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AND HOME MAGAZINE

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Vol. XLV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JUNE 16, 1910.

No. 925



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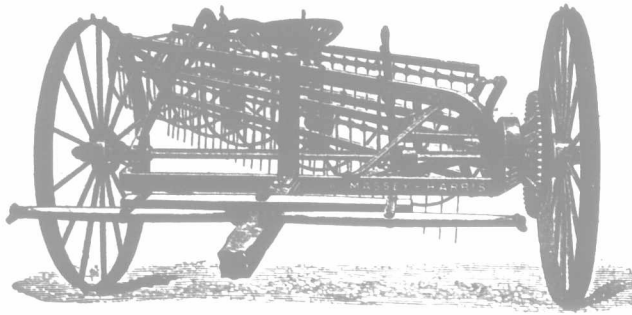
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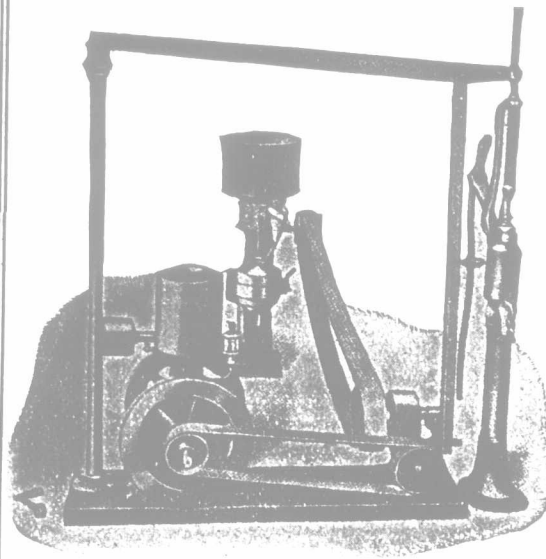
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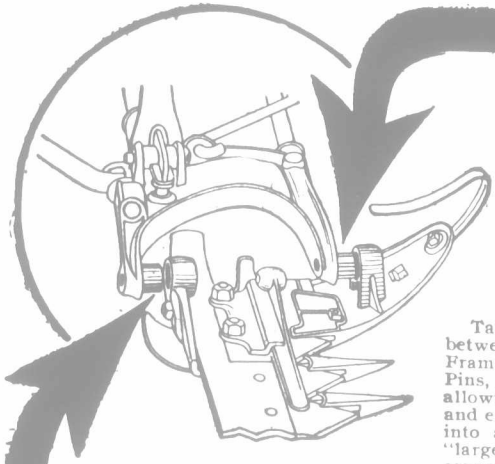
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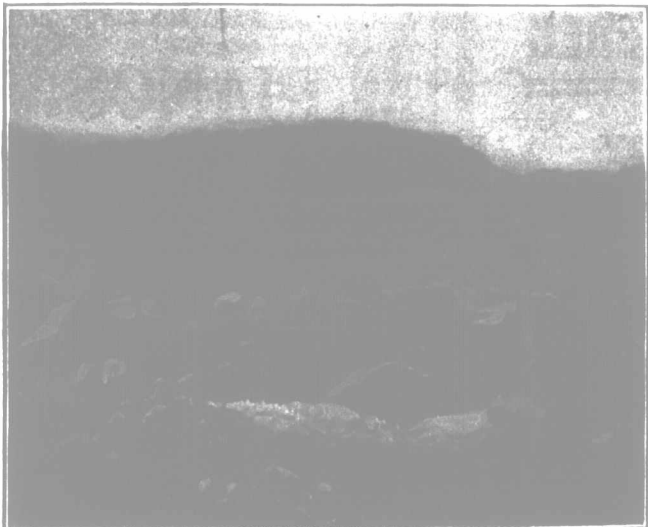
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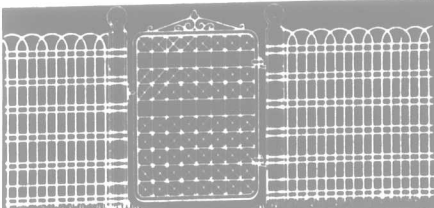
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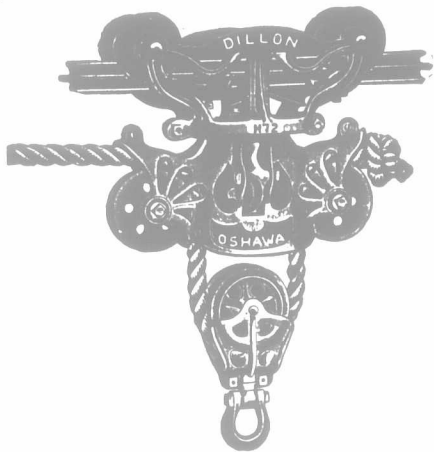
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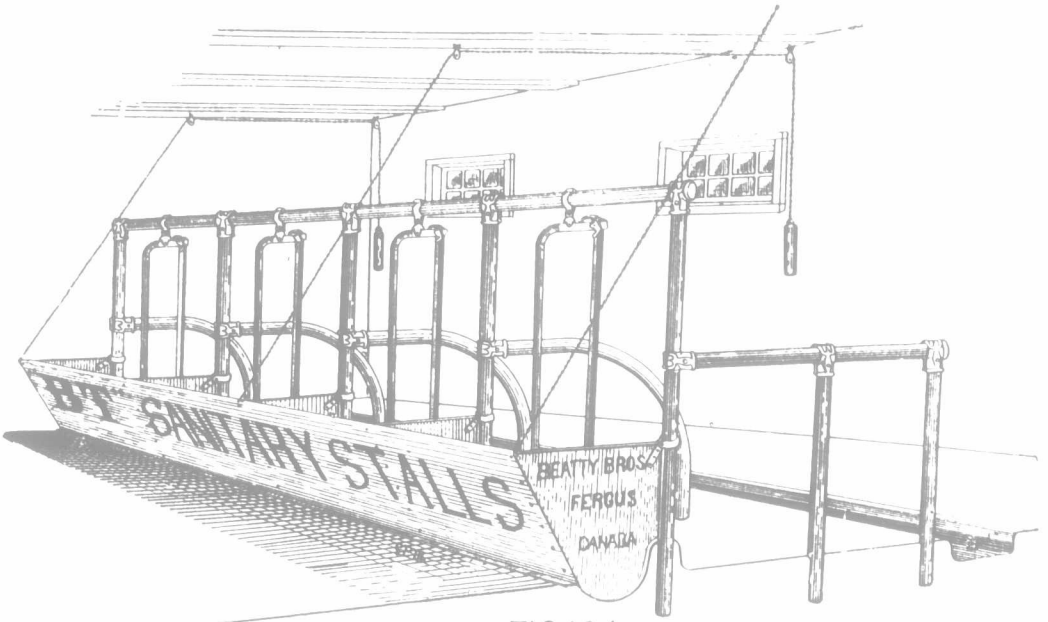


FIG. 194

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# The Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established 1866.

Vol. XLV.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1879.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JUNE 16, 1910

No. 925

### EDITORIAL.

Where Nature does the most for a country, Man often does the least.

A plantation of well-selected apples, properly cared for, may be appropriately described as a sort of endowment insurance policy.

The Missouri Pacific Railway sends out over its lines a 12 h.-p. motor car equipped with a weed-cutting attachment, calculated to abate in some measure the pests their trains let loose upon the country.

Railways are professedly anxious to promote the prosperity of farmers living in their territory in order to develop more and better business for themselves, but their methods do not always keep pace with their intentions.

In the Province of Ontario the Government, in its wisdom, provides well-qualified county representatives to conduct agricultural classes in the high schools, but maintains a school system admirably designed to conduct them in other directions.

It is scarcely too much to say that the organization of five co-operative egg circles in Peterborough County, last week, marks an epoch in the Canadian poultry industry. Read the account in our last issue. The movement will spread. It is worth watching.

Under present conditions of marketing, a farm flock of poultry can easily be made to yield an average net return of \$1.25 per annum over and above cost of feed. By co-operative marketing of a guaranteed product, tastefully put up, this margin may be doubled.

Speaking last winter of clover as feed for horses, Dr. J. Standish, Professor of Veterinary Science at the Nova Scotia College of Agriculture, pithily stated the argument for early cutting of this valuable legume. "The clover," he said, "should not be allowed to get to the stage when the horse will think that he is eating raspberry canes." On behalf of the cow we respond for her, "Me too!"

Single-tax is quite a live question in New Ontario. Advocates claim that it would discourage speculative holding of land and encourage its devotion to productive uses. Opponents reply that any system of taxation which imposes on the struggling newcomer a larger proportion of taxation than he now bears would be impracticable, since the settler in question simply would not have the money to pay, and money can't be wrung out of stones. It is a broad question.

The graduation of another batch of 29 Bachelors of Scientific Agriculture from the O. A. C. subject to supplementals in three classes, again prompts the question, What will be their attitude to the farm? For various reasons, some of them will respond to the current call for a gross return, but it is encouraging to see many of them with their eyes set on the larger, the wiser, and operation of a farm, not only as a business in the business as such, but as a means of providing food enough for a lot of people.

### Prospective Profits from Tree Growth.

Belated through pressure of space, we publish two letters on the question of the farmer's wood-lot, one from J. H. Burns, of Perth County, in Western Ontario, and one from Clark Hamilton, in the East. On one point they agree with us, viz., that many sections unsuited for cultivation should never have been cleared, but should have had the mature growth removed from time to time, and that reforestation of such areas should be promptly begun.

We concede with them, further, that in communities where some of the farms are rough, while others are wholly suitable for tillage, the main if not the total forested area should be on the rougher farms. Such distribution of the woodland would serve the communal interest quite as well as or better than if the woodland were divided among all the holdings, and would be true economy. On this ground, mainly, we advocated the exemption of farm woodlands from taxation, and a half-way optional measure to secure this is now on the Ontario statutes.

But take the case of the average community where it is good land under tree growth or none at all, and here, we unhesitatingly assert, a broad survey of the whole question will indicate the advisability of each farmer leaving a percentage of his land in wood-lot. In this connection Mr. Hamilton raises a very pertinent question as to whether it is better to attempt to restore a thin run-out wood-lot of poor kinds of timber, occupying rich soil, or to clear this land and plant select species on land less adapted to cultivation. In such a case transfer of the location might be advisable, not because the old bush cannot be saved, for scarcely any bush left standing at all is past the possibility of restoration by natural means if stock be kept out. But it is undoubtedly economical to have the wood-lot on areas least suited to cultivation. Mr. Hamilton's fear that the original species will not thrive under present conditions of drainage and exposure is not well founded. We could take him to scores of wood-lots where a splendid growth of mixed hardwoods has sprung up from natural seeding since live stock has been excluded. With a little attention to selection and thinning a beautiful growth of straight, thrifty saplings may be secured. And not only so, but cross sections show that the larger trees improve noticeably in health and rapidity of growth once the annual leaf fall is retained by the saplings that quickly spring up when cattle are kept out.

Mr. Burns is more unsparring than Mr. Hamilton. Brushing aside all considerations of sentiment, and practically ignoring the many indirect benefits of the wood-lot, such as checking the sweep of winds, and providing harbors for insectivorous birds, he demands to know whether foresters are quite sure a wood-lot will produce an annual growth of a cord per acre. Assuming that it would, he contrasts the return from such growth with the returns from flax or other crops. To this we had previously objected that allowance should be made for the depletion of fertility by the growing of a flax crop. We took the position that the rental value per acre of a whole farm, or the annual interest on its selling value, would be a fairer criterion by which to estimate the relative profits of the wood-lot and cleared land. To compare the gross returns of the wood-lot with the gross returns of the fields is palpably unfair, since labor and fertilizing eat up a large share in the former case.

Mr. Burns asks whether a cord of wood would contain as much plant food as a ton of

flax, thereby revealing a lack of information which he should certainly have repaired before entering a controversy of this kind. We have been at pains to secure some data from Prof. Harcourt, at Guelph, and Dr. Fernow, of the University of Toronto. Quoting Warrington, Prof. Harcourt shows that the great bulk of the plant food in a year's growth of three species (beech, spruce fir and Scotch pine) is contained in the leaf litter, which being annually returned to the soil, increases the available fertility. Dr. Fernow fully substantiates this conclusion, pointing out that the wood of trees rarely contains as much as one per cent. of mineral ash, while the foliage contains more than six per cent. And of the total plant food abstracted a considerable part will have been brought up from below by the deep tree roots. Moreover, practical experience convinces all of us that land under forest increases in available fertility without expense for manuring. It is clear, therefore, that the forest, unlike the flax or other field crop, need have no charge assessed against its annual returns to compensate for abstraction of fertility. If anything, it should be credited with something for the improvement of the land.

The other question, whether we may be sure of an annual growth of a cord of wood per acre, is quite effectually disposed of by Dr. Fernow, an acknowledged authority, who states that a planted forest, if well attended, would produce at least 25 cords in 25 years, and that this rate of a cord per year could be maintained and improved to the hundredth year. He cites figures to show that in the German national forests of Prussia the growth is constantly improving, and has increased from 29 (solid) cubic feet per acre in 1830 to 70 cubic feet in 1900, these figures applying to an average of seven million acres, many of them very poor and unproductive. Harking back, then, to our former estimate that at present fuel prices in London a growth of a cord per acre of hardwood would ensure a net return of \$4.00 per annum from fuel alone, we maintain that this would be approximately as good to a farmer as the present net annual farm return indicated by prevailing land rentals. We freely concede that present rentals do not represent what might and should be made off our farms, but they undoubtedly do indicate approximately what is usually being made from them over and above wages, taxes, running expenses and cost of up-keep, and it is actual, not possible conditions we are dealing with. Will Mr. Burns tell us what net return he is deriving from his farm?

Then, again, we do not by any means admit that fuel value represents the possible return from the wood-lot. With a little attention to thinning and pruning of the saplings, far more than this may be derived from timber in one or another of its various forms, and timber values are rising. In Ontario, for instance, the supply of choice hardwood, such as white ash, rock elm and oak, is practically exhausted, and manufacturers are importing such woods from the United States. Prices have gone up to a fabulous height, and other kinds, such as maple, chestnut and birch, are being used more freely. Is it not reasonable to expect that when the commoner woods become as scarce in their turn, the man who has some to sell may pretty nearly dictate his own prices? Fuel prices are rising, but the disparity between fuel and timber prices is increasing much faster. Make liberal allowance for the substitution of other building materials and the prospects for tempting timber values are still of the brightest. It is estimated that the present standing timber supply in the United States is about sufficient for twenty years' use. But take present prices, and the showing is excellent enough. Two or three



## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
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THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED)

JOHN WELD, MANAGER

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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.

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years ago we published statistics, showing that prices of pole stock for implements had risen from \$22 per M. in 1896 to \$40 in 1907—an increase of 82% in eleven years. Prices for select woods suitable for veneering and furniture-making are astonishing. Farmers who have such trees as black walnut and know their value, can almost name their own prices. Even such kinds as elm and basswood command \$9 and \$12 per M. on the stump, according to figures given us by a local box manufacturer, while for fine trees of rock elm anywhere from \$15 to \$100 per tree may be paid, and for black walnut, \$100 or upwards per tree is not rare.

Considering these figures, bearing in mind the indirect monetary benefits and the aesthetic value of the natural wood-lot, than which no planted park can be more delightful, will it not be worth any farmer's while to preserve ten or fifteen per cent. of his less valuable land in bush, and in sections where there are no rough areas, to devote a few acres even of choice arable land to tree growth? Those who do will bequeath to their children a valuable heirloom, and rear to their memory the noblest monument that any man can have.

### International Institute of Agriculture.

The ancient City of Rome, which was for so long the center of world-power, and which is still the seat of vast influence in other respects, is the headquarters of an organization which includes nearly all the countries of the world, and is designed to promote the interests of commerce and of peace. This is the International Institute of Agriculture, which was formed at a convention in June, 1905. A second convention was held in December, 1909, at which delegates from forty-six of the forty-eight adhering countries were present, Canada being represented by the Hon. Arthur Boyer and Archibald Rae.

A part of the aims and purposes of the International Institute of Agriculture is to secure greater uniformity between the agricultural statistical services of the different countries; greater comparability between the information officially reported by the several countries; as to agricultural production; and more complete and reliable information as to the conditions and yields of crops throughout the world that is now available.

Many classes of products are obtained by industrial processes under proper conditions. At present, most of these commercial agencies collect data

in a practical, honest and effective manner, and freely disseminate such information to the public; but, on the other hand, there are agencies which, from lack of complete information, or from a desire to manipulate prices, circulate false reports, which cause violent fluctuations in values.

As a check against the evils of inaccurate or misleading reporting, it was decided at the 1909 Convention of the Institute, to establish a statistical service, which was accordingly started January 1st, 1910. This service sends out reports monthly as to area, condition and production of wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, rice and cotton. Questions are sent out to the different countries the first of each month, and the tabulated answers are published about the 20th of the same month. Information is only to be supplied by Governments adhering to the Convention, or under their responsibility, or through their intervention. It is desired that answers as to crop conditions or prospects be expressed in percentages of an average crop. The terms of the metric system are used in published reports, areas being given in hectares (a hectare is about 2½ acres), and yields in quintals (a quintal equals 220½ pounds).

As yet, the information contained in the monthly reports is very incomplete, but as the countries continue to fall into line, as they are doing, fuller and more valuable reports will be issued. It is intended that statistics regarding other crops than those mentioned, and also those relating to live stock, may be included in later reports. A yearbook, summarizing the information received monthly, will be published at the proper time.

It will come as a surprise to most to know that the forty-eight countries affiliated with the International Institute embrace 98 per cent. of the population and 95 per cent. of the area of the world.

### Reorganize Federal Poultry Department.

An important work, of Dominion scope, was launched last year by the organization of the Poultry-producers' Association of Canada, local branches of which, styled egg circles, are now being formed in Peterborough County, Ont. The deplorably wasteful and unsatisfactory condition of the egg-and-poultry trade in Canada points to the need of spreading this movement rapidly throughout the land, with, so far as possible, a uniform basis of organization, and with a judicious, capable oversight and direction from the watch-tower of the Federal Department of Agriculture. While inaugurated without Government aid, through the initiative of Prof. F. C. Elford, Macdonald College, the routine work of the Poultry-producers' Association has already outgrown the restricted resources of that institution, and the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Fisher, is now defraying the office expenses, and has promised, we understand, to take the whole work over this fall.

This opens up a general question: What is being done for the poultry industry through the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa? Since Mr. Elford, former Chief of the Poultry Division, left Ottawa for Macdonald College, there has been no officer in the Department concerned in the welfare of the poultry industry. True, there is a Poultry Department of the Central Experimental Farm, where five or six men supervise and attend to a couple of hundred hens, producing a gross income of several hundred dollars a year. But the equipment is antiquated, the conditions disheartening, and the experimental work of little beyond local value. From a variety of causes, the department has fallen into a hopeless state of innocuous desuetude, and it looks as though the best way to mend it is to end it. The one redeeming feature is the Poultry Manager, A. G. Gilbert, who has labored long and honestly in the interest of poultry culture, writing well, lecturing much, and always giving practical advice. Mr. Gilbert deserves recognition, but his services might be advantageously enlisted in some such capacity as Dominion Poultry Expert, where he would devote himself to speaking and correspondence. What is most needed at the Experimental Farm is a Poultry Pathologist, a capable, earnest bacteriologist interested in poultry, to go into the Biological Laboratory and take over the work with which Dr. Higgins is altogether overburdened. In the study of white diarrhea, tuberculosis, black-head, roup and other diseases, as well as in the diagnosis of diseased fowls sent in, there is splendid scope for such a man, who should be given complete facilities and authority to use any number of birds he requires for clinical examination.

Then, in the Department of Agriculture itself, there should be an aggressive Poultry Commissioner, who could promote the work of co-operation, maintain a broad outlook over the whole field of poultry husbandry at home and abroad, and concern himself in everything directly or indirectly germane to the poultry industry, more especially the commercial aspects. His office should be independent of every other Branch in the Depart-

ment; the scope is large enough, and the freedom of action likely to be greater. For this position, we take the liberty of suggesting the one man conspicuously qualified by nature, experience and training, Prof. F. C. Elford. We do this without Prof. Elford's cognizance or consent, believing him to be the man for the place. It is an open secret that he leaves Macdonald College at the end of the year; also, that he has received tempting offers from the United States. Canada cannot afford to lose his services, and the promising line of co-operative work he has initiated is the one he should be retained to prosecute.

### One-crop Farming in Mississippi.

(Editorial correspondence.)

Canadians have been protesting vehemently against their unusual and unseasonably spring. "June weather in March, and March weather in June," they apologetically assert to the visitor or the newcomer. Truly, it has been cold and damp in much of Ontario, anyway, for early summer, retarding the growth of the crops that have been planted, and keeping others from being planted at all. It may be that there is sufficient reason for some dissatisfaction, yet, to a stranger riding through our land, small basis is apparent for any pessimism. The whole land looks prosperous and beautiful. The oat and wheat crops seem to be making good headway; the corn may be somewhat late, but there is a splendid stand, and the plants seem healthy; here and there are a few fields receiving their last touches from the plowman, which services may be late, but are being done with such artistic precision that there is every hope of a good crop in these places. Surrounding these field crops are the red clover and timothy meadows, bounded on every side with the extensive white-clover and blue-grass pastures, extending far back to the woods, rich in their new foliage. As the train leisurely makes its way through the country, on either side, for miles, this picture undulates before one's eyes. And ever at work in these fields are seen good teams of well-harnessed horses, managed by competent men; or, in the pastures, groups of fattening steers, or, mayhap, herds of dairy cattle, or frequently flocks of sheep surrounded by their playful lambs; but whether sheep, or steers, or milch cows, all are in good pastures, and give no uncertain proof of the fact. Farther back is seen, through the thickness of the surrounding orchard, the home, not always large, but always substantial, squarely set, built to stand, and flanked by its equally impressive outbuildings. About all—the house, the barns, the fences, the fields, the pastures, the very stock in the fields—is an appearance of trimness that gives pleasure. To the stranger it is a beautiful picture, interesting at every turn.

But how different it is from Mississippi! Let the dissatisfied one, the grumbler, the pessimist, betake himself to that "far-off, sunny southern climate." It will probably do him good.

Mississippi presents an entirely different appearance to the traveller within her gates. Bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, it comes within the latitudes of great heat and excessive moisture, and, being so near the meeting place of the land and the sea, yet devoid of anything resembling mountains, much of the State is low and marshy. Having thus combined the two factors of heat and moisture, we find in Mississippi a luxuriant, semi-tropical vegetation. Originally, practically the entire State was covered with very valuable forests, in which game abounded, and where the Indian loved to enjoy his life. Most of the best timber has been removed, much of the land burned over, part of it going into cultivation, and part of it reforesting itself naturally. Game is becoming very scarce everywhere in the State, though bear, deer and wild turkey can still be found, while smaller game birds and animals are fairly plentiful. Of the Indian, nothing remains save their perplexing mounds and their names, given to the rivers, towns and counties. Still, there is to be seen on every hand profligate growth, if not always in forests and crops, still in the vines, flowers and weeds.

Mississippi is one of the oldest States. In her early days, slavery became adopted in the State, so that practically every plantation owner was a landlord, owning large areas of land and plenty of negroes, by whose labor his crops were made. At that time the lands were newer, so, more productive, and, since the only expenditure for labor was for its maintenance, the profits from those estates maintained the owner and his family in all sorts of style. Under this system of farming, all sorts of work was done, both outside and inside of the home, by the children, so that the children grew to maturity not knowing work, and with a false pride, which shrank from manual labor. This condition was maintained until the introduction of slavery from the West Indies, when all this order of things was changed. Someone has said, "Slavery was a burning fire; at any time it could be put out, but the north bears the grinning



scars of that terrible calamity. The flower of its manhood destroyed, their wealth and resources consumed, their homes shattered, their very labor on whom they leaned as a strong right arm all swept from under them. Not much was left; but heroically the old men, the children, the women, and those who returned from the wars, all made the best they could of it. As far as possible they retained their estates; as far as possible—and that means very largely—they still rely upon the darkey to do their labor. But now they do not own the negro, and so they have not that full control of him. The negro still makes the crops, but now he does it either as a renter outright or on the shares, or as a regular month-wage hand. This causes an increase of cost in the production of the crop over slave days; the land is not as productive as formerly; the owner of the land has not as full control over his labor as previously. All these factors produce a smaller profit to the land-owner. Still, he is able to operate profitably in this way, and will be, and will continue to do so, as long as the darkey can grow cotton.

But these conditions have not tended to improve the conditions of the farm. The negro knows how to produce one crop, and practically only one, viz., cotton; it was the chief crop grown in the earlier days, and continues to be the chief crop. It will be the chief crop grown in Mississippi so long as the conditions are sufficiently favorable that the negro may make a rent-paying crop of cotton. After that, the negro will either have to learn more about farming, or, which is more likely, the present method will be displaced. When the land becomes so worn-out by this one-crop system that it will not produce a paying crop, it is allowed to "lie out" for a number of years, becoming sodded over, and likely pretty well covered with various shrubs and brush; frequently, one encounters a good-sized forest where once cotton grew.

Live stock is scarcely a Mississippi product. Mississippians do not supply themselves with corn, oats, flour, lard, butter, pork, bacon, horses nor mules, but are heavy buyers of all these commodities, depending upon their cotton crop for all things. Thus arose a strange condition amongst them this last winter, viz., the market price for all farm commodities has been high, yet the farmers of Mississippi were the chief grumblers thereat. Think of a farmer complaining at the high price of oats or wheat? Why should a farmer protest if pork, beef, mutton and mules are unusually high? These conditions should be pleasing to the average farmer. The production of one chief crop, the scarcity of live stock, the large tracts of low land still forested, the abandonment of worn-out lands, the pinch of poverty following the war, the incompetency of labor, are some of the many factors which have helped to paint the less-pleasing picture that unrolls to the traveller's eye: a profusion of vines, weeds, shrubs and trees, few good fences, meandering streams that wander at great random, sadly cutting up the fields, with brush and trees along their edges, cutting off the vision; dilapidated negro cabins, set up on stilts, as it were, on account of the moisture—these are the things one sees too persistently. They do not bespeak prosperity. They are not inviting.

Yet, though Mississippians may justly boast of their past, their future contains much more for them. Agriculturally, Mississippi shall some day take rank with the foremost. Her climate, her soil, her great range of crops, her splendid grasses, her many horticultural possibilities, all surely combine to make the Mississippi home a beautiful, happy one, and her farms replete with the necessities of the race.

J. A. M.

### Hoo Tae Keep Weel.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
There isn't any doot that, gin we didna' break any o' Nature's laws, we wouldna' hae muckle to complain aboot in the way o' sickness, sae, admittin' this, the one sensible thing for us to dae is to find out what Nature's laws are, an' then obey them, so far as it is in the power o' poor weak humanity to dae it. For instance, we ken that we are not a' built so that we can mak' guid use o' a' the victuals we may be inclined tae pit intae our stomachs, and gin we follow our inclinations, there's gaein' tae be trouble. In fae', I'm thinkin' that this is at the bottom o' aboot seven-eighths o' the sickness o' this country, juist plain over-eatin'. Gin we wad juist eat what we ken enough o' plain, wholesome food, we wouldna' hae to be payin' so mony big doctor bills, to say nothin' o' what we would be savin' in the way o' bannocks an' pork, an' parritch.

An' then the queer thing aboot it a' is the way we will be rinnin' tae the doctor an' dosin' our bodies wi' his mixtures an' his pills, instead o' givin' Nature a chance at repairin' us and bringin' us back to a state o' health again. For its name that has got tae cure us, although some o' us didna' seem tae look at it as that. Aboot the best we can dae is to start eatin' plain, healthy

chance, an' no' tae be loadin' oor system wi' drugs o' a' kinds.

I was talkin' tae an auld chap the ither day, an' he was tellin' me some o' his experience along this line. He said his auld wumman told him one spring that she thought that ilka mon who was warkin' oot in the slush an' wet ought to tak' some guid patent medicine whether he needed it or no'. "So," says he, "I went like an auld fool an' got a bottle frae the doctor, an' commenced takin' it accordin' tae directions. Weel sir, ye willna' believe me, but I hadna' been takin' it mair nor three days when I got so weak like I couldna' walk further than your barn. I hadna' mair than strength enouch tae tak' the bottle an' smash it intae bits on the stane wa'. It wad hae kilt me, there's naethin surer nor that, gin I had na' stoppit when I did." I ken o' anither case along the same line. A lady frien' o' my ain who had never been a day sick in her life, an' who weighed on ordinary occasions aboot one hundred an' eighty, went tae see the doctor aboot a cold she had caught somewhere or ither, an' which was na' gettin' better as quick as she liked. "Wumman," says the doctor, "ye're too fat. I maun gie ye somethin' tae reduce yer weight. Ye'll hae tae pit yersel' under ma' care for a couple o' months gin ye're goin' tae regain ye're health." Weel, the upshot o' it a' was that she did pit hersel' under his care, an' it wasna' two months, but mair nor five years before she was able to tak' care o' hersel' again, an' to this day she is na' as weel as she used tae be, an' I'm dootin' if she ever will. It was juist this way: The medicine the doctor gave her tae bring her doon in flesh ruined her stomach, an' this in turn brought on nervous prostration or some like trouble, an' there she was. An' a' due to a vesit tae the doctor that she should never hae made.

I'm no' goin' to say ower muckle agin' the doctors. They hae their place. I daur say they hae cured as mony as they hae kilt, an' if ye've had the misfortune tae break yer leg or pit yersel' oot o' joint somewheres, or even gin some o' yer wife's relations are sick, I wad say call him in. But dinna' be doctorin' and dosin' yersel' for every bit trouble ye hae. Aboot a' the guid there is in patent medicine is in the water its mixed in, an' ye can get this purer an' cheaper frae the pump oot in the yard.

I min' once o' askin' my grandfaither hoo it came that he was never sick, an' him as auld as he was. "Weel, Sandy," says he, "I'll tell ye. I was a hard drinker, but I made it a rule tae never tak' anythin' stronger than water. Guid water, an' plenty o' it, especially when ye get oot o' bed in the mornin', will mak' a guid-lookin' auld mon o' ye. An', Sandy," he goes on, "there's anither thing that winna' dae ye any harm tae ken, an' that is that ye canna' be oot o' yer bed mair than sixteen hours oot o' the twenty-four, gin ye want tae be weel an' dae yer best wark. Gin I were a young mon, I wouldna' let the best girl that ever stood on shoe-leather keep me frae ma' sleep aifter ten o'clock."

An' ae' thing mair, Sandy," says he, "dinna' worry aboot what ye canna' help. I min' one time tellin' yer grandfaither I hadna' slept muckle the night, on account o' worryin' aboot the debt on the farm. 'Aye, Donald,' says she, an' hoo muckle did ye pay o' it? Since that I haena' wasted mony o' ma' sleepin' hours thinkin' o' ma' debts. Those I was owin' might lie awake thinkin' aboot it, but not me.

"So, you see, Sandy," he ends up, "it's no' so hard to live tae a healthy auld age, aifter a'. We a' hae brains, mair or less, an' we hae only tae use them a wee bit in the matter o' formin' oor habits o' life tae keep frae rinnin' aff the track."

The auld chap must hae kenned what he was talkin' aboot, for it had warked oot weel in his case. Gin he wasna' feelin' juist richt, he wad miss a meal, an' let it go at that. Doctors did na' mak' muckle oot o' him.

This matter o' keepin' well is o' considerable importance, onyway, for we're on this earth for the purpose o' accomplishin' something, an' gin we are to dae that, we must hae oor health. The mon handicapped wi' sickness stands a poor chance o' comin' oot ahead in the race. An' that we all hae, to a large extent, oor health or sickness in oor ain hands, is what I hae been tryin' tae prove tae ye in the foregoing. Gin ye're a mon o' as muckle common sense as I tak' ye for, I hae na' doot ye'll see it the same as mysel'.

SANDY FRASER.

## HORSES.

### Preserving the Morgan Horse.

The efforts of the United States Government to preserve and perpetuate what has been designated as "The American Horse," began some years ago, as "The Farmer's Advocate" readers are aware, and are being continued in conjunction with the Experiment Stations of Colorado and Vermont. The stud for the latter is located at Middlebury, Vt., and the stallion upon which reliance has been placed, in conjunction with selected mares of Morgan breeding, to rescue from oblivion the justly famous Morgan horse, is General Gates (666). He is still in use, along with a recently-purchased son of his, Red Oak. Our illustration shows that he possesses a desirable combination of conformation and style, and with these characteristics he couples endurance and propotency. He is a black horse, bred by Joseph Battell, of Middlebury, Vt., and foaled in 1894. He stands 15 hands high and weighs 1,000 lbs. He was sired by Denning Allen; he by Honest Allen, a son of Ethan Allen, by Black Hawk, one of the most famous Morgan horses of his time. Black Hawk was also the grandsire of Denning Allen's dam. General Gates' dam was by a Thoroughbred horse, known as Revenue Jr. At the head of the Colorado stud is Carmon No. 32917, a Standard-bred horse, 16 hands high, weighing 1,250 lbs., by Carnegie, a son of Robert McGregor; dam Monitor Maid, whose dam traced to Ethan Allen. The reason for these efforts by the American Government was that the craze for speed had threatened the existence of carriage breeding lines of horses, and was largely responsible for the introduction of the Hackney, German, French and Yorkshire Coach horses and Cleveland Bays. The grand old Morgan type of horse was all but destroyed by crosses with Hambletonian and George Wilkes horses. A great many horses were recorded in the Morgan Stud-book that were "Morgan" only in name. The type is also said to have been injured by violent out-crosses designed to increase the size of the breed. The aim at Middlebury is to reach from 15.1 to 15.3, with 15.2 as the ideal, not to create a "big" horse, but one with conformation, qual-



General Gates.

At the head of the United States Morgan Horse Farm, Middlebury, Vt.



ity and action, eliminating choppy and irregular gaits, and any tendency to coarseness, heavy withers and low backs. The work at Colorado is rather different, being, as one might judge from the style of the stallion Carmon (formerly shown as Glorious Thunder Cloud), an attempt to develop by the use of judicious selections from the Standard-breds, a real carriage horse of good size and fine appearance.

### The Farmers' Horse Show.

The annual season of the agricultural fairs, exhibitions and expositions is near at hand. Their harbingers, the spring and summer horse shows, are already amongst us. Our city friends have washed their vehicles, cleaned their brass mountings, groomed and beribboned their teams, and have paraded them with great pride. A little later, or a little earlier, maybe, the owners of those draft teams have put on their smartest clothes, and have driven their stylish, game drivers and coachers singly, in pairs, tandems, and fours, upon parade at the light-horse shows. At our agricultural fairs, the breeders of these drafters, drivers and coachers will bring their best ones forward in their best finish and fettle, and with much eagerness contest for the coveted honors.

These things all help, and help mightily. The city will have better draft horses, making a more attractive appearance, due to her work-horse parades. There will be more, neater, handsomer turnouts in the cities and towns consequent upon their light-horse shows. The breeders will be augmented in numbers, and their efforts will be greater, due to the stimulus of public competition. And the end is not yet; for, extending from the cities, the towns, and the farms of the breeders, is a permeating force, felt to the extreme borders of the country, making for more beautiful, more useful horses. This is the general farmer's share in the horse shows. It is not as conspicuous, neither is it as valuable, as it might be. If our farmers generally could participate in these shows, as do the present exhibitors, the stimulus would be greater, the benefits more immediate and transparent. But very few farmers can participate, even in a county or township exhibition.

Yet, every day of the year our farmers are taking part in a horse show. Their horses, singly, double, in threes and fours, are seen, scrutinized, commented upon by more people than attend any of the great horse shows of the country. These horses are driven the country over; visit neighboring villages, towns and cities, and always, even when at work in the field, are observed and compared with those of the countryside. The farmer has overlooked and neglected this, his horse show, because it occurs every day of every year, until it has become his routine.

Yet, view it from what angle we choose, this is an important show for the farmer. There is a greater pleasure and satisfaction in working good horses, in desirable harness, which fit and are clean. On the road they do greater work, and in no uncertain voice bespeak the calibre and thrift of their owner. In the town and city they typify their driver, and as surely open the doors of the mart for all his produce as does the great team of the city merchant. In this daily draft-horse parade, the farmer may well see to the trappings, the wagon, the team, the harness, and the driver, for in so doing is his life sweetened, and his success won.

### Horse Business in Australia.

There is great controversy in Australia about stallion certification. At most of the shows during the past two years the animals were obliged to pass a veterinary inspection before entering the arena. The results formed a startling proportion, up to nine out of every ten at some shows. So far, the State Governments have not made certification compulsory, preferring that the matter should be developed through the agricultural-show committee. At a big conference, held at Sydney, the only agreement that could be arrived at by the representatives was that "all stallions offered for public use be examined, and that the Government report of such be advertised with the owner's stud advertisement."

Horseflesh is the pricier it is dealer now in Australia than it has been for twenty years. Good farm sorts are selling for \$1000. The demand is due to the rapid expansion of the wheat industry. The signs are that the wheat market has not been reached, for the plowing season in April, mostly of horses reared on such land as being prepared for next year.

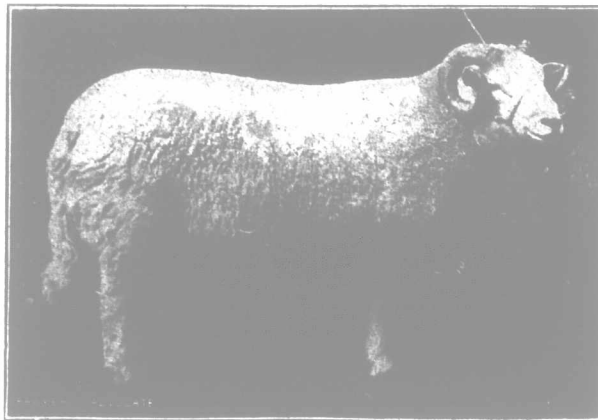
## LIVE STOCK.

### Dorset Sheep.

By A. S. Forster.

General good times and prosperity are creating in Canada a wealthy class, who have the desire to procure luxuries, and the means to pay handsomely for what they want. There is no delicacy of all the year more sought after and more keenly relished than a leg of dainty spring lamb. The host who procures this first in the season is considered a nobleman in his circle of friends. This makes the cost of small consideration if the right quality of lamb can be procured at the right season.

To satisfy this ever-increasing demand, there is a capital opening for farmers who have the facilities to raise these "hothouse" lambs. That means no elaborate equipment, but simply a comfortable



A Typical Dorset Ram.

stable, and the right breed of sheep. The Dorset Horn has proven itself to have superior qualifications for this purpose. The ewes drop their lambs early, are prolific milkers, and their lambs develop rapidly. The Dorsets have many other good points, but their outstanding feature is furnishing early lambs, which command such fancy prices.

#### HISTORY OF THE DORSET SHEEP.

For almost a hundred years there has been a breed of horned sheep in the Dorset and Somerset Counties of England. They had white faces and legs, in contrast to the other horned breeds. At first, some Dorsets had black lips, and some pink lips, but the latter seems to have prevailed, and the former disappeared. These sheep were known particularly for their prolific breeding, many ewes dropping lambs twice a year, and often twins at that. The dark, cool atmosphere seemed to be favorable for this, and the same sheep had difficulty in sustaining this record when removed to other climates. They would breed perhaps three



Dorset Ewes.

times in two years. Efforts were made to improve the breed by crossing, but this was abandoned, and the promoters of the breed resorted more to selection from within the breed itself. The first Dorsets were brought to Canada about 1885, and have grown in such favor that now there are numbers of excellent flocks in Canada and the United States, which attract great attention at all the big fairs.

#### TYPE OF THE DORSET.

The Dorset may be called a medium-size and a medium-wool sheep, with many good mutton qualities, being great foragers, rapid growers and easy feeders, while the ewes are credited with giving an extra large flow of milk.

The male Dorset should have a marked masculine head, with short, thick neck, and heavy bones well forward, and with sufficient spread not to touch the head. The nostrils are broad. Special attention should be given to a smooth, level

fleshed back and plenty of heart-girth. The loin is usually strong, and a good full twist, with meat well down the leg, is always desirable. The ram is better to be of square, compact form, set on strong, short legs, with good spread. The fleece should be of moderate length, dense, and fine.

The female is much the same, though longer of neck and body, indicating good milking and feeding qualities. The head should be fine, and the face mild and feminine, and the horns small and well turned forward. The back, legs, twist and loin should be the same as in the ram. An effort to increase the size, if form is not sacrificed, would be in the right direction.

#### CROSSING WITH GRADE EWES.

The crossing of pure-breds is seldom desirable in any kind of stock. There is no certainty of combining the good qualities of two breeds. There is an equal chance of getting together the inferior points of the two. But for crossing on grade flocks, the Dorset ram cannot be excelled. The ewe lambs from this cross should be kept, and the rams made wethers and sold. These half-bred ewes will breed early, have good size, and be superior mothers. Even if the lambs may not be shipped to the city in the spring, they will have secured a start in the stable, and develop with great rapidity when turned on the grass, being the envy of butchers in the summer, when a light meat like lamb is more in demand by good customers. There is always a ready market for the early animal of any kind. One part Leicester ewe in our flock has produced a \$9 Easter lamb for two years. Her lambs always do well.

#### THE EASTER LAMB TRADE.

There is no month better for these lambs to drop than January, and the majority of Dorsets will lamb in that month. One lamb is more to be desired than two, as a ewe cannot force along two lambs so that they both will weigh 45 or 50 pounds alive at two months. The one lamb will sell for \$10 before Easter, while the two might have to be kept till autumn to get \$5 each. In the first case, the ewe would have all summer to build up, and be ready to be bred early again.

The ewe should be fed bran and roots, with clover hay, when the lamb is four or five days old, the quantity being made larger as the lamb grows older. Then, in order to force the lamb still faster, it should have access to a small pen through a hole that will not admit the ewe. In a small trough, a mixture of ground oats, corn and oil cake should be kept. It is better to give this mixture often, and not too much at once, as a lamb is a dainty creature. The oats give growth, the corn fat and a nice yellow tint to the skin, while the oil cake keeps the bowels active and the lamb in good heart. If roots are available, a few finely chopped may be given with profit. Some lambs may not eat them for a couple of days, but they soon acquire a taste, and relish them. A little clover hay in their own pen is seldom passed over. These lambs should start to sell late in February, and bring big prices until Easter. After that they sell till May 24th, at good, fair figures, but heavier lambs are wanted the later it gets. Be careful to keep lambs quiet and their troughs clean.

When the lambs weigh from forty to fifty pounds alive, and are fat, they can be shipped alive by express to some city butcher who has a good trade, and should bring \$10 before Easter, and some less after.

This will be found most profitable, and all the work is done during the winter, when the average farmer has little to do. The worry of lambing time is all over before spring work begins, and the ewes are ready to turn out without having lambs to support. Of course, there will be some ewes that may lamb too late to sell the lambs as described, but most Dorsets will lamb before April.

Then, there is the October lamb, that is sent to market at Christmas time, but it is difficult to get as high a price then as at Easter, owing to the plenty of poultry. Have had experience with one ewe that gave a \$10 lamb for Easter, and an \$8 lamb for Christmas. No branch of live stock can be more profitable than that. This may be the exception, but every flock of good Dorsets will have a few ewes that will do the same.

#### QUALITY IN SHEEP.

From my experience, it would appear that Canadian sheepmen should breed more for quality than quantity in sheep, and aim to breed from selected sheep that are well mated at points where the choice cuts are. Symmetry, compactness and thickness are three desirable features in a ram or sheep, with full twists, and thick meat on the loin and leg.

#### Wool in the Dorset Sheep.

The original breed was somewhat coarse and long legged, and not well woolled about the head and neck. This has been entirely changed by crossing with the breed in England, while Canadian breeders have selected to give their sheep a full heart-girth, with a good twist, and a twist that is full, and



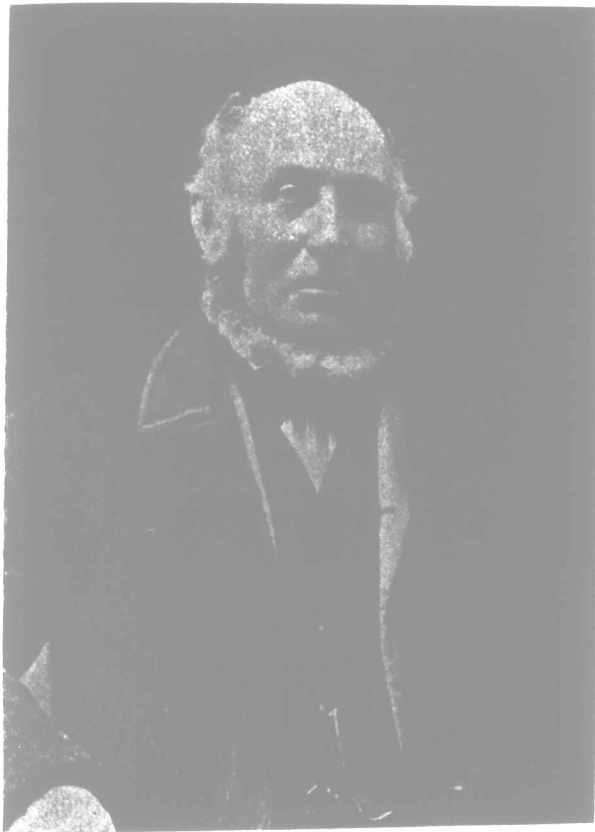
with meat well down the legs. Likewise, the fleece has been improved, until the head is protected to the eyes, and in many cases now the legs are covered. In an Iowa mutton test reported, the dorsets were second only to the tidy Southdowns. Some Dorsets weighed 225 to 250 pounds, while stock rams have weighed over 300 pounds.

**BREEDERS IN CANADA.**

During the eighties, the first flocks were brought to Canada, and these proved most attractive in the stalls and rings of our big stock shows. They have since grown steadily in favor, until now there are several excellent show flocks in Ontario, and numerous private flocks.

**The Herdsmen.**

While, in Canada, the majority of the breeders of pure-bred stock and of show animals, or their sons, are the feeders and fitters of their own herds and flocks, and are entitled to much credit for



George Johnston.

the good judgment and skill manifested in their work, it will be cheerfully admitted that some of the most judicious and successful feeders and skilful fitters in the past history of show herds, as well as in the present-day showings, have been the hired herdsmen and shepherds who have faithfully done their duty, and richly deserve recognition for the superior quality of their work. In the Old Country, shepherds and herdsmen commonly hold their place on one farm for a lifetime, and train a son to take up the work when the father's strength fails, owing to old age or ill health. And the faithful observance of duty on the part of those caretakers, as a rule, is admirable, and worthy of all commendation, as they practically live with their charges, watching over them by day and by night when circumstances so require, owing to unfavorable weather, to sickness of the animals, or the birth of youngsters needing special attention. Indeed, it must be admitted that in many cases the improvement, character and quality of a herd or flock, and its success in prize-winning, has been due nearly, if not quite, as much to the judgment and advice and care of the herdsmen or shepherd as to that of the owner, for it must be acknowledged that good breeding and good feeding must go hand in hand in order to achieving the best results.

That faithful and unassuming herdsmen have done praiseworthy work in keeping up the character of Canadian and American herds and flocks, will be gratefully granted by Shorthorn breeders of the "old guard" of the sixties and seventies of the last century who yet linger on the shores of time, and who remember the good work in the prizewinning herds of the Millers, of Markham and Pickering, Ontario; of such skilled feeders as Davie Grant, Georgie Story and Will Whesler; of Arthur Barnett, in the herd of the late Hon. John Dryden, and of George Johnston in the herd of John Snell & Sons, of Snelgrove. Of these, the three first-named were early lured from us by ambitious American breeders, and, so far as we know, the two worthies last named are the only ones of that period now living, and they on borrowed time, having long since passed the limit of three score years and ten. We are pleased to have secured recent photographs of these veterans, which are reproduced in the accompanying vignette,

ings, and to append the following historical sketches of the men.

George Johnston was born January 26th, 1826, in the Village of Garrison, County Fermanagh, Ireland, and came to Canada in the fall of 1847, at the age of 21 years. In 1861 he entered the service of John Snell & Sons as herdsman, in charge of their herd of Shorthorns, then figuring prominently in the show-ring at Provincial Fairs. It was he who in the following years fitted and showed in the Snell herd such notable prizewinning animals as Baron Solway, Loudon Duke, British Baron, and the charming Scotch-bred cow, Golden Drop 1st, one of the best in the long list of winners in Canadian show-rings. After the dispersion of the Snell herd, in 1874, where he led into the sale-ring British Baron, sold for \$1,000; Golden Drop, sold for \$1,200, and her nine-months daughter, for \$1,000, he served for shorter terms successively with the following prominent breeders of their day: Col. J. B. Taylor, London; T. & A. B. Snider, German Mills; C. C. Bridges, Shanty Bay; J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill; J. & W. Watt, Salem; Humphrey Snell & Sons, Clinton; and Hugh Thompson, St. Mary's, doing good work for all. He is, at this writing, and has for several years been living quietly in his comfortable home in the Village of Londesborough, in Huron County, in his 84th year, with his estimable second wife, and, though in failing health, delights to converse about his show-yard experiences, and his defeats and victories in that uncertain field.

Contemporary with Johnston, was, and is, Arthur Barnett, born in August, 1836, near Hull, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England, who came to Canada in the spring of 1862, in the 26th year of his age, arriving at Whitby on April 16th of that year, engaging with Mr. Dryden the following day, and holding his place continuously for forty-two years, a record exceedingly creditable, and rarely equalled in this country. Barnett, now in the 74th year of his age, lives quietly and comfortably, but for the twinges of rheumatism, in the Village of Brooklin, in the riding of South Ontario. He was one of the most careful and successful feeders and handlers of cattle and other stock in the Dominion. And he handled in his time many valuable animals, notable among which was the famous pair, Imported Royal Barmpton and Mimulus, the sire and dam of Barmpton Hero, born at Mr. Dryden's Maple Shade Farm, the most prepotent sire of prizewinning progeny of the breed in its history in Canada. Barnett claims the distinction of having been accoucher to Mimulus on the occasion of the birth of her brilliant son, and as being the first to welcome him on his arrival. Owing to Mr. Dryden's numerous public duties, Barnett was for many years practically manager of the four-hundred-acre farm and the other employees, and the ever neat and well-kept estate and stock afforded ample evidence of his good judgment and his faithfulness to the onerous duties devolving upon him. Always patient, courteous and kindly in his manner, he was a model for stockmen to measure by.

**Our Australasian Budget.**

In some respects the Sydney Royal Easter Show stands alone. During the seven days it was open this year, 250,000 people passed through the gates. The total receipts were £11,000, over £1,000 more than the previous year, which was the record. Every branch of the stock-breeding and farm industries are catered for, excepting sheep, which is specialized by the sheep-breeders themselves at their July Fair.

A Dungog (N. S. W.) farmer owns a Jersey heifer, 12 months old, which gives a pint of milk each morning. The explanation is that the other calves have been sucking her, and she has thus begun to produce a flow of milk.

The wall of the Barron Jack Storage reservoir, in connection with the New South Wales irrigation scheme in the valley of the Murrumbidgee, will be 240 feet high.

It is seriously proposed in New Zealand to export mutton and lamb to America, owing to the high rates ruling there. The prices realized in Great Britain were so low last year that other markets were imperative. If France and Germany would withdraw their virtual prohibition, those fields would undoubtedly be exploited. The difficulty of the necessary warrant could, it was claimed, be obviated by the foreign governments locating their own inspectors in New Zealand, at the expense of the Dominion.

A movement has been made in Australia with the view of putting a duty on exported hides. The manufacturers and tanners complain that American ships carry away the raw hides at very low heights, and that these are eventually returned as leather to compete against the local tanners. It is contended by the producers, however, that an export duty would have to be paid to them, as shippers would have to make the allowance in calculating their bids.

Some of the neat works in Australia have been setting after records. One man named P.

is credited with slaughtering 345 sheep for the pots in one day, and 275 for the extract works.

Much of the land once thought to be useless in Australia and New Zealand is being turned to very profitable account. Millions of acres, known as the mallee, is giving, on a 12-inch rainfall, returns of 12 to 15 bushels to the acre. It now sells at from £4 to £6 per acre. Grass-tree country, which, like the mallee, grew nothing else naturally, is also found to be very productive when tilled. A New Zealander bought 2,000 acres of it for £1 an acre, and plowed and farmed half of it. The following season he sold the lot at £8 per acre.

Share-farming is very popular in Australia now. Some of the large estates in the wheat belt are being utilized in this way. The owner finds plant and stock, and the share-tenant the labor. In the dairying districts the owner finds land and stock, the farmer the labor. In some cases the landlord takes two-thirds of the cream checks, but in most cases half, as well as half of the weaners and pigs. Many a man without means thus gets



Arthur Barnett.

a good start, and in four or five years is able to buy or rent his own place.

A fine of \$50.00 was imposed on an elevator company of New York State for selling as flour middlings an article which contained over 10 per cent. of ground corn-cob.

**THE FARM.**

**Success in New Ontario.**

One of the most successful farmers in the Clay belt of New Ontario is John McFarlane, of New Liskeard, who has been in that district over eight years. When he went to that country, in May, 1901, he located a farm two and a half miles north-west of Charlton. He then went back to his home in Old Ontario, and with his wife and family moved up to New Liskeard the following November. Being unable to move out to the place he had located, on account of there being no roads within sixteen miles of it, he rented a farm two and a half miles from New Liskeard for three years. A year before his lease expired he bought the farm on which he now lives, which is also situated about the same distance from New Liskeard, for the sum of \$900.00. There was no building on the place, the only improvement on it being about six acres slashed down; that is, the timber chopped down every way. They moved onto it when the term on the rented farm was up, and cleared six acres that spring. That was five years ago. He has to-day about 75 acres cleared and in crop. On the farm at Charlton, which is for his boys, there are nine acres cleared. The crops raised are fall wheat, spring wheat, peas, oats and barley, though they go more into hay than any other crop.

Fall wheat, says Mr. McFarlane, yields from 25 to 35 bushels per acre; spring wheat about the same; peas about 30 bushels; oats about 40, and barley about 45 bushels per acre. The crop of 1909, taking it as a whole, was far the best that Mr. McFarlane has seen since he went there. His fall wheat yielded 38 bushels per acre, spring wheat 35, peas 37, oats about 60, and barley 46.



Hay yielded about 2½ tons per acre. Three years ago he had as much as 4 tons per acre on one three-acre field. Hay, barley, peas and wheat are the best crops on the whole.

Prices for farm products range high, and are about as follows per bushel: Wheat, \$1.25 to \$1.50; peas about the same; oats, 55c. to 75c.; barley, 75c.; potatoes, from 75c. to \$1.50; this year being the lowest on record for potatoes. Vegetables bring a fair price. Butter sells for 25c. to 50c. per pound, and eggs about the same per dozen. Meat is exceptionally high this year. Mr. McFarlane generally sells dressed pork at 12c., and beef at 8c. to 10c. per pound. For the produce of an acre he usually gets from \$30 to \$50. For that field of hay that three years ago yielded four tons per acre, he realized \$80 per acre, selling the hay out of the field at \$20 per ton.

Mr. McFarlane believes that soil fertility is not readily exhausted, he having known land cropped continuously for four years, and the last crop seemed as good as the first. He has also seen a hay field that was never plowed, and from which eight crops of hay have been cut that produce one and a half to two tons per acre still. Plowing would have improved it, however.

A settler going into that country with \$500.00 ought, in ten years, Mr. McFarlane thinks, to be worth \$6,000.00 to \$10,000.00.

**The Spread of Noxious Weeds.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Why are weeds securing a stronger foothold in Ontario? This question cannot be answered in a few words by giving any one reason. It is due to a combination of reasons, chief among them being the scarcity of farm labor, sowing impure grain from the West or imperfectly cleaning the home-grown seed, the lax manner in which those responsible enforce the laws re the cutting of all noxious weeds on public highways, the scarcity of sheep, the absence of a good crop rotation, imperfect knowledge of farmers in regard to propagating habits of new weeds, and, lastly, carelessness in handling fanning-mill screenings.

Is it any wonder that weeds are spreading? There are also natural agencies at work, such as the wind, water and birds, but man cannot help these, except, perhaps, in the case of birds, but these do such an incalculable amount of good that they should be forgiven for the few weed seeds they carry.

The scarcity of labor accounts for the numerous fields of roots and corn in which weeds are permitted to grow and seed, unmolested, except when the roots were thinned or the corn scuffled.

Readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" have read of many cases where seed grain from the West was full of injurious seeds, so that reason needs no explanation. Western seed was responsible for the introduction into our district of the tumbling mustard, an annual plant, producing in the neighborhood of 1,500,000 seeds, but those who were so unfortunate as to sow the grain are endeavoring to eradicate it before it becomes very bad.

Sheep eat from 80% to 90% of the weeds, and are very fond of the perennial sow-thistle. They keep them nipped off so low that their vitality is so impaired that they easily yield to cultivation. Yet, in spite of their fondness for weeds, the number of sheep in Ontario decreased by over 650,000 between 1900 and 1908.

Weeds like cockle and chess cannot stand spring grains, but seem to be always ready to grow in winter wheat. In Ontario, where only a comparatively small area of wheat is sown, these weeds are not troublesome.

To be able to successfully combat weeds, farmers must know whether a weed is annual, biennial or perennial, and also its manner of growth, etc. If the weed is a newcomer, send a specimen to the Botanical Dept. of the O.A.C. for identification, and then "read it up" in Farm Weeds, or some reliable book.

Annuals are the easiest to kill by cutting off, but owing to the production of seed and their ability to mature very rapidly, they often become very troublesome. Some of the worst annuals are common mustard and wild oats.

Biennial weeds are not, as a rule, very troublesome in cultivated fields. Spudding below the crown or pulling by hand after a heavy rain is effective. The writer remembers the latter method in most seasons. Last year we had a very good field badly infested with curled dock, and by spending part of the morning there, pulling them, and piling them in heaps, the field was entirely rid of them.

The perennials are the most troublesome, but if they have running sap, or vital stems, and if the cultivation is very thorough, it only takes time to greater quantities of the perennial, as the weeds, for example, in one year they are absent, as the time to pull them, as they are present, have not developed an extensive root-

rootstalks. A few patches of this are comparatively easy to destroy if taken in time, but once let a field become overrun with either it or couch grass and the task becomes heavy.

If farmers realized more fully the damage they do, a greater effort would be put forth. They not only crowd out more delicate but beneficial plants, but rob them of large quantities of plant food and water, since their powers of assimilation are more highly developed. They increase the cost of preparing the seed-bed and harvesting the crop as thistles and bindweed. They are an eyesore, and detrimental to the value of any farm.

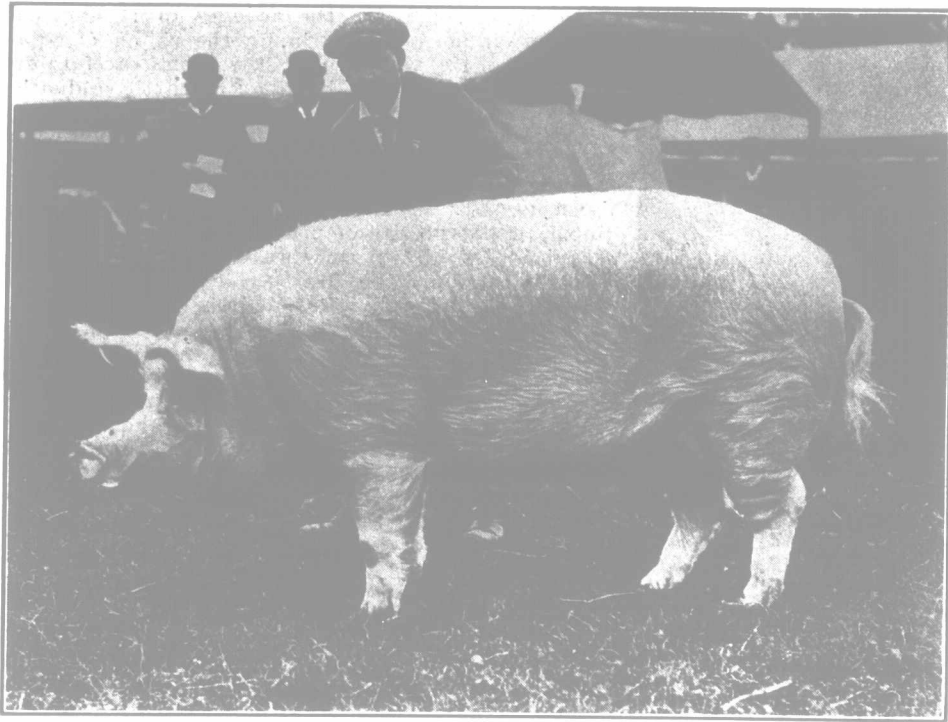
"Exterminate the weeds!" should be our motto. A MIDDLESEX YOUNG FARMER.

**Believes in New Ontario.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We here get 160 acres on payment of 50 cents an acre. I have 320 acres, 160 acres which I located, the other 160 acres being a Veteran Lot. My sons, son-in-law and myself have five lots in all. I have myself made most of the improvements on these farms. We did not raise much crop until last summer, as we hadn't much land stumped, and it is not much use to put in a crop before the land is clear of stumps. The least we have chopped on any of the lots is 20 acres, and in all, we have chopped on the five lots, as near as I can judge, about 220 or 240 acres. We have 100 acres, in all, in crop, and of the land in crop there are 75 acres clear of stumps. The crop last year consisted of hay, oats, peas and potatoes, and was first class, but could not say just how much to the acre it yielded.

We have been up here six years. Prices range high, as a rule. On the average, hay sells at



Broadfield Wallace

Yorkshire boar. First and champion, Oxford County Show, England, 1910.

\$20 to \$25 a ton; oats, 50 to 75 cents per bushel, and peas \$1.25 per bushel. Wheat is not much handled here, and what is sold ranges in price from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel. Potatoes this year bring from 80 cents to \$1.00 a bag. Vegetables range not much higher in price up here than in Old Ontario.

I have seen land which had been plowed for ten or more years, and it raised just as good a crop as it did at first. Some of our land gets harder than it should, but that condition one can find elsewhere. Land stands manuring well, as straw grows stiffer than in Old Ontario.

We have not seen any grain yet affected with rust, as there is not much fog here. We have tried to grow flax, but though the seed is good, the fibre is poor. I think the longer we crop the land, the better it becomes.

What the prospects are for a young man starting with \$500, depends on the man. One man may work three times as much as another. We cannot raise much of a crop before five years, as it is not practicable to raise a crop on new land, as we used to do in Old Ontario. Our timber stands are good, and the roots lie close on the top of the land. But if it is chopped for four or five years, one must get most of the stumps out with one's hands. As you know, the country from Toronto to the States is the best part of Canada, and I can assure that when this country is cleared up, we shall have our roads in good shape, and we shall be able to fill in better farming sections in the West and have it. The crops look as good as any in the country. M. H. ASH.

**Bored Wells for Drainage Outlets.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Some time ago there appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate" an inquiry as to the use of artesian wells for drainage purposes, and the reply was such as might discourage anyone who might contemplate drainage by such means. Probably the difficulty arises through a somewhat strict use of the term "artesian," which has been literally taken to signify flowing wells.

The Encyclopædic Dictionary, in the course of a long definition of this word, says: "If... a bore be made in the center of the basin, the water will be forced up by that standing at a higher level than itself, and may reach or even rise above the surface of the ground." This does not imply that an artesian well is necessarily what is popularly known as a "flowing" well.

In view of the remarkable interest in farm drainage through Western Ontario, some information as to the nature and success of drainage wells may be timely and useful. Several such are now in successful operation in North Cayuga and adjoining townships.

A word as to the topography of the locality may not be out of place, in order to show the conditions under which these wells operate. Although the land in this township is gently rolling, springs are not numerous; consequently, farmers are compelled to drill wells to the rock in order to insure a constant supply of water for stock. Considerable uncertainty and mystery are attached to the nature of the source of this supply, as a man may fail to "strike water" in one spot, and yet, by moving and drilling a few rods, or even feet, away, procure an abundant stream.

The well with which the writer is most familiar is 65½ feet deep, 3¼ of that being in the rock, and the water rises to within about 40 feet of the surface of the land. Half a mile west is a well on

lower land, of a depth of 48 feet. Two miles or so east is a well, the water of which stands, I am told, about 16 feet from the surface, while still further east, 2¼ or 3 miles, are wells that flow constantly. The Government survey is not yet made here, as in the western part of the Province, so that I cannot give the relative elevation of the surface of the ground at these different wells, but the land evidently slopes towards the east, the water in these wells being presumably level.

Most of these wells were drilled several years ago, the method of construction being as follows: A 10-inch or 12-inch hole was bored with an auger to the rock, if possible, and a 2½-inch drill was used in the rock. If stones too large for the

auger to dislodge were found in boring, the drill was used the rest of the way to the rock. A pine box was put into the auger hole as deep as that went, but if the drill had been used, an iron pipe was used below the box to the rock, usually 2-inch inside.

Of course, only those wells wherein the water does not rise to the top are useful for drainage purposes. Their use is based on an application of the principle that "water will seek its level," or, stated otherwise, that a column of water will not rise or stand higher than its fountain-head. The column of water in one of these wells stands presumably on a level with the source of supply, whatever that may be, whether lake or other source; and it cannot, in accordance with the well-known scientific principle involved, be made to rise or stand any higher. Consequently, no amount of water poured into a well can raise its level. In fact, one of the surest tests used by drillers to determine whether or not they have struck water is to try to fill up the pipe with water. If this can be done, they conclude that the supply of water is not good, for a drilled well should take the water down with a gulp or swish, or it will not give up an abundant supply. If it can be filled, it is unsatisfactory for watering stock, as well as for drainage.

A drainage well is usually placed on the solid ground close to the edge of the swamp, to be drained, or a box or trap is set sufficiently deep to receive a tide low enough to drain the swamp, and, where possible, other swamps are drained

The level of water is not so high as it was some time ago, but it is slowly rising, and it is not yet clear whether it will continue to rise or not. It is not yet clear whether it will continue to rise or not.

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These wells are also used to drain cellars on level or low land, and with even greater success than for draining swamps. As the outflow starts as soon as the water begins to rise or accumulate, the volume of water is small, and consequently a well with a small pipe, or even with a slow passage of water up or down, will still work fast enough to drain a cellar. In many cases, wells used for watering stock are also used to receive the water from barn eavestrough. Occasionally a well fills up with silt or quicksand, but it can usually be cleaned without great difficulty by use of drill or sand-pump.

Most of the wells in this immediate locality have been drilled by K. Robbins or Nelson Flander, who formerly used horse-power to operate the machinery; now, however, steam or gasoline engines are being used, and much larger holes can be put down.

Perhaps the largest area drained in this way is the farm of the late Francis Bunn, where about 40 acres is drained by three wells, or, rather, by two, one being at present choked. This farm is low-lying, and contains much land that was formerly swamp; but his son, James, assures me that after a heavy rain or freshet, the surface is dried in three or four days. The land has become, too, so porous since these wells were constructed, that there must be long-continued rains to saturate it so as to show water on the surface, exactly the condition of soil which the Ontario Agricultural College experts are urging through your columns as resulting from tile drainage.

M. Robbins has a well draining a considerable area of both swamp and high land, which, he tells me, will clear the land of a flood in two days. Mr. Robbins some years ago put down a well for the drainage of a cemetery near Dunnville.

Fred Gowling, of Canfield, has another, which works successfully to the limit of its capacity, but, as it has a very small wooden casing, it works more slowly than is desirable. Wells for cellar drainage, put down many years ago by P. W. Coverdale and Alex. Stewart, are still working satisfactorily. On the other hand, a well for cellar drainage, constructed by John Payne, Jr., from the outset filled quickly with water, and has not proved a success, although another well, recently drilled, a few rods away, is said to be an excellent one. Further instances need not be multiplied.

Of course, the suitability of these wells for drainage in any locality depends upon the cost, as compared with the cost of obtaining as good an outlet by other means. A well with a 2½-inch hole in the rock will supply a stream of water that will allow a windmill to pump in a pretty stiff gale without jerking, and so would take down a great quantity of water in a few hours. Larger pipe will, of course, work faster, but cost much more. Wells of this size, drilled by horse-power cost, usually, 20 to 25 cents through the clay, 75 cents in hardpan (if any), and 75 cents to \$1.00 in rock. At these figures, a rough estimate would be: 60 feet clay, at 20 cents, \$12; 5 feet rock, at \$1.00, \$5.00; total, \$17; pipe extra. Where the rock is tolerably near the surface, it is well worth while investigating this system of drainage.

Haldimand Co., Ont.

**Fencing of the Wood-lot.**

As a result of the agitation of this question through the press and from the public platform, no doubt many owners of wood-lots have meditated the matter, and are contemplating whether or not they should fence the area under forest growth on their farms.

That a resolve to fence the area under question may be a good one for many to make, we do not question. The point is, rather, should all such areas be fenced and preserved, and all such growth as is put forth in the form of the several seedlings protected and encouraged?

I am free to admit that the questions of "Forest Preservation" and "Reforestation" of other areas are questions of vital importance, but should the work be taken up so generally as recommended? Should every area at present under trees be preserved as such?

It is truly to be deplored that many areas today bare of forest were ever cleared of their original growth, as this seems to be all they are capable of producing, while to-day they cannot be cultivated with profit to their owners, and at the same time the surrounding country is robbed of the benefits which accrue from the prevalence of forests, such as protection from winds, influence on soil moisture, rainfalls, floods, etc., aside from the commercial value of their product. If it is at all practical to reforest such areas, the work in such instances cannot be executed too soon, and any growth of trees now there should be protected, and further growth encouraged so far as is possible, letting these areas produce timber and fuel, while other areas, more suitable, produce our food crops.

Many areas at present, however, of the best

and most desirable soil for agricultural purposes, are barred from serving such a purpose owing to their being covered by a scattered, dying remnant of the primeval forest. Will it be to our best interest, and of those who follow, to fence these areas?

On our farm we have an area comprising about fifteen acres of our best land under a scattered growth of hard and soft wood, very much in need of fencing, if we purpose preserving this area as a wood-lot. As it is at present, we are deriving very little revenue from this area, the annual amount of dead wood to be cut out proving sufficient for a year's fuel. To proceed to cut out timber in the form of our best live trees, so as to derive a satisfactory annual revenue, means a depreciation of value at a much greater rate than the annual growth compensates or restores.

We have decided not to fence this wood-lot, and whether or not we have been misled by our reasoning, is open to question. We have observed the benefits resulting where such wood-lots have been fenced, and, while some have been fenced a considerable length of time, the progress of growth thus far, in every instance, has not been astounding. Being quite aware that a forest is not made in a day, and that the life of a full-grown forest tree recounts the passing of many generations, still the first ten years of the life of a sapling should be something of an indication of its future development and usefulness. It cannot be contradicted that climatic conditions, conditions of moisture, temperature and protection to-day surrounding the growth of young trees in our forests are quite different from the conditions that surrounded the early stages of growth of our present forest trees. Accordingly, I contend that it will be unquestionably impossible to produce in any length

wards, between the wood-lots, and no regular forest belt. This growth, as noted in many instances, cannot possibly amount to more than firewood, and in some cases it will hardly make that, being merely a dense undergrowth of scrubby birch and balsam, and such varieties, so thick that it is almost impenetrable. Now, if this is all we can hope to produce by fencing our wood-lot, referred to previously, I think it looks like a poor investment, and a very expensive way of deriving our fuel, considering that we must give up this fine area of land exclusively to that purpose, and further considering the time it takes to produce even an inferior growth of trees, such as I speak of. As regards our supply of fuel, we find that, at present price of fuel, and hired help, it costs us as much to prepare our fuel and place it in the shed as it would to purchase an adequate supply of coal and place it in the coal bin.

This area in question, were it cleared, would produce maximum yields of all kinds of farm crops; and I contend that there are many such areas over our Province at present, being retained in the state of an unprofitable wood-lot, that could easily be cleared and placed under cultivation, in which state they would be worth many times more to posterity, with the beautiful crops they would annually produce, than preserved as wood-lots of an inferior growth.

Of course, I would most emphatically encourage the preservation, and—where now bared of their original forests—the reforestation of all areas that will not produce farm crops profitably, but will carry a splendid forest growth; and there are many such areas. The growing of a forest is certainly a slow-going enterprise. Many a man to-day cannot wait on time to grow a fruit orchard, the profits of which he may realize in his own time, let alone forest trees. But where the land is not adapted, to other purposes, by all means get it under trees, and let them grow in what way they will, and be given every advantage possible to assist in their growth. The seedlings cost very little, and, after they are once planted, the only requisite is the lapse of time.

Our country is still, comparatively speaking, a new one, and, while a great deal of its area has been injudiciously cleared of forest, still there are areas which we cannot afford to leave uncleared, in atonement for what has been done. To be most profitable, they should be cleared. They can best serve the good of our population under cultivation.

New building materials are continually making their advent, many of them in inexhaustible supply, and, in the light of present progress and enlightenment, with the harnessing of our great natural waterways into electrical energy, and subsequent inventions, who can safely predict our requirements of the future. Present conditions would warrant one in saying our greatest need will be products of the field, rather than of the forest.

Dundas Co., Ont. CLARK HAMILTON.



**Will Our Wood-lots Naturally Renew?**

This cut, published in "The Farmer's Advocate" four years ago, showed the site of an old sugar camp in a bush near London. Twenty-eight years previous to the taking of the photograph, this spot was in sod. All the growth, consisting of hard maple, ash and basswood, had come up naturally since. The growth was straight and thrifty, the larger trees being a good forty feet high, and four to seven inches in diameter.

of time a forest growth similar to that which first claimed our soils. The large trees of our forests to-day, we have every reason to believe, made very rapid growth in the early stages of their development; accordingly, they attained great height and straightness, the growth was sappy and their trunks clean and free of knots and low branches. There was abundance of moisture about their roots. Where all of our soft woods grew—and much of the hard wood, too—water could be found at all seasons of the year. How different to-day, when every area, whether it be in forest or cleared, feels the effect of drainage, many of our wood-lots being crossed by great drains, or else such drains are so near that they come under their influence. Furthermore, in earlier days, the young growth of saplings was protected from the violent winds which to-day the young trees must combat, and they grew tall, and straight, and rapidly.

Nature always fits her product to its surroundings, and now, if we notice the growth where wood-lots have been fenced, we will find the trunks of these young trees short, gnarled, crooked and scrubby, a form which they must of necessity assume in combating with existing conditions of growth, viz., lack of moisture, and protection or shelter. Wood lots to-day are very often so isolated that the strong winds of summer and the cold blasts of winter are a serious detriment to the growth of their young trees, there so often being gaps of from one hundred acres in width, and up

great natural waterways into electrical energy, and subsequent inventions, who can safely predict our requirements of the future. Present conditions would warrant one in saying our greatest need will be products of the field, rather than of the forest.

Dundas Co., Ont.

**The Forestry Problem Again.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Re the forestry problem: I do not desire controversy, but would like to get nearer the truth. I do not see how foresters can figure out any plea for a wood-lot on the average farm in Western Ontario, if the annual average growth of a good lot is only about one cord per acre. It is true I did not take into account the fertility removed from the soil by renting it for flax at \$10 per acre, but neither did I when selling a cord of best hardwood at \$4. But who, think you, would be willing to pay \$10 per acre per year for the privilege of removing one cord of wood, at \$4? But, to make the comparison more exact, for a mixed lot, the average net income wouldn't be over \$3 per acre, whereas, for an acre of land in the same state of fertility as that in the wood-lot, a renter would readily give \$12; or, allowing for cultivation, \$9 net; and will not a cord of wood remove as much fertility as a ton of flax? The fertility of the wood-lot at present is due to the accumu-



lation of hundreds of crops of wood, produced gradually by weathering and corrosive action, but just as in the case of any field crop, continuous removal will quickly deplete the fertility, and the annual crop would rapidly grow less and less. Then, are foresters sure we can depend on an average of a cord per year, as much as we can depend on a ton of flax or twenty bushels of wheat, at \$1 per bushel? As for the aesthetic or artistic value of the wood-lot, I think I effectually disposed of that phase of the subject in my first article. It is of little use a mile away from the house or road. Better dispose of it, and use the proceeds to make a lawn and flower garden, and plant an orchard and a substantial wind-break.

Why is it that the prairie country is being rapidly populated, railways building, towns springing up like mushrooms, and land prices rising enormously, and depleting Ontario rapidly of her population, while right at our doors, in New Ontario, are millions of acres of as good soil, with a better climate, better water, better markets, and near the civilization of old Ontario and Quebec? I can see only one explanation. There is a fearful obstacle, in the shape of a forest growth, which must be removed before money can be made rapidly. It is a crop which is so difficult to harvest and market, and the demand for it so small that the settler prefers to go where he can avoid this encumbrance. But what a hurrah there was when someone announced that a coal mine existed somewhere away back in that forest. Fuel is so scarce and high-priced that they must needs search the whole country with Government surveyors, and delve into the earth for rods, before the country can be civilized. Meanwhile, the settler who is extra brave, with the aid of fire and axe, is slowly getting rid of his enemy (the forest), and making the country tolerable for the habitation of the white man.

J. H. BURNS.

Perth Co., Ont.

### Pioneering in the North.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I came up here in October, 1902, and located four quarter-sections for my father, two brothers and myself. The next spring we moved in, and we now have between 65 and 70 acres cleared.

We have grown almost all kinds of hardy grains and vegetables, but our chief field crops are hay, oats, peas, potatoes and turnips.

I cannot give information as to yields, as there is no threshing machine within 15 miles of here, so we feed grain as it is to the stock.

Hay, per ton, brings \$18 to \$22; oats, 45 to 65 cents per bushel; potatoes, 75 cents to \$1.50 per bag; cabbage, 8 to 10 cents per head, and other vegetables in about the same proportion.

The hay and oats are quoted at imported prices, loose hay being about \$2 per ton less.

This section is what is called the Long Lake District. We are forty miles from New Liskeard, so you will have some idea of the distance. New Liskeard was the nearest post office the first winter I was in this country.

What success a young man coming in here would have, would depend altogether on the man. One of our neighbors came in with a wife and child the year after I did, without any money, except what he earned. Now he has a comfortable home, with a good frame barn for his crops and stock.

All kinds of hardy grains, roots, vegetables and small fruits grow here to perfection. Come to Charlton Agricultural Society Fair, Mr. Editor, and see for yourself, and you would never regret the trip.

F. H. KENNY.

### Gasoline Tractor for Plowing.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The outfit for plowing, to which some newspaper reference has been made, is an ordinary 4 1/2-h.p. hopper-cooled, stationary gasoline engine. We made a tractor after our own idea, and mounted the engine on it, and intend to use it only when short of horses. In this homemade tractor, a binder wheel, which runs 12 inches from furrow, acts as driver, and the engine is so placed as to have as much weight as possible thrown on this driver wheel. The right front wheel of the rig runs in the furrow, and acts as guide. We used the device for one day only, and it did all we could expect. A team is hitched ahead, and by means of an evener horses could be made to do as little or as much as required. The team did a little less than half the work. At ends, by means of a lever bar, was thrown on a loose pulley, and engine ran free. As soon as horses had drawn machine in place, lever was released, and engine would start and draw. A little extra weight was lost at ends than with four horses, but on headland was used 3 1/2, 6 1/2 gallons. Machine speeded to run 2 1/2 miles per hour. Much better nice gait for the team.

Three acres per day were plowed, at a cost of gasoline of 21 cents per acre. When our tractor around home, we discard the lever bar, and engine would plow alone as deep as desired, in one furrow only, or, by travelling back and

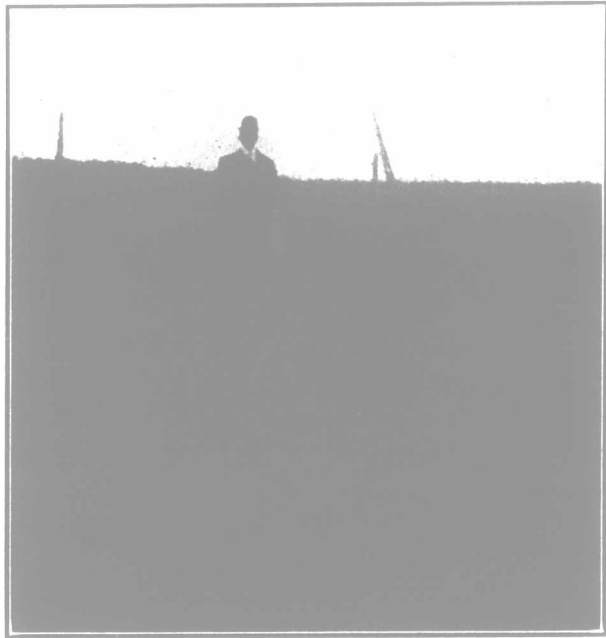
hour, would draw two furrows. The latter would be preferable, as engine uses about two-fifths of its power in propelling tractor at 2 1/2 miles per hour. This tractor will go up a hill, and shames a steam engine. It weighs, approximately, 1,200 pounds in working trim, so you may see it has much less weight to carry around than a steam traction engine, according to power.

We would hesitate to advise anyone to go to much expense to use gasoline for farm work. No firm on this continent makes a tractor suitable for a small farm, although I understand an English firm is now putting on one the market.

We intend to experiment further along this line, and this fall shall probably have it plowing alone, drawing two furrows at the rate of 1 or 1 1/2 miles per hour. At that rate, it would plow two acres per day, at a cost for gasoline of less than 15 cents per acre, probably 35 cents, the amount depending on the soil.

F. H. WESTNEY.

Ontario Co., Ont.



Alfalfa on a Clay Hillside.

A one-acre piece of alfalfa sown on a clay hillside in Lincoln Co., Ont., about nine years ago. Has produced three cuttings every year since but one, with no cultivation or manuring of any kind, except a very few ashes the first year. Average estimated annual yield, five tons or over. Photographed May 25th, 1910. Height then was 24-26 inches. Stand is still thick and even, save where blue grass is encroaching a little about the edges.

## THE DAIRY.

### Dairy and Other Agricultural Legislation in Quebec.

The Quebec Legislature, which has just been prorogued, has adopted some laws respecting agriculture.

#### CO-OPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

In 1908 a law was enacted, in virtue of which the Minister of Agriculture may authorize the formation, in any municipality or parish of the Province, of an association having for its object one or more, or all of the following:

The improvement and development of agriculture, or any of its branches; the manufacture of butter or cheese, or both; the sale or purchase of live stock, farm implements, commercial fertilizers and other articles useful to the agricultural community; and the purchase, preservation, transformation and sale of agricultural products under such name and distinguishing title as its founders may choose, provided that such name, as a whole, cannot be confounded with that of any other existing association.

This year the law has undergone a few amendments, enabling agricultural societies and farmers' clubs, with the permission of the Minister of Agriculture, to take shares in such co-operative society. The societies for the manufacture of dairy products may also become members of a co-operative society. A co-operative society may become a member of another co-operative agricultural society, but shall not in such case subscribe more than one share. Every society may cease to be said to exist, or otherwise, by any person, whether licensed or not, and without payment of the dues required by law in such circumstances, provided such stock belongs to it, upon the conditions laid by the Board of Directors. The society may receive premiums, from periodical and societies, exhibitors, breeders, stock raisers, or societies, on the manufacture of dairy products, for the sale of registered purebred stock, on terms to be settled by the Board of Directors of such societies. It may also receive

petitions for stock, and give prizes or premiums for the keeping thereof.

In virtue of that law, a very important agricultural society has just been formed in the Province for the sale of butter and cheese. It has for its members the owners and cheesemakers of the best cheese factories in different parts of the Province. Its object is to obtain the highest price for the cheese belonging to its members. It is hoped that the operations of that society will have a most beneficial effect upon the dairy industry. Every box of cheese will be sold according to its value. Unfortunately, in the past, on the Montreal market, an average price was very often established for all the cheese offered for sale, whether of good or inferior quality. It is desirable to put an end to such a system, which was discouraging for the makers of first-class cheese. That society has already made a few sales, and at one of them the price obtained was even higher than at Brockville. Such a society for the sale of butter exists in Denmark, and has produced good results.

One of the amendments adopted at this session is to enable such societies to sell by auction by any person, licensed or not, and without payment of the duties required by law in such circumstances, the butter and cheese belonging to the society, or to any member or members thereof, or coming from factories the proprietor whereof or the maker wherein is a member of the society.

#### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

A few amendments have been made to the law respecting agricultural societies. One of them enacts that, when a member subscribes more than \$200, the excess shall not be reckoned in calculating the amount of the subsidy. In virtue of the law, a sum of \$55,000 is at the disposal of the agricultural societies, and every year the grants to the societies leave a balance unused. An amendment adopted this year enables the Minister to employ this balance wholly or in part:

10. To make loans to an agricultural society or to a farmers' club, for the purchase of registered live stock;

20. To import or buy pure-bred live stock, which it may sell by auction to societies, clubs or private persons, on condition that the buyers shall be bound to keep such animals for breeding purposes in the Province during the time to be fixed by the Minister.

Out of that balance every agricultural society may also receive the following subsidies:

(a) Societies which have owned and kept for the benefit of their members pure-bred stallions for at least nine months during the previous year, or which have granted a premium of at least one hundred dollars (\$100) to the proprietor of a registered pure-bred stallion, kept for breeding purposes for the benefit of their members for at least nine months during the previous year, shall receive a subsidy of \$100.

(b) The societies which hold in the spring a competition for pure-bred stallions, or a competition for pure-bred stallions and bulls, shall receive a subsidy equal to half the sum expended for such competition, but not to exceed \$50. For the purposes of the premium above mentioned, the societies shall hold in the spring a competition for pure-bred stallions, and shall comply with the regulations of the Council of Agriculture with reference thereto.

The Legislature has adopted a law respecting the manufacture of dairy products, styled the Dairy Products Act. This Act, after defining butter and cheese factories, respectively, as establishments to which milk or cream from cows or herds belonging to at least three persons, is brought for manufacture into butter or cheese, for sale, provides that, "On or before the first day of January, 1912, the proprietor or manager of every butter or cheese factory, or factory for the manufacture of condensed or powdered milk, must register his name in the office of the Minister of Agriculture on forms to be supplied to him by the Minister, and declare the nature and situation of the industry which he is carrying on, and give such other information as the Minister may require. A correct register of all such declarations shall be kept in the office of the Department of Agriculture, and any person may, during office hours, inspect such register free of charge."

Article 2031d forbids anyone from carrying on, after January 1st, 1912, a butter factory, cheese factory, or condensary, or powdered milk factory, in a building not so registered, without having previously obtained from the Minister of Agriculture permission to do so, such permission to be granted on a report of a duly qualified inspector. Such permission may be refused if factory is badly built, badly equipped or unsanitary upon report of an inspector approved by the Board of Directors or the Legislative Committee of the Dairy Association of the Province of Quebec, after notice by registered parties to the interested parties. Appeal may be made to the Minister shall be made to the Minister of Agriculture in Council. Factories which receive an adverse report of an inspector shall not be allowed to use improper inspection certificates.

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On and after January 1st, 1912, no person shall act as head buttermaker or head cheesemaker, in a butter factory or cheese factory, without a certificate of competence from the St. Hyacinthe Dairy School, or, in lieu of the above certificate, a special permit may be granted by the Minister at any time to a competent, experienced person recommended by one of the inspectors. A fine of not more than ten dollars, or, in default of payment, imprisonment for not more than thirty days, is provided.

**A 9,000-pound Herd.**

An increase in average annual production per cow from about 6,000 pounds to 9,000 pounds, in three years, or at the rate of a thousand pounds a year, is the telling evidence in favor of individual cow records furnished by the herd of J. K. Moore & Son, whose farm of 300 acres (not counting two fifty-acre swamps also owned by them) lies in the celebrated and progressive dairying district of Central Smith, near Peterborough, Ont. This splendid farm, hewn from the bush within the past forty years, is now the home of a splendid herd of forty cows, Holsteins and Holstein grades. Milk records have been kept for the past three years, and while it is quite probable that in this, as in most other cases, improvement in feeding and care of the herd has resulted from the interest engendered by and knowledge gained through the records, still it is noteworthy that even to-day high-feeding is not practiced. It should be understood, too, that the herd of forty head includes quite a number of heifers. All are dehorned. Twenty-one head were being milked at the time of our recent visit.

The value of three good feeds is recognized on this farm: alfalfa, corn silage, and oil-cake meal. Eight acres of alfalfa was cut twice last year, and another twelve acres seeded to it this year. Two cedar-stave silos, 24 x 14 feet, are in use, one built six years ago, and the other in 1909. Eleven acres of corn have been planted this year. Leaming is the variety used; it is planted in hills three feet apart, and cultivated both ways; last year, in fact, it was cultivated three ways. A crop of peas, oats and wheat, sown for green feed last summer, and not used for soiling, was put into the silo, and fed till corn came. This mixture, said Mr. Moore, Sr., kept perfectly, and proved quite satisfactory. A little bran was occasionally fed with the silage. In the winter, oil-cake meal and home-grown meals are used in moderate quantity. Mr. Moore, Jr., takes a special pride and interest in the herd. He is a bright, clean-cut young man, with the glint of enthusiasm in his eye. Dairymen of this stamp may be depended upon to succeed in almost any circumstances, and in a progressive, favored section like the region surrounding Peterborough, a dairymen has every opportunity to make things count.

**To Prevent Cows Leaking Milk.**

There is a question in the issue of June 2nd in regard to cows leaking their milk. I have had some experience along this line, and have found, with success, that collodion is very satisfactory. It can be had at any drug store. After milking, take the collodion in a small bottle, and tip it to the ends of the teats once or twice. This will form a scale immediately, which can be easily picked off before milking.

JAS. MOORE.  
Oxford Co., Ont.

**POULTRY.**

In addition to the points enumerated in our last issue, under the head, "Rules and Regulations Pertaining to Eggs," the egg circles organized in Peterborough forbid the use of any but artificial eggs as nest eggs. The point was not mentioned in the draft copy with which we were supplied at first, which accounts for its omission from our article last week.

The Minnesota Experiment Station does not advocate the spending of money for an incubator unless one is prepared to devote enough time and study to the hatching of eggs to make it a profitable investment. If an incubator is used, it should be placed in a room specially prepared for it, where it can be the least disturbed by the changing temperature.

People who use an incubator, say the authorities of the Minnesota Experiment Station, should not remove chicks from the machine until they are thoroughly dry. Colds at this time are likely to result in pneumonia and death. The brooder should be heated to ninety or a hundred degrees before the chicks are placed in it, and kept at that temperature for a week or so, when the temperature may be gradually lowered to a degree that barely sustains life.



Lord Stockwell.

Jersey bull. First and champion, Oxford County Show, 1910.

**Money in Poultry Well Managed.**

"We should give to the poultry crop the same attention we give to any other crop. Get proper appliances, and the chickens will come along all right, in spite of a few days' rain. I have," said Prof. F. C. Elford, addressing one of the co-operative egg circles in Peterborough County, "seen people buy an incubator, but no brooder, or put 100 chicks in a 25-egg brooder."

"Near Macdonald College is a lady who gets a gross annual return of \$300 from 40 hens. She gets the best price going because her eggs are good. She sells her flock of hens off once a year, and takes pride in having a nice, uniform flock."

Prof. Elford pictured an old-fashioned situation up in his native County of Huron, where the farmer's wife had to rummage a considerable part of a mile through a struggling row of ramshackle buildings to feed the hens. It took her as long to do this chore as to get the dinner. Result: Those chickens were fed about once a day, somewhere around ten o'clock. It was a common mongrel flock, and the returns—well, imagine! Today, on that same farm is one of the best poultry-houses in the country, located close to the dwelling; only one breed is kept, and everything is up to the mark. Last year, \$1,500 worth of poultry produce was sold from that farm.

Have things convenient, with the grain handy in barrels. From time to time have the hired man put a few bags of grain in the barrels; chalk down the grain when the barrels are filled, and charge it up to the hens.

shipment of 30 dozen eggs to Montreal. I went in to the consignee to see how they had turned out. The candler looked up his report, and found that 18 dozen were first-class, 10 dozen stale, and two dozen rotten. Upon investigation, it turned out that my man had lacked several dozens to fill out a case, and accepted the offer of some from a couple of neighbors. They had conscientiously put the eggs, when gathered, in a nice basket behind the stove. The results were due, not to dishonesty, but to ignorance.

I don't believe there has ever been such a demand for eggs as now. Prices have gone from 9 to 15 cents a dozen, and then on up, up, up. But consumers want the quality, and as soon as the article they want is produced in quantities, we can get the price.

**Big Turkey-egg Record.**

I have four hen turkeys, about ten months old, which have laid me 130 eggs. One of them laid 46 eggs the first run, without offering to sit; the other three laid 28 apiece. I would like to know if many could beat that? H. S. M.  
Lincoln Co., Ont.

**THE FARM BULLETIN.**

**Jersey Breeders Meet.**

The annual social meeting, under the auspices of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, was held on

June 8th, at Hawthorne Lodge, the beautiful farm home of B. H. Bull & Son, at Brampton, Ont. The invitation brought together a company of some 200 people from various parts of the Province, and some from greater distances, who thoroughly enjoyed the outing, on an ideal June day, inspecting the splendid herd of something over two hundred registered Jerseys, headed by the multi-champion sire, Blue Blood,



Part of the Nine-thousand-pound Herd of J. K. Moore & Son, Peterborough County, Ontario.

and his equally blue-blooded lieutenants, and comprising, among others, the model, Island-bred cow, Monplaisir's Fanny, grand champion female of the breed at the Canadian National Exhibition of last year, together with many matrons that were champions in the show rings in former years, and are yet doing good work in the dairy and as breeders. It appeared peculiarly fitting that Ontario Jersey

It takes about two minutes to clean out a hen-house if done regularly. I stated that once in a month, and a lady replied that it took twelve months to get them cleaned.

It is astonishing what a proportion of bad eggs get into commercial channels. Here is one way to escape. I have a poultry plant in Ontario, and the best man in charge of it. He sent a



breeders should celebrate in the neighborhood to which, in the early seventies, the first Jerseys in the Province were imported by the late Hugh Clark, of Brampton, and which gave the first impetus to a specialized dairy industry, which has developed into such dimensions that the nearly half a dozen granaries and elevators erected some thirty years ago in Brampton for the storage of wheat and barley for shipment, are now in ruins, and being torn down, for the reason that scarcely any grain is shipped, where formerly a string of farmers' wagons a quarter of a mile in length, loaded with grain, was not an uncommon sight at certain seasons of the year. And this does not argue that less grain is grown than formerly, but that the feeding of that raised has been mainly to cattle and other stock, and that the fertility of the land has been so increased that larger yields than formerly per acre are reaped. The farm of Messrs. Bull is a splendid illustration of the wisdom of this practice. The farm, then 150 acres, was, when taken over some thirty years ago by the late B. H. Bull, generally considered rundown, and was bought at a bargain price, but by good management, and the feeding of cattle and growing of clover, it has developed into an area of 600 acres in a solid block, and maintains a herd of over 200 head of stock, while the crops of corn, clover and roots grown are all up to a high standard. And the sight of a hundred high-class Jerseys pasturing in a fifty-acre field, carpeted with rich grasses, as seen on the day of the meeting, was one calculated to cause farmers to stop and think.

After a couple of hours spent in inspecting the farm and stock, the company was seated on the lawn, and listened to interesting addresses by Professors Dean and Reynolds, of the Ontario Agricultural College; P. P. Farmer, Superintendent of the Farmers' Dairy Company, Limited, Toronto; Mr. Whalen, of Detroit, Speaker of the Michigan State Legislature; W. F. McLean, M. P., editor of the Toronto World, owner of a large dairy farm; J. C. Snell, of "The Farmer's Advocate," and a number of others, in complimentary addresses, voicing the sentiments of the company in acknowledgment of the generous hospitality of the Messrs. Bull and their estimable mother, all agreeing that a most enjoyable afternoon had been spent at Hawthorne Lodge, and that the quality and condition of the Brampton herd of Jerseys, the largest in the Dominion, is distinctly creditable to the judgment, skill and management of the proprietors, and of Robert Sinton, the capable and courteous herdsman in charge.

**The Guelph Shorthorn Sale.**

The joint sale of Shorthorns, held in the Winter Fair Building, at Guelph, June 7th, was very largely attended by breeders from various parts of Ontario, and from Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the United States. The cattle, contributed by eight breeders, were a choice lot, brought out in fine condition. The sale was excellently managed by Harry Smith. The Fair Building proved admirably adapted to the purpose of public sales, being well lighted, commodious, and generously seated. The auctioneers did excellent work, maintaining the interest throughout the disposal of the fifty-four animals catalogued. The best individuals sold well, and a pleasing feature of the sale was that in most cases the bidders were not buying paper pedigrees, but putting a premium on personal appearance, conformation and quality, which is the sensible view, since all registered Shorthorns are equally purely-bred. The highest price, \$1,025, was paid by H. L. Emmert, of Selkirk, Man., for the grand red yearling heifer, Spring Grove Butterfly, a show-yard proposition contributed by Messrs. Robson. C. E. Lyle, Strone, Alberta, took the massive roan, three-year-old cow, Village Blossom, contributed by Harry Smith, at \$625; and W. A. Dryden, Brooklyn, Ont., captured the splendid roan, three-year-old, Augusta Girl, contributed by Mr. Meyer, for \$605. There were only three bulls in the sale, and as it was late in the season, there was little demand for them, and they went at bargain prices. The average for the first thirty head sold was \$254, and for the entire fifty-four head \$211. The contributors to the sale were Harry Smith, Hay; H. Cargill & Son, Cargill; J. T. Gibson, Denfield; T. E. & H. C. Robson, Iderton; W. R. Elliot & Sons, Guelph; A. Edward Meyer, Guelph; J. P. Mitchell, Burlington, and Israel Groll, Fluara. Following is the list of sales of \$100 and upwards, only one of the following falling below that price.

**FEMALES**

Spring Grove Butterfly, calved September 1908, H. L. Emmert, East Selkirk, Man., \$1,025.  
 Village Blossom, Jan., 1907, C. E. Lyle, Strone, Alta., \$625.  
 Augusta Girl, Aug., 1906, W. A. Dryden, Brooklyn, Ont., \$605.  
 Roan Pearl, Jan., 1909, H. L. Emmert, Selkirk, Man., \$500.  
 Vanity, Dec., 1908, H. L. Emmert, Selkirk, Man., \$400.  
 Marion C., Dec., 1907, W. C. Edwards, Guelph, Ont., \$300.

Carrie C. 3rd, Feb., 1908; R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, \$305.  
 Lady Empress 4th, Oct., 1908; R. W. Caswell, 355.  
 Sittyton Blood 2nd, Jan., 1909; R. W. Caswell, 200.  
 Maid of the Mist, June, 1908; H. L. Emmert, 220.  
 Missie's Rose, March, 1908; S. F. Johnston & Son, Ashburn, 200.  
 Ramsden Belle 2nd, Nov., 1908; Thomas Stanton, Aurora, Ill., 180.  
 My Lady, April, 1908; W. R. Elliot, Guelph, 190.  
 Victoria in Canada, Feb., 1907; A. Barber, Guelph, 100.  
 Cecelia 11th, March, 1905; E. Weber, Waterloo, 275.  
 Princess Julia, Sept., 1908; James Speer, Brussels, 180.  
 Gloster Beauty, Oct., 1907; S. F. Johnson & Son, 155.  
 Lady Adela, Dec., 1908; H. L. Emmert, 100.  
 Pine Grove Duchess of Gloster 2nd, Sept., 1905; D. F. Shantz, Waterloo, 210.  
 Cecelia 14th, Sept., 1908; Jas. Wilson & Sons, Fergus, 100.  
 Victoria of Anoka, Feb., 1905; H. L. Emmert, 210.  
 Village Vanity, April, 1905; R. W. Caswell, 160.  
 Merry Gem, May, 1908; R. W. Caswell, 120.  
 Spring Grove Beauty, Jan., 1909; Sir Wm. Van Horne, Selkirk, Man., 300.  
 Mina Lass 19th, Oct., 1908; Wm. Waldie, Stratford, 130.  
 Jubilee 9th, Oct., 1907; John Bright, Myrtle Station, 150.

Victoria Rose, April, 1908; J. Webb, Elora, \$105.  
 Misty Beauty, Aug., 1908; D. Darroch, 150.  
 Royal Red Rose, Oct., 1908; W. J. Mason, Oliphant, 100.  
 Ballechin Princess, April, 1908; S. H. Cameron, Bolton, 105.  
 Cucumber C., March, 1908; James Smilie, 100.  
 Canadian Roan Lady 7th, April, 1908; F. W. Scott, Highgate, 105.  
 Golden Diamond; Feb., 1908; D. Darroch, 175.

**BULLS.**

Gloster King, Oct., 1906; Hastings Bros., Crosshill, 200.  
 Valley Farm Argonaut, Nov., 1907; Samuel Hisey, Creemore, 185.

**The Galt Horse Show.**

The tenth annual Horse Show, at Galt, Ontario, was held June 9th, 10th and 11th. For the first two days the weather was ideal, but on the third day it rained continuously, so that the afternoon programme had to be postponed till Monday, the 13th. Despite this misfortune, the show must be pronounced a decided success. They have a beautiful and advantageously-arranged park for such an affair. The management was excellent, so that a full programme was carried out promptly, and time never lagged for the on-lookers. The committee in charge showed their faith in this well-established enterprise by an enlarged and enriched prize-list; the people justified them by their larger attendance, and the exhibitors by turning out in greater numbers than ever.

There were just about twice as many entries this year as last, the total this season being 586. All classes were remarkably well filled with animals of the most attractive sort. The dealers and professional exhibitors were conspicuous by their absence, while a greater number of local competitors entered the lists. The breeders of the best sorts from almost the entire Province were present with their strongest specimens, especially in the light-horse classes. In truth, this show has grown to such proportions from the point of numbers, excellence and management, that it must be recognized as amongst the leading Provincial Horse Shows.

The official list recognized the following classes: Carriage horses, roadsters, jumpers, saddlers and hunters, ponies, agricultural horses, expressers and drafters. It is doubtful whether the divisions could be improved upon; the division between agricultural and draft classes, perhaps, caused a little confusion both from the standpoint of exhibitor and judge, and perhaps the two classes could be well thrown together, making the division, if any be necessary, into heavy-draft and light-draft horses, since the general-purpose horse usually falls into this latter class.

The judges were as follows: Draft Classes—Messrs. E. Charlton, London, and Robt. Graham, Toronto. Heavy Harness—Messrs. Jehson, Yorkshire, England; E. Clancy, Guelph, and Dr. McCull, St. Thomas. Saddlers and Hunters—Messrs. A. Rogers, Toronto; Dr. Webster, Ottawa, and Col. Briscoe, Galt. Roadsters—Geo. McCormick, London, and W. A. Lawrence, Milton. All exhibits were from Ontario.

**AGRICULTURAL AND DRAFT CLASSES**

There was a splendid showing of these animals, most of them coming from the territory contiguous to Galt. More classes were added by the management in this division than in any other division of their list, which undoubtedly has done much to popularize the show, and render it a greater success in every way. There were eight classes for these horses, and one for expressers. The show began with a class of agricultural teams, and ten of them appeared before the judges. Most of them were well matched, and the winners showed that depth of body, strength of quarters, cleanness of limbs, shapeliness of feet, and truthness of action that pleases. The call for three-year-old filly or gelding best suited to agricultural purposes brought out the strongest competition amongst the heavy horses. Eleven animals answered the call, all good ones. The top was found in Maud S., exhibited by S. H. McGibbon, Georgetown. She is the embodiment of neatness and sweetness, and was splendidly fitted. Cleaner hocks, flatter, more tendonous bone, finer quality, could scarcely be asked for. Her way of going made everybody feel pleasant, for she moved straightly, with snap, and carried her hocks after the fashion of a typical coacher. Next to her was placed a goodly mare, shown by Thomas Laughlin, of Paris Station. This mare was built to a larger plan than the one above her, and for this very reason had to go second; she was more nearly a heavy-draft animal, in which class she afterwards also took second. But she excelled the rest of the class in her splendid middle, her neckline, and her substance, while in no way was she seriously faulty.

The class for single draft horses brought out nine competitors, the best of them showing much quality and true draft type. The winners of the red and the blue in this class were sired by Royal



J. Deane Willis,

Bapton Manor, Wiltshire, England, who is to judge Shorthorn cattle at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, in September.

Vanity 13th, March, 1909; R. W. Caswell, 180.  
 Robina C. 2nd, Sept., 1907; E. N. Blythe, Markham, 175.  
 Red Lady C., Jan., 1908; D. Darroch, Paisley, 180.  
 Lady Fernie 2nd, July, 1909; E. S. Shantz, 195.  
 Miss Mayflower, June, 1907; T. Stanton, 175.  
 Village Lady, March, 1908; A. McCrae, Guelph, 150.  
 Crimson Pearl 2nd, May, 1907; S. J. Caldwell, Arthur, 260.  
 Lovely Roan 2nd, Nov., 1904; Robert Miller, Stouffville, 255.  
 Queenie's Gloster Girl, Oct., 1908; J. M. Taylor, Guelph, 100.  
 Ivy 4th, Sept., 1908; R. W. Caswell, 160.  
 Matilda 6th, Nov., 1908; Thos. Stanton, 115.  
 Royal Bessy, Nov., 1908; L. Powell, Wallester, 130.  
 Adelaide C. 2nd, Sept., 1907; Mungo McNab, Lawrence Station, 160.  
 Miss Lix Red, Feb., 1908; Robt. McCorkindale, Guelph, 110.  
 Rose Royal, Jan., 1908; Wm. Nethercott, Selkirk, Ill., 185.  
 Princess Royal 25th, April, 1908; Wm. Greenier & Son, Londonboro, 120.  
 Matinee Dewdrop, May, 1909; A. G. Snoble, Hensall, 135.  
 Princess Royal 6th, Sept., 1908; Jas. Wilsoff & Son, 110.



Everard, and were shown by D. A. Murray, Bennington.

A very interesting class was that for pair of heavy-draft mares or geldings, for which a \$200 cup was offered, but was postponed on account of the rain.

The class for expressors was well filled, yet poorly filled, for there were but two typical expressors in the ring. It showed the need of such a class at our shows to educate the producers as to type. Expressors are always in high demand in the market, consequently a familiarity with them is worth while.

THE CARRIAGE HORSES.

The heavy-harness breeders of the Province were well represented, and the management of the show may feel complimented that so goodly a number of prominent breeders, with their ablest contenders, were present. The leading exhibitors in these classes were: Miss K. Wilks, Galt; Hon. H. Cox, Ennislaire Stables, Oakville; Hon. J. R. Stratton, Peterborough; A. Yeager, Simcoe; Robert Beith, Bowmanville; Wm. Blacker, Brantford, and Mrs. Adam Beck, London. Competition was keen in all classes, with the result that honors were pretty well distributed.

The breeding classes, comprising the two and the three-year-old fillies or geldings, were really the strongest end of this division. In the class for two-year-old fillies or geldings best suited for carriage purposes, fourteen animals entered the competition. It was a splendid sight; surely there are many men breeding good horses around Galt. Red Rose, a chestnut filly, shown by Wm. Blacker, was a conspicuous candidate from the time she entered the arena, and there were none that could defeat her. She is a wonderfully beautiful filly, that will be heard from later. She has excellent manners, and in type, quality, style and disposition pleases the most fastidious. Prince, owned by Albert Pinkney, stood second, and Lady Clare (same owner) third.

In the class for three-year-olds, again fourteen animals faced the judges, and a splendid array they were. First and third went to J. F. Husband, Eden Mills; second to B. Badger, Troy, and fourth to Thos. McBean, Galt.

In single horse, over 15.2, seven good ones were shown. Ennislaire Stables took first on Lady Warwick, a very smooth, roundly-made mare, of the nicest sort of manners and disposition. Miss Wilks' Black Princess stood second. This is a very beautiful, full-made, Standard-bred mare, that ever attracts. The little she may lack in hock flexion she surely makes up in her quality, speed and striking style. Her stable mate, All Ablaze, though equally as handsomely made, fell a little short in action to rank at the top in this class. Ennislaire came in again for third ribbon on Lady Myrich, while Mrs. Beck, with Lady Norfolk, took fourth. Horses under 15.2, and pairs over 15.2, were scheduled for Saturday afternoon, when it rained.

Pairs under 15.2 brought out five entries. Day Dream and Pipe Dream managed to carry off the honors for A. Yeager, of Simcoe, while Lady Navarre and Lochryan Princess, owned by Hon. J. R. Stratton, put up a strong argument for the distinction, but had to take second place.

Unicorns brought out four contestants. Black Princess and All Ablaze, led by a beautifully-turned Hackney, captured first honors for Miss Wilks. Ennislaire came second, and Hon. J. R. Stratton's third.

In the four-in-hand class, three turn-outs competed. Ennislaire stables won premier rank with a splendidly-balanced team of four Hackneys, their uniformity, and collected, stylish way of going placing them above the Crickston four, which stood second. A pair of very graceful Hackneys formed the lead for Black Princess and All Ablaze in the second-prize team, and they formed a very stylish, attractive hitch. A. Yeager's four stood third.

Three classes were open to amateurs only. They brought out one of the most attractive rings of the show. Pair mares or geldings, any height, had eight contestants, all stylish, typical and attractive. Stratton's pair, that took third in the previous class, now defeated all-comers.

The ladies' harness class allowed 40 per cent. for appointments, and 60 per cent. for the horse. Ten turn-outs competed, making a very handsome show. The high percentage for appointments rendered the award a little disappointing to those who lay great emphasis on the horse; the drivers of some very pleasing horses in this class were not as high in the awards as they might have been had their turn-outs been more elaborate. However, the winners had very excellent horses, as well as appointments. First went to Ennislaire stables; second to Mrs. Beck, London, and third to Hon. J. R. Stratton.

ROADSTERS

This division brought out equally as much local talent, and had as many well-filled classes, as any part of the show. The class for two-year-old roadsters was well filled, but the three-year-old class brought out the strongest class in this division. There were fourteen competitors,

and not a poor one in the ring. First went to Sadie Dell, owned by James Cromarty, Galt. This is an exceedingly sweet bay mare, with white markings. She is symmetrical, very graceful in head and neck, shows a sweet disposition, and a length, freedom and ease of stride that is not often seen. John Allison's (Galt) Rising Star stood second, and is a very good mate for the winner of the red.

In pair of mares or geldings, Miss Wilks won on Okum Belle and Moko Bird, both by Moko, and a beautifully-matched pair of brown mares. Second went to a very showy pair belonging to Wm. Chambers, of Harriston, while J. C. Dietrich, of Galt, won third.

Best road horse, any height, open only to farmers, brought out eight good horses. M. McDonald, of Rockton, won first on a bay gelding that would class with the best anywhere in his form, quality, and true, easy way of going.

SADDLERS, HUNTERS, JUMPERS.

Clifford Sifton, Jr., Ottawa; Hume Blake, Toronto; A. Jarvis, Toronto; Hon. Adam Beck, London; Hugh Wilson, Oakville; Mrs. Warren, Toronto, were the chief exhibitors of Hunters and Jumpers. Many splendid animals were seen in these classes, and the performances were most interesting. The water-jump, a new feature, was a very interesting addition to the jumps. In the high jump, Hercules, belonging to A. Jarvis, cleared 7 feet 4 inches.

All together, the show was most successful. It is to be hoped that next year Galt may have three fair-weather days, instead of two, that people may know fully how splendid a show they have.

A Day at the O. A. C. with the Excursionists.

For many years, during the month of June, from almost all parts of Ontario, three or four ridings at a time, excursions from the agricultural parts of the Province have been made to the Agricultural College. One might think, at first consideration, that in a few years this annual pilgrimage by farmers to their great educational center would, losing its novelty, diminish in attendance. But not so. Having once visited the place, seen much, and learned some of what is being done there, the chance visitor becomes a confirmed attendant. Each year brings the old ones back with their friends, and new excursions from the farther places.

For a day, the writer became one of the thousand other visitors to find out a few of the things that these people learn, or have the opportunity to learn in one short day with their loaders.

It so happened, on this day, that the people were coming from afar, and so arrived late. They were the men and boys, their wives, mothers, sisters and sweethearts, of Peterborough, Durham, Hastings and Prince Edward that formed the party. They came a thousand strong—all ages, yet all one age, for they were alert, eager to learn, and so all young. The usual generous lunch being first provided, Dr. Creelman addressed the party for a half hour.

Before turning over the crowd to his assistants, the President put a question to those people which is hard to solve: "Why, with these tens of thousands of excursionists every summer, the many Farmers' Institutes all over the Province; these hundreds of short-course and regular students, why are there never more than one little hundred new students to enter the regular courses each year?" It is surely a perplexing question. Though its implied assertion is true, it should not be. Every man with growing boys should weigh well his answer to that question.

From the auditorium, in large parties, the crowds were taken by Prof. Zavitz through the experimental plots. Was there anything to be learned there? Many things. Mammoth white rye stood there, a beautiful crop, over five feet high, and justifying its title as to the best of the ryes. Near it was Dawson Golden Chaff winter wheat, the leader of the winter wheats. Winter barley made a poor showing. In oats, as in spring barley, Mr. Zavitz demonstrated the value of breeding and selection. Is selection of seed worth while? For answer stood the plots of oats, those from the large, plump seed by far the most superior, those from the small, light oats hardly worth the planting. The man who learned that, and nothing else, so well as to practice it, was amply repaid for his trip. Most grain per acre is grown from mixing two suitable kinds of seed together; most green forage, too, is grown in this way. These were a few of the many things to be learned from the plots.

Much interest was shown in the alfalfa plots. They were beautiful, many of them and all doing well, even the plots that were seven years old were still strong and healthy. It is a grain crop, yielding nearly six tons of hay in three cuttings, and as valuable for feed as wheat bran. Here is a crop that, if a man grows, will at least cut his dairy-fed bill in two. And good stands of it are easily obtained.

Milk cows, beef cows, Clydesdale mares, driving mares, hogs and sheep, were all on display, their value, their characteristics, their uses, all being studied and demonstrated. A good animal is always a good lesson, and there were many of them. Mr. Wade showed, too, wherein feed to young pigs and lambs paid more than well. Here were young lambs at 37 days old weighing 45 and 46 pounds, and in 60 days weighing 70 pounds. How much better that is than keeping them from six to eight months! There is a great advantage in getting the best that there is in a lamb, a shoat, a calf or a colt in the early days of its life.

In poultry, perhaps, was most learned. Women look after the hens, and they made Prof. Graham the center of an anxious throng much of the afternoon. They know how to ask questions. A few men were taking notes in the fields, but here were many women with their pencils handy. Which is the best winter house? Which breed is best for my conditions? What is this trouble or that trouble? And they were always answered. Prof. Graham frequently sounded warning against tuberculosis, which seems to be prevalent, and widely scattered. It is most deadly, and hard to combat; it is very infectious. Feeding of poultry is being extensively studied by the Department, and many valuable things being learned. How to feed for eggs, for chicks, for meat, the people had a chance to learn. Surely it was worth while.

In the dairy, butter-and-cheese-making were in full swing. Here, again, the women learned much of the how and why of their troubles with cream and butter.

Not so many of the people visit the more strictly scientific laboratories, yet there, is some of the most valued work done. The chemistry building contains the solution of many important problems. Just now, Prof. Harcourt, with the Entomologists, is doing much work with orchard sprays. In the cheese factories, the rennets used are causing losses in the resulting poor curds and soft cheese. This problem the chemists are working on.

A bulletin on the digestibility of mill by-products, which will interest all cattle-feeders, is under way. Human foods are studied; the bleaching of flour, the effect of the varying degrees of ripeness of the grain on the resulting flour—these are a few of the problems.

P. E. Island Notes.

At this writing (June 7th), everything promises well for a successful season and abundant crops. The planting season has been a favorable one, and the crop was got in in good time. The grain crops have come well, and, with the copious rains we are having, will make great growth during this month. Grass is doing finely, and is fully two weeks ahead of ordinary years. We consider a good hay crop now pretty well assured. Pasture is excellent for this time of year. We have seldom seen the old pastures so full of white clover. None of the meadows suffered from winter-killing. Root crops are being sown just now, and fodder corn is just coming up.

The dairy stations opened for business on or before June 1st, and, on account of the earlier season, will have a larger output than usual this month. We are looking for a big output of cheese and butter that will surpass the production of former years.

The Department of Agriculture here have arranged a summer Institute campaign. Prof. Zavitz, of the O. A. C., Guelph, will be one of the speakers. There will be other first-class agricultural speakers from Ontario with him. This will give our farmers an opportunity to keep right up-to-date in the theory and practice of agriculture. Since the Institute system was established here, there has been a noticeable all-round improvement in agricultural practice. Farmers have put the education they have received into practice, with the result that they are growing better crops, and feeding these to more suitable animals that give larger returns in the dairy, in meat production, in horses for export, and in poultry products, perhaps the most profitable of all.

A number of immigrants of the agricultural class have come here from England this spring. A good many of them are men with families, and possessing considerable means. Others are young men who have hired with our farmers. They are an excellent class of people, and are well pleased with the appearance of the country. Some of those with families have already bought improved farms, and are working them. Others have rented farms for this year, and will buy later on. The party, on landing, were given a royal reception by the Local Government and leading citizens of Charlottetown, which they appreciated very much, as it made them feel that they were among friends, and still under the old flag. Another party is expected from Scotland this season. Others will follow, as a result of the efforts of the Rev. Mr. Winfield, Immigration Agent for the Maritime Provinces, who personally selects only those to come to the Provinces who will make suitable citizens. Mr. Winfield knows the con-



ditions down here by the sea, and we expect that those who come through his efforts will not be disappointed. We have lots of room, and good opportunities for a lot more such as these.  
Queen's Co., P. E. I. W. S.

**U. S. Crop Conditions Fairly Promising.**

The Crop-reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the Bureau, as follows:

The area sown to spring wheat is about 19,742,000 acres, or 1,349,000 acres (7.3 per cent.) more than sown last year. The condition of spring wheat on June 1st was 92.8, as compared with 95.2 on June 1st, 1909; 95.0 on June 1st, 1908; and 93.0 the June 1st average of the past ten years.

The condition of winter wheat on June 1st was 80.0, as compared with 82.1 on May 1st, 1910; 80.7 on June 1st, 1909; 86.0 on June 1st, 1908; and 81.9 the June 1st average of the past ten years.

The condition of rye on June 1st was 90.6, against 91.3 on May 1st, 1910; 89.6 on June 1st, 1909; 91.3 on June 1st, 1908; and 89.9 the June 1st average of the past ten years.

The area sown to oats is about 34,380,000 acres, or 1,176,000 acres (3.5 per cent.) more than the area sown last year. The condition of the crop on June 1st was 91.0, as compared with 88.7 on June 1st, 1909; 92.9 on June 1st, 1908, and 88.4 the June 1st average of the past ten years.

The area sown to barley is about 7,057,000 acres, or 46,000 acres (0.7 per cent.) more than the area sown last year. The condition of the crop on June 1st was 89.6, as compared with 90.6 on June 1st, 1909; 89.7 on June 1st, 1908; and 90.5 the June 1st average of the past ten years.

The condition of meadows (hay) on June 1st was 86.1, against 89.8 on May 1st, 1910, and 87.6 on June 1st, 1909.

The condition of pastures on June 1st was 88.5, against 89.3 on May 1st, 1910; 89.3 on June 1st, 1909, and 90.9 the June 1st average of the past ten years.

**Ontario Vegetable Crop Report.**

Reports received from the central part of Ontario, from the branches of the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association, at Oshawa, Toronto, Berlin and Brantford, indicate that the tomato plants set this year are suffering from cold weather, and are somewhat damaged by the cutworm. The acreage is about the average. The potato can scarcely be reported on as yet, owing to the backward weather, but the acreage is much the same as last year. Onions are slightly on the increase as far as acreage is concerned, and the conditions of the crop fair, although some damage is reported from root maggot. Early cabbage and cauliflower are slightly damaged by cutworm, and injured by cold.

The reports from Eastern Ontario, from the branches at Ottawa, Kingston, Belleville, and Picton show that there is an increased acreage of tomatoes, with prospects good. Potatoes are an average acreage, and onions show a slight increase in acreage, with the plants looking well. In the Eastern district, onions are nearly all transplanted. With the early cabbage and cauliflower, the acreage sown is about the same as last year, but the crop is suffering from cold. Picton reports an increased acreage of corn sown for canning purposes.

In Western Ontario, at Sarnia, St. Thomas, Stratford, Woodstock and London, the tomato crop shows a slight increase in acreage, although the planting was late. The potato and onion acreage are also slightly larger than last year, and the conditions of the crops good. Early cabbage and cauliflower are showing a larger acreage than formerly, and Sarnia reports a large excess in the growing of the sugar beet, for beet sugar factories.

The Southern district, as reported on by the branches at Hamilton, Dunnville, Onondago and Tecumseh show that the tomato acreage is about average, with the exception of Hamilton, which is 25 per cent. less, with the planting completed. In the potato crop, the increase is much the same as last year, but early planting damaged by cold weather, is being planting doing well.

John Buchanan, who for many years has filled the position of Lecturer in Live-stock at the Ontario Agricultural College, has recently tendered his resignation to the Board to take effect July 1st. He has been Past President, Commissioner for the City of Calgary, and Chairman since his graduation in a most efficient manner. His painstaking and efficient work as a teacher and experimentalist has popularized his work, and the influence of his work was felt. He will begin his new work July 1st.

**Prof. Arkell Goes to Ottawa.**

As foreshadowed in "The Farmer's Advocate" of May 26th, the vacancy in the Live-stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, resulting from Mr. Spencer's transfer to the newly-created office of Chief Editor of Publications, has been filled by the appointment of Prof. H. S. Arkell, B. A., B. S. A., who expects to be shortly relieved of his duties as Professor of Animal Husbandry at Macdonald College, where he has been stationed since June 1st, 1907. His position has not been defined to us at present, but will probably be that of Assistant or Deputy Live-stock Commissioner. The choice is a happy one. Born at Teeswater, Bruce Co., Ont., in 1880, he graduated from McMaster University in 1902, with the degree of B. A., and from the Ontario Agricultural College in 1904 as B. S. A. After spending seven months as Instructor in Animal Husbandry at Columbus, Ohio, he succeeded Prof. Cumming as Lecturer in Animal Husbandry at the O. A. C., going thence to Macdonald College. As both student and teacher he has acquitted himself with marked credit, while his literary work shows quality of a high order, indicating a breadth of outlook and a grasp of live-stock and economic problems which augurs well for the work in his new sphere. We believe it is the intention to extend the work of the Live-stock Branch at Ottawa much further than has been done in the past, Dr. Ruth-erford, Veterinary Director-General and Live-stock Commissioner, having intimated his desire to undertake things for the Dominion in this connection which should be of great assistance to the live-stock business. Prof. Arkell has been inter-



Prof. H. S. Arkell, B. A., B. S. A.

Appointed to an important position in the Live-stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

ested in this extension work for some little time, believing that if it can be carried on enthusiastically and energetically, it should be of great value to the country, and he is pleased to be associated with what is likely to be undertaken.

**Trade Agreements with Italy and Belgium.**

Trade agreements with Italy and Belgium, which have been in progress of negotiation for several weeks, were announced last week at Ottawa. Canada will grant to these countries intermediate tariff rates, or a reduction of 2 1/2 per cent. of the present rate on a specified list of items included in the concessions which France obtained. These items are principally silks and light wines, the importation of which at a lower rate of duty will not materially affect any Canadian industry, since there is practically no competition in the shape of home manufacture. The net result will be to remove some of the disabilities under which Italy and Belgium labored by reason of special favors accorded to France, and also to reduce the customs taxation on these items by 2 1/2 per cent. The total volume of trade affected will be comparatively small. On the few items in the French list which are now admitted under a rate lower than the intermediates, Italy and Belgium will, of course, be still at a slight disadvantage, since the Governor-in-Council is only empowered to grant intermediate tariff rates. Any further reduction must be by the consent of Parliament. In return for this lowering of tariffs, Canada is assured of most favored nation treatment by Italy and Belgium, and avoids any possible reprisals by these countries by reason of any ex-

crimination in favor of France, of which they have made complaint. It is understood that a similar arrangement will be made with the Netherlands. Later on, commercial treaties, involving probably larger reciprocal favors, will be undertaken.

**Crop Acreage Steadily Increasing.**

The Census and Statistics Office, at Ottawa, has issued a report on the estimated area and condition of the principal field crops of Canada at the end of May, based on the reports of a large staff of correspondents.

The area under fall wheat is put down at 707,200 acres, which is 45,100 acres more than last year, and its per cent. of a standard condition is given as 87.65, which is 5.50 higher than last year. Spring wheat is given an area of 8,587,600 acres, being 1,499,300 acres more than last year, and its condition, as compared with the end of May last year, is 91.49 to 92.15. Oats which has an area of 9,864,100 acres, is 561,500 acres more than last year, and its condition at the end of May was 93.95. A year ago its condition was 92.32.

The area of barley is 1,834,000 acres, or 30,500 acres less than last year, and its condition is reported at 92.94, compared with 91.49 last year. The rye and pea crops continue to decrease, but their condition is about the same as a year ago.

The area of all the field crops is reported at 30,554,200 acres, which is 2,359,300 acres more than last year, and 4,951,050 acres more than in 1908. The largest increase has taken place in wheat, which has now reached 9,294,800 acres. In 1909 it was 7,750,400 acres, and in 1908 it was 6,610,300 acres, which is a gain in two years of 2,684,500 acres, or more than 40 per cent. The Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta increased their area in wheat from 2,495,466 acres in 1900, to 8,395,400 acres in 1910.

Ontario shows an increase in fall wheat from 581,100 to 609,200 acres, and in oats from 3,142,200 to 3,272,000 acres.

**ALFALFA IN FAVOR.**

Alfalfa is growing in favor in all the Provinces, but especially in Ontario, where a large number of correspondents report upon the increased areas in this crop.

The effects of late frosts have been felt in many places, and injury has been done to fruits and tender vegetables in some localities, but generally the prevailing low temperatures of April and May have strengthened the field crops, and have left them better able to withstand the attacks of night frosts, and reseeded and replanting have been less necessary than in former years.

**Coming Shows.**

- Royal Society of England, at Liverpool, June 21st to 25th.
- Alberta Provincial, at Calgary, June 30th to July 7th.
- Highland and Agricultural Society, at Dumfries, July 19th to 22nd.
- Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, July 13th to 23rd.
- Brandon, Man., July 25th to 29th.
- Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, August 27th to September 12th.
- Edmonton, August 23rd to 26th.
- Saskatoon, August 9th to 12th.
- Regina, August 2nd to 5th.
- Sherbrooke, Que., Aug. 27th to Sept. 3rd.
- London, Sept. 9th to 17th.
- Ottawa, September 9th to 17th.
- St. John, N. B., September 5th to 15th.
- Victoria, B. C., Sept. 26th to October 1st.

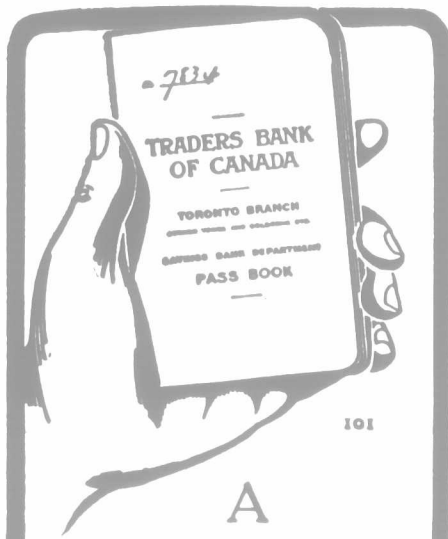
**Demonstration Sheep Flocks Doing Well.**

Returned last week from a trip of inspection covering five of the nine illustration flocks established by the Ontario Sheep-breeders' Association, Lieut.-Col. McKwen, Byron, stated to "The Farmer's Advocate" that he found the flocks, for the most part, doing well. The flock in York Co., which has specialized on the production of early lambs, using for this purpose a Southdown ram, had lambs ready for the market shortly after Easter, bringing around seven dollars for forty-pound lambs, which indicates opportunities of considerable profit, considering that the feed bill is small, and that lambs are off the ewes early, affording chance to dispose advantageously of any that might not be desirable to keep over.

A special issue of the Canada Gazette brings into force a number of minor tariff changes, made by Order-in-Council, and designed to assist manufacturers in obtaining free of duty, or at lower rates, some of the raw materials used in factories and not now produced in Canada. Among the articles that may now be admitted duty free, when imported by manufacturers for use in their own factories, are soy beans and bean cake, used as cattle feed and fertilizer. A further Order-in-Council provides for a drawback of 99 per cent. of duties paid on imported sugar used in the manufacture of wine produced from the juice of the grape.

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MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, June 13th, receipts of live stock numbered 116 cars, comprising 2,515 cattle, 150 hogs, 150 sheep, 50 calves. The quality was good and trade brisk; prices 10 cents to 20 cents per cwt. higher. Exporters, \$6.75 to \$7.85, two loads at the latter price; bulls, \$5.50 to \$6.25; prime-picked butchers', \$7.25 to \$7.35; good, \$7 to \$7.25, medium, \$6.50 to \$6.80, common, \$5.75 to \$6.25; cows, \$5 to \$6; calves, \$3 to \$6.50 per cwt. Sheep—\$4 to \$5.75 per cwt.; lambs, \$3 to \$6.50 each. Hogs—\$9.35, fed and watered, and \$9, f. o. b. cars, \$45 to \$70.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKET. The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Yards last week were as follows:

Table with 3 columns: City, Union, Total. Rows for Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, Horses.

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Yards for the correspond week of 1909 were:

Table with 3 columns: City, Union, Total. Rows for Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, Horses.

It will be seen by the above that the receipts of live stock were not nearly as large as for the previous week. The main decrease was in cattle and hogs, especially the latter. There was a good live trade, from the beginning to the end of the week, the results were satisfactory to sellers and buyers. Buyers generally for cattle, and in fact might include all classes of livestock, notwithstanding the fact that few buyers, as they are still selling at a loss. Butchers' cattle have been sold

all week, selling from 25c. to 30c. per cwt. higher than at the close of the previous week.

Exporters.—Export steers sold from \$6.50 to \$7.75, but only fifteen cattle brought the latter price, and the next highest quotation was \$7.50. Export bulls sold at \$5.50 to \$6.50, and two extra-quality hogs sold at \$6.60. Export heifers (four loads), sold at \$6.50 to \$7.

Butchers'.—Butchers' cattle kept gaining in price as the week advanced, and at the close of Thursday's market at the City yards, were selling higher than at any time this year. Prime picked butchers' sold from \$7.25 to \$7.50; loads of good, \$7 to \$7.25, and even \$7.35 was paid for one choice load; medium, \$6.50 to \$6.80, common, \$5.80 to \$6.25; cows, \$4 to \$6.40.

Stockers and Feeders.—There was a light trade in stockers and feeders. Owing to the scarcity of butchers' cattle, and the consequent high prices paid for them, nearly everything with any flesh on was taken by the killers. It is safe to say that not more than 100 cattle were bought for feeding purposes during the week. Prices were quoted as follows: Steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs., at \$5.25 to \$6; steers, 600 to 800 lbs., \$4.75 to \$5.25; stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., \$4 to \$4.75.

Milkers and Springers.—There was an active trade in milkers and springers, a large number being sold at about steady prices, ranging from \$37 to \$65, with a few odd cows at \$70, \$80, and even \$90 was paid for one. The bulk of the cows were bought for the Montreal and Quebec markets.

Veal Calves.—Receipts were moderate; prices about steady, at \$3 to \$6.50 per cwt., or an average of \$5.75 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Ewes, light weight, \$5 to \$5.50; ewes, heavy weight, \$4 to \$4.50; rams, \$3.50 to \$4.25 per cwt.; spring lambs, \$3 to \$6 each, or 9c. to 10c. per lb.

Hogs.—Receipts were lower, as well as prices. The market closed on Thursday with not half the number of hogs having been marketed, compared with a week ago. Selects, fed and watered, at \$9.35, and \$9 to \$9.10, f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—Trade at the Union Horse Exchange stables, and, for that matter, at all the stables, for the past week, has been remarkably quiet. The demand from the Northwest for the present, seems to have nearly ceased. Prices were quoted as follows: Drafters, \$200 to \$235; general-purpose horses, \$175 to \$210; expressers and wagon horses, \$150 to \$230; drivers, \$100 to \$225; serviceably sound, \$35 to \$80.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—White or mixed winter, 92c. to 93c. Manitoba—No. 1 northern, 93c.; No. 2 northern, 91c.; track, lake ports. Rye—No. 2, 67c. to 68c. Peas—No. 2, 70c. to 71c., outside. Buckwheat—No. 2, 51c. to 51c., outside. Barley—No. 2, 52c. to 53c.; No. 3X, 51c.; No. 3, 47c., outside. Oats—Ontario, No. 2, 33c., at points of shipment. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 65c.; No. 2 yellow, 66c. Toronto freights: Canadian corn, 61c. to 62c.; Toronto freights. Flour—Ontario winter wheat, ninety per cent. patents, \$3.60 to \$3.65, in buyers' bags, outside. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto and First patents, \$5.30; second patents, \$4.80; strong bakers', \$4.60.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, at Toronto, No. 1, \$15 to \$15.50; No. 2, \$12 to \$13. Straw.—Baled, in car lots, at Toronto, \$7.50 to \$8.

Bran.—Car lots, at Toronto, \$18 for Manitoba, and \$20 for shorts. Ontario bran, \$20, in bags, and shorts 50c. more.

COUNTRY PRODUCTS.

Butter.—Receipts have been liberal, both of dairy and creamery, and the market is weak. Creamery pound rolls, 23c. to 24c.; creamery standards, 22c.; dairy separator, 20c. to 24c. in lots, 18c. to 19c.

Eggs.—The market has been well supplied, and prices are easy, at 20c. to 21c., and would be a very fair price if not that buyers are buying in quantities in odd quantities. The market is easy for new, at 14c. for large, 13c. for large, 12c. for large, 11c. for large.

Beans.—There has been little doing in beans. Prices are normal, at \$2 to \$2.10 for primes, and \$2.10 to \$2.20 for hand-picked.

Potatoes.—Market firmer, at 35c. to 40c. per bag, for car lots, on track, Toronto, and 60c. to 65c. for New Brunswick Delawares, which are scarce.

Poultry.—Receipts light; prices still high, although spring chickens are more plentiful. Ducks, the first of this year's crop, sold at \$2.25 per pair last Saturday, June 4th; fowl, 15c. per lb.; spring chickens alive, 25c. per lb., and 30c. to 35c. dressed.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 12c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 11c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 10c.; country hides, 9c. to 9c.; calf skins, 12c. to 14c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.75; horse hair, per lb., 32c.; tallow, per lb., 5c. to 6c.; sheep skins, \$1 to \$1.25 each; wool unwashed, 13c.; wool washed, 20c.; wool rejections, 15c. A drop of a cent a pound in hide prices was scheduled for Saturday last.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The first Canadian strawberries were offered last week, and sold at 12c. per quart, by the case; American strawberries were plentiful, at 10c. to 13c. per quart, by the case; potatoes, new, per barrel, \$5 to \$5.50; onions, per sack, \$2.50 to \$2.75; cabbage, per crate, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Supplies of cattle at Liverpool last week were, apparently, limited. Canadian cattle were sold at 15c. to 15c. per lb., and fed-ranchers at 14c. to 14c. per lb. At Glasgow, top quality steers sold at 15c., secondaries at 13c. to 14c., bulls at 13c. per lb., heavyweights and secondaries selling at 13c. per lb. A London cable quoted Canadian cattle at 14c. to 15c., and stall-fed ranchers at 14c. to 14c. per lb.

Notwithstanding the high prices which have prevailed in the local cattle market for a long time past, the situation last week seemed stronger than before. Choice steers sold at 7c. to over 7c., fine selling at 7c., good at 6c. to 7c., medium 5c. to 6c., and common down to 5c., and sometimes less. Sales of sheep were made at 5c. to 6c. per lb., while spring lambs sold at \$4 to \$6 each, and calves at \$3 to \$8 each. The market for hogs showed a weaker tendency. Sales of selects were reported at 10c., weighed off cars.

Shipments of cattle from the port of Montreal during the week ending June 4, were 1,369.

Horses.—Dealers making complaint that the high prices of horses in the country is putting a stop to business, to a very considerable extent. The buying movement has been arrested, for the moment, buyers being unprepared to grant the figures which dealers must get in order to make it worth while to handle the stock. Meantime, dealers repeat former quotations, as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each; light horses, weighing from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$175 each; inferior, broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100, and chofe saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Pressed Hogs and Provisions.—A decline in dressed hogs to 13c. to 14c. per lb. is noted. Notwithstanding, the market for hams and bacon is rather firmer. English boneless breakfast bacon is quoted at 19c. to 19c. per lb., Windsor skinned racks being 20c., Wiltshire sides 18c., cottage rolls 20c., speed roll, short, 16c. Hams hold steady, but firm, at 16c. per lb. for hams weighing from 25 lbs. upwards, 17c. for those weighing from 18 to 25 lbs., 18c. for 13 to 18 lbs., 19c. for 10 to 13 lbs., 20c. for 9 to 12 lbs. Other lines steady. There was no change in lard prices being 12c. to 14c. per lb. for compound, and 16c. to 17c. for pure. Barrelled pork sold at \$27 to \$33 per barrel.

Potatoes.—Good stock is existing about 35c. to 40c. per bag of 50 lbs., track, and is selling in smaller lots at 45c. to 50c.

Eggs.—Purchases were being made in the

country at 17c. to 18c. per dozen, and here at 19c. to 19c., and sometimes 20c. per dozen. Selected stock quoted from 22c. to 24c. per dozen.

Butter.—Prices in the country fell last week to 22c. and 22c. per lb. Locally, finest stock sold at 23c. to 23c. per lb. The quality of the make is now, in every way, fine.

Cheese.—The market for cheese held firm. In the country, prices ranged from 10c. to 10c. Holders of Ontario were asking 11c. for them here, though it was thought they could hardly obtain it. Townships were quoted at 10c. to 10c., and Quebecs at 10c. to 10c. per lb. By Monday, however, prices were firmer all round, Ontario being 11c. to 11c., Townships 11c. to 10c. and Quebecs 10c. to 10c.

Grain.—Although there have been predictions of an approaching break in the market for oats, prices have actually advanced, being 36c. to 36c. per bushel, store, for No. 2 Canadian Western; 35c. to 35c. for No. 3; 34c. for No. 2 Ontario white; one cent less for No. 3, and yet a cent less for No. 4. Feed barley, 54c.; No. 4 barley, 55c., and No. 3, 56c. Flour.—Manitoba first patents quiet, at \$5.40; seconds being \$4.90, and strong bakers' being \$4.70. Ontario patents down to \$5, and straight rollers to \$4.75 per barrel.

Feed.—Manitoba bran quoted at \$18 per ton, in bags; shorts being \$21; Ontario bran, \$19 to \$19.50, middlings being \$22, pure grain mouille being \$32.50 to \$33, and mixed mouille being \$25 to \$28. Cotton-seed meal quoted at \$35 to \$40 per ton.

Hay.—No. 1 hay quoted at \$15 to \$15.50 per ton, track, Montreal; No. 2 extra being \$14 to \$14.50; No. 2 being \$12.50 to \$13; clover mixed being \$11.50 to \$12, and clover, \$10.50 to \$11.50.

Hides.—Uninspected hides, 10c. per lb.; Nos. 3, 2 and 1 hides being 11c., 12c. and 13c. per lb., respectively. Calf skins, 14c. and 16c. per lb., respectively, for Nos. 2 and 1; horse hides, \$1.75 to \$2.50 each, and lamb skins, 20c. each. Rough tallow, 1c. to 5c. per lb., and rendered, 5c. to 6c. per lb.

Cheese Markets.

Madoc, Ont., 10c. Woodstock, Ont., 10 11-16c. Campbellford, Ont., 10c. Stirling, Ont., 10 7-16c. Farnham, Que., butter, 22c. to 22c. Kingston, Ont., 10c. to 10c. Belleville, Ont., 10c. and 10 15-16c. Brockville, Ont., 10c. Victoriaville, Que., 10c. Kemptville, Ont., 11c. Brantford, Ont., 10c. Pictou, Ont., 10 15-16c. and 11c. Cornwall, Ont., 10c. Ottawa, Ont., 10c. Napanee, Ont., 10c. to 10 15-16c. London, Ont., 10c. to 10 13-16c. bid. St. Hyacinthe, Que., 10c.; butter, 22c. Chicago, Ill., dairies, 15c. to 15c.; twins, 14c. to 15c.; young Americans, 15c. to 15c.; longhorns, 15c. to 15c.; butter, creameries, 24c. to 27c.; dairies, 23c. to 26c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Steers, \$6.25 to \$8.75; cows, \$4.50 to \$6.50; heifers, \$4.25 to \$7.25; bulls, \$4.60 to \$6.25; calves, \$3 to \$9; stockers and feeders, \$4.75 to \$6.50. Hogs.—Choice hogs, \$9.65 to \$9.70; mixed, \$9.55 to \$9.60; light, \$9.56 to \$9.70; packing, \$9.50 to \$9.60; pigs, \$9.50 to \$9.65; bulk of sales, \$9.55 to \$9.60. Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$5.15 to \$6.10; yearlings, \$6.50 to \$7.50; lambs, \$7.00 to \$9.10; spring lambs, \$9 to \$9.65.

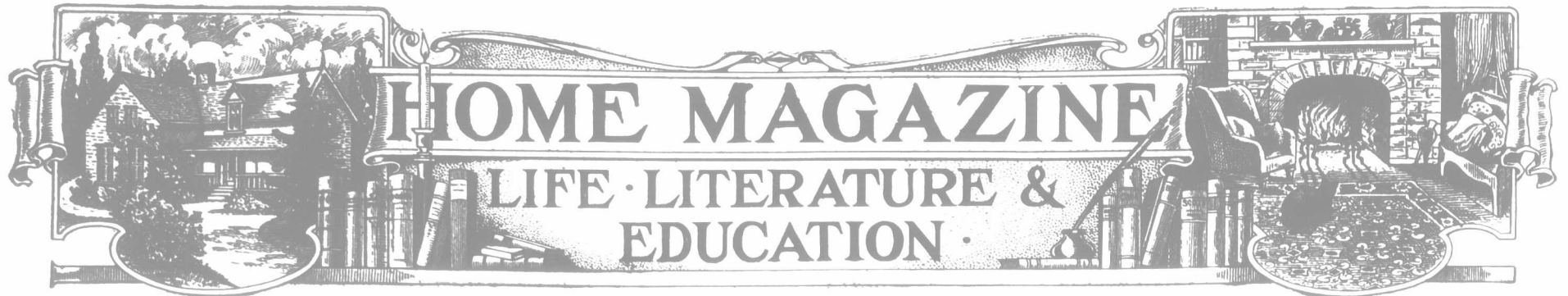
Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$8.25 to \$8.60. Veals.—\$7 to \$9.25; a few, \$9.50. Hogs.—Heavy, \$9.85 to \$9.90; mixed, \$9.90 to \$9.95; Yorkers, \$9.95 to \$10.10; pigs, \$10 to \$10.10; roughs, \$8.85 to \$9; stags, \$7.50 to \$8; dairies, \$9.75 to \$10. Sheep and Lambs.—Wethers, 10c., lambs 25c. lower; lambs, \$8 to \$9.75; wethers, \$6 to \$6.15.

British Cattle Markets.

London and Liverpool cables quote live cattle (American) steady, at 14c. to 15c., dressed weight; refrigerator beef, steady, at 12c. to 12c. per pound.





The Schools Division of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union of the O. A. C., Guelph, is this year extending the work, which proved so satisfactory last year, of sending out seeds and encouraging gardening operations among the schools of the Province. At present, 178 schools are co-operating in the general gardening work, and a number of others are taking up some special branch, such as forestry, arranged for by the Union.

It is rather regrettable that of all the teachers-in-training in the Normal Schools of the Province, only 42 are taking the special teachers' course at Guelph. There are, however, reasons for this. The large class of last year was made up chiefly of students who had already taught on a Model-school certificate, and who were, therefore, qualified to pass the Normal-school examinations at Easter, thus leaving a three-months' term free for the work at Guelph. Now that Model Schools are of the "Has-beens," each year must see fewer teachers who are half-prepared or more by practical work, sent up to the Normal Schools; hence, unless some plan for a special term of agricultural-college training for rural teachers be devised, the classes at Guelph must dwindle. That such a plan should be devised and insisted upon by rural inspectors and trustees, is evident enough to everyone who has the interests of the agricultural population at heart. This country cannot afford to have its rural schools filled by young teachers with city ideals, who look upon farming as digging in the muck, and the rural life as a last extremity.

The Bay of Quinte Conference of the Methodist Church, a week or so ago, passed a resolution to urge the Government to appoint an inspector for moving-picture shows. It goes without saying that some such step is advisable. The moving-picture exhibition is our one really cheap source of popular entertainment; too often it lives up to its price by presenting nothing but glaring vulgarisms and foolish horseplay that are an insult to the taste and intelligence of any audience outside of the slums. Yet people will drop in because there the show is cheap, and affords "somewhere to go." "They demand such pictures," the proprietor will tell you. But how does he know, since, as a rule, he has tried no others? Evidently there is room here for both supervision and suggestion, and may the Quinte Conference have all success in its campaign.

### The Passing of an Eminent Torontonion.

The news that went out from The Grange some time ago, that Dr. Goldwin Smith had suffered injury by a fall, was received with some apprehension. It was feared that so old a man might not easily recuperate. Now that the worst has happened, the world of thought and of letters everywhere, mourns. In the City of Toronto his loss is felt by high and low, a statement which, perhaps, more than any other which could be made, attests to the real greatness of the man. Death, with its strange changing of perspectives, often puts best things first, and in Toronto, as not elsewhere, perhaps, it is realized that the Master of The Grange has endeared himself, not only because of the fact that he has been recognized

as the "greatest master of style in the English language of the century," not only because of his great erudition and his breadth of vision, but because of his willingness, his readiness to do for humanity, his tenderness of heart. He has not only been a leading spirit in university and literary circles; he stooped to the poor whom so many pass by. Recognizing the power in co-operation, he became the founder of the Associated Charities, and it is said that the good which he has done personally among the distressed by his individual endeavor and influence, passes estimate. He was ever one who, in deeds of charity, "did good by stealth, and blushed to find it fame."

Prof. Smith, it is true, like every other man of eminence and independ-

him, "A man of infinite talent, attractiveness, and grace."

His influence over the educational destinies of the Queen City has passed without question, and his popularity at the University has always been manifest. We quote from The Globe a description of his arrival at one of the Alumni banquets, a single illustration of the enthusiasm which his personality always invoked: "The fine spirit of the evening was manifested on the arrival of Dr. Goldwin Smith, when all present rose and cheered as he took his seat."

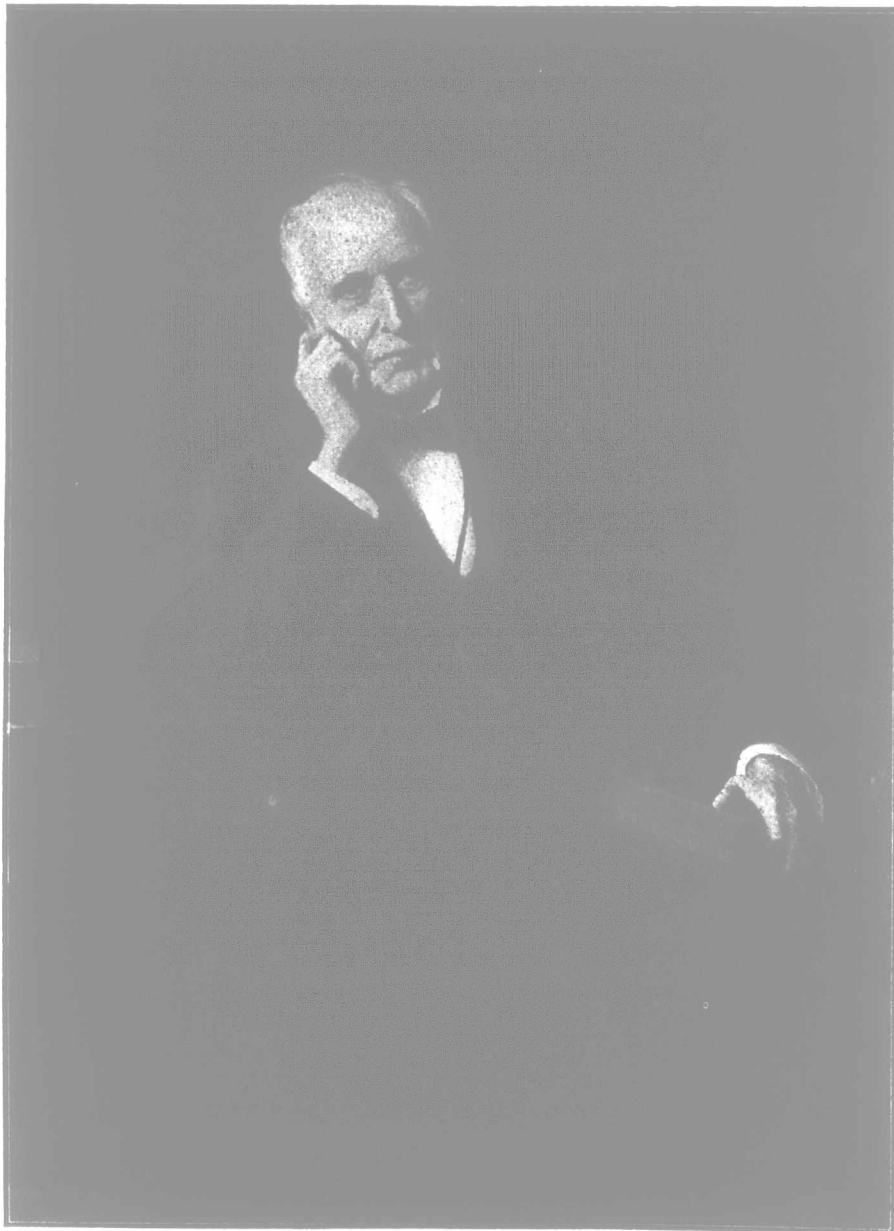
Dr. Smith was born in Reading, England, in 1823, and was educated at Eton and at Oxford, whence he graduated, first in classics, in 1845. Two years later he became a Fellow of University College, and was called

where he edited the Canadian Monthly (1872-74), founded and edited "The Week and The Bystander," and became the author of many books: "The Political Destiny of Canada," "The United States," "The United Kingdom," "A Trip to England," "Oxford and Her Colleges," "Bay Leaves," "Specimens of Greek Tragedy," "Rational Religion," "Guesses at the Riddle of Existence," "The Founder of Christendom," and monographs on "Jane Austen," "Cowper," and "Lloyd Garrison."

It has been a frequent matter of wonder that a man of such rare scholarship, undoubted genius, and broad experience, should have chosen to spend the most thoughtful period of his life in Toronto, or, indeed, in any colonial city. Had he remained in England, he must inevitably have become associated with politics, and a brilliant career among the statesmen of the time might have been his. Haldane, Bryce, Birrell and Morley were scholars no more highly talented than he. However, his reasons have been sufficient unto himself. Probably the call of such feverish fame has not impressed him strongly, and he has himself intimated that "domestic duty" has had much to do with his course in life.

And he has been, so far as the world may judge, very happy at The Grange, the fine old residence which he has bequeathed to the city as a treasure-house for works of art. He has more than once spoken of the "placid and sunlit sea" of his contemplation, and he has found audience enough for any man for his brilliant, fearless, and often iconoclastic writings. He has always been interested in the events of the city, even in the annual horse parades. We quote from Saturday Night of July, 1908: "The open-air horse parade is a very popular annual event in Toronto. This year, Dr. Goldwin Smith, who never before missed a parade, did not feel strong enough to go up to Queen's Park on Victoria Day. So, with fine courtesy, the whole big parade went out of its way and passed by the Professor's home, The Grange. The Sage himself appeared at his gate, more feeble than his multitude of friends would choose to see him, but smiling as ever his quiet, kindly smile. And for an hour and a half, as the procession passed, the venerable professor watched it with interest, lifting his hat again and again in acknowledgment of the salutations of the horsemen. . . . Such pretty incidents are all too rare in the world. . . . Some calculating person has estimated that the eight hundred horses in the parade were worth a quarter of a million dollars, and that the value of horses, rigs and equipment would aggregate half a million. But it was worth the whole of a million to see our most distinguished citizen so fittingly honored."

Dr. Smith's religious convictions will, perhaps, always be misunderstood, or never be grasped by some people. By some critics he has been rashly accused of atheism; but he himself has sufficiently refuted this. In the Bystander's notes of the Weekly Sun, December, 1905, for instance, he said: "Stories of death-bed visions may be disregarded; not so easily the voice of conscience telling us that we are accountable beyond this life." He has had doubts, and possibly has made a mistake in disseminating them so freely, yet his search has ever been for truth, and he has wished others to share in that search,



Professor Goldwin Smith, who died at "The Grange," Toronto, on June 7th.

ence, has had his enemies. There have always been those who have hated him for his openly-expressed opinion that the destiny of Canada is inextricably involved with that of the United States; there have always been those who have thought that he should have kept his doubts on certain matters of dogma and orthodoxy in religious matter to himself. Yet, among those who have known him and his work most intimately, he has always been recognized as a great and good man, though not, perhaps, infallible—like, as Lord Rosseter has described

to the Bar, although he never practiced. Ever a zealous promoter of university reform, he was prominent in two commissions appointed to examine into conditions at Oxford, and in 1858 he was made Regius Professor of Modern History, a position which he held for eight years. In 1864, his interest stimulated by the great Civil War, he made a lecturing tour through the United States, and in 1868 he accepted the Chair of English and Constitutional History in Cornell University, New York State, where he lived for three years. Subsequently, he moved to Canada,



As he wrote in New York Sun, Sept., 1908, he has been one of those "who desire that doubt may, if possible, be set at rest, and pray that inquiry, among those most competent to conduct it, may be no longer fettered by ecclesiastical tests, but may be set perfectly free."

As regards political economy, he has always been a liberal of the old school, who believes reform necessary, but refuses to sanction the radical methods of extreme socialists. "No man with a brain and heart," he says, "can fail to be penetrated with a sense of the unequal distribution of wealth, or to be willing to try any experiment which may hold out a reasonable hope of putting an end to poverty. By the success of such an experiment, the happiness of the rich, of such, at least, of them as are good men, would be increased far more than their riches would be diminished. Only the Nihilist, however, would desire blindly to plunge society into chaos."

Much that Dr. Smith has written is open to controversy. Notwithstanding his depth of thought, his fearlessness, his steady championship of the things that have appeared to him right, his brilliant scholarship, his services to education and letters and charity, above all his warm heart and gentle dignity, have assured for him general recognition, not only as Toronto's "most distinguished citizen," but as a well-loved "citizen of the world." And death will not change the record.

**The Windrow.**

The bones found on Ste. Anne's Island, and alleged to be those of Tecumseh, have been given back to the Chief of Walpole Island, to remain in his possession until further investigation has been made.

A great World Missionary Conference will open in Edinburgh, Scotland, on June 11th.

The beautiful grounds of The Grange, bequeathed to the City of Toronto by the late Professor Goldwin Smith, will probably be used as a public park. The house itself, according to the wish of the donor, is to be kept as an art museum. It contains many valuable pictures and books, many of which go with the bequest.

It takes 22 trainloads of coal, containing 7,000 tons, in all, to carry the steamships of the Mauretania type one trip across the Atlantic.

A new invention in telephony has been devised, to assist physicians in the diagnosis of disease in distant patients. It is a combination of the stethoscope and telephone.

"The Christian doctrine of fraternity is, at all events, for many of us, more comfortable than that of mutual crowding and the survival of the strongest. We cannot all be foremost in the race for competition; we cannot all thrust each other aside; we cannot all climb over each other's heads. But we can all do our duty in our place; and, if duty is the pledge of happiness, we can all in a measure be happy."—[Goldwin Smith.]

**Hope's Quiet Hour.**

**The Sunday Morning's Dream.**

My first day of returning health, after many weeks of severe illness, was a bright Sunday in June. I was well enough to sit at an open window in my easy chair, and as our house stood in a pleasant garden in the suburbs of B—, the first roses of the year scented the soft breeze that fanned my cheeks and revived my languid frame. The bells of the parish church were just beginning their chimes, and the familiar sound awakened in me an intense longing to be with my family once more, a worshipper in the house of God. I took up my Bible and Prayer Book, which had been placed ready on the table beside me, intending to begin to read when the hour of the eleven-o'clock service should be

announced by the ceasing of the bells, and, in the meantime, closed my eyes, and soothed my impatient wishes by picturing to myself the shady avenues of blossoming trees that led to the church, and the throngs that would now be entering it for the public worship of the day.

All at once I seemed to be walking in the beautiful churchyard, yet prevented from gratifying my eager wish to enter the church, by some irresistible, though unseen, hand. One by one the congregation, in their gay Sunday dresses, passed me by; and went in where I vainly strove to follow. The Sunday-school children, in two long and orderly trains, filed up the staircases into the galleries, and, except a few stragglers, hurrying in as feeling themselves late, I was left alone.

Suddenly I was conscious of some Powerful Presence, and felt myself addressed by a voice of most deep-solemnity, in words to this effect: "Mortal, who by divine mercy hast just been permitted to return from the gates of the grave, pause before thou enterest God's holy house again; reflect how often thou has profaned His solemn public worship by irreverence, or by inattention, which is in His sight irreverence; consider well the great privilege, the unspeakable benefit and blessing, of united prayer, lest, by again abusing it, thou tire the patience of thy long-suffering Heavenly Father, and tempt Him for ever to deprive thee of that which hitherto thou hast so little valued."

Seeing me cast down my eyes and blush with conscious guilt, the gracious being continued in a milder tone, "I am one of

the Litany, and then, distant and clear above all other sounds, a sweet, childish voice, softly and reverently repeated the Lord's Prayer. I turned in the direction of the sound, and distinguished among the parish children a very little boy. His hands were clasped together; as he knelt his eyes were closed, his gentle face composed in reverence; and as the angel wrote on his tablets the words that fell from those infant lips, his smile, like a sunbeam, illuminated the church for a moment, and I remembered the words of holy David, where he says, "Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise."

Presently, I was again reminded of a Scripture passage—the prayer of the publican. A wretched-looking man, who swept the crossing near the church, had lounged into the center aisle during the reading of the lessons, his occupation being for the hour suspended. The second lesson was the 24th chapter of St. Matthew. Some verses attracted his attention. He listened with more and more seriousness, until at length he put his hand over his face, and exclaimed aloud, "What will become of me at the day of judgment? Lord, have mercy on me a sinner." That prayer was inserted on the angel's tablets. Oh, may it not stand alone, but be an awakening of better things! May God indeed have mercy on such poor, neglected ones as he, and raise up some to teach them, and care for their immortal souls!

After this, growing accustomed to the broken murmurs and interrupted sounds, I followed many a humble Christian through large portions of the Prayers;

claimed the last comer, returning the neighborly glance from the other seat, ere she composed herself to the semblance of devotion. "How they can afford it Heaven only knows, and their father owing all his Christmas bills yet. If my girls look shabby, at least we pay our debts."

"Ah, there's Tom S.," nodded a young man to his friend in the opposite gallery; "he is growing quite religious and respectable, I declare. He has been at church two Sundays running; how much longer will the devout fit last?"

These were shocking and striking examples of irreverence. There were, happily, not many such; the involuntary wanderings of thought were more common.

I was much interested in a young couple near me, whose attention for a considerable part of the service had been remarkable. From the dress of the young man, I judged him to be a clergyman; the lady wore deep mourning; they were, evidently, betrothed—they read out of one book. Gradually, he forgot the House of God in which he stood, his eyes wandered from the Bible to her gentle face, and fixing there, called off his thoughts from the service. "How good she is!" he began to say; "how attentive to her prayers, as to all other duties! What a sweet wife she will make! How happy I am to have won her love!" By this time the countenance of the young girl wore an expression which showed that she felt the earnestness of his gaze; her eyelids trembled, her attention wavered, and, though she looked at the book some moments longer, she, too, began to murmur of earthly things, and I heard her say, "Oh, how he loves me!—even here he cannot forget that I am beside him." It was many minutes before either of them returned in spirit to their devotions.

As the service proceeded, the attention of the congregation flagged more and more—the hubbub of worldly talk increased. One man composed a letter he intended to send, and even altered whole passages and rounded elegant periods, without one check or recollection of the holy place where he stood. Another repeated a long dialogue which had passed between himself and a friend the night before, and considered how he might have spoken more to the purpose. Some young girls rehearsed scenes with their lovers; some recalled the incidents of their last ball. Careful housewives planned schemes of economy, gave warning to their servants, arranged the turning of a gown, or decided on the most becoming trimming for a bonnet.

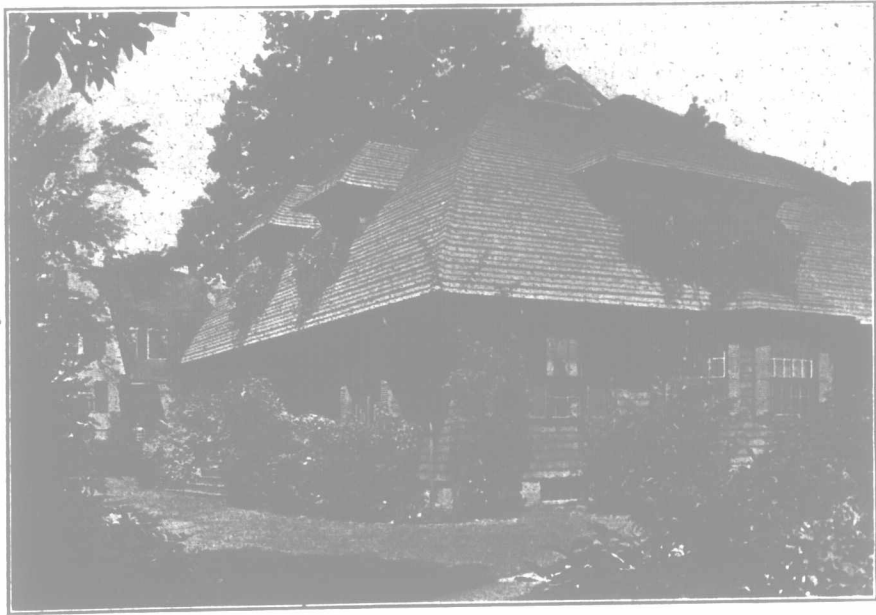
To me, conscious of the recording angel's presence, all this solemn mockery of worship was frightful. I would have given worlds to rouse this congregation to a sense of what they were doing, and, to my comfort, I saw that for the involuntary offenders, a gentle warning was provided.

A frown from the angel, or the waving of his impatient wings as if about to quit a place so desecrated, recalled the wandering thoughts of many a soul, unconscious whence came the breath that revived the dying flame of his devotions. Then, self-blame, tears of penitence, and bitter remorse—of which those kneeling nearest knew nothing—wrought the heart, shocked at its own careless ingratitude, wending at and adoring the forbearance of the Almighty, while more concentrated thoughts, and, I trust, more fervent prayer, succeeded to the momentary forgetfulness.

In spite of these helps, however, the amount of real devotion was small; and when I looked at the angel's tablets I was shocked to see how little was written therein.

Out of three hundred Christians, thought I, assembled, after a week of mercies, to praise and bless the Giver of all good, these few words are the sum of what they offer!

"Look to thyself," said the angel, reading my inmost thoughts. "Such as these are, such hast thou long been. Darest thou, after what has been revealed to thee, act such a part again! Oh, could thy mortal ears bear to listen to the songs of the rejoicing angels, before the throne of the Almighty, thou wouldst indeed wonder at the condescending mercy which stoops to accept these few, faint, wandering notes of prayer and praise. Yet the sinless angels veil their faces before Him in



**A Cottage May Be a Thing of Beauty.**

Attractiveness here depends chiefly on roof-lines, and the use of window-boxes, vines and shrubbery. (Cut kindly loaned by the Department of Horticulture, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.)

those angels commissioned to gather the prayers of the saints, and form them into wreaths of odorous incense, that they may rise to the throne of God. Enter now with me, and thou shalt, for thy warning, be enabled to discern those among the devotions about to be offered which are acceptable to him, and to see how few in number, how weak and unworthy, they are."

As he ceased speaking, I found myself by the side of the angel still, but within the church, and so placed that I could distinctly see every part of the building.

"Observe," said the angel, "that those prayers which come from the heart, and which alone ascend on high, will SEEM to be uttered aloud. They will be more or less audible in proportion to their earnestness; when the thoughts wander, the sounds will grow faint, and even cease altogether."

This explained to me why the organist, though apparently playing with all his might, produced no sound, and why, presently, after the service began, though the lips of many moved, and all appeared attentive, only a few faint murmurings were heard.

How strange and awful it was to note the sort of death-like silence that prevailed in whole pews, in which, as was thus evident, no heart was raised in gratitude to Heaven. Even in the Tribune, and Jubilate, the voices, sometimes sunk into total silence. After the Creed, there was a low murmuring in

though often, while I was listening with hopeful attention, a sudden and total pause showed but too plainly that the thoughts of the kneeling suppliant had wandered far away, and that he who appeared so earnest in his devotions had become languid and silent like the rest of the congregation.

"Thou art shocked at what thou hast observed," said the angel. "I will show thee greater abominations than these. God is strong and patient; he is provoked every day. Listen now, and thou shalt hear the THOUGHTS of all these people; so shalt thou have some faint idea of the forbearance God continually exercises toward those who draw near to him with their lips, while their hearts are far from Him."

As the angel spoke, my ears were deafened with a clamor which would have been shocking in a public meeting, but which here in God's holy house, was awfully profane. The countenances remained indeed as composed and serious as before; the lips moved with the words of prayer, but the phrases they uttered were of the world and its occupations.

"How shamefully late Mrs. S— always comes!" said one woman, who, looking over the edge of her Prayer Book, saw her neighbor and a train of daughters bustle into the next pew. "What an example to set to her family! Thank goodness, no one can accuse me of that sin!"

"New bonnets again already!" ex-



whose presence man stands boldly up with such mockery of worship as thou hast seen this day. Remember the solemn warning, lest hereafter it be accounted to thee as an aggravation of guilt."

Suddenly the deep, solemn voice ceased, the glorious angel disappeared; and so oppressive seemed the silence and loneliness, that I started and awoke. My watch pointed to the hour of eleven: it must have been the stopping of the bells that interrupted my slumbers, and all this solemn scene had passed before my mind in the short space of a few minutes.

May the lessons I learned in those few minutes never be effaced from my heart! And if this account of them should aid in recalling one wandering thought in the house of prayer, or teach any to value more highly and cultivate more carefully the privilege of joining in the public worship of the church, it will not have been written in vain.

"HOPE LAWRENCE."

Sharon, Mass., U. S.

### The Ingle Nook.

[Rules for correspondents in this and other Departments: (1) Kindly write on one side of paper only. (2) Always send name and address with communications. If pen-name is also given, the real name will not be published. (3) When enclosing a letter to be forwarded to anyone, place it in stamped envelope ready to be sent on. (4) Allow one month, in this department, for answers to questions to appear.]

Have you ever "wondered" about a thing, left it, perhaps without raising a finger to seek for the information desired, and then found the whole story come right before you, apparently by merest accident, in a very short time?

I have often heard others mention such coincidences, and so often and so continuously has the thing happened to myself that some time ago I began writing down my "wonders," with the date, leaving space in which to fill up the date and manner by which the answers came to me. Already my filled-up list has grown to the length of a page of foolscap, and the intervals between the interdependent dates, curiously enough, is shown to have been seldom more than a week.

It sometimes seems, indeed, as though a convenient little elf were forever at one's elbow, all agog to persuade one in some mysterious way to open the right book, or speak to the right person, or pick up the very newspaper, new or old, which can produce the key to the riddle.

The other day, for instance, I was examining a cheese-dish of beautiful Wedgwood pottery, and, of course, I wondered—as who wouldn't?—about its manufacture. I knew, to be sure, that all Wedgwood ware was made in England "somewhere," and that the art had come "somehow" from one Josiah Wedgwood, of an indefinite "sometime," but what more? I made up my mind to look the matter up in the big public library, but even before I had time to do so, the story came tumbling into my hand from an unlooked-for source.

And now I want to pass it on, for many of you, I am sure, are also interested in this beautiful china. You recognize it, don't you?—the ground of dull blue, light or dark, green or blue, sometimes "black basalt," with classical figures, slightly raised, and with every curve of form and wrinkle of drapery beautifully lined in pure white, as though little Cararra marble statuettes had been mysteriously made part and parcel of these vessels and pots and vases? Curiously they remind one of, and resemble, the figures and the great pottery family.

And now Josiah Wedgwood, the inventor, or rather discoverer, of Wedgwood pottery is a name known to the friends of the English pottery, and some of the best of them. He was born in 1730, and was a great workman, and a great maker of pottery.

Now, behind we go to the "origin" of the only Wedgwood, and a witness to the fact. Before a great and powerful, the English pottery, and the workmen in the plant, and the great skill. Before we go to the next, and he had started on the subject of the secret process, which was of the most beautiful beauty of the pottery, and the workmen. He was

in fact, enamored of pottery. He had advanced from the potter to the artist.

It was uphill work. He had not even good health on his side. An accident, then an affection of the knee, led to an amputation. At one time he was threatened with blindness, and, in terror, hastened to tell his partner, Bentley, all he had learned. The blindness did not come, however, and for twenty more years he was destined to work and experiment before discovering the great secret. During that time he made more than 6,000 "trials," most of which are still preserved at the famous Wedgwood potteries at "Etruria," Staffordshire, so named by Wedgwood himself, in honor of his discovery.

The greatest triumph of the works has been the replica of the famous Portland vase. The original vase was found by some workmen digging near Monte del Grano, Italy, early in the 17th century. First they came upon a vault, and within it found a superb sarcophagus, within which was the wonderful vase. There was no clue as to who had placed it there, but archaeologists unite in believing it to be a sepulchral urn in which had been placed the ashes of some lady of noble blood, probably a daughter of Marcus Aurelius.

After remaining in possession of the Barberini family for some time, the vase was purchased in Rome by Sir William Hamilton, and subsequently sold to the Dowager Duchess of Portland. On her death, it was bought in for 1,000 guineas by the Duke of Portland, who immediately lent it to Wedgwood to see if he could copy it. After two years, the famous potter and his master workman, Henry Webber, succeeded in producing an exact replica. This replica has remained in possession of the Portland family, while the original is in the British Museum.

During his period of successful work, Wedgwood, like William Morris, attracted to him a galaxy of notable men, artists in ceramics, who have left their mark on the quality and design of Wedgwood productions. Among these may be mentioned, besides Webber, the friend of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Flaxman, and John de Vere.

As may be imagined, the secret of the art is jealously guarded by the descendants of Josiah Wedgwood. There are, to be sure, many imitations, but no imitation so far has been able to approach in delicacy and beauty, the particular species which comes forth from the ovens of Etruria.

#### A Question for Farmer's Wife.

Dear Dame Durden,—This is the first time I have written to your paper for

help. There are lots of good things in it every time. In "The Farmer's Advocate" of May 20, 1909, Farmer's Wife, of Perth Co., Ont., gave a recipe for curing meat. I tried it, and it seemed to be all right, but after it was hung up, it began to get a blue mould on it. Our cellar is very dry. Could she please to give me a little more light on the subject, and oblige.

MARY M. L.

Northumberland Co., Ont.

#### From an Old Friend.

Dear Dame Durden,—It is some time since I called last, for the "mother of three," which changed to four, has been busy with her brood, her two-year-old new house, her chickens, and various occupations.

How we appreciate our home, and have enjoyed it.

The wall cupboard between kitchen and dining-room; the wall china closet in dining-room; the furnace, and gas lights, are such comforts and labor-savers. We can see the lake from every room, and see the freighters and passenger boats constantly passing.

Three years ago, the trolly came within about five minutes' walk of our house, and now the telephone is being petitioned for.

I do enjoy the Ingle Nook so much, and Hope's Quiet Hour, and Hope's "Vision of His Face," which I got when first published. There is so much for each of us to do in our little corner, as "Lankshire Lass" knows, and—what is more—does.

Where are Wrinkles and Jack's Wife, and so many of the friends? Am always glad to read anything from Help-on-it. How are her twin grandchildren?

Do the Nookers know that when potatoes or anything boils dry and scorches a little, if the pan is set in cold water immediately, the scorched taste and smell will be prevented?

Did you ever try sprouting oats for poultry? Soak oats in pail in lukewarm water for 24 hours, then turn into a larger vessel, a barrel is good, sprinkle with lukewarm water. Next day, spread in flat boxes, about three inches deep, sprinkle every day, and keep covered with old carpet. When sprouts are about three or four inches long, feed. Laying hens and little chickens enjoy it, and it provides green food all winter.

My great need is help. I have placed an ad. in "The Farmer's Advocate," and am hoping for results. Any age, from 15 to 50; steady position for years, to one willing and able to do general work; pay regular at end of each week; after-

noon off, use of sewing machine and piano, if careful; and a general family home is offered to someone honest and to be depended on morally. I think our Dame will forward any letters to me, which may be sent to her regarding this. And now I will beat a hasty retreat, to leave space for "next."

MOTHER OF FOUR.

Essex Co., Ont.

I shall be pleased to forward letters.

#### A Wedding Question.

Dear Dame Durden,—Noticing the trend of your chats in the last issues of "The Farmer's Advocate," I beg admission to your "Nook" while I ask a few questions on the subject:

In case the marriage is solemnized in a city church, far from the bride's home, to which place she has travelled to meet her fiance, are the announcements issued in the name of the bride's parents, and from their address, even though they should have to wait for particulars? Or in what form is the announcement made?

If a travelling suit be worn, should the blouse be of the same shade and color as the suit, or is a white or cream one advisable, and of what material?

ONE MORE ENQUIRER.

Bruce Co., Ont.

Announcement cards are posted on the day of the wedding, if possible, and are worded as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. John Smith have the honor of announcing the marriage of their daughter Mary

to

Mr. James Thompson,

on Thursday, July the fifth, nineteen hundred and ten, at Knox Church, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

A large joint card of the newly-married pair, and bearing their address, is sometimes enclosed with the announcement.

The blouse may be of silk of the same shade as the suit. Some prefer cream—a heavy net, made simply, so that the blouse will not look like an evening waist.

#### A Question About Fireless Cookers.

Have any of our readers been using fireless cookers this summer—the patent "bought" ones, that come at \$15 or thereabouts? Dame Durden would be pleased to hear from anyone who has been using them,—about the variety of foods that may be cooked in them, and all particulars.



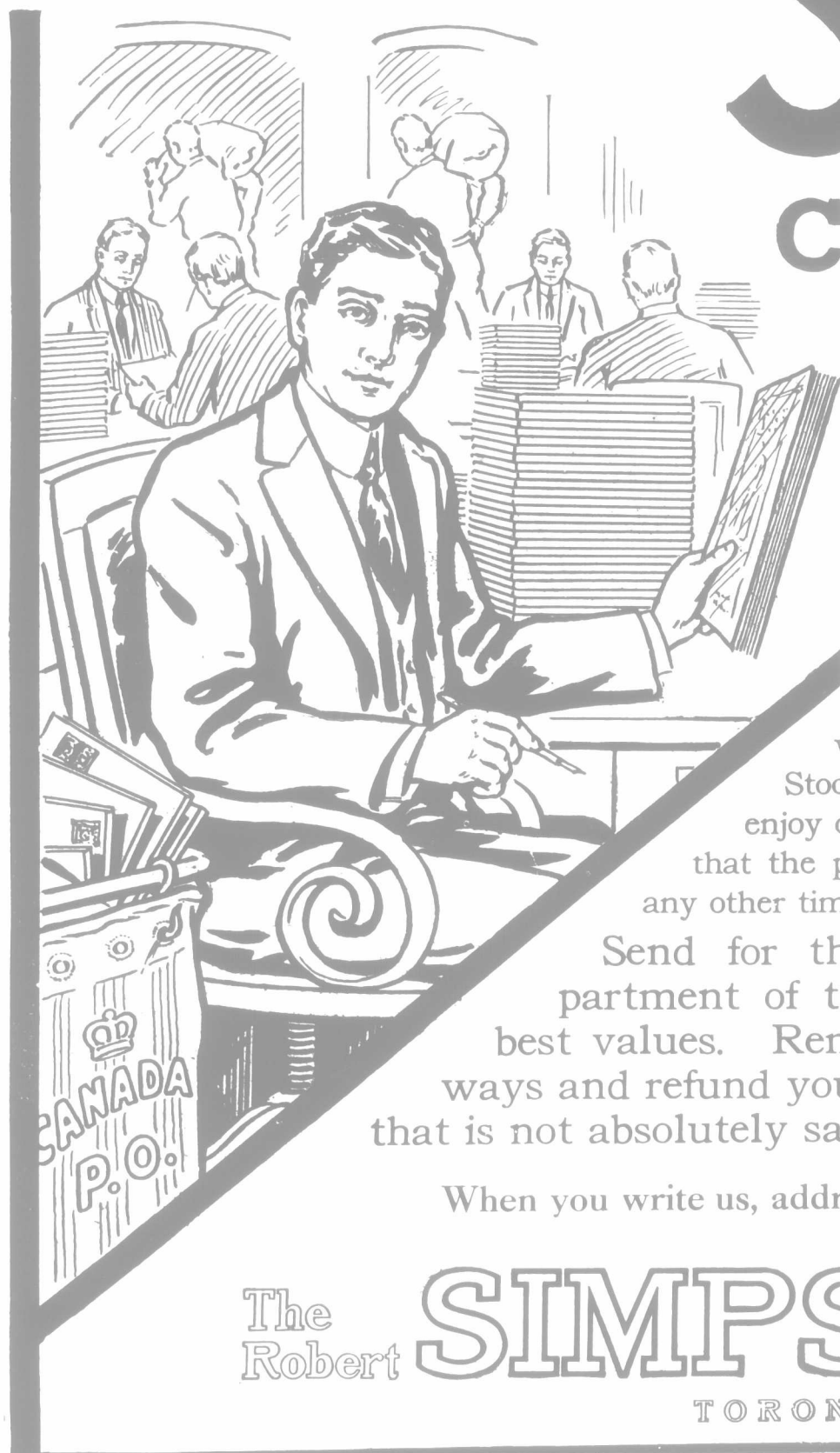
An Attractive House, with Distinctive Features

The windows are especially good. See back of fold.

EL... Dear... who h... some c... lent... for bur... It is... outside... white... Elder... the ha... in one... turn to... beeswa... When t... mouth... Perh... recipe... Date... for, yo... cups fl... 1. ten... stoned... sheets... thickly... Many... others... Ingers... Dear



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**Elderberry Salve—Date Cake.**

Dear Dame Durden,—An elderly woman who has been staying with me, made some elderberry salve which was excellent. She says it is particularly good for burns.

It is the bark that is used. The dark, outside part, is scraped off, and the white, inside part, is used.

Elderberry Salve.—A double handful of the bark, cut in small pieces and cooked in one pound of good lard. Strain, return to the stove, and add one ounce of beeswax and one ounce of gum camphor. When these have melted, pour into wide-mouthed bottles and set away to cool.

Perhaps the Nooker who wanted a recipe for date cake would like this one.

Date Cake.— $\frac{1}{2}$  cups sugar,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup butter, yolks of 4 eggs, 1 cup milk, 2 large cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon almond flavoring,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. stoned dates chopped fine. Bake in long sheets about two inches thick. Ice thickly, and ornament with stoned dates.

Many thanks to yourself and all the others for helpful suggestions. RITH Ingersoll, Ont.

**Can Anyone Answer?**

Dear Dame Durden, May I refer to

your helpful corner for assistance? Recently I saw a pair of silk portieres that were made of silk cut in strips and woven in the same style as the hit-and-miss rag carpet. Could anyone tell me how portieres are woven, and how many pounds of silk it takes to make a pair of average-size portieres? I would be very grateful for any particulars, as I admired the portieres very much. Thanking you in advance for your kindly assistance, I am, yours truly, A FARMER'S WIFE, Parry Sound, Ont.

**Bread that Runs Instead of Rising**

We have made enquiries about this for the correspondent who asked for information. A milling company writes us as follows:

"The quality of spring wheat flour this year has been somewhat peculiar. While the large bakers have nothing but praise for it as being fine and strong, and turning out excellent bread, we have had a few complaints from housewives and small bakers, and, on applying to Professor Harcourt at the O. A. C. for his opinion as to the cause of this, he stated that the greater strength of the gluten was the only difference he could find from

the flour of the previous year, and that a little different treatment, viz.: by using more water and giving the dough more work, would produce good results, and where this has been attended to, the parties have had no further trouble."

**To Clear a Sink Drain.**

What would you do if the trap of your sink drain became clogged? We had that interesting experience recently, as a result of allowing grease and bits of dirt to run down and accumulate in the trap. Of course, that should not be done, but it is done, and it is poor consolation to anyone who is in that situation to be told that he should adopt measures to prevent it. We endeavored to cut out the obstruction with all kinds of strong alkalis, but to no purpose. A wire was tried, but it is difficult, if not impossible, to make a wire follow the direction of an S-shaped trap. After fussing around for about two weeks, during which the drain became more completely blocked from day to day, a happy thought struck us. The zinc plate, or screen, having been removed, a small, round stick of wood was taken and an old cloth wrapped around one end of it, the loose

end of which was grasped along with the handle-end of the stick, so as to ensure that the cloth might not slip off of the stick and lodge in the trap. This made a virtual ram-rod. By ramming this down into the trap, a pressure was exerted which forced the accumulated slime out of the trap, clearing it almost immediately. This idea is easily worth \$1 or more to anyone situated as we were, and is probably adaptable to a variety of circumstances. DON, Middlesex Co., Ont.

**Receipt for Dandelion Wine.**

Dandelion flowers, two quarts. Pour over them one gallon boiling water, then boil for five minutes. Strain through a jelly bag. Add four pounds of sugar to each gallon; the juice of three lemons; put into a jar, let it stand until fermented. This will take one month; then bottle. Sent by P. Macfarlane.

**House Flies.**

The importance of the house fly as a disease spreader is every day more and more recognized, so clearly so in Florida that the State Board of Health has issued a somewhat florid warning poster



to be placed in conspicuous places. Among its headlines are the following:

Flies are disease-carriers. Live and breed in all kinds of filth. Infect food and drink by germ-laden feet.

Should be kept out of dwellings. To get rid of them, Suburban Life recommends:

Keep garbage cans constantly covered. Do not allow decayed vegetables or other material to accumulate. Keep your premises clean.

Be careful that all doors and windows are screened.

Screen all food if it is not possible to keep the flies from it in any other way.

To kill flies in the house, dissolve 318 grains of bichromate of potash in 10 ounces of water, sweeten with sugar, and place in shallow dishes throughout the house. This material is cheap; can be purchased at the drug store.

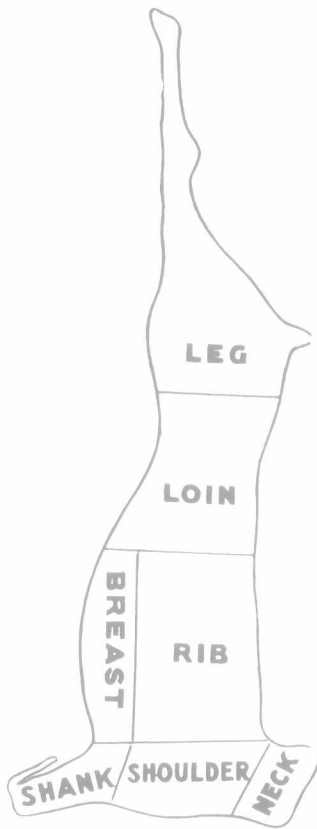
Another anti-fly mixture is one part formaldehyde (formalin) and four of water. If this preparation is placed in tins about the house, it will prove very effective, as it attracts the flies, and kills them instantly.

Needless to say, any formalin preparation should be kept out of the reach of children.

Sticky fly-paper, with bands for suspending near the ceiling, are now on the market, and are very useful.

Cuts of Lamb or Mutton.

A side of lamb or mutton is cut into breast and shoulder (called fore quarter), rack (ribs), and leg. The weight of these cuts varies; if taken from a spring lamb, the weight will be very much less than if the joints are cut from a yearling or older creature. The fore quarter is the cheapest piece in the side; when cut into two pieces, the scrag, or breast end, sells for two or three cents a pound less than the rib end. For a family of five, the fore quarter is none too much to buy at a time. The scrag, or neck end, is used for stewing; it may also be



steamed or broiled, and served with caper sauce. The rib end may be steamed until tender, then brushed with bacon fat or drippings and browned in the oven. A soufflé, hash, timbales, or croquettes, may be made from the left overs. Of the rack, the flank should be removed for broth or a stew; the rest may be roasted as it is, or boned first. It may also be cut into chops and broiled. The leg may be steamed, boiled or roasted. As there is little taste to the leg, it is an economical piece to buy. More variety is secured when the fore quarter is bought for boiling, and the leg is roasted. Cold roast leg of mutton, sliced thin, with mint sauce or baked bananas and hot vegetables, makes a very satisfactory dinner. The remnants may be used in the same dishes as the remnants of the fore quarter. 789.

6 PAIR  
for \$2.00  
6 Months  
without  
Holes



NEVERDARN  
Holeproof Hosiery  
GUARANTEE COUPONS  
We guarantee these six pair hose to wear six months without darning. If worn alternately, and will replace with new pairs, any that fail to do this, if returned within six months from date of purchase, in accordance with instructions at bottom of coupon.  
Signature of Dealer  
Chipman-Holton Knitting Co. Ltd  
Hamilton, Ont.

IT'S THE NAME  
BEHIND THE  
GUARANTEE  
THAT MAKES  
IT GOOD.

Six pairs of  
stylish, com-  
fortable hose

Guaranteed  
for six  
months for \$2

That's what Holeproof Sox mean. Absolute foot comfort. Holeproof Sox are the one choice of particular men. They are stylish in appearance, soft and easy on the feet, and perfect fitting—the utmost money can buy in hosiery.

NEVERDARN  
Holeproof  
Hosiery For Men  
Women and  
Children

are right from start to finish. Only the finest maco and long fibre Egyptian lisle yarn is used. It is interwoven by special machinery. The parts affected most by wear, the heels and toes, are doubly reinforced—made extra durable but not heavy.

Holeproof dyeing is different. The colors are permanent, and the new process makes the fabric as clean, soft and strong as undyed hosiery.

We guarantee the wear. That is why we make Holeproof Sox so much better than ordinary hosiery. We couldn't guarantee sox made of ordinary yarns, in the ordinary way. So be sure you get real "NEVERDARN" Holeproof Hosiery. They cost no more than ordinary hosiery, and Our Guarantee slip as reproduced is in every box of six pairs—absolutely guaranteeing the six pair for six months.

Why subject yourself to the annoyance and humiliation of holey sox? Why bother or fuss with darning? Aren't Holeproof Sox at least worth trying?

For Women and Children—We make Holeproof Hosiery for women and children in same quality and under the same guarantee. Women's Hosiery, 6 pairs in box \$2.00. Children's Hosiery, 3 pairs in box, \$1.00.

2449

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ Province \_\_\_\_\_  
Men, Women or Children's \_\_\_\_\_  
No. of pairs \_\_\_\_\_ Size \_\_\_\_\_ Color \_\_\_\_\_

THE CHIPMAN-HOLTON KNITTING CO., Ltd., 144 Mary St., HAMILTON, CAN.

DOES YOUR FACE  
"BREAK OUT"?



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

IF YOUR NOSE IS RED

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

OUR HOME TREATMENT.

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

Supertuous Hair, Moles, Warts, Red Veins, Cowlicks, etc., destroyed absolutely by a reliable method of Electrolysis. Satisfaction guaranteed in each case. Booklet sent free on request, address with sample of skin.

DEPARTMENT OF DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE  
141 College St., Toronto. Estab. 1892.

When Writing Mention The Advocate

Desserts.

Farm women, above all classes of women, need easy methods of doing work, yet it sometimes seems as if city women score one ahead of them in this respect. City women it was who first adopted the habit of using rugs instead of carpets; thus doing away, at one fell swoop, with half the terrors of the semi-annual housecleaning; city women it was who first adopted the fashion of sash-length curtains, and as everyone knows sash-length curtains keep clean much longer, and are much more easily cleaned than full-length ones; city women it was who first eliminated the great variety of cakes, pies and tarts once held necessary for the table, if it was desired to "use people well"; city women it was who first seized upon the advantage of salads, wholesome, and so easily made; and now it is city women who seem to be finding out the blissfulness of easy desserts, especially during hot weather.

Plum puddings are all very well for winter time when one can make a number of them with practically the same trouble, and keep them hanging in a cool place all ready for use. Steamed puddings have also a raison d'être during winter, the suet, which is usually an ingredient of them, is a heat-producer, and it is no trouble to make steamed dishes when one has a fire on, anyway. For summer, however, an easier, cooler, first course is desirable.

At Last  
The Perfect  
Washer



Our "Champion" is easily the champion of all washing machines.

All cogs and machinery covered. Lever and High Speed Balance Wheel operating together simply cut the work of washing to the lowest possible point.

Don't think of buying a washing machine until you have seen the "Champion". If your dealer can't show it, write us for booklet. 76

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, - ST. MARY'S, ONT.

When Writing Mention The Advocate



# BOVRIL

is the concentrated goodness of beef.

It is pure, health-giving and always ready for use.

## 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. C. BACH, Manager.  
The 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street  
Toronto, Ontario 2173

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

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Payable everywhere.

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TELEGRAPH AND CABLE.

Issued in all stations of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

# Cowan's

## Cake Icings

If you had trouble with prepared Cake Icing, it was not Cowan's.

Even a child can ice a cake perfectly, in three minutes, with Cowan's Icing. Eight delicious flavors. Sold everywhere.

The Cowan Co. Limited, Toronto.

In many homes, of late, the quantities of fruit used for summer desserts is quite striking; and, really, what can be more delicious or more wholesome than raw fruit, served with cream and sugar, and brown or nut bread and butter? Pine-apple, oranges, bananas, strawberries, cherries, ripe currants, raspberries, thimbleberries, peeled plums and peaches, muskmelons or pears, cut into bits,—something, you see, for almost every month of the year.

Of course, one wants a change, sometimes, but there is still no need to resort to troublesome things. Stewed fruits often come in very nicely, for instance, stewed figs, served with cream or whipped cream, and the merest suspicion of sugar—wholesome and easy, and a splendid laxative. Stewed prunes, cut fine and mixed with stewed rhubarb, are also good. So, also, are jellies, made with fruit juice and clear gelatine. Bits of stewed or raw fruit, nuts, etc., may be added to the latter; whipped cream may be folded in, or coffee may be used instead of the water and fruit juice,—to make variety.

Now, to be even more specific, when in doubt, try one of the following easy desserts:

**Bananas and Dates.**—Wash the dates and soak until soft, then drain. Remove the stones, and cut into bits with scissors. Add some sliced bananas, and serve with cream and sugar.

**Prune Whip.**—Wash the prunes and soak overnight in a very little water. Stew in same water until very soft, adding a little sugar. Remove stones and mash. Add the beaten whites of 3 eggs to 1 lb. prunes. Bake 20 minutes.

**Rhubarb Cream.**—Stew the rhubarb to a pulp with sugar and very little water, adding the grated peel and juice of half a lemon. Soak some gelatine in a very little water, following directions on box as to quantity, as gelatines vary somewhat; stir in the hot rhubarb until the gelatine is melted, and set away to cool. When cool, but not yet jellied, fold in ½ pint whipped cream. Cream is not hard to whip, if double cream, at least 24 hours old, and kept in a very cool place, is used.

**Peach Scallop.**—Cut up canned peaches, enough to make two cups. Put a layer in a buttered dish, then a layer of stale cake crumbs, and so on, until dish is full. Pour juice over, sprinkle with sugar, and bake. Serve with cream or thin custard. Any other fruit desired may be used instead of the peaches.

**Trifle.**—Put layers of stale cake, fruit (raw or canned), and nuts in a glass dish. Pour over all a thin, chilled custard. The custard may be made of one pint milk, one egg, a little sugar, teaspoon cornstarch, and vanilla flavoring, but a nicer one is made as follows: Yolks of 4 eggs, 1 pint milk, 2 tablespoons sugar. Stir over fire until creamy, then cool and flavor. Finally, cover the trifle with a meringue made of the whites of the eggs beaten with 4 tablespoons sugar and a few drops of almond flavoring. If liked, whipped cream with the juice of a lemon, may be used instead of the egg meringue.

**Lemon Cream.**—Beat yolks of 4 eggs and 2 tablespoons sugar; add juice of 2 lemons and some of the grated rind. Cook in a double boiler 15 minutes. Beat whites of eggs and 2 tablespoons of sugar until stiff, add to the mixture, and cook a minute longer. Pour into a mould, set on ice, and serve cold with cream or whipped cream. Such puddings as these may be made with the breakfast fire.

**Porridge Pudding.**—Take any left-over porridge. Reheat, adding some soaked raisins and broken nut-meats. Serve with cream and sugar. Or, add molasses, sugar, raisins, spice, and a tablespoonful of flour, if necessary, and serve with thin sauce, flavored with lemon juice, or a tablespoonful of vinegar.

**Rice and Orange Pudding.**—Put layers of boiled rice and bits of orange in a pan, adding a sprinkling of sugar. Dot with butter, and bake one hour. Serve hot, with cream.

**Banana Foam.**—Mash bananas and mix with them whites of 3 eggs beaten stiff. Use yolks for a hot custard to pour over. Nutritious and easy.

**Tapioca Cream.**—Boil 2 ounces tapioca in ½ pint water until very soft (soaking overnight will hasten the process), then add ½ pint milk and ½ lb. sugar. Let

# The MAGNET Cream Separator

is entirely different in its construction, and is better than any other Cream Separator. It is built MECHANICALLY CORRECT.

**Mechanically correct** means putting the power on the machine by properly graded steps or gears. When you see a very large wheel turning a very small one, it is a violation of mechanical rules, and means wear, breakage and trouble, but is done to save the cost of the extra wheels or steps. The Canadians who originated the MAGNET were educated



**mechanics**, and could not be induced to apply the make-shift, worm-gear drive adopted by makers who preferred cheapness in construction to durability. Use has shown that the worm-gear drive soon wears, the bowl wobbles, and then considerable butter-fat goes into the skim milk at each separation. The square gear does not wear, and the MAGNET skims as closely after twelve years' use as the first day it skimmed.

**Do not take our say so**, examine for yourself. Take the MAGNET stand, it is solid, strong and rigid, constructed to hold the gears without vibration or possibility of accident to anyone.

**Square gear drive** is used, the only drive approved of for a fast-running machine like a cream separator.

The shape of the MAGNET bowl is different from others, being longer, enabling the insertion of the famous one-piece skimmer, so constructed as to take out all the butter-fat but a trace, at the same time draws out all dirt and foreign matter and holds the same to be washed off. This skimmer delivers pure cream.

**Bronze bearings** are used on the MAGNET, because, being harder than steel, they do not wear out.

**Glass-hard steel balls**, extra large size, are used; will not wear or break. The brake (MAGNET PATENT) circles the bowl, stops the machine in eight seconds, does not injure it.

The bowl is supported at both ends, and cannot wobble or get out of balance (MAGNET PATENT). All other separator bowls are run on one end, the vibration of which leaves butter-fat in the skim milk.

Every point in the MAGNET is a strong point, no weak spots. A cent postal card will give you a full demonstration of the MAGNET in your own dairy. No obligation to buy.

## THE PETRIE MFG. CO., LIMITED

Vancouver. Calgary. Winnipeg. Hamilton. Montreal. St. John.

## THE LAST WORD IN BIBLE INDEXES NOW READY, PATENT NO. 405.

### The King's Printers' Chromatic Cut (or Thumb) Index

The Chromatic Cut (or Thumb) Index denotes the various groups of the Bible by the distinctive colors of the index labels, thus:

The Pentateuch.....Scarlet color labels.  
Historical Books.....Sapphire " "  
Poetical Books.....Red " "  
Etc., Etc.

For Bible Students, Sunday School Teachers, and all Bible Readers, the Chromatic Index is a great acquisition. **None can afford to be without it.**

The following King's Printers'

All the above are bound in the Best French Morocco, Yapp Edges, with round corners and red-under-gold edges.

RETAIL AT ALL BOOKSELLERS.

Bible may be had with the Chromatic Index:

RUBY 24 VO.  
SIZE 5 1/2 x 4 1/2 INCHES.  
Price, \$1.50.

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SIZE 7 x 5 x 1 1/2 INCHES.  
Price, \$2.25.

LONG PRIMER 8 VO.  
SIZE 8 x 5 3/8 x 1 3/8 INCHES.  
Price, \$3.00.



# Sherlock-Manning

IS HONEST VALUE.

You may buy an organ \$10 or \$20 less than the Sherlock-Manning, but you get that much less value. It may appear equal to the Sherlock-Manning, but rest assured the interior construction has been skimmed, and the life of the mechanism, bellows and action shortened. Sherlock-Manning is a lasting organ, because honestly constructed throughout.

Sherlock-Manning Organ Co., London, Ont.

## CRUICKSHANK NONPAREILS

by private sale 13 head: 5 cows, 4 of them young, by imp. sires; 2 yearling and 2 2-year-old heifers; 1 2-year-old and 1 yearling bulls. All in prime condition, and choice animals. The Best and most richly-bred lot for sale to-day in Canada. W. D. Robertson, Oakville, Ont.



cool. Add a beaten egg, a very little sugar, and flavoring to taste, and slowly reheat, stirring until creamy. Coconut may be added if liked. Serve with cream and sugar.

Graham Pudding.—Put 1 pint milk into a buttered stewpan and heat slowly. Mix 2 cups more milk with 2 cups Graham flour, and beat in 2 eggs, butter size of an egg, salt to taste. Next pour the hot milk on this, mix well, set in a pan of boiling water on stove and stir for fifteen minutes. Sprinkle with nutmeg. Eat with butter and sugar.

Junket, served with clotted cream, makes an appetizing dessert.

Boiled Custard.—Boil 1 quart milk with a stick cinnamon, rind of lemon, a few bitter almonds, and sugar to taste. Beat three eggs and a little cornstarch with some of the milk held out. Add to the warming milk, and stir until thick as rich cream. Grate nutmeg over the top.

Remedial Value of Food.

If people understood more about the medicinal use of food, much suffering and pain would be spared. Indeed, some writers claim that a time will come when medicine will only be given in sudden and acute attacks of illness, and that disease will yet be cured by foods.

Spinach and dandelions are good for kidney trouble. Celery is good for rheumatism, neuralgia, diseases of the nerves, and nervous dyspepsia. Lettuce and cucumbers cool the system, and a leaf of lettuce eaten before retiring will produce sleep. If one wants to perspire freely, to relieve the system of impurities, try asparagus. It is also an aid to digestion. Tomatoes are excellent for liver trouble, notwithstanding the popular fallacy that they produce cancer.

There is nothing so useful in cases of nervous prostration as the onion. It is almost the best nerve known, and is most useful in coughs, colds, and influenza. Soup made from onions is regarded by the French as an excellent restorative in weakness of the digestive organs. Eaten every other day, they have a most clearing and whitening effect on the complexion.

Beets and turnips are excellent appetizers. For malaria and erysipelas nothing is better than cranberries. Lemons are useful in cases of low fever, rheumatism, feverish thirst, coughs, colds, and liver complaints. Honey is wholesome, strengthening, healing, and useful in affections of the throat.

Eggs contain a large amount of nutriment in a compact, quickly-available form. Especially the yolks are useful in jaundice. Beaten up raw, they are used to clear and strengthen the voice. With sugar and lemon juice, the beaten whites will cure hoarseness. Fresh, ripe fruit is excellent for purifying the blood and toning up the system. Boston Cooking School.

Current Events.

It is believed that the Duke of Connaught will be the next Governor-General of Canada.

It is anticipated that the British Parliament will have a fall session, and that an election may be held in January.

A proposal to increase the Kaiser's annual income by about half a million dollars, was brought before the Prussian Diet last week.

By an agreement recently made between the cannery and wholesale grocers of Canada, canned goods are likely to be somewhat cheaper this year.

The entire western slope of the Rocky Mountains, from the international boundary to a point near the 54th parallel of latitude, is now set apart as a forest reserve. The area covers 41,400 square miles.

The British Government has refused to introduce and press the Canning Bill, provided that the words "Catholic" be omitted. It is believed that the Tories will oppose the bill, since

## World's Greatest Separator



# Standard

## Cream Separator

We want every farmer who has any idea of buying a Separator to see this machine skimming milk before making a contract for any separator, and will place a "STANDARD" right in your dairy, without any obligation on your part to buy. There will be more satisfaction in that for you than our trying to explain all its good features here—that's sure. In fact, if we used this whole page we would only be getting started.

Our Catalogue explains all about it, and will be sent you free. Write in for it.

The "STANDARD" brings the greatest returns with the least amount of labor and expense, and is the machine you will eventually buy.

WANTED—Inquiries from everybody interested in cream separators. Good agents in unrepresented districts. Write to-day for Catalogue.

**The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited**  
Renfrew, Ont.

STANDARD.  
Sizes: No. 4, 6 and 8.  
Capacities: 400, 550 and 750 Lbs.  
Prices and terms on application.

**WANTS & FOR SALE**

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and Pet Stock.

TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

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

**GASOLINE ENGINES**—14 horse-power, \$65 complete; 24, 44, 6, 8, 12 horse-power, at proportionate prices. Pumping and Sawing Outfits. Get our Catalogue. Bates Motors, Petrolia, Ontario.

**VANCOUVER ISLAND** offers sunshine, mild climate; good profits for ambitious men with small capital in business, professions, 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., Victoria, B.C.

**WANTED**—Girl or woman for general housework. Permanent position to capable person. Mrs. Percy Clapp, Tecumseh, Ontario.

**WANTED**—Persons to grow Mushrooms for us. Waste space in cellars, gardens and out-houses can be made yield \$15 to \$25 per week. Mushroom beds bear every month in the year. Illustrated booklet free. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

**THE Canadian Apple-growers' Guide** (just published). A complete and up-to-date guide for success in apple-growing, from the planting of the tree to the sale of the fruit. By E. J. Woodruff, M.A., Grimsby, Ontario. Published by Wm. Briggs, Toronto. Price \$2.75, 45¢ post.

**WE HAVE FARMS**

For sale or lease. See our latest farming directory. Wm. Briggs, Toronto. See our catalogue.

**The Western Real Estate Exchange, Ltd.**  
215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999.

**UNDERSTOOD** that King George is the son of it.

The discussion is now over for the House of Commons. Mr. Church, member of the House, has introduced a bill for the purpose of amending the law relating to the appointment of judges. It is believed that the bill will be passed.

**POULTRY AND EGGS**

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

**BUFF** Orpington eggs that hatch nine chicks guaranteed. Four special pens, \$3 setting. Splendid utility stock, extra heavy layers, \$1 setting. Illustrated catalogue free. Hugh A. Scott, Oaledonia, Ont.

**S. C. W. LEGHORNS**—Prizewinning and great laying stock. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15. A hatch guaranteed. Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham P.O., Ontario.

**WHITE ROCK EGGS**—Good laying strain, \$1.00 per setting. Highworth Poultry-yards, London, Ontario.

**WANTED**—A few private farmers to ship me Poultry, Eggs, Dairy Butter, Syrup, and all other farm produce. Will pay highest market price. W. J. Falle, Prince Albert Ave., Westmount, Montreal.

**SPRING BANK FARM** Offers S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs at \$1 per 15, \$1 per 100. Excellent layers from prize-winning strain. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. Barnet & Sons, Fergus P. O., Ont.

With the Flowers.

**Bulbs Which Do Not Flower.**

I have some bulbs, lilies, jonquils and tulips, which come up year after year, but never flower, just form a top and stay that way until their time to die down comes. What is the cause, and is there any use keeping them longer? Have transplanted last fall to no benefit. "QUITZ"

Simeco Co., Ont.

Ans.—The bulbs mentioned had doubtless exhausted their vigor in the clumps or groups before being removed, more especially the jonquils and tulips. It will probably take the bulbs that were transplanted last fall two or three years of undisturbed growth to grow into bulbs large and vigorous enough to produce flowers, especially if they were not transplanted until late in the fall. The bulbs mentioned should have been dug from the ground in the fall and kept in a cool, dry place until next spring. Disturbing

bulbs after they have once taken root in the fall, is not desirable.

O. A. C., Guelph. WM. HUNT.

GOSSIP.

S. M. Pearce, Iona, Ont., whose advertisement of Shorthorn cattle runs in this paper, writes: I have the most uniform and promising lot of heifer calves coming on that I have ever had. Have a few heifers of breeding age for sale, and all that are related to my present stock bull I am breeding to Trout Creek Wonder 56167, now owned by D. Brown, Iona. Satisfaction to all customers has been my motto, and always will be. Inspection of the herd is always welcome. Iona Station has two railroads, Michigan Central and Pere Marquette, thus giving splendid travelling service.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE SELL WELL.

At an auction sale on May 31st of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, from the herd of H. J. Hess, at Waterloo, Iowa, 52 head sold for an average of \$184.50, the highest price, \$735, being realized for the two-year-old heifer, Blackbird of Quietvale. The highest price for a bull was \$500, for the two-year-old, Kandahar of Quietvale.

On June 2nd, Chas. Escher & Son, and Escher & Ryan, sold at Omaha, Nebraska, 114 head, for an average of \$216, the highest price being \$805, for the five-year-old cow Blackcap Echo. The highest price for a bull was \$675, for the yearling, Erston. Six other females sold at prices ranging from \$500 to \$595.

Shorthorn bulls are selling at a premium these days. There are very few for sale in the country, and inquiries are constantly coming in for herd-headers. We wish to remind any in search of a stock bull of more than ordinary merit, that the Maple Hall herd of David Birrell & Son, Greenwood, Ont., has still two left of serviceable age, both sired by Imp. Spicy Front, a Mare Clara, one of them a Crickshank Butterfly, the other a Crickshank Duchess of Gloster. There is not a Canadian bred bull in their pedigrees, there are no better bred bulls recorded in the Herdbooks, and both are extra good animals. The Maple Hall herd is one of the largest in Canada, and can spare a goodly number.



## Telephones AND THE LAW.

There are nearly 400 telephone systems operating in Ontario. Only sixty of this number are incorporated under the laws of the Province. Is your Company or Association one of the sixty? If not, it has no legal standing in any court, or before the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

No Company or Association operating a telephone system without a charter of incorporation can enforce any of its contracts. Each member of such a Company or Association is individually liable for the debts, unlawful acts, or negligence of the whole concern.

If you are a shareholder in any unincorporated telephone system, ascertain your legal position and govern yourself accordingly.

THE CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE ASSOCIATION will respond to all enquiries from interested persons upon this or any other matter affecting the welfare of their business.

The Association has no selfish interests to serve, the sole purpose of its existence being to assist the people to secure a telephone service at the lowest cost, consistent with efficiency, and free from the undesirable effects of monopolistic influence.

The Association will mail a copy of the "Ontario Telephone Act, 1910," to the Secretary or owner of any telephone system sending particulars of the number of telephones in operation, and the names of any other systems with which they connect.

A telephone in every farmhouse is not a visionary ideal. It is a demonstrated possibility. If you have not a rural telephone service in your locality, and desire any information or assistance in regard to this question, without playing yourself under an obligation to purchase from any particular manufacturer, write to:

FRANCIS DAGGER, THE CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE ASSOCIATION Secretary - Treasurer, 21 Richmond St. W., Toronto.

## The "Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



6632 Sailor Suit for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.



6647 Tucked Blouse, 32 to 42 bust.



6644 Costume for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.



6314 Child's One-Piece Apron, 2 to 8 years.

Order by number, giving age or measurement as required. Price of patterns, ten cents each. Address, Fashion Dept., The Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

### The Maiden's Bonnet.

The Maiden's Bonnet is a new and stylish hat for young women. It is made of fine material and is very comfortable to wear. It is a must for every young woman's wardrobe.

## GOSSIP.

### NONPAREIL SHORTHORNS.

W. D. Robertson, of Oakville, Ont., having sold part of his farm, the balance being largely planted to fruit, which takes up all his time, has decided to sell, by private contract, his entire herd of Shorthorns, numbering thirteen head, all richly-bred, Cruickshank Nonpareils, five of them breeding cows, three with their first calf, one with her third calf, the other eight years old, their sires being Imp. Republican, Imp. Scotland's Fame and Imp. Prime Favorite. Two are yearling heifers and two are two-year-old heifers, the remaining four being bulls, one two years old, the other three yearlings. The bulls and heifers are sired by Sittyton Lad, he by Imp. Sittyton Victor, and out of Imp. Queen Bees. Here are an exceptionally choice bunch of one of the best tribes of Scotch Shorthorns, all in splendid condition. The heifer, Nonpareil of Lakeview, that sold at one of W. D. Flatt's sales for \$900, was bred in this herd, and there are heifers among this lot equally as good as she was. No fancy prices are asked for these cattle, and no better can be bought for a herd foundation.

The dispersion, on June 8th, of the Stoneleigh herds of Shorthorn cattle, Berkshire hogs and Leicester sheep, that for over forty years have been bred and exhibited by the well- and favorably-known firm of Edward Jeffs & Son, Bond Head, Ont., removes another of the old landmarks of Shorthornism, one of the oldest breeders of Shorthorns in Canada. Mr. Jeffs, Sr., is probably as well known as any of the older breeders, having been intimately associated with the Shorthorn Society since its inception. The sale was held on the first day in several weeks that the weather man was on his best behaviour, and a typical June day was the result. The cattle were offered in ordinary breeding condition, and the large crowd present, many of them from a distance, got the benefit of a lifetime's breeding, at prices considerably below their value, the average being a little below the century mark, the imported bull, Famous Pride, going for \$125, but if those present were not over anxious for Shorthorns, they fairly tumbled over one another to get Berkshires, eight-months' sows averaging \$31.75 each, brood sows \$37, and boars \$21 each. Leicesters—Ewes, \$19.25; rams, \$29 each.

### SHORTHORNS AT THE BATH AND WEST.

At the annual show of the Bath and West of England Society, at Rochester, Kent Co., England, May 24-28, the entry of Shorthorn cattle was fairly strong. In the aged bull class, F. Miller's Good Friday took the premier place, the second being given to Geo. Harrison's Mint Master, bred at Uppermill, and third to Dean & Sons' Sanquhar Pearl.

In the two-year-old section, first went to Geo. Harrison's Prince Olaf 2nd, an Irish-bred light roan bull, which topped the class at Shorthorn cattle was fairly strong. In the aged bull class, F. Miller's Good Friday took the premier place, the second being given to Geo. Harrison's Mint Master, bred at Uppermill, and third to Dean & Sons' Sanquhar Pearl.

In the yearling class, J. T. Hobbs' Duke of Hampton was a sure first, F. Miller's Prospector was second, and C. E. Gunther's Tongwood Bapton third. The male championship went to Mr. Hobbs' yearling, Duke of Hampton, the reserve being Mr. Harrison's two-year-old, Prince Olaf 2nd.

In the class for breeding cows, W. M. Cazale's White Rose was declared the winner, G. Harrison's Elvethan Ruth being second, and Sir Walpole Greenwood's Gainford Fragrance third.

In the three-year-old section, first award went to Dean & Sons' Lady Tarves 11th, second to F. Miller's Daisy Queen, and third to F. W. Monkton's Corona.

In two-year-old heifers, Lord Shorthorn's Fairy was a clear first, the second was Archduchess, from the same herd, and the third was Dean & Sons' Queen J. 3rd. In yearling heifers, F. Miller's Augusta 12th, Irish bred, and purchased at Perth was a worthy first, Sir W. Greenwood's Chubbington Amelia second, and C. E. Gunther's Primrose third.

C. B. W. Adams was awarded all the prizes in the Dairy Shorthorn Class.

## Look Him Right In The Eye

Two sorts of agents claim that disk filled or other complicated, hard to wash, out-of-date cream separators are modern and easy to clean. One sort knows better but hopes you don't, because he wants to sell you that kind of machine. Look that fellow right in the eye—tell him you do know better, and that he can't fool you. The other sort of agent is simply mistaken—he does not know the facts. Tell him to look at a

### Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator



Tell him it has neither disks nor other contraptions, yet produces twice the skimming force, skims faster, skims twice as clean, and washes several times easier than common separators. Wears a lifetime.

The World's Best. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales easily exceed most, if not all, others combined. Probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells.

Write for Catalogue No. 193. THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Farm for Sale

By PHILP & BEATON, WHITEVALE, ONTARIO.

225 acres, Township of Markham, County of York, being Kinnellar Stock Farm, the property of Mr. John Isaac, the well-known stock breeder and importer, 1 1/4 miles from Markham Village, G. T. R., where are good public and high schools, churches, banks, mills, etc.; 2 1/4 miles from creamery at Locust Hill, C. P. R.; 21 miles from Toronto. Rich clay loam; clean, level, free from stumps and stones, and mostly underdrained. Four good wells, two of which are equipped with windmills. Cistern. Well fenced. One acre of bearing orchard, about 20 years planted, best varieties. Splendid brick house, 2 stories, containing 11 rooms. Bank barn, 56 x 95, with basement stabling for 9 horses and 40 cattle, root cellar and box stalls. Piggery, sheep pen, driving house, implement house, henhouse and silo. Buildings in excellent condition and repair. Very desirable property. Price \$20,250; \$7,000 down.

PHILP & BEATON, Real-estate Brokers, Whitevale, Ont.

## MANURE FOR SALE.

Union Stock - Yards, Toronto.

## SHORTHORN BULL

For sale, 18 months. A good one in every way. His dam carried off the honors in calf class at Guelph Winter Fair. Sire Martha's Last (75482), out of Martha 9th (38169), imp. Price and particulars upon application. A QUICK sale will buy him CHEAP.

S. M. PEARCE, IONA, ONTARIO.

## CRAIGALEA AYRSHIRES

have won more money the last four years than all competitors combined. They are heavy producers and high testers; records of production given. Stock of both sexes for sale of show-ring form. H. C. HAMIL, BOX GROVE P. O., ONT., Markham, G. T. R.; Locust Hill, C. P. R. Bell phone connection from Markham.

## For Sale: Shorthorn Heifer

32 months old, with heifer calf at foot. Good milking strain. Call sired by Ross Prince, by Prince of Archers, imp. Dam Ross Rolla, imp. A snap at \$100 for the two. L. F. BUGART, GOSSPORT, ONT.

## TRADE TOPIC.

YOUR CHANCE FOR A HOLIDAY TRIP.

Return tickets at single fare will be issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System, account of "Dominion Day," between all stations in Canada, also to Detroit and Port Huron, Mich., Niagara Falls and Buffalo, N. Y. Good going June 30th and July 1st. Return limit July 31st, 1910. Secure tickets from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent.



# EATON'S

**GUARANTEE PROMPT SHIPMENT**



**DIAMOND  
  
 BRAND**

**8<sup>00</sup> FOR 100 LBS.**

**DELIVERED TO YOUR  
 NEAREST RAILROAD  
 STATION IN ONTARIO**

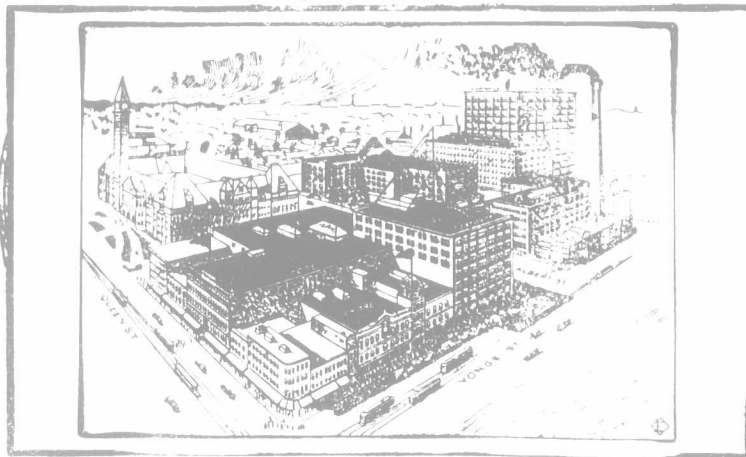
**MANILLA  
 BINDER  
 TWINE**

**8<sup>50</sup> FOR 100 LBS.**

**DELIVERED TO YOUR  
 NEAREST RAILROAD  
 STATION IN  
 QUEBEC OR MARITIME  
 PROVINCES**

**The Quality is as  
 Good as the Best**

There is nothing better made — it matters not where you buy it or what you pay for it. Diamond Brand is made from first-quality Manilla and the choicest long-fibre sial, by one of the best manufacturers in America. It is of uniform evenness, smoothness and strength; will test 135 lbs., and is proof against destruction by insects of all kinds. Every ball weighs full 5 lbs., and they are put up in 50-lb. bales covered with canvas and lashed with 22 feet of good laid rope.



**Our Guarantee Absolutely Protects You**

Try our Binder Twine, and if it doesn't fill every requirement perfectly, if you are not satisfied with it in every way, or if you do not consider it the best binder twine value you ever obtained in your life, send it back to us at once, and we will refund your money in full and pay all transportation charges. Furthermore, we will not charge you one cent for the ball you used while making the test. Send us your order to-day.

FARM IMPLEMENTS  
 LISTED  
 IN OUR GENERAL  
 CATALOGUE

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

TAKE ADVANTAGE  
 OF THIS  
 WONDERFUL VALUE  
 TO-DAY



# Amatite ROOFING

## Needs No Painting

**M**OST ready roofings require special painting and coating, and unless this is done regularly, you are sure to have leaks and trouble right along.

If you use Amatite, nothing of the sort is required. You will have real roof protection *without painting* of any kind.

Amatite is made to stay waterproof and give protection year after year, without any thought or care on your part.

*First*—Because it is waterproofed with Coal Tar Pitch.



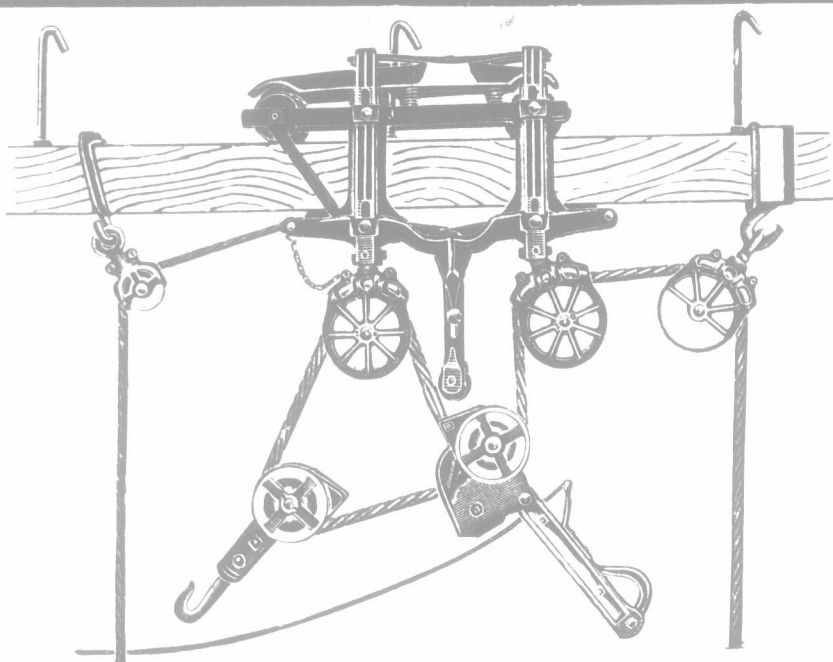
*Second*—Because it has a real Mineral Surface.

Amatite, owing to these features, is the most economical roofing made. Its first cost is low, and you are saved all future expense for repairs or paint because it will need neither.

If you haven't seen Amatite, write for a sample to-day. From it you will very quickly understand why it doesn't require painting; why it does not leak; and why it saves you money.

Address nearest office to-day.

**THE PATERSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.**  
 Toronto. Montreal. Winnipeg. Vancouver.  
 St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.



### THIS WILL UNLOAD YOUR WHOLE HARVEST

The Only SLING OUTFIT on the market that can LOWER its load in the mow. This SLING OUTFIT will unload your whole harvest of Hay and Grain, bound or unbound, such as Hay, short dry Clover, loose Barley, Peas, Sheaves, Seed Clover and Cornstalks. And the beauty of it is, it places its load in the mow in such nice shape. The sling head don't have to fall all the way from the track, in the peak of the barn, down to the mow, as with all other Horse-forks or Sling outfits.

The JONES PATENT HAY AND GRAIN UNLOADER LOWERS its load from the track right down to the mow in the mow, then he can take his fork and swing load to any part of mow and trip it. In this way mow is kept level at all times, saving nearly all the work of moving away, besides doing away with old time packing down of hay and grain in centre of mow.

THE JONES PATENT HAY AND GRAIN UNLOADER has many other new and important improvements, all of which are explained in our FREE catalogue.

THE JONES PATENT HAY AND GRAIN UNLOADER is made of finest malleable iron and steel of double weight and strength. It is the strongest unloader, and unloads any load of hay or grain in three lifts.

There are THOUSANDS giving EXCELLENT SATISFACTION. We will ship you a JONES HAY AND GRAIN UNLOADER ON TRIAL. After you use it, if you are not pleased, ship it back to us and we will refund your order. This UNLOADER is sold on EASY TERMS, and will pay for itself first season.

Drop us a card and we'll send booklet FREE. **The Hamilton Incubator Co., Limited - Hamilton, Ontario**

Subscribe for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." \$1.50 per Year in Advance.

#### GOSSIP.

##### ANGUS BULLS.

According to their advertisement elsewhere in this issue, there is a splendid chance to obtain desirable young Angus bulls from Geo. Davis & Sons, Alton, Ont., at easy prices. Whoever has possessed Angus cattle, never forgets their excellent beef-making qualities, and if any man wishes to change his stock bull, or wishes to make a beginning with this unexcelled beef breed, he should not overlook this advertisement and this opportunity of buying good stock at reasonable rates.

##### LACOMBE SALE OF BULLS.

The bull sale at Lacombe recently, under the auspices of the Alberta Livestock Association, was a success. Short-horns averaged about \$95. One animal sold for \$200; another for \$175, and several others ranged between \$150 and \$160. Few Herefords offered. The good ones brought about \$125, and some poorer ones between \$50 and \$60. Angus, too, were not in brisk demand. Two good ones brought about \$120 each. There were a few Shorthorn and Angus females, and also half a dozen Ayrshire bulls. The average realized for 58 head sold, was \$84.90. The sale was held in one of the Agricultural Society's barns.

##### SHERBROOKE FAIR ADDS MUCH CASH TO PRIZE LIST.

It is with a great deal of pleasure that we learn of the great advance the Eastern Townships Agricultural Association is making this year. They are placing 50 per cent. more cash in their premium lists than they offered last year. Not many associations, large or small, can make as good a showing; not many show as much faith in their constituency. This money is well distributed throughout all departments. There is an increase of over \$4,700 in the horse department; over \$1,200 increase in the cattle department; over \$300 increase for sheep, and over \$400 increase for hogs. Altogether, over \$15,000 will go to the successful competitors, aside from many special premiums. Such liberality should attract the best of all the older Provinces to Sherbrooke. Such enterprise deserves the heartiest co-operation of all the Eastern Townships, and all good stockmen. The association has our sincere wish for its deserved success.

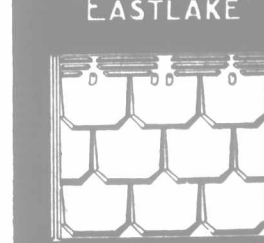
##### MANITOBA CATTLE SALE.

The average price for 34 pure-breds offered at the sixth annual sale held under the auspices of the Manitoba Cattle-breeders' Association last week in Brandon was \$137.50. This figure is over \$35 above last year's average. The top price was \$255. General quality was much superior to that in evidence at previous sales, and the few inferior specimens that were brought out were soon recognized as such by those who had intentions of buying.

The number of animals catalogued was below that of 1909, being only 38. Four less were led into the ring, and all were disposed of. They included four Aberdeen-Angus bulls, 25 Shorthorn bulls, and 5 Shorthorn females. Andrew Graham, of Pomeroy, judged the lot in the morning, and F. C. Norris, of Griswold, welded the hammer to advantage after the noon hour.

The four Angus bulls sold at \$85, \$80, \$85 and \$65, or an average of \$8.75. Five Shorthorn bulls brought \$209 each, or better. Lloyd George, owned by J. Crawford, was taken by K. Murchison, at \$225. Meador's King, offered by J. Marshfield, went to C. G. Graham, at \$225. Three bulls, owned by Sir Wm. Van Horne, brought \$209, \$195 and \$110, respectively, while Paul M. Bredt had a pair that brought \$195 each. The 25 bulls averaged \$150.60. In females, P. M. Bredt's Boan Matchless went to Stephen Benson, at \$165, and Belle's Heroine to A. M. Crandall, at \$155. The average for five females was \$117. The average for the Shorthorn average was \$115.

#### "EASTLAKE"



STEEL SHINGLES

### FIRE, LIGHTNING, RUST AND STORM PROOF

SIMCOE, ONT., April 9th, 1908  
 "We have handled your 'Eastlake' Shingles for nearly a quarter of a century. They have been on the Court House, Free Library, and other public buildings of this town for 18 years. We have used very large quantities during the past 25 years, and they have always given first-class satisfaction, and have never required any repairs."  
 (Signed) MADDEN BROS.  
 Tinmiths and Hardware Merchants.

Write for Booklet.

**The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited, Manufacturers**  
**TORONTO & WINNIPEG**

## Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

### Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting, just a little attention every fifth day—and year money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists**  
 75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

### AGENTS 200% PROFIT

Handy, Automatic **HAME FASTENER**  
 Do away with old hame strap. Horse owners and teamsters wild about them & Fasten instantly with gloves on. Outwear the harness. Money back if not satisfactory. Write today for confidential terms to agents.  
**F. Thomas Mfg. Co., 744 Wayne St., Dayton, Ohio**

Bobby—Honest, is there twins at your house?

Tommy—Honest! An' they're just alike.

Bobby—Built just the same way, or are they rights and lefts?

## Troubled With Constipation For Years.

Any irregularity of the bowels is always dangerous to your health and should be corrected at once for if this is not done constipation and all sorts of diseases are liable to attack you.


Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills cure Constipation and all Stomach, Liver and Bowel complaints.

Mr. Henry Pearce, 49 Standish Ave., Owen Sound, Ont., writes:—"Having been troubled for years with constipation, and trying various so-called remedies which did me no good whatever, I was persuaded to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I have found them most beneficial; they are, indeed, a splendid pill, and I can heartily recommend them to all those who suffer from constipation."

Price 25 cents a vial or 5 for \$1.00 at all dealers, or sent direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



**Send your name to-day for copy of this great HORSE BOOK FREE**



**BICKMORE'S GALL CURE**

You want to know all about your horse. The book will tell you. Tells of breeds, breeding, development, marketing, handling, treatment of diseases and ailments. A practical book that every farmer and horse owner should have. We want to send you a copy. Simply write and ask for it. We pay the postage. You will find it worth many dollars to you in telling you how the old reliable stable remedy, Bickmore's Gall Cure, enables you to cure galls, cuts, sores, scratches and all ordinary horse wounds and ailments while you continue to work the horse. Never necessary to lay the horse off.

**BICKMORE'S GALL CURE**

Is guaranteed to cure while horse is under harness or saddle. The great army of dealers who sell it are authorized to return your money if it fails. Buy it and have it on your stable shelf ready for emergencies. It is the standard remedy of leading horsemen, trainers, large stable owners and veterinarians. Sample Bickmore's Gall Cure sent for 50 postage. Address

WINGATE CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., Canadian Distributors, 890 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal, Canada.

**Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure**

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements.



This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Frederick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists, 171 King St. E. TORONTO, ONT.

**Artificial MARE IMPREGNATORS**

We GUARANTEE you can get from 2 to 6 mares in foal from one service of stallion or jack. Increase the profits from your breeding stables by using these Impregnators. No experience necessary to use them successfully. Prices, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each prepaid.

Popular SAFETY IMPREGNATING OUTFIT, especially recommended for impregnating so-called barren and irregular breeding mares, \$7.50 prepaid.

Write for CATALOGUE which illustrates and describes our Impregnating Devices, Breeding Hobbles, Stallion Bridles, Shields, Spermato, Service Books, Etc. CRITTENDEN & CO., Dept. 38, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

**High-class Driving Ponies AND OUTFITS.**

Twelve ponies, ranging in height from 10 hands to 13 hands, and of bay, brown, sorrel, black and piebald colors, and from 2 to 8 years of age. For prices and particulars write:

E. Dymont, Copetown, Wentworth Co., Ont.

**Elm Park Clydes, Aberdeen Angus and Suffolks.**

We have at present six Clyde mares recorded in both Canadian and American Studbooks. Three of them sired by Lord Clarendon [2963] and two of them in foal to Monticello Marquis [6735]. Our cattle number fifty-five head of both sexes. Our Suffolk sheep are doing well, and flock numbers sixty-seven. James Bowman, Elm Park, Guelph, Ont.

When Writing Mention The Advocate

**Kills the Bugs. Feeds the Plant.**

**Bug Death Pays**

You take no chances when using BUG DEATH on your potato crop. It will not injure the vine. BUG DEATH makes the plants thrive.

When you inquire of your dealer for BUG DEATH, see that our trademark is on the package.

BUG DEATH is sold in convenient packages, as follows: 1 lb., 15c., 24 pkgs. a case; 3 lbs., 35c., 12 pkgs. a case; 5 lbs., 50c., 6 pkgs. a case; 12½ lbs., \$1.00, 4 pkgs. a case; 50-lb. keg, \$3.75; 100-lb. keg, \$7.00.

Don't wait until the bugs get here, but get it that keeps you free to test now, if your dealer has not got it. We will ship it to you to any station free of freight charges.

**THE FARNHAM DUST MOTOR**

will dust two rows of potato vines or rowed plants at one time as fast as a man can walk.

**Bug Death Chemical Company, Limited**  
ST. STEPHEN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

**Fill the Water Pan**

AND be sure the furnace heated air contains the natural amount of humidity—moist and refreshing—not the parching heat given off by the average furnace.

You'll enjoy more solid comfort and at the same time save coal, by installing a

**"Good Cheer" Circle Water Pan Furnace**



**SKELETON VIEW OF "GOOD CHEER" FURNACE SHOWING BIG "CIRCLE WATER PAN"**

The evaporation from this big waterpan, which entirely surrounds the firepot and holds from 4 to 6 gallons, is sufficient to keep the warm air supplied to each and every room almost as humid as the outdoor air. That means genuine comfort without heating the house above 68°—and in consequence a substantial saving in coal.

Even more important than the economy is the improvement in the health of your whole family. Breathing the humid, healthy air from the "Good Cheer" furnace, they will escape the colds, sore throats and lung troubles which are bound to follow the continued breathing of the dried out, over heated atmosphere produced by the average furnace with its make-shift little water pan.

Before you decide on your furnace write for descriptive literature which explains more fully the advantages of the "Good Cheer" furnace and its patented Circle Water Pan.

**THE JAMES STEWART MFG., CO., LIMITED,**  
WOODSTOCK, Ont. WINNIPEG, Man.

**T. H. HASSARD'S NEW IMPORTATION!**

MY NEW IMPORTATION OF

**Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies**

are now in my stables at Markham, Ont., and, as usual, I have a big range for selection of a type, breeding and quality seldom equalled, never excelled, by any previous importation. Call and see them. Phone connection. **T. H. HASSARD, Markham, Ont.**

**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. **C. W. BARBER, GATINEAU PT., QUEBEC.**

**CLYDESDALES, Imported and Canadian-bred.** I have on hand 2 Imported Clydesdale Stallions, one 4, the other 5 yrs. old; 2 Canadian-bred Clydesdale Stallions, one 4, the other 3 yrs. old; one French Coach Stallion, 4 yrs. old; one Shire Stallion, and the noted Hackney Stallion, Chocolate Jr. I will sell these horses cheap for quick sale. **T. D. Elliott, Bolton, Ont.**

**CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS**

We have still for sale several good Clydesdale Stallions; also our prizewinning Hackney stallion, Blanch Surprise, and a few good Clydesdale and Hackney mares. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms. Phone connection. **JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Bayview Farm, Queensville, Ont.**

**SMITH & RICHARDSON'S CLYDESDALES.**

Black Ivory, Commodore, Royal Gretina, Pride of Newmills, Dunure Acknowledgment, Dunure Souter, Captain Vasey, Look Again, Baron Acme, and some younger ones, all sold, but a few good ones left yet, and at moderate prices. **SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT.,** Merle, C. P. R.; Brocklin, G. T. R. Phone.

**CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS**

We have for sale a few choice Clydesdale mares, imported and Canadian-bred; also some Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions. Hackney stallions and mares for sale always. Long distance phone. **Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.** G.T.R. and C.N.R.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**THOROUGHPIN.**

Would you kindly tell me what to do for a thoroughpin on a horse.

P. E. I. C. A.

Ans.—Blistering is the usual treatment for a thoroughpin. Apply, once daily, the following mixture: Three drams each of biniodide of mercury and potassium iodide, and six ounces of water. Clip off the hair and apply as above. After four or five applications, cease for a week or ten days till the soreness passes away, then repeat. This is an absorbent blister, and will not make the part very sore. If necessary, repeat the treatment four or five times.

**NAVEL ILL.**

Have a colt that is leaking at navel. What would be a good treatment? What is the cause? Where does this water come from? Colt has a lump behind his left ear, also right stifle swollen, and is lame.

J. J. W.

Ans.—You describe the symptoms of septic navel infection, called navel ill, or joint ill. This occurs in young colts a few days after birth; it manifests itself in the form of sears, or swollen joints, or both. It is believed to arise from the entrance of certain germs into the navel cord, these germs being present in the bedding. Prevention is the best treatment, being accomplished by keeping clean stables at foaling time. The disease is usually fatal. A veterinarian tells us that he injects a solution of 1 part formalin to 3 parts water into the cord, and finds it a reliable means of checking the trouble when it has not advanced too far. The water is really a serous fluid, secreted by the inflamed parts of the umbilical cord.

**GOSSIP.**

Elsewhere in this issue is to be found the notice of a dispersion sale of Holstein cattle, which is of interest to every man who has a desire to obtain animals of either sex, but especially cows, whose breeding is desirable, and whose performance is most creditable. S. Macklin, of Weston, Ont., is offering for sale, at Summerville, Ont., on June 22nd, beginning at 1 o'clock sharp, the entire herd of the late George Pallett. The nearest railway station is Dixie, on both the C. P. R. and G. T. R. In writing of the herd, Mr. Macklin says: "At the head of herd is the richly-bred young bull, King Norine Wopke Pasma 6788, whose dam has an official record of 22.1 lbs., 1.1 per cent., in seven days. This is a grand show bull, about eighteen months old, bred by George Rice. There are fifteen females, none over six years of age. Among the females are such cows as Juddy, Peterje Maid, official record at four years, 18.08 lbs. butter in seven days; Queenie Peterje De Kof, at two years, 11.08 lbs. in seven days; Starlight Pauline, at two years, 13.10 lbs. butter in seven days; Miss Sadie Peterje, two years, 11.14 lbs. in seven days; Canary 8, Calamity Peach, at two years, 11.16 lbs. in seven days, and several others just as good, not yet tested. Come and get a good one." Look up the advertisement and see if there is not something you need.

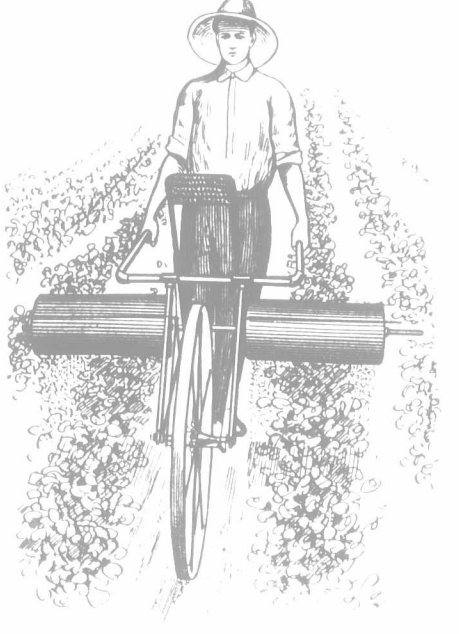
**TRADE TOPIC.**

Parties holding new gains or installing new hay carriers in their old barns, will do well to get in touch with R. Dillon & Son, South Oshawa, Ont. Elsewhere in this issue will be found their advertisement. They carry a full line of haying implements and similar tools. Read what they have to say, or, better, write them for full information.

A tourist in rural Scotland once took refuge for the night in the cottage of an old lady. He asked her to wake him early in the morning, warning her that he was quite deaf.

Upon awakening much later than the appointed hour, he found that the old lady with strict regard for the proprieties had slipped under his door a slip of paper upon which was written:

"Yes, it's half past eight."





# IMPORTED PERCHERONS



THE FIRM OF HAMILTON & Hawthorne, Percheron Horse Importers, at Simcoe, Norfolk Co., Ont., having been dissolved, the business of importing and breeding high-class Percherons will in future be carried on by Robert Hamilton & Son, of the same place, more extensively than heretofore. With that intention, one of the firm will leave

for France on June 22nd for an importation of registered Percheron stallions and mares—about 20 of each, which will include none but those of the highest class, and will be the best ever brought to Canada. Percherons are fast gaining favor where best known, and are the best all-round farm and draft horses in the world, being good tempered, good feeders, compactly built, clean boned, strong and active. Intending purchasers will do well to wait until they have a chance to see our new importation.

**Robert Hamilton & Son**  
SIMCOE, ONTARIO.



## UNION STOCK-YARDS Horse Exchange WEST TORONTO, CANADA.

The Greatest Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market.

Auction sales of Horses, Carriages, Harness, etc., every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and harness on hand for private sale every day. The largest, best equipped and most sanitary stables in Canada. Half-mile of railway loading chutes at stable door. Quarter-mile open track for showing horses. Northwest trade a speciality. HERBERT SMITH, Manager. (Late Grand's Repository.)

## CRUICKSTON STOCK FARM, GALT, ONTARIO

The services of any one of the following high-class stallions can be secured for approved mares by applying to the manager: **Mograzia**, Champion Standard-bred stallion; **Bingen Pilot**, by Bingen, 2094; **Jim Tod**, by Tod, 2144, also sire of Kentucky Tod; **Crayne Mikado**, Hackney stallion, Champion at Chicago International, and the Canadian National, Toronto; **Baron Howes**, Champion Clydesdale stallion, considered by the Canadian National, Toronto. For all particulars, apply to expert judges to be the best Clydesdale stallion in America.

JAS. WETHERILL, Manager, Galt, Ont.

## CLYDESDALES AND FRENCH COACHERS

We have still on hand a few choice Clydesdale Stallions, all young, that for size, style and quality will stand inspection. We have also a few Clyde fillies, imported and Canadian-bred, and two French Coach stallions. Correspondence and inspection invited. Our prices are easy and terms to suit. Phone connection.

**R. NESS & SON, HOWICK, QUEBEC.**

## WAVERLY CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

My 1910 importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies, and Hackney stallions and fillies, are now in my barns. One and two-year-old Clyde fillies of a character and quality never before exceeded. My Hackney stud was never so strong in high-class animals. All are for sale and prices right. **ROBT. BEITH, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.**

## 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.**

## IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES

I have still on hand six Clydesdale fillies. They are big, smooth fillies, exceptionally well bred, and their underpinning is the kind Canadians like. I have only one stallion left, a right good one. My prices are as low as any man's in the business. Phone connection. **GEO. G. STEWART, HOWICK, QUEBEC.**

## Ormsby Grange Stock Farm, Ormstown, P. Quebec.

Importation and breeding of high-class Clydesdales a specialty. Special importations will be made for breeders at minimum cost. My next importation will arrive about the 1st. **Duncan McEachran.**

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### ECZEMA.

The hair comes off my three-year-old mare in spots, and comes on again a lighter color.

W. H. S.

Ans.—This is eczema. Unless her hair is quite short, clip her. Wash thoroughly every third day with a warm five-per-cent solution of creolin or zenoleum, applied with a scrubbing brush. Give internally 1 ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic in a pint of cold water, twice daily, for a week.

V.

#### PARTIAL PARALYSIS.

My lambs seem weak in the back, or lack power in their hind legs. After running a short distance, they fall down.

T. H.

Ans.—This is a partial paralysis. Give each lamb 4 grains nux vomica, twice daily, and allow to run on grass. It is hard to say what the cause of the trouble is. Probably it is caused by digestive derangement, but the grass eaten by both ewes and lambs should regulate this.

#### LAME HORSE.

Horse has been lame since last fall. The muscles of his quarters, from tail to stifle, have become small, and I can hear a click when he walks. I have blistered several times without result.

W. H.

Ans.—I am of the opinion the trouble is partial dislocation of the patella (stifle bone). You do not say where you applied the blister. All that can be done is to repeatedly blister the front and inside of the stifle joint. It would be wise to show him to a veterinarian, to have the lameness definitely located, as my diagnosis may not be correct.

V.

#### LUMP JAW.

1. Cow has a lump under one jaw, and the root of her tongue is swollen. She cannot eat properly, and she discharges from her nostrils.

R. W.

Ans.—1. This is lump jaw. When the tongue is involved as in this case, it is called "Wooden Tongue." She may yield to the iodide-of-potassium treatment. This consists in giving iodide of potassium three times daily. Commence with one-dram doses, and increase the dose by ½ dram daily until her appetite and thirst fail, tears run from her eyes, and the skin becomes scurfy. When any of these symptoms become well marked, cease giving the drug. If necessary, repeat treatment in two months.

V.

#### REPEATED BLOATING, ETC.

1. Yearling heifer bloats during the day, and the bloating subsides at night.

2. Give a good blister to cure ringbone, or can it be cured?

3. Where can I get a veterinary book that would help me in staple diseases?

E. B.

Ans.—1. This is indigestion. Purge her with 1 lb. Epsom salts and ½ ounce ginger. Add to her drinking water ½ of its bulk of lime water. If necessary, keep her in the stable and cut grass for her for a week or two during treatment.

2. In some cases, blistering will cure the lameness of ringbone, but in most cases it is necessary to have them fired and blistered by a veterinarian. Two drams each of bismuth of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline, makes a good blister.

3. Veterinary Elements, by Hopkins, sold by this office at \$1.50 postpaid, will be useful to you.

V.

#### GOITRE IN LAMBS.

I have had eight or nine lambs born with a tumor extending from the angle of the lower maxilla towards the sternum. I am sending you, under separate cover, one taken from a lamb only an hour old. It appears to me like a growth of fibrous tissue, and also malignant.

R. B.

Ans.—The tumor sent me is an enlarged thyroid gland, constituting what is known as goitre, a condition not uncommon in lambs, especially those of ewes that have had little or no grain during the winter, and more especially of those that have been largely fed on roots. In other cases, ewes in a certain locality produce lambs so affected, and the cause is not understood, but supposed by many to be due to water largely impregnated with lime. In some cases the condition proves fatal and in others will yield to the daily application of compound iodine ointment.

V.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

## Gombault's Caustic 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, Ringbone 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 Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. I send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

## Don't Have a Blind One

### "VISIO"

An Absolute Cure for Moon Blindness



(Ophthalmia), Cataract and Conjunctivitis. Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.

A trial will convince any horse owner that this remedy absolutely cures defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our GUARANTEE. Money refunded if under directions it does not cure. \$2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price. VISIO Remedy Ass'n, Dept. 8, 1833 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill.

## 100 SAVES HIM!

Cure your horse of any Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Bony Growth or Lameness with a \$1.00 bottle of

### KENDALL'S Spavin Cure

Used by thousands for 40 years. One man writes— "I have used your Spavin Cure for 10 years and find it the greatest remedy on earth for man and beast." No telling when your horse will lame itself. Get Kendall's today and keep it handy. Our book—"A Treatise On The Horse" tells how to cure all horse troubles. Free—at dealers or write us. Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

## Seldom See

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a lurch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

### ABSORBINE

will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 8 E free. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1 and \$2. Removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicostles, Old Sores, Always Pain. Your druggist can supply and give references. Will tell you more if you write. Book free. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 288 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents: Lyman's Ltd., Montreal.

## MESSRS. HICKMAN & SCRUBY

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England.

Exporters of pedigree live stock of every description. Draft horses a specialty. During the summer months we shall export large numbers of cattle and sheep for breeding and show purposes. We attend all the leading fairs and sales, and can buy cheaper and ship cheaper than can anyone not living on this side. Correspondence invited.

## HIGHLY-BRED CLYDESDALES FOR SALE

Always on hand, stallions, colts, mares and fillies. The champion stallion, "Baron Howes" (13817), was purchased from this stud. Apply:

**JOHN R. BEATTIE,**  
Baurch Farm, Annan, Scotland.

## For Sale: REGISTERED HACKNEY STALLION, COCK ROBIN.

Three years old, 15½ hands; chestnut hind feet white. Sire Commodore 3rd imp., (6995), by Choclate Jr. (4185). Dam Ada Adair (181), by Robin Adair 2nd imp., (3907). For description, terms, etc., address: **G. W. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.**







**QUESTIONS, AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**VETERINARY BOOK.**

What is the most suitable veterinary book, dealing principally with horses and cattle, suitable for a farmer's use? Where can it be obtained, and at what price?

INQUIRER.

Ans.—There is no book of the kind we can recommend so heartily as we should desire, but "The Farmer's Veterinarian," by Burkett, price, through this office, \$1.50, postpaid, is a new book, covering the field desired.

**REGISTRATION OF CLYDESDALES.**

How many crosses does it require to register a Clydesdale filly or stallion in the Canadian Studbook?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Four for a filly and five for a stallion, the crosses all being by stallions registered in the Canadian book. In all cases of Canadian-bred animals, the dams must be recorded before a stallion is eligible, or in case of a mare with five top crosses, the dam must be recorded before she is eligible.

**WIREWORM DAMAGE — TURNIP LICE.**

1. Would it be advisable to sow mangels again on land where they have been eaten out by wireworms?

2. What is a remedy for white lice on turnips that do their damage about first September?

W. J.

Ans.—1. The wireworms will still be in the soil ready to attack fresh plants, and it is more than doubtful whether it would be advisable to re-sow mangels.

2. Little can be done for lice on turnips once they get a real start. By keeping a close watch when they first appear, and hand-picking off affected leaves, their numbers might be kept down. Later, when they occupy restricted areas, spraying with kerosene emulsion or whale-oil soap, 1 pound to 6 gallons of water, is recommended.

**SLOBBERING COLT.**

Three-year-old colt slobbers excessively when bit is placed in mouth; acts the same when jointed or straight bit is used.

A. G. B.

Ans.—In all probability there is some other reason for the slobbering than the biting, though this cannot be decisively stated without knowing all the conditions. If the colt has access, all or part of the time, to a pasture in which is considerable white clover, or if the hay contains much white clover, this food is undoubtedly the cause of the slobbering, and indicates the procedure to be followed to avoid the condition. If he has not access to the white clover in any form, or to smartweed, and you still think the biting is responsible, try a gentle bit, having a tongue-piece attached, which may probably stop the slobbering, if not the salivary secretion.

**RENTING FIELDS ON SHARES.**

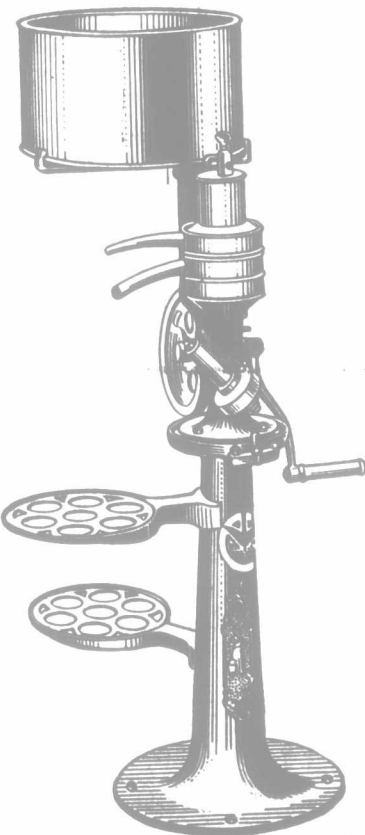
1. I have some land that I want to put in fall wheat on shares. What would be fair for the man who puts in the crop, in furnishing seed, and how should grain yield be divided? I want the man to thresh and put grain in granary, and leave straw in a stack or barn.

2. If I furnish land for potatoes, man to do all the work, what share should man get? Must I furnish any seed?

J. V. J.

Ans.—1. There is no rule that can be made applicable to cases of renting on shares. Much depends on local conditions and usages, on the fertility of the land, etc. A very common division of the crop is that the land-owner gets one-third of it for his rent. In a special case, like the one in question, it might easily be that he should receive half. Something would depend on whether manure were supplied or not. Where the straw is to be left on the place, it seems as if the owner should supply seed.

2. There is no "must" in the case. It is purely a matter of arrangement between the parties interested. If the man who did the work furnished all the seed potatoes also, it would appear to be reasonable that two-thirds, or possibly three-fourths of the crop should be his.



**The CAPITAL Is the Cream Separator that will "Buy Itself" For You.**

As soon as you have read this advertisement, sit down and write a post card for The Capital book—the book that not only tells the story of the easy-running, cream-saving separator, but that tells how you can put The Capital in your own dairy practically without costing you a cent.

The book also tells all about the wonderful Capital gears, about their perfect meshing and non-wearing qualities—how they run in oil—how an automatic clutch stops them running the minute you let go of the handle—and about how they give the light, three-and-a-half-pound bowl 7,000 revolutions a minute.

It tells how and why The Capital skims closer—why The Capital wastes less than one-fifth the cream that other separators waste—and then explains how the machine can be made sweet and clean in two minutes after you are through using it.

This book is full of hard-and-fast facts—separator facts—which every dairyman owes it to himself to know; facts which will prove a revelation to the dairyman who is not familiar with The Capital.

Write for the book to-day—NOW.

**THE NATIONAL MFG. CO., LIMITED.**

Head Office: Ottawa.

Factories: Ottawa and Brockville.

Branch Offices—Regina, Sask.; Edmonton, Alta.; Moncton, N.B.

**275 BURLINGTON SHORTHORNS 275**

**3 Choice Imported Scotch Shorthorn Bulls—yearlings.**  
**1 Imported 2-year-old Bull, red—an extra sire.**  
**10 Bulls, 9 to 16 months old—all by Imported sire.**  
**30 Choice Young Cows and Heifers—mostly bred or have Calves at foot.** Long-distance telephone. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R. **J. F. Mitchell, Burlington, Ont.**

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**—Eight extra good young bulls, from 10 to 15 months old; 20 choice cows and heifers, forward in calf or with calves at foot. Prices reasonable. Inspection invited. **W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.**

Farms close to Burlington Jct., G. T. R.  
**INVERNESS SHORTHORNS**—I can supply Shorthorns of all ages, with richest Scotch breeding and high-class individuality. **W. H. EASTERBROOK, Freeman, Ont.**

**Maple Leaf Shires, Shorthorns, Hampshire Hogs**  
1- and 2-yr. old Shire stallions, females from yearling fillies up; Shorthorns, both bulls and heifers; a choice lot of young Hampshire pigs, both sexes, beautifully belted. **PORTER BROS., APPLEBY P.O., BURLINGTON STA. Phone.**

**Shorthorns (Scotch)**  
Cows imported and home-bred, either in calf or with calf at foot. Royally bred and right quality. Catalogue. **John Clancy, Manager. H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont.**

**Scotch Shorthorns A. Edward Meyer**  
P. O. Box 378, Guelph, Ont.  
Breeds **SCOTCH SHORTHORNS** Exclusively. Twelve of the most noted Scotch tribes have representatives in my herd. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) = 55042 = (90065) 295765 A. H. B.; Gloster King = 68703 = 283804 A. H. B. Young stock for sale. Long-distance phone in house.

**CHOICE SCOTCH BULLS**  
FOR SALE. HERD-HEADING QUALITY.  
Farm adjoins Exeter, on G. T. R. **H. SMITH, R. R. 3, Hay, Huron Co., Ont.**

**HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS Spring Valley 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.** **KYLE BROS, AYR P.O., ONT.**

**SALEM SHORTHORNS**  
I have generally what you want in choice Shorthorns. **Elora Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R. J. A. WATT, SALEM.**

**Three Shorthorn Bulls for Sale.** **Shorthorns and Leicesters.** For sale: Choice bred young bulls, and a number of 1- and 2-year-old heifers. All got by Imp. sires, and out of grand milking dams. And Leicester rams and ewes of all ages. **W. A. Douglas, Tuscarora, Ont., Caledonia Station.**

**VALLEY HOME SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES**  
If you want a first-class Shorthorn bull or heifer, come and see what we have, or if you want a show animal, a choice pedigree, we have them. For description of herd see Xmas Number of The Farmer's Advocate, on last page. **S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., MEADOW VALE, ONT., P. O. AND STATION, C. P. R.**



**ELECTRIC BEANS**  
Stand supreme as a Blood and Nerve Tonic.  
They are unequalled for Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Heart Palpitation, Indigestion and Anemia.  
Those who are in a position to know what is best use "ELECTRIC BEANS."  
Write for Free Sample  
50c. a Box at all Dealers or upon receipt of price, from  
**THE ELECTRIC BEAN CHEMICAL CO. Ltd. OTTAWA.**

**SHORTHORN BULLS**  
I have some choice young bulls, from imp. sire and dams. Good ones at reasonable rate. Come and see them. Prices right. Also some choice heifers. **J. Brydone, Milverton, Ontario. G. T. R. and C. P. R. Station.**

**Willow Bank Stock Farm SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.**  
Herd established 1855; flock 1848. The great Duthie-bred bull, Imp. Jay of Morning = 32070 =, and the Missie bull, Royal Star = 72502 =, heads my herd. Choice selections to offer at all times in both bulls and females. **JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.**

**HAWTHORN HERD OF DUAL PURPOSE Shorthorns**  
For sale: Young cows and heifers; bred right; priced right; and the right kind. Come and see them. **Wm. Grainger & Son, Londesboro, Ont.**

**Glenburn Stock Farm**  
Shorthorns, Shropshires, Berkshires, and Barred Plymouth Rocks. **JOHN RACEY, Lennoxville, Quebec.**

**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.**

**High Grove Jerseys and Yorkshires.** No better blood in Canada. Present offering: Two young bulls, 12 and 20 months old, respectively; females all ages. Prices and all information on application. **ARTHUR H. TUFTS, P.O. Box 111, Tweed, Ont.**



### Could Not Sleep In The Dark.

Doctor Said Heart and Nerves Were Responsible.

There is many a man and woman tossing night after night upon a sleepless bed. Their eyes do not close in the sweet and refreshing repose that comes to those whose heart and nerves are right. Some constitutional disturbance, worry or disease has so debilitated and irritated the nervous system, that it cannot be quieted.

Mrs. Calvin Stark, Rosmore, Ont., writes:—"About two years ago I began to be troubled with a smothering sensation at night, when I would lie down. I got so bad I could not sleep in the dark, and would have to sit up and rub my limbs, they would become so numb. My doctor said my heart and nerves were responsible. I saw Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills advertised and got a box to try them. I took three boxes and can now lie down and sleep without the light burning and can rest well. I can recommend them highly to all nervous and run down women."

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

### Holstein - Friesians

FAIRVIEW FARM offers young bulls, sired by Pontiac Korndyke and Rag Apple Korndyke, without question the two greatest Korndyke bulls in the world, and out of cows with large A. R. O. records and testing 4% fat. Come and see them or write.

E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, N. Y. Near Prescott.

### Centre and Hillview HOLSTEINS

140 head, 45 females in R.O.M. Herd headed by Brookbank Butter Baron, Bonheur Stateman and Sir Sadie Cornucopia Clothilde. The average of dam, sire's dam and granddam is: milk in 7 days, 662.85 lbs.; butter in 7 days, 30.58 lbs. We have bulls born March, '09, to two weeks old for sale, from Record-of-Merit dams. Long-distance telephone.

P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Ont., Woodstock Sta.

High-class Holsteins Head of herd, Pietje Korndyke Lad. Two nearest dams average 26.09 lbs. butter in 7 days. His sire's dam, Pietje 22nd, has a record of 31.62 lbs. butter in 7 days. Present offering: now booking orders for bull calves sired by above sire and out of A. R. O. dams.

WM. C. STEVENS, PHILLIPSVILLE, ONT.

### World's Champion-Bred Bull

Grace Fayne 2nd Sir Colantha. His dam, sire's dam and two sisters average 31.80 lbs. butter in 7 days. For further particulars send for catalogue. Address M. L. HALEY or M. H. HALEY, Springford, Ontario.

### The Maples Holstein Herd

of Record-of-Merit cows, headed by King Posch De Kol. Nothing for sale at present except choice bull calves from Record-of-Merit cows. Also one or two good cows.

### WALBURN RIVERS, FOLDEN'S ONTARIO HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

R. HONEY, Brickley, Ont. Northumberland Co.

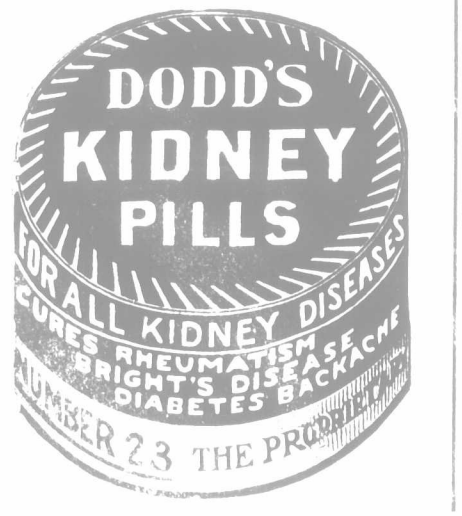
Offers a choice lot of heifers and sows ready to mate; also orders taken for the coming crop of calves from Prince Posh Calamity Bleske and R.O.P. cows.

Elmwood Holsteins Choice bred calves for sale. Sired by imported Ykema Sir Posch and Pontiac Sarcastic, a grandson of Sarcastic Lad. Registered. Delivered. Express paid. Sale delivery guaranteed.

E. D. GORGE & SONS, PUTNAM, ONT.

"Your wife is er—rather exclusive, is she not?"

"Well, yes. She refuses to take sea baths until individual creams are provided."



### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### LUXATION OF PATELLA.

Colt, a few days old, is quite lively, but there is something wrong with stifle joint. The bone on top of joint slips out of place. Will it come all right? What can I do for it? F. G.

Ans.—This is luxation of the patella, or partial dislocation of the stifle joint. Keep quite as possible in a comfortable box stall, and blister the joint on the front and inside. You may have to repeat the blister several times. It is probable he will come all right in time.

#### COW FAILS TO BREED.

I have a pure-bred cow six years old which has been milking for over two years. I have had her to different sires, but am unable to get her with calf. She has had two calves, and is a valuable animal. Is there any way to get her breeding again? W. G. E.

Ans.—It depends on the cause. Possibly the yeast treatment would be efficacious, or manipulation may be necessary to open the os uteri. For article on the yeast treatment, its value and application, see "The Farmer's Advocate" of June 9th.

#### HIRED MAN AND EMPLOYER.

1. I am hired for a farmer for 7 1/2 months at \$35 a month. If I were to leave him, can he hold back a certain amount of wages? I am only hired by the month for 7 1/2 months. We bargained if he was suited and if I were suited.

2. If he were to discharge me and I got smaller wages than I was getting, can I make him pay the rest to full amount? T. R.

Ans.—1. If the bargain had been made on condition that at the end of a certain time of trial both parties were to be suited, then either one could have ended the contract at that time without incurring damages. But if the time specified has passed, or if no such definite contract were made, if you left now, your employer would not be obliged to pay you any wages until the end of the full term, and then only such an amount as would be considered reasonable and fair.

2. If you were to be discharged without good reason, such as insubordination or neglect of work, you would be entitled to damages, the amount depending on the circumstances.

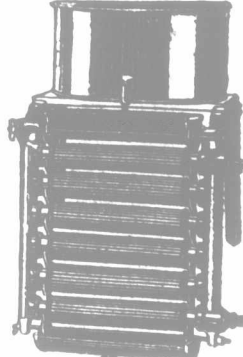
#### RINGWORM—GRUB IN HEAD.

1. Have a three-year-old heifer which broke out with ringworm around the eyes. We applied castor oil, but to no effect. It has now spread all over her head and neck, and the spots bleed at times. Please give cause and cure.

2. Also, have a two-year-old ewe which has been sick for a month. She has no cough, but discharges at the nose. She is now blind, and travels round and round in a small circle, always turning to the left. She eats fairly well, and has two lambs, one of which we have to feed. Thanking you in advance, I am still, A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Ringworm is due to a vegetable parasite, which is easily conveyed from one animal to another, as the parasite adheres to walls, partitions, floors, etc., of stables. In ordinary cases, it is curable by simply rubbing a mixture of sulfur and lard, or sweet oil, well into the affected parts, a few times. The cure may be hastened by first washing the affected area with warm soft water and soap, or with the scale or sear.

2. This is probably grub in the head, the cause of which is the mite, which deposits its eggs in the nostrils of the head, and which hatch there, and burrow into the head and from the nose. The best way to find these grubs is to examine the nostrils of the sheep when they are discharged by the nose, and turn into a fly. The best way to get rid of them is to use a mixture of sulfur and lard, or sweet oil, well into the nostrils, and also into the head. The cure may be hastened by first washing the affected area with warm soft water and soap, or with the scale or sear.



### Why Don't You Get A Bigger Price For Your Milk?

There are thousands of dairy farmers using the Root Sanitary Milk Cooler and Aerator, and they are getting big prices for their milk simply because they can guarantee it absolutely pure and sweet and that it will keep sweet for at least 48 hours. Why don't you do the same when the price of a Root Cooler is so small? It really pays for itself in a few weeks. And don't forget that the Government authorities are testing the milk supplies all over Canada—stringent laws are now being considered. The

### ROOT SANITARY MILK COOLER-AERATOR

will keep the milk sweet for 48 hours because it kills the animal heat quickly and cools the milk to the same temperature as cold running water. The water is admitted at the bottom, flows through the bottom tube, then from the water column into the second tube and so on until it reaches the top tube. Thus the cylinders are kept perfectly cold all the time, and as they are deeply corrugated the milk flows down them slowly, reaching the retaining pan thoroughly cooled and aerated. Cylinders are made of heavy copper, heavily coated with pure tin and guaranteed to stand heavy water pressure. Perfectly simple to operate—no complicated parts—a child can easily clean the whole machine in 5 minutes. Made in various sizes—will cool from 40 to 75 gallons an hour. Write us to-day for catalogue and prices—every dairyman should have a Root Cooler—it's a big money maker. Address: W. A. Drummond & Co., 175 King St. E., Toronto

"It's so easy to clean."



### Unreserved Auction Sale OF CHOICE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

Property of the late GEO. PALLETI, Dundas St., Summerville, Ont., will be held on June 22nd, 1910. Sale to commence at one o'clock sharp. 15 females, mostly cows with high official records, none over 6 years old, and 2 bulls. Stock bull King Norine Wopke Pasma 6788. Dam's official record, 221 lbs. 7 days, testing 4.13. Terms of sale cash, unless otherwise arranged. For particulars address: J. K. McEWEN, Auctioneer, Dixie, C. P. R. and G. T. R., 1 1/2 miles from Summerville. S. MACKLIN, Weston, Ont.

### LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS!

Bull calves sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne de Kol, whose sire is the sire of the world's champion milk cow, and whose dam is the dam of the world's champion butter cow. These calves are from A. R. O. cows with records up to 24 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also a few females for sale.

E. F. OSLER, Bronte, Ont.

Silver Creek Holsteins Official records range from 13 lbs. for 2-year-olds to 22 lbs. for mature cows. Stock bull, King Fayne Negis Clothilde, his 7 nearest dams records average 27 lbs. For sale are young stock of both sexes, sired by bull with high official backing and out of Record cows.

A. H. TEEPLE, Currie's P.O., Ont., Woodstock, Sta. Phone connection

### STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES

Are producers of milk testing high in butter-fat. In my herd I have a range of selection, either imp. or Canadian-bred, of either young bulls or females, unexcelled in Canada. Price and terms to suit purchaser.

D. M. WATT, ST. LOUIS STA., QUE

### Springhill Ayrshires

Headed by two bulls whose dams have the highest official records in Scotland. Order a bull calf out of our best cows. We can please you in all ages and sexes.

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.

### Trout Run Ayrshires

My present offering consists of several heifers and cows in milk, a number of heifer calves, 3 young bulls fit for service, one of them from imp. sire and dam; dam's record 48 lbs. a day. My herd are heavy producers, and critically selected. Am also offering 20 Toulouse geese at \$1 and \$5 a pair.

WM. THORN, Lynedoch, Ont.

### Cherry Bank Ayrshires!

Present offering: One yearling bull and three last fall bulls. All good ones, with good breeding; also females, with age and calves of either sex. Write for prices.

P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Que.

### Springbank Ayrshires!

Canada's leading herd of Record-of-Merit Ayrshires. Big records, big cattle, big milk and big teats. Over 30 head to select from: 13 yearling heifers, 7 yearling calves, south of Hamilton.

A. S. TURNER, RYCKMAN'S CORNERS, ONTARIO, 3 miles

### Ayrshires and Yorkshires!

We still have a few choice individuals of almost any age on hand in Ayrshires, and are always ready to price any. Other breeders in this section. Bull calves Long-distance phone.

ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.

### Ayrshires

Four young bulls, all bred on dairy lines, out of famous dams. 4 heifers also in color, as well as in breeding. Will be sold with the money. 4 months all ages.

N. DYMENT, Clappison's Corners, Ont.

### Stonehouse Ayrshires

In all respects from. All imported or out of imported sire and dam. For sale: females of all ages. Address: Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Miscellaneous.

THE CHEWING HABIT.

What is it that causes cows this time of year to be chewing bones, pieces of brick, old leather (or now)?

READER.

Ans.—See answers to similar questions in recent issues.

SOWING ALFALFA ON WHEAT.

1. Can alfalfa be sown on wheat in the spring successfully?  
2. I have a field of clover which I intend to plow and put into wheat after haying. The soil is high and dry and gravelly, and would like very much to seed it with alfalfa. How can this be done? Would it be better to seed it in the fall, or in the spring?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Yes, sometimes, though this is not the favorite way of seeding.  
2. Possibly your plan would be all right for the field in question. Would suggest sowing the wheat rather thinly, and using not less than 20 pounds alfalfa seed, to be sown next spring, after treating it with nitro-culture. Probably it would be best not to sow the alfalfa seed until it could be harrowed in. If the field is not liable to wash too badly, it would very likely be better to sow the alfalfa alone, or with a bushel of barley per acre. Thirty bushels of air-slaked lime per acre would probably have a good effect on the alfalfa seeding.

THE SILO QUESTION—MORALS AT THE O. A. C.

1. Heard lately that the eastern part of Ontario are tearing down their silos. If this is true, why? We intend to put one up this summer, and so do several others round here.  
2. A couple of families here have desired sending a boy or two to the O. A. C., Guelph, but being religiously trained, and careful in habits as well, do not know what to do, as we have heard that the boys come back using tobacco and other things that usually go with it—cigarettes, the social glass, etc. If that is true, do you not think that quite a drawback for parents desiring to send their boys there? I, myself, feel very sorry, as we have a couple of boys talking of going when they get old enough, and I had been encouraging them. The boys said they all do this.

MRS. J. W. M.

Ans.—1. This is not true. On the contrary, many new silos are being erected in Eastern as well as in Western Ontario. There may be isolated instances, or even certain communities, where silos are being discarded, but it is in nearly all cases an unwise and ill-considered action, attributable very often to the results of bad methods, such as growing the wrong varieties, sowing the corn too thick, feeding excessive quantities of sour sludge, not feeding a balanced ration, and so on. The tens of thousands of intelligent farmers who swear by the silo, after many years' use, and the thousands of new silos going up each year, furnish effective answer to the critics of this excellent method of feed-preservation.

2. Where a number of boys are assembled together, it is only to be expected that some of them will learn from their fellows such habits as smoking and taking the social glass. But we cannot keep the lads always attached to the apron-strings, and those who learn to smoke or drink at college are those who are liable to learn it in other circumstances into which they may be thrown. Generally speaking, we think it safe to say that few if any colleges or universities in the country number among their student body a higher average of sterling principle and abstemiousness than does the O. A. C. It certainly is not correct to say that all the boys at Guelph smoke and drink alcoholic beverages. For two years at Guelph, the writer has answered neither, and can point to many other students equally abstemious. A young man of reasonable moral character, fortified with sound, sensible and temperate training, is about as good at the O. A. C. as in any boarding school we know of. By all means let

**I WILL IMPORT SHEEP** of the different English breeds for those wanting them. Selections will be made with the greatest care, and the charges will be moderate. Will also bring a few CLYDESDALES and SHORTHORNS on order. Let me know what you want, and ask for particulars. Have two Shorthorn bulls just landed that will be sold worth the money, and they are high-class in every way. Have as usual home-bred Shorthorns. **ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.**

**LABELS**  
Metal Ear Labels for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.



The old standby for all who have stock liable to stray, or to dispute as to identification or ownership; for herd or flock records, or for general convenience. Send for free circular and sample. It may save you much trouble. Write to-day.  
**F. G. JAMES, BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO.**

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**HILLVIEW YORKSHIRES**  
Are ideal in type and quality. We have young things of both sexes for sale. Also one Clyde mare. Shorthorns of both sexes. And Barred Rock and Houdan eggs. **W. F. DISNEY, Greenwood P.O., Ont.** Phone connection.

**Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns**  
FOR SALE: Young sows due April and May, by imp. boar, dams by Colwill's Choice, Canada's Champion boar in 1901-2-3-5; also choice pigs, both sexes. Two yearling Shorthorn bulls, Syme and Lavender families, and six choice heifers and heifer calves. Prices right. Bell phone.  
**A. A. Colwill, Box 9, Newcastle, Ont.**

**SUNNYSIDE CHESIER WHITE HOGS.**  
I am now offering some very choice young things of both sexes, of breeding age. A few Shropshire sheep of both sexes. A number of Bronze turkeys and toms, and Red Cap cockerels and pullets.  
**W. E. WRIGHT, Gleanworth P.O., Ont.**

**MAPLE LEAF BERKSHIRES**  
For sale: Young sows bred and ready to breed; boars fit for service; also young pigs farrowed in March and April. Imp. sires and dams. Pairs not akin. C.P.R. and G.T.R.  
**JOSHUA LAWRENCE, Oxford Centre P.O., Ontario.**

**Hillcrest Tamworths** are second to none in America for type and quality. For sale are both sexes and all ages, from sows bred and boars fit for service down to youngsters.  
**Herbert German, St. George, Ont.**

**Monkland Yorkshires**  
With very nearly 100 sows in breeding, of modern type and high-class quality, our herd will stand comparison with any in Canada. We are always in a position to fill large or small orders with despatch. Long-distance phone.  
**JAMES WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT.**


**Tamworths** A grand lot of young boars from 2 to 4 mos., also young sows (dandies). Some just bred. Some in farrow to first-class boars from best herd in England. Prices reasonable. **Chas. Currie, Morriston, Ont.**

**DUROC - JERSEY SWINE**  
Imported and home-bred. Sows ready to breed. Boars fit for service, and younger ones either sex. Also Embden geese. **MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, HARWICH, ONT.**

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Oldest Cedar Pole Firm in Business  
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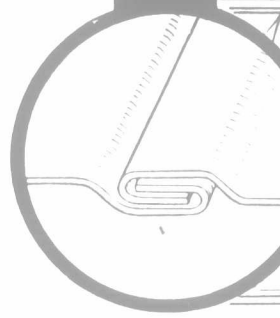
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You can only get the safe-lock construction in PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles.

Look at picture of our side lock. See how the sides of the shingles hook over each other. This is on the principle of the sailor's grip. It is utterly impossible for shingles locked in this way to pull apart. The heavier the strain the firmer the grip.



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The top of a shingle is where the greatest strain falls. Now look at our top lock. It is twice as strong as our wonderfully secure side lock. Notice that it consists of three thicknesses of sheet steel. The top of our shingle is unaffected by strains due to settling of building or shrinking of sheeting.

PRESTON Safe-Lock Chimneys are proof against rain, snow, wind, frost and lightning. The only way to get PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles off the roof is to remove the nails one by one and unhook each shingle separately. When you put PRESTON Shingles on your roof they are on to stay.

PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles are the only shingles made and galvanized according to British Government Specifications. Shingles galvanized according to these specifications are good for twice the service of shingles

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galvanized in the ordinary way. They are also the only shingles with a Free Lightning Guarantee.

Send today for our free booklet "Truth About Roofing." We did intend to charge something for this booklet. But we will send it free as a reward to all who cut out, fill in and mail the coupon to us. Do it right now.

**METAL SHINGLE AND SIDING CO., Limited, PRESTON, ONT.**  
Branch Office and Factory, Montreal, P.Q.

Queen Street Factory. Please send me your new booklet, "Truth About Roofing." I am interested in roofing, and would like complete information about PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles and British Government Specifications.

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MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES.

To make room for the natural increase in our herd, we now offer for immediate disposal: 25 choice young and very typical sows, an exceedingly choice, easy-feeding bunch. Many of them sired by M. G. Champion 20102 - champion and silver-medal boar at Toronto in 1907, and first as a three-year-old in the aged class in 1908, a grand stock-getter. Many of our sows are prize-winners, and are of the best Yorkshire blood in England and Canada. 100 Feb., Mar. and April pigs - pairs not related. We are putting prices low, because we must sell. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**H. S. McDIARMID, Fingal, Ont.**  
Shedden Station. Long-distance phone in house.

LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES.

Have for sale at the present time a fine lot of young sows bred to imp. boar, due to farrow end of May; also boars ready for service. A good lot of spring pigs. Pairs supplied not akin from large stock from the best British herds. Long-distance Bell phone. C.P.R. & G.T.R.

**H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.**

**Willowdale Berkshires!**  
Nothing to offer but suckers and three extra choice young sows, bred to farrow May and June. Be quick if you want one. **J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton P. O. and Station. C. P. R. and G. T. R.**

**YORKSHIRES** March and April pigs from imp. sire, Summer Hill  
**FOR SALE** Albert 2nd 21674. All are a choice lot. Will make show stock. One boar fit for service now. Prices right.  
**G. B. MUMA, Ayr, Ont.**



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They are lighter than all-leather work shoes. Need no breaking in. Comfortable from the first moment you put them on.

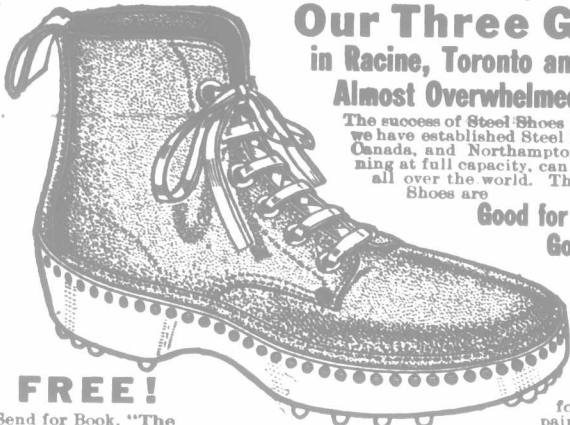
Impossible to get out of shape. They keep the feet dry. They retain their flexibility in spite of mud, splash or water. They cure corns and bunions, prevent colds and rheumatism—save doctors' bills and medicines.

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The enthusiasm of users knows no bounds. People can't say enough for their comfort, economy, lightness and astonishing durability. The introduction of Steel Shoes in a neighborhood always arouses such interest that an avalanche of orders follows.

Here is the way Steel Shoes are made: The uppers are made of a superior quality of leather, as waterproof as leather can be tanned. Wonderfully soft and pliable—never gets stiff! The soles and sides are made out of one piece of special light, thin, springy, rust-resisting Steel. Soles and heels are studded with adjustable Steel Rivets, which prevent the bottoms from wearing out. Rivets easily replaced when partly worn. 50 extra rivets cost only 30 cents and should keep the shoes in good repair for at least two years! No other repairs ever needed! The uppers are tightly joined to the steel by small rivets of rust-resisting metal, so that no water can get between.

The soles are lined with soft, springy, comfortable Hair Cushions, which absorb perspiration and odors and add to ease of walking.



**FREE!**

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**Sizes 5 to 12. Black or Tan Color. 6, 9, 12 and 16 Inches High**

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$2.50 per pair.  
Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, better grade of leather, \$3.00 per pair.  
Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$3.50 per pair.  
Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, \$4.00 per pair.  
Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$5.00 per pair.  
Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, \$5.50 per pair.  
Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$6.00 per pair.  
Steel Shoes, 16 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$7.00 per pair.

N. M. Ruthstein  
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**STEEL SHOE CO., Dept. 439, Toronto, Can.**  
Main Factory, Racine, Wis., U. S. A. Great Britain Factory, Northampton, England

### Our Three Great Factories in Racine, Toronto and Northampton, England, Almost Overwhelmed by the World-Wide Demand

The success of Steel Shoes is almost startling. Within three years we have established Steel Shoe factories in Racine, Wis.; Toronto, Canada, and Northampton, England. These great factories, running at full capacity, can scarcely keep up with the demand from all over the world. The public is rapidly learning that Steel Shoes are

**Good for the Feet! Good for the Health! Good for the Bank Account!**

These shoes are better for the feet, better for the health, better for the pocket-book than heavy work shoes or rubber boots.

**You Actually Save \$5 to \$10 a Year** by wearing Steel Shoes. Figure it out for yourself. One pair will outlast 3 to 6 pairs of ordinary work shoes. They save all repair bills and keep your feet in perfect condition.

### Free Examination

And Your Money Back Promptly if It Looks Better Than the Shoes!

You owe it to yourself to investigate. Get a pair of Steel Shoes for Free Examination by sending the price, which will be returned if you and your own feet are not convinced of their merits.

### Why Wait? Send Now!

No risk! No bother! No obligation! Don't hesitate! Act while this offer is open! Simply state size of shoe you wear, enclose the price and get the shoes for Free Examination.

For general field work we strongly recommend our 6-inch high Steel Shoes at \$3.50 per pair or the 9-inch at \$5.00 per pair. For all classes of use requiring high-cut shoes our 12 or 16-inch high Steel Shoes are absolutely indispensable. Shoes can be returned at once if not O. K. and the money will be refunded.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### YOKE FOR SHEEP—DOCKING YEAR-OLD SHEEP—POND DREDGINGS FOR LAND.

1. Explain how to make a yoke to prevent sheep from getting under fences?
2. Would it be safe to dock a sheep a year old?
3. Would you put the dredgings out of a pond on the land?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. One of the members of our staff saw some sheep last summer which had yokes on their necks, evidently for the purpose of preventing the sheep from creeping below fences. The upper ends of yokes projected several inches, perhaps a foot, higher than the necks of the sheep. It ought to be quite possible for a handy person to so cross and fasten together on the sheep's neck, four light strips of hardwood, each about sixteen inches in length, as to leave a hole for the sheep's neck in the center, and have projecting ends in all directions, or at least, above and below, which would prevent getting under or through fences.

2. A sheep a year old might be safely docked, if care were taken to prevent bleeding by searing the stump, or by first tying a cord firmly above where the cut is to be made, or by the use of both methods. After two days, the cord should be removed. Some application to repel flies should also be given.

3. It is at least worth trying. In England, the dredgings of artificial ponds are reckoned to have manurial value.

#### CEMENT BRIDGE AND CELLAR TOP.

Please give best plan for root cellar under driveway into barn, to be built up to a ten-foot wall under barn, but to be independent of barn wall. The cellar to be 18 feet wide, and running back 24 feet, outside measurements. There will be two manholes about eight feet apart in center of driveway for filling in the roots, and these to be about 18 inches in diameter.

1. Could I not get iron casings, with heavy covers, that would be safe for driving over, such as they have in the cities for openings to sewers, etc., the cover to slope 1 inch in ten?
2. Would a flat top be safe and satisfactory, or would an arch be better?
3. What ventilation should be put in, if any? and give me any suggestions that would be helpful.

SUBSCRIBER'S SON.

Ans.—There will need to be, of course, a cement wall around the cellar.

1. The iron casings and covers mentioned could no doubt be obtained by applying through some city official. Wooden covers could be made, however, which would be satisfactory.

2. A flat top would be perfectly safe, if properly built and supported. If old railroad rails can be got, they answer very well for joists, but if neither these nor suitable timbers are available, it will be well to get what are called I beams of steel, which are used for just such work. For a span of 12 feet, six-inch beams placed three feet apart are necessary. Over the cellar in question, such beams could be laid either lengthwise or crosswise, as might be most convenient, and supported in the center. Above the beams, lay the concrete, mixed 1 to 4, to a depth of at least 5 inches, and reinforced by expanded metal or wire webbing being imbedded in it about an inch from the bottom. The webs of this special reinforcing material should, of course, be laid crosswise of the beams below, and there should be sufficient to be laid close together over the whole size of bridge. Spaces for manholes should be left or cut out, and extra reinforcing of half-inch iron rods placed around them. Your county engineer will be able to tell you where necessary reinforcing material and steel beams may be procured.

3. Some ventilation is necessary. The manholes might be used to some extent, and there could also be four-inch tiles laid crosswise in the side walls, near the top, which could be stuffed with straw when not needed. A covering of earth is necessary over the bridge to prevent slipping, and to keep out frost during hard weather.



## \$1,000 for a Coat of Paint

It seems hard to believe, yet that is the sum of money that a coat of Martin-Senour Paint 100% Pure added to the selling price of a certain house.

For several seasons, a shabby weather-beaten house had been offered for sale. There were no buyers until a shrewd real estate broker purchased the property and, with a single coat of paint, magically changed it from a shabby house to that of a home of dignity—a home of comfort and elegance; furthermore, he sold it within a very short time clearing \$1,000.

Nothing so preserves and maintains the value of your property like

## Martin-Senour Paint 100% Pure

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The coat of Paint made the sale. Don't let your property depreciate in value for the need of paint.

If your dealer cannot supply you, notify us and we will gladly direct you to where our paints are to be had.

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Write for illustrated booklet, "Home Beautiful," and interesting color card. Free for the asking.

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**Thorough Spraying  
With  
"VANCO"  
Lead Arsenate**

will hold in check the Codling Moths, the potato Bugs and all the other leaf-eating insects that take such heavy tolls on your crops.

"VANCO" Lead Arsenate is sure death to the bugs, and it sticks so well that one spraying will retain its effectiveness far longer than if Paris Green were used.

It is easy to spray thoroughly with "VANCO" Lead Arsenate because it does not settle quickly in the spray tank, does not clog the nozzles, and shows so plainly on the foliage that you can tell when you have covered the whole tree or plant.

Price 10c. to 13c. per lb. according to quantity.

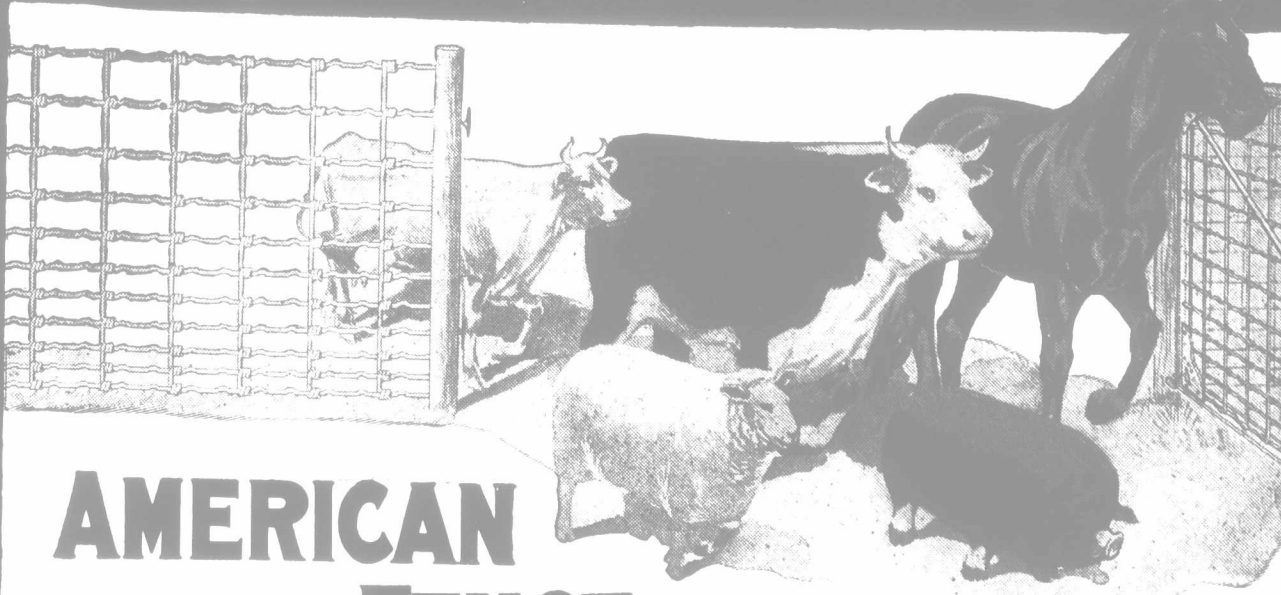
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**Through the Gate or Not at All**



**AMERICAN  
FENCE**

Made of Hard, Stiff Wire,  
of Honest Quality

**Good Fences are a farm investment that bring the most returns for the least money**

ARE you losing money? If you had a hole in your pocket, out of which you were losing hard-earned dollars, would you sew it up? The time has arrived when a fence around the farm is as much a necessity as a cultivator.

If you are feeding 60c or 70c corn to hogs in a dry lot, allowing good, green feed to go to waste on other portions of your farm, you have a hole in your pocket, out of which you are losing good, hard-earned dollars. Sew it up.

Look up an American Fence dealer and let him show you how a few dollars invested in fence will yield a big big rate of interest on feed saved.

American Fence is made of hard, stiff steel. It is made of a quality of wire drawn expressly for woven-wire-fence

purposes. Galvanized by latest improved process—the best that the skill and experience of years has taught. Built on the elastic, hinged-joint (patented) principle, which effectually protects the stay or upright wires from breaking under hard usage.

The real test of a fence is the service you get out of it. Test, judge and compare American Fence under any and all conditions, and you will find that the steel, the structure and the galvanizing are equal in durability, strength and efficiency to the hardest usage.

**The Canadian Steel & Wire Co., Limited**  
HAMILTON, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

NOTE.—Dealers everywhere. See the one in your town and have him show the different designs and give prices. Also get from him a booklet, "How to Build a Cheap Concrete Fence Post," furnished free for the asking.

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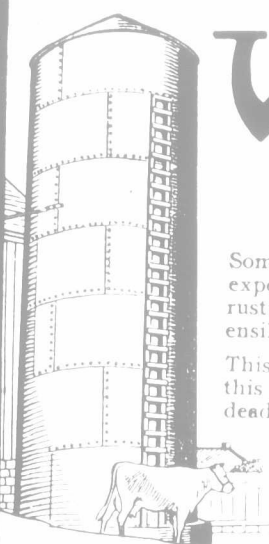
LONDON-CANADA

Buchanan's Self-Compressing Long Sling—the result of 33 years experience in making Pitching Machines. Consists of three slings and sectional pulley drawing ends together. Easy to operate, quick to work, and exceptionally strong.

We make all kinds of Pitching Machines—Swivel Carriers and Tracks, Sling, Harpoon Forks, etc. Write for catalogue. M. T. BUCHANAN & CO., INGLETSALL, ONT.

Have you received a copy of our illustrated Bulletin No. 600, describing

**Waterous Steel Silos**



Some people have the idea that a steel silo is unusually expensive, that it is difficult to erect, hard to keep from rusting, will attract lightning and will not preserve ensilage better than an ordinary silo of wood or cement.

This bulletin has been written, not so much to advertise this silo as to convince you that these impressions are dead wrong.

We have printed in it a few letters from some of our last years customers that will be sure to interest you.

If you are contemplating the erection of a silo, or if you would just like to know, send a post card for bulletin No. 600.

THE WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LIMITED  
BRANTFORD CANADA

**3 1/2 %**

**On Your Savings**

You would accept a higher salary if it were offered to you, so why not accept our offer to pay you 3 1/2% interest on your savings instead of usual 3%? Our \$2,000,000 assets is your Security.

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Solution tank is a quart Crown glass jar. If broken, it can be easily replaced for a few cents. Solution tubes are brass. None of the liquid used can be drawn back into the pump chamber, thus the chamber and valves are uninjured. This is the easiest operated and the most effective small sprayer on the market. Inquire of your hardware dealer.

Write for our complete catalogue of Sprayers and Garden Tools.  
**THE EUREKA PLANTER CO. LIMITED**  
Woodstock Ont. 6

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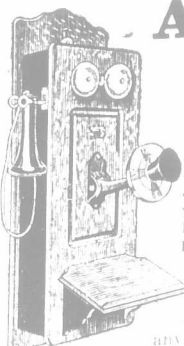
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**NO CHARGE** for our experts' letters of advice, drawings, explanations, instructions, telling you in any language, non-technical, just how to build, own and operate your rural, town or long distance lines in a good but economical way and at a profit, thereby getting your own telephone free.

We are the largest, exclusive and the only bona fide Independent Telephone and Switchboard manufacturers in Canada or Great Britain. Our lines are everywhere, especially used in Canada, England, France and by the P. N. S. Railway.

Our standard plans and drawings are sent free to anyone writing us about any new telephone or switchboard being talked of or organized.

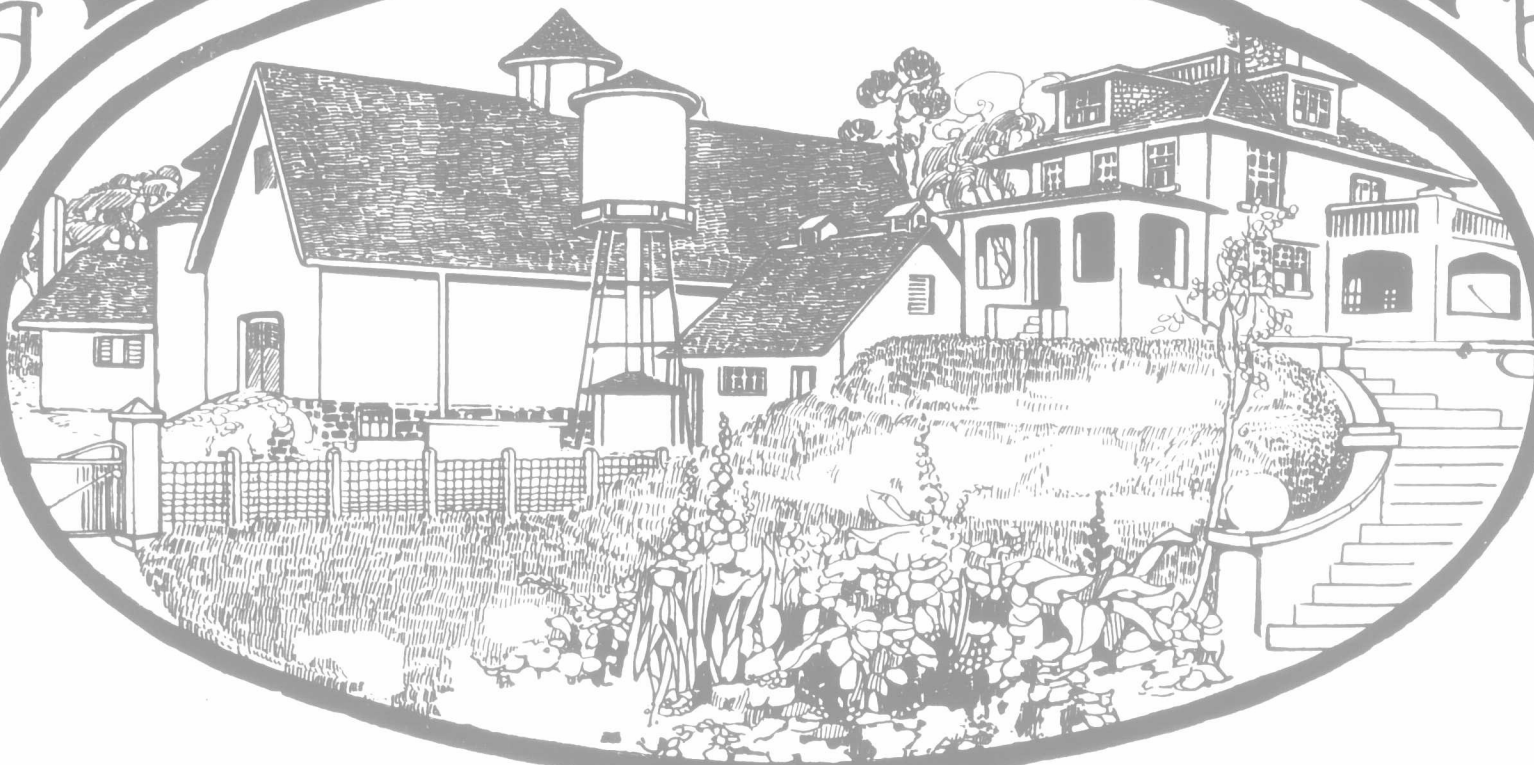
We have a splendid money-making proposition for good agents.



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## You Should Know All About Cement



Every utility you see in the picture is cement-concrete built. And every one of these is proof against fire-damage, decay-damage, damp-damage.

### Cement Is Cheap

The house and the barns cannot burn; the silo contents will not get mouldy and sour through seepage in or out; the fence-posts will not rot. Yet each and all of these important farm necessities COSTS LESS BUILT OF the right cement—concrete than if they were built of even the CHEAPEST LUMBER. But they are more durable than if built of granite—if you choose the RIGHT cement and TAKE MY ADVICE about building them. That advice is free. Build ANY farm convenience right, from a watering-trough to a dairy-barn, and you

### Cement Is Lasting

have a structure that is MORE DURABLE than MARBLE. For cement-concrete, used as I will FREELY tell you how to use it, almost outlast time itself. Buildings are standing to-day that were built of this marvellous ARTIFICIAL STONE fully TWO THOUSAND YEARS AGO. And still a modern cement structure COSTS LESS than any similar building of ANY OTHER KNOWN MATERIAL. And it is EASY to build—expert labor is very rarely required.—ASK ME ABOUT IT.

**Cement**  
has a hundred uses on  
your farm.

Let me  
teach you  
them all  
**FREE!**

Write Me  
To-day

You who dwell on farms have the fire-danger ever with you. But you NEED NOT FEAR FIRE if you have chosen concrete as your building material and USE IT AS I TELL YOU TO—remember

### Cement Is Fire-proof

I charge you nothing for the telling. You can make everything you build SAFE AGAINST FIRE—from fence-posts to corn-cribs. So, you see, if concrete had no other argument for your ears, its FIRE-PROOF VALUE alone should persuade you to at least LISTEN to the story of it. Of course it has many other arguments—its ECONOMY, for one; and the EASE with which it can be used for another. Still another argument—and an important one in most regions—is the

### Cement Is Damp-proof

fact that concrete is DAMP-PROOF. Cemented buildings are ALWAYS DRY INSIDE. Wet cannot get through their walls. Thus they are warmer in winter—cooler in summer—healthier always for man and beast. And you need hire no high-priced help to handle cement—not after I have told you how to use it. I WILL MAKE YOU A CEMENT EXPERT—without a cent of cost. Shouldn't that induce you to send for the information I am waiting to give you?—FREE.

I Will Tell You All About It

—how to choose it—how to use it—everything!  
You pay me nothing. Just ask me.

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