people—therefore, men see his good works and glorify God. When they see the constraining power of his Christianity, they want to be Christians too, and so he helps thousands of people without knowing anything of their existence. They see his light shining, and turn their eyes up to the Light of the world, the Master whose service is Doctor Grenfell's greatest joy.

Then we can be inspired by the good works of another man who has fought a good fight and finished his course triumphantly—Mr. John S. Huyler. He was not only rich in name, but in deepest truth—for he was rich in good works. His private secretary declared that in one year 17,000 men and women had sought

erous gifts of money. He wanted other people to be good, he did not take pleasure in hearing bits of gossip about their faults, or in "passing along" the stories of sin that he heard.

We may not be able to help others with large gifts of money—though most of us could give far more money to charity than we do, if we honestly cared for our suffering brothers—but we can give real love and sympathy. Our Master did not give large subscriptions to the poor, He gave Himself—a far grander and harder thing, and yet one possible to each of us. Good deeds done for self-glorification cannot be accepted by God, even if they are offered to Him, and men are little impressed by them. They may glitter in the torch-light of forced publicity, but they look worthless in the sunlight of God's Presence. As Lord Chesterfield declares: "Tinsel may impose upon one for a short time, but sterling coin alone will always and everywhere pass current." Have I discouraged you by telling you about some of the work done for God and man, which makes your efforts seem too small to have any great value? Then try to look at things through God's eyes. He measures lives more by inside than outside measurement. It is the motive which makes an act precious or worthless, and the good works which He values are those which are according to His will. A man who despises the duty God has plainly placed before him, who leaves it undone in order to devote his life to some work which seems grander, is a deserter instead of a hero, no matter how the world may admire him. We constantly need to be reminded of the splendor of those quiet years of commonplace work in the carpenter shop of Nazareth, the years which gave great joy to God and the angels. From the age of twelve until thirty, the life of the one perfect Man was unknown to the outside world. Those hidden years were years of beautiful living, and very dear to the Father. Are we giving Him any beautiful years to be treasured in His Heart? Have we any happy secrets with God, any lovely deeds which are only known to Him?

Let us be practical in our Christianity, climbing by every-day effort a little nearer perfection. Do you smile when you feel like frowning, or speak cheerily when things seem to be all "at sixes and sevens"? Then it will be a little easier to let your light shine to-morrow. Have you remembered three or four times to-day that Christ is close beside you, to strengthen you in temptation, to care for you in sorrow or pain, to fill you with joy and peace? Then it will be easier to lift up your eyes to Him six or seven times to-morrow. If you have to-day refused to worry, leaving your large or small cares trustfully in God's keeping, then to-morrow you will find it easier to say with all your heart: "Not my will but Thine be done." Practice leads on towards perfection as certainly in the spiritual life as in worldly business. There is no other way of growing in the likeness of God than by steady, persistent, prayerful effort.

"Souls are built as temples are—"

Through the sunshine, through the snows, Up and on the building goes; Every fair thing finds its place, Every hard thing lends a grace, Every hand may make or mar."

DORA FARNCOMB.

On Thinking Glad.

Never mind a change of scene— Try a change of thinking. What if things seem sordid, mean, What's the use of blinking? Life's not always storm and cloud, Somewhere stars are shining. Try to think your joys out loud, Silence all repining.

By degrees, by thinking light, Thinking glad and sweetly, You'll escape the stress of night, Worry gone completely. Get the habit of looking for Sunbeams prouetting, Tapping gaily at your door— Surest cure for fretting.

—John Kendrick Bangs.



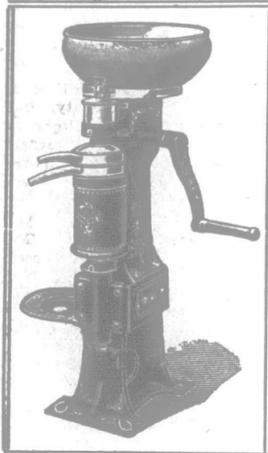
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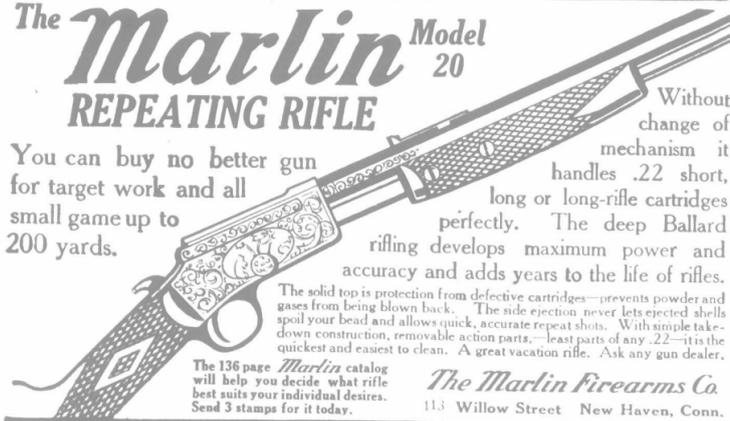
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## The Roundabout Club

### Literary Society Competition.

The results of the competition on the subject, "Give your opinion on establishing an intellectual standard as a basis for the suffrage," are as follows: Prize essays—(1) T. J. Rutherford, Grey Co., Ont. (2) W. J. Way, Kent Co., Ont. (3) A. M. Freeborn, Perth Co., Ont.

Perhaps, when all has been said, everyone will agree that, were it possible, an intellectual standard is the ideal one for the suffrage,—not a merely educational standard, such as might be attained by passing certain examinations set by the schools—but an "intellectual" standard, based on general intelligence and thorough understanding of the issues at stake. Were it possible?—"Aye, there's the rub!" Who is going to be judge in this matter? Who will essay the winnowing? Where are funds and time to come from for so vast a process? . . . And so the question returns upon itself, and it appears that the present system, with all its faults, is, perhaps, the only one feasible.

There is, however, one way by which vast improvement can be made, not in a day or a year, but for the coming generations of voters. Let the parents and teachers recognize their responsibility in the matter of Government; let them so train the children of to-day that they will grow up filled with the conviction that they must THINK on political subjects, and hold the ballot as a thing of wondrous power for good or evil, its use as a sacred obligation, and, we venture to prophesy, a new era in regard to affairs political will be in sight. It is no credit to a man to train up his son to "vote for the grand old party, as his father and grandfather have always done!" It is a credit to him, however, to so direct that boy that he may become a man of independent thought, a man of firm and reasonable character, and unflinching integrity. When the great majority of the voters and members of Parliament are coins of this metal, then there may be hope for a "responsible Government," not only in name, but in fact; then will the preponderance on the side of the "square deal" be so overpowering that but little anxiety may be expended upon the vote of the few foreigners, who, for obvious reasons, cannot vote intelligently, and the few all but half-witted voters whose use of the ballot is always either a laughing-stock or a thing too pitiable for words in the community in which it is employed. It is not in the inevitableness of these citizens, but in the too general ignorance or indifference of the great mass of "intelligent" voters, joined with a too general tendency to shiftiness and double-dealing among men who should be above such things, that the real danger lies. Such conditions obtain, and have obtained to our disgrace and our loss. It is time for a change, and since the change cannot be brought about, seemingly, by any means of compulsion, let it begin with the children in the homes and in the schools. Upon the parents and the teachers lies the responsibility.

In closing this introduction, it may be said that very good essays were also sent by "Honor Bright," Halton Co., Ont.; "T. H. N.," Nova Scotia, and "Norma," Huron Co., Ont. "Auburn," Lincoln Co., was mistaken in the subject, and wrote exclusively on Women's Suffrage.

### ESSAY I.

#### My Opinion on the Establishment of an Intellectual Standard as a Basis for the Suffrage.

Would it not be advisable—in the best interests of good Government—to have the elective power vested in the individual voters, proportionate to their several intellectual capacities?

Yes, perhaps it would; that is, if such an arrangement of matters were at all practicable. But it is just here that the great difficulty arises. For, by what just and fair means—and only a just and fair means would be tolerated—could the electorate be divided into its several divisions relative to intellectual qualifications of its members? We cannot measure up a man's mind like potatoes, by the peck or half-bushel, nor his lines of thought with a yard-stick, and it seems

to me that even this, ridiculous as it is, differs in that respect only in degree from any other method that might be adopted. Some might propose a test examination, but examinations are, at best, clumsy; and, besides, they aim only to find out what a man knows, and not what he can do with his knowledge; and the knowing how, and the doing of a thing, are two different things altogether. Others might suggest a classification with regard to education. But school education is by no means most essential to the best use of the franchise. A man might not be able even to read or write, and yet, by virtue of a clear head and good judgment, backed by his own personal experience, he might be able to cast a much more intelligent vote than many of his more literate fellow electors. And, going still farther, and comparing moderately-educated men with, for instance, college graduates, we need but recall some of the public services rendered by a few of such men as Cincinnatus, George Washington, or our own first reform Prime Minister, Alexander McKenzie, to see that the same is true here also. An "ontario" test might also be suggested, but this would be altogether impracticable, and so, it seems to me, would be any other method that might be adopted.

And, after all, surely it is the moral, rather than the intellectual calibre of a man, that will most effect his usefulness as an enfranchised citizen. For the advantages of intellectual ability may be, and often are, when at the disposal of selfish, unpatriotic or intemperate men, used to promote interests which are far from being for the public good, while on the other hand, if a man uses his franchise conscientiously, even though he may not be capable of taking a very comprehensive view of the questions up for decision, he is almost certain, at least in the great majority of cases, to serve the best interests of his country. To suggest that a moral standard as a basis for the suffrage be adopted to work in connection with an intellectual standard, would be unreasonable, for, with regard to morals, even more than intellect, man has to be content with looking on the outward appearance, from which no true judgments can be made.

And so, it seems to me, that the only system, defective though it may be, that is at once just and practicable, is our present system here in Canada, that of universal manhood suffrage. Manhood suffrage! For, without questioning their right to have or their ability to use the franchise, surely the women of Canada do not wish to destroy their present power to influence for good the electorate of their country, which is, or, at least, might be, that of which any Czar might well be proud, by mixing themselves up in party politics and political controversies.

T. J. RUTHERFORD.  
Grey Co., Ont.

#### An Intellectual Standard as a Basis for the Suffrage.

Discussion of this subject may be opened with an interrogatory: What is it that makes a nation? Not primarily nor chiefly its material wealth, but rather its people. The character of its people will determine the character of the nation; individual and national character are correlative. Who ever heard of a powerful or great nation built of weak men? Conversely, show me a weak or inferior nation composed of strong men! If I were asked to state in one word the possession most desirable for the individual and the nation, I would answer, Strength. Not mere physical strength, but intellectual and moral strength—nobility of character, broad, refined, cultured intelligence, generous impulse, and brotherly love.

The suffrage carries with it graver responsibilities and more far-reaching possible issues than are perhaps commonly realized. Under democratic institutions, the prerogative, as well as the science of Government, is largely in the hands of the people. Constituencies by vote choose their representatives in Parliament,—the governed determine who shall govern. The community whom the law is to serve chooses its own lawmaker. How expedient and important that an intelligent choice be made! Lawmaking is a task demanding acumen and integrity of character. The science of Government is a difficult and complex science—the second great subject of life—religion being the first. Many, intricate, and momentous.

are the political problems demanding intelligent solution; and it is the duty of every man who exercises the franchise to be conversant with these problems in their different bearings and relations, in order that he may be qualified to assist in their solution. No problem will ever be finally solved until it is rightly solved, and the sooner a right solution is reached the better. The question of suffrage and citizenship, then, involves the question of mental grasp and integrity. The suffrage in the hands of weak, ignorant, or narrow-minded men may be made an evil and not a blessing.

I venture to submit the following as a fundamental principle, viz.: That a State or Nation cannot rise above the general level of the electorate. It is quite true that we have strong personalities, gifted men, in high places—leaders in Government, literature, and in science, as the Greeks had in the days of their power. But the jurisprudence of Lycurgus, the philosophy of Plato, the science of Aristotle and Archimedes, the all-compassing eloquence of Demosthenes, could not have built a great State without a teachable and an enlightened citizenship. The Greeks were willing disciples. They imitated and emulated their leaders according to their ability. They listened; they talked; they acted. Need we draw inspiration from the Greeks, or do we possess initiative to build nobly as individuals, and as a nation? Let us have ideals, and let each build individual character, and build worthily.

"For the structure that we raise  
Time is with materials filled;  
Our to-days and yesterdays  
Are the blocks with which we build."

Let us have an educated electorate; let there be an intellectual qualification for the suffrage, but let the standard or test required be along practical and industrial lines—along the lines of general intelligence, and not in the rules of the schools.  
Kent Co., Ont. W. J. WAY.

**An Intellectual Standard as a Basis for the Suffrage.**

In laying down a standard for suffrage, no unalterable rule should be made. It is necessary that there be some slackness in order that justice may be done to everyone.

The franchise has been administered in such a way as to put in the hands of the people the power whereby they may govern themselves. It has taken a long time to reach even our present state of perfection as regards the franchise. Where there was no safe guide for the ship of state, mistakes had to be made, and discovered as mistakes, or a remedy could be thought out and applied.

Before establishing an intellectual (or educational) standard as a basis for suffrage, we must first determine if education enables a man to use his franchise to better advantage for others, as well as for himself. If it is better for the people, as a whole, that this standard be established, unquestionable proof of this must be given ere we deprive anyone of the franchise, which is the inherent right of every citizen.

Can this proof be given? For, though we know an uneducated man may abuse his franchise, yet we find educated men who will do this also. In the recent British elections, we know that many educated men, as well as many of the universities, gave their support and influence to the House of Lords, an action which, we must all agree, was not done for the benefit of the people.

A man who has reached maturity, has, in coming in contact with the world, learned ideas, and gained experience which is in itself an education more valuable than that usually gained in the school, for it gives him a broader outlook, and a good sound judgment.

An uneducated man has just as much at stake in his country—just as much interest in its welfare—as has his educated brother. Is it just, then, that he should be deprived of any share in its governing, and not the latter?

Is it wise to extend the franchise to a man who, though he be educated, may yet possess no ability to use this power granted him, and to withhold it from his neighbor, who, though lacking the requisite education, is yet his superior as regards ability.

We must find, that in order to do jus-

tice to the people, as a whole, and to include the really eligible in the franchise, the educational standard would need to be set so low as to render it practically valueless as an educational test.

In a country like ours, where the revenue is made by indirect taxation, each person must pay his share of taxes, and each person has, then, the unquestionable right to the franchise.

In order to establish a really intellectual standard, we must go farther than education, or the lack of it, for a real hindrance. I think a very great stumbling-block may be found in partyism. Partyism may be a good thing; but, like many good things, it has been abused, and rendered a menace, and if it were removed from our midst, a great step would be taken towards remedying the evils of our present system.

People should be educated to think for themselves, not to depend so much on their party paper. It seems a sensible thing to say, "The editor of my paper said this. He should understand these matters better than I. I will, therefore, be guided by him." We forget how our papers are subsidized, or how a most convincing argument may be built up for a very poor case.

After all, I think the better way to raise the standard of the franchise, is not to have an educational test, which may debar many of the fittest; but to teach people broadmindedness, to think independently, to look for mistakes, and for the proper means of rectifying them.

A. M. FREEBORN.

Perth Co., Ont.

**Subjects for Debates.**  
(Requested by M. H. S.)

- Resolved, That it is to the advantage of Canada to have reciprocity in the products of the farm with the United States.
- Resolved, That it is better to marry a slovenly, good - tempered wife, than a scrupulously-clean, easily-irritated one.
- Resolved, That the country offers better opportunities for real culture than the city.
- Resolved, That the study of science on the farm gives more pleasure than the study of literature.
- Resolved, That "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."
- Resolved, That higher education unfit women for domestic life.
- Resolved, That the custom of giving "afternoon teas" should be introduced into the life of Canadian farm women.
- Resolved, That a fifty-acre farm, well tilled, is more desirable than a hundred-acre farm receiving only the same amount of labor.
- Resolved, That the general tendency of thought and energy in Canada to-day is too commercial.
- Resolved, That no teachers should be engaged in rural schools except those who have taken a special course in agriculture and natural science.
- Resolved, That every village should have a public playground for the use of the young people of the village and the surrounding country.
- Resolved, That the man who sings out of tune, the man who giggles, the man who doesn't clean his teeth and nails, and the man of ill-manners, deserve a ducking in the nearest horsepond.
- Resolved, That the "Yellow Peril" is no dream, but a reality.
- Resolved, That Great Britain has passed the high tide of her prosperity, and is on the ebb tide of decline.
- Resolved, Kings must pass away and Republics be instituted.
- Resolved, That environment counts for more than heredity in the evolving of character.
- Resolved, That the Panama Canal, in the interests of the world, should not be fortified.
- Resolved, That the past decade is the most remarkable the world has ever known.
- Resolved, That it would be to the general advantage of Canada to build the Georgian Bay canal instead of the Welland canal.
- Resolved, That mixed farming is better than specialization.
- Resolved, That the life of the masses to-day tends more to entertainment than to edification.
- Resolved, That in the educational

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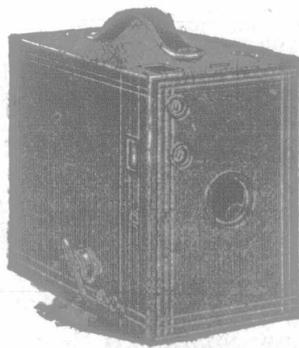
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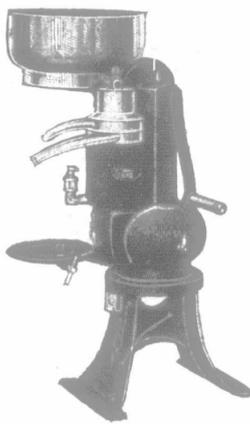


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Present this coupon to any Martin-Senour Dealer, and receive free a half pint sample can of RED SCHOOL HOUSE PAINT To Dealer — You are authorized to honor this coupon when presented. The Martin-Senour Co., Limited



Write today.  
THE MARTIN-SENOUR CO.  
LIMITED  
MONTREAL



1910 MODEL

## ASK US ABOUT THE Simplex Link Blade Separator

For Simplicity, Perfect Skimming, Easy Running, Large Capacity, Durability, Under a wide range of conditions.

We carry a full line of Dairy Supplies at lowest prices. Write for our Catalogue No. 5, and full information about our 1910 machines.

D. Derbyshire & Co., Head Office and Works, Brockville, Ont.

WESTERN BRANCH:

G. A. Gillespie, 141 Simcoe Street, Peterboro, Ont.



## Agents Make Big Money

Selling this fully guaranteed, eight-piece Kitchen Set. Write to-day for our agents' offer.

May Mfg. Co., Elora, Ont.

interests of the people of Ontario, the old system of Model Schools should be re-established.

### The Last Competition for the Season.

Subject, "Write an essay on your favorite poem or novel." Two weeks from the date of issue of this paper is the time limit. Do not make your essays too long, but make every sentence tell. We trust that this, the last competition for the winter of 1910-11, will also be the most successful.

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



6948 Tucked Peasant's Waist for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.



6958 Fancy Waist, 34 to 42 bust.



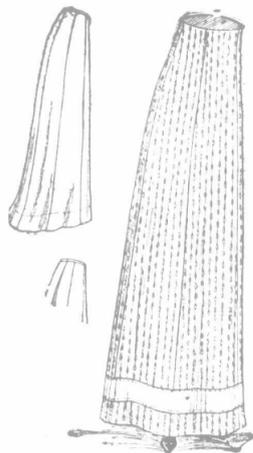
6946 Blouse or Shirt Waist, 34 to 44 bust.



6957 Tucked Blouse or Shirt Waist, 34 to 42 bust.



6947 Naval Blouse, 34 to 40 bust.



6955 Seven Gored Skirt, 22 to 34 waist.

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

### TRADE TOPIC.

A new stock of stenciling patterns have just arrived. There are twenty patterns in each set, and you may secure a full set for sending in only one new yearly subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," accompanied by \$1.50.

Thousands Now Use This Recipe for Cough Syrup.

Easily Made at Home. Costs Nothing If It Fails.

The speed with which this simple home mixture takes hold of a cough and conquers it will surprise you.

Mix two cups of granulated sugar with one cup of warm water, and stir for 2 minutes.

This gives almost instant relief, and usually stops a deep-seated cough inside of 24 hours.

A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this recipe.

Put 24 ounces of Pinex (50 cents' worth) in a 16-oz. bottle; then add the Sugar Syrup. It keeps perfectly.

Does YOUR Face "Break Out?"



If so, why not have it cured? We've been engaged for over eighteen years successfully treating bad complexions.

IF YOUR NOSE IS RED

And you've tried everything in the hope of clearing it, write now, or call and see us regarding

OUR HOME TREATMENT

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

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Moles, Warts, Red Veins, "Cowlicks," etc., destroyed absolutely by our reliable method of Electrolysis.

Hiscott Dermatological Institute 61 College St., Toronto, Ont.

THE MODERN WAY OF HOME DYEING

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



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

A FLOOD OF LIGHT FROM KEROSENE COAL OIL THE ALABAMIAN MANTLE LAMP generates, with Coal Oil (Kerosene), a light far more brilliant than gas or electricity.

The MANTLE LAMP CO. of America, Chicago Winnipeg and Dept. B MONTREAL

The Ingle Nook.

[Rules for correspondents in this and other Departments: (1) Kindly write on one side of paper only. (2) Always send name and address with communications.

Our Social Improvement Work.

[Although the following paper, by Mrs. Wm. Dawson, President of the Parkhill Women's Institute, deals particularly with the improvement of a town, it contains suggestions that may be useful to the rural members of the various Institute branches also.]

For years we talked about it. Our town is divided almost in two by the G. T. R. This means a strip of land one hundred and sixty feet wide held by the railway, and this strip was originally a gully along which meanders a little stream.

Three years ago we decided to stop talking and go to work. In our Women's Institute, we appointed a Local Improvement Committee, and, at a series of meetings held by this committee, a plan of action was mapped out.

But this work among the children was merely an incident. Our real struggle came later. We knew that the School Board had for years been wanting to buy those six unsightly vacant lots lying next to the school grounds on the street facing the station to add them to the playground.

LIGHTNING Loses its Terrors



Don't Let It Strike Your Home

You may have protection—positive, assured, guaranteed. The cost is small. The investment is made just once, while the protection continues year after year.

The DODD SYSTEM of Lightning Control

It is for you and everyone who places the safety of his home and family above a few paltry dollars.

Its effectiveness has been demonstrated thousands of times. The loss from lightning runs into millions of dollars every year.



Benjamin Franklin Originator of Lightning Conductors

Over 2000 Fire Insurance Companies have, by special resolution, unequivocally endorsed Prof. Dodd and his System.

No such wonderful endorsement was ever given to any other lightning rod concern in the world.

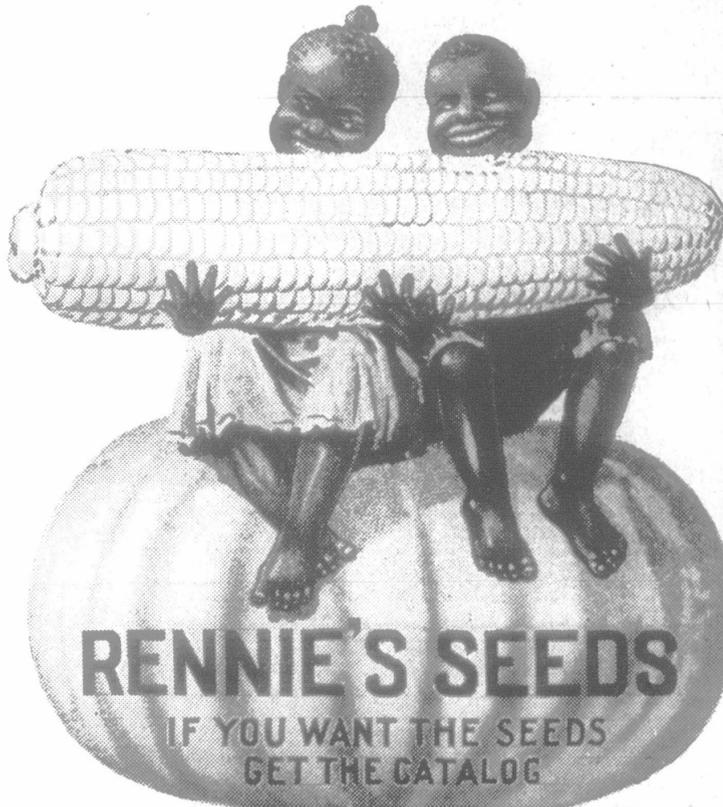
The Dodd System includes right installation. Every detail is looked after. Every building is a separate problem.



West Dodd Originator of the Dodd System

Delays are dangerous. Protect your home and family this year. Start this day by writing for our great lightning rod book.

Dodd & Struthers, 465 6th Ave., Des Moines, Iowa



RENNIE'S SEEDS IF YOU WANT THE SEEDS GET THE CATALOG

DEALERS EVERYWHERE SELL RENNIE'S SEEDS THE FINEST IN THE LAND. WRITE NEAREST ADDRESS FOR CATALOG. Wm RENNIE CO LIMITED, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER.



**N. M. RUTHSTEIN**  
The Steel Shoe Man—He has made a million feet happy.

**To Dealers—**

Get in line with the leading merchants of Canada and supply your customers with my Steel Shoes. Save them the bother and delay of ordering direct—as they do when dealers disappoint them. A man who knows Steel Shoes will have no other kind—he knows their extra-comfort, extra-health and economy features. Write for terms today to Blachford, Davies & Co., Ltd., 60-62 W. Front St., Toronto, Canada's Leading Shoe Jobbers.

Do it now and give your customers a square deal on the work shoe question.

**Join the Great Army of 500,000 Who Wear Ruthstein's Steel Shoes—For Comfort, Health and a Saving of \$10 to \$20**

**H**ALF a million people have bought my Steel Shoes. Every pair was sent out on Free Examination. Every pair could have been returned. But the half million people recognized of once what my Steel Shoes meant. Today not one of them would do without my Steel Shoes. They now know perfect comfort in all kinds of work—in all kinds of weather. They know what it means to be free from wet feet, and all resulting sickness, such as colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, and even the dreaded pneumonia. They know what it means to be free from corns, bunions, callouses, and sore, aching, tired feet. And they know real shoe economy. For the half million Steel Shoe wearers will each save \$10 to \$20 shoe money on every pair of my shoes. Steel Shoes outlast 5 to 6 pairs of ordinary shoes.

Don't you want to join this great army of health-savers and money-savers? Don't you want to do your work without your feet bothering you? Don't you want to save about \$10 on your shoe money every year? Then wear Steel Shoes, like the half million that are now doing it!

**No More Wet or Cold Feet**

There is nothing in the world like my Steel Shoes. Nothing can even compare with them. The soles are stamped out of a thin, rust-resisting, seamless, special process steel. This steel extends from heel to toe and up around the edges. There are no cracks or seams. The soles are studded with adjustable steel rivets which protect them from wear and give a sure, firm footing. When rivets wear out they can easily be replaced by yourself. Fifty rivets cost 30 cents and they will keep your shoes in good repair for two more years.

The uppers are made of the very best quality of pliable, water-proof leather, fastened forever to the steel bottoms. Water or cold cannot penetrate my Steel Shoes. Thus they keep your feet always dry and comfortable! And Steel Shoes have inner soles of springy hair-cushion which gives elasticity to tread and absorb jar when you walk on frozen ground. But comfort isn't all. You

**Save Doctor Bills** Prevent Rheumatism, Colds, Neuralgia, Corns, Bunions, Etc.

Do you know the real reason why you get so tired standing on your feet all day tramping around? It's a hundred to one that you have broken down the instep of your leather shoes, making you stand flat-footed. There's where the fatigue comes in. Thousands of people have their shoes made to order putting in steel shanks to prevent this.

Every pair of steel shoes that I make prevents it. But that isn't all. Steel Shoes protect your health in many ways. They are easy to wear and dry as powder. Cool in the summer, warm in the winter and dry all the year round.

**Outwear 3 to 6 Pairs of the Best All-Leather Shoes**

Note the quality of the uppers. See the turned-up steel soles—and how everlastingly they are fastened to the uppers. Note the adjustable rivets which can be replaced at a trifling cost when worn down. Examine every part carefully. Satisfy yourself that Steel Shoes are the only kind of work shoes fit to wear. Nearly every progressive, wide-awake dealer in Canada sells and recommends Ruthstein's Steel Shoes. Go to your dealer. If he can't supply you, order direct from me. I'll send you a pair—the size and style you want at these prices—and I'll send them out on free examination. Made in all sizes from 5 to 12, for boys and men. 6-in. high—\$3.00. 6-in. high with extra grade of leather—\$3.50. 9-in. high—\$5.00. 12-in. high—\$6.00. 16-in. high—\$7.00—the best shoe on the market regardless of price. Boys' Steel Shoes—sizes 1 to 4. 6-in. high, Boys' Steel Shoes—\$2.50 per pair. 9-in. high, Boys' Steel Shoes, black or tan—\$3.50 per pair. In ordering give correct size. Boys' Steel Shoes will please the boy and save you money and worry.

**Start Wearing Them At Once** Ask your dealer, but if he can't supply you, order right from this advertisement if you are in a hurry. Be sure to state size of shoe you wear. You take no risk. Money back if not exactly as I say or if you are not satisfied when you see my Steel Shoes. See your dealer at once—or order from this advertisement. Anyway send for my book—"The Sole of Steel," it is free. Address me personally.

N. M. RUTHSTEIN, Secretary and Treasurer

**Steel Shoe Company**

Dept. 13 Toronto, Can.

U. S. Factory, Racine, Wis.

Great Britain Factory, Northampton, Eng.



**Free**

Write for my book, "The Sole of Steel." But order your pair now in a hurry.

To raise additional funds, we had Col. Sam Hughes to give us a lecture, and we put on a play by local talent. Both these were highly successful. The farmers and townsmen who gave us free labor received complimentary tickets for these entertainments. To ensure a good attendance, we made a personal canvas of the town and sold tickets.

Last spring, a citizen gave us a number of full-grown maple trees. We transplanted these, while the snow was on the ground, and the transplanting was most successful. Only one tree died. This year we expect to have our six lots one of the beauty spots of Parkhill. We planted bulbs in the fall, and intend to do more of that kind of work later on. We have about \$70 in the bank, which we shall use to cut the grass and make other improvements.

Besides the lots, we planted ivy at the Town Hall, and stirred up the interest of the High-school teachers and students so that they spent \$25 planting vines and shrubs and bulbs, and in improving their grounds. This money was part of the proceeds of their annual concert. We also gave a prize for window-boxes, and some prizes for the best school gardens, and the best-kept school grounds.

The G. T. R. pulled down some old sheds on their property, and the Government bought a part of the gully, filled it in, and built a new post office on it. These things make a wonderful improvement, and we are working and hoping, that soon, very soon, the G. T. R. will continue the good work commenced by the Government, and make the rest of the gully a "thing of beauty, and a joy forever."

We started out with the idea of getting others to take an interest and do the work. If we want anything done now, we go ahead and do it ourselves, and we find that those who, in the first place, opposed us, have not only withdrawn their opposition, but have, in most cases, offered us help. If you take up this line of work you must be prepared for opposition and derision, and you must be prepared for some real hard work.

**Fish Dishes for Lent.**

**Broiled Yarmouth Bloaters.**—Wash and wipe dry. Broil in a toaster over clear red coals, place upon a hot platter, and squeeze a few drops of lemon juice over.

**Finnan Haddies.**—Pour boiling water over the fish. In a few minutes drain, place the fish on a baking-pan, brush over with butter and pepper, and bake in a hot oven eight or ten minutes.

**Salmon Cream on Toast.**—Drain and boil half a can of salmon in a pint of milk. Add salt and pepper to taste. Rub smooth one tablespoon flour with one of butter. Stir this into the boiling mixture. Serve on slices of toasted bread.

**Cod au Fromage.**—Mix 1 cup cold boiled macaroni broken into short bits and 1 cup cold boiled codfish, and put in a buttered baking-dish. Lay bits of butter (about half a cup in all) over it, and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Add enough milk to moisten, cover with fine bread crumbs, and sprinkle three tablespoons grated cheese on top. Bake until brown. A very nutritious dish.

**Creamed Codfish on Toast.**—To 1 cup shredded codfish, add 2 of water. Boil briskly 20 minutes. Drain, add 1½ cups sweet milk, 1 teaspoon butter, pepper to season, one beaten egg. Let simmer for 10 minutes, then serve on toast.

**Baked Codfish.**—Pick 1 cup fish fine, and let stew gently in a very little water. Mix 2 cups cold mashed potatoes with 1 pint sweet milk, 2 eggs, piece of butter size of an egg, pepper, and salt to season, if necessary. Stir with the fish, pour in a pudding dish, and bake 30 minutes.

**Baked Whitefish.**—For a three-pound fish, make the following stuffing: 1½ cups bread crumbs, a tablespoon butter, 1 beaten egg, salt and pepper. Stuff the fish and sew it up. Lay in a pan, pour 1 cup vinegar in pan, and bake 1 hour, basting frequently with butter in warm water. When done, remove the fish and boil up the gravy with 2 tablespoons browned flour, mixed with a little butter. Season, and serve very hot.

**Scalloped Herring.**—Soak 4 or 5 salt herrings over night. Divide down the back and remove the skin and bones, then cut into inch-squares. Have ready a dozen cold boiled potatoes. Slice them, and put in a dish layer about with the

**HURST SPRAYERS ON FREE TRIAL** NO-MONEY-IN-ADVANCE PAY AFTER IT HAS PAID FOR ITSELF

LET US SEND YOU ANY OF THESE SPRAYERS—to try for 10 days, then if you buy, you can pay us cash or we'll wait till you sell your crop, then you can pay us out of the "extra profit." We pay freight. Wholesale dealers' prices.



**Man-Power Potato and Orchard Sprayer.**  
Sprays "anything"—potatoes or truck, 4 rows at a time. Also first-class tree sprayer. Vapor spray prevents blight, bugs, scab and rot from cutting your crop in half. High pressure from big wheel. Pushes easy. Spray arms adjust to any width or height of row. Cheap in price, light, strong and durable. GUARANTEED FOR FIVE FULL YEARS. Needn't send-a-cent to get it "on trial." You can get one free if you are first in your locality. Write today.

**Horse-Power Potato and Orchard Sprayer.**  
For big growers. Most powerful machine made. 60 to 100 gallon tank for one or two horses. Steel axle. One-piece-heavy-angle-iron frame, cypress wood tank with adjustable round iron hoops. Metal wheels. "Adjustable" spray arms and nozzles. Brass ball-valves, plunger, strainer, etc. Big pump gives vapor spray. Warranted for five years. Try this machine at our expense with "your money in your pocket." See free offer below. Write today.

**Fitz-All Barrel Sprayer.**  
Fits any barrel or tank. High pressure, perfect agitation, easy to operate. Brass ball-valves, plunger, strainer, etc. Automatic strainer. No "cup leathers or rubbers" about any of our sprayers. Furnished plain, mounted on barrel, or on wheels as shown. Five year guarantee. It don't cost you "a cent" to try it in your orchard. Come free. See below. Write today.

**FREE**—Get a sprayer FREE.—After you have tried the sprayer and are satisfied that it is just as we recommend it, send us a list of the names of your neighbors and we will write them and quote them price and have them call and see your machine work, and for every Fitz-ALL Sprayer we sell from your list we will credit you with \$2.00 or send you check if you have paid cash.  
For every Man-Power Potato and Orchard Sprayer we sell we will credit you with \$3.50 or send check.  
For every Horse-Power Potato and Orchard Sprayer we sell we will credit you \$8.50 or send check.  
We do all corresponding and selling. All you need do is to show the sprayer. Many have paid for their sprayer in this way. This offer is good for only the first order in each locality. Don't delay. Send the coupon or post card NOW.  
— THE ONTARIO SEED COMPANY SUCCESSORS, 138 KING STREET, WATERLOO, ONTARIO

**COUPON**—Fill Out and send to-day This Coupon will not appear again.  
THE ONTARIO SEED CO., Successors, 138 King Street, Waterloo, Ontario  
Send me your Catalogue, Spraying Guide, and "special offer" on the sprayer marked with an X below.  
—Man-Power Potato and Orchard Sprayer.  
—Horse-Power Potato and Orchard Sprayer.  
—Fitz-All Barrel Sprayer.  
NAME.....  
ADDRESS.....

Council refused to give the School Board the money!  
Most of us would have let local improvement die right there. But there was one intrepid spirit, enough in earnest to not know when she was beaten. She

and another member of the committee started out to collect the \$165, and they collected it in three days. Then the Local Improvement Committee bought the six lots three days before the option expired. We went out into the highways

and besought every farmer, far and near, to come in and give us a day, with his team, levelling our lots. They came, a few at a time, and after some weeks the old cellars were filled and the ground was fairly level. Then we seeded it down,

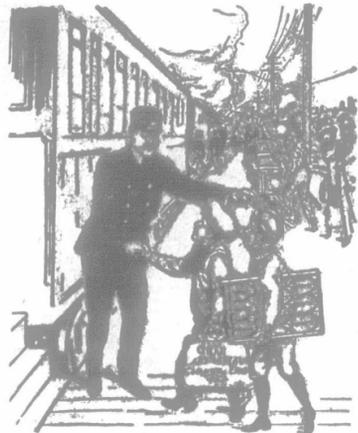
# "THE KIDS FROM GALT"

Start on Their Journey Through Newspaperdom.

Galt, Ont.—As No. 6 pulled into the C. P. R. station last evening, the conductor recognized two old acquaintances standing on the platform.

"Bless my heart! here are The Kids From Galt," he shouted, as the train stopped. "Where are you youngsters going? Is it business or pleasure this time?"

"Both," responded the Kids. "Business is pleasure with such a line as we carry, and the people tell us it is a pleasure to do business with our house."



The "Kids From Galt" informed the conductor that they were off on a journey throughout the Dominion, to make the people better acquainted with the merits of "Galt" Steel Shingles and Sldings, and "Galt" Art Metal Walls and Ceilings.

The "Kids From Galt" will make their appearance week by week in this paper—and show, by logic and example, the better way of roofing barns and houses, and of constructing the interior of homes, stores, churches and schools. Watch for the advertisements with The Kids From Galt.

\$1.00

for this 16-in. PLUME



This plume is just the kind for which you would have to pay \$5.00 at any retail store. It is extra wide, fully 16-inches long, in all colors, with willow-like flues of great length that do not lose their curl easily. Send us \$1.00 today, for this is an opportunity not to be missed. We offer also an extra large and handsome \$7.50 plume at \$2.50. Send your money by mail, express or money order. Remember that your money will be refunded if the plume is not entirely satisfactory.

New York Ostrich Feather Co., Dept. T. T. 513-515 D'way, N. Y.

**A REAL EDUCATION** for its students, with mental, spiritual, and physical development, in an ideal home environment—with thorough instruction, and agreeable social relations, is the purpose of Alma College. Your daughter will enjoy life here, because

## ALMA COLLEGE

is attractive in situation, with ample grounds. Good food, home cooked. Rational exercise. Classics, art, music, domestic science, commercial, elocution and physical culture. Tuition low. Picked faculty. Address the president, Robt. I. Warner, M.A., D.D., St. Thomas, Ontario, for prospectus and terms. 11

## Make your Home Attractive

The R-K Lighting System will make your home attractive, cheerful and inviting. Beautiful fixtures for the different rooms giving a pure white brilliant light superior to gas or electricity at one-half the cost. Can be installed anywhere, in your residence, church, store, etc. Easy to operate—fully guaranteed. Write our nearest office for Booklet C. **RICE-KNIGHT LIMITED** Toronto or Winnipeg

fish, adding bits of butter and a sprinkling of pepper to each layer of fish. Have potatoes on top and bottom. Mix 3 beaten eggs with 3 cups milk and pour over. Lastly, cover all with a half cupful crumbs, mixed with a teaspoonful melted butter. Bake about 40 minutes. Serve in a dish with a folded napkin pinned about.

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

(By Mabel Osgood Wright.)

### CHAPTER X.—Continued.

After he had rested and been fed with hot soup, Tim went to start him on his way back along a more direct line of fencing, while we ate our mid-day meal in unusual awe-struck silence. Still the snow fell and the wind blew without cessation.

Every now and then a bird driven from cover by hunger, would be dashed against a window, and before night half a dozen such unfortunates had been fed, and were resting in an open-work basket in the kitchen.

A sharp-shinned hawk, the wildest of its tribe, perched so long on the trellis of the porch that Evan had full time to sketch its half-defiant, half-cowed attitude.

Back to the den we went, and after the books were housed, then came the placing of pictures. I had some Houbraken prints of Shakespeare, Chaucer, Spenser, etc., and my special pride, a beautiful copper engraving of Van Dyck's Charles the First, with his war-horse, a print full of light and brilliant blacks. Evan has a Rembrandt's Three Trees, Earlom's mezzotint fruit and flower pieces, two "Kit Kat" pictures by Kneller, of Dick Steele and Congreve in the same style as father's Dr. Garth of Dispensary fame, Tonson, the book-seller; an engraving of the two Tradescants, gardeners to Queen Elizabeth; a set of colored prints of men of the Linnæan school, in which the head is, as it were, framed in an engraved oval. He has, besides, a dozen last-century prints, also colored, of many famous gardens of the Thames—Hampton Court, Vauxhall, Kew, Raneleigh, and St. James' Park. And lastly, the very apple of his eye, an engraving on copper representing Charles the Second with his spaniels in the gardens of the Duchess of Cleveland at Daune Court, while Rose the gardener is in the act of presenting the king with the first English-grown pineapple.

At last all was arranged, the garden pictures making a harmonious frieze above the book-shelves. Only one gap remained; the broad panel over the mantelshelf was quite empty.

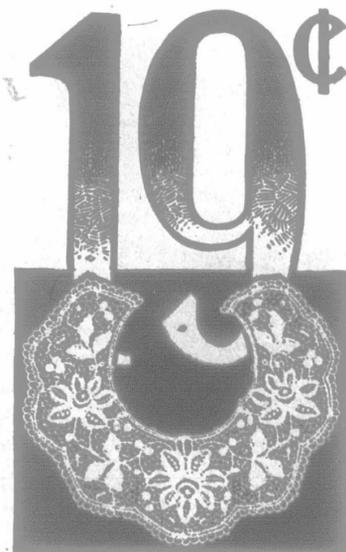
"Something will turn up, as usual," said Evan, shrugging his shoulders as we laughed at the omission, for we should have begun with filling this space.

"Some day I will have a portrait painted for this panel. It shall be of you, Barbara, in the garden, with Bluff, your faithful squire, at your feet. Who shall the artists be? It will need three—a portrait, an animal, and a flower painter."

"Meanwhile, take this," said father, crossing the hall, carrying a portrait in a plain Dutch oak frame, that had long hung over his study mantel.

"Linnæus! Are you really going to part with him?" I cried, in joyful amazement. "You angelic father! it is the one thing needful to complete the room. But our old shrine will be desolate."

"The truth is, Barbara, I've something to replace it. You know how long I've been collecting portraits of the men that were the founders of my profession, both medical and surgical, the Houbraken Harvey, Galen, Sydenham, Pare, and all the rest? After your Aunt Lot's marriage, I seized the opportunity to group them in one large frame, without being reproached for extravagance, thus putting these worthies in a house with many windows, as it were, where, being together, each may keep



## Can You Beat This?

SEND us this ad., together with the special price mentioned below, and we will send you, PREPAID, a beautiful Guipure Lace Coat Collar, exactly like the above illustration; length 21 inches, width 4 inches. Your choice of ocre or ivory shade. Examine it carefully in your own home, and if you don't find it the best value you ever saw, and worth at least 35c., return it, and we will refund your money without question. Our special price, **19c.**

PAQUET'S

Spring Bargain Catalogue No. 28

is filled with bargains just as good as this one. We can't print them all in this space. Write for a copy of this catalogue to-day—it's FREE.

# PAQUET COMPANY

MAIL-ORDER DEPARTMENT, QUEBEC, CANADA

## Which Fence Do You Prefer?

### One that protects, or one that does not?

Do you prefer the strong, serviceable, made-to-last IDEAL FENCE which does not take up valuable ground, does not harbor weeds, never needs repairs, saves worry, protects your crop, and which improves the appearance of your farm,

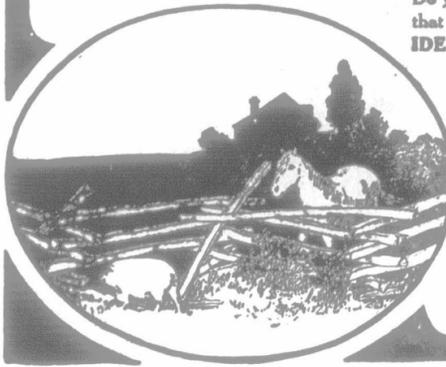
—OR—

Do you prefer to keep that unsightly crooked rail fence which covers too much valuable ground, harbors weeds, causes worry, is really no protection, always in need of repairs, and which certainly detracts from appearance of the farm?

Do you know that you can trade that old unsightly rail fence for IDEAL FENCE, with absolutely no outlay on your part?

Write for our Rail Fence Booklet No. 121 telling you how to do it and giving you valuable fence information.

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



# SUCCESS-MANURE-SPREADERS

are made right here in Canada

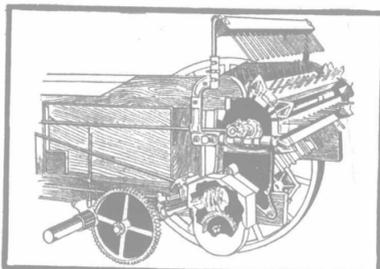
Need you guess twice about the motive?—when anyone tells you that the up-to-date manure spreader—the aptly-named SUCCESS—is no longer made in Canada. Just you investigate. Just write the Dain people. Do that before you put a dollar into any manure-spreader investment.

### YOU WILL PROFIT.

The Canadian-built, moderate-priced SUCCESS is paying dividends to hundreds of progressive farmers. All over Canada it is giving its owners an increase of two to four dollars value a ton on stable manure used as fertilizer. It will do as much for you.

### JUST WRITE US.

Quit wondering which make to choose. Write us for PROOFS—not mere claims—and then decide wisely.



Here you see the independent (worm and gear) drive that makes the SUCCESS distribute evenly uphill or down. No other spreader even claims this. The SUCCESS does it.

Ready for prompt Fall shipments. No delay.

ASK FOR MORE FACTS

With the SUCCESS you can make one load of manure fertilize more ground than three loads would spread the ordinary way. And the SUCCESS will actually save \$4 a day for you. Save that much every day you use it!

### MAKE US PROVE.

Tell us to show you why YOU would gain, and gain big, with a SUCCESS Manure Spreader. Require proof that this spreader adds two dollars actual value to every load it carries—compared with the pitchfork way.

### AS TO REPAIRS.

Repair parts—though rarely needed—will be quickly supplied for any SUCCESS Spreader ever sold in Canada.

**Dain MFG. CO., LIMITED**  
90 Dain Ave., Welland, Ont.

## Standard Wire Fence

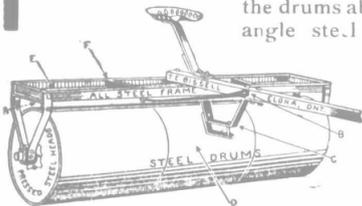
is all strength. Standard Fence is all No. 9 hard Steel Wire—galvanized to prevent rust—and crimped to allow for contraction and expansion. "The Tie That Binds" is galvanized steel—holds running wires and uprights solid as a wall without injury to either. You've got a fence to be proud of—solid, substantial, attractive, permanent—when you put up a Standard Wire Fence. We make Gates of Galvanized Tubing—rustproof and will last much longer than ordinary painted metal gates.

Get our booklet and sample lock, and learn the facts about Wire Fencing. Sent free on request. What's your address?  
**THE STANDARD WIRE FENCE CO. OF WOODSTOCK LIMITED**  
Woodstock, Ont. and Brandon, Man.

Here's another "Standard" invention, that saves no end of trouble. Standard Patent Fence Posts are made of 12 gauge steel, bent at right angle to give strength. These posts won't rot or crack—and hold the wires without staples. Cheaper than wood, in the end, and better.

## The "BISSELL" is unbeatable for crushing stiff, lumpy soil

The "Bissell" Land Roller will pack your soil better than you've ever had it done before. Its heavy steel plate drums are riveted together every two inches. The pressed steel heads keep the drums absolutely stiff. The angle steel cross braces and the steel plate bottom in the frame make the frame perfectly rigid. It's this



crushing stiff, lumpy soil. It runs easily, too. It has large 1/2-inch roller bearings at ends of the roller. The centre drum, which supports the heavy 2-inch axle, makes the "Bissell" easier to turn at the ends of the field. The Draw Bracket permits a low hitch. There is no neck weight on the "Bissell." Of course, such a superior roller is widely imitated. So, for your protection, be sure and see that the "Bissell" name is stamped on the roller you buy. No other is the genuine "Bissell." You can have the "Bissell" Land Roller in 6, 8, 9 or 12 ft. length, and with Grass Seeder Attachment. Ask Dept W for roller catalogue.

**T. E. BISSELL CO'Y, Ltd., Elora, Ont.**

### SPARE MOMENTS

Are worth MONEY, if you use them properly. You can't do better than take a HOME STUDY COURSE with us. We teach Commercial work, Mat iculation, Teachers' Courses, Beginners' Course, Engineering, Journalism, Special English, and almost anything you want. Ask about what interests you.

**Canadian Correspondence College Limited.**  
Dept. E. Toronto, Canada.

### TRADE TOPIC.

A KITCHEN FRIEND.—A collection of utensils, consisting of one butcher knife, one paring knife, one bread knife, one sharpening steel, one griddle-cake turner, and one cake beater, a kitcher friend indeed, or, rather, a half-dozen kitchen friends, are given to our present subscribers who sent us in one new yearly subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," accompanied by \$1.50.



### ABSORBINE

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

Before After  
Mr. S. Nixon, Kilbridge, Ont., writes, Jan. 21, 1910: "I have used ABSORBINE with success on a curb."  
**W. F. Young, P.O. Box 258 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.**  
Lymans, Limited, Montreal, Canadian Agents.  
When writing please mention this paper.

his separate point of view. But, disliking to disturb anything your wish had placed, I let Linnæus keep his shrine, storing the prints close at hand in my office closet, until your return."

Dear father! the buying of the Linnæus portrait had been one of our booksale romances that had culminated in the Dodoen's "Herbal" and Evan. It happened on a dreary February day. Father was browsing along a line of dingy books in the auction room, scanning them closely in the dim light, when his foot struck against a picture-frame that rested on the floor, causing it to tip forward. A hasty glance at the face interested him, and he asked an attendant to move the frame into the light. It was the portrait of a man done in oils, life size, and a little more than waist length. The face was clear-cut and alert, the head covered by a white wig that curled above the ears. A dark-green coat, with red collar, opening slightly over a buff vest, was finished at neck and wrist by lace frills. A glance told that the hands were beautifully painted, the flesh being firm and the color true. The right hand, partly resting on a stand, was half closed over a few flowers, while the left was held palm out and half extended, as if in explanation. The background was quite dark, though a church spire could be distinguished at one side, and a festoon of ivy on the other.

"A fine piece of color, and the face seems strangely familiar," said father, adjusting his "near-by" glasses. "What do they call him?" "A Gentleman in a White Wig," I replied, on referring to the catalogue where half a dozen pictures and some prints were listed with the books.

"A true though certainly not very enlightening title," mused father, still looking at the face with narrowed eyes. "Barbara, I believe this is no less than a portrait of Linnæus. Those are not decorative flowers, but botanical specimens, a wild rose and a spray of agrimony, toward which he is calling attention with his outstretched hand, possibly, in lecturing. That steeple is of the church in whose manse garden he played when a boy. I'll not say that it is an original painting, but probably a copy of some museum picture abroad, of which there may be fifty others floating about unrecognized. Still, it is good, and bears a certain resemblance to prints that I have seen, and I've a mind to buy it."

"Do, for I am simply in love with it," I assented, "and Aunt Lot doesn't squirm so much about pictures as over books. But I won't believe it's a copy. The brush marks are free and without a draggle or stumble. Who knows but it is a masterpiece gone astray? At any rate, we will christen it 'Linnæus' at once, and make a shrine for it over your study mantel, and always keep wild flowers under it."

"First we must buy it, Bab the impetuous," laughed father, "and someone may realize its beauty and easily outbid us, for we have been a week in town, this is the fourth day of the sale, and my purse is pretty thoroughly purged."

But we bought it, there being only two other competitors, one a man of the buy-anything-cheap type, and the other a real lady collecting ancestors, who would doubtless have outbid us if her daughter had not checked her audibly by saying, "Don't, ma; you know we agreed to stick to the military line," and so Linnæus was knocked down to us for the small sum of twenty dollars, when, as the auctioneer patronizingly assured us, "The frame alone is quite worth the money, being hand-carved Dutch oak!"

Now, "Linnæus" has fitly come to preside over our garden of books, and I still believe that he is all my fancy imagined, and that one day he will be proved his real self, and it will be explained how he came to be

## Better Farming Special

### A New Feature of Agricultural Instruction.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture are placing an instruction train on the M. C. R., between Windsor and Niagara-on-the-Lake, and between St. Thomas and Courtright. It will contain three baggage cars and three coaches for lecture purposes, equipped with exhibits of fruit, dairy products, seeds, etc., as well as apparatus used in pruning, spraying, packing of fruit, the cooling of milk, manufacturing of butter, appliances for taking levels in drainage work, tile, etc.

Immediately upon arrival of train, those who have come to take advantage of these instructions will have an opportunity to look through the cars for 15 or 20 minutes, and will then be allowed the privilege of listening to lectures in any section of instructions preferred.

Below is a list of dates and places yet to be visited, and the hour of arrival:

MARCH 7th.—Kingsmill, 8.30; Springfield, 10.25; Brownsville, 1.00; Tillsonburg, 8.00.

MARCH 8th.—Hawtrey, 8.30; Wyndham, 10.25; Waterford, 1.00; Villa Nova, 8.00.

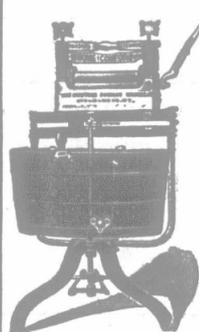
MARCH 9th.—Hagersville, 8.30; Cayuga, 10.25; Canfield, 1.00; Attercliffe, 3.00.

MARCH 10th.—Perry, 8.30; Welland, 10.25; St. David's, 1.00; Niagara-on-the-Lake, 8.00.

The train will reach each place at the hour indicated, and instructions will begin at once, lasting from an hour and a half to two hours at each place.

### You Can Do the Weekly Washing in Six Minutes

The 1900 GRAVITY WASHER cuts out labor and saves money. Does a big family washing—and wringing too—in short order. The Gravity washes a tubful spotlessly clean in six minutes. Prove it at our expense.



Any Woman Can Have a 1900 GRAVITY WASHER On 30 Days' Free Trial

Don't send one cent. Try it first at our expense—if you are responsible. We'll pay the freight. See the wonders it performs. Thousands are in use and every user

delighted. We are constantly receiving letters from hosts of satisfied customers. The 1900 Gravity is sold on small payments. Send for our fascinating FREE Book to-day. Write me personally. F. A. O. BACH, Manager, The 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario.

The above offer is not good in Toronto, Winnipeg or Montreal and suburbs—special arrangements made for these districts. 2173e

## Cowan's "Perfection" Cocoa

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

The Cowan Co. Limited, Toronto. 86

AGENTS To sell lubricating oils, belts, hose, paint, varnish to factories, mills, stores, threshers, outside large cities. Exclusive territory to right party. Experience unnecessary.

Manufacturers' Oil & Grease Co. Cleveland, Ohio.

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

travelling incog. as the "Gentleman with the White Wig."

Toward four o'clock the storm lightened, but it was too late for road-breaking. Then the wind blew again, and more snow and nightfall came together. Two hearth-fires glowed, and father sat in his study and looked contentedly across the hall, silent save for a soliloquy on the contrariety of newfangled notions when, after running his paper knife in a leisurely way, as usual, through the top pages of a magazine, he began to read, and found the leaves were joined at the bottom.

8 p. m.—Evan has been to the barn with Tim, and reports the sky clear and the stars bright, and promises that in the morning I shall ride on the snow plow that breaks the first road.

A crude implement this snow plow, merely a triangle of timber, with a platform set midway, the horse being fastened by a whiffletree to one of the points. Ah, but I remember the excitement of it all, the buffeting and breaking the way through the trackless whiteness, and even the half-acid taste of the crisp snow I ate to quench my thirst. My face tingles already at the thought of it.

Lark and Bluff, however, were not happy. First they stretched before one fire, then the other, and finally took up their places in the hall, Bluff facing one way, and Lark the other, so that they could see both halves of the family, and nothing might escape them; and I, too, sitting in the ingle nook, can compass my two lovers with a single glance, as I write, half by firelight.

Dear garden of outdoors, I love you best! but as you vanish, then the door of the garden of books opens to me with its main roads, bypaths, and endless vistas, and I also rejoice at this. Do you realize, you happy, happy Barbara, what it is to have both gardens and both lovers?

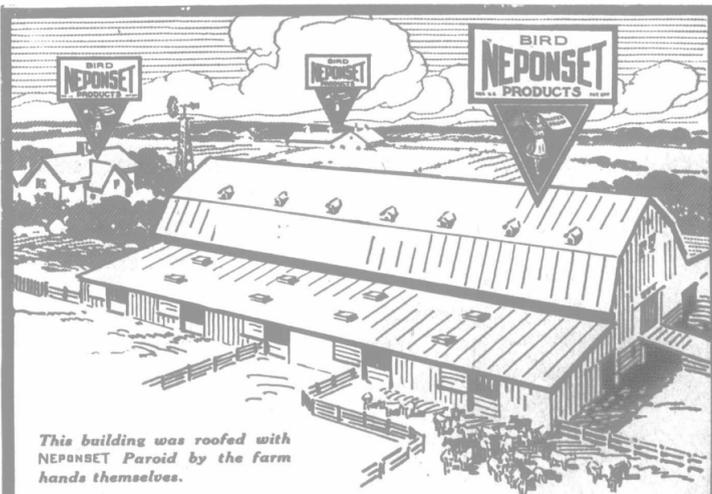
(To be continued.)

### TRADE TOPICS.

The New Century Washer and Monitor Lawn Clothes Dryer, manufactured by the Dowsell Manufacturing Co., of Hamilton, Ont., form a combination "that does everything but hang out clothes," as the folder says. See advertisement.

A GOOD WALL FINISH.—A new wall-finish for new walls and ceilings, or for any which can be perfectly cleaned, is "Muresco," economical, tasteful and handsome. For further information, see the advertisement referring to it, elsewhere in this issue.

ALMA CONVERSAZIONE.—The annual "conversat" at Alma Ladies' College, St. Thomas, Ont., has become a red-letter day in the history of the college, and an event of great interest to the social life of the city. It has become a sort of barometer that measures the progress and up-to-dateness of the institution, and judged by the last gathering, Alma College has touched high-water mark. Never has there been a finer grade of students (now numbering about one hundred in residence), and never did corridors and halls present a more animated scene of youth and beauty to visitors and friends. The effect was kaleidoscopic. Best of all, and above all, were the sweet, pretty faces, and splendid types of young womanhood that shall go forth equipped for the duties of life, with the practical education that Alma College gives. Guests, on arrival, paid their respects to Mrs. (Dr.) Warner, Miss Bowes, the lady principal, and Miss Henwood, Secretary of Council and Registrar of the College. The guests numbered over 500, and were from all parts of the Province, and some from the far West and the States. The Alumnae of Alma College, known as Alma Daughters, have a responsibility unique among Ladies' Colleges in Canada, namely, the election, under Charter, of three women representatives to membership on the Board of the College. The ballots are counted February 16th, every year. Those elected this year are: Miss S. E. Sisk, 42 Murray street, Toronto; Mrs. R. I. Warner, Alma College, St. Thomas, Ont., and Mrs. R. McLachlin, 1 Wellington street, St. Thomas, Ont.



This building was roofed with NEPONSET Paroid by the farm hands themselves.

### No Saving in First Cost Can Pay a Fractional Part of the Cost of the First Leak

When it comes to roofing, you need the best—the kind that has proved it will not leak—proved it in all climates, through many years of service to thousands of farmers and manufacturers throughout the country, to Governments and all leading railways.

# NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING

For Barns, Stables, Poultry-Houses and Other Farm Buildings

NEPONSET Paroid Roofing is becoming each year more and more recognized as the most thoroughly satisfactory roofing and siding. More lasting than shingles; easier to lay, and a safeguard against fire.

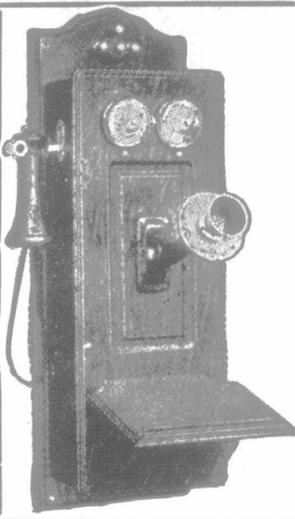
For the residence NEPONSET Proslate Roofing gives a handsome effect, and saves you from repair bills and all roofing troubles.

### Write for the Bird NEPONSET Book

which gives full information concerning the different NEPONSET Roofings for different types of buildings. Also describes NEPONSET Waterproof Building Papers, which keep out cold and dampness from your house and reduce the fuel bill.

There are NEPONSET Roofing Dealers everywhere. If you do not know the one in your locality, write us and we will tell you. We will also tell you the buildings nearby where NEPONSET Roofings have been used.

F. W. BIRD & SON, 480 Lotteridge Street, Hamilton, Ontario. Established 1795. Originators of Complete Ready Roofings and Waterproof Building Papers. Winnipeg Montreal St. John, N. B. Vancouver, B. C. East Walpole, Mass. New York Washington Chicago Portland, Ore. San Francisco



## Rural Telephone Service at Cost

Organize and build an Independent Telephone Line in your locality. Buy your telephones and materials outright. Then you can enjoy rural telephone service at cost.

Write for our No. 2 Bulletin. It was prepared especially for those who desire to have an independent rural telephone service in their locality. It explains everything.

We supply you with telephones and all necessary materials at exceptionally reasonable prices. Every telephone is guaranteed for ten years against defective material or workmanship.

Send for our handsome book, "Canada and the Telephone." It has thirty-two pictures, by a leading artist, showing the benefit a telephone is to the farmer.

CONSTRUCTION SUPPLIES. We carry a large stock of wires, insulators, etc., in stock, and can make prompt shipment and quote interesting prices.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Ltd. 20 Duncan St., Toronto, Ont.

# SPECIAL NOTICE

TO OUR CUSTOMERS

THIS  
CATALOGUE

HAS BEEN MAILED

TO YOUR POST OFFICE

PROPERLY ADDRESSED TO YOU

If you are one of our customers and have not received our Spring and Summer Catalogue, please notify us at once and we will mail you a duplicate copy. If, however, you have never bought from us send us a request on a postcard, and we will mail you a copy at once. By doing so we are virtually placing you on the highway to economy.

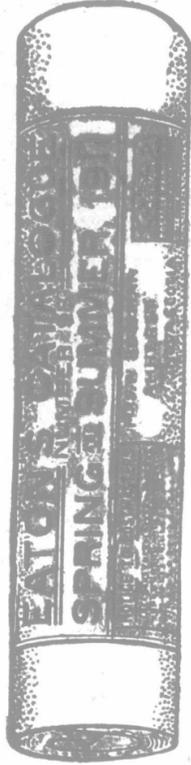
**THIS CATALOGUE ILLUSTRATES** and describes thousands of most reasonably priced articles. It places before you by means of exact photographic illustrations the very latest styles in all kinds of wearing apparel for men, women and children. It affords you an enormous assortment to choose from, comprising all that is newest in the world of fashion.

**ON ITS PAGES YOU WILL FIND** almost every household necessity, priced to suit the most economical buyer. This Catalogue will prove an asset in your home whether you buy from it or not, since it clearly describes the quality and tells the price for which merchandise can be sold when it is bought in enormous quantities and retailed at a reasonable advance on cost.

**THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED**  
TORONTO  
CANADA



OUR CATALOGUES  
HAVE BEEN MAILED TO  
EACH OF OUR CUSTOMERS



THIS IS A FACSIMILE

Of the manner in which a copy of our Catalogue has been mailed to every customer. If you have not already received your copy please notify us at once.

**POULTRY AND EGGS**

**A** GRAND lot of Barred Rock cockerels and pullets. Exhibition and laying strain. Eggs from best pens, \$1.00 per setting. A. E. Donaghy, Colborne, Ontario.

**A** MOONAS, White Leghorns, Fertile Eggs. New circular free. Use my germ killer. Twenty-five cents, postpaid. Saves little chicks. Edmund O. Apps, Box 224, Vice-President, International Ancona Club, Brantford, Ontario.

**B**UFF ROCKS—Highest-quality prize-winners; egg producers. Write for mating list. B. L. Lane, Port Arthur, Canada.

**B**ARRED ROCK EGGS—Choice stock, one dollar for thirteen. Satisfaction guaranteed. Nelson Smith, Jerseyville, Ontario.

**B**UFF Orpingtons, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes. Pure-bred, carefully mated, and bred to lay. Farm-raised, strong, vigorous stock. Eggs that hatch. Write for price card. "Ingleside Farm," Hamilton, Ontario.

**B**UFF ORPINGTONS—150 pure-bred cockerels and pullets, bred from exhibition stock; splendid breeders; prices reasonable; eggs in season; satisfaction guaranteed. Hugh A. Seett, Caladonia, Ontario.

**E**XCLUSIVE breeder of pure Barred Plymouth Rocks. First winners at Toronto for two years. Stock for sale. Leslie Kerns, Freeman, Ontario.

**E**GGs FOR HATCHING—Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes, Dark Brahmas, Rocks, Leghorns. 15 eggs, \$1.00; 100 eggs, \$4.00. Botten and Mammoth Pekin duck eggs, 13, \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wade & Son, Sarnia, Ontario.

**E**XCLUSIVE breeder of pure Barred Plymouth Rocks, Pringle strain. Heavy winter layers, \$1.00 per setting. Riverside Poultry-yards, Jas. E. Metcalfe, Hanover, Ontario.

**F**OR SALE—Cheap, one hundred and twenty egg Chatham incubator, used short time; installing larger size. Lock Box 203, Glenora, Ontario.

**F**OR SALE—Snow-white Leghorns, cockerels and pullets, highest-scoring quality, single-combed. Robt. Hughes, Ideal Poultry Yards, Collingwood, Ontario.

**F**OR SALE—Bronze Turkeys, won first, second and third, third hens, London Show. Also choice Partridge Wyandottes. R. G. Rose, Glenwarth, Ontario.

**F**ORTY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE—From prize stock, one to three dollars. Write for egg record. Jas. Coker, Jerseyville, Ontario.

**L**EGHORNS (Single-comb White, Single and Rose-comb Brown), White Plymouth Rocks, Columbian Wyandottes. Eggs, two-fifty per thirteen; express paid. Kedwell Bros., Petrolia, Ontario.

**L**OCHABAR STOCK FARM offers a few choice pairs of Pekin and Rouen ducks and Toulouse geese. Prices right. D. A. Graham, Wanstead, Ontario.

**P**RIZE BARRED ROCKS, with egg record. Eggs, one to three dollars for fifteen; six dollars hundred. Pekin duck eggs, one and two dollars for twelve. Jas. Coker, Jerseyville, Ontario.

**W**HITE ROCK Cockerels, three dollars. Eggs from imported Black, Buff Orpingtons, two dollars; from White Rocks, headed by first-prize cock, Toronto, three dollars, fifteen eggs. Fred A. Andrews, London, Canada.

**W**HITE ORPINGTONS—Greatest winter layers. Exhibited five birds, won five prizes, at Ottawa Winter Show. Illustrated mating and price list free. S. K. Burdick, Ottawa.

**45** VARIETIES Standard-bred Fancy Poultry. Handsome 1911 catalogue free. S. A. Hummel, Box 23, Freeport, Ill.

**\$6.41** A YEAR PER HEN—Our catalogue tells how it is done. Write for one. It's free. L. R. Guild, Rockwood, Ont.

**S. G. HANSON'S STANDARD WHITE LEGHORNS**

The breeding hens for the season 1911 are part of the flock of 402 pullets which in January, February and March established a record for flocks of that size, by laying 23,532 eggs. The cockerels heading the breeding pens are bred from trap-nested hens with individual records in their pullet year of 200 eggs and over. Birds from these matings must give exceptionally good results. Book your orders for hatching eggs well in advance, if you want early-laying pullets.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**

March and April—\$3.00 per 15; \$15.00 per 100.  
May—\$2.50 per 15; \$12.50 per 100.  
June—\$2.00 per 15; \$10.00 per 100.  
Prices of day-old chicks on application.

S. G. Hanson, Hillcrest Poultry Farm, Box 147, Duncan, B. C.

**GOSSIP.**

Volume 75, of the American Shorthorn Herdbook, has been issued, and a copy received at this office, thanks to Secretary John W. Groves, Chicago, Ill. This volume contains pedigree records of bulls numbering from 31601 to 32400, and of cows numbering from 58001 to 70000, all of which were calved before November 2nd, 1909.

**CLYDESDALES AT AUCTION.**

On Tuesday, March 14th, at the Union Stock-yards, Toronto, as advertised, 75 registered imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdales, stallions, mares, mares in foal, and fillies, will be sold by auction. This is the annual horse sale of the Stock-yards, and an extra good lot of horses are entered for the sale. Keep in mind the date, March 14th.

**A COMING SALE OF CLYDE FILLIES.**

T. D. Elliott, of Bolton, Ont., is having shipped to his order, eighteen Clydesdale fillies, one, two and three years of age, carefully selected in Scotland by Mr. Montgomery. They are expected to land about March 10th, and will be sold by auction, at Dundalk, near Owen Sound, some date in the latter part of March, the exact date to be announced in these columns later.

The death is announced of Henry Stevens, a prominent breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle, of Lacona, N. Y., who had a continental reputation as a breeder of dairy cattle. He had been blind for many years, but still retained, and was able to use, his faculty of mating animals successfully. His skill as a breeder was unanimously acknowledged, and its effect upon the Holstein-Friesian breed will last for many decades.

In the Yakima Valley, Washington State, rain is scarce, and irrigation is practiced. But now and then, during the growing season, a light rain will fall for a few minutes. These rains are highly prized, for irrigating water is measured closely, and served to each user in proportion to his acreage.

Last summer a fruit-grower who owns 40 acres of orchard, was rejoicing in one of these precipitations of moisture, when one of his hired men entered the house.

"Why don't you stay in out of the rain?" enquired the fruit-grower.

"Oh, that's all right," replied the man. "A little dew like that doesn't bother me a bit. I can work right along just the same."

"That isn't the point!" exclaimed the rancher. "Next time it rains, you come into the house, I want that water on the land!"

**CHERRY LANE BERKSHIRES.**

With practically a clean sweep of all the important classes, including both male and female silver medals, representing both championships at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto last fall, the Cherry Lane herd of Large English Berkshires, the property of S. Dolson & Son, Norval Station, Ont., have demonstrated their superiority in no uncertain manner. The present stock boar is Kelly's 45 20461, a son of the renowned sire, Oak Park Topper. This great hog won first in his class and championship at Toronto last fall, and is siring winners of remarkable uniformity. He belongs to the ever-popular Sallie tribe. The dozen or more brood sows are nearly all of the great Compton tribe, that has produced so many winners, and are particularly noted for their prolific litters, which are seldom less than a dozen. Prominent among them is the Toronto champion of last fall, Cherry Lane Posey 18515, and three of her daughters. C. L. Violet 22980, who was first in her class under one year at Toronto last fall, has a choice litter at foot, four weeks old, by the stock boar. C. L. Jewell 21402, who was second at Toronto last fall, has a litter three months old, sired by the stock boar. C. L. Rose 21512 is soon due to farrow to the stock boar. These are representative of the high-class character of the brood sows. For sale are both sexes, from six months of age down, the get of the stock boar, and Willowdale Doctor, a son of the great boar, Polgate Doctor (imp.). Mr. Dolson is also getting together a choice flock of Cotswold sheep, having now twenty one- and two-shear ewes, whose produce will be for sale next fall.



**How "Eastlake" Steel Shingles will save you money**



Talk No. 7

**Galvanizing**

By The Philosopher of Metal Town

There is only one way to galvanize shingles properly.

Extravagant claims made by some manufacturers simply mean that their product is inferior.

"Double" galvanizing would chip off, leave the metal bare, and do more harm than good.

The "Eastlake" process means that every plate is pickled, scoured and cleaned before galvanizing.

No roughness, rust or dirt can adhere to the metal, thus it is impossible for the galvanizing to scale or peel off.

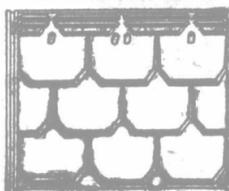
"Eastlake" Steel Shingles are galvanized once, and only once.

"Eastlake" Steel Shingles are best for all buildings—the only roofing proven permanent by an actual test—in perfect condition after 25 years of wear—fireproof, lightning-proof and stormproof.

Use "Metallic" Corrugated Steel for barn siding, implement sheds and granaries. It is easily erected, absolutely weatherproof and economical—no wood sheathing required—simply nail to framework.

Let us send you our illustrated booklet, "Eastlake Metallic Shingles," also booklet containing all these talks. Write to-day—a post-card with your name and address.

**"EASTLAKE" STEEL SHINGLES**



Manufacturers of Metallic Building Materials

**The Metallic Roofing Co.**

LIMITED Toronto - Winnipeg A66

AGENTS WANTED IN SOME SECTIONS.

**LARGE CLEARING AUCTION SALE**

**Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Oxford and Shropshire Sheep**

And other farm stock, property of John and Wesley Wise, at the farm, one mile west of Traction Station 84, two miles south of St. Thomas, Ont., on

**TUESDAY, MARCH 21ST.**

**26** HEAD of registered Shorthorns; deep-milking strain; 23 females and 3 bulls. Also 20 head of high-grade cows, heifers and steers. Three Clydesdale mares and 6 colts, ranging 1 to 3 years old. Also a number of Oxford and Shropshire sheep. Sale to commence at 1 p. m. For terms and catalogue address:

LOCKE & McLAUGHLIN, Auctioneers, St. Thomas, Ontario.

JOHN & WESLEY WISE, Props., R. R. 4, St. Thomas, Ontario.

**BARRED ROCKS**

EXCLUSIVELY. CANADA'S CHAMPIONS.

**FIVE-DOLLAR COCKERELS**

The world's best. Birds of all ages for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. JOHN PRINGLE, LONDON, ONTARIO.

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

Charles Currie, of Morriston, Ont., near Guelph, the noted breeder of Tamworths, has for sale a young Clydesdale stallion, rising three years old, of first-class breeding and quality, which will be sold at a moderate price. Mr. Currie reports a great demand for Tamworths last year, having shipped pigs to order as far south as Georgia, U. S.; as far west as British Columbia, and as far east as New Brunswick.

Of the manner in which a copy of our Catalogue has been mailed to every customer. please notify us at once.

LIMITED CANADA

TORONTO



"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush"

Just so, one coat of good paint is worth two coats of poor. Don't deceive yourself with the idea that in buying a cheap paint you save money. Buy the best on the market. It covers more surface, looks better and lasts longer and will give you "wear" service. If you buy a cheap paint, at the end of one or two years it will have peeled off, cracked or worn away. Get best results in your painting by using and insisting on your painter using good paint. There is a dealer in nearly every town who handles Sherwin-Williams Paint. Ask him for color cards and booklets. *The Little Paint Man.*

## SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES



Sherwin-Williams Paint, Prepared (SWP) is made from pure white lead, pure zinc, pure linseed oil, and the necessary coloring pigments and driers.



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**THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Co.**

1008 PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS  
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

4,274 cars of wheat were rejected for SMUT last year.

Was any of this yours?

## Standard Formaldehyde

Will prevent SMUT.

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**ARMSTRONG, B.C.**—The Garden District of the Okanagan Valley; an established, well-supporting and unbecoming district, with mildest winters; permanent markets and unlimited pure water supply; no irrigation; no sprays; land holdings; fruit-growing, dairying, mixed farming, poultry and market gardening. Booklet sent on application to Secretary Board of Trade, Armstrong, B.C.

**EXPERIENCED** married man by the year, to take charge of stock and assist with farming. State wages first letter. References required. Address: Gordon Smith, South Woodlee, Ontario.

**EXPERIENCED** Canadian wants a position as manager of a farm; understands fully all the duties in connection with farming and live-stock raising. Can furnish best of references. Apply: Box G, "The Farmer's Advocate," Toronto, Ontario.

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**FOR SALE**—Iron, Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Rails, Chain, Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc.; all sizes very cheap. Send for list, stating what you need. Agents wanted; good commission. The Imperial Waste & Metal Co., Queen St., Montreal.

**FOR SALE**—Lambton lands are in demand. Plympton, 100-acre farm, well located, may be had if purchaser acts quickly. For particulars apply to: Moncrieff & Wilson, Barristers, Petrolia, Ontario.

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**GOVERNMENT STANDARD SEEDS FOR SALE**—O. A. C. No. 21 Barley, 90c.; Golden Vase Peas, \$1.00; Banner, White Siberian, Silver Mine, Scottish Chief Oats, 60c.; Red Clover, \$3.00; Alfalfa, \$18.00; bags extra. Ask for samples. Caledonia Milling Co., Ltd., Caledonia.

**O. A. C. No. 21 SEED BARLEY**—1,200 bushels, grown for seed purposes. We increased one pound to nine hundred bushels in three crops. This is the best yielder, longest, brightest and softest-strawed barley ever grown in Ontario or Quebec. We are the leading growers, and furnish good, clean seed, true to name. We had a yield of seventy-two bushels per acre. Price, \$1.00 per bushel. Best cotton bags, 25 cents. Jas. Hidas, Hensell, Ont., Huron County.

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**POTATOES**—Empire State; registered seed; 3 years' selection; \$1.50 bag. Siberian oats from hand-selected seed; 60c. bushel. Emmer, the new feed grain, 75c. bushel. A. Hutchinson, Mount Forest, Ontario.

**PERSONAL**—FRANK TIDD—Should this meet the eye of Frank Tidd, he is requested to communicate at once with 295 George Street, Toronto. Money is awaiting him from his friends in England, who are anxious to have him home again.

**POTTER PEAS**, good yielders, \$1.00 per bushel; bags extra. Also White Wyantte cockerel, grand bird, \$3. Wm. Pepper, Walton, Ontario.

**THE FAMOUS O.A.C. No. 21 Barley**, pure, clean seed, the best by test, \$1.00 bushel. Garton's "Regenerated Abundance," the greatest oat on earth; great yielder; stiff straw; from imported seed; \$1.00 bushel. "Regenerated Banner" oats; seed imported from Scotland last year, \$1.00 bushel. Any of above in lots of 20 bushels or over, 90 cents per bushel. A. L. Currah, "The Oaks," Bright Ontario, Oxford County.

**VANCOUVER ISLAND** offers sunshine, mild climate; good profits for ambitious men with small investments in business, professional, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns; no thunder storms; no mosquitoes; no malaria. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A 102, Broughton St., Vancouver, B.C.

**WANTED**—Persons to grow mushrooms for us in waste space in gardens, yards, sheds or cellars, \$15 to \$30 per week. Send for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

**WANTED**—Experienced married or single man by the year, dairy farm. State wages expected, with reference. House found. Box R, "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ontario.

**WANTED**—Situation on farm by man and wife. No encumbrances. Good amongst horses. Apply: Thos. James, 233 Pruden St., Fort William, Ontario.

**WANTED**—TILE-LAYERS AND MACHINISTS—Several experienced tile-layers wanted at once; to lay tile after ditching machine. Also, two machinists to run ditchers. Must have experience with ditcher or threshing machine. Apply: Box D, "Farmer's Advocate," London.

**70-ACRE FARM AND CHEESE FACTORY**, Halton County, 1 mile from station, 3 miles from Georgetown. Every acre of good workable land; soil clay loam. Frame house and bank barn. Ten acres of fall wheat in; fall plowing done; forty acres seeded down. Cheese factory in good running order, and doing business by the same man for 28 years. Price, \$6,000 for both. A snap for someone. Terms, easy. Possession given to suit purchaser. **Q-ACRE FARM**, Halton County, 3 miles from Town of Georgetown. Lovely solid-brick house of eleven rooms, with new furnace, and everything handy in the house. Frame barn, 54x30, with good stabling underneath; fitted up with hay fork, slings, and litter carrier. Driving shed, 18x36; workshop, 18x12; hogpen, 36x24. Good windmill and water in barn; also silo. No better built on farm in Halton County. Fifteen acres in fall wheat; 25 acres fall plowed; 6 acres of alfalfa; 21 acres seeded down. Going to be sold at once. Terms easy. Price, \$7,000.00. J. A. Willoughby, Georgetown, Ontario.

**The Delhi Tannery** Wanted—2,000 horse and cattle hides to tan for robes, coats, etc. All kinds of hides, skins and furs dressed soft and pliable. Desirable for buck, or with the hair on. Send them to us and have them dressed right. E. F. Bell, Delhi, Ont.

**WESTERN FARMERS LOSING \$1,000,000 YEARLY**



through selling unclean grain. Hon. Sydney Fisher says: "Universal prevalence of weeds in Canada is the greatest evil we have to contend with. If Canadian agriculture is to flourish the nuisance caused by weed seeds must be stamped out." Let me show you how you can separate and grade ALL kinds of seed, eliminate ALL weed seed, all shrunken grains, smut and dust, easily, quickly and thoroughly with the

**CHATHAM FANNING MILL and Seed Grader**

Absolutely separates wild and tame oats from wheat. Makes perfect separation of FLAX, OATS and WHEAT Mixture.

Saves its cost every year in better crops, work saved, higher market prices for your grain. Ask about my free trial offer.

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**SEED PEAS  
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Canada Field Peas, French Field Peas, Pea Beans, 20th Century Oats. Potatoes: Early, Medium and Late. For sale by

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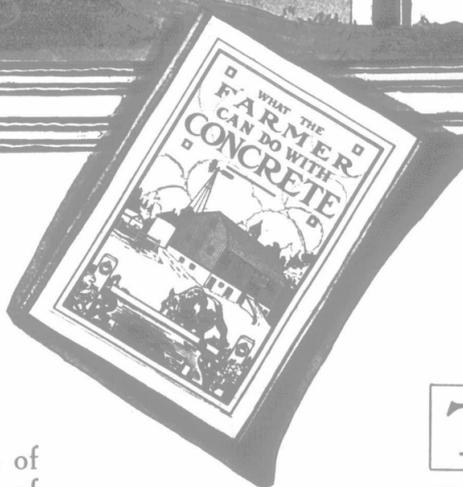
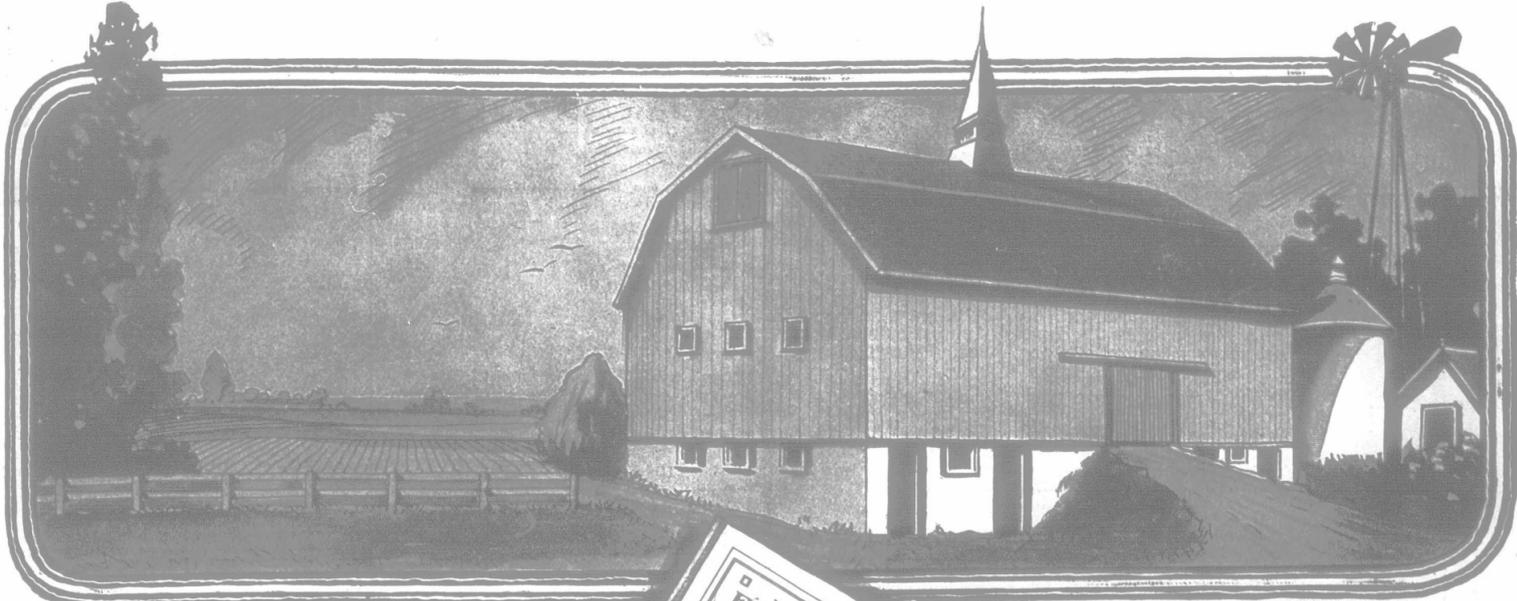
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**HACKNEY STOCK TONIC**

Is a medicine to build up the run-down animal. Try a 50-cent pkg.

**SOLD ALL OVER CANADA.**

At an auction sale of Percherons, at Towanda, Kansas, February 14th, the property of J. C. Robison, 45 head brought an average of \$665.55, four stallions selling for prices ranging from \$1,000 to \$1,200, and 23 stallions for an average of \$794. The highest price for a mare was \$1,175. At H. G. McMillan & Sons' sale, at Sioux City, Iowa, on Feb. 14th and 15th, 80 head sold for an average of \$541.50, the highest price being \$3,500, for a seven-year-old mare, and the highest for a stallion \$1,405, for a colt coming two years old.



**Improve Your Farm—  
By the use of Concrete**

**Y**OU can add hundreds of dollars to the value of your farm property—and with very slight expense—if you know how to use the modern building material—Concrete.

In building a barn, for instance, what folly to use the old-time, expensive stone or brick foundation when you can put in a Concrete foundation yourself.

In the barn shown in the picture, all walls "below grade" are of Concrete—

Giving a solid, permanent foundation, and affording clean, sanitary quarters for the horses and cattle it is intended to house.

Our free book—"What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete"—tells you how to build a barn—tells you how to put in a Concrete floor; how to erect Concrete stalls and mangers—tells you how much such a barn will cost—explains how to mix the Concrete—

Shows clearly why Concrete is the only material for a barn foundation.

Be your own builder. —Other farmers are using Concrete to make their farms more comfortable, sightly, sanitary and valuable. You can do the same—if only you'll read this book that tells you how.

**"What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."**

Tells you how to use Concrete in constructing:

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| Barns          | Root Cellars     |
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It contains complete information and is profusely illustrated.

Write for the book to-day. Its price is 50 cents—but we'll send it absolutely free to any farmer who fills out and sends us the coupon.

**This 160-Page Book Is Yours For The Asking**

**T**HERE are a hundred and one improvements that might be made around your farm—

If you but realized the ease with which Concrete can be mixed and used—the book tells you how.

A few bags of cement, a load of sand and gravel, a little water—and you have enough Concrete, to build that new trough you need so badly—that root cellar you've been wanting—or that feeding-floor your live stock require.

For every dollar expended on Concrete improvements, you put ten dollars on the value of the farm.

You can do most of the work yourself—in your spare time—and the only ingredient that costs anything is the cement—and it is cheap.

Why not post yourself on this wonderful material—that enables you, at little cost, to have farm buildings that not only look better than frame structures, but that endure for all time to come. The simple signing of your name gets you the book.

You may send me a copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

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65-70 National Bank Building, MONTREAL

FACTORY, in station, 3 acre of good frame house, all wheat in; seeded down; order, and for 28 years, for someone, suit purchaser, 3 miles from id-brick house, and every barn, 54x80, fitted up with Driving cogpen, 36x24; also silo. lton County. 5 acres fall acres seeded. Terms easy. hby, George.

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**LOSING YEARLY**

clean grain, says: "Unweeds in Can- evil we have If Canadian rish the nuis- seeds must Let me show separate and seed, eliminate all shrunken dust, easily, hly with the

**NING MILL**

Seed Grader no oats from s. Makes per- separation of OATS and AT Mixture.

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**NADA.**

herons, at 14th, the 45 head four stal- rom \$1,000 r an aver- rice for a McMillan & a, on Feb. r an aver- rice being re, and the for a colt

## SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separators



are the only one of their kind. Yet Tubular sales easily exceed most, if not all, others combined, and Tubulars are probably replacing more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells.

Why is this? It is because Tubulars are later than, wholly different from and very superior to all others. Tubulars are built on the only known principle for overcoming the many parts and many disadvantages of other separators. This construction gives Tubulars twice the skimming force of other separators, enables Tubulars to skim faster and twice as clean as others, and makes it entirely unnecessary to use disks, wings or other complicated contrivances in Sharples Dairy Tubulars.

Dairy Tubulars are thus the most efficient, only simple, most durable, and only really modern separators. You want a modern machine, and will not be satisfied until you have one. So why not get a Tubular in the first place and save yourself the expense, loss of cream, extra work, and disappointment sure to follow the purchase of a "peddler's" or any other complicated or (so called) cheap machine?

You can own and use a Tubular for less than any other. Wears a lifetime. Guaranteed forever by the oldest separator concern on this continent. One of Canada's leading industries. In use many years all over the world. Patented and cannot be imitated, otherwise other manufacturers would be making Tubulars and nothing but Tubulars. Our local representative will show you a Tubular inside and out. Ask us his name and address. Write for catalogue No. 193

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

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## BRUCE'S SEEDS

### BRUCE'S BIG FOUR FIELD ROOT SPECIALTIES

**BRUCE'S GIANT WHITE FEEDING BEET**—The most valuable Field Root on the market, combines the rich qualities of the Sugar Beet with the long keeping, large size and heavy cropping qualities of the mangrel. ¼ lb. 13c., ½ lb. 19c., 1 lb. 30c., 4 lbs. \$1.10, postpaid.

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**BRUCE'S GIANT YELLOW INTERMEDIATE MANGEL**—A very close second to our Giant White Feeding Beet, and equally easy to harvest. ¼ lb. 13c., ½ lb. 19c., 1 lb. 30c., 4 lbs. \$1.10, postpaid.

**BRUCE'S NEW CENTURY SWEDE TURNIP**—The best shipping variety, as well as the best for cooking; handsome shape, uniform growth, purple top. ¼ lb. 18c., ½ lb. 24c., 1 lb. 40c., 4 lbs. \$1.40, postpaid.

**FREE**—Our handsomely illustrated 104-page catalogue of Vegetable, Farm and Flower Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Poultry Supplies, Garden Implements, etc., for 1911. Send for it.

**John A. Bruce & Co., Ltd.,** Hamilton, Ontario.  
Established Sixty-one Years.

### Planet Jr New No. 76 Pivot-Wheel Riding Cultivator Plow Furrower and Ridger

The greatest one-row cultivator ever invented for cotton or corn. It is a combination of the best features of former cultivating implements, and is really an "all-star" cultivator—without an equal.

Does thorough work, yet is light in draft. It is simple, strong and durable. Made of finest quality materials throughout. Fully guaranteed.

Planet Jr

Backed by more than 35 years' experience of a practical farmer and manufacturer, which has made all Planet Jr implements the leaders for their different kinds of work.

Write for the illustrated 1911 Planet Jr catalogue fully describing one- and two-horse cultivators, and combination hand garden tools. Free and postpaid.

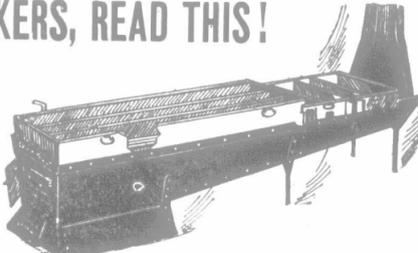
**S L Allen & Co Box 1108F Philadelphia Pa**

WRITE FOR THE NAME OF OUR NEAREST AGENCY.

## MAPLE-SYRUP MAKERS, READ THIS!

Don't wait until the month of March to place your order for an Evaporator, or utensils required for use in your sugar camp this spring. Send in your order NOW, and be all ready equipped to handle the first runs of sap, which are the most profitable to the sugar maker. Write us TO-DAY, and we will send you our latest catalogue and price list. We are dealers for the "CHAMPION" Evaporator and all up-to-date sugaring appliances.

**The Grinn Mfg. Co. Limited,**  
58 Wellington Street,  
Montreal, Que.



WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

A rare chance to secure one of Scotland's best, at a moderate price, is what Geo. D. Fletcher, of Binkham, Ont., believes is open to anyone wishing a change of stock, through the offer of his imported Shorthorn stock bull for sale. The next calf from the same dam won first prize at the Royal Show, and sold for over \$3,000. This bull's grandsire, on the sire's side, was Scottish Archer, and the dam's side, Star of Morning. He is from one of the best cows in the herd of Alex. T. Gordon, one of Scotland's most noted Shorthorn breeders.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

March 9th.—N. & E. Dymont, Hamilton, Ont.; Ayrshires and Ponies.  
March 9th.—S. J. McKnight, Epping, Ont.; Shorthorns.  
March 9th.—C. H. Shaver, Davisville, Ont.; Holsteins and Clydesdales.  
March 9th.—A. D. Schmidt & Sons, North Woolwich, Ont.; Shorthorns.  
March 10th.—Richard Ward, Balsam, Ont.; Shorthorns.  
March 14th.—Union Stock-yards, Toronto; Clydesdales.

H. M. Vanderlip, Cainsville, Ont., importer and breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire swine, in ordering a change of advertisement, writes: We have recently sold to J. H. Doble, Brechin, one of our young Highclere sows. A card from him says: "Just as represented, and am pleased with her." Also, to J. O. & W. H. Field, Vanessa, a young boar; to Jno. Campbell, Burtch, the young bull Prince Model, selected to head his herd; to John Adams, Cainsville, a six-months' bull, out of Imp. Eliza, and by the stock bull, Chancellor's Model. We have a couple of grand bulls left worth inquiring about; also a few sows due to farrow in April.

A RECORD CLYDESDALE YEAR.

Dr. T. H. Hassard, of Markham, Ont., reports a record season for the demand and sale of Clydesdale stallions and fillies. His 1910 importation for big size, draft character, flashy quality and superb breeding, was one of the best ever made to this country, and it almost seems as though the cream of them was still on hand, about fifteen, all told, from one to six years of age, up to a ton in weight. Anyone wanting the best the breed produces, cannot make a mistake in visiting this noted stud. Following are a few of those still on hand: The massive, ton, quality horse, Celtic Guard, a black six-year-old, by Baronson, by Baron's Pride, dam by the famous sire, MacKinley, granddam by the Royal and Glasgow first-prize horse, Prince Robert; the big, stylish, faultless-bottomed and royally-bred Loreburn, a bay five-year-old son of the champion, Hiawatha, dam by the Cawdor Cup champion, Prince of Carruchan, granddam by the Royal Prince; the very stylish-topped and quality-bottomed 1,950-lb. horse, Dunure Foreman, a bay five-year-old, by the greatest sire of them all today, Baron of Buchlyvie, dam by the £1,000 horse, Montrave Mac; the intensely flashy, quality, and big ton horse, Musilino, a bay five-year-old, by the Cawdor Cup champion, Marcellus, dam by Macgregor. This is one of the best horses ever imported. Another son of the champion, Marcellus, is the bay-roan, Lord March, rising three, a right royal colt, with dam by Glenzier, granddam by His Majesty. One of the toppers, rising three, on this side of the water, is the black-roan, Netherby, by the famous and popular Silver Cup, dam by Sir Thomas. This colt is one of the right good ones. A brown three-year-old that will make them all go next fall, is the smooth, flashy, quality, and withal, big, Sir Crossley, by the great Baron of Buchlyvie, dam by the 2,100-lb. Enigma. Others are a black two-year-old, by the Cawdor Cup champion, Revelanta; a brown three-year-old, by the great Baron of Buchlyvie; a brown two-year-old, by the good breeding horse, Baron O'Dee, by Baron's Pride, and so on. These horses have four, five and six registered dams in their pedigrees, and all are in proper nice fit. In fillies there are half a dozen that look like making themselves felt in the show-rings this year, every one of which has big size, smoothness, and abundance of quality and character.

## A WIFE'S MESSAGE

### Cured Her Husband of Drinking.

### Write Her Today and She Will Gladly Tell You How She Did It.

For over 20 years her husband was a hard drinker. He had tried in every way to stop but could not do so. At last she cured him by a simple home remedy which anyone can give even secretly. She wants everyone who has Drunkenness in their home to know of this, and if they are sincere in their desire to cure this disease, will write to her she will tell them just what the remedy is. She is sincere in this offer. She has sent this valuable information to thousands and will gladly send it to you if you will but write her today. As she has nothing to sell, do not send her any money. Simply write your name and full address plainly in the coupon below and send it to her.

**MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON,**  
104 Home Avenue, Hillburn, N. Y.

Please tell me about the remedy you used to cure your husband, as I am personally interested in one who drinks.

Name.....  
Address.....

Think

of the nice round sum you will own if you deposit with us the money you unconsciously waste every day.

3 1-2 %

interest compounded.

THE  
ONTARIO  
LOAN  
AND  
DEBENTURE  
CO.

A. M. SMART, MGR.

DUNDAS ST. & MARKET LANE

MAKE YOUR OWN WILL

BAX LEGAL WILL FORM  
Costs only 35 cents—you can draw up your own will and we guarantee it as legal and unbreakable as if a lawyer did it and charged you \$5. We send full directions and sample will filled out so you will make no mistake. Don't delay. Mailed in plain envelope. Send 35 cents to Bax's Will Form Co. 125½ Howland Ave., Toronto.

## Logs Wanted!

400 Maple Logs, 10/16 ft long, 22 in. and up diameter small end; 500 Rock Maple Logs, 15/30 ft long, 12 in. and up top end; 2 carloads of Walnut Logs 15 in. and up diameter small end.

**BRADLEY CO., HAMILTON, ONTARIO.**

### CHERRY LANE BERKSHIRES!

At Toronto last fall our herd won both the boar and sow championships, as well as most of the other leading awards. For sale are both sexes, from 6 months of age down to 1 month; the best types of the breed.

**S. Dolson & Son, Norval Sta. P. O., Ont.**

SECURE ONE OF OUR PREMIUMS.

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She Will  
Do It.

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at Logs 15 in.

ONTARIO.

HIRES!  
both the boar  
of the other  
sexes, from 6  
best types of

P. O., Ont.

EMiums.

GOSSIP.

Robert Hamilton & Son, Simcoe, Nor- folk Co., Ont., importers of Percheron stallions and mares, report the following recent sales: To Joseph and John Carr, of Dresden, Ont., the Percheron stallion, Huit, one of their high-priced horses, being a prizewinner at the big stallion show held this year in Nogent-le-Rotrou. Also to John Alexander, of Wanstead, a fine black Percheron; to Dalve & Sons, of Dresden, a four-year-old gray Percheron; to Antoine Bondy & Son, of Harrow, a six-year-old gray; to T. W. Smith, of Nobe, a five-year-old black Percheron; to John Iles, of Robb, two fine two-year-old colts; to Andrew Williams, of Arva, London Township, a three-year-old gray, and several others. The Messrs. Hamilton report the demand for Percherons steadily increasing among farmers in Ontario, as well as in the West.

THE HAMILTON SALE OF Ayr- SHIRES AND PONIES.

Seldom, if ever before, has there been offered by auction in this country, so choice a lot of Record-of-Performance cows, with their sons and daughters, as those to be sold at Hamilton, on Thurs- day, March 9th, by N. Dymont, the noted Ayrshire breeder. Together with a con- signment of ten Welsh and Iceland Ponies, from the famed Pony stud of E. Dymont, thirty head of Ayrshires will be sold, in- cluding such great cows as Flos Morton, the London champion, with a record of 13,800.75 lbs. milk, and 544.88 lbs. fat; Pet of Hickory Hill, record 13,000 lbs. milk, 540 lbs. fat; Susie of Hickory Hill, two-year-old record 6,410 lbs. milk, 302 lbs. fat. With more age, this cow has given 60 lbs. milk a day, and 2,880 lbs. in two months; she won first in dairy- test at Guelph. Fairy of H. H., is an- other Guelph winner, but has not been officially tested; Forget-Me-Not of H. H. was winner of first prize in dairy test at Ottawa; her record at first calving is 7,578 lbs. milk, and 309 lbs. fat. Sev- eral of the younger ones at first calving are giving from 41 to 43½ lbs. per day. Since the foundation of this herd, years ago, a systematic culling and breeding for type and production has been the order. That the owner's efforts have been successful, is proven by the fact that for fourteen years they have been winners in the dairy test at Guelph, and in seven of those years they have won first, as well as at leading shows, in the strongest competition, they have won all the lesser prizes, up to championships. This sale will be a high-class offering of high-class cattle. The six bulls to be sold are from three to twelve months of age, with one three years old. Duke of H. H. is out of Snowflake of H. H., whose record at second calving is 9,182 lbs. milk, and 362 lbs. fat; another is out of Flos Morton, whose record is 13,800.75 lbs., mentioned above; another is out of Snowdrop of H. H., with a record at first calving of 8,527 lbs. milk, and 345.97 lbs. fat; an- other is out of Duchess of H. H., record at three years 9,681.46 lbs. milk, 375.58 lbs. fat, etc. All the younger things are the get of Imp. Haysmuir Milk Record. As this will likely be the only chance to get Ayrshires by auction this year, par- ties interested should make a note of the date, and be on hand, as there will be no reserve. Everyone interested in Ponies knows of the high standard of those bred and handled by E. Dymont, of Copetown. Those to be sold are the pick, well broken, sound and gentle.

TRADE TOPIC.

TRUE FENCE ECONOMY.—Too many purchasers of wire fencing do not look far enough beyond the first cost. If they would only realize that what they are buying is so many years of fence protection, not so many feet of wire, they would see that first cost has little to do with fence economy. The Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., and Hamilton, Ont., makers of Peerless Fences and Gates, have brought their product to a very high state of perfection. Here are the reasons they give for the endur- ance of Peerless Fences; the character and quality of the steel from which their wire is made; the evenness of distribution of zinc used in the galvanizing; the weight of zinc carried by their wire, and the weight of the wire. A request will bring descriptive booklet.

FREE Our latest book on Cream Separators. Send for a copy

Don't settle the separator question finally before you have a copy of our latest book in your hands. It is much more than a separator cata- logue. It is, in fact, a sepa- rator guide book. And the

most unbiased

book on cream separators ever published. With it as a guide you will avoid making costly mistakes when select- ing a cream separator. Ask for book No. 2.

This book gives the facts about

the cone and disc types of sep- arators. We make both types. So we know all about each one. Our agents in nearly every town in Canada have every- thing that's good in cream separators to show you.

An EMPIRE SEPARATOR will make

more dollars

for you, cost less to run, save you more time than any other make.

Every Empire is a close skim- mer. Every Empire can be

quickly and thoroughly cleaned, Every Empire runs smoothly and easily. Every Empire will save you many hours of work. Every Empire has many desir- able features that our patents prevent any other make of separator using. Empire Separators have

fewer wearing

parts than other makes. They cost less for "up-keep." Empire machines in use from 10 to 15 years have cost their owners less than 17c. per machine per year for repairs: a wonderful record

The EMPIRE Line of CREAM SEPARATORS

You are paying for an Empire Cream Separator now with the money you are losing by using old- style methods. The Empire way is 30 per cent. more profitable. But

some day you'll own an Empire



Whether you choose the Friction- less Empire (cone method) or the Empire Disc, you are bound to be satisfied. Every Empire is sold with a binding guarantee—a guarantee

as good as a gold bond

THE Empire Cream Separator Company of Canada, LIMITED

WINNIPEG TORONTO MONTREAL and SUSSEX, NEW BRUNSWICK

worry no more about lightning  
Lightning cannot harm any building roofed with Preston Shingles. That we guarantee to you when we sell you this perfected metal roofing. And you can be sure, too, that these shingles, galvanized so they pass the exacting British Government test for galvanized sheet metal, are good for the long years of satisfactory roof- service that you have a right to expect.  
makes the cheapest good roof  
Wood shingles, thinly sawn (not split) from trashy timber, are no longer a good roofing investment. For their life is brief, and their service never roof-worthy. Their furred-up surface collects dust and moisture from the start, and the shingles warp, crack, rot—and LEAK. Preston Shingles, with their heavy smooth galvanizing, are many times as cheap, in the long run, as choicest wood shingles, which are scarce and costly.  
why the lock matters so much  
We invite you to study every metal shingle made—if you will also study the Preston. For only so can you clearly see why our improved lock (the device that makes the whole roof storm and wind proof) is far ahead of any other. It mat- ters much to you that the lock shall be abso-utely weather- proof—because unless it is so that roof's owner is booked for trouble. There is a free book waiting for you that will tell you a lot about roofing. Why not ask for it? Address  
C. Ralph  
Manager  
METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO., Limited  
Queen Street Factory  
PRESTON, CANADA  
PRESTON SAFE-LOCK SHINGLES  
BRANCH OFFICE AND FACTORY: MONTREAL, QUE.



**There's No Re-planting**

— no seed wasted — no crops lost — if you sow Ewing's Seeds.

If soil, weather and tilling are right

**EWING'S Reliable Seeds**

will do their part and you'll be rewarded with splendid crops.

Even under unfavorable conditions Ewing's Reliable Seeds give far better returns than most seeds, because of their freshness, vigor and vitality.

Why not make a bid for the best crops grown in 1911 by insisting, when you buy your seeds, on getting EWING'S?

Write for our illustrated Catalogue, and if your dealer hasn't Ewing's Seeds buy from us direct.

**WM. EWING & CO.,**  
Seedsman  
MCGILL ST., MONTREAL.

**AGENTS Here It Is**  
POCKET SEWING MACHINE

That's what Ed Nepper calls it. Sold 87 in few days. He's pleased. Details at 100% PROFIT. If you want a quick seller, one that gets the money easy, send now for confidential terms and FREE BOOKLET. "Inside information on the agency business." A few hours a day means many a dollar in your pocket. Send a postal. A. BATHURST 61-62 Wayne Street, DAYTON, OHIO

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

**BOYS FOR FARM HELP** The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes invite applications from farmers, or others, for the boys who are arriving periodically from England to be placed in this country. The young immigrants are mostly between 11 and 13 years of age; all will have passed through a period of training in Dr. Barnardo's English Institutions, and will have been carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed may be obtained upon application to Mr. Alfred B. Owen, Agent Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 50-52 Peter St., Toronto.

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

**GOSSIP.**

Monro & Lawless, Thorold, Ont., breeders of Holstein cattle, inclosing change of copy for their advertisement, write: We have sold most of our last year's bulls, but have two good ones left yet.

**SHORTHORNS AND DRAFT HORSES.**

On March 9th, as announced in the advertisement in this issue, A. D. Schmidt & Sons, North Woolwich, Waterloo Co., Ont., will sell at auction their choice herd of Shorthorn cattle, including the stock bull at head of the herd, a two-year-old son of the Cruickshank Butterfly bull, Spicy Count, and a number of cows with calves at foot, two-year-old and yearling heifers, and a bull calf six months old. The herd represents a number of first-class Scotch-bred tribes, and should attract the attention of breeders and farmers generally, while the heavy draft mares and colts and work horses should find ready buyers, in view of the prospective demand for horses of that class. The terms of sale are easy, and the place easy of access by two railways.

**R. WARD'S SHORTHORN SALE.**

The dispersion sale of the Mount Pleasant herd of Shorthorns, property of Richard Ward, to be held at the farm, Balsam, Ont., on Friday, March 10th, will offer an uncommon opportunity to lay a foundation of a herd of Shorthorns, bred on milk-producing lines, as well as beef. There will be sold the entire herd, consisting of seventy-five head, including the stock bull, Imp. Brilliant Star =60833= (91030), a red five-year-old bull of the right kind, sired by the great breeding bull, Lovat's Heir, bred by Wm. Duthie, dam Beauty 33rd, by Count St. Clair. Brilliant Star is the sire of the grand champion heifer (Brilliant Rose) at Ottawa; he is breeding just right. Also, fifteen young bulls, from nine to fifteen months old, all sired by the stock bull, and all good colors, among which are some right good ones.

The females are descendants of the Matilda cow, Imp. Lady Rose, Imp. Countess, Imp. Daisy, and Imp. Louisa. Of the first-mentioned family there are eleven, including the imported cow, Lady Rose, whose sire was Silver Boy, and her dam Maria 2nd, by Just in Time. She has a January bull calf at foot, and an eleven-month-old bull to her credit. Miss Primrose, by Imp. Royal Sovereign, dam Imp. Lady Rose, is a five-year-old cow, with a November red bull calf at foot; she also has a yearling heifer, calved in November, 1909. Miss Primrose 2nd, by Imp. Dorothy's King, dam Imp. Lady Rose, is a four-year-old cow, with a red heifer calf at foot, and a roan yearling heifer. Lady Rose 2nd, three years old, is another daughter of the imported cow, Lady Rose, by Imp. Dorothy's King. She has a July, 1910, bull calf to her credit. Cora, a five-year-old cow, sired by Imp. Royal Sovereign, is a splendid cow, and a good milker, with a December red bull calf at foot. Minnie is another of the right kind, sired by Imp. Dorothy's King; she is three years old, with a roan bull calf at foot. The three-year-old, Lady Dryden 3rd, by Imp. Dorothy's King, dam Imp. Pilgrim, is a cow that will do anybody good; a ten-month-old bull calf belongs to her. Crimson Gem, four years old, is another of that grand old Scotch family, well-topped, with imported sires, with a bull calf at her side, and a red yearling heifer of no mean character. There are nearly thirty of just such cows as above-mentioned in this sale, all young, not loaded with fat, but in nice breeding condition, and they are certainly producers, giving to their owner a good calf every twelve months. It will be in the interest of all seeking to purchase a good dual-purpose cow, or bull, to attend this sale, as the proprietor is giving up the breeding of Shorthorns, and also of farming. Train connections have been arranged for. The C. P. R. train from the west in the morning will stop at Dagmar, 10.15, a flag station. The C. P. R. train from the east in the morning will stop at Glen Major, at 8.50. This station is on the farm. The G. T. R. trains from the north and south in the morning will be met with conveyances, as well as the C. P. R. at Dagmar. The C. P. R. trains will stop at the farm in the evening to take the passengers to their respective homes.

**75 Dispersion Sale of the Entire Herd of Imp. and Home-bred 75 SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

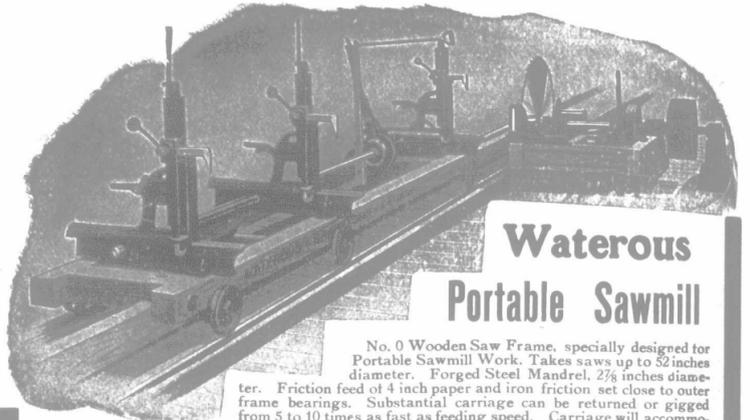
On FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1911. Belonging to Richard Ward, Balsam, Ont.



Comprising cows, heifers and bulls. A great many of the cows have calves at foot. Those which have not are bred and many forward in calf to Imp. Brilliant Star =60833= (91030). This bull, along with about fifteen other young bulls of serviceable age, are included in the sale. There are also a grand lot of young heifers by Imp. Brilliant Star. Conveyances will meet the G. T. R. trains, north and south, on morning of sale at Myrtle, also C. P. R. train from west at Dagmar 10.15. C. P. R. train from east in the morning will stop on the farm, Glen Major a flag station. The sale will be held under cover. A credit of eight months' on approved joint notes. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Lunch at 11 o'clock. For catalogue apply to:

R. Ward, Balsam, Ont., or G.M. Forsyth, North Claremont, Ont.

Geo. Jackson, Port Perry; F. W. Silversides, Stouffville; Auctioneers.



**Waterous Portable Sawmill**

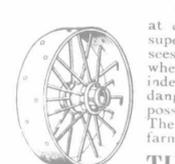
No. 0 Wooden Saw Frame, specially designed for Portable Sawmill Work. Takes saws up to 52 inches diameter. Forged Steel Mandrel, 2 3/8 inches diameter. Friction feed of 4 inch paper and iron friction set close to outer frame bearings. Substantial carriage can be returned or giggered from 5 to 10 times as fast as feeding speed. Carriage will accommodate good size logs. Standard carriage for rack feed is 16 feet 11 inches long; rope feed 17 feet 6 inches long. Frame extra wide, of heavy red pine stringers, edges bound with heavy iron. Log seats heavy web. Six-inch eye-beams. Knees and rack cast in one piece. Knees have 3-inch independent taper movement, and are fitted with our patent upper and lower steel hook. Peel Dogs, operated by overhead, single-acting ratchet setworks, having large ratchet wheel. Split steel setting and holding Pawls, designed to eliminate lost motion and permit a set of 1-16 inch. Steel-set shaft 1 1/2-18 inches diameter and 16 feet long. Carries pinions which operate knees, and is fitted with heavy cast iron hand-wheel for hand setting. Track 50 feet long. This is one of the finest portable sawmills made. It will pay you to send for our free catalogue, which describes it, as well as many others, in detail. Drop us a card to-day.

**THE WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LTD.,**  
BRANTFORD, ONT.

**This Wagon Will Carry Heavier Loads At a Saving of Time and Horses**

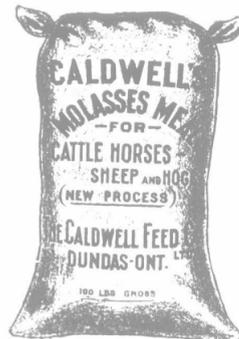


**T-K Wide-Tire Steel Wheels Make Farm Work Lighter**



The farmer who investigates at once sees points of great superiority in these wheels. He sees the reason for wide steel wheels, staggered spokes and indestructible hub. He sees why, under any road condition, there is no danger of accidents, side strain or wear on his farm wagon, and how it is possible to haul 25 to 50 per cent. greater load without tiring the horses. There are other points of superiority. Write for catalogue, and learn how farm work is made profitable with our vehicles and equipments.

**TUDHOPE-KNOX CO., LTD., ORILLIA, ONT.**

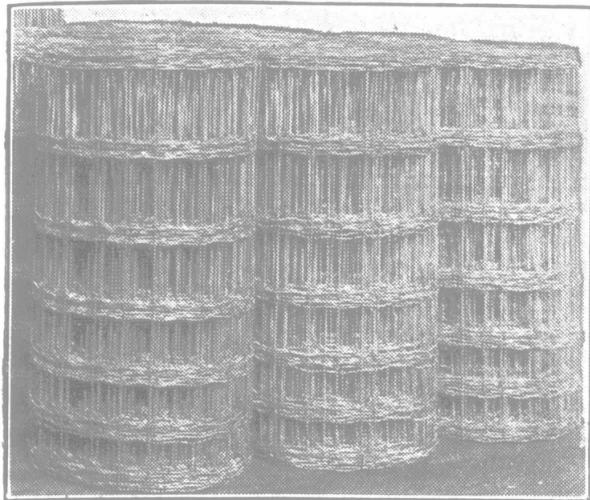


**Caldwell's Molasses Meal**

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Contains from 80 to 84 per cent. pure cane molasses (not a particle of sugar-beet by-product enters into its composition). A digestive feeding meal, convenient to handle, economical to use, and gratifying in its results. Nothing to equal it for finishing stock. Ask your dealer, or write the

**Caldwell Feed Company,**  
Dundas, Ontario

## Looks as Neat When Erected As It Does in the Bundle



### Not only the Best in Looks, but Made from Better Material

The real quality of Frost Fence cannot be known until it is stretched on the posts. Neat bundles indicate that the fence is made right, that horizontals are all even in length and stays straight. It is no trick to stretch a tidy fence like this.

We build our own machines for weaving fence and our method is perfection itself. The extra provisions we make for "give and take" insure our customers that Frost Fence will never go slack or baggy between posts. It always holds that firm tidy appearance throughout all seasons and under all conditions. Frost Fence is not robbed of its real life when first stretched on the posts. It holds something in reserve for years of wear and tear.

All of the wire used in Frost Fence is drawn and galvanized in our own plant at Hamilton, exclusively for our own fence trade. You can be sure that it is always full size, true to the gauge represented, and of the right quality.

Galvanized Gates is another specialty with us. Our dealers sell them to their customers at the price charged for painted gates.

Frost goods are on sale with some reliable dealer in almost every town or township. If he is not known to you, write us.

Frost Wire Fence Co., Ltd.  
31 Hamilton, Canada

# "Frost" Fence



**Clip Horses**  
Before the spring work begins, clip off the long winter coat of hair. Your horses will sweat less, they will dry off quickly at night and get better rest. They will get more good from their feed, feel better, look better, and do better work.



**Clip Cows**  
Clip the flanks and udders every three or four weeks. It is easy then to clean the parts before milking. Insures clean and sanitary conditions. One large dairy company recently purchased 100 Stewart machines for its stables.

## Do Both with this Machine

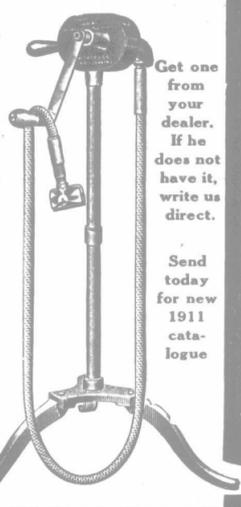
Anyone can Clip with this machine

It turns easy, clips fast and will last a lifetime. This

### Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine

has all gears cut from steel, file hard and enclosed and protected from dust and dirt. They run constantly in oil. Clips both horses and cows without change. There is 6 feet of new style, easy running flexible shaft on this machine and the famous Stewart single tension nut clipping knife. Price of machine complete, \$9.75 at your dealers, is only \$7.50

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.  
110 LaSalle Ave., Chicago



Get one from your dealer. If he does not have it, write us direct. Send today for new 1911 catalogue



JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, LIMITED,  
SHEFFIELD, ENG.  
AVOID IMITATIONS OF OUR  
**CUTLERY**  
BY SEEING THAT THIS EXACT MARK  
IS ON EACH BLADE. SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA:  
**JAMES HUTTON & CO., MONTREAL.**

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### LEGALITY OF WILL.

Is a will legal which gives all, without exception, to wife, when there is a son? The son is mentioned as an executor, and the only place mentioned in will.  
Ontario. "SAM."  
Ans.—Yes.

#### SUBSCRIPTION ARREARS.

If A, an editor and publisher of a local paper, sends his paper to B for twelve years without making any mention about paying subscription, can he collect for the whole twelve years, or is there any law limiting the number of years it is possible to collect unpaid subscriptions?  
Ontario. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—A is probably not in a position to enforce payment for more than six years' subscription.

#### BUCKWHEAT AS PIG FEED— MIXED GRAINS.

1. Are oats and buckwheat, each at one cent per pound, mixed in equal parts, considered a profitable feed for hogs?
2. If not, what can buckwheat be mixed with to make it a profitable pig feed?
3. Are oats and wheat—oats at one cent and wheat at 1½ cents per pound—mixed two of oats to one of wheat, considered a profitable pig feed?
4. If there is a more profitable feed than this, please advise.
5. Are three pecks of barley, three pecks of oats, and two pecks of spring wheat per acre, a good mixed feed to grow on good clay land, and would it be better to broadcast than drill it in?  
C. H. B.

Ans.—1 and 2. Buckwheat is a valuable food for pigs, and mixed with an equal weight of oats and ground together, should give good results. This mixture would be improved by the addition of middlings, or low-grade flour.

3 and 4. Rather than use the wheat mixture, it would be profitable to use shorts instead, if they can be procured for less than \$1.20 per cwt., or a portion of the weight might well be of ground barley or corn.

5. Such a mixture would be a very good one indeed. But, according to experiments by Prof. Zavitz, the yield, by weight, would be larger if the wheat were left out, and a bushel each of oats and barley, or 1 of oats and 1½ of barley, were sown instead. According to Guelph experiments, grain sown with a drill gives on the average slightly larger yields than when broadcasted.

#### CEMENT GRANARY FLOOR— LIME-SULPHUR.

1. Would a cement floor be suitable for a granary, built outside the barn, but connected with it by a door. It would be built on the ground which is high and dry. The frame would be put on a cement wall as high as the floor. Would it be better to cover the cement with a one-inch board floor?

2. Can lime-sulphur be made suitable for early and late spray at home, without boiling? I mean, simply by mixing the ingredients; if so, please give formula? Is Bordeaux mixture preferable? Have only some sixty trees.  
M. E. C.

Ans.—1. Some have had success in keeping grain on cement floor, while in other cases grain has spoiled. The trouble appears to be worse when the outside wall is carried higher than the floor. One contributor said he had no loss whatever after covering cement floor with boards. When built on the ground, a well-drained site would be essential, and if floor could be underlaid with a foot or two of stones, having provision by means of openings in the wall for circulation of air beneath, it would be all the better.

2. Self-boiled lime-sulphur is not recommended for the first spraying. In our work, we use neither self-boiled nor home-boiled of any kind, but buy the concentrated solution from firms advertising it in these columns. For an orchard of 60 trees, it is foolish to attempt home-boiling. See article on lime-sulphur, by Mr. Casar, coming out in "The Farmer's Advocate." Lime-sulphur is not a better fungicide for summer use than Bordeaux mixture, but is practically as good, is slightly cheaper, is very convenient to apply, and possesses certain insecticidal value that Bordeaux has not.

## Was So Bad With Heart and Nerves Could Not Sleep At Night.

Many men and women toss night after night upon a sleepless bed. Some constitutional disturbance, worry or disease has so debilitated and irritated the heart and nervous system that they cannot enjoy the refreshing sleep which comes to those whose heart and nerves are right.

Mrs. John Gray, Lime Lake, Ont., writes:—"Last summer I was so bad with my heart and nerves that I couldn't sleep at night. There was such a pain and heavy feeling in my chest that I could not stoop, and at times I would become dizzy and have to grasp something to keep from falling. I tried different things but never got anything to do me any good until I tried Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and I can now recommend them to all troubled as I was."

Milburn's Heart & Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or three boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## BITTER LICK MEDICATED Salt Brick



The Great  
Conditioner,  
Tonic, Digestor  
& Worm Destroyer.

For Horses, Cattle and Sheep  
SEND FOR BOOKLET B.  
WILLIAM COOPER & NEPHEWS  
152 Bay Street, TORONTO, ONT.

## Bog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.  
**Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)** is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.  
**Fleming's Vest-Pocket**  
Veterinary Adviser  
describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.  
FLEMING BROS., Chemists  
75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

**Took Off Bog Spavin**  
Edison, Alberta  
"I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure on a colt that had a bad Bog Spavin and it took it clean off. Kendall's is the best I have ever used."  
Yours truly, F. H. Smith.  
Kendall's is the best for Spavin, Curb, Ringbone, Splint, Thoroughpin, Sprains and all Lameness. 50 pages use prove it.  
\$1. a bottle—5 for \$4. Be sure it is Kendall's you get and ask for True Book "A Treatise On The Horse"—50 cents.  
Dr. E. J. Kendall Co., Escobedo Falls, Wis.

**Farms Wanted** Don't pay commissions. We find you direct buyer. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable properties FREE  
American Investment Association,  
34 Palace, Minneapolis, Minn.

**Warranted to Give Satisfaction.**  
**Gombault's**  
**Gaustic Balsam**

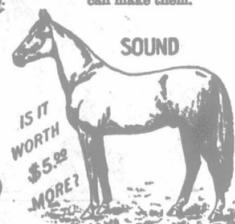


**Has Imitators But No Competitors.**  
**A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for**  
**Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock,**  
**Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind**  
**Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,**  
**Kingsbone and other bony tumors.**  
**Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,**  
**Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all**  
**Bunches from Horses or Cattle.**

**As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,**  
**Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.**  
**Every bottle of Gaustic Balsam sold is**  
**warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50**  
**per bottle, sold by druggists, or sent by ex-**  
**press, charges paid, with full directions for**  
**its use. Send for descriptive circulars,**  
**testimonials, etc. Address**  
**The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.**

As they some-  
times are.

As "SAVE-THE-HORSE"  
can make them.



**IS IT WORTH \$5.00 MORE?**

**Time and Hardest Work Can't Bring It Back!**  
 Lisbon, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1910. — I want to say there is no use of anyone driving a lame horse if they will just try "Save-The-Horse." I had one so lame I could not use him. After using one bottle of "Save-The-Horse" he has never taken a lame step, and I drive him every day in my business, which is serving papers over the hilliest county in the state. You can use this with pleasure, as this is absolutely a voluntary testimonial.  
 E. C. HASSARD.  
 W. C. Davison, Sheriff of Col. Co.

**E. C. HASSARD,**  
 Civil Engineer. Real Estate and Insurance,  
 1008 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H., Oct. 22, 1910.

I sent \$5 for "Save-The-Horse" to cure a Bone Spavin. At the time he was not worth \$1; before he had the Spavin I was offered \$600. Four veterinarians told me he was incurable, so I felt blue, as you might believe. Since one month after treating him with "Save-The-Horse" he has never taken a lame step and I have driven him every day, and even thirty miles the same day. "Save-The-Horse" has done more than four doctors in a year. Now it seems exaggerated, but anyone in doubt can call at the neighbors to prove what I say, and furthermore, the horse can give them a ride, and probably one of the best in his lifetime. I cannot say enough to praise your remedy.  
**\$5.00 a Bottle With Signed GUARANTEE**  
 A binding CONTRACT to protect purchaser absolutely in treating and curing any case of Bone and Bog Spavin, Thorough-shin, Ring-bone (except low), Scurf, Splint, Capped Hock, Windmill, Stuffed, injured tendons and all Lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Send for copy of contract, booklet on all lameness and letters on every kind of case.  
 At all druggists and dealers, or express paid.  
**Troy Chemical Co., 148 Van Horn St., Toronto, Ont., and Binghamton, N. Y.**

**The Burman**  
**HORSE CLIPPERS**



as supplied to the Czar of Russia, the King of Denmark, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Christian, patronized by 60 masters of foxhounds, adopted by the War Office. The Burman Power Clippers are the accepted standard wherever horses are clipped.

Points: Ball Bearing; Long Shaft; Hook for Holding Head; Close-Clipping Plates.

MANUFACTURED BY  
**BURMAN & SONS, LTD.,**  
 BIRMINGHAM.

Canadian Agents:  
**B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO., LTD.,**  
 Montreal.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**—Imported Clydesdale stallion's weight about a ton. A grand stock horse. Reason for disposing his fillies are breeding. **BOX O, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, LONDON, ONT.**

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
 Miscellaneous.

**CEMENT GRANARY—HOME-MADE CONCRETE MIXER.**

1. Please give a description of cement granary in your valuable paper, one that would do for a 100-acre farm, with as much cement construction as possible for floors, etc., and bins, without grain spoiling. Would like a passageway through center, and door at each end. Granary must not be too expensive, but strong and compact. State length of rafters, etc.

Ans.—1. A granary in which the floors, walls and bins, are all of cement, is something we have never heard of, and would not advise anyone to build. Some years ago, "The Farmer's Advocate" asked for the experience of readers who had used concrete granary floors, and, while one man stated that his grain kept well, except the first year, when it was a little damp, the testimony of another was that his oats for the lower six inches were wet and unfit for use. In granary construction, the foundation walls and the floor are as much as it would be safe to build of cement, and it is a question whether even that is wise, unless the floor be raised a foot or so above ground. The building above, including bins, should be of boards, with balloon or timber frame. A granary 20 x 24 feet, with 8 feet passage down the center, would store 1,400 bushels of grain.

**FERTILIZER FOR CLOVER—ALSIKE FOR SEED—PURE-BRED WHITE BULL.**

1. I have a ten-acre field I intend seeding to Mammoth clover. Parts of the field are light. I don't like the idea of top dressing for fear of foul seeds in the manure. Is there anything else I might use to ensure a good catch of clover, and at what cost per acre? Would salt be good, and how much per acre?

2. I have a six-acre field that I hoed and manured last season. It is a loamy top, hard bottom, and in good, clean condition. I would like to seed it to alsike. Would you think it a proper place to grow alsike seed, or is there any danger of getting too much straw?

3. Does alsike improve the land as does other clover?

4. I have another field which I pastured last year; it was clover and timothy, and when I plowed it last fall there was a good, stiff sod. Parts of the field are heavy land; some of it is stony; some of it rich ground, and some sandy and damp. There was some grass in the sod. Would the above field be a good place to seed to alsike for seed? Would the sod prevent a good catch? It is a low-lying field.

5. Would you have any objections to buying a white bull, pure-bred, or would the color indicate bad breeding? Is there a family of white cattle, and where?

Ans.—1. Unleached wood ashes, fifty bushels per acre, or other potassic fertilizers, should be an excellent fertilizer for clover, particularly on the sandy places. Land plaster, sown after plants appear, has a magical effect on clover sometimes, especially on new land. Salt is not a manure, and would probably do little good.

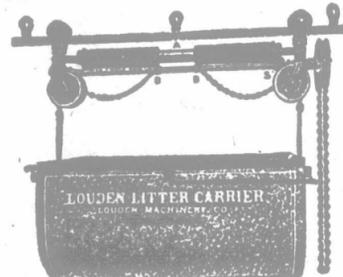
2. Clay land seems to be most suitable for the growing of alsike seed. Would, however, think your field quite likely to grow such seed well. If weather conditions are such that straw is too rank to produce seed abundantly, the crop can be cut for hay.

3. Alsike improves the soil, but to a smaller extent than does red clover.

4. The soddy condition of the field would probably hinder rapid growth of alsike for a month or two, and thus tell against the success of the catch. Owing to the presence of so much grass, it is unlikely that there could be more than one crop of alsike seed harvested before the alsike was too much overcome by grass to make it profitable for seed. Would advise against trying for alsike seed on this field, unless for a single season.

5. There are many pure-bred Shorthorns entirely white. This breed is often spoken of as the red, white and roans. There is no important breed of white cattle alone.

**IN THE B. C. PROVINCIAL DAIRY FARM COMPETITION**



Mr. Alexander McQuarrie, of Armstrong, won the Silver Medal. See what he says about our Litter Carrier:

"We are very much pleased with Carrier. It used to take us 1½ hours to clear stable with two men. We do it now in 25 minutes, and don't work so hard."

Write for our free catalogue, and send us a plan of your stable, and we will cheerfully give you an estimate of the cost of an outfit.

**Louden Machinery Co., Guelph, Ont.**  
 Manufacturers of Barn and Stable Equipments.

**To Buyers Looking for a Good Stallion:**



I have imported **Percheron Stallions** for years. Always bought from the best breeders in France, and beg to call the attention of prospective buyers to the fact that I have won this year at Toronto first and second aged class sweepstakes and silver medal. Also at Ottawa Fair, first and third in aged class, first, second and third in 3-year-old class, sweepstakes and gold medal. Those horses are beautiful dapple-greys and blacks, three to four years old, weighing 1,800 to 2,000 lbs., with feet and legs that cannot be beat, beautiful heads and necks, the kind that good buyers are looking for. **I do not intend, and I will not allow, if I can help it, any one to give more quality breeding for a fixed price than I will.** Come to the home of the champion prizewinners and judge for yourself.

**JOHN HAWTHORNE, Simcoe, Ontario.**

**UNION HORSE EXCHANGE**  
 Union Stock-Yards, TORONTO, ONT.

The Great Annual Auction Sale of  
 75 Imported and Canadian-bred  
**REGISTERED CLYDESDALES**

Stallions, Mares, Mares in foal and Fillies, will be held this year on  
**Tuesday, March 14th, 1911.**  
 J. HERBERT SMITH, Manager.

**Clydesdale Stallions and Mares**

Our new importation has just arrived at our stables here. All the animals are in good condition, of big size and quality. Come and inspect them.

**Dalgety Bros., London, Ont.**

**SCOTLAND'S BEST IN CLYDESDALES**

I believe I can show intending purchasers of Clydesdale stallions or fillies a bigger selection, better breeding, bigger horses, more character, more quality, more right-down high-class individuality, and will sell them for more reasonable prices, and give better terms, than any other man in Canada. Let me hear from you if you want a topper.

**T. H. HASSARD, MARKHAM, ONT.**

**7 Imported Clydesdale Stallions** 2, 3, 4 and 5 years of age. selection, with type, quality, breeding and character unexcelled. Our prices are right, and our terms are made to suit. **Crawford & McLachlan, Widder P. O., Ont.** THEDFORD STATION.

**IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS**

In my stables at Ingersoll, Ont., I have always on hand Clydesdale stallions and fillies, and Hackney stallions, personally selected in Scotland for their high-class type, quality and breeding. Let me know your wants. **W. E. BUTLER, INGERSOLL, ONT.**

**NEW IMPORTATION ARRIVED**

Our 1910 importation of **Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies** are now at our stables. We can show some of the best individuals and best breeding sires imported. Our prices are right, and terms to suit. **JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Queensville, Ont.** Phone connection.

**IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS.**

My 1910 importation are in my stables at Bolton, Ont. There never was a better bred lot landed, nor a better lot of big, typical draft horses, full of quality and with perfect underpinning. Clydesdale stallions and fillies, and Percheron stallions. I will not be undersold. **T. D. Elliott, Bolton, Ontario.**

**Imported Clydesdales**

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

**IMP. CLYDE STALLIONS AND FILLIES**

Imported Clyde stallions and fillies always on hand, specially selected for their size, type character, quality, faultless action and fashionable breeding. Prices right. Terms to suit. **GEORGE G. STEWART, Howick, Que.**

**CLYDESDALES—Imported and Canadian-bred**

Our several importations per year place us in a particularly favorable position to meet all demands for the best and most fashionably bred representatives of the breed. We are never undersold, and give favorable terms. **ROBT. NESS & SON, HOWICK, QUE.**

**Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Clydes and Hackneys.**

We are just now offering exceptional values in Clydesdale and Hackney stallions and fillies, of all ages; prizewinners and champions, highest-class types of the breed, to make room for our new importation. **T. B. MACAULAY, Prop., Hudson Heights, Que.** ED. WATSON, Manager.

GOSSIP.

JACOB'S CATTLE.

A correspondent, who, evidently, has travelled, writes to the Illinois Farmer: "Although Jacob may not have understood the dairy business in all of its various phases, yet we must admit he could 'skin them alive' as a great scientist, or in an actual contest in scientific breeding. "When travelling among the Judean mountains and in the back regions of Hebron, I came across a very beautiful and finely-formed small breed of black cattle, known as 'Jacob's Cattle,' that had a peculiar and narrow ribbon-like white stripe commencing near the nostril and extending up along and in a regular manner through the face and between the horns and back over the neck and along the spinal column to near the root of the tail, and another mark running at right angle to this just back of the shoulders, and each stripe looking like a white ribbon stretched over the black body in the manner spoken of. They were among the most beautiful and finest-formed little specimens of the bovine kind that I have ever seen. They were known and designated as 'Jacob's Cattle,' and I am inclined to the belief that these cattle are the results of Jacob's skill as a breeder, and as the result of his knowledge of prenatal influences."

ELM PARK ANGUS CATTLE AND SUFFOLK SHEEP.

No words of introduction or praise is needed to set forth the high-class character of the Elm Park herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, the property of James Bowman, of Guelph, Ont. Their unrivalled career and sweeping success at the leading Canadian shows, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, for years, stamp them as a herd without a peer in the Dominion, and the herd never was as strong numerically, or in quality, as now, numbering about eighty, all told, and very many of them winners of all grades of prizes, championships and grand championships. Surely no better selection can be found for a herd foundation, or for strengthening an existing herd. A coming sire has lately been purchased in the young bull, "Glenmere Proud Lad," first-prize bull calf at the International Show in a class of eighteen. There are three other International winners in the herd, and some of the choicest young bulls ever bred in the herd, all of which are for sale. And for herd-headers there are nine from 8 to 24 months of age, among them being winners from Toronto through to Calgary, high-class in quality, and fleshed to the heels.

The flock of Suffolk sheep are about eighty strong, all either imported or bred from imported stock. Knowledge of the superior qualities of the Suffolk sheep is all too limited in Canada. One of the largest, of all the short-wooled sheep, they are most rapid growers and early-maturers; yearling rams range in weight from 250 to 350 lbs. Ewes, in breeding condition, from 150 to 200 lbs.; lambs, at nine months, from 140 to 200 lbs., while dressed carcasses range from 62.80 to 66.44 per cent. of the live weight. The champion wether lamb at the Smithfield Show in 1908, weighed alive, 164 lbs., and dressed 103 lbs. Originally, they were a cross of the Horned Norfolk ewes, with improved Southdown rams, and have all the superior meat qualities of the Southdown, with the big size of the Norfolds. There is no better breed to cross with a common flock, and none that will show so much improvement. For sale are six yearling rams and six ram lambs, and about 25 ewe lambs.

TRADE TOPIC.

REDUCING ROOFING COSTS.—Amatite Roofing is laid and handled like any other roofing, except that it never needs to be painted. It has a surface of mineral matter firmly cemented on, so that rain never can wash it off. This mineral surface is weather-proof, and furnishes a fine, durable wearing surface. The farmer who buys Amatite figures \$20 for his roof, and nothing for paint. Our readers can obtain a sample of Amatite without charge by addressing the nearest office of the Paterson Manufacturing Company, Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N. B.; Halifax, N. S.



This is the lock with the double-grip

You've heard a great deal about the Leader double-grip lock during the past two years. You'll hear even more about it this year, for its

fame is spreading

throughout the land. Because of this wonderful lock, the demand for Leader fence is rapidly increasing. We advise you to order at an early date.

Look at the Leader lock and you'll agree that nothing more simple in a fence lock has been devised. That's the beauty of it. There are no wonderful wraps, no fancy twists, to weaken the wire. But the ends do curve in such a manner that the lock

practically interlocks

itself, and produces the now famous double-grip. It's impossible to spring the ends of the Leader lock. And the vise-like grip of the Leader lock never relaxes. It's always doing its duty.

The Leader fence is built entirely of No. 9 hard steel wire. The galvanizing is very heavy and very smooth.

No better wire

was ever put into a fence, for the largest mills in the world make this wire to specifications we have proved are correct for Canadian requirements. Leader fence is a match for Canadian weather. From

zero weather to scorching summer, through snow and rain, it stands up stiff and erect,

defying rust,

resisting wear. The Leader is your kind of fence—the kind you will be proud to erect—the kind you will mark down, in later years, as one of the best investments you ever made.

LEADER FENCE



In almost every locality, we have competent agents to show farmers the proper way to erect Leader fence. If there isn't a Leader agency in your locality, perhaps you would like to be appointed. We've a mighty good proposition for you, covering a complete line of farm and orna-

mental fence and gates, and will lend you every reasonable assistance to close orders. Ask for full particulars.

Send for Leader fence booklet, which describes and illustrates the Leader fence and double-grip lock in a clear and interesting manner.

Frame & Hay Fence Company, Limited  
STRATFORD, ONTARIO

Clydesdales and Hackneys FOR SALE

We have more prizewinning Clydesdale fillies for sale than any other firm. We have them any age or color you want. Also Hackney and Clydesdale stallions.

Hodgkinson & Tisdale  
Simcoe Lodge, Beaverton, Ont.  
Long-distance 'phone. G. T. R. C. N. R.

IMPORTANT TO INTENDING BUYERS  
MR. JOHN SEMPLE, of the firm of Semple Bros., Spring Hill Stud Farm, Milverton, Ont., and Luverne, Rock Co., Minn., U. S. A., importer of high-class Clydesdales, Shires and Percheron Horses, sails for Europe on Jan. 6th for his second shipment since August, 1910. This shipment will never have been equalled for their high-class breeding and individual merit. Intending buyers should see this shipment before purchasing elsewhere. By doing so they will save hundreds of dollars. Please note their arrival.

ORMSBY GRANGE CLYDESDALE FARM  
We import extensively from Scotland the best Canadian types of the breed. We make a specialty of filling orders. We have now on hand a big selection, from foals up to 5 years of age, both stallions, mares and fillies.  
DR. D. McEACHRAN, ORMSTOWN, QUE.

DUNHAMS' PERCHERONS

For forty-six years renowned as the best of the breed. Six large importations since February 1, 1910 (the last arrived October 12th), insure fine selection, as each animal was individually selected for size, bone quality and excellence. If you want choice stallions or mares, write for catalogue, illustrated from life.

W. S., J. B. & B. DUNHAM  
WAYNE, ILL.

Percheron, Belgian, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares. As fine a lot as there is in America; 3 to 4 years old; with lots of quality and good individuals; weighing or maturing 1,900 to 2,200 lbs. Prices on imported stallions, \$1,000 to \$1,200; American-bred stallions, \$600 to \$900. Importations to arrive February 18 and March 1.  
Lew W. Cochran, Crawfordsville, Ind. Office 109 1/2 South Washington St.

A. A. PALMER & SONS  
Orleans, R. F. D. 19, Belding, Ionia Co., Michigan.  
We are breeders of the very best kind of PERCHERONS

We sell nothing but meritorious stock, and our stock sells on its merits. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Write us now.

Clydesdales FOR SALE—Imp. and Canadian-bred stallions and mares, ranging in age from foals upwards. Seven imp. mares in foal. Keir Democrat (imp.) (12187) (7018) at head of stud. Also a number of work horses. Long-distance 'phone. R. B. Pinkerton, Essex, Ont.

Clydesdale Stallion Prince Gartly, registered, grand-sire Baron's Pride; brown; four years. Shorthorn bull, Scotch Chancellor, half-brother to Flora 90; sire Bapton Chancellor, imp. Lee Bros., Galt, Ont.  
PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

## The Best Spring Tonic

Horses need Pratts Animal Regulator to prepare them for coming hard work and hot weather. It is a great conditioner for cows and hogs, too, in the Springtime. It purifies the blood and tones the whole system.

### Pratts Animal Regulator

soon pays for itself. The increased value of your stock and saving in feed will mean many dollars a season to you. You'll be surprised to see how quickly it will bring up your stock. We want you to try Pratts Animal Regulator at our risk—it is

#### Guaranteed or Money Back

If you think the results do not come up to our promises, tell your dealer and he will give you back all you have spent. This is a good time of the year to test it.

Get some now. At all dealers, 25 lb. pails for \$3.50. Smaller Sizes and 100 lb. bags.

Pratts Veterinary Liniment cures Rheumatism, Lameness and Inflammation

Send for our book about Horses, Cows and Hogs. It is Free.

PRATT FOOD CO. OF CANADA, LTD., DEPT. 62. TORONTO



## Clydesdale Stallions; Fillies Hackney Stallions

We have been importing Clydesdales and Hackneys for 5 years, and in that time have won at the leading shows in Canada and the United States the grand total of 40 championships against all comers on both sides of the line, besides dozens of firsts, seconds and thirds. We never had a better lot on hand than just now. They were winners in

Scotland, winners at New York, and winners at Guelph and Ottawa. They are the best types of the breed, with size, character, quality, action and breeding, and we sell them as reasonably as inferior ones can be bought, and give terms to suit. Clydesdale stallions and fillies and Hackney stallions.

Long-distance 'phone.

Our barns are situated at Bedford Park, 3 miles north of Toronto. Take Yonge Street car. Address all correspondence, Bedford Park P. O., Ont. Send telegraph messages to Toronto, Ont. Telephone North 4483, Toronto.

**GRAHAM & RENFREW CO.,**  
BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

### JUST 35 MILES EAST OF TORONTO TO Smith & Richardson's, Columbus, Ont.

There you are always welcome, and can always see first-class **CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND MARES** of all ages, and moderate prices.

MYRTLE, C. P. R.

Long-distance 'phone.

BROOKLIN, G. T. R.

## PERCHERON STALLIONS

We still have on hand a few very choice two and three year old Percheron stallions of the big, drafty, heavy-boned type that will make ton horses when finished. Greys and blacks in color, and by the best French sires. All buyers looking for a good Percheron stallion, at a reasonable price, will do well to get our price, as we are in a position to sell below competition. We also have a splendid Hackney stallion, by Garton Duke, that we will sell well worth the money. We invite correspondence of intending purchasers.

### R HAMILTON & SON, SIMCOE, ONTARIO

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS (IMPORTED and CANADIAN-BRED)

I am offering a number of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions, whose breeding is unexcelled and whose size, character, type and quality are essentially Canadian. They will be priced right for quicksale.

JAMES PATON, Swinton Park P.O., Fiesherston Sta., C. P. R.



**Salem Stock Farm** offers for a quick sale the grand four-year-old **SHOW STALLION, LORD BANCHORY, IMP.** [8441] (14478). He is one of the very best Clyde stallions in Canada. Could take in part payment a few Scotch Shorthorns or good work horses. **J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONT.; ELORA STATION, G. T. R. AND C. P. R.**

### Elm Park Aberdeen-Angus

We have the choicest lot of young bulls for sale that we have ever offered. **JAMES BOWMAN, E. P.** Phone 788. Guelph, Ont.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### CANNOT FATTEN HORSE.

Four years ago my horse got halter-cast and pounded his head almost to a jelly. He recovered, but got very thin, and I have been unable to get flesh on him since.

F. C. S.

Ans.—All that I can recommend is tonics and good feed. Get his teeth dressed. Take equal parts sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica; mix, and give him a tablespoonful twice daily in damp food. Feed good hay, and a reasonable amount of rolled oats and bran, mixed with cut hay and dampened with hot water, morning and night, and a liberal feed of whole oats at noon; also, give him a few roots at noon. The amount of grain given must, of course, be regulated by the amount of work or exercise given.

V.

#### Miscellaneous.

#### 500-BUSHEL ROOT CELLAR.

Kindly give dimensions for root-cellar with a capacity of 500 bushels of roots.

L. C. N.

Ans.—A root-cellar 10 by 14 feet and 6 feet deep, would hold 500 bushels of roots.

#### BINDING A BARGAIN—ROOTS FOR PIGS.

1. I bought a horse and gave \$1 down to bind the bargain, and then decided not to take the horse. Could I be compelled to take it?

2. Does \$1 down compel the one that owns the horse to give it if I want it?

3. I have ten pigs about four months old. I have been feeding them barley and oat chop, half and half, twice a day, morning and night, and pulped turnips at noon. Is that a right ration for them? They are doing very well. Would they do better without the turnips?

D. P.

Ans.—1. Yes; you are bound by your bargain, whether the sum paid down be large or small. It is usually expedient for a seller to insist on having an amount paid down sufficient to secure him against loss in case the buyer fails to live up to his agreement. He is thus saved the trouble and expense of bringing an action for damages.

2. Certainly; a bargain is binding on both parties to it.

3. You are feeding very sensibly. Pigs of that age are the better of having some roots in their daily rations. When they get to the finishing stage, the roots may be dispensed with.

#### FLOAT VS. ROLLER.

1. I have been a subscriber to your paper for over thirty years; I would not like to be without it, as I have received a great deal of information from its pages. I would like to know which is best, the float or the roller, for using on the land in spring seeding?

2. I have used a roller for over fifty years, but some recommend the float. I would like if you would give your opinion, and the mode of making one.

T. G. S.

Ans.—1. For most purposes, the roller is the better implement, all things considered. But when the land is lumpy and hard, the float will certainly crush the clods much better than a roller would.

2. Floats can be made in at least two different styles. In one, three round sticks of timber, six or eight inches in diameter, of the proper length for width of float, say seven feet, are laid parallel to each other and about three feet apart, and fastened firmly together in that position by cross pieces spiked on above. The other kind is made of two-inch planks about eight inches wide, and as long as the float is wide. These planks are fastened together, and to cross-pieces above, in such a way that the second laps on to the front one an inch or two, the third laps on to the second, the fourth on the third, and so on, throughout. The under surface of planks thus presents a series of slopes, which, as the float is drawn with the length of planks crosswise to line of travel, grinds up the lumps most effectively. It has this disadvantage as compared with the other, that it fills up with earth if the ground is not thoroughly dry.

## Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

### Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket

Veterinary Adviser

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,  
75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

### MESSRS. HICKMAN & SCRUBY

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, Eng.

Exporters of Pedigree Live Stock of all Descriptions.

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

FOR SALE: TWO CHOICE, SMOOTH IMP.

### CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

Four and six years old. Both dark brown. Sound and right, with best of breeding.

Wm. Meharey, Russell, Ontario.

## Hereford Bulls

Two young bulls fit for service. Best of breeding and beef type. They are good ones. Also a few choice heifers and useful cows.

H. D. SMITH,

"Ingleside Farm," Hamilton, Ontario

**The Maples Farm** PRESENT OFFERING:  
**HEREFORDS** 2 YOUNG BULLS,  
13 and 14 mos. old;  
also heifers. All from  
imported stock, and all prizewinners at Toronto  
and Ottawa. **MRS. W. H. HUNTER & SON,**  
Address: THE MAPLES, ONTARIO.

### ABERDEEN - ANGUS

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

Elsie (aged seven)—Ma, I want a penny.  
Mother—What for, dear?  
Elsie—I asked Willie Jones to play  
we're getting married, and he says he  
won't do it unless I have a dowry.

## WHAT EVERY WOMAN SHOULD KNOW

**Dodd's Kidney Pills the Sure Cure for All Aches and Pains.**

Mrs. Vaillancourt adds her experience to the great mass of proof that Dodd's Kidney Pills are woman's best friend.

Lafond, Alberta, February 27.—(Special.)—That the women of the West are finding in Dodd's Kidney Pills a sure relief from those aches and pains that only women know, is becoming more evident every day, and Mrs. Agnes Vaillancourt, of this place, gladly gives her experience as an addition to the mass of proof that is being piled up.

"For three years I suffered intensely with Kidney Disease," Mrs. Vaillancourt states. "I had pain everywhere. I only used six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and I am completely cured of all my aches and pains. I am in perfect health to-day."

Woman's health depends on her kidneys. If they are not in perfect order, the impurities are not strained out of her blood, and she cannot be healthy. She feels it in every part of her body, and the result is that she is weary and worn and full of aches and pains. What every woman should know is, that there is sure relief and perfect health for her, if she uses Dodd's Kidney Pills.

# A BAD COLD Developed Into BRONCHITIS.

Neglected Bronchitis is very often the direct cause of Consumption, and on the first symptom appearing Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup should be used and the Bronchitis cured.

The symptoms are, tightness across the chest, sharp pains and a difficulty in breathing, a secretion of thick phlegm, at first white, and later of a greenish or yellowish color, coming from the bronchial tubes when coughing, especially the first thing in the morning.

Mrs. Dan. J. McCormack, Cleveland, N.S., writes: "My little boy two years old caught a bad cold which developed into Bronchitis. He was so choked up he could hardly breathe. Reading about your wonderful medicine, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, I decided to try a bottle and with such good result I got another which completely cured him, without having a doctor. I cannot say too much in its praise; I would not be without it in the house as I consider it a sure cure for Colds and Bronchitis."

The price of "Dr. Wood's" Norway Pine Syrup is 25c. It is put up in a yellow wrapper. Three pine trees is the trade mark. Be sure and accept no substitute for Dr. Wood's.

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

## Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires.

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

## Maple Grange Shorthorns

Royal Bruce, imp., a Bruce Mayflower, is the sire of all my young things. Nonpareils, Claretts, Myrtles and Lavinias. Heifers up to 2 years of age, of showing type. Several young bulls, thick, even and mellow.  
R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.

## GLENGOW SHORTHORNS

Have on hand four young bulls from 10 to 13 months old; also a number of choice heifers. For particulars write:  
Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.

## JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

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

## OAK LANE FARM

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

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

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Oxford Downs  
A number of red and roan bulls, 6 to 16 months, by Blossom's Joy 7374; some with imp. dams. Heifers 1 and 2 years. Clydesdales of both sexes. Oxford Down ewes. All at reasonable prices. Phone connection.  
McFarlane & Ford, Dutton, Ont.

Clover Dell Shorthorns—For Sale: Young stock of both sexes. Milking strains a specialty. Moderate prices. L. A. WAKELY, Bolton, Ont. Bolton Junction, C. P. R., ½ mile of farm.

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

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

### SEEDING TO ALFALFA—STRAINS OF ALFALFA.

1. Would a piece of new ground need any fertilizing or manuring to produce a stand of alfalfa? It is a sand ridge, cleared last summer, and sown to wheat. Was thinking of plowing as soon as wheat was off, and seeding to alfalfa.

2. Is there more than one kind of alfalfa? If so, which would be best to get?

R. N.

Ans.—1. Speaking generally, the richer the soil the more vigorous will be the alfalfa. But on the field you have, unless it is particularly light, a good stand should be possible without manure. Be careful to clean land thoroughly.

2. There are several strains of alfalfa, but the common alfalfa is principally grown. Get good, plump, clean seed, and if there is any choice, secure that which has been grown farthest north. There is a variety called Grimm's alfalfa, which has been recently advertised in these columns, and which is supposed to be particularly hardy. Some of our ordinary Canadian-grown alfalfa seed is also quite hardy.

### LIQUID BATTERIES.

Give the recipe for making liquid batteries at the smallest cost. L. D. M.

Ans.—One of the cheapest liquid cells is that which uses sal ammoniac (N.H<sub>4</sub>.Cl). Procure a glass jar that will hold about a quart, also a plate of zinc and a plate of carbon of size proportionate with jar. Fasten a binding-post to each plate. Dissolve 6 ounces of sal ammoniac in water in the jar. Place the carbon plate in the solution at one side of the jar and the zinc plate at the other side, and the battery is complete. Of course, there is some danger of polarization in this cell, to avoid which the carbon is usually made in the form of a hollow cylinder, which is filled with powdered carbon and manganese dioxide, and these absorb the gas as it is liberated and prevent polarization. However, if you undertake to make one of these, you will probably find that it will cost you more in the end than to buy the cell ready-made, as when you begin to buy anything by parts, the price increases.  
WM. H. DAY.

### STERILE BULL.

1. I have a bull which will be two years old in April. We bred him last season to a limited number of cows, and he left only one calf that we are sure of. He is a fair worker, but not as quick as he ought to be. From the time we got him, when he was six months old, till he was twelve months old, he was fed hay, cut corn, grain and all; roots, and a little whole oats; and after that he was fed hay, whole oats and bran; also a little run on grass. He is a fine animal, of good breeding and type, and I do not like to beef him. What would you advise doing with him, or what is wrong with him. Is there any way of feeding or treating him to overcome this?

2. Would rape make good hog pasture; when is the right time to sow it, and what quantity of seed per acre?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. He may prove more sure the second season. Regular exercise every day in the barnyard or pasture with the cows, and fairly liberal feeding with ground oats and bran, turnips, or silage, or both, and good clover hay, are as likely as anything we can suggest to make him prove successful. We have no faith in medicinal treatment for such cases.

2. Rape makes good hog pasture. Sow in drills 26 inches apart in May or June, at the rate of three pounds per acre, and cultivate between the rows to keep down weeds and promote the growth of the crop. It may usually be pastured in from six to eight weeks from the time it is sown, though it may not have attained its full growth. It may be sown on clean, well-prepared ground, four pounds to the acre.

Doctor—"And er—I hope you took his temperature this morning."  
Wife—"Well, it was like this, sir. I put the barometer on 'is chest, and it went round to very dry, sir, so I gave 'im a pint of beer, and 'e went to work this morning."

# AUCTION SALE Shorthorns and Horses

## On the 9th MARCH, 1911

we will sell by Public Auction 4 work horses, including 3 brood mares (draft) and colts, together with our herd of Shorthorns, including 3 cows with calves at foot, 1 cow supposed to be in calf, 1 two-year-old heifer with heifer calf at foot, 4 yearling heifers, 1 bull calf 6 months old, stock bull 2 years old.

These cattle represent the Crimson Flower, Nonpareil, Lady Fanny, Marr Beauty, Wedding Gift and Butterfly tribes. Stock bull is a good one, weighs 1,600 lbs., and is just off two years. Sired by Spicy Count (imp.), and is of the Cruickshank Butterfly tribe.

Terms of sale: 9 months' credit on approved paper, or 5% per annum off for cash.

Morning trains met at Zilliax Hotel, Elmira, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

## A. D. SCHMIDT & SONS North Woolwich, Ont.

Geo. G. Class, Auctioneer.

## HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORNS BY AUCTION

At the farm, 10 miles from Thornbury Sta., G. T. R., and 12 miles from Markdale Sta., C. P. R., on

Thursday, March 9th, 1911



MR. S. J. MCKNIGHT will sell without reserve 25 Scotch Shorthorns, 20 females, 1, 2 and 3 years of age, 5 bulls from 10 to 14 months of age. This is a high-class offering; low, thick-fleshed, soggy, in good condition and bred in the purple.

TERMS are 8 months' on bankable paper, or 5 per cent. per annum off for cash. Conveyances will meet morning trains at both stations. Catalogues on application to:

Sale at 2 p.m. S. J. MCKNIGHT, Epping P. O.  
Auctioneers (J. A. MYLES, Heathcote, Ont. CAPT. T. E. ROSSON, London, Ont.)

## WILLOWDALE STOCK FARM HAS NOW FOR SALE

a choice lot of young stock of each of the following breeds:

Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Chester Swine, Shropshire Sheep

Some extra good young bulls, descendants of Joy of Morning and Broad Scotch.

Write for prices and catalogue to: J. H. M. PARKER, Prop., LENNOXVILLE, QUE.

## Irvine Side Shorthorns

ELORA STATION, G. T. R. & C. P. R.

J. WATT & SON, SALEM, ONTARIO.

2 extra good young bulls ready for service; both from an imp. bull, and one of them from an imp. cow. Also 1 good two-year-old registered Clydesdale mare from imp. sire, and out of imp. mare.

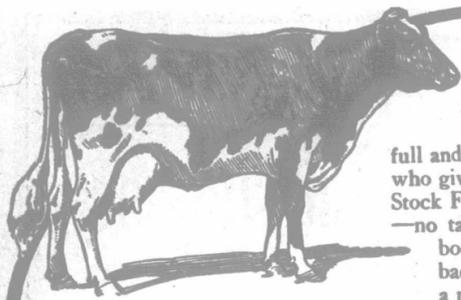
Shorthorns and Clydesdales For sale: 6 bulls 14 to 20 months old (4 reds and 2 roans), 6 bulls from 10 to 13 months (3 reds, 2 roans and 1 white); 15 imported and home-bred cows, in calf and with calves at foot. Herd bulls: Bullrush (imp.), a Cruickshank Butterfly; and Royal Winner (imp.), a Marr Bessie. A richly-bred Clydesdale stallion rising two years by imported sire and dam. Visitors always welcome. Burlington Junction station, G. T. R. Bell phone. W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont.

## Maple Leaf Shorthorns and Hampshire Hogs

Offering for sale Shorthorn bulls and heifers and young Hampshire pigs.

PORTER BROS., APPLEBY P. O., BURLINGTON STA. Phone.

SPRINGHURST SHORTHORNS Excellent lot of Scotch-bred bulls fit for service (bred for beef and milk), also heifers, for sale.  
H. SMITH, HAY P. O., ONT.  
FARM ADJOINS EXETER ON G. T. R.



## Pails and Pails of Milk—

full and foaming over, is what the up-to-date dairyman gets who gives his milch cows small daily doses of Dr. Hess Stock Food in their grain ration. No hard times on his farm—no talk about "farming don't pay"—just a full pocket-book and prosperity. Dr. Hess Stock Food has reason back of it. It is formulated on scientific principles, by a practical stockman—Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) and fills a want long recognized by the American dairyman—a suitable digestive tonic for live stock.

## DR HESS STOCK FOOD

acts directly on the digestive organs. It gives them "tone" and strength. It causes the largest possible percentage of hay and grain to digest and pass into the blood to be secreted as milk. For the same reason (increased digestion) it hastens fattening in the stall-fed steer, the market hog and the spring lamb. "The poorest ration, thoroughly digested, is better than the best ration poorly digested." This is "The Dr. Hess Idea" of feeding and its success fully warrants the faith which stockmen everywhere place in it. If you want to have fat, sleek and profitable farm stock, use Dr. Hess Stock Food. It relieves minor stock ailments.

100 lbs. \$7.00  
25 lb. pail \$2.00

Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Sold on a written guarantee. Duty paid.

DR. HESS & CLARK,  
Ashland, Ohio, U.S.A.

Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse Killer.

Free from the 1st to the 15th of each month—Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. 50-page Veterinary Book free. Send 2 cents stamp and mention this paper.

**DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A** is the foundation of present day poultry success. It increases appetite and assimilation—hence the egg yield. It hurries the growing chick. It makes market birds fat faster. It shortens the moulting period and cures roup, cholera, gapes, etc. A penny's worth feeds 30 fowls one day. Sold on a written guarantee.

1½ lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb. pail \$3.50. Duty paid.

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

## INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

### 10 Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 10

FROM 10 TO 14 MONTHS OLD

The Princess Royal, Secret, Bessie, Village Maid families are represented in lot. First-class herd headers and farmers' bulls for getting market-topping steers. Prices very reasonable.

JOHN MILLER, BROUGHAM, ONT.  
Claremont Station, C. P. R., three miles.

**Woodholme Shorthorns** are of the richest Scotch breeding, modern in type and quality. For sale: One and two-year-old heifers, several young bulls, thick-fleshed, low-down and mellow.

G. M. FORSYTH, Claremont, Ont.  
100 yards from station. Phone connection.

### IMP. STOCK BULL FOR SALE

Could spare my three-year-old A. T. Gordon bred Sittyton Butterfly (imp.) bull after March 1st; sire Scottish Farmer, dam Beatrice 22nd, which produced Bandmaster, first-prize Royal winner, and sold for 600 guineas. GEO. D. FLETCHER, Binkham, Ont., Erin Sta., C. P. R.

### MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1911

Very desirable young SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.

Have best milking strains. LEICESTER SHEEP of highest quality. Lucan Crossing, G. T. Ry. Telegraph. Ailsa Craig. Telephone.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.

### HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

I have on hand young bulls and heifers of high-class show type, pure Scotch and Scotch-topped, sired by that sire of champions, Mildred's Royal. If you want a show bull or heifer, write me. GEO. GIER, Grand Valley P.O. and station, also Waldemar station.

### SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

If you want a good Short-horn bull, we have them. Canadian-bred and imported. Females all ages. Also a few good YORKSHIRES—boars and sows. Prices right. Phone connection. Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont.

### Shorthorns

Present offering: 12 bulls from 5 to 20 months old; 40 cows and heifers to choose from. Nearly all from imported bulls. At prices to suit everyone. Come and see them, or write: Robert Nichol & Sons, Hagersville, Ont.

### Oakland Shorthorns for Sale

Here is a herd of breeders, feeders and milkers. About 50 to select from. 7 bulls from 8 months up to 2 yrs. Prices from \$90 to \$130. Scotch Grey 72692 at head of herd. G. T. R.

### Jno. Elder & Son, Hensall, Ont.

FOR SALE, of choice breeding, with size and quality. Several females, all bred from heavy-milking dams.

Thomas Graham, Port Perry, Ontario.

### Imp. Scotch Shorthorns

When looking for Shorthorns, be sure to look me up. Young bulls fit for service, and females all ages; bred in the purple, and right good ones. A. C. PETTIT Freeman, Ont.

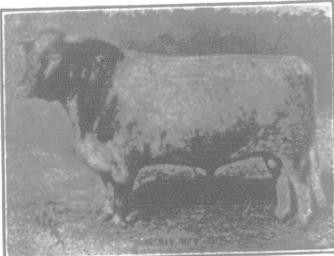
## SPECIAL NOTICE!

Farmers and feeders who have not used

### LIVINGSTON'S OIL CAKE MEAL

should write us for particulars and prices. SEE OUR EXHIBIT in Institute Train. For dates see last week's issue, page 318. Write:

The Dominion Linseed Oil Company, Limited, Baden, Ont.



### SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

100 HEAD IN HERD.

Headed by the imported bulls: Bandsman, a half-brother to the \$6,500 Count Crystal, the highest priced calf on record in Scotland; and Village Duke, a son of Villager, winner of 18 first and special prizes in Scotland. For sale: 12 good young bulls of the choicest breeding, and 40 young cows and heifers. All of noted Scotch breeding. In calf to our stock bulls.

Farm ¼ Mile from Burlington Jct. Sta.

Long-distance phone.

Mitchell Bros., Burlington, Ont.



### H. CARGILL & SON

have to offer at the present moment an exceptionally good lot of young bulls, which combine all the requisites necessary for the making of superior stock sires, viz.: Quality, Size, Conformation and Breeding. If interested, come and make your selection early. Catalogue on application.

John Clancy, Manager, Cargill, Ontario.



### Elmhurst Scotch Shorthorns and Large English Berkshires

FOR SALE: Two young bulls, red and roan, fashionably bred with quality. Young sows bred for April litters.

H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville, Ont. Langford Station.

B. H. Radial in sight of farm. B-ll phone.

### PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS

For Sale: 1 red, 1 roan, 2-year-old show bulls. Several good bull calves, also some yearling heifers. Some show propositions among them. If interested, write or call and see us before buying.

GEO. AMOS & SONS, MOFFAT, ONTARIO.

Farm 11 miles east City of Guelph on C. P. R. ½-mile from farm.

### SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

I breed Scotch Shorthorns exclusively. I have some choice young females safe in calf and some good young bulls for sale at present at prices you can pay. Long-distance phone.

A. EDWARD MEYER, BOX 378, GUELPH, ONT.

### Don Jersey Herd

Now offering young bulls and heifers sired by Fontaine's Boyle (332), also a few choice young cows.

D. DUNCAN, DON, ONT.

Duncan station. Phone, long-distance, Agincourt.

### BRAMPTON Jerseys

CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD

We are offering for sale one 2-year-old bull and four yearlings, fit for service; also six bull calves; females of all ages. Come and see them; or write.

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### MANURING LAWN—DESTROYING ANTS—PAINTING IMPLEMENTS.

1. For a lawn of rather light soil, which of our ordinary farm fertilizers might be applied as a top dressing?
2. When should they be applied?
3. Would wood ashes be injurious?
4. There are a large number of small ant-hills scattered over it. How might they be destroyed?
5. Was thinking of running over some implements this winter with a little paint. Would you advise buying ready-mixed paints, or mixing myself?
6. If latter, describe any special material for painting iron portions, if necessary, and directions for applying.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1 and 2. Why not scatter barn-yard manure thickly over the surface of lawn, applying in fall or winter, and rake off the roughage in spring? That is the most common practice with city lawns.

3. Wood ashes would be valuable, applied not too thickly. Wood ashes and manure make a good combination.

4. Ant-hill nests may be destroyed by pouring, at evening, bisulphide of carbon into the holes, or into holes made in the ground over nest, and rubbing the surface of the ground with the foot to prevent escape of gas. An ounce is sufficient to destroy all the ants in a large nest. It is rather troublesome treating a large number of small nests.

5 and 6. Ready-mixed paints, being finely-ground and properly-mixed, would likely be better than any that might be mixed at home. The extra cost would be partially balanced by the saving in time.

#### STRIPPING COW—MALFORMATION IN CALF—HOLSTEIN HEIFER'S RECORD.

1. Is it of any benefit, either to the cow or to the milk (regarding butter-fat), to go back and strip the cow out about twenty minutes after she has been properly milked; and, if two or three fair-sized streams are obtained at such time, is it proof that the cow has not been properly milked?

2. What is the cause and remedy for a calf being born having a lump about the size of a goose egg in its throat, just at the junction of the head, the cow having to be helped to calve, but came in on right time and did well afterwards? Calf breathed unnaturally, and died in about an hour.

3. Is 54 lbs. of milk a day, testing 3.6 per cent. butter-fat, a good record for a two-year-old Holstein heifer freshening in November?

4. How can an animal be entered in the Record of Merit, published each month in your paper, and is it advisable to have records published?

5. What is the proper feed and care for a heifer, rising two years old, due to calve in May?

6. Good ration and proper feed for a cow under test?

7. Can butter-fat be put into milk by good feeding, or does feed simply increase the quantity?

AN EAGER READER.

Ans.—1. The practice of going back to strip a cow, if she has been thoroughly milked, is not advisable. Milk begins to gather again at once after milking is finished.

2. Congenital malformations such as in this case are of obscure origin, and, usually, nothing can be done for them.

3. Yes; a very fair record, indeed.

4. The Record of Merit is a record kept by the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, of registered cows of that breed which produce quantities of milk and milk-fat equal to or in excess of prescribed minimum standards for cows of different ages, the test to be made under close official supervision. Application for such tests should be made to G. W. Clements, Secretary, St. George, Ont.

5. Let her have gentle exercise every day. Feed moderate amount of silage or roots, or both, with one pound of bran sprinkled over, and oat straw night and morning, and a feed of clover hay at noon.

6. It all depends upon the cow and her feeder. It would be foolish to attempt to suggest a standard.

7. Liberal feeding increases quantity but not quality of milk.

WE NEED THE MILK

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

MONRO & LAWLESS, Elm Dale Farms, Thorold, Ontario

Woodbine Holsteins!

Offers for sale the great stock bull, Sir Creamelle, who is four years old. Kind and gentle, and has proven his ability as a sire, and to avoid inbreeding is offered for sale. Write for extended pedigree and price. Also young bulls sired by the above bull for sale. Phone connection.

A. KENNEDY, AYR, ONT.

Riverside Holsteins

Choice bulls 6 to 9 months old, sired by Sir Pietertje Posch De Boer and Prince De Kol Posch. Latter is the only son of champion cow, dairy test, Guelph, 1908 and 1909, and out of R. of M. dams.

J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont. Haldimand Co. Long-distance phone.

THE MAPLES HOLSTEIN HERD

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

Walburn Rivers, Folden's, Ontario

Notice! In public test we have the champion and 2nd highest scoring cow; world's record 3-year-old, junior champion 3-year-old in official test. Average per cent. fat 4.55. Herd headed by Grace Payne 2nd's Sir Colantha. Sire's dam and sister with 35 pounds butter records each. M.L. Haley and M.H. Haley, Bull calves for sale. Springfield, Ontario.

Springbank Two choicely-bred bull calves for sale. One is 10 months, the other 8 months. From high-class milkers. Prices reasonable. For particulars and breeding write to: Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs, Ont. Fergus, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Holsteins and Tamworths for Sale—Seven bulls, boars fit for service; sows bred, pigs, either sexes, from 6 weeks up. Sixty-five to select from. Phone connection, with Cobourg. BERTRAM HOSKIN, The Gully P.O.

Holstein Cattle—The most profitable dairy breed. Illustrated descriptive booklets free. Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of America. F. L. HOUGHTON, Seey, Box 127, Stratford, Ont.

DON'T Buy a HOLSTEIN BULL till you get my prices on choice goods from eleven months down, from best producing strain. "Fairview Stock Farm." FRED ABBOTT, Harrietsville, Ont.

Glenwood Stock Farm—Holsteins and Yorkshires. Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young Yorkshires sows, about 2 months old, for sale cheap. True to type and first-class. Bred from imported stock. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth P.O., Ont. Campbellford Station.

Ridgedale Holsteins—I have left three bull calves that will be priced right for quick sale; their dams are heavy producers, and their sire was bred right. R. W. WALKER, Utica, Ont. Phone connection.

Evergreen Stock Farm offers bulls 2 to 12 months, from high-testing stock, giving 12 lbs. at 2 years to 22.78 lbs. for mature cows. Sired by Sir Mercena Favorite. Dam and gr. dam have average record of 24.60 lbs. butter in 7 days. F. E. PETTIT, Burgessville, Ont.

ELMWOOD HOLSTEINS.—Two choicely bred bulls 17 mos. old, grandsons of Sarcastic Lad; sired by a son of Iantha Posch, whose dam's record is 27 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days. Young cows to freshen during March and April. Prices right. E. D. GEORGE & SONS, Putnam, Ontario.

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

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

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

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

HILLCREST AYRSHIRES.—Bred for production and large teats. Record of Performance work a specialty. Fifty head to select from. Prices right. FRANK HARRIS, Mount Elgin, Ont.

Ayrshires Bull calves, from 4 months to 9 months, from imported sire and Record of Performance dams. Records 50 to 63 pounds per day. N. Dymont, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

EXERCISE OF BROOD MARES.

I have three mares in foal, fed on hay only, and are in box stall; are out in paddock every day. Is this better than working them at light work? Should they have a little grain also?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—No; regular light work would be better for the mares. They should, in either case, be fed a light ration of oats and bran.

FARMING ON SHARES.

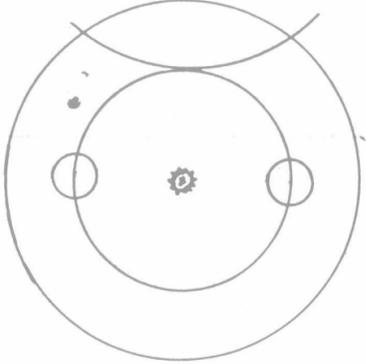
A and B take farm on shares from C, commencing April 1st last, there being two sow pigs coming in, A and B feeding same until litters of 16 young came, A and B feeding and finding all labor for same, C finding half seed in everything on farm, which included field of cob corn which A and B thought was to be absolutely for pigs; nothing in agreement to any effect. When time came for cobs to be gathered in, C steps in and demands half of them for his own private use, leaving us to feed the whole of the pigs on our half. When pigs are ready to be disposed of, he claims half of pigs also, A and B feeling assured that not being a fair deal. A and B would like to know whether C was entitled to the pigs and cobs also?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—No. C was, we think, reasonably entitled to but half of the corn remaining after sufficient provision had been made for the feeding of the pigs. Had he confined his demand in respect of corn to such proportion, he would have become entitled to half the pigs. As it is, we think, he ought out of such half make allowance to A and B for his over-taking of corn.

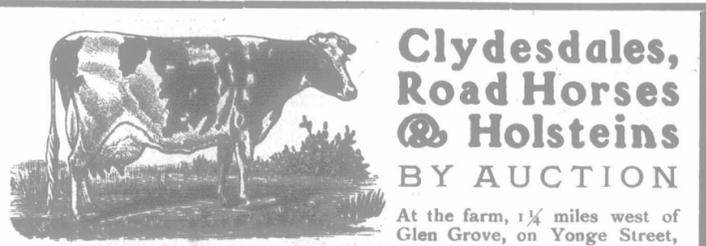
BEAUTIFUL SKY SCENE.

On the afternoon of the 6th of February, the sun was surrounded by a circular rainbow crossing a sundog on each side on the north and south line; on the upper side, the rainbow touched a reversed arc, and all was surrounded by an outer circle as illustrated by the diagram. The south sundog was at first much brighter than the other, but about five o'clock a cloud



began to grow over the former, and then the north one brightened up to the intensity that the south one had shown. About half-past five the sundogs and circles faded out, disappearing with the setting sun. What is the explanation of this phenomenon? F. Q. New Ontario.

Ans.—There are few sky scenes so beautiful as the halo which may occasionally be seen in morning or afternoon of winter days in northern latitudes. These luminous and sometimes beautifully-colored appearances, occur when prismatic ice crystals are falling very slowly in a still atmosphere. An inner circle forms at an angle of 22 degrees, and sometimes an outer one at 46. As the rays of light are broken up by the multitude of prisms, the red part, which is the least refrangible, forms the inner band of color, next comes the orange, and so on, to the violet. The sundogs are supposed to be due to the reflections from ice-prisms falling vertically. In the top or tangent arc, the order of the colors is reversed. It is the effect of the refraction of light entering the base of the prisms and emerging by their vertical surfaces. D.



Clydesdales, Road Horses & Holsteins BY AUCTION

At the farm, 1 1/4 miles west of Glen Grove, on Yonge Street,

THURSDAY, MARCH 9TH, 1911

Mr. C. H. Shaver will sell by auction 3 registered Clydesdales, an imp. mare and her two daughters, 17 Holstein cattle (15 females and 2 young bulls); several of the females are in the R. O. M. and R. O. P. They are high producers, and have rich official backing. Also to be sold are several high-grade and high-class Thoroughbred geldings and fillies. This is a sale of high-class stock in splendid condition.

TERMS—8 months' on bankable paper, or 6% per annum off for cash.

Conveyances will be at Davisville P. O. at 11 a. m. on day of sale. Lunch at noon. Catalogues by addressing: J. H. Prentice, Auct. C. H. Shaver, Davisville P. O., Ont.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Two young bulls, calved March 27th and April 25th, sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, whose sire is the sire of D. J. Kol Creamelle, 10,017 lbs. milk in 100 days, and whose dam is the dam of Grace Payne 2nd's Homestead, who made 35.55 lbs. butter in 7 days. These two bulls are mostly white, and are smooth and big. Must make room for this season's calves, and will sell reasonably.

E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONTARIO

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

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

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

Fairview Farms!

We are offering sons of Pontiac Korndyke, sire of the world's record Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd, 37.20 lbs. butter in 7 days, and the sire of seven daughters that average 31.13 lbs. each in 7 days, equalled by no other sire living or dead. Also sons of Rag Apple Korndyke, whose dam, Pontiac Rag Apple, 31.62 lbs. butter in 7 days, is a full sister to the world's record cow, making these two full sisters records average for the seven days 34.41 lbs. each, equalled by no other two full sisters of the breed. Also sons of Sir Johanna Colantha Gladi, whose dam and sire's dam average 33.61 lbs. each, which is higher than can be said of any other sire of the breed. Dams of many of these calves are high-record daughters of Pontiac Korndyke and Rag Apple Korndyke. Write me for breeding and price. E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, St. Law. Co., N. Y.

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Females all ages. Write for what you want, or come and see them. Bell Telephone. G. W. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONTARIO.

Ayrshire Cattle & Ponies BY AUCTION

In the CITY OF HAMILTON, at the Hamilton Sale Company's Sale Barn, three minutes' walk from the Stuart St. Station, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 9th, 1911

MESSRS. N. & E. DYMENT will sell by auction, without reserve, 30 head of Ayrshire cattle, 13 cows in milk, 11 heifers from 2 months to 2 years of age, 6 bulls from 3 to 12 months of age, and one bull 3 years of age. Several of those in milk are in the R. O. P., and many of the others are sons and daughters of R. O. P. dams. A strictly high-class offering. The ponies are Welsh and Iceland; ten of them will be sold, from 2 to 7 years of age, well broken and sound; also the grand pony stallion, Venturesome Verne, a Hackney-Welsh cross.

TERMS: Seven months' on bankable paper, or 5 per cent. per annum off for cash. Catalogues on application to:

E. DYMENT, Copetown P.O. SALE AT 1.30 P.M.

Burnside Ayrshires America's champion herd; over 100 head to select from; practically all imported and bred from imp. sire and dairy test at Ottawa over all breeds. We can supply car lots. R. R. NESS, HOWICK, QUE.

STONEHOUSE Ayrshires The champion Canadian herd for 1910 at the leading shows. 32 head imp. 56 head to select from. R.O.P. official records, the best and richest bred types of the breed. Anything for sale. Young bulls, females all ages. HECTOR GORDON, HOWICK, QUE.

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

Ayrshires & Yorkshires Our Ayrshire herd is in fine form. We can fill orders for a number of bulls fit for service, of good dairy breeding, or imported stock for 1911. Females any age. Young calves either sex. Young boars fit for service. Young pigs ready to ship. Write for prices and particulars. Long-distance phone. ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie P. O., Ont.

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

**\$15.95**  
**AND UPWARD**

**THIS OFFER IS NO CATCH.** It is a solid, fair and square proposition to furnish a brand new, well made and well finished cream separator complete, subject to a long trial and fully guaranteed, for \$15.95. Different from this picture which illustrates our large capacity machines. Skims 1 quart of milk a minute, hot or cold; makes thick or thin cream and does it just as well as any higher priced machine. Any boy or girl can run it sitting down. The crank is only 5 inches long. Just think of that! The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned, and embodies all our latest improvements. Gears run in anti-friction bearings and thoroughly protected. Before you decide on a cream separator of any capacity whatever, obtain our \$15.95 proposition.

**AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., BOX 1200, BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.**



## THE LOW DOWN AMERICAN SEPARATOR

**EXCELS ANY SEPARATOR IN THE WORLD**

**OUR LIBERAL TRIAL ENABLES YOU TO DEMONSTRATE THIS.** While our prices for all capacities are astonishingly low, the quality is high. Our machines are up to date, well built and handsomely finished; run easier, skim closer, have a simpler bowl with fewer parts than any other cream separator. Thousands of machines in use giving splendid satisfaction. Write for our 1911 catalog. We will send it free, postpaid. It is richly illustrated, shows the machines in detail and tells all about the American Separator. Our surprisingly liberal long time trial proposition, generous terms of purchase and the low prices quoted will astonish you. We are the oldest exclusive manufacturers of hand separators in America and the first to sell direct to the user. We cannot afford to sell an article that is not absolutely first class. You save agent's, dealer's and even catalog house's profits by dealing with us and at the same time obtain the finest and highest quality machine on the market. Our own (manufacturer's) guarantee protects you on every American Separator. We ship immediately. Western orders filled from Western points. Write us and get our great offer and handsome free catalog. ADDRESS,

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS, Miscellaneous.

#### SILAGE FOR HORSES.

What is your opinion of feeding silage to horses? I have been feeding well-cured silage and oat straw, half and half, what I could lift on a three-tined fork, three times a day, and one of my horses took sick, and the local veterinarian said it was indigestion, caused by feeding the silage. CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—Some of our contributors have fed silage to horses with good results, but several cases have been reported in which digestive troubles appear to have been caused by its use. It would be wise to feed only small amounts, and to carefully avoid frozen silage.

#### FELLING TREES.

I recently bought about half of a woodlot containing many small trees of various kinds, which I want to preserve. The man who bought the timber on the rest, is converting it into lumber and cordwood. Many of the trees are cut, falling over in my part, the tops breaking and covering many of the young trees.

1. Is he privileged to cut up and take away that falling on my land?

2. If so, is he allowed to cut down my small trees to make room to cut up his?

3. And must he take off all brush left? Ontario. FOREST LOVER.

Ans.—1. Yes.  
2. No; unless he is unable to remove his fallen trees without doing what is suggested, and in that case he must make good any damage.  
3. Yes.

#### MORTGAGE INTEREST.

A man borrows \$300 and gives a mortgage on his property, principal sum to be paid in two years, and interest at 6 per cent. per annum; \$18 was paid every year for two years for interest, and six months after the mortgage was due, the man paid the principal sum, \$300, and interest for six months. The man that lends the money refuses to take it, and claims interest for the twelve months.

1. Can the lender claim interest for twelve months or not?

2. What is the law regarding the payment of interest on a mortgage? Ontario. J. B.

Ans.—1. No.

2. He is entitled to interest down to date of payment of principal and interest, and three months' additional interest.

#### CEMENT SILO—LOW-LAND PASTURE FOR SHEEP.

1. I am thinking of building a cement silo. How many yards of sand will I need, and how many loads of stones—I mean hardheads—and how many barrels of cement? I expect to have the stones crushed with a crusher. The silo is to be 14 x 30 feet (round).

2. How long will it take to build this silo, and how many men will it take to do the work, and what will be the probable cost?

3. How many cubic feet are there in a yard of sand?

4. I have about six acres of low-land pasture and twelve acres of woods in connection with it, not very thickly wooded. Is this land good pasture for sheep; how many sheep could I keep on it in a season, and what breed would be the best to put on such pasture?

#### SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. A silo of the size mentioned, with walls averaging nine inches in thickness, would require about 33 cubic yards of crushed stone, 17 yards of sand, and 40 barrels of cement. Nine inches is perhaps thicker than necessary, though many are built so.

2. It would take three men ten or twelve days to do the building, and the total cost will not be far from \$150.

3. There are 27 cubic feet in a cubic yard.

4. Low land is not the best for sheep pasture, high land being the ideal for that purpose. Your pasture might support 30 to 35 sheep. As among so many useful breeds, we do not see that there is any special choice. It is largely a matter of taste.

### CHURCH BELLS

CHIMES AND PEALS  
MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY  
FULLY WARRANTED  
McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.,  
BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.  
Established 1866



### LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES



Am offering during the month of Feb. a choice lot of bred sows, young boars ready for service, and young pigs of different ages. Orders booked for spring pigs. Pairs supplied not akin. All at reasonable prices. Write, or call on:

**H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.**  
Long-distance Bell phone.

### Hilton Stock Farm

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

### HILLVIEW YORKSHIRES



High-class young stock of both sexes for sale, sired by Craigcrook Duke, imp., —16065—, out of large mature sows. It will pay you to get our prices. G. T. R. and C. P. R. **W. F. DISNEY, Greenwood, Ont.**

### Maple Leaf Berkshires

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

### Joshua Lawrence Oxford Centre, Ont.

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Hogs. Sired by first-prize hog at Toronto and London. Also reg'd Jersey Bulls, from 8 to 10 months, from high-testing stock. Write:

**CHAS. E. ROGERS, Ingersoll, Ont.**

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

Elmfield Yorkshires Am now offering a large number of both sexes, from 3 to 4½ months of age, sired by S. H. Albert 2nd. Imp. in dam, and out of imp. and imp.-in-dam sows. True to type and of choice quality. **G. B. Muma, Ayr, Ont.** Phone connection.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons, Harriston, Ont.**

### Pine Grove Yorkshires

For sale: A choice lot of young boars fit for service; also sows already bred. Are booking orders for young pigs, not akin, for spring delivery. Descendants of imported stock. Property of **Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.**

### FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES

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

### Pine Grove Berkshires.

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

### DUROC - JERSEY SWINE

30 choice young sows, bred and ready to breed. Young boars fit for service. Also a choice Jersey bull calf. Bell phone in house. **Mac Campbell & Sons, Northwood, Ont.**

### MORRISTON TAMWORTHS

A grand lot of boars from 2 to 10 mos., also young sows (dandies). Some just bred. Some in farrow to first-class boars from best herd in England. Prices right. **Charles Currie, Morriston, Ont.**

### SHROPSHIRE AND COTSWOLDS

I have big, thick and woolly rams and ewes, mostly lambs, but some yearlings, both **Shropshires and Cotswolds**. Have also the best lot of young **SHORTHORN BULLS** have ever bred, sired by one of Whitehall Sultan's greatest sons. They will be sold worth the money. You should write soon. **ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.**

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

Home again, and are feeling well. Ready to start making good for another year. Conditions seem right for constant progress. We are determined to lead, follow who may.

**J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ontario**

### CATTLE and SHEEP LABELS

Metal ear labels with owner's name, address and any numbers required. They are inexpensive, simple and practical. The greatest thing for stock. Do not neglect to send for free circular and sample. Send your name and address to-day. **F. G. James, Bowmanville, Ont.**

### FARNHAM FARM OXFORDS AND HAMPSHIRE

CHAMPION FLOCKS OF BOTH BREEDS. We are offering at reasonable prices a limited number of yearling and two-shear ewes by imported sires, and bred to our two champion imported rams. Long-distance phone in the house. Central Guelph, Telegraph Guelph. **HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, C.P.R.**

### MAPLE VILLA OXFORD DOWNS AND YORKSHIRES

Are ideal in type and quality. Present offering is a grand lot of ram lambs for flock headers, also a number of shearing ewes and ewe lambs, sired by imp. Hamptonian 22nd. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages. Right good ones. Satisfaction assured. **Bradford or Beeton Station. J. A. CERSWELL, Bond Head P.O., Ont.**

### Swine

OF ALL BREEDS FOR SALE. I breed Yorkshires, Tamworths, Berkshires, Hampshires, Chester Whites, Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys. I have constantly on hand both sexes of all ages. Show stock a specialty. **John Harvey, Freilighsburg, Que.**

### Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns

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

### Willowdale Berkshires

FOR SALE: Some choice young sows, bred and ready to breed; young boars ready for service, nice things, 2 to 3 months. Long-distance phone. **J. J. Wilson, Importer and Breeder, Milton P.O., C. P. R. & G. T. R.**

## Cured My Rupture

Will Show You How To Cure Yours FREE!

was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors would die if not operated on. I fooled them and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it. It will cure you and has since cured thousands. It will cure you.

Send the coupon below and mail it to me today

### Free Rupture-Cure Coupon

DR. W. A. COLLINGS,  
Box 653 Waterdown, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Please send me free of all cost your New Discovery for the Cure of Rupture.

Name.....

Address.....

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## "ELECTRO BALM"

CURES ECZEMA,  
Also Piles, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands and Face.

Gentlemen use it after shaving. This balm is handled by the best firms, and is highly recommended by those who have used it.

Write for Free Sample  
ENCLOSE 2c. STAMP FOR POSTAGE

50c. a Box at all dealers or upon receipt of price from

THE ELECTRIC BEAN CHEMICAL CO.,  
Ltd., OTTAWA.

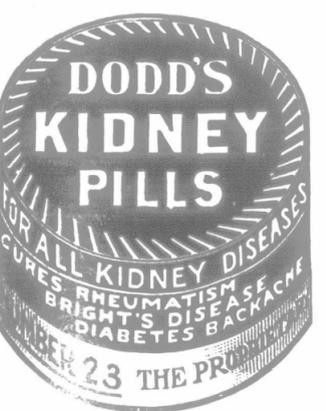
## STAMMERERS

The methods employed at the Arnott Institute are the only logical methods for the cure of stammering. They treat the CAUSE, not merely the habit, and insure NATURAL Speech. If you have the slightest impediment in your speech don't hesitate to write us. I cure pupils every where. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request.

The Arnott Institute, - Berlin, Ont., Can.

"I guarantee that this play will not bring a blush to anybody's cheek," said the able author.

"Why produce it, then?" replied the New York man. "Don't you know that many of our patrons come to the box office and want their money back if they haven't blushed."



**DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES  
RHEUMATISM  
BRIGHT'S DISEASE  
DIABETES BACKACHE  
23 THE PR...

## GOSSIP.

**S. J. MCKNIGHT'S SHORTHORN SALE**  
Several of the Shorthorns to be sold at S. J. McKnight's sale at Kipping, Ont., on Thursday, March 9th, are daughters and granddaughters of Imp, Eliza 2nd, a Duchess, by Master Ravenswood. Two pairs of heifer twins that will be sold, are daughters of the grand, big, thick cow, Crimson Mayflower, a Crimson Flower; others are granddaughters of Imp, Charming Gem. All the offering are sons and daughters of either Imp, Governor-General (a Lustre), Imp, Nonpareil Fame (a C. Nonpareil), or Imp, Count Claret (a Claret), a son of the Augusta bull, Prince Augusta. Count Claret is the present stock bull, and all the females bred are in calf to him. Mr. McKnight is overstocked; this offering is the selection of his large herd; all will positively be sold; they are an exceptionally choice lot, particularly nice on their lines; they are in nice condition; they were winners all around the circuit of local shows, in big and strong classes; the young bulls are thick, mellow youngsters. Anyone looking for richly-bred and mellow, thick-fleshed Shorthorns, should visit this sale. Morning trains from Toronto will be met at both stations.

## SOME GRAND CLYDESDALES LEFT.

With a continually-expanding trade in Clydesdale stallions and fillies, Smith & Richardson, of Columbus, Ont., were compelled to make a second importation near the end of 1910, the two importations making a big total, and, although they never sold so many stallions and fillies so early in the year, their big selection still leaves a few for late buyers, who, as a general rule, are hardest to suit. Some of their best of the two importations are still on hand, horses up to a ton in weight, typical in character, flashy in quality, with breeding the very best, among which are such good ones as the big bay four-year-old, Helsington Glory, a son of the renowned Glasgow champion, Gold Mine; the exceptionally good bay three-year-old, Invergowrie, by the famous prizewinner, Marmion; the intensely flashy bay-roan three-year-old, Glenavon, a son of the noted sire of winners, Baron Boquhan; the immensely-big and model-underpinned Baron Crawford, a bay, rising three, by the great breeding horse, Blacon Sensation. All these are toppers. Then there are some splendid two-year-olds, and several crackers in Canadian-bred stallions. In fillies, there are several left from the extra big, typical draft kind to the intensely-flashy quality kind, with not so much weight. Parties looking for the best of the breed in imported or home-bred stallions or fillies, should certainly visit this noted stud.

## C. H. SHAVER'S CLYDESDALE AND HOLSTEIN SALE.

In last week's issue appeared a short description of the horse end of the Clydesdale and Holstein sale of C. H. Shaver, near Davisville, Ont., a short distance north of the C. P. R. crossing, on Yonge street. This week, the Holsteins will be given a brief description. All told, there are seventeen head, fifteen females and two young bulls. Nearly all the younger things are the get of that most richly-bred and well-known bull, Cornelius Posch. The majority of the females belong to the well-known, high-producing, and show strain, the Faforits. Fairest Jewell, never officially tested, gives 70 lbs. a day on ordinary feed; Sherwood Edna's Faforit, sired by the R.-of-M. bull, Faforit 5th's Gamey, is in the R. of P. with 12,605 lbs. milk and 420 lbs. butter for the year. Faforit Butter Girl is in the R. of P. with 13,000 lbs. milk; she is a half-sister to Sherwood Gano, with 17,600 lbs. milk for the year. Kitty Westwood, R. of M., with 461 lbs. milk and 14.81 lbs. butter in seven days, and 68 lbs. milk 1 day, and so on. Parties looking for high-class Holsteins will not be disappointed in visiting this sale. There are several one- and two-year-old heifers that look good in type for great things when in milk. The young bulls are three and twelve months of age. The herd as a whole has splendid official backing, and cannot fail to be profitable buying. Conveyances will be at Davisville P. O. at 11 a. m. to carry visitors to the farm on day of sale. Lunch will be provided. March 9th is the date. Everything will be in good condition, and will positively be sold. Note the date, March 9.

# GUNNS "Prairie State" Incubators

## Get the Most Chix

because they come closer than any other incubator to matching Nature's own conditions. The hen sitting on the ground is still, on a small scale, the most successful hatcher. But she can't hatch 20 or 30 dozen eggs at a time, and she won't hatch them at the right season to make winter layers or cockerels that are ready for market at off seasons, when prices are highest.

The most successful Canadian poultry raisers therefore use the "Prairie State" Incubator because it practically equals, on a great big scale, the hen's success with her little setting.

**Gunns Prairie State Incubators are built not so much to sell, as to hatch chicks.** Note that. We are making incubators and marketing them at rock-bottom prices simply because they will help in our campaign for "More and better eggs and poultry"—not because we want to make profits out of incubators.

Gunns Prairie State Incubators are **honestly made** in our own factory at Ste. Therese, P.Q.—the finest wood-working factory in the Dominion. No poor material or flimsy construction is tolerated, for we have a reputation for 40 years of square dealing at stake.

They are designed so that the **heat is distributed evenly** to every egg in the tray. There are no cold or hot spots.

The **correct temperature is maintained**, within a fraction of a degree, whether the temperature outside the incubator be zero or 80 degrees.

The moistened sand tray gives an absolutely **even and easily regulated supply of moisture** to every egg. This prevents drying up the eggs, and brings out big, strong, healthy chicks.

An even **supply of fresh air**, free from lamp fumes, is provided, greatly increasing both the hatch and the vitality of the chicks.

Thus Gunns Prairie State Incubator supplies so perfectly the conditions of natural hatching that it not only brings out a very high proportion of chicks, but **the chicks live.** When

## GUNNS UNIVERSAL HOVERS

are used for brooding, results are even better than those secured by natural methods. These Hovers enable you to raise chicks successfully at any season and in any numbers. Gunns Combination Colony House Brooders make the most convenient, practical equipment known.

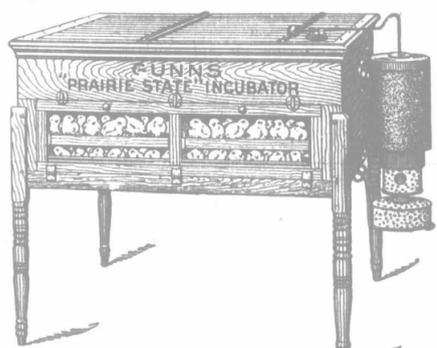
**Write for our book on Practical Poultry Raising.** It tells all about the "Prairie State" line, and how to raise poultry for profit by common sense methods that have proved successful. Meantime, note these prices:

<b>GUNNS</b>	
Prairie State Incubator	
No. 0.—100 hen eggs—	\$18.00
No. 1.—150 " "	22.50
No. 2.—240 " "	32.00
No. 3.—390 " "	38.00

<b>GUNNS</b>	
Universal Hover	
With lamp, lamp case	
and smoke conductor	\$7.00

**GUNN, LANGLOIS & CO., LIMITED, 235 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.**

"Gunns Prairie State Incubator Gets Chix."



**NEXT TIME** you are in need of a Tub or a Pail or a Fire Bucket, see that your dealer shows you the ones made of

# EDDY'S INDURATED FIBREWARE

and buy no other. EDDY'S Fibreware is perfect in every detail; it is light, tight and durable.

**POSITIVELY WILL NOT TAIN LIQUIDS.**

Makes an Air Pail for carrying milk.

## A HARROW BARGAIN

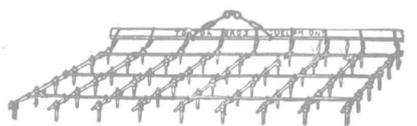
That Will Pay You to Know More About

## TOLTON'S

High-grade Steel Harrows

Section and Flexible All-Steel Harrows with an unequalled record. Pre-eminently the most efficient, strongest and longest-wearing Harrows ever manufactured is our unprecedented guarantee. Send to-day for descriptive circular furnishing the facts. Address: Dept. F.

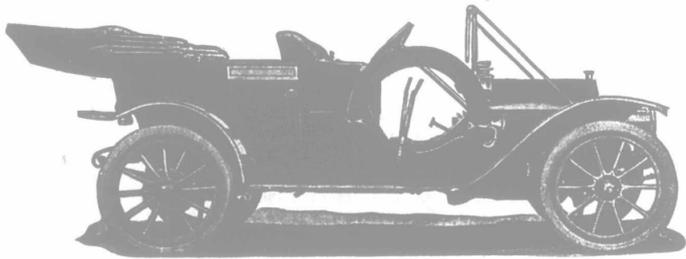
**TOLTON BROS., LIMITED, GUELPH, ONTARIO**



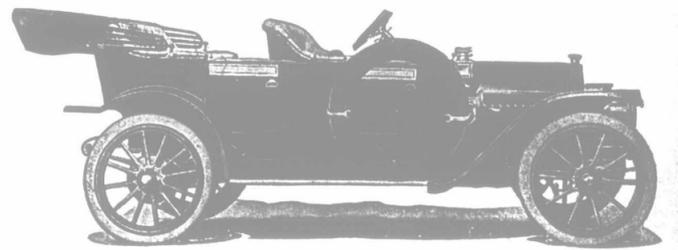
Buy the "EVERITT"—Canada's new and popular  
 car—built true to the 1000th  
 part of an inch throughout

Sold at  
 U. S. Price  
 because  
 Canadian-Made

Guaranteed  
 2 Years  
 Extra Tire  
 FREE



"EVERITT" STANDARD TOURING 1911 MODEL, \$1,450 (at Orillia)



"EVERITT" FORE-DOOR TOURING 1911 MODEL, \$50 EXTRA (at Orillia)

**Made to Carry a Big  
 Live-Load**

A car with a strong, carefully proportioned chassis, made to save weight, has added capacity for carrying passenger weight. This is putting the right kind of weight on the tires, and saving tire wear from the wrong kind of weight. Your \$1,450 comes back in liberal carrying capacity. The "Everitt" is big value from the big live-load it carries for you.

**A Low-Hung, Easy-Riding,  
 Roomy Body**

The "Everitt" double-drop frame car hugs the road. The car-body floor is lowered by the double-drop side-frames, but high road clearance is maintained. Riders have lessened side-shocks and jolting. Skidding is prevented. Tire strain is reduced. The "Everitt" is easy to get into and alight from. Yet there is liberal spring clearance, wide running boards, wide seat construction. The double-drop frame permits this.

**A Motor of Tremendous  
 Strength**

Any motor of the "Everitt" size has to stand 16 blows of 3,200 lbs. each every second it runs, during years of service. This tremendous, racking, tearing explosion strain does not affect the "Everitt" Motor, because it is cast in one-piece for the parts taking strain. By casting all cylinders, etc., together, and stiffening them with the crank-shaft housing, the entire motor is in rigid alignment.

You get the benefit because your motor cannot get 'out of tune,' and need constant attention. It has a big, strong, solid, stiff main casting that holds every part where it must run rightly and smoothly.

This big main casting is in line with best motor construction. It is true to the 1000th part of an inch.

**"Special Tudhope Equipment"**

Most Liberal in the World with "Everitt's"

This jig-made car for the farm has extra big wheels, an extra simple and strong motor, is easy to run and care for. It is made by the Tudhope interests in Orillia. It is guaranteed two years. The car is simplified in every way and gives the best possible farm service. It gives prompt and quick transportation to market, to town for parts of implements during harvest, to a doctor or surgeon. It saves farm time immensely, brings post office and church and railway within a few minutes' distance. It is always ready, day and night. The "Everitt" is a perfect car for the farm and gives years of service. Get the catalogue to-day. It will make you money to have an "Everitt."

**Built by Tudhope of  
 Orillia**

The name Tudhope is one long and favorably known to readers of this paper. The fact that the Tudhopes are behind the Canadian-made "Everitt" will be a guarantee of honesty, integrity and thoroughness in its manufacture. It means that practical and successful vehicle builders are putting their best brains and ample capital into the making of the "Everitt." You can trust it and them.

**Large-Size Wheels and  
 Big Brakes**

Big wheels bridge road ruts small wheels drop into. The big-wheel "Everitt" rides easily, and wears tires less each mile than small wheels. This saves tire expense on the "Everitt"—longer mileage. The big "Everitt" wheels mean higher speed. Few, if any, cars at \$1,450 have the "Everitt" size wheels.

Big drum brakes, extra wide, on the "Everitt" make more sensitive brakes with greater leverage and less wear than small drums on small wheels.

**Replacements that Fit ---  
 Placed by the Owner**

In case of accident, any "Everitt" part from the factory will exactly fit your car to 1-1000th inch. This means that you can fit the part in yourself, without filing. The exact and absolute standardization means lessened breakages anyway. In case of breakages, it means lessened work, time and trouble.

The "Everitt" is a safe buy for every possible accident.

**A Car the Owner Can  
 Run and Care For**

The "Everitt" is simplified to the highest degree. The motor has 152 less parts than the next simplest motor on the market. The chassis has few parts. In actual practice it is small parts getting wrong that 'tie up' the car. These parts are eliminated in the "Everitt." The result is that it is hard to get the "Everitt" car out of running order.

The owner can easily understand and operate his "Everitt." He can easily get at the motor, and remove any single piston, valve, etc., without disarranging or disturbing any other part of the motor.

**Perfect Equipment --- Lots  
 of It --- the Best**

Not merely best quality equipment goes with the "Everitt," but every "Everitt" has "Special Tudhope Equipment"; a complete extra tire cover, holders, shock absorbers, robe and foot rail, with the car. The gas lamps are of extra size, and Gray and Davis make. The Bosch magneto, high tension winding, gives a firing spark on a quarter turn of motor. This makes starting easy.

You don't get the above equipment with other cars at any price. Their full "Special Tudhope Equipment" is first introduced by the Tudhope people, and is the only such equipment in the motoring world.

**A Car with Low Upkeep  
 Costs**

The long-stroke motor saves gasoline consumption, as the spark may be much more delicately adjusted and manipulated than in the short-stroke motor.

The tire-cost is low because the large wheels save tire wear. The light chassis saves tire wear. The low centre of gravity saves side shocks on tire. The large tires keep inflation better and heat less than small tires.

The tuning-up cost of the "Everitt" is much reduced through accurate 1-1000th inch standardization and fitting. This perfect construction maintains original factory perfection. The simplicity of motor and its strong main casting avoid 'falling away' from original condition. There is almost no attention needed for the "Everitt."

**A Two Years' Guarantee**

The manufacturer of any car will not extend his guarantee a day beyond the usual 60 days' time, unless the quality in his product, thoroughly known by the manufacturer, will permit and make a long guarantee possible.

The "Everitt" guarantee is two years from date of purchase.

Send for the new illustrated Catalogue No. 7—just off the press.

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 168 King St. West, Toronto.

Tudhope-Everitt Sales Co.,  
 Peerless Garage,  
 344 Queen St., Ottawa.

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