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No. 975

The Binder That Really Satisfies--Always

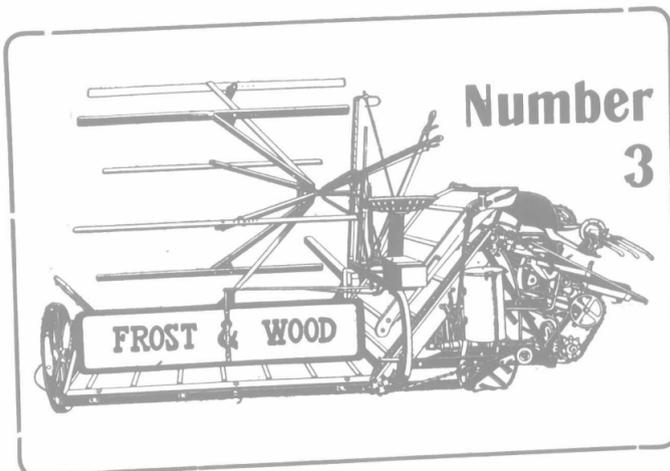
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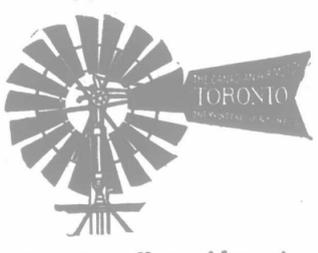
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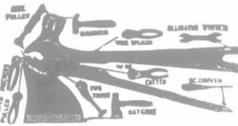


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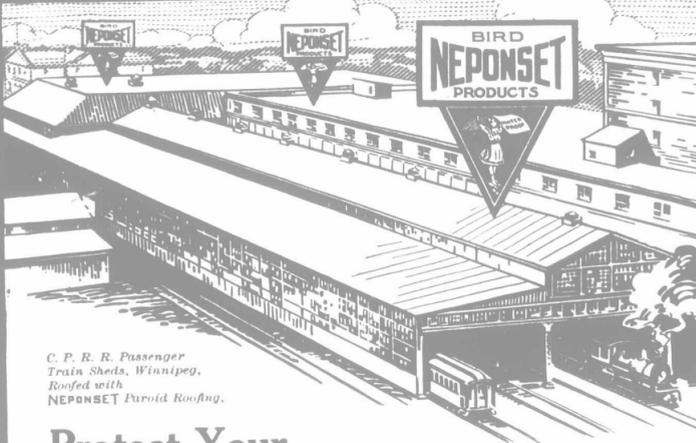
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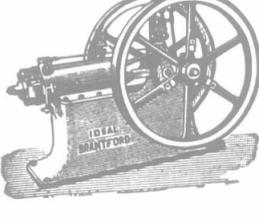
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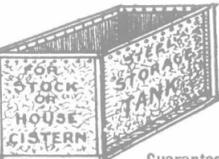
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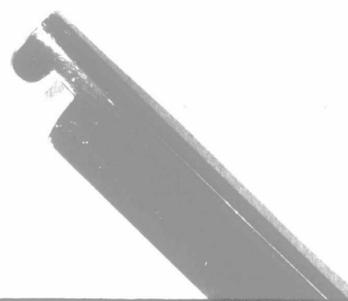
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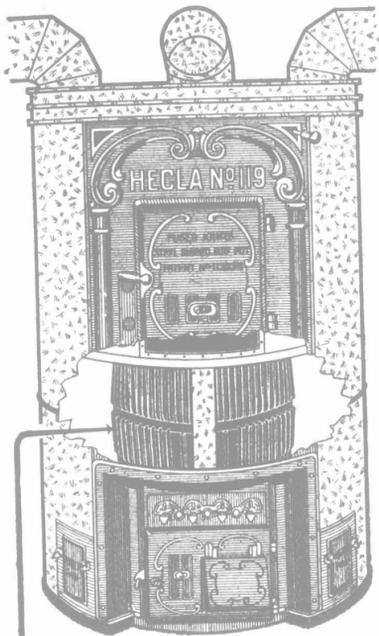


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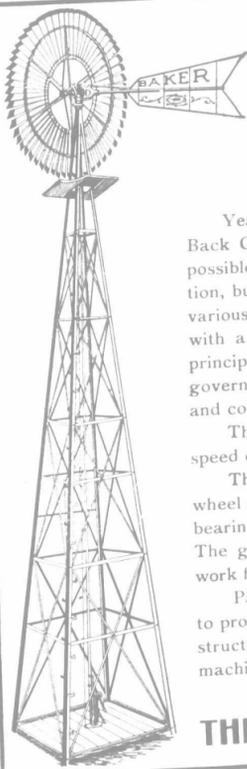
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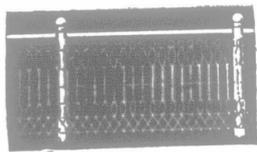


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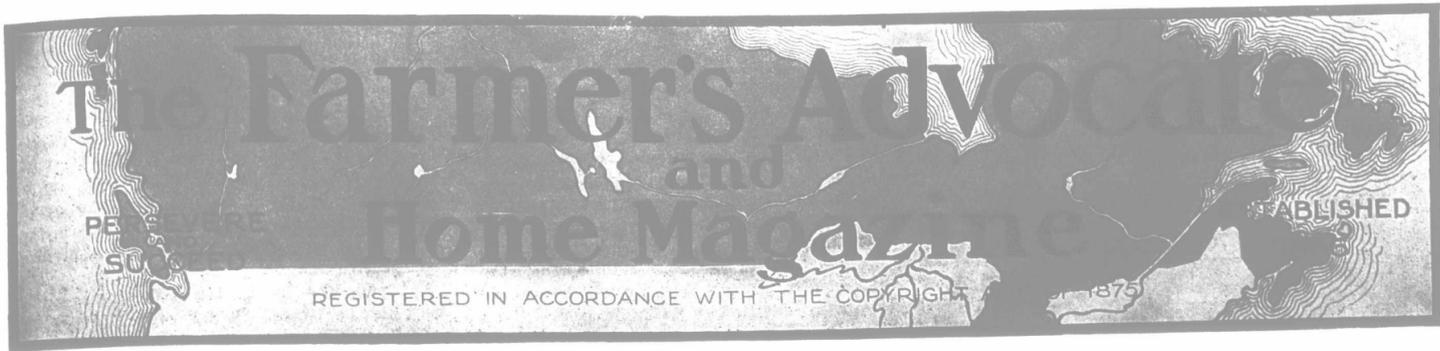
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EDITORIAL.

Have the sweep harrow or the weeder ready to lay low the first battalion of weeds in the corn field.

The "Old Adam" of Theodore Roosevelt reappears in the fling of opposition to President Taft's proposed permanent peace pact between Great Britain, the United States, and France.

No sooner has the peaceful conquest of the air been achieved than Sir Hiram Maxim proposes to devote his few remaining years of life to perfecting an aerial engine for the devastation of men and cities.

Praying for rain on the corn field may be open to question, when, by keeping the cultivator going, the moisture already in the soil may be held for the nourishment of the growing crop.

The country has one trade—farming—and every country boy has some fundamental stock of knowledge. Why not adopt the sensible plan of grafting his education upon it?

How long will the suffering and burdened people be fooled with the hideous game of mutual destruction called war, in order to feed the ambitions of militarists and the greed of contractors?

It has been abundantly proven in England that boys who spend a good share of their time at school-garden work make quite as good or better progress than those tied down to the stereotyped book course of study.

Show us a capable boy, with strong common sense, and we can usually show you one who likes the farm, especially if he has been given a fair chance to develop interest in that direction. Weaklings and degenerates seldom care for the farm work or country life.

Wherein should the 47th proposition of the First Book of Euclid, or a course in the dead languages, quicken a boy's intellect or develop his faculties for the work of life and the joys of living so much better than an understanding of planting a tree or growing a row of corn?

In his regular letter to the Saturday Globe, Peter McArthur quotes with approbation from an editorial entitled, "Under the Crust," appearing in "The Farmer's Advocate" of May 11th. "Farm papers," he says, "are usually so unrelentingly practical that it is good to find one sounding so healthy a note of warning." And then he goes on to relate how he threw himself so strenuously into a recent task of tree-planting that he reduced the most enjoyable time of the year to a complete blank, slaving away, capable of nothing but work and weariness, while a coronation scene more wonderful than the one about to take place in London was in progress. What, he demands, is the use of reducing the cow to a butter-fat machine, the hen to an egg machine, and so on, if the men who look after them are to be reduced to work machines? We need to be taught how to enjoy ourselves. They need a professor of leisure in connection with the Agricultural Department to teach the value of leisure on the farm, how to secure it, and how to enjoy it. We fear this professorship would be hard to fill, but here occasion to add that Mr. McArthur's correspondence has already contributed vitally to the good in many a rural home.

Sensible Young Man.

A young man, after giving a town mechanical occupation a fair trial, returned to resume an engagement with a progressive Ontario farmer. As a result of experience and observation, he reached the sensible conclusion that farming and farm life, under such favorable conditions as Ontario presents, were the best and most promising. His hearty, wholesome appearance bespoke the truth of what he said. As Dr. L. H. Bailey, Dean of the New York School of Agriculture, has aptly said in his work, "The Outlook to Nature," it is not necessary to glorify the farm boy or to magnify the advantages of farm life, but to take just a plain look at the training and opportunity it affords to make good. In his chapter on the school of the future, many admirable points are made:

1st. The farm is a school, as well as a place of business. The boy is in direct contact with real things, and learns how to do things for himself and overcome his own difficulties. The city youth is more apt to deal with models and descriptions. If the wheel runs off his wagon or his load of hay upsets, the rural young man does not go round the block to consult an expert or look up references in the public library. He is on his own resources, and gets busy to put things right with improvised appliances and mother wit.

2nd. He learns to be industrious. He does not employ himself killing time. He is not depending on some storekeeper friend or ward politician to float him into a job where he can "soj" for eight hours, like the "laborers" who roost about the employment bureaus waiting for a job with the least work in it. Signs hang about offering attractive employment, at high wages, with free transportation. Funny thing they don't go after them. The farm boy's job is not "easy," but it provides a rigorous, natural discipline. A good deal of farm work is laborious, but it need not be drudgery. It is productive, and, to be done successfully, requires intelligence and study. Breaking a furrow sets the forces of nature at work, with the promise of a crop. The soil and the rain, the free air, and the changing landscape are better than the grease and grime of a noisy factory or the deadly routine of an office.

3rd. The variety of farm work develops a young man all round, and prevents him from becoming a mere cog-in-a-wheel. Every hour in the day, whether in garden, field or stable, something turns up to cultivate his resourcefulness, physical and mental.

4th. Town and city life has too much superfluity and distraction. It dissipates energy, weakens the moral fibre, distracts with too many frivolous side interests, until the youth feels that he must be forever entertained with the "gew-gaws" and "attractions" and "freaks." It's true, as Dr. Bailey remarks, that a host of people make a business of entertaining those who cannot entertain themselves, fleecing those who want to be entertained, and selling things that nobody should ever want to buy. The country boy's life is more simple, sincere, self-entertaining and strengthening.

5th. Perseverance and steady effort distinguish farm work, in contrast with the gambling spirit associated with so many other occupations where, by one gets rich at the expense of somebody else. The real farmer follows his business as a life-work, not as a makeshift game.

6th. One of the best things of a boy's life on the farm is that it teaches him to be frugal.

Money is made more slowly there than by some individuals in other lines, but it is more certain. Easy come, easy go, is the way with money, and quick money-making is fatal to real success. As a rule, the country boy will make his dollar go as far as the town boy's two, and have more real satisfaction in the end.

7th. The country boy comes to maturity more slowly and naturally, like a tree, rather than a hothouse plant, and is, therefore, stronger, other things being equal, in his physique and intellectual powers. He is less of a "smart Aleck." He has a more honest appetite, and, as a rule, a better digestion. He can eat ham and eggs without a string-band accompaniment, and, if the home cooking is up to the mark, does not need to go round with a box of "little digesters" in his vest pocket.

8th. Independence is the spirit of farm life, and that is good for a young man. The farmer is a producer. You cannot very well starve him. The sun, the soil and the rain work for him. If he manages things aright, he is largely his own boss. The man on salary is dependent upon and, in measure, subservient to someone else.

9th. Of all boys, the farm boy is the freest from social snobbery. He meets his fellows on terms of equality. He runs his own errands and waits on himself. He belongs to the democracy of the farm.

10th. He is a home boy, rather than a street boy, and is a real part of a family life. He also shares in the community interests of the neighborhood life in which one helps the other, and is yet the gainer.

When the country school and the country home are made what they ought to be, and more complete in themselves, the country boy will come still more fully to his own. As it is, he has the best of it. Who would not be born a country boy, with the chance to grow strong and good for the work of life and the making of a better land in which to live?

The Farm, the Church, and the Preacher.

Wallace's Farmer, of Iowa, which takes a practical and common-sense view of things, does not know of anything of equal value that the farmer can purchase for the price, to the social advantages of the country church, which gives him a good place to go on the Sabbath and get him out of his rut. His family have the benefit of the Sabbath School, and, in short, it makes him a better man and paves the way for regenerating country life. Without referring to any particular church or denomination, it declares with assurance, that it knows of no church that will not gladly welcome anyone living in its neighborhood, and advises its readers to go and take their families with them.

Mr. Wallace then proceeds to say, were he going out to buy a farm, the first thing he would do, after looking over the farm itself, and the neighborhood would be to visit the local church, take stock of the building and sheds, growth of membership, how the minister was paid, and what sort of parsonage he lived in. If these things were as they should be, he would conclude that it was a safe place in which to rear a family and make his home.

Then he pays his respects to the preacher. Does he deal mostly with things of the other world and preparing folks for it, or does he take a lively interest in whatever concerns humanity in his community, making himself generally useful

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ADVOCATE.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL
IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12s. in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line. Contract rates furnished on application.
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and visiting families, regardless of their church relationships; a man who knows farmers by the horses they drive, understands something about farming, and keeps some creditable stock himself. If so, then he would conclude to have a stake in that neighborhood. As a matter of fact, remarks Mr. Wallace, the condition of the church is a fair indication of the character of the people of a community. If they insist on giving the pastor only seven or eight hundred a year, piecing it out with a sack of corn or jag of hay, with an occasional pat of butter, we should conclude they were a rather small-souled sort. But if they paid him a salary on which he could live comfortably and educate his children, then we would conclude we had struck a lot of broad-minded, large-hearted, wide-awake farmers, who thought in dollars, instead of nickels, who dealt with the educational and spiritual side of their lives as they did with the material and business side, we would feel that this was a good community in which to own a farm. The country church is an indication of the character of the locality, and the spirit of the preacher has something to do with the spirit of the people among whom he lives and to whom he ministers. This accords entirely with what has been repeatedly urged in "The Farmer's Advocate," that the country minister who more fully identifies himself with the life of his people and keeps in touch with movements for the betterment of farming and farm life, will greatly strengthen his position as an efficient promoter of their highest interests.

How About Old Pastures?

Several queries have come to this office in the last two months asking how best to have old pastures seeded anew with more profitable grasses for permanent pasture. In answering these, the thought has sometimes occurred whether it is always wise to do this. Can any grasses better than native ones be found? Does a pasture get run out with age, so that its yield of nutrient per season is lessened? Should affirmative answer be given to all or any one of these questions. On this subject we should much like to get the opinions of readers experienced in stock-grazing.

Saving the Soil.

The Illinois Bankers' Association have become exercised over the decadence of the truly wonderful prairie soil in that great State, and have rallied to their aid in a campaign of education the services of Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins, Chief in the subjects of Soils and Soil Management at the State University. The aim of the movement is not only to preserve, but to increase soil productivity. To this end, group meetings were held during the past year, concluding with one at which an address was given, entitled, "Saving the Soil," or practical methods for permanent productiveness, subsequently revised for publication.

With war giving way to peace, and pestilence to science, Dr. Hopkins forecasts an enormous increase in the population of the United States, (which may also be said of Canada), and these coming peoples will have to be fed. Agriculture is the basic support of industry and prosperity, and soil fertility is its absolute foundation. Heretofore the plan has been to work the land for all there was in it, without attempting to make adequate return; consequently, vast areas, once cultivated with profit, are abandoned, and in the wheat and corn belts there is yet going on the most rapid soil depletion ever witnessed. A hundred-bushel crop of corn takes out of the soil 150 pounds of nitrogen, 23 pounds of phosphorus, and 73 pounds of potassium. If these materials are not returned to the soil, there can be only one end of continuous cropping. There are now a hundred applicants for every well-watered farm thrown open to settlement. The ten-year average wheat yield in the States is but 14 bushels per acre, while Germany's average is 28 bushels; England's 32, and Denmark's over 40 bushels. Millions have been appropriated to exploit the few remaining American virgin acres on which, by irrigation, it is possible to grow crops; but Illinois' share of the Federal appropriations for a single year in time of peace for the War and Navy Department would maintain for three hundred years the total appropriation for the investigation of Illinois soils. Roman agriculture was permitted to decline till a bushel of seed brought only four in the harvest; then followed a thousand years of Dark Ages, till the discovery of the new world brought fresh supplies of food for the relief of overcrowded Western Europe. America ought to take warning.

Dr. Hopkins plainly tells the bankers that they should encourage the investment of money in the restoration of Illinois soils, and discourage its wasteful and suicidal investments in wild-cat Western projects.

Dr. Hopkins goes on to show that, by summer-fallowing, rotation, better seed and methods that might be called "improved," larger crops may be grown for a time, but still it is at the expense of the soil. His teaching is that, for the normal soils of the Illinois corn and wheat belts, three substances must be applied: phosphorus, limestone, and nitrogenous organic matter, which are best supplied, he says, in the form of fine-ground natural rock phosphate, ground natural limestone and clover or other legume crops which have the power to secure nitrogen from the inexhaustible supply in the air, and which must be returned to the soil either directly or in farm manure. In another address, he puts it in this way: Phosphorus can be purchased in grain or in other concentrated food stuffs, to be fed with clover or alfalfa hay, and then be applied in the form of farm manure; or it may be applied as bone meal and from the phosphate mines of the Southern States. As a rule, the most profitable system known, until recent years, has been one in which the farmer purchased much grain, enriched his farm at the expense of others, and sold from his own only live-stock products; but bread is the staff of life, and many must sell grain, so that the responsibility of maintaining the fertility of the grain farm is just as great as for the live-stock farm. A system of farming that may be temporarily profitable for the individual may not be permanently profitable for him or the State, and it is the duty of the State to insure the maintenance of general prosperity.

After discussing the obstacles to be overcome, including the short-sighted policy of soil robbing and mistaken teachings on the subject, Dr. Hopkins falls back on experience. Having put his

views to the proof, he asks two pertinent questions:

First—Why should the average corn yield of the United States be only twenty-five bushels per acre, and of Illinois but 35, when the yield upon the farm of the University of Illinois, on normal soil, under practical, profitable and permanent scientific systems, is 87 bushels in grain-farming, and 90 bushels per acre in live-stock-farming, as a six-year average?

Second—Why is the ten-year average yield of wheat in the United States only 14 bushels, and the Illinois average only 17 bushels, when the average yield of the last six years on the University experiment field in Marion County is 27 bushels per acre, under permanent profitable systems of soil improvement?

It has been claimed that Dr. Hopkins lays undue stress upon the dangers of the exhaustion of phosphorus, but he does not put too strongly the function of humus in improving the tilth and texture of the soil and its absorbing and water-holding power, whereby other elements are dissolved and made available for the growing crop.

The Boy Misunderstood.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I notice, in your issue of May 11th, an editorial entitled "Under the Crust." I have read it three times, which is unusual for me, as I have access to practically every magazine, trade paper and farm paper published in America, and naturally "skim" through them. It is one of the finest things I've read, and the man who wrote it hit the mark through his intimate knowledge of human nature and existing conditions.

I wish the writer had laid down as well on the fact that such "mental dullness" is largely responsible for misunderstanding the boy on the farm, who, being human and having a desire to "grow," seeks to "ginger up" things, and so gets himself disliked. Can you blame him for leaving the farm, when half his suggestions for modernizing the old place and making it pay dividends, meet with heart-breaking ridicule?

The situation in many localities is pathetic, for it does seem hard that the old gray-haired head of the home should be left alone to cope with a task to which he is no longer equal—but is it necessary? Meet the boy half way, and see what happens. He will make mistakes, but the very fact that a spirit of co-operation obtains between father and son will frequently transform not only their lives, but those of the whole family. This, without taking into account the greater material success which is certain to result.

The farmer's boy who comes to the big city with just his two hands is at a tremendous disadvantage. I have in mind a section of Boston where for whole blocks you will find the hall bedrooms of the lodging-houses filled with these well-meaning but disillusionized young men. Believe me, they lead a life as bare of real joy as the one they left. Yet, they have set their shoulder to the wheel, and are too proud to go back. I'm one of them, and I know.

There are 125,000 young Canadians, some of them the cream of the localities from which they came, right here in New England. Many of them have won success, but there are thousands whose hearts yearn for the homeland, its pure air and sunshine, its simple food, its wholesome mothers and daughters.

How much longer will the farmers of Canada continue to send their sons to enrich a foreign nation with the best years of their lives? It is all so foolish—so unnecessary. Give the boy a chance at home.

F. NELSON CARLE.
Boston, Massachusetts.

"January 1st, 1904, I bought twenty-one head of grade Shropshire sheep, paying \$66.75 for them, and three pure-bred Shropshires for \$53.50. I have charged against my flock \$1.00 for each year's keep, medicine, shearing, machinery and incidentals. January 1st, 1910, my sheep invoiced 95 head, with a clear profit for the six years of \$901. I question whether a dollar would buy enough feed to maintain a sheep for one year, but when the manure and the destruction of weeds and brush are placed to her credit, I think the balance would be in her favor."—[A. W. Cornelius, Franklin Co., Kansas.]

HORSES.

A Sunday at pasture is a real picnic for a hard-working horse.

Groom the horses outside, either hobbled and eating grass, or else hitched to a post. It is more healthful and pleasant for both man and beast than cleaning in stuffy stalls.

No medicine like grass. Soft grass should, of course, be given sparingly to a hard-working animal, but a little is good for any one, and as the horse becomes accustomed to it, the grass meanwhile losing some of its purgative properties, the teams will be all the better for a regular night run at pasture.

A good teamster is a jewel on a farm. Two-thirds of the men now offering their services as agricultural laborers are not fit to drive a horse. They lack judgment, never seem to see anything, and can not or will not carry out the plainest instructions. Such a man can do twenty-five dollars worth of damage to a team by a week's work. Others will take the same team, heal up chafed shoulders and necks, improve the animals in flesh, and get more work done while doing this than the other fellow did while running them down. One man is dear at his board; the other is worth almost any wage, especially where three or four-horse teams are worked.

In an article on the origin of the Clydesdale and other heavy breeds, contributed to the Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society, Professor Cossar Ewart writes: "Not only is there no evidence that any of the modern heavy breeds of horses represent the Occidental horse of prehistoric times, there is no evidence that horses of the Shire and Clydesdale type could have been evolved from any one of these species which in prehistoric times inhabited either Asia, Europe or Africa. Naturalists who adhere to the view that the modern wild and domestic breeds are all descended from a single species might say that the long, deep, convex (Roman-nosed) face of modern breeds is a product of domestication. But domestication, instead of increasing, invariably tends to diminish the size of the face. In the case of Arabs, artificial selection and domestication have conceivably led to an increase in the size of the brain and of the cranial part of the skull in which the brain is lodged; but, instead of increasing, domestication has so diminished and refined the facial part of the skull that high-caste desert Arabs are now noted for their slender jaws and fine muzzle. "If the examination of fossil bones and teeth affords no evidence of the existence in prehistoric times of a race characterized by a coarse head as well as coarse limbs, or even of a race from which horses of the modern Clydesdale type might have been derived by artificial selection, it must in the meantime be assumed that Shires and Clydesdales and other breeds with coarse limbs and a long, narrow, coarse head are a blend of two or more wild species."

LIVE STOCK.

Economical Steer Feeding.

The results secured from the experimental work of the winter of 1909-10 at the Pennsylvania Station, indicate that:

1. The most economical ration for fattening steers in Pennsylvania is one composed largely of roughage, with a limited amount of concentrates.
2. The local demand for beef is such that the cattle should not be carried to too high a degree of finish.
3. Increasing the proportion of corn silage in ration for fattening steers increases the profits and gains from the feeding.
4. Protection from cold is not more necessary for fattening cattle on succulent feeds than when dry feeds are used.
5. Steer-feeding was a profitable venture in Pennsylvania under conditions prevailing at the Experiment Station from December 15th, 1909, to May 3rd, 1910, the average price received for corn fed to experimental cattle being \$1.05 per bushel.
6. The margin necessary between buying and selling prices to prevent loss from fattening cattle on a bulky ration was \$1.23 per cwt., and on a concentrated ration \$1.68 per cwt. The difference in margin necessary for feeding in the shelter experiment was 17.2 cents per cwt. in favor of outdoor feeding.

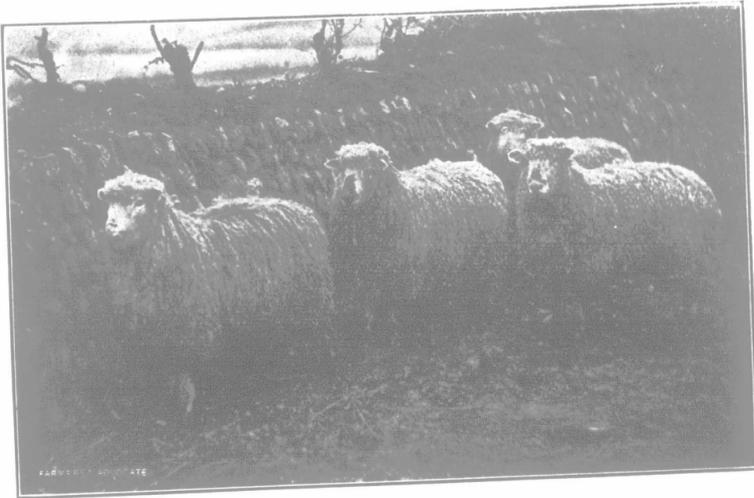
"The farmer's trade is one of worth, His partner with the sky and earth; His partner with the sun and rain, And no man loses for his gain. Men may rise and men may fall, Yet the farmer, he must feed them all."

A Sheep Never Dies in Debt to Its Owner.

Centuries ago it was found that sheep grazing on lands benefited them more than any other animal that could be grazed on them, writes Geo. W. Franklin, in Farm Sense. Claims have been made that this is due to the fact that the sheep will eat a greater number of plants in its search after food than any other animal; that it assimilates the nourishment for itself, and leaves the fertilizing properties well distributed over the land, as no other animal can do. A claim has been made, and we believe truly, that, to make wool, the sheep takes from the soil that property obtained from the air and water, and such fertilizing properties as have been obtained from the soil are largely returned. If this is the case, it is easy to see why land should stay fertile while sheep are on it. Whatever the analysis shows,

sheep business because of natural advantages, accompanied with a great liking for sheep. His land was somewhat on the rough order, and he has sold wool at prices ranging from eleven cents to thirty cents per pound. Early in our sheep experience we essayed to find out all we could about the drawbacks in keeping sheep. We have not fathomed all of them, but have kept the worst ones in check by certain kinds of management, until we have eliminated many chances for loss that would have come to us under other sorts of management.

It is really a mystery why more farmers do not engage in the sheep business as a profitable industry. Certainly, no other farm animal can offer as favorable outlook as that of sheep. Their management is peculiar, 'tis true, but the careful, painstaking man can soon get on to the peculiarities of the sheep, and profit by their association at close range. We have corn farmers, wheat farmers, potato farmers, grass farmers, hog farmers, cattle farmers, horse farmers, and why not sheep farmers? Sheep are easily adapted to most of the farming lands in the Middle West. The fleeces grown on these sheep are no small matter of profit or income. The fertility which comes from sheep is not given the importance which should be attached to it. We need to have flocks of sheep on all of our farms. They can be kept in a way so that their cost will not be much of an item on the average farm. They graze on almost every kind of grass known,



Dartmoor Yearling Rams.

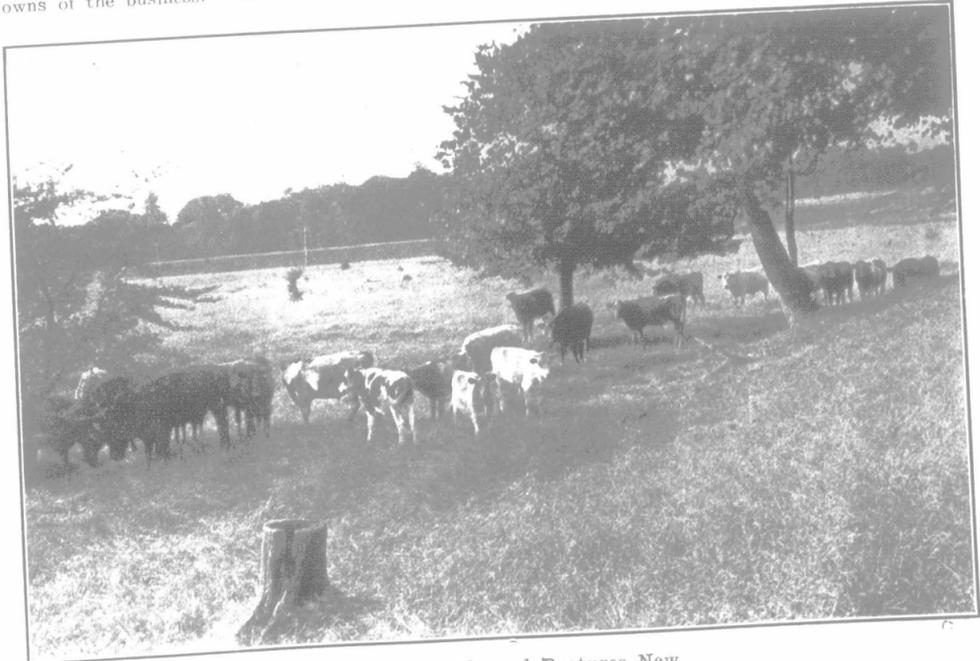
In the flock of J. Willcock, Anderton, Tavistock, Devonshire.

one thing we do know is that land on which sheep graze constantly becomes richer, and finally becomes so rich in certain properties that it is with great difficulty that small grain can be profitably grown on such land, because of the inclination to lodge and become damaged by this condition. No man has objected to very fertile land, however.

The sheep industry has been one of ups and downs, and the ups certainly have predominated, for there are more sheepmen who have made a success of the business than there are those who have made failures. Conditions have conspired to regulate the urgency of the sheep business. The early settler of a locality kept sheep for food and raiment. Others kept them for clearing the country of underbrush, and still others kept them because they contracted the sheep habit. The man who displayed indifference along this line was content with letting the sheep succeed or fail, as the case may be, and he could not, as a rule, be interested in the industry. The writer has been in the sheep business a third of a century, and has seen some of the ups and downs of the business. He was diverted to the

and will consume many noxious weeds, which will be a direct benefit to the land. They are liable to disease, and so is everything else that lives. Nowhere can an animal be found more subject to fatal diseases than swine. Cholera has decimated many farms, and has disturbed prospective gains in such a way as to bring disaster to the man who has sustained such losses. Cholera, in a way, is not readily treated or controlled. The diseases to which sheep are heir are more easily handled. The worst enemy which can come to sheep is the stomach worm, and this can be averted under wise management. Dogs will be a disturbing factor in the sheep business in localities where there are more dogs than sheep. These need not be much trouble where a sheepman knows and does his duty toward protecting his property.

We would advise every owner of a farm to keep a few sheep. We advise this from a profit standpoint, and from a standpoint of betterment of the farm. Small flocks can be run in connection with other lines of farm and animal husbandry. A small flock can graze with the cows, and neither be any worse for the practice. No



In Fresh Fields and Pastures New.

man should keep more sheep than he can care for at all seasons of the year. Small flocks well cared for are worth far more than neglected flocks of larger numbers. The larger the flock, the more liability to disease, and the more care will be necessary. Keep the flock up to a good standard by the use of the best sires. Keep the sheep, and they will keep you. The hoof of the sheep is golden, and there are many reasons for this.

Show Ring Type.

THE TYPE WHICH SHOULD NOT WIN IN THE SHOW-RING.

It not infrequently happens that an animal in show-yard condition possesses a most excellent heart-girth or crop, as far as bulk and form are concerned, which in a thin condition possessed a markedly weak heart-girth and defective crop. It is not impossible to have fat deposited over these regions in very highly-finished animals to a depth of two and a half or three inches. This is what the show-fitter calls the filling out of the crop as the animal finishes. The discriminating judge can readily ascertain that this is fat by its soft or velvety touch, and no animal that has filled its crop late in life, and with fat, at such expense as is in this way required, and depends upon a deposition of fat for symmetry in these regions, is entitled to respectful consideration in the show-ring.

In truth, this remark might be made with equal emphasis with regard to all portions of the body. The ideal show animal is one which possesses thickness of covering and symmetry of muscle, rather than fat, and the whole of this to be evenly covered by a thin layer of subdermal fat. For ideal conditions, this fat covering should not be over three-fourths of an inch in thickness anywhere, and an average of half an inch is preferable. Such a layer of fat over a thick covering of lean meat will give the firm but elastic handling qualities so highly prized in the show-ring, and will give a carcass that is not disappointing to either the retailer or consumer. The judge in the show-ring ought to discriminate against the animal which in any part of its anatomy, excepting perhaps such unimportant parts as the flank, the brisket, and the scrotum, depends for thickness and symmetry upon a heavy or thick deposit of fat.

THE PROFITABLE TYPE TO PRODUCE.

It should be said, however, in extenuation of the practice in the show-ring of giving consideration to animals carrying very thick layers of fat, that they are the type of animals which fatten easily and early, and if they possess a symmetrical form when in moderate condition, and have laid the fat on evenly, it matters not how thick the layer may be, because in actual farm practice the animal will be sent to market without this excessive fat, and this indicates the best type of animal to breed, not only for the producer, but for the killer and the consumer, and this, of course, the type which should receive the award in the show-ring.—[H. J. Waters, President Kansas State Board of Agriculture.]

Bloat in Ruminants.

The most common disease of the digestive system in ruminants is bloat, tympanitis, hoven, or blown. It is sometimes called colic, but it differs essentially from colic in horses, in which the seat of the disease is either the small or large intestine, while in bloat the trouble is confined to the rumen or paunch, commonly called the first stomach. When we consider the great size of the stomach in ruminants, and the fact that it is divided into four compartments, each of which has certain functions to perform, we are not surprised to know that it is more liable to disease than the intestines; while, in the horse, the stomach is comparatively small, and consists of but one compartment, and is less liable to disease than the intestines.

The most fruitful cause of tympanitis in cattle is green food of various kinds, as clover or grass, turnip-tops, rape, etc., especially if eaten when frosted, or even wet. This is particularly noticeable when the patients have been unaccustomed to green food for a considerable time. Any food that ferments easily, if eaten in considerable quantities, is liable to cause an attack. Sudden changes of food of any kind may cause the disorder, or deficient secretion of saliva may produce the same effect, and in many cases the trouble is noticed, without any well-marked cause. In such cases it is doubtless due to an unsuspected and unaccountable weakness of the mucous and other glands. The formation of gases in the rumen or paunch always occurs to a limited extent, but they are eliminated during rumination or pass backwards with the ingesta, unless formed in excessive quantities. The cause of excess, in this matter is primarily dependent either upon the state of the stomach or the nature of the food. The fibres of the muscular coat of the rumen run in a longitudinal and transverse direction, and under normal conditions there is constant relaxation and contraction of these

This causes a sort of a churning motion, which keeps the contents of the organ in motion, and mixes it with the fluids present. When, from any cause, there is a torpidity of the walls of the rumen, its contents are not disturbed, and gasses in excessive quantities are very liable to be generated. This torpidity occurs in most debilitating diseases, and renders the animal liable to an attack of tympanitis from very slight exciting causes. It can be quickly caused by the introduction into the rumen of excessively cold material, as turnips or grass that are frosted, or even by drinking large quantities of very cold water. In cases of choking, when the full calibre of the gullet is closed, bloating will soon be noticed, but if the obstruction be triangular or of such a shape that a passage exists at some point between it and the walls of the gullet, the gases can pass out, and, while the patient is unable to swallow, tympanitis will not be well marked.

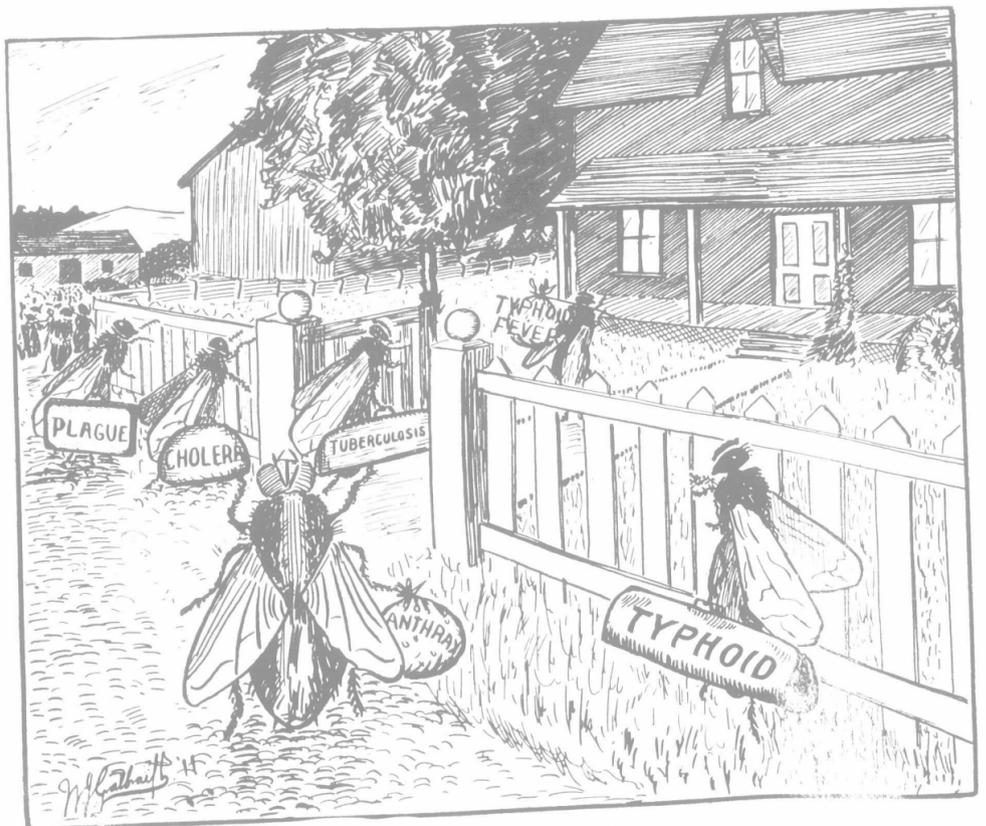
Symptoms.—The symptoms are readily recognized. The patient becomes uneasy, lies down and rises repeatedly, switches the tail, and kicks at the abdomen. Food is refused, and rumination suspended. There is depression, protrusion of the muzzle, projection of the eyes, usually a flow of saliva from the mouth, and often a moan or grunt is heard at intervals. The back is arched, and there is a marked swelling of the abdomen, particularly marked on the left side. If that part between the point of the hip and the last rib on the left side be tapped, a resonant or tympanic or drumlike sound will be heard, hence the name "tympanitis." If this part be pressed, it will yield to pressure, but will immediately regain its former shape when pressure is ceased. Respiration becomes labored, from the fact that the distended rumen presses forward on the diaphragm and occupies a portion of the lung cavity, thereby preventing expansion of the lungs to admit a sufficient quantity of air. The severity of the symptoms depends upon the distension of the rumen. In some cases the symptoms are but slightly marked, while in others the distress is acute.

Treatment.—Treatment must be directed to either eliminate or neutralize the excess of gases, and prevent their generation. In an ordinary case, the administration of 2 to 4 ounces oil of turpentine in a pint of raw linseed oil, melted butter or lard, or even sweet milk, will give relief in from thirty minutes to an hour. In this case, the drugs are introduced directly into the diseased organ, and exert both a chemical and physiological action. Oil of turpentine neutralizes the gases and prevents their formation, and also acts as a general stimulant. Where no drugs are at hand, one-half a cupful of baking soda, or two tablespoons of carbonate of ammonia, given in a pint of warm water, often gives good results. It is also good practice to tie a stick in a patient's mouth, to facilitate the escape of gas through the mouth. The passage of a probary or a piece of garden hose down the gullet to the stomach will sometimes give relief

quickly. In order to do this, of course, some device, as a gag with a hole in the center, a cleft-ice, or something of that nature, must be used to keep the mouth open and prevent the patient from chewing the instrument used. If relief is not given in an hour, the dose should be repeated.

In severe cases, where the symptoms are extreme, death may occur quickly from suffocation, rupture of the rumen, rupture of the diaphragm, or absorption of the gases. There is not time to wait for the action of drugs, and mechanical relief must be given promptly. In some cases, the passage of a piece of garden hose, as mentioned, will give immediate relief, but in others this will not act, as the hose or probary enters the solid contents of the rumen, while the gas is on top. Then, the only means of giving relief is to puncture the rumen. This is done on the left side, at the most prominent point between the point of the hip and the last rib. The proper instrument is a trocar and canula, which consists of a pointed spike about six inches long, which fits into a metal tube about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. This is inserted through the skin, muscles and walls of the rumen, the spike is removed, and the tube, through which the gas escapes, is left in as long as necessary. Where this instrument cannot be procured quickly, a knife with a large blade can be used, and the lips of the wound held open by the fingers. A small opening will not prove satisfactory, as it cannot be kept open. The wound requires no after-treatment, further than being dressed with an antiseptic, as a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid daily until healed. In some cases there is so much froth or bubbles in the gas that it will not escape freely through a puncture, but the puncture will prevent death from the causes named, and large and repeated doses of oil of turpentine will often effect a cure. In most cases, after recovery, it is good practice to give the animal a purgative of 1 to 2 pounds Epsom salts, and feed lightly for a few days, in order that the stomach may regain its tone.

When bloating is due to choking, of course, the obstruction must be removed, for which purpose it is generally necessary to pass a probary. In rare cases the pressure of gas upon the obstruction is so great that a probary cannot be passed, and it is necessary to puncture first, but this is seldom the case. Such articles as whips, fork handles, harness traces, etc., should never be passed in lieu of a probary, as they are very liable to pass to one side of the obstruction and rupture the gullet, which will prove fatal. The instrument passed must have a cup-shaped end, so that it will not pass the obstruction, but practically grasp it and force it down. A garden hose, strengthened by a whip or other article to within one-half inch of the opposing end, is probably the only device that can be safely used in lieu of a probary. We have discussed tympanitis in cattle. In sheep, the same remarks apply.



What the Fly Brings Us.

Coming from its breeding places in the vilest of filth, laden with death-dealing disease germs, the house fly, the shuttles-hobo of the insect world is at this season striving to enter a million homes. What are we going to do about it?

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except, of course, when drugs are given the doses must be less.

It would be wise, and comparatively inexpensive, for all stock-owners to provide themselves with the necessary instruments for the treatment of cases of this nature in ruminants. A trocar and canula costs from \$1.50 to \$2.00; a probary and gag from \$4.00 to \$5.00, and six feet of 1/2-inch garden hose, about 10 cents per foot. The instruments can be procured from any dealers in veterinary instruments, and the hose from hardware men.

Silo Roofs.

A year ago we built a cement-block silo, and have no roof on yet. We wish a round, cone-shaped roof, and would like to know what kind of shingles to use. What would be a suitable pitch? Our silo is 12 ft. 2 in. inside, and 30 ft. high.

H. BROS.

Ans.—As information in regard to the roofing of silos is of general interest, we reprint from former issues descriptions of three different silo-roofs.

Experience has shown that the silo is very much improved by being roofed. It strengthens and makes more secure structures made out of wooden staves, adds to the appearance of every kind of silo, and, by keeping out rain, snow and frost, preserves the silage in more palatable condition. Those who have tried silos without and with roofing, concur that the extra investment is profitable. Two styles of roofs in use in Middlesex County (East), Ont., may be described, one on the farm of Charles Shiels, and the other on that of A. W. Venning. Both silos are built of cement-concrete, that of Mr. Shiels being 32 1/2 feet high, and 14 feet in diameter inside. On top of the wall, a wooden circle of rafters rest, is held in place by iron bolts that extend down into the top of the wall, and are attached to the uppermost reinforcing rod, which makes a very secure job, as the bolts are threaded, and nuts were put on, holding the circle down tight. The roof boards are battened, and instead of a gothic window through which to receive the corn at filling time, a hinged door, 2 x 4 ft., is placed in the roof. On the opposite side is a similar one, for getting out when the silo is full. A small metal cone covers the peak of the roof, which is simple in construction.

The roof on Mr. Venning's silo is not expensive, but is strong, and should be quite durable, if kept painted. The plate, which was fitted and bolted to the top of the silo before the concrete had set, was made of inch lumber, doubled. The silo being 12 feet in diameter inside, allowing for the wall and projection of roof, 10-foot lumber was sufficient to give it half-pitch. Four rafters were cut the right level to be toe-nailed to the plate, and centered on a post or whatever kind of ornament may be fancied on the top. In this case it is an old church-spire. Four false rafters were then fitted in between the main rafters. Eight short girts were fitted and spiked between the rafters, half the distance up the roof; these girts were slightly circled. It required 28 boards 10 feet long and 10 inches wide, ripped diagonally, making 56 pieces 10 inches wide at one end to build the roof and gothic for the window. Nine boards of the same dimensions were required to be sawed into battens 3 inches wide by 1/2 inch thick. These triangular boards were nailed to the plate at the bottom, the girt in the center and the post at the top, covering each crack with a batten, completing the work, with the exception of a space two feet wide, over which the gothic is built, the posts of which are three feet high, thus leaving room for a window 2 x 3 feet, to be hinged on the inside. No scaffolding is required to build this roof, except one plank 16 feet long, and two boards 7 feet long. The plank lies on top of the silo, with the end projecting where the gothic is to be built, thus making a platform for a man to stand on, to build the gothic and finish the job, complete, without having to climb on the roof. The total cost, allowing nothing for the owner's time, which was only a day, and the plate on the silo, which was not very expensive, as it was sawed out of short boards that were not valuable for any other purpose, was as follows:

37 boards 10 ft. long, 10 in. wide; 8 scantling 10 ft. long, 2 x 4, for rafters; 2 scantling, 12 ft. long, 2 x 6, for girts; a few feet of dressed lumber for finishing the gothic—making a total of 400 ft. of lumber, at \$28 per M.	\$11.20
Dressing and sawing boards	.50
Plate	1.20
Spikes and nails	.50
Assistance of one man for less than a day	1.75
Total	\$15.15

A good feature of this silo is the rear passage, fitted with a couple of windows.

Another, from Leeds Co., Ont., is described by the owner as follows:

Having roofed my silo last fall by a somewhat different plan than usual, which seems to do this trick very well, and is cheap and, I think, durable, I will describe it. My silo is 14 x 30 feet, stave type. Sheathing was of lumber 1 in. x 8 in. x 10 ft., ripped cornerwise at the sawmill, making it 1 x 8 in. at one end, and tapered to nothing at the other. In building the roof, I did not use any rafters. For a center support, I used the rim and tire of a light wheel, about 4 ft. 8 in. in diameter, and, as the lumber was about 3 1/2 inches wide where it crossed the wheel rim, I wired each board securely to the rim, hammering the wire outside down smoothly. Nearer the top, where the lumber was about one inch wide, I nailed one into the other, so that when finished the one side supported the other. Any person wanting to put a weather-vane on, could leave the hub and spokes in the wheel for a bottom support. At the eaves, the lumber was wired to the silo, as well as nailed. I put the wire through holes in the roofing about three inches apart, the ends passing down inside the silo, and out through the side, one above the top hoop, and twisted together, which makes blowing off of the question. The following is an estimate of the cost:

225 ft. of 1-inch hemlock, at \$14 per M.	\$ 3.15
2 1/2 rolls of felt roofing, at \$2.50 per roll	6.88
1 sash and glass	.60
10 pounds wire, at 3 cents per pound	.30
1 man, three days	6.00
Total	\$16.93

T. G. K.

Rack for Hay Loader.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am sending you two photographs showing a sectional hayrack which has been used on our farm for the past five years, giving good satisfaction. The bed of the rack is of 2 x 12-inch plank, 16 feet long, and is cut away for front wheels, so as to turn easy. On the outside of the sills there is a series of rollers, 2 x 6-in., like pulleys, made of maple, and put on with 1/2-inch by 4 1/2-inch lap screws, two feet apart, and two inches down from the top of the sills. The front half of the deck is built on a pair of 2 x 4-inch scantlings, 8 feet long, which rest on the rollers. There is a ladder, 6 feet high, on the front end of this part. The back half of the deck is built in two sections, the division being across the rack, and is hinged in the middle and to the back end of the sills, and is folded up against a pair of stakes three feet in height on the end of sills, while the front half is being loaded.

At present we use a small tackle, with 1 1/2-inch rope, to pull the one-half load ahead when it is loaded, and it is about as good as anything for the purpose. It is necessary to have bolsters with short stakes, so that the moving part of the rack does not strike them. A hinged stop-block to hold the front section in position when back is also necessary.

One man can load hay more easily with this rack than two men with the old-style rack, at least that is what one man said after using ours a day. It takes from one to two minutes to move the half load ahead, depending somewhat on the ground level. There is one farmer using a rack copied from ours, and he liked it so well that he intends making another.

We have a rack-bitter in the barn, and pull the load up to top, and then use a horse-fork for unloading. This saves a long haul on the horse-fork rope, and by hitching the rope to hooks in the purline plate at each end of the mow, and changing ends a few times, we reduce the amount of soring needed, and find that the hay also keeps better than when dumped in the center of the mow.

GEO. A. SMITH.

Waterloo Co., Ont.



Front Half of Load Ready to be Pulled Forward. Notice Rollers on Side of Bed-piece.

Harvesting Alfalfa.

At a meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, John Powers, of Marion, said: "Four cuttings of hay per season is a normal yield for a field of good alfalfa, and it should reach an aggregate of from four to six tons per acre. It should be cut earlier in its growth than other grasses, the best time being when it is beginning to bloom. Too much should not be cut before it is cared for, for if it is allowed to get wet while curing, the hay loses nearly half its value as a feed. The best method for curing is to let it wilt enough after mowing so the rake will gather it up clean, and then let it cure in the windrow. When cured in this manner, it is important that proper facilities should be at hand for putting it in the stack as quickly as possible, otherwise it will become so dry that the foliage, which is the best part of the hay, will be lost in handling, especially if it has to be drawn from the field in wagons. The second cutting is considered the best to use for seed, though yields of good quality have been threshed from the other cuttings. The seed crop should be cut when nearly all the pods have turned brown. It may be cut with a self-binder, self-rake reaper, or mowing machine with a carrying attachment. When cut and bound, it is possible to avoid waste better than by other methods. Avoid stacking, if possible, as stacks take water easily, which is liable to cause the seed to turn dark in color. Thresh in field with clover-huller. In closing, it seems meet to quote the following, from R. E. Smith's article, entitled, 'The Kingdom of Alfalfa is Come': 'When some Sheban queen shall come from the granaries of the North or the cotton-fields of the South to prove this king of plants, she will exclaim, I have heard of thy wonders and thy greatness, of thy roots silently subsoiling and enriching the soil, and perforating the earth for water to a depth of thirty feet, with an unbroken perennial growth of a hundred years; but behold, the half has never yet been told of thy prosperity so full and free.'"

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Peck.—"I would like to ask the speaker if he has had experience in cutting his seed crop with the binder?"

John Powers.—"Yes, sir; I have had experience with cutting it with a binder, and, in fact, cutting it almost with the scissors. If your alfalfa is high enough so that it can be cut with the binder, it can be cut with less waste. I tie the bundles and put them in shocks like oats; then it is not so liable to spoil."

Alfalfa Beats Summer-fallow.

W. J. Spillman.—"The only legitimate place for the summer-fallow is in a region where there is not rainfall enough in one year to grow a crop. In some parts of the State of Washington they are farming with as little as eight inches of rainfall a year. By plowing in April, harrowing all summer, keeping a dust mulch and no weeds, they imprison all the winter's rain and keep it until the next winter. Then they sow wheat and catch another winter's rain, so they have sixteen inches of rain to raise a crop with. In Central Kansas I do not believe the summer-fallow method would be best. It will make the next crop a little larger, but the question in my mind is whether you would get a large enough crop to pay you for two years' use of the land."

Mr. Barber.—"Would you get as much if you would put it in clover?"

W. J. Spillman.—"I think more. I will tell you what I would rather do: Alfalfa is still better. If you can raise alfalfa, I would a whole lot rather put in alfalfa than summer-fallow."—[Discussion at Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

Farm Life and Character.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Have read with interest the comments on "Farm vs. Railroad Life," probably two of the most important industries in Canada, and it is a question, no doubt, in the minds of a great many young men as to which line or work would be best to follow. Of course, it is a problem each one has to solve for himself. Very few are surrounded by like circumstances, and, then, it should be considered how we are gifted to do our best work, as to whether it should be on railroad or farm. To some, the hustle-bustle noise of the railroad is like music on their ears, whereas the quiet sound of the plow turning a smooth, straight furrow is music to others.

The wages and money should be a secondary consideration, I think. If a fellow takes no pleasure out of his work, but does it just for the money that is in it, it becomes drudgery. Of course, I understand "Farmer's Son" is comparing the wages of farm and railroad life. Supposing he earns more on the railway, maybe he sells his time cheaper than on the farm, because the average railwayman dies ten years younger than a farmer, barring accidents. But, aside from this, if a fellow feels called to the work on the railroad, that is where he ought to go. It ought to be the ambition of every young man to find the work for which he is adapted. There have been numbers of men who had farms given to them when young, and were no farther ahead and perhaps in debt at fifty, either through mismanagement, or because they had missed their calling; whereas, I think the majority of successful farmers of to-day have paid for their farms themselves. Of course, a good start may be all right, but why couldn't father and son come to an understanding and work together more profitably, if they invested the money that the son would get in wages in farm or farm stock, with the father's experience, than if the son put his wages in the bank?

"Farmer's Son" says that a great many farmers' sons have nothing at the age of twenty-five. Probably he forgets that he has had the chance of building a clean, strong character, infinitely more valuable than a farm or bank account without it. And I maintain that the farm is a better place to keep such a character than the railroad, especially for young men from eighteen to twenty years of age. Of course, there are a lot of fine fellows on the railroad, but these are the ones who have the stability of character to keep on the clear track. PLUS ULTRA.
Huron Co., Ont.

The June-beetle Plague.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am in receipt of your letter in reference to the occurrence of June bugs in some sections of Middlesex County. In view of the great abundance of the larvae of this insect, the White Grubs, in the region mentioned, this plague of adult beetles is not surprising. Such swarms of June, or May, bugs are well known in severely-infested localities in Europe. Their great abundance will certainly result in the laying of enormous numbers of eggs on grass and other land, and the necessity of farmers employing measures to combat the resulting white grubs is apparent. On account of its prolonged life-history, which usually extends over three seasons, it is a most difficult insect to attack, and any measures that are employed must be repeated for at least two seasons. The only measures which have so far given satisfactory results are methods of cultivation and a system of short rotation of crops. Deep plowing in the fall will bring up large numbers of hibernating grubs. Pigs and poultry may be turned in, and will feed on the exposed grubs. This should be repeated a second year. Where the infestation is severe, cross-plowing is to be recommended. Clover appears to be more immune than most crops, and it may be sown on the land, and then plowed under in the following fall. Two fall-plowings, therefore, with an intermediate crop of clover, will result in the destruction of a very large number of the grubs. Where the adult June beetles occur in large numbers, every effort should be made to destroy them. In Europe, the trees are sprayed with arsenical sprays, and, where orchards have been thoroughly sprayed before the emergence of the beetles, as will be the case if a system of spraying were in vogue, large numbers of beetles would be killed, and the foliage saved to a very great extent. This is one of the most serious insects we have to combat, as it is injurious in both stages of its life-history. As a white grub it destroys pasture crops, and as a June bug it defoliates trees wholesale.

I should be grateful if those of your readers in the infested section, who have suffered from this plague, would send me particulars as to time of emergence, the trees that are attacked, and any notes as to its previous occurrence, as all these facts are of use to us in investigating this insect.
C. GORDON HEWITT,
Dominion Entomologist.

A Water System for a Dairy Barn.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

There are a great many different systems adopted in our dairy barns to-day for the watering of our dairy cows, but the one which I will endeavor to describe is among the cheapest and simplest I have yet seen. The individual basin plan is objected to by some because of being too expensive; also the elevated trough running in front of the cows, for being too cumbersome, and accumulating too much dirt. The old plan of pumping water by hand, although the cheapest, is entirely too slow, and takes too much time, which to the farmer means money.

Most of the modern stable floors are now being built of cement, it being the easiest kept clean, and standing much longer than a plank floor. When putting in a cement floor, a good water system can be put in at the same time by building a cement trough in front of the manger, and below the slope where the feed runs. This trough can be made any desired size, and can be

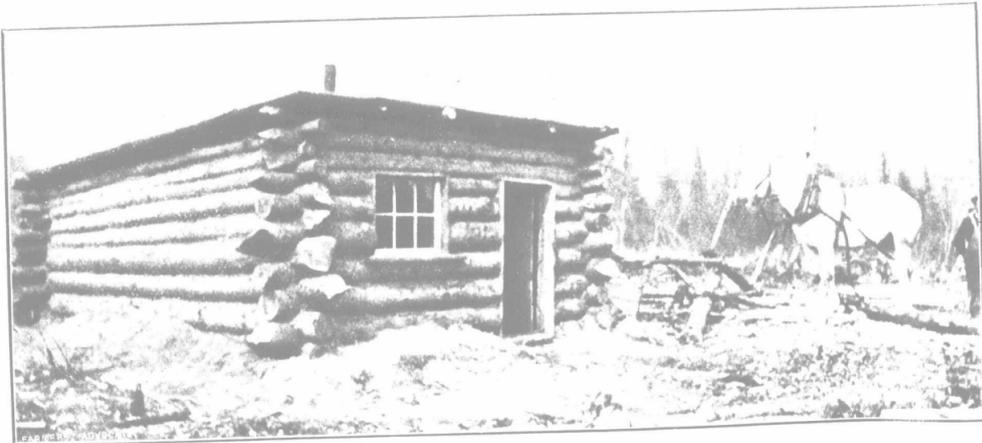


Walter S. Stitch Standing on the Right. Has ten children to feed and clothe. He is a great hunter, as well as a great farmer in New Ontario.

kept filled with fresh water fed from a tank at one end of the stable, the water being pumped into this tank by windmill, or, where practicable, coming directly from a spring, which is on a higher level than the barn. If there are two rows of stalls in the stable, the water can be made to come in at the head of one row of cattle and flow down to the other end; then, by means of piping, or by cement trough, cross over to head of cattle on the other side, flow down in opposite direction to the same end of stable, and at other side of barn from which it came in, an outlet can be made.

In making the feed slide to manger, instead of having boards run lengthwise, have boards cut of matched lumber the desired length, placed at an angle of about fifty degrees, and nailed to scantling at bottom and top of slide. If stalls are single, have one board (if double, two) left unnailed, and made so that it will slide up and down freely. It takes but a few minutes time thrice daily, or before feeding, to go along each row of cattle and pull up those boards, let the cattle drink what water they want, then go around and slide them down again. Small buttons may be put at top of each board to keep cows from shoving boards up themselves. Care must be taken to build those troughs entirely level, so that water will not run too freely; also, inlets and outlets must be the same size; and provision made to keep dirt out of them. This system can be made to supply water to any number of cattle in any size of barn. J. H. STARK.
Peterboro Co., Ont.

Minnesota has sent out eight agricultural trains this spring which have succeeded in awakening the interest of all classes of business throughout that State.



Just Starting. Has 100 acres free, wife and family. Now has a horse. Starting without money in New Ontario.

Agriculture in New Ontario.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In discussing "Agriculture in New Ontario," I shall have special reference to Thunder Bay and Rainy River Districts, of which I have had twelve years' experience. Port Arthur is the judicial capital of Thunder Bay District. Kenora is the judicial capital of Rainy River District. These two districts are noted in many respects. They cover about 90,000 square miles of territory, extending from Fort Arthur and Port William to the Manitoba boundary, and from the Minnesota boundary to Hudson's Bay. There are about 73,800,000 acres of land; this includes the numerous lakes found within this territory.

There are several ways of going to these districts from the east. First, the Canadian Pacific Railway, from Toronto, Hamilton, London, and Ottawa. A home-seeker's rate can be obtained from Windsor for United States settlers for the small sum of \$13.00. Second, people destined for these districts can come via Northern Navigation Company S. S. from Sarnia, or via Canadian Pacific S. S. from Owen Sound. This is a delightful trip. Then, people who wish to come to these districts from the United States, may come by boat from Duluth, the Northern Navigation Co. and the Booth Line boats. This is a delightful trip along the north shore of Lake Superior. Americans can also come in now by two railway lines to Fort Frances, which is located at the head of the celebrated Rainy River. In this Rainy River Valley we have a most remarkable stretch of valuable agricultural land. It extends from Fort Frances to Rainy River town, a distance of eighty miles, and the good land extends back from the Rainy River for from ten to forty miles. We have numerous people coming into this portion of New Ontario from North and South Dakota. They can come in via the Canadian Northern Railway.

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

The soil is almost exclusively alluvial clay, light-brown. Beds of gravel are rare, and never deep. Outcroppings of rock seldom occur, but they occur more frequently in the townships next to the Height of Land. The rivers flow in deep channels, with banks 20 feet to 60 feet high. So easily is the clay dissolved in water that the banks are changing yearly. Receding from the river, a flat of one-half to one mile is found. After that comes a rise of 30 to 60 feet; and, lastly, is found the table-land, which comprises perhaps 80 per cent. of the total area. There is no table-land in the Rainy River Valley. As stated above, this is a wide valley, extending back ten to forty miles, rising gently all the way. In fact, it is about as level as prairie. All of our valley soil is a rich deposit. I have seen the soil taken from a depth of fifty feet and placed on the surface, and after exposure to the sun and air for a year or so, was found to be just as productive as the soil on the surface.

I had the pleasure of exploring the Slate River Valley ten years ago, also the White Fish River Valley. My first impression of this valley was not favorable. Leaving the water-edge, the flat extended on either side from a half to a mile in width. The bluffs did not impress me. This river valley was soon filled with settlers. We then went back on the plateau, which extended back about two miles. It was not long until we were on the table-land, where to-day our finest farms are found. One settler, in order to cut his new crop of hay, purchased a double-action plow. No finer land can be found for agricultural purposes.

COVERED WITH FOREST.

The whole district, in its untouched state, is covered with thick forest. The trees prevail in the following order: Spruce, balsam, poplar, Balm of Gilead, tamarack, white birch, pine and cedar. The undergrowth consists of swamp alder, moose maple, mountain ash, ground hemlock, raspberries. The timber is large near the

ravines. The wetter the land, the smaller the timber. In the muskegs, with now and then an exception, there is only black spruce, which are three to five inches in diameter. On the table-land, near the ravines, there are white spruce up to 30 inches in diameter, yet 18 inches are frequent. Balsams are remarkably sound, and are found up to 18 inches in diameter. Poplar grows to a great size and length, but is mostly too old, and therefore faulty.

The first impression of the newcomer in the spring or rainy weather is unfavorable. Even the table-land appears to be an endless and dreary swamp, ill-fitted for agriculture, and many people that are easily discouraged are turned back there-by. Those who have stayed have invariably settled near the ravines. It seems strange now that those who had the whole country to choose from took up inferior locations. It was soon discovered that the land everywhere had sufficient fall, and became dry enough when the bush and fallen trees which blocked the run of the water were removed.

MAKING A BEGINNING.

As stated before, the soil is light-brown, yellow or white, but the color seems to make no difference as to its agricultural value. If, in the process of clearing the land, the vegetable mould has not been burned off unduly, the plow at first plowing goes down to the clay only in spots. When the clay is reached, it takes a good team to keep the plow moving, but if once plowed it keeps open and friable. I have often with great interest watched what a field would be like in the spring that had been plowed in the fall. Invariably I found it in the most favorable condition imaginable for seeding. Any kind of light harrow, with two strokes, would make a perfect seed-bed. No lumps appeared, and there was no need for a clod-crusher. This would not seem remarkable, as the action of the frost will pulverize almost any kind of clay, but the clay here will crumble down without the aid of frost.

CROPS.

I do not wish to make the impression that all of our soil is clay. We have some fine sand loam, on which I have witnessed grow 100 bushels of oats per acre, weighing 44 pounds per bushel. We have three tons of clover and timothy per acre. Peas thrive well, producing as high as 30 bushels per acre. We are not afflicted with the pea weevil. Onions, carrots, parsnips, lettuce and sugar beets do well. Turnips and cabbage are fine. I have seen cabbages growing in the Rainy River Valley weighing 32 pounds. I have seen the red table beet as large as a good-sized dinner pot. Leguminous plants do best; they are the most independent of nitrogen in the soil, not by any means that the soil is deficient in nitrogen, but the land needs cultivation before the nitrogen becomes available for plant food. This is confirmed by the largely increased crops after the first years of cultivation. We grow fine potatoes. William Wilson has been growing potatoes near Port Arthur for fourteen years, and he says his average has been from 350 to 400 bushels per acre per year, except one year, when the yield fell to 250 bushels. He received a good price for them in the local market at digging time—50 cents per bushel. We have no potato bug. We grow fine celery. One time, at the Toronto Industrial, when we had the New Ontario exhibit there, I had celery shipped down twice per week. It was sent to me in barrels, the stalks, top and all, being about four feet in length. Strawberries and raspberries grow wild. R. A. BURRISS. Thunder Bay District, Ont.

Protection of Small Birds.

The Agricultural Society of the Gironde, France, is convinced that the continually increasing number of enemies of crops, and especially of the insects so harmful to vines, *Cochylis* and *Eudemis*, is due to a great extent to the disappearance of small birds. The society, therefore, has invited all the agricultural associations of France to unite and insist upon the protection of these valuable auxiliaries of the farmer. An address to the Minister of Agriculture has been submitted to these associations, in which the society requests the strict observance of the International Convention of March 19th, 1902, with regard to the protection of small birds, and the prohibition of their wholesale destruction by means of nets and snares.

Shorten the Trip to Town.

The value of farming land depends very largely on the distance from a market. A good road has the effect of shortening the time required for carrying a load of produce to market, which is practically the same thing as shortening the distance. Howard H. Gross, in the *Two Harbors* (Minn.) News, relates the story of a hard-headed German farmer at Sheboygan, who, in a very graphic and comprehensive way, told of the value of good roads as it appeared to him. He said: "My farm is ten miles from market. If it was only five miles from market, it would be worth \$15 an acre more. I cannot move my farm in,

but if we can build a good road to my farm, I can come in the ten miles with my produce easier than I could come in five miles to town."

Creosoting Timber.

1. How many gallons of creosote would it take to treat one thousand feet of one-inch elm by boiling in a tank?
2. If thoroughly treated, would the lumber ever need painting to preserve it? It is to be used as siding on a barn. Would it last as long as pine?
3. Would it have any less tendency to warp or to check?
4. What does Mr. MacMillan mean by "color ground in oil"? (See issue Jan. 5th, 1911.)

preserve it. Creosoted elm lumber would last longer as barn siding than would untreated pine lumber.

3. The warping and checking of lumber is due to the uneven evaporation of moisture which has originally been in the lumber, or which has been absorbed by it. All lumber which is creosoted should first be thoroughly seasoned. After seasoned lumber has been creosoted, it does not absorb moisture, and, therefore, does not check or warp.

In order that the elm lumber should hold its form while it is being seasoned, before being creosoted it should be piled in an open form, with slats between the layers in the pile, and should be seasoned under cover. Between all the boards in the pile there should be room for free air circulation, and the ends of the boards should be painted with some thick paint, so that the moisture will not evaporate more rapidly from the ends of the boards than from the sides, and thus cause checks.

4. "Color Ground in Oil" is the trade name of ground colors handled by all hardware dealers.

5. Painting with creosote is the most practical manner of giving a preservative treatment to lumber for barn siding. It is cheaper than tank treatment, and for this purpose is almost, if not quite, as efficient. The creosote should be heated to a temperature of about 200 degrees, and kept hot as long as it is being used. The



E. Burriss' New Residence. Near Port Arthur, Ont. (The old and the new.)

5. If the lumber (rough) were painted two or three times with creosote, would it ever need to be so painted again?
6. About how much would it take to paint one thousand feet of rough lumber with two applications of paint, at the prevailing prices today?
7. Are tub silos boiled in creosote?
8. Would elm treated with creosote make a satisfactory silo?
9. If there is a bulletin printed upon this subject, where and how can I get it? E. C. W.

Ans.—1. One thousand feet of one-inch elm, soaked one hour in creosote at a temperature of 180 degrees F., and then immersed for six hours in cold creosote, would absorb almost ten gallons of creosote. This would make a very good treatment where the timber was to be used for ordinary purposes. Should the timber be used in the ground or for silo construction, it should

lumber should be perfectly dry, and the painting is preferably done on a warm day, so that the creosote will have plenty of time to soak into the timber before it cools and becomes thick. A second coat should be applied as soon as the first end coat should be applied as soon as the first is dry. The treatment would not need to be repeated before a good many years. It might reasonably be expected to last as long as any building.

6. Allowing for waste and evaporation, the painting of one thousand feet of rough lumber with creosote would require about ten gallons of creosote if the timber is painted on all sides, as it should be to give it the proper protection against decay, and if two coats were applied. Ten gallons of creosote should not cost more than \$1.50.

7. The timber used in the construction of tub silos should be given a tank treatment with creosote, if perfect results are sought. The most efficient treatment would be an immersion in creosote at 200 degrees Fahrenheit for about four hours, and, following that, an immediate immersion of about fourteen hours in creosote at the temperature of the air. This treatment would produce a wooden silo good for a lifetime. As the creosote treatment of wood is practically new in Canada, and as the creosoting of silo timbers would require an apparatus such as is not common on farms, such treatment has not, to my knowledge, taken place.

8. Elm painted with creosote would make a very satisfactory silo, and would resist decay for at least twenty-five years. Two or three thorough paintings on all sides with hot creosote after the timber is cut to shape and before it is put into its place, would enable it to resist decay for about twenty-five years, and probably longer. The only difficulty with using elm for this purpose would be that it would be so difficult to thoroughly season it without having it lose its shape.

9. The Forestry Branch has been so overwhelmed with exploration and administrative work that it has not been possible to prepare any bulletins on the subject of timber preservation. For five cents, anyone can secure from the Forest



Faith in the Future Exemplified by This New Ontario Home.

be given a more thorough treatment. If soaked four hours in hot creosote, at 200 degrees F., and then immersed fourteen hours in cold creosote, it would absorb twenty gallons of creosote. The tank treatment of lumber, although it furnishes the best possible protection against decay, has the great advantage of requiring such a large tank as cannot easily be provided on the ordinary farm, and of requiring that a greater supply of creosote be used than is actually necessary for the impregnation of timber, as it is necessary to keep the timber covered during the whole time that the treatment is being conducted, and, therefore, after the treatment is completed, there is a quantity of creosote left on hand.

2. Lumber that has been thoroughly treated with creosote would never require painting to

Service, Washington, D. C., Circular No. 139, entitled, "A Primer on Wood Preservation."
H. R. MacMILLAN.

An Experiment with Alfalfa.

About four acres of alfalfa were seeded May 20th on "The Farmer's Advocate" farm. One bushel of alfalfa seed was treated with a bottle of nitro-culture, and sown twenty pounds per acre, with a bushel of barley per acre, principally behind the spouts of the disk drill, lest it should be covered too deeply. Drill was followed with roller, and afterwards land was harrowed. A few rounds were sown with seed dropping in front of disks. About one acre of land was planted with uninoculated seed, and of this strip one round was sown without nurse crop. The whole four acres were rolled and harrowed after drilling, as all the oats and mixed grain had been. The alfalfa, we might add, would have been sown earlier but for the fact that the field was very weedy, and had received last fall a coat of dirty manure. The remainder of the eleven-acre field across which the alfalfa was sown is to be fallowed till July, tile-drained, if possible, in the meantime, and then seeded to alfalfa alone in mid-summer. But for the weeds and need of tiling, the whole field would have been seeded with barley in good time this spring. Both barley and alfalfa were up in less than a week.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Commercial Culture of Red Raspberries.

A practical thesis, by L. B. Henry, Second-year Student at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Red raspberries have been grown in Ontario, both commercially and for home use, for a great number of years, but it has only been within the last twenty that they have been at all remunerative to the grower.

This has been due largely to the increase in canning and jam factories throughout the Province, which have used up the surplus supply of the market, and the grower has received a very fair price for his berries, where otherwise he would have been forced to take a very low market price, or else go out of business entirely.

The demand for raspberries has been increasing every year, and the writer can see no reason why they should not be as profitable to grow as peaches; but, in order to reach this end, growers will have to improve their methods. They will have to choose, in the first place, the right kind of soil, and must learn the best ideas about planting, cultivating, trimming, picking and marketing, in order to receive the greatest returns from the money which they have invested.

SOIL.

Red raspberries will grow on almost any soil, provided it is well drained and retentive of moisture. Although they will grow on fairly poor soils, a clay loam or sandy loam is preferable for a commercial patch, where large crops are looked for.

The soil should not be too rich in nitrogenous fertilizers, as this causes an overgrowth of coarse, woody canes, which do not produce an abundance of healthy buds, as the larger the cane is, the farther apart the buds will be.

As raspberries suffer from too much moisture in the spring, and also from drouth in the fruiting season, we can easily see the object of selecting a well-drained but retentive soil.

The variety grown has something to do with the choice of soils. The more vigorous the variety in growth, the lighter the soil best adapted to it; consequently, the Cuthbert will usually

succeed on a light, upland soil, whereas the Marlboro prefers a heavy, lowland soil.

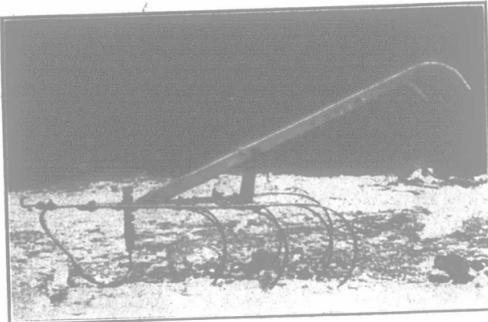
Raspberries suffer very much from excessive heat, and in a dry summer the berries will dry up if in a place where the hot sun can beat down in full force; hence, a north slope is best, especially in districts where long drouths are known in the fruiting season. Never plant in low places, where water stands in spring, but if low ground is well drained, it may be used successfully.

VARIETIES.

The three principal varieties are Marlboro, Cuthbert and Herbert, but the first two of the above are the chief commercial berries planted today.

The Marlboro is the chief early commercial variety. It was originated by A. J. Caywood, of Marlboro, N. Y., and is the result of several crosses of both wild and cultivated sorts. It is a hardy, strong grower, but does not grow as tall as the Cuthbert. The fruit is large, somewhat rounded, and a bright crimson color, and has good shipping qualities. It is very productive, and does well on heavy soils on the hill system.

The Cuthbert (or Conover, Queen of the Market, Quinby's Favorite) is probably the best known of all red raspberries, and the most desir-



One-horse Spring Tooth Cultivator.

able market sort, as it comes in just when the Marlboro is through fruiting and supplies the late market. It was a chance seedling, found in the garden of Thos. Cuthbert, of Riverdale, New York, in 1865. It is a strong, vigorous, upright and sometimes branching grower, with short, purplish spines. The fruit is large, conical, and a dark red color, with a very desirable flavor. It is practically free from insect pests and diseases, its chief defect for market use being its dark-red color. It does very well on light soils, and is usually planted in solid rows on account of its vigorous growth.

FERTILIZERS.

If the soil lacks humus, it should be applied, if possible, before the plants are started, as difficulty will be experienced in applying it after the plants are set out. Stable manure is the best fertilizer to supply this want, but care must be taken not to apply too much, as it forces too strong a cane growth. Fifteen tons per acre, put on every three years, after the patch is planted, is all that should be applied under ordinary conditions.

In the fall of 1907, the owner of a patch of Cuthberts decided to give it a heavy coat of about twenty-five tons per acre, as he thought the cane-growth was not strong enough. A furrow was plowed away from each side of the canes, and manure put in and covered up. During the year 1908 the cane-growth was normal, but in 1909 the young canes grew so coarse and tall that the buds were badly developed, and consequently



Berry Patch Beginning Growth in Spring.

did not throw out sufficient laterals to bear a good crop in 1910. Judging by the above experience, we see that it is not advisable to apply heavy coats of nitrogenous fertilizers.

After the second or third crop of fruit, the berries sometimes become small, and lack flavor and quality, although the canes may be very vigorous and set a large amount of fruit. This is due to the exhaustion of mineral fertilizers in the soil, and in such cases the following fertilizer is a good one to apply: 50 pounds nitrate of soda, 150 pounds acid phosphate, 50 pounds muriate of potash. Apply the above at the rate of 250 pounds per acre, every year in spring, until the patch requires it no longer.

The fertilizers which I have discussed, together with good cultivation, should be all an average patch requires in the way of artificial fertilization.

PLANTING.

This may be done in spring or fall, and, if care is exercised, success will attend both methods. If the soil holds sufficient moisture in the fall to start the young plants, and not allow them to dry out, it is, in my experience, the best time to plant. If the patch is set out in the fall, the plants are ready to grow as soon as spring opens up, and are not set back, as plants set in the spring are.

Suckers are generally used, and they may be dug up between the rows of an old patch. In digging these, never pull them out, as this injures the fine rootlets, but thrust a spade under the roots, then loosen the earth above them, and force the sucker out of the ground. In this way, the small rootlets are not injured to any extent.

The two chief systems of planting are the solid row and the hill system, each method having its own distinct advantages and applications. The advantage of the solid-row system is that it is possible to set more plants per acre, and, under favorable conditions, harvest more crates of berries.

It has several important disadvantages which every prospective grower should consider before planting. These are:

1. Cultivation is possible in only one direction.
2. A large part of the plant is shaded for a greater part of the day.
3. It is impossible for pickers to gather all the ripe fruit, and, consequently, at the next picking, many overripe berries find their way into the box or are entirely lost.
4. Air drainage cannot be as good.
5. Diseases affecting the roots and canes are more abundant, and spread more rapidly.
6. The quality of fruit is not as good.

The solid-row system is used almost exclusively in commercial patches of late raspberries, such as Cuthberts, as this variety is hard to keep in hills on account of its rapid spreading power and rank growth.

The rows are usually planted 6 or 8 feet apart, or in many patches they are 7 feet apart, and the plants are set 1½ feet apart in the rows. However, if the plants are set a little closer, it will do no harm, and the rows will thicken and fill intervening spaces sooner.

Having decided the distance between the rows, the field should be marked out and stakes set up where each row is to be. Then, with these stakes as a guide, a careful man can run out a furrow straight enough for a row. The plants should then be set in this furrow, at a slant against the perpendicular side. The best way to cover the roots is to rake fine soil back on to them as soon as possible, and always tramp it down firmly. Never allow the roots to dry out, either before setting or while in the furrow.

The chief disadvantage of the hill system is that it reduces the number of plants per acre, and thereby reduces the output.

It has many advantages, however, and the following ones have been noted:

1. It gives room for cultivation both ways, and makes it possible to conserve more moisture.
2. Sunlight can reach a greater part of the plant, and thus this system is adapted to early varieties, such as Marlboro.
3. Pickers can gather all the berries, and thus it eliminates overripe berries or entire loss.
4. Disease cannot spread so readily, and can be controlled better, as a diseased hill can be entirely removed.

The usual distance of planting on the hill system is 3 x 6 feet. Furrows 6 feet apart are run out in the same manner as described under the solid-row system. At every 3 feet in these furrows set two or three plants, so as to insure a good hill, and then cover the roots as soon as possible, by raking or plowing in the furrow.

CULTIVATION.

Nothing can take the place of thorough cultivation. Bad and careless tillage does more damage and cause more loss than do the insects and plant diseases combined.

It is the best and most economical way of destroying weeds and suckers, and of saving moisture, making food in the soil available to the plant, and keeping the soil in an all-around vigorous con-

JUNE 1, 1911

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Elliot's Holstein Sale a Success.

The auction sale, on May 23rd, of Holstein cattle, property of W. F. Elliot, at Coleman, Ont., proved a grand success, buyers being present from coast to coast. The cattle were well bred, of excellent type, and in good condition, and satisfactory prices were realized. Following is the sale list:

King Fayne Segis Clothilde; R. M. Holtby, Manchester, Ont.	\$260
Pauline Birchall Calamity; Jas. Cornell, Scarboro, Ont.	170
Della Pietertje Calamity; H. S. Logan, Vancouver, B. C.	200
Della Johanna Calamity; Archie Muir, Scarboro, Ont.	185
Her calf, 1 month old; R. F. Hicks, Newtonbrook, Ont.	90
Delta Gem; S. Macklin, Weston, Ont.	185
Lady Bennett; S. Hollingsworth, Athens.	150
Doncliff Atie De Kol, 1 yr.; H. S. Logan.	175
Calamity Johanna Nig; G. A. Gilroy; Glen Buell.	175
Sir Johanna Paul Nig, 8 mos.; Joshua Harrison, York Mills.	105
Beula De Kol Ononis; Noel Marshall, Dunbarton.	265
Beula Paul De Kol, 9 mos.; H. S. Logan.	175
Lady Ononis Posch; S. Hollingsworth.	210
Mabel Mandeline, 14 yrs.; W. Holmes, Woburn.	95
Mabel Mandeline 2nd, 7 mos.; O. D. Bales, York Mills.	180
Lady Faforite Mercena; W. A. Patterson, Agincourt.	305
Lady Faforite Mercena 2nd, 9 mos.; S. Hollingsworth.	150
Ernestine 5th; W. Holmes.	125
Her calf, 1 month; E. M. Readhead, Milton.	70
Countess De Kol 2nd; Gordon Gooderham, Bedford Park.	195
Cintonia Gilsche Segis, 1 yr.; W. A. Patterson.	370
Ernestine Star; S. Hollingsworth.	105
Her calf, 1 month; E. M. Readhead.	70
Queen Kathleen De Kol; G. A. Gilroy.	300
Kathleen Pauline De Kol, 1 yr.; H. S. Logan.	295
Locust Hill Gretchen; Wm. Loveless, Emsmere.	160
Aaggie Clothilde De Kol; S. Hollingsworth.	95
LaVata Black; R. M. Holtby.	175
LaVata De Kol, 6 mos.; E. F. Osler, Bronte.	120
Inka Sylvia De Kol; Gordon Gooderham.	350
Inka Sylvia Maida, 6 mos.; J. J. Kilgour, Bedford Park.	255
Sylvia Posch Beets Frontier; D. G. Peat, Athens.	125
Sylvia Cornucopia; G. S. Henry, Oriole.	265
Her calf, 1 month; Jas. Johnson, Scarboro Junction.	85
Carmen Sylvia 4th De Kol; Gid. Brownsberger, Markham.	360
Emma De Kol Pauline; N. Marshall.	215
Rosina Waterloo Alba; W. F. McLean, Donlands.	180
Inka Sylvia 6th; M. G. Gilroy, Glen Buell.	310
Her calf, 8 mos.; H. S. Logan.	315
White Lillie; R. M. Holtby.	180
Pearl Wayne Beryl; N. Marshall.	100
Sir Calamity Roosevelt, 9 mos.; S. Hollingsworth.	75
Emma Pauline De Kol; E. F. Osler.	180
Gatatia Sylvia; G. A. Gilroy.	305
Viola De Kol 2nd; R. M. Holtby.	170
Her calf, 1 month; R. F. Hicks.	60
Goodra Waukausa Pauline, 1 yr.; S. Hollingsworth.	125
Prescott De Kol Hengerveld; Gid. Brownsberger.	105
Lady Maida Johanna Nig; G. A. Gilroy.	215

Dr. Rutherford Leaves Service.

Federal agriculture at Ottawa loses an invaluable servant through the resignation, reported last week, of Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion Veterinary Director-General and Live-stock Commissioner. John Gunion Rutherford first saw the light of day in Peebleshire, Scotland, having had the fortune to be born a minister's son. He was educated in Glasgow, and arrived in Canada, Septem-ber, 1875. Like so many of his countrymen, he found in the Dominion a field to develop his native calibre, and his career has been marked by a brilliant course of professional and administrative success. From 1889 to 1901 he practiced veteri-nary medicine, was elected to the Manitoba Legis-lature in 1892, serving till 1896. In 1897 he was elected to the Dominion House of Commons. Sub-sequently entering the Department of Agriculture, he was in 1904 made Veterinary Director-General, and in 1906 was called to fill a dual capacity, acting as Veterinary Director-General and Live-stock Commissioner. In both spheres he has achieved conspicuous success. His work in sup-pressing contagious diseases of animals in the West and elsewhere has been thoroughgoing and

proportionately successful. As Live-stock Com-missioner, he has succeeded in retaining the good-will and respect of stockmen the country over, while serving their interests judiciously at every turn. At conventions his advice has always been sought, and almost invariably followed. As a veterinarian, he ranks among the most eminent in America. He was last year president of the American Veterinary Medical Association, and was, if we mistake not, the prime mover in secur-ing the appointment of the International Commis-sion on Tuberculosis, on which he served most effectively. The strain of work has told, how-ever, upon his health, which has not been the best the last few years, though we are definitely ad-vised that this is not the cause of his resignation, which he was asked, but declined to reconsider.

P. E. Island Notes.

At this writing (May 18th) we have had no rain for six weeks, and yet there is no appearance of any. There is no pasture for stock, and they are still on full feed in the stables. Our big crop of hay of last year is needed now, as the prospect is that stock will have to be stable-fed well on into June. The crop is about half sown, and, as the weather is so favorable, it will all be got in in good time. Clover on the new meadows that was not fed off last fall and had a good stubble to protect it, has come through the win-ter well; but where cattle were allowed on it last fall, it is almost entirely killed out. What a serious mistake it is to allow stock on newly-seeded meadows in the fall, when it is almost sure to result in the loss of what would be a good crop of clover. In our climate, where the spring comes in so slowly, if meadows are not protected by the fall growth being left on them, the alternate freezing and thawing in March and April breaks the clover roots. This last has again given us a lesson on this matter which should not be forgotten in future. There is a fine appearance of an apple crop here. The trees are literally covered with blossom-buds that are just beginning to break out. Barring late frosts which struck us last year, we look for a bumper crop of apples.

Markets here are much lower than in recent years, horses being an exception. Beef cattle that sold as high as \$6.50 two months ago are hard to sell at \$5.50 to-day. Oats are worth 36 to 38 cents; butter, about 20 cents; horses, from \$150 for ordinary small farm animals, to \$300 for those weighing 1,400 pounds; stylish drivers are quotable at about \$200.

A new departure in our Institute work here is the establishment of Women's Institutes. Two are already organized, with more to follow.

Work on the Experimental Farm here is well advanced. A much larger number of experiments in grain, grasses, tubers and roots are being undertaken this year. A large new stock barn is being erected, and stock will be added later on. The superintendent is also having experiments conducted by a number of farmers through the Province along the same lines as the Ontario Ex-perimental Union. Marquis wheat is one of the grains that will be tested by an experiment cover-ing five years.

Reciprocity is not making much stir here, but all the free-minded farmers we meet are in favor of it. What a pity it should have been made a party question.

During the past two years Canada has re-ceived nearly two million immigrants, of whom approximately 750,000 were from Great Britain and Ireland, and 700,000 from the United States. Sixty-five per cent. of the latter were farmers or farm laborers.

The next annual meeting of the American As-sociation of Farmers' Institute Workers will be held at Columbus, Ohio, November 13th to 15th, 1911. At the same place, and beginning No-vember 15th, will be held the annual meeting of the Association of American Agricultural Col-leges and Experiment Stations.

The Rothamsted Experimental Station's Annual Report for 1910 shows that the yield of wheat on the Broadbalk field last year was only 27.9 bush-els to the acre on the plot receiving farmyard ma-nure; on the unmanured plot it was 7.5 bushels more; on the acre, which, with three exceptions, is the lowest yield of the 67 years of the experiment. These poor results are attributable to the excep-tionally wet winter of 1909-1910, which was fol-lowed by low temperature and deficiency of sun-shine during the summer of 1910. The highest temperature recorded at the Station during 1910 was 79.5 degrees, on June 20th.

dition, so that air may have free circulation. I will start the outline of cultivation by beginning in the spring and proceeding through the fruiting season to the fall.

It should commence early, so as to loosen up the soil, which tends to conserve moisture and to force a strong growth of cane. All through the fruiting seasons a cultivator should be run through at least twice a week and after a heavy rain, in order to keep a dust mulch on top, to decrease capillary action. The patch may be cultivated once, after the crop is off, and then it should cease, to allow the young canes to ripen sufficiently for passing the winter safely. Some growers sow a cover crop at this time, but it is not advisable, as a cover crop is very hard to plow down in a berry patch and make a good job of it.

Late in the fall, when all danger of forcing new growth is over, the ground should be plowed up to the canes, and an open furrow left in the center to drain off surplus water in the spring. If the patch is plowed up in this manner, it should be in very good condition to stand the winter.

A good implement to use first in the spring is a one-horse disk harrow. This will cut up the furrow ridges and throw the earth away from the canes into the center, thus making the spaces between the rows about level. After the disk harrow has worked up the soil, the best thing to use is a one-horse spring-tooth cultivator, which will keep the soil loose and cut off weeds and suckers very satisfactorily.

In order to keep weeds from among the canes, in the solid-row system, up-to-date growers make a practice of forking out the earth around the canes, right after the disk harrow has gone through in the spring. For this purpose a berry fork is used, which is very much like a potato fork, only the tynes are longer and heavier. Forking out is not a very expensive job, and certainly improves the appearance of the patch, as well as its profitable life. If the patch is on the hill system, forking out is not so necessary, because the cultivator can be run both ways.

PRUNING.

In pruning red raspberries, growers differ widely as to the best methods, especially as regards summer pruning. A few years ago, the common practice was to pinch back the growing canes dur-ing the summer and trim back the laterals next spring. Unless pinched low while growing, the plants do not throw out strong laterals, and the effect of stopping the growth of the cane, after it has attained a height of three feet or more, is to throw out weak laterals which do not become well ripened before winter sets in. It is generally considered advisable, with a normal patch, to allow the canes to grow to their full height in the fall, and then they will become well ripened for winter. In the following spring, trim them back to a level of a little less than four feet. In this way, even if the tips are hurt by frost, the cane is cut below the injured part, and no bad results follow.

An exception to this plan may be advisable in the case of a very rampant-growing patch, where the canes grow so tall that, when cut off in the spring, only imperfectly-developed buds are left at the base. In this case, trim the canes off to a level of about four feet, immediately after the fruit is off, so as to allow plenty of time for any laterals that may develop to ripen before winter sets in.

Some growers take the old canes out in the fall just after the fruit is off, while others leave them in until late winter or early spring. It depends on the locality and whether there is much wind or not, but in the Niagara district it is best to take the old wood out in the fall, for two reasons:

1. It is easier and more agreeable to take out at this time.
2. It lessens the chance of any disease spread-ing.

For taking the old canes out in the fall, a pair of ordinary grape-pruners is the best tool to use, although a berry hook may be used; for winter use, the berry hook is the handiest.

In thinning out the canes in a solid row, do not leave them any closer together than five or six inches diagonally. The row should not be al-lowed to get over a foot wide, because the inner canes will not receive enough light, and berries are liable to be left and wasted. If the patch is on the hill system, five or six good healthy canes is plenty to leave. The brush should all be thrown into the center of the rows, and allowed two or three days to dry, when it will be ready to take out of the patch and burn. Some growers carry out the brush with forks, others drag it out with a pole, but in the fall of 1910 the writer used an ordinary one-horse spring-tooth cultivator, and found it very satisfactory. If the rows are not too long, this will drag all the brush out to either end, where it can be loaded on to a hay wagon and taken to a brush pile.

(To be concluded.)

Ormstown Live Stock Show.

That the District of Beauharnois, in the Province of Quebec, is noted for its many fine studs, herds and flocks, cannot be gainsaid. The names of Ness, Stewart, McEachran, Sangster, Gordon, Logan, Bryson, McArthur and others have made this place famous as a center for securing good horses, cattle, sheep and swine of the choicest breeding. Two years ago, Dr. Duncan McEachran, of Montreal, established a fine stud of Clydesdales near the Village of Ormstown. Seeing the possibilities of the stockmen and breeders in the old County of Chateauguay, he appealed to them in behalf of holding an annual spring show and sale of horses. The Doctor's project met with approval, the scheme was launched on a broader basis, and a show was held, taking in horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, which proved a success, surpassing even the anticipations of the promoters, and gave every encouragement to stockmen to continue. A company has since been formed with a view to purchase land, erect buildings, and make this spring show the best in the Province of Quebec, or even the Dominion. Owing to a delay in securing a charter, no permanent buildings could be erected for this season's show. The skating rink was used for a judging arena again this season, and larger tents were used to house the live stock. These proved very satisfactory, being light and airy. One large tent housed the 325 head of cattle, and the splendid display of Ayrshires, Holsteins, Jerseys, and their grades, could hardly be equalled. The entries were almost 75 per cent. more than last year. In horses, 345 entries; cattle, 325; sheep, 100; swine, 50; and poultry over 200.

The management of the show was under the presidency of Dr. McEachran, with Robert Ness as vice-president, and the painstaking secretary, Dr. A. McCormick.

HORSES.

This section is noted for its fine horses, and especially Clydesdales. The showing in all the classes was ahead of last year. Those who exhibited were Robt. Ness & Son, Dr. D. McEachran, D. J. Greig, Nussey Bros., F. Cowan, Geo. Stewart, and others. The aged stallion class were a grand lot of sires of substance and quality. Sir Spencer (imp.), owned by Robt. Ness & Son, was an easy winner. Almost faultless in build, of good weight, and with quality of bone and muscle, he is a hard horse to beat. Second place went to Taylor's Baron Craigie, and third to McEachran's Shelbourne. In the three-year-old class, Geo. Stewart won with Royal Derwent, a horse of splendid form and quality. In the younger classes were noticed a grand lot that will be heard from later.

The heavy-draft teams were a splendid lot. R. R. Ness won first with a well-matched pair, one, Nan Spencer, by Leo Spencer, turning the scales at 1,700 pounds, is as near perfection as we usually get them; while her mate, Rose, another fine filly, was so near the foaling that she did not show to advantage. Second was for R. Ness & Son, with a good pair; third to Dr. McEachran.

The cart-horse class made a sensational showing, first going to Ness & Son. The eleven two-year-old fillies made a strong class. Ness & Son won first, second and third, and Dr. McEachran fourth. In all the other classes there were from four to ten good individuals entered, as well as in all the draft classes. C. M. McRae, Ottawa, judged all the heavy horses.

Light Horses.—Carriage Classes were all well filled, the principal exhibitors being D. J. Greig, A. S. Cunningham, J. R. McCaig, D. McCaig, Nussey Bros.; J. Cullen, and others. The carriage and roadster teams would do justice to any city show, while the driving and roadster singles, on the whole, were a choice lot. Special mention may be made of the single driving class, with 17 entries, whose estimated value would safely be over \$5,000. C. J. Alloway, of Montreal, and Dr. Watson, Hudson Heights, placed the awards in the light-horse classes.

CATTLE.

Largely a dairy section, one would expect a great show of choice dairy stock, and in this the visitor was not disappointed. The only criticism we have to make is that some of the animals were not as well fitted as they were worthy, and in some cases were turned down on that account. To successfully compete in a show at Ormstown, stockmen must bring their herds out in good condition. One good feature of a spring show is to encourage the better wintering of the animals. Stockmen will find that this pays every time.

As would be expected in Canada's Ayrshire stronghold, this breed led in point of numbers, quality, uniformity and fitting. The 175 head on exhibition far surpassed any exhibit previously seen, not excepting the grand display of the breed at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Show at Seattle, in the fall of 1909. R. R. Ness led, with 35 head; Hector Gordon, 22; J. W. Logan, 21; P. D. McArthur, 19; J. P. Covers, 15; R. M. How-

den, 10; D. M. Watt, 9, and Wm. Brown, John Brown, Wm. Hay, Jas. McKell, D. McKell, C. Orr, Robt. Kerr, McNaughton Bros., G. Muir, D. T. Ness, Chas. Moe, W. T. Stewart, and Geo. Finlayson, all exhibited from two to six head. The aged-bull class brought out some strong sires. First went to McArthur's Netherhall Milkman, second to Ness's Morton Mains Sensier, third to Logan's Netherhall Up-to-Time, fourth to W. Brown's Barcheskie Invader, and fifth to McNaughton Bros. The two-year-olds were a grand lot, first going to Gordon, on Auchenbrain His Eminence, of splendid type, and in good

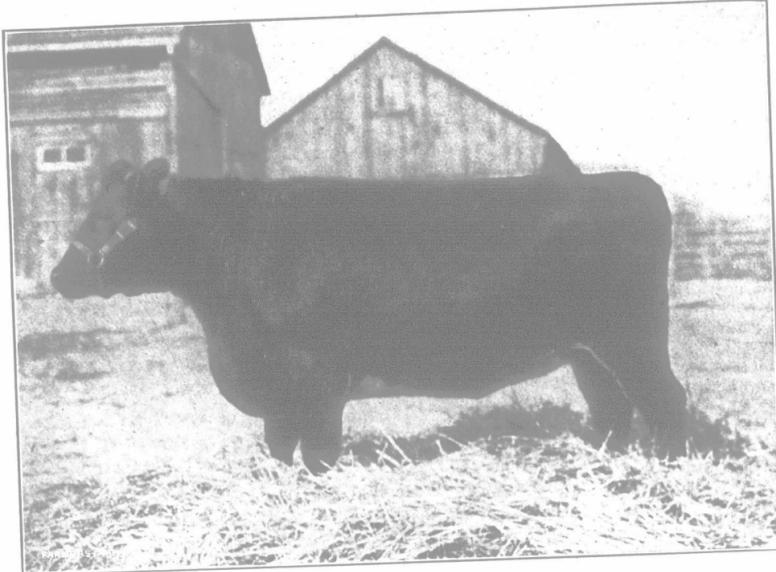
Aged herd—Gordon, Ness, McArthur, Logan. Young herd—Ness, McArthur, Gordon, Logan.

In the grade Ayrshire class, thirty lined up before Judge D. Drummond, of Ottawa, who had a heavy task to perform, and it was impartially done.

Gordon won the Drysdale prize for best dairy cow on the grounds with his grade Ayrshire-Holsteins.—This breed closely followed the Ayrshires in point of numbers. Many herds are being established in the district, due largely to the splendid work being done by Neil Sangster, D. H. Brown, and others. The quality, on the whole,

was good, only a few were rather thin in flesh to show to advantage. In all, there were about 130 entries in this class. Neil Sangster led, with 34 head; John McRae, Geo. Winter and Alex. Zannie had 10 each; M. M. McNaughton, E. H. Crutchfield, J. S. Rutherford, T. Rutherford, H. Elliott, J. J. Alexander, A. McDonald, W. T. Rice, Geo. McBain, R. English, and others, all showed from 2 to 8 head each.

Aged bulls.—W. T. Rice won first with a splendid-form animal, Dot's Sultan, bred by D. H. Brown, Beith, Que.; second, D. McEwan; third, E. H. Crutchfield. Two-year-olds—First, Neil Sangster, with a young bull of great character, Pleasant Hill Pontiac. All



Yearling Cruickshank Butterfly Heifer.

Property of D. Birrell & Son, Greenwood, Ont., to be included in their Shorthorn sale, June 20th. See advertisement, next issue.

form; second, Wm. Hay, on Netherhall Douglas; third, Ness, on Morton Mains Arameth; fourth, Howden, on a bull of Monkland breeding. All the junior classes were made up of from 5 to 17 each.

In the aged-cow class, 15 strong, good-sized cows lined up. They showed lots of vigor, and all carried splendid udders, with good large teats. Gordon won first on Southwick Meg; Ness, second, third and fifth, on Nellie Burns 5th, Barcheskie Lucky Girl, and Silver Belle; Gordon, fourth, on Barcheskie Sybil. Three-year-olds—First, Ness, on Barcheskie Lily; second, Logan; third, Mc-

the younger classes were well filled with good animals.

Aged Cows—Neil Sangster won first on a model Holstein, Madam Dot's 3rd Princess Pauline De Kol, bred by Bollert; second and third also went to Sangster, on Verona and Rhoda's Queen; fourth to D. Cowan; fifth to Crutchfield. This was a strong class, numbering 14. The three-year-olds were also a good lot. The heifer classes were well filled. Sangster won the aged-herd prize. Prof. Barton, McDonald College, judged the Holsteins, and gave good satisfaction. We hope to give more particulars next issue.

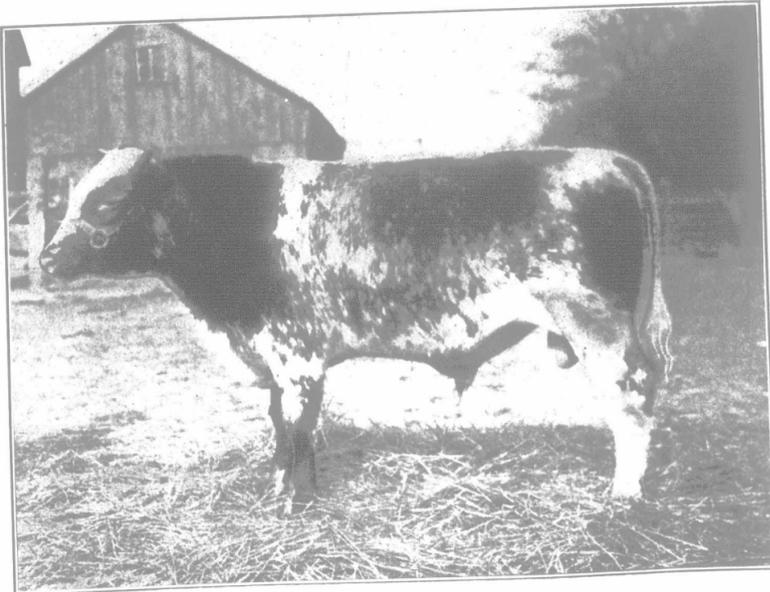
SHEEP AND SWINE.

Sheep.—Ninety head graced the pens. Leicesters were shown by J. Purcell and D. Pringle, Huntingdon; O. Baxter, D. Lang, D. T. Ness, and Jas. Bryson. Purcell and Pringle took the lead in these classes. A. Hunter and James Donaldson showed Shropshires; A. & J. Kerr, Dorset Horns and Oxford Downs.

The swine exhibit numbered about fifty head.

In poultry, Taylor Bros., Dewittville, were the largest exhibitors, with John Graham, Tullochgorum, a close second. Neil Sangster had a lot of his White Rocks on hand.

The Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. E. Caron, was present the second day, and delivered an address. The management are to be congratulated on the success of this show.



Lord Roberts.

A yearling Crimson Fuchsia in D. Birrell & Son's sale of Shorthorns at Greenwood, Ont., June 20th.

Arthur. Two-year-old heifers—First and third, Gordon; second, Ness; fourth, Brown; fifth, McKell.

In the senior and junior yearling, as in the calf classes, there were 16 to 22 in each class.

Another strong class were the dry cows, with 17 out for inspection, and this was pronounced the "sensational" class. First, Gordon's Whitehall Duchess, a cow of grand form; second, Ness, on Glenshamrock Canty, of perfect quality; third, Ness, on Nellie Burns 4th; fourth, Hay, on Southwick Kirsty; fifth, Ness, on Orange Blossom.

"Settlers are coming into these townships very rapidly," writes A. J. McDonald, Crown Timber Agent at Cochrane, New Ontario (at the junction of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway). Large sales of farm lots have been made by Crown Lands agents here for two months past.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

ESTABLISHED 1867.

Capital paid-up, \$10,000,000.
Reserve, \$7,000,000.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount or collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application.

Accounts may be opened at any branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to be operated by mail, and will receive the same careful attention as is given to all other departments of the Bank's business. Money may be deposited or withdrawn in this way as satisfactorily as by a personal visit to the Bank.

MARKETS

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, May 29, receipts of live stock numbered 97 cars, comprising 2,000 cattle, 104 sheep and lambs, 96 calves. Quality of cattle good; some extra choice; trade inclined to be slow. Exporters, \$5.75 to \$6.30; prime picked butchers', \$5.85 to \$6; loads of good, \$5.60 to \$5.80; medium, \$5.35 to \$5.50; common, \$5.20 to \$5.35; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.25; milkers, \$4.50 to \$7.00; calves, \$4.50 to \$6.50 per cwt. Sheep—Ewes, \$4.50 to \$5.25; American wethers, \$6.50; Ontario yearling lambs, \$6 to \$6.50; American yearling lambs, \$7.50; spring lambs, \$4 to \$7 each. Hogs—Selects, fed and watered at market, \$6.45, and \$6.15 to drovers f. o. b. cars at country points.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	244	234	478
Cattle	3,286	3,528	6,814
Hogs	4,432	3,147	7,579
Sheep	2,425	904	3,329
Calves	752	272	1,024
Horses	5	37	42

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	176	214	390
Cattle	1,969	3,838	5,807
Hogs	5,692	2,155	7,847
Sheep	758	70	828
Calves	647	310	957
Horses	6	59	65

The combined receipts of live stock at the two yards, when compared with the corresponding week of 1910, show an increase of 88 carloads, 1,007 cattle, 2,501 sheep and lambs, and 67 calves; but a decrease of 268 hogs, and 23 horses.

Exporters.—At the Union yards on Monday, 100 steers 1,300 lbs. each, sold at \$6 per cwt., to ship to the London market; also 208 steers 1,230 lbs. each, were bought to go to Liverpool, at \$5.85. Export bulls sold from \$5 to \$5.25 per cwt.

Butchers.—Prime lots and loads sold at \$5.85 to \$6, and \$6.10 for two or three extra quality, weighing over 1,200 lbs.; loads of good, \$5.60 to \$5.80; medium, \$5.30 to \$5.50; common, \$5 to \$5.25; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.25, and \$5.30 to \$5.40 for a few extra quality cows.

Stockers and Feeders.—Short-keep feeders, \$5.60 to \$5.90; feeders, \$5.30 to \$5.60; stockers, \$4.75 to \$5.25.

Milkers and Springers.—Receipts were fairly liberal, and of a better quality generally than for some weeks past. Prices ranged from \$45 to \$84 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts were fairly large. Prices ruled about steady all the way through, at \$4 to \$6.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were large, the bulk being American wether lambs, which are popular with the butchers of Toronto, because they are not as heavy as the Ontario lambs, which, as a rule, have been too heavy, the Canadian farmers having commonly bred to get weight. Prices ruled as follows: Ewes, \$4.75 to

\$5.25; rams, \$3 to \$3.50; Ontario yearling lambs, \$6 to \$6.75; American yearling lambs, \$7 to \$7.50; spring lambs, \$3.50 to \$7 each.

Hogs.—Prices were firmer at the latter part of the week, as follows: Selects, fed and watered, \$6.40, and \$6.15 f. o. b. cars at country points.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 85c., outside points. Manitoba No. 1 northern, 98c.; No. 2 northern, 95c.; No. 3 northern, 93c., track, bay ports. Barley—For malting, 67c. to 68c.; for feed, 50c. to 57c., outside. Rye—No. 2, 68c. to 70c., outside. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 56c., bay ports. Peas—No. 2, 80c., outside. Buckwheat—31c. to 53c., outside. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 39c.; No. 3, 37c., lake ports; Ontario, No. 2, 37c.; No. 3, 36c., outside. Flour—Ninety-per-cent. Ontario winter-wheat flour, \$3.40, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.10; second patents, \$4.60; strong bakers', \$4.40.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

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

Straw.—Baled, in car lots, at Toronto, \$6 to \$7 per ton.

Bran.—Manitoba bran, \$21 per ton; shorts, \$23; Ontario bran, \$22 in bags; shorts, \$24, car lots, track, Toronto.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts have been heavy, and prices easier. Creamery pound rolls, 22c. to 23c.; separator dairy, 19c. to 20c.; creamery solids, 22c.; store lots, 16c. to 17c.

Eggs.—Receipts continue large, with prices steady, at 19c.

Cheese.—Old cheese, large, 14c.; twins, 15c.; new, 13c. for large, and 13c. for twins.

Honey.—Prices nominal. Extracted, 10c. to 11c.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.50.

Beans.—Broken lots, per bushel, \$1.85 for hand-picked.

Potatoes.—Car lots of Ontario potatoes, track, Toronto, 90c. per bag.

Poultry.—Turkeys, 18c. to 23c.; yearling chickens, 18c. to 20c.; fowl, 14c. to 15c.; spring chickens, broilers, 50c. to 55c. per pound.

HIDES AND SKINS.

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

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The Dawson-Elliott Company, wholesale fruit, produce and commission merchants, corner West Market and Colborne streets, report prices as follows: Apples, No. 1 Spies, per barrel, \$9; lettuce, 75c. per dozen; radishes, 50c. per basket; asparagus, \$1.50 per basket; cucumbers, \$1.75 per basket; tomatoes (hot-house), 2c. per pound.

Cheese Board Prices.

Campbellford, Ont., 10 5-16c. to 10c.
Madoc, Ont., 10c. Brockville, Ont., 10c.
Vankleek Hill, Ont., 10c. to 10 5-16c.
Belleville, Ont., 10 11-16c. to 10c.
Kingston, Ont., 10c. to 10c.
Woodstock, Ont., 10c. to 10 11-16c.
Ottawa, Ont., 10c. Cornwall, Ont., 10c.
Iroquois, Ont., 10c. Napanee, Ont., 10c.
Picton, Ont., 10c. Victoriaville, Que., 10c.
Perth, Ont., 10c.
Watertown, N. Y., 9c. to 9c.
Cowansville, Ont., 10c.; butter, 20c. and 20c.
London, Ont., 10c. to 10c.
St. Catharines, Ont., 10c.; butter, 20c.

Chicago.

Beeves, \$5.16 to \$6.35; Texas steers, \$4.60 to \$5.55; Western steers, \$4.80 to \$5.60; stockers and feeders, \$3.90 to \$5.75; cows and heifers, \$2.40 to \$5.75; calves, \$5.25 to \$7.75.
Hogs.—Light, \$5.85 to \$6.20; mixed, \$5.80 to \$6.20; heavy, \$5.60 to \$6.12; rough, \$5.60 to \$5.86; good to choice, \$5.80 to \$6.12; pigs, \$5.60 to \$6.10; bulk of sales, \$6 to \$6.15.
Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$3.50 to \$4.90; Western, \$3.75 to \$5.10; yearlings, \$4.75 to \$5.65; lambs, native, \$4.75 to \$6.95; Western, \$5.75 to \$7.10.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Exports of live stock from the port of Montreal for the week ending May 20th, were 491 head of cattle, as against 2,384 head for the corresponding week of last year. In the local market, the undertone last week was slightly stronger, and, in spite of the extreme heat, drovers obtained higher prices. Choice steers sold at 6c.; fine at 6c.; common, 4c. to 5c. Some extra heavy choice bulls sold up to 5c. and 5c. per lb., while lower grades ran down to 4c. Good cows brought as high as 5c., while inferior stock brought as low as 3c. The offering of small meats was not large, and prices held about steady, old sheep being sold at \$4 to \$5 each, spring lambs \$5 to \$8 each, while calves ranged from \$2 to \$6 each. The offering of hogs was lighter, and, as a result, the market was firm, prices advancing about 10c. per 100 lbs. Sales of selects were made at 6c. to 6c. per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses.—Dealers have no complaint regarding the demand any longer, the difficulty being confined to the matter of supply. Very few horses arriving, and practically none are left in the stable a few hours after reaching it. Prices, however, steady, as follows: Heavy draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$350 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$200 each; inferior, broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100 each, and choicest carriage and saddle animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—The tone in hogs was slightly stronger, prices ranging around 9c. per lb. for abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock, selects. The provision market was unchanged.

Maple Products.—Maple syrup was selling here at about 75c. to 80c. per tin, according to size, while in wood it continued to sell at about 7c. to 8c. per lb. Sugar said to be available at from 7c. to 8c. per lb.

Eggs.—The hot weather is beginning to have its effect upon the quality and price of the eggs. Dealers have been buying at about 15c. to 15c. at country points, and selling here in a wholesale way at 18c. per dozen for straight-gathered—sometimes 19c. Smaller lots bring more. Selects sold to grocers at 22c. to 23c.

Butter.—In a wholesale way, 21c. per lb. was quoted, but grocers have been paying about 22c. in single boxes.

Cheese.—The market was rather easier in the country, quotations being in the vicinity of 10c. to 10c. The market was quoted at 11c., in a wholesale way, here.

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

Flour.—Manitoba flour steady, at \$5.30 per barrel, in bags, for first patents; \$4.80 for seconds, and \$4.60 for strong bakers'. Ontario patents unchanged, at \$4.60 to \$4.75 per barrel; straight rolls, \$4.10 to \$4.25.
Manitoba—\$21 per ton for Manitoba bran, 12 bags, and \$23 for shorts; Ontario bran, \$22; middlings, \$24; pure grain mouille, \$30; mixed mouille, \$25 to \$28.

Hay.—Hay has advanced slightly. Dealers quote No. 1 baled hay, \$12 to \$12.50, carloads, track, Montreal; No. 2 extra being \$11 to \$11.50 per ton; No. 2, \$10 to \$10.50. Clover mixed quoted at \$9 to \$9.50; pure clover, \$8 to \$8.50 per ton.

Hides.—Demand fair and prices steady. Calf skins, 13c. per lb. for No. 2 and 15c. for No. 1. Beef hides steady, at 8c., 9c. and 10c. per lb., according to quality. Lamb skins, \$1 each. Horse hides, \$1.75 to \$2.50 each. Tallow, 6c. to 7c. per lb. for rendered, and 1c. to 4c. for rough.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6.25 to \$6.40; butcher grades, \$3 to \$6.15.
Calves.—Cull to choice, \$5 to \$3.
Sheep and Lambs.—Choice lambs, \$7 to \$7.25; cull to fair, \$5 to \$6.75; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$5.75; sheep, \$2 to \$4.50.



Bank of Toronto

A MONEY MAGNET

One advantage to you of a Savings Account at The Bank of Toronto is that it draws to itself many odd sums of money that can easily be spared, and your balance will therefore be a growing one.

Another advantage is that these sums become money-producers for you through the interest earned.

And your money in this Bank will be safe.



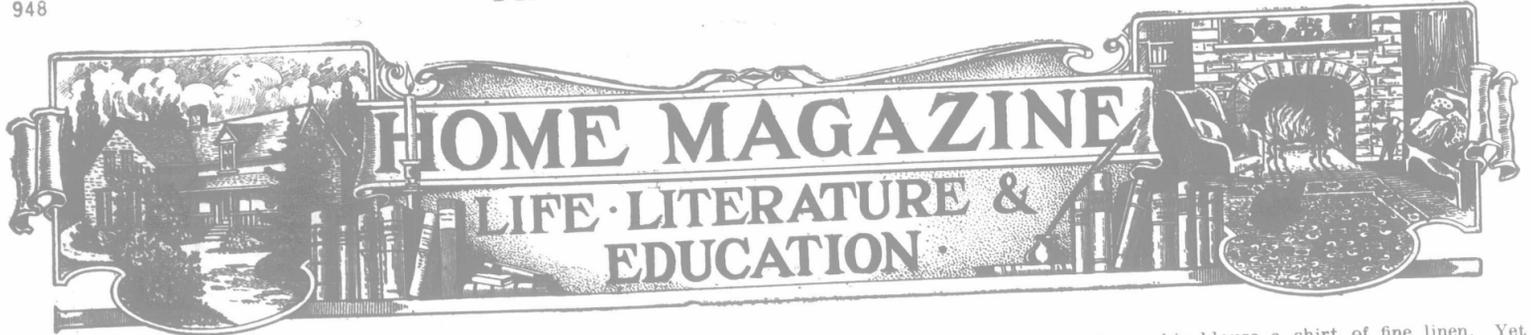
Hogs.—Yorkers, \$6.50 to \$6.55; stags, \$4.25 to \$4.75; pigs, \$6.55; mixed, \$6.50; heavy, \$6.80 to \$6.40; roughs, \$5 to \$5.50.

British Cattle Markets.
States and Canadian steers, 12c. to 13c. per pound. Lambs, 14c.; wethers, 11c. to 12c. per pound.

GOSSIP.

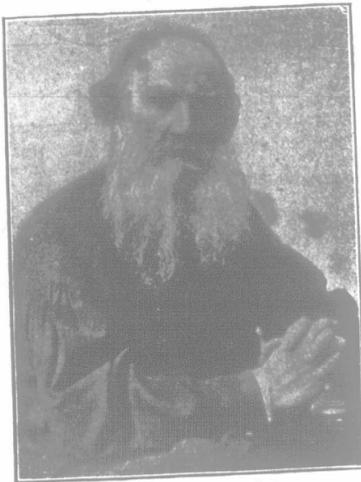
CLYDESDALES AT AUCTION.
On Tuesday, June 6th, as stated in their advertisement in this issue, Dalgety Bros. will sell at auction, in London, Ont., their new importation of a number of choice mares and fillies personally selected for size, quality and good breeding.

THE GREAT AYRSHIRE SALE.
The sale by auction of 134 head of the world's best in Ayrshire cattle, at Maxville, Ont., on Wednesday, June 28th, the property of Robert Hunter & Sons, will make an epoch in Ayrshire history in Canada that will surely have far-reaching results in still more popularizing of this great dairy breed. There is no question of doubt that this sale will offer to the buying breeders of Ayrshires in Canada and the United States, an opportunity to purchase the highest types, the richest blood, and the biggest number of the breed ever offered by auction at one sale in any country. Everybody at all conversant with the showing history of Ayrshire cattle in Canada, is familiar with the brilliant career of the Messrs. Hunter at the leading Canadian and American shows, thus proving their superiority as judges of this world-renowned breed, and when it is said that every animal to be sold at this sale is a personal selection for its excellence of type, breeding or productiveness, by members of the firm, it is a guarantee that only the best the breed produces will be offered, and every animal will be one of superior merit. Practically all the entire offering are imported, imported in dam, or bred from imported sire and dam; 69 have only lately landed from Scotland. There will be 28 two-year-old heifers, 31 yearling heifers, 14 heifer calves, 16 bulls, 10 of them calves. The balance will be in milk, from senior two-year-olds up to eight years of age. A large number of those in milk will be in the official Record of Performance. In next week's issue, we purpose giving a synopsis of the breeding and records of a few which will be representative of the entire lot. Maxville is on the Ottawa-Coteau Junction branch of the G. T. R. Trains leaving Toronto by C. P. R. at 10.30 p. m. will arrive at Ottawa in time to connect with 8.30 a. m. G. T. train for Maxville, arriving at 9.41 a. m. Trains leaving Montreal at 8.30 a. m. will arrive at Maxville at 10.27 a. m. Trains leaving Toronto at 8.30 and 10 p. m. will both connect with trains for Maxville at Coteau Junction. Look up next week's issue and write for catalogue to Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.



Little Trips Among Eminent Writers.

[For the present we will pass over the Canadian writers, as biographical sketches of them appeared in these pages about three years ago.]



Tolstoi.

Probably the most unique author of the past hundred years was Count Lyof Tolstoi, the great Russian, who died under such especially sad circumstances in the autumn of last year. Yes, the most unique figure of the past hundred years, one might say, for Tolstoi possessed a remarkable personality. To think of Russia, is to think of him rather than of the Czar, and yet it was not because of his patriotism or because he stands typical as a Russian that one thinks of Tolstoi. Above all men of his age, perhaps, he was a "Citizen of the World." Travelling but little outside of Russia, he loved simple and honest humanity in all the earth. With a magnificent daring he threw down all boundaries, and called on all men to be brothers, living to serve one another. A noted lecturer on art said recently: "Artists and literary people are not, as a rule, good patriots in the accepted sense of the term. They are seeking for excellence, and do not care at all where they find it." Of Tolstoi, if of anyone, might this be said. He could not understand why there should be different nations with thrones, and customs—duties and fabulous sums spent on standing armies and Dreadnoughts, and armed forces sent to do war one on another. All this, violence in any form, he considered contrary to the teaching of Christ, and upon the words of Christ as revealed in the New Testament he based his theory as to the conduct of life, individually and collectively.

"What is life, and what should we live for?" became the great question which occupied his philosophy. "Once when I sat alone," he says, in speaking of the beginning of his real life-work, "I asked myself what I should take up—and suddenly the feeling came upon me as strongly as never before, that I needed nothing, and that I was ready to carry out whatever was the will of God. This feeling came because I had asked myself the question: 'Who am I and why do I live?' And as plainly came the answer: 'No matter who I am and what my occupation, I have been sent to the world by God to perform certain duties, to fill a certain place.'"

And so he set about to settle questions first for himself, then to scatter his opinions broadcast over the world by means of his books, of which tens of thousands of volumes were published, yet for which, during the latter part of his life, he refused to accept payment or royalty. The world, he considered, had strayed far from the simple path of right. By his books he would try to turn it back to the example and precepts of Christ, particularly to the Beatitudes, the beautiful Sermon on the Mount, which he considered sufficient guidance for the life of man.

Briefly his ideas were these: He considered that people with modern luxurious notions, kings, nobility, people of wealth, are but barbarians. Every man should earn his living by the work of his hands, especially on the soil—for he considered the agricultural life, when carried on simply and not for mad chase of gain, the ideal one. If every man worked thus for part of the day, no man would be compelled to slave always at hard physical labor, and every man would have time for mental labor and for recreation. If rich people did not demand costly silks and velvets and all the accessories of wealth, there would be no necessity for factories and "sweat-shops," with long hours, poor air and an unnatural mode of life. People should one and all be satisfied to wear simple, hand-made peasants' clothes, and to eat simple, wholesome food. If the idle rich did enough physical labor they would enjoy such food. All men, then, should first cultivate enough land to supply themselves and their families with food. Afterwards, if a man possessed a talent for shoemaking, or carpentering, or book-writing, or printing, or any other profession or craft, he should work at such craft or profession for others, but in love of his work. So should work be divided along natural lines, and no man be a slave for others, as he believed the great majority of men to be under the present system. "I came to the following simple conclusion," he says, "that, in order to avoid causing the sufferings and depravity of men (he is writing of his early life as a wealthy nobleman) I ought to make other men work for me as little as possible, and to work myself as much as possible. . . . I came to that simple and natural conclusion, that if I pity the exhausted horse on whose back I ride, the first thing for me to do is to get off him and walk." And so, according to his vision, he would do away with riches, slavery, poverty. He disagrees, however, with those theorists who would recognize all the land as the property of the state. Every man should own his own plot of land, but if his tastes and wants were simple, as they should be, it need only be a small plot.

The blame for present conditions he places wholly upon the rich. If these did their share of physical work they would be more healthy, more moral, more bright mentally, and other men would recognize that this brings welfare and be more contented. In time there need be no rich, no poor, no caste; each might be interested in the others; all live in brotherly kindness.

Again, as referred to above, he would abolish all institutions that tend to keep men apart—boundaries, governments, armies, warships, taxes, even justice and constables, trusting work to the law

of love and service, and the education of the people along right lines.

A new conception of life should be given. We have always had a false doctrine, he says, which does not show men the true meaning of life. The churches, one and all, have failed in setting up the right ideal. The Christian must live to do good. If every man in a community lived for this end, what enemy could it have? What need for "protection"? St. Francis, of Assisi, he considered, accepted and lived the moral, social teaching of Christ.

In regard to art, music, literature, painting, the drama, he is most explicit. Most of the recognized art to-day, he considers, is not true art at all, and with the iconoclastic characteristic of him, he proceeds to pull down from their pedestals even such lofty figures as Shakespeare, Dante, Milton, Raphael, Michael Angelo, Ibsen, Maeterlinck, Wagner and Beethoven. After fifteen years' study on this question, he concludes that only that art is real which communicates the feeling—sweet, pure and high feeling—of the artist, so simply that it is communicated to all men, not merely to the cultured few. The "natural" man should appreciate it, because true art should convey the feeling of love to God and to our neighbor. It should tend to unite people in one universal brotherhood. And so he approves of Hugo's "Les Miserables," of most of the works of Dickens, of George Eliot's "Adam Bede," of "Uncle Tom's Cabin"; and, among painters, of Millet's "Angelus," and the pictures of Jules Breton. The teaching of Christ, he feels, should be the basis of all art as of all life. Art—music, literature, painting, the drama—should, in short, realize the "highest religious consciousness."

He is not, however, greatly in favor of expensive art schools. The arts, in elementary form, should be well taught in the public schools, and outstanding geniuses encouraged to "work out their own salvation," to express themselves in their own way. Thus genius buried among the people should have its opportunity. Artists, too should live the common life of the people. Art is "transfer of feelings," whether in picture, book or aria, and "feelings can only have birth in a man when he is at all points living the natural life proper to all men."

Science, too, is only true science, when it is for the good of all people. Scientific effort that invents new means of destroying life, or of enslaving it, should be discouraged. At present much so-called "high art" appeals to the few. It should appeal to, be open to, and give pleasure to, the whole people.

TOLSTOI'S LIFE.

And with Tolstoi, to think was to live. Born a nobleman, wealthy, a land-owner, he came to hold the utmost horror of rank and wealth, and was with difficulty restrained by his wife and family, who were not in accord with his ideas, from giving away nearly all that he possessed. Indeed, upon one occasion the matter was brought into the courts by his wife.

Nevertheless, at his vast estate of Yasnaya Polyana he insisted on living the simple life of the peasant, working in the fields during part of his day, wearing the coarse peasant's blouse, and living on food severely simple when compared with the feasting of his earlier life.

He has been severely criticized by adverse critics (and these he has had a plenty) because he wore inside of

his blouse a shirt of fine linen. Yet this criticism seems unreasonable. Why should he, with a sensitive skin, have submitted to a daily penance which might have interfered with his work? Realizing, like Carlyle, the power of external clothes, he no doubt felt that, with the wearing of the peasant's blouse his object was accomplished, and the surface distinctions, which he so detested, done away with.

Tolstoi was born in the Russian Province of Tula in 1828. He received a good home education, and studied in the University of Kasan, where his advancement in Oriental languages was very remarkable. At the age of twenty-three he entered the army, as an officer of artillery, and for some time (notwithstanding the fact that, as early as at the age of sixteen had burst upon him the conviction that it is "man's destiny to strive after moral perfection") lived the somewhat fast life of the fashionable and aristocratic young gentleman of his time, in St. Petersburg and Moscow. "He saw life, in country and city, in camp and court."

When the Crimean war broke out he went to Sebastopol, where he remained during the famous siege, displaying no little courage, and being at all times by his wit and cheeriness, the life of his regiment.

While here he got the material for his "War Sketches," which won a popularity for their author that, perhaps, apprised him of his power with the pen.

At once he began writing, with his characteristic rapidity. He had been thinking out the problems of life, and now in succession appeared "Childhood," "Boyhood," "Youth," "My Confession," "The Cossacks," "War and Peace" (1860)—a historical romance in several volumes, with three heroes, one of whom, Pierre Besushkof, has long been regarded as somewhat autobiographical. In these books, and also in his novel, "Anna Karenina," the same purpose seems to run, a determination to portray the vice and follies of the rich and aristocratic, and to hold up simplicity and unpretending virtue as the ideal.

In 1881 he went to Moscow to live for a time, and while here "contracted the habit," as he says, "of going to the Sparrow Hills and working there with two peasants who sawed wood." A rather unusual sight, truly—this nobleman, who still lived in magnificent apartments, with a retinue of servants, who was received at court and honored with nobility, out here sawing wood with two peasants!

Although the work was undertaken chiefly for exercise, Tolstoi, through these peasants, became interested in the poor of the city, and his investigations finally led him into its very slums, the dreadful Liapin's House and Rzhanoft Houses, which he describes so graphically in the book that grew out of these investigations, "What Can We Do Then?"—a book well worth reading by anyone who wishes to know Tolstoi's opinions on the social question.

Later he retired to his estates at Yasnaya Polyana, and adopted, so far as he could, the life of frugality and toil, which he now conceived to be the only right life. But he was by no means to live unto himself in this retirement. His denunciations of the church, brought upon his head excommunication from the Orthodox Greek Church in 1901. He was fiercely set out upon as an anarchist, and a pagan, and the wonder

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was ever that, in Russia, where political "criminals" were continually wearing the paths over the mountains in exile to Siberia, or languishing in prisons, he was left unmolested.

Tolstoi may have been a dreamer—that is as you consider him—unpractical, yet he was never, as he was accused of being, "pagan." One may not agree with many of his ideas; one may draw back from his conception of the future existence, yet one who knows anything of his life and his writings must call him anything but pagan.

For thirty-five years, he tells us, he really believed in nothing. Then in 1879 faith came to him—"I believed in the doctrine of Jesus, and my whole life underwent a sudden transformation. My life and my desires were completely changed. . . . I was touched most of all by that portion of the doctrine of Jesus which inculcates love, humility, self-denial, and the duty of returning good for evil. This, to me, has always been the substance of Christianity; my heart recognized its truth in spite of scepticism and despair."

And so he proceeds to tell us of the development of his religious life and conclusions in "My Religion," and "Resurrection."

Among others of his most notable books are "What is Art?" "Toil," and volumes of short stories, such as "Ivan Ilyvitch," written, it would appear, principally for the Russian people. Of Tolstoi as writer of these stories, a writer in British Nation, finding a marked similarity between the peasantry of Ireland and of Russia, says: "He appealed to the people. Never have I lent books (in Ireland) which caused such interest and discussion as these Russian tales. I lent 'What Men Live By' to a cripple village tailor, who sits in the low window of a hovel house, stitching away from dawn to dark. I went to see him later, and he was so delighted with it that he could talk of nothing else. I had lent him many books, but he never discussed them before or showed much interest. 'That white book you gave me,' he said, 'that's good—that's good! Why, it's exactly my life. The man in it he's a shoemaker, but it's just the life, it's the same thing. He wrought there the whole day and only saw people out of his wee window, and the thoughts came into his head, the same thoughts that come to me!'"

(To be continued.)

The Windrow.

Mr. Walter Greaves, an old gentleman of 70, once a pupil of Whistler, has recently come to his own in the art world. His exhibit of fifty pictures, recently shown in the Goupil Gallery, London, attracted much attention, and many sales were made at from £100 to £120 a picture.

"For over a thousand years," says T. P.'s Weekly, "there has been no meeting of tongues and peoples in any way comparable with that which we are to see in London this year." Among the most interesting events timed to take place during the weeks near the Coronation will be the Universal Races Congress, at which representatives of races in all parts of the world will meet in friendly intercourse. To cultivate mutual knowledge and respect between Occidental and Oriental peoples is the prime purpose of the Congress.

An interesting event this week is the Franco-American feast, held at St. Dié, France. It was in St. Dié that the name "America" was used for the first time. "In 1502," says "La Presse," "Amerigo Vespucci discovered the Pacific Ocean beyond America, and asserted the existence of a new continent. His deserts were probably not as great as those of the pioneer who had immediately preceded him, but he was the real discoverer of the new world. Accordingly, at St. Dié, a year after the death of Columbus, Martin Waltz published an Introduction to Cosmography, followed by the relation of Vespucci's four voyages. It is a this cosmography that Waltz-

muller first proposed to call the new continent America, or land of Amerigo Vespucci. . . . These memories endear St. Dié to the lovers of American history, and an association has been formed at New York called the St. Dié Society." It is this society which has organized the celebration in which France, Canada and the United States are taking part.

Something About an Old Historical Milestone.

Bulwer Lytton is said to have remarked in the House of Commons: "If I desired to leave to remote posterity some memorial of existing British civilization, I would prefer, not our railways, not our public buildings, not even the palace in which we hold our sittings, but I would prefer a file of The Times."

It was about one hundred and twenty-six years ago that its first number was issued. Napoleon was but a young and unnoticed officer in the army, over which in after years he held such a mighty sway. France held dominion in Canada, and General Washington had not been elected as the First President of the United States of America. It has been truly said that "to write the history of The Times would be to write the history, not only of the British Empire, but of the world since the days of Napoleon." Its declaration of policy as announced in its first num-

ber, is a sheet of only four pages, and its size only 18 inches long by 11 inches wide, but it is its date, and the record it gives of a most eventful epoch in England's history which makes it so valuable as a link with the past.

The whole of the second page of four columns contains in full detail "The official despatch of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K. G. to Earl Bathurst, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department." Added to it is a list of the British killed and wounded, amongst them many names well known to history, and to whose honor may be found, throughout the length and breadth of Great Britain, monuments and memorials in its Cathedrals and old parish churches.

On the third page, headed "Downing Street, 22nd June, 1815," is the official Bulletin and an editorial synopsis, from both of which I can only quote briefly. The Bulletin says: "The Duke of Wellington's Despatch, dated Waterloo, the 19th June, states that on the preceding day Buonaparte attacked with his whole force, the British line, supported by a corps of Prussians, which attack, after a long and sanguinary conflict, terminated in the complete overthrow of the enemy's army, with the loss of one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon and two eagles. . . . 'Such,' says that yellow old Times, 'is the great and glorious result of those masterly move-

ments by which the Hero of Britain met and frustrated the audacious attempt of the Rebel Chief. Glory to Wellington, to our gallant soldiers, and to our brave allies. Buonaparte's reputation has been wrecked, and his last grand stake has been lost in this tremendous conflict. Two hundred and ten pieces of cannon captured in a single battle put to the blush the boasting column of the Place de Vendome. Long and sanguinary, indeed, we fear, the conflict must have been; but the boldness of the Rebel Frenchmen was the boldness of despair, and conscience sate heavy on those arms which were raised against their Sovereign, against their oaths, and against the peace and happiness of their country."

That this victory was not achieved without a terrible loss of life is too well known. The Duke of Wellington says so in his Despatch, for "such a desperate action could not be fought, and such advantages gained without great loss, and I am sorry to add that ours has been immense;" following these words with eloquent testimony to the gallantry of those who fought so bravely under the flag of old England. "There is no officer nor description of troops," he writes, "that did not behave well." But who, rising from the perusal of these yellow old pages, could do otherwise than work and pray for the speedy coming of the more pacific methods foreshadowed by the movement on behalf of leaving the settlement of the world's differences to peace and arbitration rather than to the appeal to arms, which costs the lives of gallant men and robs each nation of its noblest and best? Nor does the whole interest of this time-worn old sheet center in the records of the great Battle of Waterloo. Where they are not too disfigured by age it is amusing, and in many instances instructive, to read the advertisements of nearly a hundred years ago. People seemed to have much the same needs and the same offers to supply them as we have nowadays. The picture galleries were open at much the same hours and at pretty much the same charges for admission, only they invited visitors to the "Eleventh" (or thereabouts) annual instead of as would be now, the one-hundredth (or thereabouts) annual exhibition of this year, 1911. We have our moving-picture shows, but, even then, they had "panoramic views" of, for instance, "the interior of Paris, the quays, the bridges, with the hills commanding the city, which are now being fortified by Buonaparte," and at Spring Gardens, "a novelty by W. de la Roche, from Paris, who will exhibit his Musical Automaton, to perform twelve duettos on the flute; a mechanical canary bird, which sings ten different airs; a Dutch coffee-house, vending all kinds of figures by a mechanical process; a mysterious column that will astonish every beholder, and a variety of automata figures which answer different questions, all the above performing at the will of any person present."

Now, could we beat that? And as to business methods, is anything like the following offer ever made through our press, or, except under very veiled conditions, in the present century? "One thousand pounds will be presented to any person who can procure for a gentleman of respectability an adequate mercantile situation. Address, postpaid, to A. B., 69 Swallow Street."

And to show that even The Times of a hundred years ago had occasionally to vindicate its integrity and to defend its writers from unfair dealing after a manner not wholly unknown to us of this generation, my last reference shall be the following remonstrance in the last page:

"A weekly paper, entitled 'The Sunday Monitor,' has, we learn, published, or does still publish, some letters with the signature of 'Vetus,' intimating to its readers that they are the production of our valued correspondent who uses that signature. . . . We do not know what kind of readers they are who may be imposed upon by such a fraudulent insinuation, but we assert, with the utmost confidence, that the person whose designation is thus surreptitiously adopted has never since written or suggested a line of politics to any other journal whatsoever."

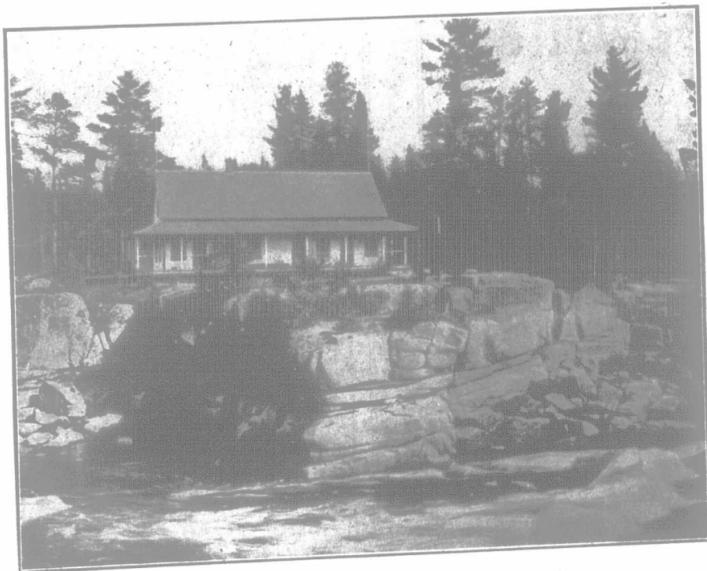
Have I not quoted enough from these worn old pages to show their just claim to the title I have ventured to give them; i.e., that of An old historical milestone?

H. A. B.

How to Keep Cool.

Some practical rules for avoiding discomfort in hot weather, given in Good Health, are: (1) Be careful to avoid over-eating. (2) In warm weather, reduce meats, oils and fats to a minimum, and substitute fruits, vegetables, and cereals. (3) Decrease or avoid tea, coffee and condiments. (4) Wear clothing light, both in material and color, only putting on a coat or wrap when overheated to prevent catching cold. In occupations where one is subject to severe trials of strength, heavier clothing may be worn. Linen underclothing gives a pleasant feeling of coolness to the skin, and the perspiration evaporates more quickly. Underclothing should be aired well at night if one does not make a daily change. Too much clothing worn by day or night has a tendency to enervate and make one more susceptible to sudden changes of temperature.

Proper dieting, sufficient exercise, rest and sleep, daily bathing, and intelligent exposure to the air (air-baths), the avoidance of stimulants, and a cheerful frame



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of mind, will insure one a strong resist-
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Very cold baths in summer tend to make
one feel the heat more afterwards. Bet-
ter have the water tepid or warm.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Life.

By Florence E. Deacon.
"For what do I live this day?"
—The girl rose languid from sleep;
Discontent with herself, disillusioned by
life,
In custom embedded deep.
Some visits—embroidery—a book.
—An aimless filling of time.
She wept in her heart to be rid of it all,
—This sickening pantomime.
To live—to work—to love;
—To cease this life of a doll.
"To be needed," she cried, "in this world
of need,
I'd surrender leisure—all."
'Twas thus she burst the bonds,
—Fled to the heart of Toil,
And found stern effort and sacrifice
Unwinding in tangled coil.
"For what do I live this day?"
—A gladsome answer rose:
"I haste to the work Love bids me to do
Ere my day's fleet hours close."

God in Man Made Manifest

That the life also of JESUS might be
made manifest in our mortal flesh.—2
Cor., iv.: 11.

Our Lord not only declared of Himself:
"I am the Light of the world!" but He
also said to His disciples, "Ye are the
light of the world . . . let your light
so shine before men, that they may see
your good works, and glorify your Father
which is in Heaven." He explained, in
connection with this statement, that when
men light a lamp (see St. Matt., v.: 15,
R. V.), they do not hide it where it can-
not be seen, but set it on a stand so
that all in the house may have the bene-
fit of it. Then, in the parable of "The
Ten Virgins," He explains the necessity of
keeping the oil in the lamp constantly
renewed. The tiny lamps used in a Jew-
ish home at that time were oval bowls
of clay, holding perhaps two tablespoon-
fuls of oil. The little wick could not
send out much light, and the lamp-stand
gave it a chance to do its best. It was
only a piece of branch with other shorter
pieces nailed to one end to hold it up-
right—something like the support for a
little table. As the lamp was only able
to contain very little oil, it had to be
often refilled.

Now, if Christians are to shine as lights
in the world, they also must constantly
be refilled with the oil of God's grace—
"filled with the Spirit"—and must always
stand on the one foundation, on Him
Whose Name is "The Branch."—Zech.
v.: 12.

Indeed, we must do more than stand on
Him, we must be grafted into Him. We
are branches of the Vine, we are members
of the Son of Man. He is our Head, and
we can only work effectively for Him, if
He is controlling us entirely. The Body
of Christ—the Church—is like our own
bodies. Each member must be in con-
stant communication with Him or it is
helpless. Destroy the nerve along which
messages flash from hand or foot to the
controlling brain, and they are paralyzed
at once. So, those who are helping
others to climb nearer to God, are simply
channels of power—the power of God. To
work alone would be as fruitless as for
an electric car to try to move when it
was cut off from the central power-house.
Time is very precious; don't let us waste
it by trying to work alone. Let us keep
always in touch with the Light of the
world, so that we may reflect more and
more of His light. A face that is con-
stantly turned up to Him must help to
brighten the world.

"The Master's command is, 'Abide in Me,'
And fruitless and vain will our service be
If 'out of touch' with our Lord."
We find ourselves in this life on earth,
and the question for each of us is, "What
use are we to make of the opportunity

God has given us?" Surely no one could
be satisfied to drift aimlessly nearer to
the gate of death, when he has the chance
to live gloriously—that is, to do the work
he has been sent on earth to do. In our
human bodies, we don't wish the hands
to do the work of the feet, we expect
different work from the eyes than the
ears. And yet—when need arises—the
eyes do their best to help a deaf person
to hear, and the hands grow very helpful
in guiding a blind person.

Life is a sacred responsibility. We can
only ask God to take command, and then
all we have to do is to obey His orders
without troubling ourselves about conse-
quences. He is asking for willing sol-
diers, for volunteers. It is said that at
the time of the Ashantee expedition, the
Scots Guards were drawn up at Windsor,
and their colonel asked any men who
were willing to offer their services to step
forward one step from the line. Then he
turned away for a moment, and when he
looked at the line of men again, it was
still unbroken. He exclaimed: "What,
the Scots Guards, and no volunteers!"
But he found that the whole line had
stepped forward. All were ready to do
and die, if necessary. So should it be
in the army of the Lord of Hosts. All
should be volunteers, ready to follow
their Captain anywhere. Are we willing
to live second-rate lives? Are we satis-
fied to offer to God anything less than
our best?

Our Lord's last message to His volun-
teers—you will find it at the end of your
Bible—is this message of warning and of
hope: "Surely I come quickly. Amen."
Are we eagerly answering: "Even so,
come, Lord Jesus?" or are we hoping He
will not come for many years? I once
heard of a disciple of Christ whose eager
expectation each morning was: "Per-
haps He may come to-day!"

If we knew certainly that He would
come to-day, I think we should try to
make the most of the few hours left for
preparation.

We are busy laying up treasure—is our
treasure-house on earth or in heaven?
A rich lady once dreamed that she was in
heaven, and there she saw a palace being
built. She asked for whom it was in-
tended, and was told that it was for her
gardener. "But he lives in the tiniest
cottage on earth, with barely room for
his family," she said.

"Yes," was the answer, "but he might
live more comfortably if he did not give
so much away to those poorer than him-
self."

Then she saw a tiny cottage being built,
and asked for whom it was intended.
"That is for you," was the startling an-
swer.

"But I have lived in a mansion always,
and could not live in a cottage!" she ex-
claimed.

Then she heard the stern message: "The
Master-Builder is doing His best with the
materials you are sending up."

She woke up with the determination to
send up more and better materials for the
house that was being prepared for her.

I don't think God wants us to rush
wildly on, filling our days so full with
service that we have no time to learn to
know Him. The knowledge of God is
eternal life, and that life should be so
strong in us that death will be only fall-
ing asleep.

It has been beautifully said:
"To step out of self life into Christ
life; to lie still and let Him lift you out
of it; to fold your hands close and hide
your face upon the hem of His garment;
to let Him lay His cooling, soothing,
healing hands upon your soul and draw
all the hurry and fever from its veins; to
realize that you are not a mighty mes-
senger, an important worker of His, full
of care and responsibility, but only a
little child with a Father's gentle bidding
to heed and fulfil; to lay your busy plans
and ambitions confidently in His hands, as
the child brings its broken toys at its
mother's call; to serve Him by waiting;
to praise Him by saying, 'Holy, holy,
holy'; to cease to hurry so that you lose
sight of His face; to learn to follow Him,
and not to run ahead of orders; to cease
to live in self and for self, and to live in
Him and for Him; to love His honor more
than your own; to be a clear medium for
His life-life to shine and glow through—
this is consecration, this is rest."

In such a holy, quiet life is the Life of
God made manifest.

DORA FARNCOMB.

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Evensong.

(Lewis Morris.)

And through all the clear spaces above—
oh wonder! oh glory of light!—
Came forth myriads and myriads of
worlds, the shining host of the night,—
The vast forces and fires that know the
same sun and center as we;
The faint planets which roll in vast orbits
round suns we shall never see;
The rays which had sped from the first,
with the awful swiftness of light,
To reach only then, it might be, the con-
fines of mortal sight;
Oh, wonder of Cosmic Order! oh Maker
and Ruler of all,
Before whose Infinite greatness in silence
we worship and fall!
Could I doubt that the Will which keeps
this great Universe steadfast and sure
Might be less than His creatures thought,
full of goodness, pitiful, pure?
Could I dream that the Power which
keeps these great suns circling around,
Took no thought for the humblest life
which flutters and falls to the ground?
"Oh, Faith! Thou art higher than all."
Then I turned from the glories above
And from every casement new-lit there
shone a soft radiance of love:
Young mothers were teaching their chil-
dren to fold little hands in prayer;
Strong fathers were resting from toil,
'mid the hush of the Sabbath air;
Peasant lovers strolled through the lanes,
shy and diffident each with each,
Yet knit by some subtle union too fine
for their halting speech:
Humble lives, to low thought, and low;
but linked, to the thinker's eye,
By a bond that is stronger than death,
with the lights of the ultimate sky:
Here as there, the great drama of life
rolled on, and a jubilant voice
Thrilled through me, ineffable, vast, and
bade me exult and rejoice.

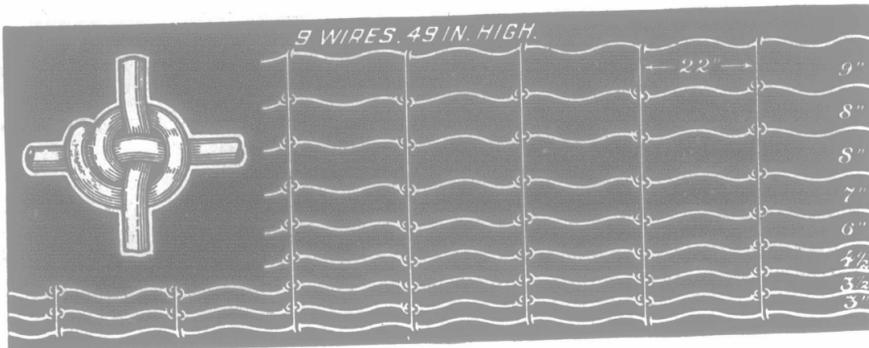
The Ingle Nook.

[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.]

A Helpful Letter.

Dear Dame Durden and Chatterers All,—
Can you make room for another member?
So long I have been going to write, and
once had a letter almost written. And
now what hastens me is that the dandeli-
ons are now out, and I want to
tell that sister who asked so long ago
what was good for liver spots, that if
she will pick and dry them (in the shade
always), and drink freely of the tea for
weeks, after first taking a good dose
of aloes or old-fashioned blue pills,
I think she will find it will help
her. Never boil herbs, steep with boiling
water. Where is Nooker, I wonder, who
wrote so learnedly a year or two ago
about our plants? I wish I knew as
much as she about them, but a little
knowledge of even a few old-fashioned
herbs is very useful at times. I wonder
how many Ingle Nookers have been for-
tunate enough to go picking May flowers
this spring? So often when I read your
letters my heart exclaims, like "Anne of
Green Gables" (that book made me feel
twenty years younger), "Here is a kindred
spirit," and I long to look in your faces
and clasp your hands. Brownie, I, too,
am a lover of Wordsworth.
Now, I have been stirred up to say a
few words to the young wives and house-
keepers. I always have a heart full of
sympathy for them, and oh, I don't want
any more of them to develop into broken-
down women. For, despite the fact that
everyone who writes to the Ingle Nook
seems to be bright and cheery, even to
dear Lankshire Lass, still we know there
are many weary and discouraged ones.
A great many young wives start out
with some notable housekeeper in view as
a model. Quite often it is "his mother,"
or perhaps her own. She does not real-
ize that she herself is perhaps slight and
delicate, while her "model" is a woman
of iron constitution, who has been able,
without detriment to herself, to keep her
house and children spotless, be always
ready for company or going visiting, do

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a
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Fencing

When you are building your next fence, why
don't you build one which will be permanent?
Why don't you build a fence that will last for
years without requiring any repairs—
A fence which is made to withstand the severe
changes of our Canadian climate—
A fence which is easier to put up, lasts longer,
takes up less room, and costs less than any other
kind of fencing?

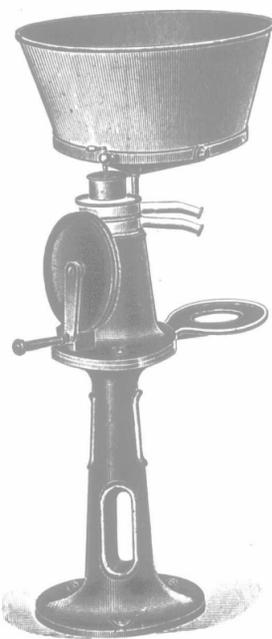
"Dominion Special" is the only wire fencing
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Ask your dealer for "Dominion Special" Wire
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THE DOMINION WIRE MFG. CO., LIMITED
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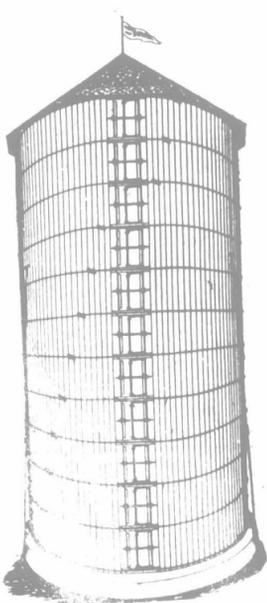
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Wholesale Lumber, Laths
and Shingles.

all her own sewing, care for a large gar-
den, etc., etc. All honor to those splen-
did women! Would there were more of
them! And it is for you young mothers
to see to it that your daughters have a
chance to develop just such constitutions.
But the fact remains that we are not all
like them, and it is utter foolishness for
us to try to do as they do.

Some time ago, I was struck by a
phrase in a prayer which I read: "Show
us how to work restfully, hopefully and
joyfully, looking only to Thine approval."
Oh, sisters, let us all take that for our
watchword, and see how many of our
troubles would vanish. For, oh, we do
so many unnecessary things; and we do
so many things in such an unnecessarily
hard way. Read over again "Lottie
Lee's" letter, in December 22nd issue, and
note what she says about sweeping, dust-
ing and ironing. And, let me tell you,
you can iron, wash dishes, mix bread,
roll out pie, and many other things, just
as well sitting down, and rest that weary
back and those aching feet. Don't say
you haven't the proper table or chair.
Use your inventive genius, and improvise
them, and you can get the proper ones.
A footstool on a chair, makes a high
chair. Two old chairs by the side of the



Dainty, Disappearing Doughnuts.
 Devoured near as fast as you make 'em.
 Golden — tooth-teasing — able-bodied nuts of dough.
 Made from dough that *Tastes Like Nuts*, you know.
 Use **FIVE ROSES** flour.
 Get that *individual toothsome*ness of **Manitoba** wheat kernels.
 Doughnuts with a *Palate-Pleasing Personality*.
 See 'em bob up in the rich deep fat—swelling, soft-textured.
 A hole entirely circled with *Light Digestible Food*.
 Fat without being fat—for **FIVE ROSES** is the sturdy *glutinous flour* that *resists fat absorption*.
 Just enough to *brown* deliciously, to *crisp* quickly.
 No greasiness, heaviness, sogginess.
 Filling a vacant place so pleasantly with never an *outraged stomach*.
 Like these make **YOURS**.
 Use **FIVE ROSES**.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

table—one for a dishpan, one for draining-pan, serve my purpose. Always lay a clean paper on your lap. Have everything within reach before you sit down, and I think you will find it quite a rest. Save steps by carrying away dishes in pan. Drop a tea-cloth in bottom to prevent rolling.

Now that the lovely warm days are here, let us take our work, as much as we can, out into God's great out-of-doors, and breathe the strength and calmness while we work, listening to the sweet bird-songs around us. Believe me, it is worth the effort, and, above all, don't worry. As N. Fowler told us, "just do your best, and leave the rest."

"O, fret not for to-morrow, Let each day bring joy or sorrow, Let no future evil borrow the joy of to-day."

Now, just a few wrinkles:
 To whiten an old straw hat which has become yellow, clean well with warm water and soap, then apply, with an old tooth-brush, a solution of oxalic acid, a small teaspoonful to a half-cup of hot water, and lay in the sun.

Excellent Tooth Wash.—A dentist told me it was better than any preparation you could buy: One tablespoon each of salt and baking soda in one quart of boiled water. Keep closed for use.

Jelly Crisps.—One of the famous Mrs. Fowler's recipes, so nice for hot weather, as they take so little fire: Spread soda biscuits with jelly, and then with the white of an egg beaten stiff and thickened with granulated sugar. Dry in slow oven for forty minutes. Sometimes I prefer to do them more quickly, and have them a light brown.

In taking pies out of the oven, try drawing them out on the thin end of a handle with a small poker.

Dear Dame Durden, thank you so much for all your patient teaching of us. Don't be weary, "for in due season ye shall

Wire Fence Bargains

We have just purchased from one of the largest manufacturers in Canada, their surplus stock of fencing at a big reduction off regular prices. This fencing is all made of the best quality galvanized Steel Wire. Our prices are 20% to 40% less than regular prices.

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Number	Line Wires	Inches High	Inches Stay Apart	Size of Wire	Spacing Between Line Wires	Price Per Rod
436-9	4	36	22	9	12-12-12	12c.
538-9	5	38	22	9	9-9-10-10	14
542-9	5	42	22	9	6-12-12-12	16
548-9	5	48	22	9	12-12-12-12	18
641-9	6	41	22	9	7-8-8-9-9	22
741-9	7	41	16	9	5-6-7-7-8-8	20
742-9	7	42	24	9	6-6-6-6-12	21
748-9	7	48	22	9	5-6-7-7-9-10-10	23
832-9	8	32	16	9	3-3-4-5-5-6-6	26
845-9	8	45	16	9	4-5-6-7-7-8-8	26
948-9	9	48	16	9	6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6	29
949-9	9	49	16	9	4-5-5-5-6-6-7-7-8	29
1052-9	10	52	16	9	3-3-4-5-6-7-7-8-9	31

In lengths up to 40 rods, all orders taken subject to same being in stock. Also a number of rolls of other sizes and odd lengths. When ordering, always state first and second choice. All free on cars here, cash with order. Send order at once before stock is sold. Also enormous stocks of New and Second-hand Belting, Piping, Rails, Pulleys, etc., at very low prices.

CATALOGUE SENT ON REQUEST.

THE IMPERIAL WASTE & METAL CO.
 20 Queen Street, MONTREAL

reap if ye faint not." Now, I hope I haven't wearied you all so you will never want me to come again. Goodbye. LEEZIBESS.

P. S.—I want to tell Lankshire Lass how much we liked the recipe for pie she sent two or three years ago. I think it is worth repeating. We used it at our raising.

One egg, one cup granulated sugar, one cup of currants, one-third cup of milk. Bake in under crust.

Re Furnishing—Chocolate Cake.

Dear Dame Durden,—We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and I think it a very valuable paper. Would you kindly answer the following questions?

1. What color of paper would be nice for a large dining-room, with three large windows, one in the north, one in the east, and one in the south side, and a veranda on the north and south side; the

woodwork is light oak finish, and I have a rag carpet woven in white and red warp on the floor. I want to have the paper harmonize with woodwork and carpet.

2. Can you give a good recipe for chocolate cake, and chocolate icing also? ROSEBUD.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

Gray-green, or a very soft wood-brown, would suit your room which has three exposures. Choose either a plain ingrain or "oatmeal paper," or one in two tones.

Chocolate Cake.—Half-cup butter, 2 cups sugar, 2 cups flour, 1 cup hot coffee, 1 cup milk, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 2 teaspoons vanilla, 2 eggs, 1 square chocolate. Rub the butter and sugar to a cream, then add the beaten eggs, then the milk, beating each time. Add the grated chocolate to the coffee, which should be boiling hot, stir well, and add gradually to the butter, sugar and eggs. Sift the baking powder with the flour, and add to the mixture, beating well. Last of all, beat in the vanilla. Bake in a loaf in a moderate oven for forty minutes.

Chocolate Filling for Light Layer Cake.—Half-cup grated chocolate, 1 cup milk, 1 cup brown sugar, 2 teaspoons vanilla, 1 teaspoon butter. Place the milk and chocolate together in a saucepan on the stove, and stir until thick and creamy; then add the sugar. Stir until smooth, and cook two minutes. Add the butter, remove from the fire, and add the vanilla. When slightly cooled, put on cake.

Wall Finish—Mites on Hens—Chilblains.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have never bothered you before, but now I am coming. I get lots of help out of the Ingle Nook, and I am sure the Nookers are fortunate in having such a dear knowledge-box as you. Now, I want to ask you some house-cleaning questions, please:

Our parlor is papered with white and



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A. W. Bell, Sec'y & Mgr., Winnipeg

JULY 12-22



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.

ALABAMA NEEDS 50,000 FARMERS, dairy-men and stock-raisers to supply her local markets with butter, poultry, vegetables, hogs and cattle. The best lands in the world can be had at \$5.00 to \$60.00 per acre. Let us help you to get a farm in Alabama, where the climate is delightful, where you can raise several crops each year on the same land, and find a ready market for same. We are supported by the State and sell no lands. Write for information and literature. State Board of Immigration, Montgomery, Alabama.

FOR SALE—Stock or dairy farm, in Oxford County. Good barn and stabling; three hundred acres. Will sell on easy terms, or exchange for farm in Lambton County. For particulars address William English, Petrolia, Ontario.

MANTOBA FARM—800 acres excellent wheat land; last year 350 acres produced nine thousand bushels of grain. Running water; wood convenient; soil, black sandy loam. Steam outfit would work well. Price, \$23,000; seven thousand cash. Address: Mrs. Gable, 181 Canora Street, Winnipeg.

SEND POSTAL CARD for special prices on our Improved Automatic Compressed-Air Sprayer. Best machine made at the price for spraying potatoes. Covers E.C.s. Manufacturers, Galt, Ontario.

TWO MILKERS WANTED—Must be clean and fast, on a large dairy farm near Toronto. Wages, \$25.00 per month and board. S. Price & Sons, Erindale, Ontario.

WANTED—Girl for general housework in family of four. Salary, twelve to start, and will increase to fifteen if satisfactory. If you are getting less than fifteen you had better call or write for other particulars. Mrs. F. H. Brewster, 643 Waterloo Street, London, Ontario.

WIRE FENCING FOR SALE—Brand new, at 20 to 50% less than regular price. Write for price-list. The Imperial Waste & Metal Co., Queen St., Montreal.

150 ACRES FOR SALE—Lot 14, Con. 5, Lobo Township; good buildings; half mile from school and post office, ten miles from London; convenient to railways; good soil, good water. Archibald McGugan, Lobo, Ontario.

Arkona Basket Factory for Berry Boxes

11 and 6 quarts. Baskets, Crates, etc. Write for quotations. Special prices to vegetable and fruit growers' associations in car lots. Prices on application. Geo. M. Everest, Prop., Arkona, Ont.

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 29 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

gold paper, hall a dark (not real dark) green and gold, and the dining-room I want alabastine on. Would you please tell me what color alabastine would be best, and the best suited color window shades for parlor and dining-room? The woodwork in all three rooms is a real light graining.

Here is another about hens: I saw, a long time ago, in "The Farmer's Advocate," about little mites getting on the hens; ours start on the top of the head and on the wings, and the feathers are all stripped, just the stalks left, so I concluded it must be the same, and if you will tell me the cure, which I forget, I will be much obliged. Will end up with a sure cure for chilblains (out of season, you will say). Take a half plug of chewing tobacco and soak in water, so when it is strong you have about two tablespoons, and apply to the chilblains for a few days, say, twice a day, and you will not be bothered long. This is a lengthy call. Good-bye, D. D.

MARY.

A gray-green tone in your dining-room would be very good, as it would not clash with the paper either in parlor or hall, if doors open through. Alabastine is very good, or flat-tone wall finish, supplied by the Sherwin-Williams Co. Ask for a color-card, and choose from it. Window-shades might be the same, although white shades are often used nowadays.

Our poultry editor says to clean the poultry-house thoroughly, spraying everywhere with kerosene emulsion, and rubbing kerosene on the roosts. Dust the hens well with pyrethrum insect powder. If there are scabs on the hens, rub on sulphur ointment, or carbolyzed vaseline, applying a little at a time, as it injures the hens to cover large areas at once.

Sea-foam Candy.

Dear Dame Durden,—My brother takes "The Farmer's Advocate," and I have got so many useful ideas and recipes from the Ingle Nook that I feel I ought to do something in return. In the issue of April 13th, I see Priscilla asks for a recipe for sea-foam candy. I have used the following, and the result was some very delicious candy: Three cups light brown sugar, 1 cup cold water, 1½ table-spoons vinegar. Boil till hard when dropped in cold water. Beat whites of 2 eggs, then pour in candy. Beat the two quite stiff; add nuts and vanilla.

We have finished our house-cleaning some weeks ago, and it is such a relief to know it is done. We tinted several rooms with Church's alabastine, and find it very satisfactory, even on an old wall. The chief thing is to get the old paper scraped off, and any cracks or holes filled with plaster of Paris. I think the yellow alabastine, No. 15, is almost the prettiest color. It is very bright and cheerful for a kitchen, and is suitable for any room, as other colors go with it, greens, browns or blues. This is my first visit to the Ingle Nook. Perhaps I may screw up courage and come again, if I can be of any use.

Wishing Dame Durden and all the Nookers a happy summer, and time to enjoy it. "MARY."

Prince Co., P. E. I.

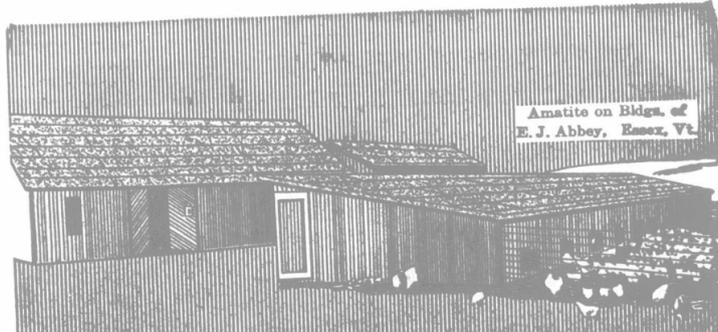
Ice Cream.

As we take "The Farmer's Advocate," I would be very much obliged to you if you would kindly send me a recipe for ice cream, and a pattern of a star quilt. Glengarry Co., Ont. E. J. M.

Vanilla Ice Cream—Two quarts and one pint pure sweet cream will, when frozen, nearly fill a four-quart freezer. Scald the cream with enough sugar to sweeten slightly, and a vanilla bean. Let cool, then put in the freezer, surrounding it with ice pounded fine, and mixed with plenty of salt. Have the ice and salt already packed around the can before putting the mixture in. Begin to turn the freezer slowly, and increase as the mixture thickens.

If you do not wish to use pure cream, use part milk, adding yolks of three eggs. **Chocolate Ice Cream**—To either of the above mixtures add four ounces grated chocolate before scalding, and a little more sugar.

Perhaps some reader of this column can send a pattern for a star quilt.



Amatite on Bldg. of E. J. Abbey, Essex, Vt.

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AMATITE roofing is weaned. It doesn't need to be watched over and fussed with and cared for.

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You don't have to paint Amatite every two years as you do the "rubber" kinds. Amatite has a mineral surface which needs no painting.

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Low in price. Great in durability. Invaluable for prolonging the life of ready roofings, fences, iron work, etc.

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It will keep flies away from the cows. It will keep lice and nits away from the poultry, make everything sanitary and increase their output.

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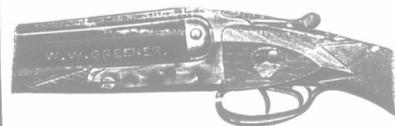
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CATALOGUE K7 FREE.

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The only food for horses and cattle that keeps them in perfect condition, and from which you get good results.

MOLASSINE Dog and Puppy Cakes keep dogs healthy, free from worms and smell.

Absolutely different from all others.

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91 Youville Square, Montreal, P. Q.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

A Correction.

By a misprint, a mistake appeared in the article on summer laundry in regard to colored clothes,—the statement being that they should be dried quickly "in the sun." This should have been "in the shade." Colored clothes should always be dried IN THE SHADE, in an airy place, where wind will blow through and dry them out quickly.

Flower Garden Competition.

Will all who are intending to compete in the Pearson Flower-garden competition for Peel County, kindly take notice that all applications must be in by June 10th? State concession and lot with application.

Our Scrap Bag.

When laundering a fringed bed-spread, do not put through the wringer after the last rinsing water. Hang on the line dripping wet. It will dry without a crease or a wrinkle, will not require ironing, and the fringe will be as fluffy as when new.

The ordinary tin funnel makes a handy device for holding a ball of twine. Place the twine in the funnel and draw the end through the small hole. Then hang in a convenient place in the kitchen, and it will save you many a step.

Every girl who is to be married this spring, or who is to take part in a wedding, and every parent who has a daughter married, can do a distinct service to themselves and to their friends, and, last but not least, pay a higher respect to the marriage ceremony, by insisting that no form of "horseplay" shall be tolerated. A little thought and effective action on this point during these two "marriage months" of April and June, would do much to right what has grown to be a grievous wrong.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Do not be afraid to thin out garden rows freely, but be sure to leave the very strongest young plants. When transplanting, press the earth well around the roots, then water, then cover with a dust mulch to keep in the moisture.

To Make Washing Easy.—If the clothes are not too much soiled, and you have plenty of good soft water, the following method is quick and easy, saving rubbing before and after boiling. Take a bar of good laundry soap and cut it into pieces, adding enough hot water to the soap so that the mixture will be like molasses when thoroughly dissolved. Have the clothes all sorted and wrung out of cold water. When the water in the boiler becomes lukewarm, add the soap mixture, then put in the white pieces. Punch the clothes often while boiling. Let boil about thirty minutes, then rinse, blue and bleach well. Of course, boil the finest things first, towels, etc., coming last.

Recipes.

Farmer's Fruit Cake.—Soak three cupfuls dried apples over night in warm water; in the morning chop slightly, add two cupfuls molasses and let simmer two hours, or until the apples resemble citron. Cream two eggs, one cupful sugar, three-quarters cupful butter; add one cupful sweet milk, one and one-half teaspoonful soda, and spices to suit the taste. Add flour to make a stiff batter, and lastly the apples. Bake in a rather hot oven.

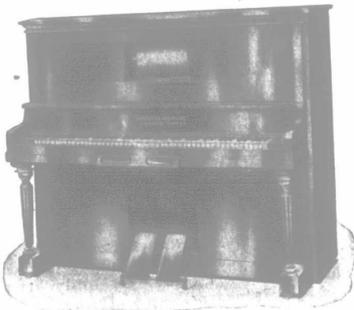
Caramel Rice Pudding.—Wash 3 table-spoons rice, drain, and cook in 1 cup milk for half an hour. Turn into a dish, add 2 table-spoons sugar, some grated nutmeg, 3 table-spoons washed currants, 1 table-spoon butter, 1/2 teaspoon lemon extract, and 3 eggs well beaten. Put 2 more table-spoons sugar into a small saucepan, and brown it over the fire. While hot, pour it into a buttered pudding mould, spreading it all over the inside. Fill with the rice mixture, set it into a saucepan with boiling water to half its height, and bake in the oven until set. Turn out and serve hot or cold. A very nourishing pudding.

Salt Pork.—Cut fat salt pork in quarter-inch slices, and score the rind in three or four places so that the pork may not curl. Cover the slices with boiling water, then dip them one by one, on each side, in sifted flour, and cook very slowly in the frying-pan. When lightly

Present the June Bride With This Handsome Gift!

There is nothing so acceptable, so much to be desired or so permanently satisfying as a really good piano.

The SHERLOCK-MANNING Player-Piano is a gift which is sure to please—whether as a wedding gift or a gift for any occasion. It possesses a clear, beautiful tone which is unsurpassed, and, moreover, it enables you to play any music perfectly without being an expert pianist.



Two SHERLOCK-MANNING features—the **Thermodist** and the **Metrostyle**—allow the performer to bring out or subdue the melody at will, and make easy the **correct** playing of any musical composition.

Think of the delight this Piano-Player will afford year after year. Better take advantage of our "June Wedding" Sale and secure this high-class instrument at a saving of \$100.

Write NOW for our new catalogue "G."

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NO STREET ADDRESS NECESSARY.

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.

\$6.41 A YEAR PER HEN—Our catalogue tells all about it. Write for one. It's free. L. R. Guild, Rockwood, Ontario.

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

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

EGGS FOR SALE from birds that have won over five hundred first prizes at nine shows; Barred and White Rocks, White Columbian and Silver-laced Wyandottes, Rose and Single Combed R. I. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Blue Andalusians, Black Javas, Houdans, Anconas, Black and Spangled Hamburgs, Silver Gray Dorkings, Light Brahmans, Buff Cochins, White and Brown Leghorns, Golden Sebright, Buff and Black Cochin Bantams. Only one pen of each breed; \$2.00 per 15. Eggs half price after June 1st. F. W. Krouse, Guelph, Ontario.

FOR THE REST OF THE SEASON we will sell eggs from our well-known stock of Barred Rocks at \$1.00 per setting. A. E. Donaghy, Colborne, Ontario.

INVERLEE POULTRY-YARDS—S. C. Buff Leghorns, prizewinners and great egg-producers, \$1.00 per 13, or \$5 per 100. Harry Nugent, Frankford, Ontario.

JUNE BARGAINS—White Wyandotte eggs, from choice matings, \$1.25 per 30, \$3.50 per 100. W. A. Bryant, Cairnform, Ontario.

RHODE ISLAND REDS (Rose-comb)—Bred twelve years from carefully-selected, heavy winter layers of large brown eggs. Fifteen eggs, dollar-half. Good hatch guaranteed. John Luscombe, Merton, Ontario.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS—Eggs that hatch, from a pen headed by a cockerel from Oke eggs, \$1 per 15; ten chicks guaranteed. Extra heavy layers; non-sitters. Safely packed in model egg boxes. L. J. Gibbons, Iroquois, Ontario.

SPECIAL SALE FOR FARMERS—Pure-bred hatching eggs. S. C. Brown and S. C. White Leghorns; bred for winter laying, \$1.00 per 30; \$3.00 per 108. S. C. Black Minorcas, \$1.50 per 30. W. R. Kaiser, Mitchellville, Ontario.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS—Large, grand layers. S. Eggs: dollar per fifteen; four dollars per hundred. Martia Robertson, Kent Centre, Ont.

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

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

Pleasant Valley Farms EGGS FOR HATCHING

After May 20 White Wyandottes \$3 per 100, 75c per 15. S. C. W. Leghorns, headed by first-prize cockerel, C. N. E., Toronto, 1910, 75c per 15 eggs.

Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat, Ont.

S.-C. White Leghorns Great layers and prize-winners. Eggs: \$1.00 per 15; a hatch guaranteed. **Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham Ont.**

browned on one side, turn to brown the other. If cooked slowly enough, the meat will be crisp, dry and delicious. Serve with creamed potatoes.

Nut Bread.—Sift together three times, 4 cups pastry flour, 1 small cup sugar, 1 teaspoon salt and 2 heaping teaspoons baking powder. Add 1 cup nut-meats chopped fine, 1 1/2 cups milk, and stir to a smooth dough. Turn into a bread pan, let stand 20 minutes, then bake about 40 minutes.

Graham Nut-bread.—Sift some graham flour. Then sift together three times, 3 cups sifted graham flour, 1/2 cup wheat flour, 1 teaspoon salt, and 3 rounding teaspoons baking powder; add 1 cup sugar, 1 cup chopped nut-meats, 2 1/2 cups milk. Mix to a dough, and bake about an hour.

The Beaver Circle. Senior Beavers.

[For all contributors between the ages of ten and sixteen, inclusive, who are in Fourth Book, Continuation Classes, or who have left school; also for those of ten years who have passed the Third Book.]

The Letter Box.

Dear Puck,—I have just finished reading your letter in the Beaver Circle about our birds. I take an interest in birds myself. A few years ago I did not know the correct name of a good many birds. I got a bird book, by Chester A. Reed, which is a great help in distinguishing the different species. I also got a book issued by the Geological Survey, giving nesting and migration habits.

We have houses up for the purple martins, and about fifteen pairs nest annually. We shoot the English sparrows, and this keeps more song-birds around. The red squirrels are great enemies of the birds, being very fond of the eggs.

I keep notes every spring of the migration of the birds. It is very interesting to compare notes of different years.

Where do the cedar waxwings stay in

the winter? Does the American goldfinch change its color and remain with us all winter, or is it the pine siskin I mistake for them? I think their songs are somewhat similar.

I am pretty sure I saw a passenger pigeon last summer. I went to the Ottawa museum and examined the pair mounted there. They correspond in shape, size and color, to the one I saw.

I will close now, hoping to see this in print.

W. B. ELMER GARLAND (age 15).
Dwyer Hill P. O., Ont.

The cedar waxwings, according to Neltje Blanchan, winter in Central America. The American goldfinch is frequently seen in northern latitudes in winter. It is then a reddish-drab color on the back, head a yellowish-olive, throat yellowish, under parts brownish white. Pine siskins also sometimes come about in winter. They are grayish-brown, with touches of yellow, but are much streaked with very dark brown. The base of tail and wing feathers are pale sulphur-yellow, the under parts light buff-brown with heavy streaks. The pine siskin and American goldfinch (wrongly called "canary") are cousins, being members of the Finch family. The pine siskin is seldom seen in summer.

Have you field-glasses through which to study the birds, Elmer? I see in you a very probable ornithologist. Write again about your observations.

Beaver Circle Notes.

A few Senior Beaver letters, and several from the Junior Beavers, must be held over again for want of space. By the way, Beavers, I have decided to send a prize book—some cloth-bound, some paper-bound—to each Beaver who sends a very interesting letter, about things observed or done at school or about home, so henceforth won't you try, not merely to keep out of the w.-p. b., but to write a letter so good that it may win a prize?

Do not clip your dog's hair in summer to keep him cool, says an expert on dogs. He really suffers more from the sun when his hair is off.

A writer in Country Life says she has tied a little bell on her cat's neck to save the birds.

TRADE TOPIC.

For prices on silo material, write The M. Brennen & Sons Mfg. Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont. They will quote material laid down at your own railroad station.

DR. WILLIAMS' Fly & Insect Destroyer

MANUFACTURED BY BAKER & BOUCK

Have you money to invest? How would you like to make 1,000% on your investment? You can do it.

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

ATTENTION, STOCKMEN!

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

Josephine, the Missouri Chief, the most wonderful cow in the world, valued at \$20,000, producing 17,000 lbs. of milk in 6 months and 529 lbs. butter, was subjected to the annoyance of flies for one day, and the quantity of milk was reduced by 18 lbs. from the day previous. Calculate what that means for the season, and add the result to your bank account, and see what DR. WILLIAMS' FLY & INSECT DESTROYER can do for you.

If your local dealer does not carry it, see that he orders it at once. Order from: J. A. BROWNLEE, 385-7 Talbot St., London, Ont. J. A. JOHNSON & CO., 171 King St. East, Toronto, Ont. JOHN FOWELL, Travelling Representative, Woodstock, Ont. R. BARKER, 338 River Ave., Winnipeg, Man., or directly from the manufacturers.

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the pleasure and comfort of a clear, healthy complexion? If yours is not as you would like it, let us assist you in making it that way. We've had almost twenty years' experience and success.

Princess Complexion Purifier

means to those who use it a pure, clear skin, free from tan, freckles, moth-patches, discolorations, spots, blackheads and rashes. Price, \$1.50, delivered.

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Moles, etc., always permanently destroyed by Electrolysis. Satisfaction assured. Come during summer for treatment. Book-let "F" mailed free.

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THE DUSTLESS SWEEPING COMPOUND



—the only tools required to make house-cleaning a pleasure. "Soclean" is a thorough disinfectant. After using it the home is fresh and fragrant. Ask your grocer for the brown sweeping compound called "Soclean." He knows all about it.

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Beaver Meadow Yorkshires

Two choice young boars for sale, ready for service; sired by Monkland Dan 25310; dam, Laura Jane 29607.

NELSON K. WEBER, Palmerston, Ont.

News of the Week.

The Monarchists are becoming more restless in Portugal, and riots are feared.

Pierre Vedrine, a French aviator, has succeeded in crossing the Pyrenees in an aeroplane.

President Diaz, of Mexico, on May 25th resigned the Presidency, and his resignation was accepted by the Deputies. Francisco De La Barra was chosen provisional President until a general election can be held. Dominquez, Madero's personal representative, assumed military control of the Federal district. On May 26th Diaz left Mexico en route for Spain.

Marconi messages have been exchanged, via the Eiffel Tower, between Canada and Dakar, on the West Coast of Africa.

On May 25th, Dr. J. A. Macdonald, of The Globe, delivered to the Assembly of the Church of Scotland, in Edinburgh, President Taft's message: "Say to the Assembly that it is my sincere desire that Canada shall continue to prosper, flying the British flag, and sharing with us the responsibility for North American civilization." The message was received with loud and long applause, signifying the popularity with which the subject of Anglo-American arbitration is regarded.

Very extensive improvements are to be made to the harbor at St. John, N. B., including a drydock, dredging, and extra wharf accommodation.

The Garden of a Com-muter's Wife.

(By Mabel Osgood Wright.)

CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.
So he has recognized it all along! Dear, blessed, stupid men, why don't you realize what your slightest word of praise is worth to those who love you? I've waited quite three months for those few words. By the same token—for it's growing cold this afternoon—I must make haste to gather a great jar of dahlias and red geraniums with their leaves, to supplement the hearth fire we shall have at dinner time, keeping one ruby velvet flower for my hair.
Effie has brought in the tea, and said: "Mrs. Corkle bids me say that she would like to speak private with you and Mr. Evan, and she may."

What can it be? Are the bread lessons too difficult for her to master? Is it the "ome-brewed" again, or can she be wishing to go back to England when the year is up? I thought that she had seemed happier since Effie's coming. Six months ago I should have welcomed this, but not now. There is a great deal of home comfort concealed about Martha Corkle, if only she and her environment were not somewhat at odds.

XVII. SEPTEMBER.

The Apotheosis of Martha Corkle. September 28. Can it possibly be only twenty-four hours since I closed my Garden Boke in haste, and left it on the window seat? Since the afternoons have become cooler, close before dusk I find myself lounging or writing in my watch-tower, as Evan calls the latticed window. Through its diamond panes the garden landscape separates itself into miniatures personal and intimate, which, by the opening of the casement merge again into one broad picture.

Further home last evening a little after dark, which is now before six. I had been to a consultation a half an hour away, but instead of seeming worried or tired, he was laughing heartily as he opened the door, which hilarity, upon seeing me, he subdued to an exceedingly quizzical expression about his nose, such as his face wears at those of special



New Hose Free

—if these wear out in

Six Months

For Men, Women and Children

Here is freedom for all time from hose that need darning. Order six pairs of Holeproof Hose in the manner indicated below and we'll give you a signed-in-ink guarantee that they will wear without holes for six full months. If one or all pairs show in that time the slightest hole or tear or rip, return them to us and get new hose free.

That is the guarantee under which Holeproof Hose have been sold in the States for the past twelve years. These hose are a wonderful success. The business is fifty times greater to-day than when the hose were first sold this way, proving a marvelous product. Last year 5,400,000 pairs outlasted the guarantee, wore longer than six months.

Think what it means to have hose wear six months—without any darning—without any discomfort—hose that are soft and pliable, made in the lightest gauze weights for summer, as light as any hose can be made, yet guaranteed to wear six months.

We can do it because we use the best cotton yarn—costing an average of 70 cents a pound, the top market price. Common yarn sells for 30 cents. We carry like quality all through the goods. They are thus made to stand the guarantee. Don't wear common hose when you can get hose like these. "Holeproof" costs the same as the common kinds sold with no guarantee whatever.

FAMOUS Holeproof Hosiery
FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

How to Order

If you can't get of your dealer the genuine "Holeproof" with the signature on the toe, send to us, stating size, colors (whether all one color or six assorted), weight and kind you want, and send the price and we'll send the hose and the signed guarantee ticket insuring you the wear as stated above. Unless stated otherwise 6 pairs are guaranteed 6 months. Six pairs of one size and weight and kind in a box. Colors only may be assorted.

Send in your order today. You'll always wear Holeproof hose once you try them. Write for free book, "How to Make Your Feet Happy."

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Are Your Hose Insured?

MEN'S SOCKS. Sizes 9½ to 12. Colors: black, light tan, dark tan, pearl, navy blue, gun metal, mulberry. In light weight, 6 pairs \$1.50 (same in medium weight in above colors and in black with white feet, 6 pairs \$1.50). Light and extra light weight (mercerized), 6 pairs \$2.00. Light and extra light weight *Lustre Sox*, 6 pairs \$3.00. Pure thread-silk sox, three pairs (guaranteed three months), \$2.00. Medium worsted merino in black, tan, pearl, navy and natural, 6 pairs \$2.00. Same in finer grade, 6 pairs \$3.00.

WOMEN'S. Sizes 8½ to 11. Colors: black, light tan, dark tan, pearl, navy blue, gun metal, mulberry. In light weight, 6 pairs \$2.00. Same colors (except black with white feet) in light weight *Lustre Hose*, 6 pairs \$3.00. Light weights in black, tan, and gun metal, 6 pairs \$2.00. Same in extra light weight *Lustre Hose*, 6 pairs \$3.00. Same in pure thread-silk, 6 pairs for three pairs (guaranteed three months). Out-sizes in black, medium weight, 6 pairs \$2.00, and in extra light weight *Lustre Hose*, 6 pairs \$3.00.

CHILDREN'S. Sizes 5½ to 10½ for boys, 5 to 9½ for girls. Colors: black and tan. Medium weight, 6 pairs \$2.00.

INFANTS' SOX. Colors: tan, baby blue, white and pink. Sizes 4 to 7. 4 pairs (guaranteed 6 months) \$1.00. Ribbed leg stockings in same colors, and black, sizes 4 to 6½, 4 pairs (guaranteed 6 months) \$1.00.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 6th, COMMENCING AT 2 O'CLOCK

a number of extra good Clydesdale fillies, being a new importation just arrived. This is an opportunity to secure the right kind at right prices.

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EVERY JOINT IS AIR-TIGHT AND DUST-TIGHT—SAVES WORK BECAUSE IT MAKES NO DIRT.

SAVES FUEL BECAUSE IT IS MECHANICALLY CONSTRUCTED, ALL HEAT BEING CONCENTRATED IN THE OVEN, WHICH IS LARGE AND PERFECTLY VENTILATED.

BAKES QUICKLY, EVENLY AND PERFECTLY.

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STYLISH little suits and dresses can be made for the children out of father's or mother's, or the older children's discarded garments by Dyeing them with



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ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS
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Special attention paid to mail orders. **Toronto.**

content. The last demonstration of this kind happened several weeks ago, when, at the end of a discussion with one of his book-mad friends upon the subject of the misnamed and impossible portraits, which had proved snares in the path of their extra illustrating, the Dominic came hurrying back in great excitement to show that he had picked up a portrait of Nicholas Culpepper, hitherto ungettable, the which father soon proved conclusively to be that of Rene Descartes misnamed!

Upon my telling father of Martha's request for an interview in private, he only laughed the harder, while Evan took the matter quite indifferently, though I could see that he writhed a little at the idea of a first experience of coming face to face with an uncertain domestic discussion.

He seemed to linger an unusual time over his coffee, and I was obliged fairly to drag him into the den to finish his cigar, while father retreated to the study, his eyes shining with mischief, and closed the door in a very ostentatious manner.

Evan went to his desk, but drummed with his fingers, instead of writing; I tried two chairs and finally curled up in the ingle nook, divided between anxiety and curiosity.

Presently we heard Martha's firm tread come down the hall. Stumbling over Bluff and Lark, who as usual were lying back to back halfway between the doors of den and study, she made a somewhat sudden entrance without knocking; the jar, of course, accounting for her flushed face.

We were both aware of a difference in her dress, but did not dare exchange glances. The usual starched and spotless apron was lacking; she wore her Sunday cashmere with cuffs and turnover collar of white crocheted lace, fastened by a large brooch containing a Jubilee portrait of the Queen; while upon her sleekly-brushed black hair that was almost guiltless of gray, rested a lace cap of staunch British build, ornamented with a spray of red roses that formed a quivering bowsprit in the front.

She did not curtsy as usual; she did not smile. Instinctively I drew a chair close to Evan's, while he asked Martha to be seated.

"An' thank you kindly, Mr. Evan," she replied, moistening her lips, that seemed glued together, "but I feel easier afoot and firmer-like for what I 'as to say."

"Why, whatever is the matter?" said Evan, kindly, rising and going toward her; for great beads of sweat stood on her forehead, and she clasped and unclasped her hands continually. "All news from home, or are you unhappy over here?"

"Worse than that, Mr. Evan, and I'm ashamed to tell it. I'm going to marry Timothy Saunders!"

"Good Lord!" cried Evan, checking a long-drawn whistle with great effort.

"Mr. Evan, sir, it's not that bad as you need should speak so, I'm sure! I'm not fifty-two till come a last Guy Fawkes eve, and many an older marries. My mother's sister Janet she took her second when turning sixty, and her third full five years later."

"It's not you, Martha," said Evan, pulling himself together, and getting his laughing muscles well under control. "I've often wondered, with your face and figure, that you haven't married. In fact, once, when I was six years old and you gave me a whole queen cake for not telling when I got a black eye in a fight with the butcher's boy, who was your cousin's son, I seriously thought of marrying you myself."

"But you was always so considerate-like, Mr. Evan," Martha interrupted, dropping her stiffness and a curtsy at the same time.

"It's Crumpled Tim I'm thinking of," continued Evan. "He's good as gold, but not the sort of man I should think would take your fancy, Martha. He's lopsided and growing rheumatic; besides, he has a poor opinion of women. He has often said, when I've asked the cause,

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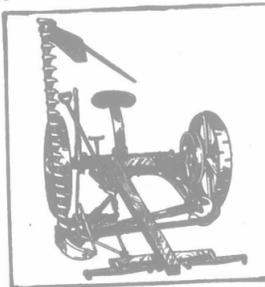
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United Watch & Jewelry Co., 123 Bay Street, Toronto

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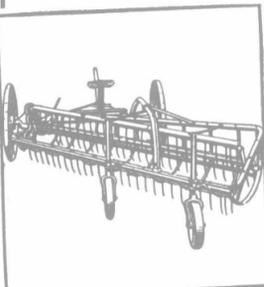
Hear the Dain story before you equip yourself with any hay-making implement. When you have heard it, you will buy more wisely than otherwise you could. For you, like every up-to-date farmer, want the kind of implements that cost least in the long run—and that kind bears the Dain trade-mark. Read here of three perfected hay-makers. Then ask for further facts that there is not room here to print.

THIS MOWER WON'T FAIL YOU

Dain Mowers are so built that, in the rare event of a smash, an inexpensive part repairs them. Consider the value of this detail.

Every Dain Vertical Lift Mower comes to you only after a test so tremendous it would make scrap of any ordinary implement. For sixty minutes we run this machine at a speed your horses never could. We do our best to wreck it. If we can't, you can't. It has merits you should let us tell you all about.

EASY DRAFT



The weight of the cutter bar is carried on the wheels, held down to its work by a giant-strength spring. The moment the horses move, the knife begins cutting, — not a motion wasted. Whole machine built with surplus strength in every part. You'll not be bothered by breakages if you get a Dain Vertical Lift Mower.

YOU WOULD VALUE THIS RAKE

This Side Delivery Rake double-discounts any hay-tedder you ever saw. Its triple set of teeth, turning slowly, put the hay in shape for curing without injuring the leaves or stalks. Turns the swathes upside down in a loose windrow, open to sun and air, so it cures quickly and retains all its nutriment. Simple construction, and almost break-proof. Priced most reasonably, too.

LEAST FRICTION

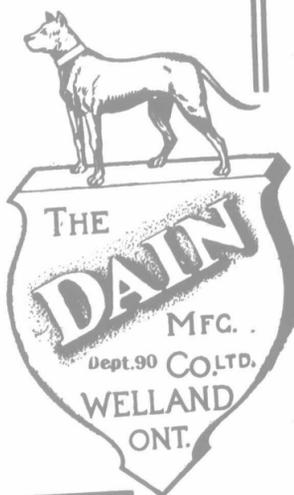


Dain Implements are built to reduce friction to the last degree; to withstand usage that would speedily wreck ordinary farm tools; and are designed for simplicity, strength and serviceability. Your mind will be easier and your purse heavier if you study the Dain Line before you outfit yourself with hay-making implements.

EXAMINE THIS LOADER

One man on the hay-rack, and this Loader easily handles a swath or windrow as fast as a team can walk. Its force-feed, and the side-sills narrowing toward the top, make it the easiest-loading machine of its kind. Oil-tempered teeth that won't get sprung; malleable one-piece ground-rake. Eleven other exclusive betterments. No bothersome chains nor cogs, and fewest parts possible. Get details.

Besides the Success Roller-Bearing Manure Spreader, we make Vertical Lift Mowers, Side-Delivery Rakes, Hay Loaders, Hay Presses and Ensilage Cutters. Each is ahead of all its kind. Ask for details about any of these you are interested in. Write to us today—NOW.





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I WANT folks to know what a splendid flour Cream of the West is. I want you to buy a bag at your grocery store. Use it for a couple of bakings and see the result.

Cream of the West Flour is guaranteed for bread

With Cream of the West you will have success or your money back. Your bread will do you credit or you don't pay one cent for the flour. Bring back what you have left in the bag and your grocer will refund your money in full.

It's an absolutely straight guarantee, madam, and all the best dealers co-operate. A strong, nutritious, light-rising flour, unbeatable for bread. That's Cream of the West. Try it.

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WE hereby affirm and declare that Cream of the West Flour is a superior bread flour, and as such is subject to our absolute guarantee—money back if not satisfactory after a fair trial. Any dealer is hereby authorized to return price paid by customer on return of unused portion of bag if flour is not as represented.

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The most perfect, "strike anywhere," matches you ever struck.

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Always, Everywhere in Canada, Ask for Eddy's Matches

MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.

'Maister Evan, I'm done on weemin. They're a' that feekle and flutterin' that a mon can neersomever ken where they'll licht next. I'm weel cleart o' them.'

"Good as gold is a true sayin' Mr. Evan, and that without reference to the eight hundred pounds he's got in bank from twenty years' service. His rheumatics is much improved since I made up those proper flannels; 'tis the hawful shrinkin' of the others (no one to wash them thinkin' like) that's had much to do with crumplin' his figger; not that I hold it bad, legs and arms all bein' there, but a mite disarranged, as it were. As for women bein' changeful, they generally his so, and worse; and how could he halter his mind until he'd seen different? Has you can certify, Mr. Evan, and Mrs., too, I never flutters, and where I puts down my foot, there I stands."

"Does Tim know that you are going to marry him?" asked Evan, to my horror, for I expected that Martha would retire in high dudgeon, and we should altogether miss the dramatic particulars. But she was too desperately in earnest to heed his meaning.

"Yes, Mr. Evan, I told him this day come twelve of the clock, when, lackin' 'ome-brewed, I give him a cup o' broth to hearten him for goin' across country with the doctor to a conversation or a crowner's quest or summat. He standin' outside my window where the geraniums be, me inside, and to token it we both is now wearin' a flower, chance he hasn't lost his in the jolting." And Martha pointed to a red geranium surrounded by a tuft of parsley that garnished her belt.

"Sit down and tell us about it," chuckled Evan, fairly pulling her into a chair with a genial determination that was infectious. "It is all in the family, you know."

"Yes, that it is, and who else should I tell? And what's the good of having news an' ye must coop it? It's like cold veal pie upon the chest for supper, the same being over old, under done, and dry o' gravy."

"Yes, Mr. Evan, and Mrs., too, not to be partial, Tim'thy Saunders didn't have an idea o' marryin', and though aillin', didn't know of what, so he had to be told, that he had; and me knowin', I had to take the leadin', bein' my plain duty to a fellow creature, so to speak."

"Two months gone Tim'thy fell backward in his eatin', for they fry meat to rags up at the farm he bides at. He'd come outside my window when I was dishin' stew, dressin' kidneys, or turnin' out a loaf, and sniff and breathe heavy-like, and say, 'Mrs. Corkle, they don't handle victuals 'ere like they did at 'ome. E'en the mouthful o' bread rises to the nose and leaves the belly empty.'

"There are some, 'owsomever, that doesn't like the durable bread, so to speak, tastes differin'."

I could feel the scorn wave settling on my guilty head, but Martha never paused.

"It's terribly piteous to 'ear a man sigh on account of poor victuals, and it shook my vitals. So now and again I offered him a tit-bit, knowin' you'd not object, and he always eat them hearty."

"Next I noticed he's sit in the stable at night, his 'ead on his arms; and the same bein' lonesome and unhealthful, I bid him be free of the settin' room, and have a game with Eliza and Delia, me mindin' my needle that he needn't think I was wishful o' the sight of him."

"Then, one day when he flung down his coat to take in some firin', I minded it lacked every button, and his braces was tied up with strings, the same which when I took notice of he turned very distant and sour and drew a long sigh which would start one a-shiverin'."

"So it dragged along, and never a good word he said in return for the flannels which I gave on your hand, Mrs. Evan, but just hintin' the sewin' was mine, only growling out that one woman is tormentsome enough, but two's like the fire that never quenches."

"He hadn't passed a word with me since Sunday, when to-day, me workin' by the window, he stops and stands glowerin' in. I passes him the cup o' broth, which he didn't touch at first till I called out, for it burned my fingers; and when he did, his hand shook till some spilled over."

"What ails ye, man?" I calls, me grabbin' to catch it, bein' inside pantry china that I'd snatched up heedless."

"I dinna ken, Martha Corkle, unless it's death a-beckonin' me," he said most doleful. Then I seed my duty plain, which I never shirks, and I up and says, 'Timothy Saunders, I know what ails you; it ain't death, its marriage! You needs a home to sit in after hours, and good cooked victuals, and buttons instead o' strings, and roomy flannels; you needs a sip o' hot Scotch well sweetened of a winter night, and a fire o' yer own to take it by, shut from remark. Tim'thy Saunders, you needs 'Ome Brewed! You needs a wife!'

"It may be as you say, Martha Corkle," he says, meek-like, 'but there's not one as would take Crumpled Tim, lest to make sport of him.'

"God guide you," said I, 'but is your pate thick as a Christmas pudding? Don't you know I'm aillin', too, for need o' a man to do all those same things for? I'm goin' to marry you, Timothy Saunders!' and says he, 'If ye will, ye will, and it's no for me to contradict ye, Martha Corkle; and I'll go further to say I'm weel content.'

"Now wasn't that just grand o' him, Mr. Evan, and Mrs., too, with no disrespect intended? I trowed he'd need more convincin' and circumventin'."

"With that he fetched a grand, loud laugh, and give his word, and Mrs. Evan, I'm sad to tell that china cup is broke! clean parted, and I've made bold to say we each has kept a 'half!'

Martha paused for breath, while Evan shook her hand and poured out some incoherent words, mingled with compliments on her generalship.

A moment served her for recuperation, and she began anew in answer to Evan's statement that, as she had married before, she probably knew her own mind, which was an advantage.

"Before has no concern in the matter, Mr. Evan, for a body, man or woman, hits the real marriage but onct; gin it be first or last, there's only reely one. My own mother hadn't her own mind till her third, and her step-aunt's brother was never rightly suited till his fourth, and he over seventy."

"I am lucky, as ye say, Mr. Evan, to get my choice, early in life, as it were, which might pass for the first, as Corkle, though fairish while he lasted, wasn't o' my choosin', it bein' brought about by the cattle-show and cousins, with me too tender-hearted to say no."

"When are you to marry Tim'thy?" I ventured, with visions of domestic change.

"Two weeks come Wednesday, if it's approved, Mrs. Evan. I worked that all hout in my mind before I spoke to Tim'thy. An' the doctor's agreeable, we could take up house in the floor by the stables for the time, the same bein' quite a cottage, havin' as good a settin' room as needed, if cleaned well and freshened up a bit with a red rose paper. I've told myself many a time these years that if I'd ever a settin' room again, it's red roses I'd choose."

"There's a good bit o' unused meadow on the north side where I could raise fowls and a goose or two; please Heaven, I'll have one fatted o' me own next Michaelmas, and spread the linen to bleach. There's no such pleasure as doin' laundry when you've the time to coax it clean, so to speak."

"Laundry? what laundry?" I asked, amazed.

"Why, yours and the master's and the doctor's, to be sure. I've rattled on that heedless that I've brought it out end first. I thought,

and no disrespect intended, Mr. and Mrs. Evan, both, that Eliza could go back to cookin', her bread bein' approved, if her kidneys is as yet underdone and bacon flabby, while I'd handle the laundry quite away and private, besides lending a hand, as one of the tenantry might, with jam and Christmas puddings!"

"Good Old Reliable!" exclaimed Evan, patting Martha on the back; while I do not blush, dear Garden Boke, to say that, braving an eye poke from the red rose, I kissed her—the hereditary servant with our comfort inseparable from her own. This act, however, she promptly dis-counted by saying with a suspicious sniff:

"Thank ye kindly both. One aint hexactly responsible for acts, when hexcited by talk of weddin's. For Effie she's that pleased she's near forgot her manners, too, on account of me asking her to be bridesmaid, which belonging to his family is suitable, and Timothy'll give here a new gown to wear, her savin's being small, and those she brought from 'ome bein' drawn too tight in the front o' the body."

Exit Martha. Enter father, so suddenly that he was self-convicted of eaves-dropping, and tumbling into a chair, rocked with laughter.

"Tim told me this afternoon," he gasped. "Doctor," he said, "Martha Corkle's going to marry me. She asked me this morning." But he put it differently as to preliminaries. It seems that he has admired Martha since the day we set the sundial, but in his youth, having been jilted by a girl the day they were to marry, he left his home after swearing 'by the hearthstone,' which he considers an inviolable oath, never to ask another woman to be his wife.

"He was greatly bothered, and finally resolved that he pine and mope, and perchance work upon her pity; and I don't know which pleases him most, the circumvention, as he thinks, or the winning of Martha."

This insight from Crumpled Tim, the woman-hater! So each one takes the credit for the result.

"Which," added father, blowing his nose vigorously, "I believe to be a love match to the core, in spite of the contrariety of the principals."

"And what do you suppose Tim asked of me as 'a token' for his housekeeping but The Orphan!"

"Doctor," he said, a comical look spreading over his features, "a woman's a good thing, and a dog's an-ither, and I'm weel suited ter baith in the same year. Gin a year agone, I'd an ill word for the wan and a kick for the ither."

"Barbara," said Evan, after a moment's silence, "did I not say that the question of the 'home-brewed' would probably adjust itself?"

This being during our three married years his nearest approach to "I told you so," is additional proof of Evan's superiority over his sex.

XVIII.
OCTOBER.

The Year's Mind.

October 18. The first real frost came to the garden last night, though for two weeks past the hoar has silvered the lowlands at every sunrise. The heliotrope hangs its blackened head, and the vigorous nasturtiums are spilling their sap as the season's sacrifice. A few verbenas, Margaret carnations and rosebuds alone remain of the summer garden. The Dablias, owing to protection, have gained a few days' reprieve, but their quality is impaired. After a hard frost all flowers droop when taken indoors, except the hardy old-time chrysanthemums, whose red, yellow, white, and tawny buttons seldom fail to outlast the month.

The pit is finished, and comfortably en-cased in it are the various cuttings of the tea roses, together with the first instalment of potted bulbs for winter blooming. This year I am trying Bermuda Easter lilies as house plants, having prepared a dozen pots of large bulbs that, after being buried, will evolve gradually through the pit to the den windows.

The violets are quite settled in their frames, and to-day Evan is wearing some in his buttonhole.

Frost is never welcome, and yet without it one would lack the courage to destroy and regulate the garden for its winter sleeping season. Frost bids us pause and retrospect, giving us time to note the difference between the good and the illy planned before snow obliterates the traces. For this reason October is the "year's mind" of the garden, the anniversary of completion.

Ah, the glitter and sparkle of the mornings and the rides down to the shore and along the crisp shingle! I never care much for the bay in season, when the summer people use it for a bath-tub, or disport themselves nervously in naphtha launches that fret its placid surface. But when the October winds have scattered these, and the gulls return to circle and call, then I must go to the water, for my heart answers the gulls' notes with a wild cry, and, like them, has its time of venturous free flight. Father goes with me, and often we do not speak a word after the light-house boat answers our signal, but sit and watch the water slip off the oars, in the complete companionship of silence.

Walks, too, there are, long walks to the hill country, both for the pleasure of motion and for ferns to add to the wild garden, Evan toiling home with a well-filled pack like a veritable pedler, while I carry a fishing basket slung over the shoulder to harbour more delicate plants. For alack! a bit of our favorite woods is being stripped of its trees and turned to a quarry, so that now any plants that we take cannot be reckoned despoiling, but rather a rescue.

Martha and Tim were married yesterday at noon in the den, and Evan gave away the bride. Martha would have preferred a church wedding, but the suggestion had such a paralyzing effect upon Tim that she quickly abandoned it, wisely remarking:

"It may be just as well, Mrs. Evan. I'd not be for pushing a dis-senter too far!"

I decorated the room with flowers from town, and made a little bower of the earliest of my potted chrysanthemums. Martha looked really superb in a black-silk gown, Evan's gift, and a reasonably decorative white bonnet of my own making, for her taste in headgear is not to be trusted; while Effie wore a darkish blue that mediated between her fiery hair and freckles.

The dogs all came to the wedding with white bows on their collars. This, at Martha's request, and the Anglican Catholic did not object; while The Orphan acted as best man, sitting close to Tim, at whom he gazed solemnly, and wagged his tail audibly whenever he responded, which Tim did with full swearing vigor.

After the feast the couple were to have gone down to the city for a few days, sight-seeing, but the cake was hardly cut, and the bride toasted, when Tim seemed to grow uneasy, and mumbling something about Bertle's having no hand with horses, edged toward the door, followed by Martha, who explained in answer to questioning looks:

"Thank you all kindly, but the thought of the town, 'twas quite enough for us. Tim'thy's new boots bein' over small, and my silk gown that rich and thick 'twere a sin to sit down in it, we'll just slip over home'ards to the 'cottage' instead, and ease us of them and have a cosy cup o' tea, and no disrespect intended."

Sure enough, at five o'clock Timothy was leading the grays to the watering trough, the same as usual, save only one difference: Tim, the erstwhile silent, was whistling "The Campbells are Coming" in at least three keys.

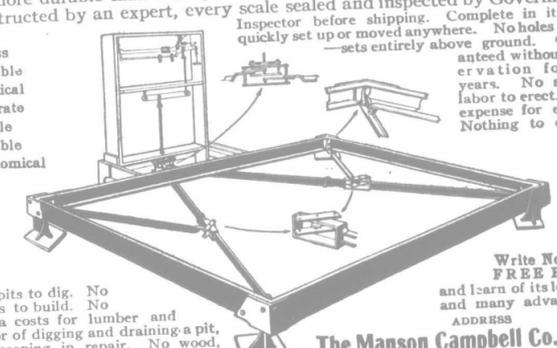
As Evan always cheerfully predicts, things do adjust themselves, and this marriage is a distinct gain to me. Martha in the kitchen was just a trifle oppressive. Martha in the cottage will prove a substantial guardian angel.

I said almost a year ago that if I

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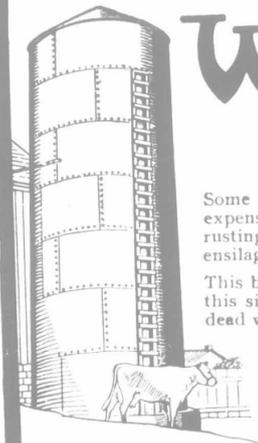
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Please Mention The Advocate

was a servant, I should not care to live with but one of my friends, and perhaps not even in my own household. Now I have decided that I would do the latter, because I think that a masculine logic dominates here that might be worded, "Do not measure a servant's capacity for toil by your own necessities, but by the reverse order of things." And though we Americans may and do lack the staple comfort of hereditary service, we can do much for ourselves. As father says, the great knack in domestic service is to begin with good stock. Earn a reputation as a mistress, and the outgoing one will usually supply a "cousin" to succeed her. For this reputation I am striving in a comfortable, leisurely way. But I feel sure already that Effie will have a cook up her sleeve if Eliza and Bertle ever combine, which they doubtless will in time, as they have a melancholy streak in common which they seem greatly to enjoy.

October 19. A north-east storm, following black frost. The garden is laid low almost a month earlier than last year. Only the red-gold wall-flowers, the last tenants in the bed of sweet odors, have withstood both chill and storm and given me a generous bouquet for the table, at once a greeting and a good-night. A greeting for the anniversary of our return, a good-night from the garden.

Evan stayed at home to-day so that it should be a festival for me, even if the storm howled, and he has drawn me a plan for developing, not altering, the wild garden, so that everything we add may be of account, while I have revised my seed and plant lists; and though there is fair-day garden work for a month yet, we cannot always have a November like the last. Now it is the sowing time in the book garden, which we intend more than ever to plant with perennials. Blessed gardens of flowers and of books! Is there any phase of a woman's life, either of joy or of sorrow, when you will not strengthen and comfort her?

A little before nightfall, as we were sitting in the ingle nook, half dreaming, half conversing without words, father came in hurriedly with a package, which he took to the study.

In a moment he crossed the hall and laid something upon the mantelshelf under Linnaeus's portrait, trusting to my curiosity to take it down.

"This is my gift to you, Barbara, the year's mind of the home-coming. Open it, my daughter. It is my treasure, and given for an heirloom."

I lifted down what seemed to be a carved wooden box with a metal fastening. On taking it to the light I saw that it was an outer case, with a broad silver clasp, and contained a book.

The book was Dodoen's "Herball," the volume of contention and introduction! The case of apple-wood was made from the broken limb of the Mother Tree, a narrow border of violets was carved across top and bottom, while inserted on each side were two small ivory miniatures. On one cover, young mother—the miniature that father always kept in his desk—was beside that of himself; the reverse held those of Evan and myself, all three done without my knowledge. The clasp was engraved with this legend, in Old English characters:

"Blessed is she to whom it is given to link the new love with the old."

"But, after all, is there such a thing as old love? Is it not always young?" "Look!" said father, and following where his finger pointed through the splashed pane and across the pathway, we saw Tim going home with his milk pail in one hand and a chubby bunch of chrysanthemums in the other, followed by The Ophan, who, unimproved, carried his muddy feet into the cottage.

Martha stood at the door, and as Tim came under the porch, she took off his dripping coat, and smilingly kissed him!

(The End.)

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N. S. SUBSCRIBER.
Ans.—No; at least not without the consent of the mortgagee and all the other parties interested.

USE OF LANE.
A owns a farm and B owns a farm just behind A's farm from one end to other, and a gate on each end. B and his neighbor have taken their produce to market through this lane for forty years or more. Can A close that lane? It is said that there was public labor done on it some years ago.
Ontario. SUBSCRIBER.
Ans.—We would require a much fuller statement of facts in order to answer this question. A solicitor should be consulted about it personally.

DEAD RAM.
I had a valuable ram. Could not get one like him for less than \$30. He went on the road one day and a dog chased him and bit his hind leg. I treated it to keep down inflammation, but blood poison set in and he just lived two days. I appealed to Government authorities, and they acted independent about it, as I had him skinned before they saw him (not knowing the law). But his leg was black, and the hide where he was bitten was all black. We pay dog tax, and I am sure I should get pay for my sheep. Would like to know what steps to take to obtain pay for my registered sheep, for he was a good one.
I saw the dog after him, but it was at a distance. Would not like to swear whose dog it was.
E. M.

Ans.—We do not see that you are in a position to obtain compensation for your loss. See Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 271, and especially Sec. 20 of that Act.

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2. If such trees have been planted by the adjoining owner, and the branches are shading his neighbor's land, and sprouts and suckers are growing up from the roots of said trees so as to be a nuisance to the owner of the adjoining lands, what steps should be taken by the party whose land is thus occupied by his neighbor's trees to abate the nuisance?
L. C. P.

Ontario.
Ans.—1. No; he would be liable to an action if from branches or roots damage were caused to the other's crops; or the owner of the land encroached upon might cut either roots or branches back to the boundary line.
2. He should first write his neighbor requesting him to abate the nuisance, and then—if necessary—bring an action against him, claiming damages, and an injunction.

A good story went through Germany about a Schusterhub, or cobbler's boy, who waited outside the palace to see the Emperor come forth for his afternoon airing. Finding the delay tedious, he suddenly exclaimed: "The booby isn't coming! I shall go." A policeman at once caught him by the collar, and shouted, "Whom do you mean by 'the booby,' sirrah?" "Why, my friend Michel!" whined the boy. "He was to have met me here, but he hasn't come." The policeman, of course, accepted the explanation, and let him go, whereupon the boy retreated twenty paces, struck a derisive attitude, and yelled, "And whom did you mean by 'the booby'?"—The Christian Register.

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. Send for descriptive circular, testimonials, etc. Address The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

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Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure

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

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that make a horse wheeze, roar, have Thick Wind, or Choke-down, can be removed with

ABSORBINE

or any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 3 E free. Mr. Robt. Jones, Sr., Mar. 1907: "I had a valuable horse with a big leg, and used one bottle of ABSORBINE, and it cured him completely." W. F. Young, P. D. F., 258 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. Lvmans, Limited, Montreal, Canadian Agents.

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The Steel Shoe Man—he has made a million feet happy.

To Dealers—

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

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



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

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

No More Wet or Cold Feet

There is nothing in the world like my Steel Shoes. Nothing can even compare with them. The soles are stamped out of a thin, rust-resisting, seamless, special process steel. This steel extends from heel to toe and up around the edges. There are no cracks or seams. The soles are studded with adjustable steel rivets which protect them from wear and give a sure, firm footing. When rivets wear out they can easily be replaced by yourself. Fifty rivets cost 30 cents and they will keep your shoes in good repair for two more years. The uppers are made of the very best quality of pliable, water-proof leather, fastened forever to the steel bottoms. Water or cold cannot penetrate my Steel Shoes. Thus they keep your feet always dry and comfortable! And Steel Shoes have inner soles of springy hair-cushion which gives elasticity to tread and absorb jar when you walk on frozen ground. But comfort isn't all. You

Save Doctor Bills

Most every man puts more weight on one side of his foot than he does on the other. This causes heels and soles on leather shoes to wear down at one side—running over—giving an uneven standing surface—which throws the weight to one side—on your ankles—and puts the entire body out of balance. The result is a strained, sore, aching foot, tired ankles—every muscle strained and every step a strain and pain. Do you know the real reason why you get so tired standing on your feet all day tramping around? It is a hundred to one that you have broken down the fat step of your leather shoes, making you stand flat-footed. There's where the fatigue comes in. Thousands of people have their shoes made to order putting in steel shanks to prevent this. Every pair of Steel Shoes that I make prevents it. But that isn't all. Steel Shoes protect your health in many ways. They are easy to wear and dry as powder. Cool in the summer, warm in the winter and dry all the year round.

Outwear 3 to 6 Pairs of Best All-Leather Shoes

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

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

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When pay-day comes 'round, stop in and start your money working for you. Save a little every week, and it will furnish capital to invest in business or protect your loved ones from want in case of accident or ill-health.

Our Saving's Department will pay you 3½% interest. Or, if you want to invest \$100 or more at 4%, ask us about our Debentures.

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ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS



Young bulls and one- and two-year-old heifers, of superior quality and most fashionable breeding; thick-fleshed, smooth and even.
L. O. GIFFORD, Oshawa, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

GREYBIRDS ON BOBOLINK'S EGGS—FEEDING LIME TO HENS.

1. What will make a plum tree bear fruit? It is loaded with blossoms every year, but no fruit sets on it. It is fifteen years old.

2. Does a graybird sit on a bobolink's eggs?

3. What is the best way to feed hens lime in the winter? J. W. H.

Ans.—1. You do not say whether other plum trees are near this one that does not set fruit. It is probably self sterile. Plant other plum trees near it.

2. By graybird, we understand one of our native field sparrows. If a bobolink should lay an egg or two in a graybird's nest, doubtless she would sit on it. But if the question is whether a bobolink's eggs are usually hatched by a graybird, the answer would be, certainly not. The confusion here may have arisen from the fact that the female bobolink strongly resembles a common graybird, being almost the same size and color, except that the gray is of a yellowish tinge.

3. There is no better way of feeding lime to fowls in winter than by giving them broken oyster-shells. The way, however, is not so important as the lime.

PLOWING DOWN CLOVER—WOOD ASHES FOR POTATOES.

1. Clover being worth \$8 per bushel, and sown 10 lbs. per acre, kindly state if a fair catch of red clover on a field needing fertilizer and humus, is a profitable investment when plowed under during the fall of the year in which it was sown.

2. If so, state fully the reasons.

3. Can you recommend a better crop than buckwheat to be plowed under as green manure? If so, what is it?

4. Does the plowing under of a green crop, such as buckwheat, enrich the soil to any appreciable extent, and in what way?

5. Having a field only fairly fertile, which received an average dressing of manure containing a large proportion of long straw, would it be advisable to apply wood ashes, 40 per cent. soft elm, 60 per cent. hard maple, to potato drills, putting the ashes, well scattered, in the open drills, and dropping the potatoes on them? If so, what quantity would it be most economical to apply? Would the ashes have any tendency to cause scab? MAU.

Ans.—1 and 2. It has been demonstrated by experiment at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, that the late plowing down of clover which had been sown in spring of same year is very profitable practice indeed. No one is wise enough to state fully all the reasons for this, but it may safely be said that the chief reason is that, clover, being a nitrogen-gatherer, it has, even during the one season, accomplished considerable in this direction.

3. A crop of field peas plowed under are much more valuable as green manure than is buckwheat.

4. A green crop plowed under adds humus to the soil, and thus improves its texture. The decomposition of the crop, also has, so it is believed, a chemical effect on the mineral particles of the soil, rendering the fertility they contain more available to plants.

5. Wood ashes are an excellent fertilizer for potatoes. You would be acting wisely in applying them in addition to manure. Forty bushels per acre might economically and safely be applied. An overdose of wood ashes tends to produce an alkaline condition of the soil, which is favorable to the development of scab on potatoes. If no scab spores are in the soil, however, and if the seed was treated with corrosive sublimate, an alkaline condition would not produce scab, but favors its development when the scab spores are present.

The inquisitive visitor to the studio of the famous but crotchety artist inquired of the painter, "What do you mix your colors with?" "With brains, sir," replied the painter in dignified tones. "Ah," commented the visitor, "so you paint miniatures."—Argonaut.

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 your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's **Vest-Pocket Veterinary Advisor**. 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.

DR. J. STEWART'S SURE CURE LIQUID GALL CURE



CURES GALLS, OLD SORES AND ERUPTIONS, ULCERS, SCRATCHES, CRACKED HEEL, CALKS, CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, etc. Put up in 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 sized bottles. If your dealer cannot supply you, send direct to us. We pay express.

Palmer Medical Co., Limited Windsor, Ontario.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle—Stock all ages, good strains, at reasonable prices. Apply to **ANDREW DINSMORE, Manager**, "Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg, Ont.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE
3 choice yearling bulls for sale at reasonable prices. Also females any age. Parties requiring such will get good value. Correspondence invited. **GEO. DAVIS & SONS, ALTON, ONT.**

ABERDEEN - ANGUS

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

Scotch-bred SHORTHORNS!

During the present month am offering four very choice young bulls, ready for service, of the best breeding and quality, at very reasonable prices. Also some good young cows and heifers, with calves at foot.

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ontario

Long-distance Bell phone.

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SHORTHORN HERD Established 1855. **LEICESTER FLOCK 1848.** Have decided to offer the famous Duthie-bred bull, Joy of Morning = 32070 =. He is very active, sure and quiet. Also bulls and heifers got by him, and young cows bred to him. **JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO**



Rock Salt, \$10.00 ton.
Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide St. E., G. I. CAMP, Manager, Toronto, Ont.

Glenburn Stock Farm

A few Shorthorn heifers about a year old; good colors and individuals. Berkshire pigs of the Large English sort.

JOHN RACEY, Lennoxville, Quebec

Shorthorns and Yorkshires—A choice lot of able prices, from such noted families as Miss Ramsden, Crampton Flower, Lady Sarah and others. Also a nice lot of improved Yorkshires, prizewinning stock. **ISRAEL GROFF, Elmira, Ont.**

RUPTURE CURED

My horse, hind and bed ridden for years from a rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I had to have it cut out. I footed them all and found myself by a simple discovery. I will send you a copy of my book if you write for it. **Capt. W. A. Collings, Box 798, Watertown, N. Y.**

PEASE



Note vertical shaker; no more back-bending.

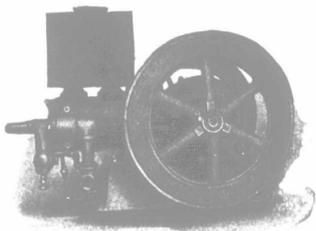
Saves fuel because it extracts all the heat units possible.
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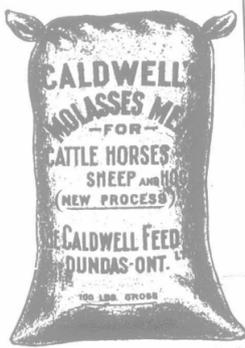
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You are losing by not using CALDWELL'S MOLASSES MEAL

Are You Particular About the Condition of Your Stock?

Keeping live stock in the pink of condition is one of the secrets of live-stock success. Feed is the most important factor in keeping stock in condition.

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Caldwell's Molasses Meal should be fed to all stock. Substituted for part of the grain ration it will bring stock into condition and fatten them quicker and cheaper than any other feed known. And it saves grain.

Ask for booklet from your dealer, or write the CALDWELL FEED CO., Ltd., Dundas, Ont.



SHORTHORNS

Sold out of Bulls. Would be glad to have your inquiries for anything else.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

JOHN CLANCY, Manager. **H. CARGILL & SON, Proprietors.**

Scotch Shorthorns

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

AM LEAVING FOR BRITAIN ABOUT THE END OF MAY. WILL PURCHASE SHORTHORNS AND HORSES

Parties wishing me to buy for them may correspond with me. In sending letters after the 27th of May address me care of Mr. Geo. Harrison, Gainford Hall, Darlington, England.
J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, Ontario.

Maple Hall Shorthorns

We have 13 young bulls for sale between 10 and 15 months old, and they are a choice lot. There is not a poor one amongst them. There are two Cruickshank Duchesses of Glosters, five Cruickshank Butterflies, five Grimston Flowers, one Sheppard Rosemary.
DAVID BIRRELL & SON, GREENWOOD P. O., ONT., CLAREMONT STATION.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

IRONWOOD PARTITION POSTS.
 Would ironwood posts, built in cement, be as lasting as cedar for horse-stable partitions?
 N. McE.

Ans.—The heart wood of ironwood is very durable, and used as a post set in cement would be almost as durable as cedar. It would be very much stronger than cedar, and would therefore be likely to give longer service when used as a stable partition.
 H. R. M.

REPELLING ONION MAGGOTS.

A short time ago I saw a spray recommended for onions. Thought it was in "The Farmer's Advocate," but fail to find it, so think it must have been in some other paper. Could you give me a recipe to destroy the little worm that works at the root and is so destructive? I had a fine crop last year until they were attacked by it. I killed them with salt, but also injured the onions.
 FARM GARDENER.

Ans.—Look up article, "The Onion Maggot Defeated," in issue of April 6th, page 595. Nothing that can be done will destroy onion maggots once they have hatched out and obtained entrance into the bulbs. The only remedy for the trouble is to hinder the fly from laying eggs near the onions, or by some means to destroy the eggs after being laid.

GOSSIP.

The demand for all light horses of approved style and breeding is keen in the Old Country, and prices rule very high at the London sales. Among the sales at Tattersall's on May 1st, were twenty horses which brought prices ranging from \$500 to \$1,070 each, and in a list of forty in the same sale, the lowest price was \$365.

SHEEP NEWS.

Henry Dudding's Riby Grove flock of Lincoln Longwools has finished a most satisfactory lambing season. Twelve hundred ewes were put to the rams, and about 30 per cent. are pairs; very few ewes were lost, and the lambs are healthy and strong. The seed keeping is very scarce owing to cold weather and early stocking. The Swedes have kept sound and good, but are very scarce now, and mangal wozzels have been commenced. Some of the noted sires used are: Riby Liverpool Commended, sold for 250 guineas; Riby Enterprise 3rd, sire Nocton Enterprise, sold for 500 guineas; Riby Kirmington, sold for 102 guineas, sire Kirmington, 200 guineas; Riby Whitewall Gordon, sold for 150 guineas, sire Whitewall Royal Gordon; Riby Nocton Enterprise 3rd, sold for 200 guineas, sire Nocton Enterprise, sold for 500 guineas, and a Royal winner, Leconfield Riby Gordon. The show sheep, both rams and ewes, are particularly good this year.

The Ploughman.

(Madison Cawein, in New York Sun.)

The broken soil made damp with rain
 Smells good along the bramble lane.
 Broad in the afternoon the fields,
 Conscious of every seed they hold,
 Seem thinking of the harvest yields
 That soon will turn their brown to gold.

The coultured earth, the furrowed loam,
 Dream of the coming harvest home;
 And dreaming breathe of unborn hay,
 Of brier and daisy, wheat and weed,
 That shall bedeck it on that day
 When men shall come and give it heed.

And he who guides the plunging plough,
 Across the soil's dark surface now,
 What dream is his, if any dream?
 Not one that aims at loveliness,
 But plenty, like a golden stream,
 To make his need and toil far less.

His toil and need that circumvent
 His soul, for which the dream was meant.
 That lifts the man above the brute,
 And frees from bonds of circumstance—
 But it is toil that gives us fruit,
 And need is not a thing of chance.

Was Troubled With Liver Complaint For Three Years.

Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills will regulate the flow of bile to act properly upon the bowels, and will tone, renovate and purify the liver, removing every result of liver trouble from the temporary but disagreeable headache to the severest forms of liver complaint.

Mr. S. Nelson, North Sydney, N.S., writes:—"I have used your Lax-Liver Pills. I was troubled with liver complaint for three years, and could get no relief. I was persuaded by a friend to try your remedy, and after taking one vial I got relief. After I had taken three more I was cured completely, and I have not been troubled since, thanks to your valuable medicine."

Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills are 25 cents per vial, or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"The Manor" Scotch Shorthorns

Present offering: 1 choice yearling bull, an "Undine," g. dam imp. Young cows in calf. Yearling heifers: Clippers, Minas, Wimples, Julias, etc. Inspection solicited. Prices moderate. Phone connection.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO

SHORTHORNS, Clydesdales and Oxford Downs.—Seven red and light roan bul. 7 to 16 mths., by Blossoms Joy = 75741 =; some with imp. dams. Heifers 1 and 2 yrs. Clydesdales, both sexes. Flock of Oxford Downs. All at low prices for next month. Phone connection. **McFarlane & Ford, Dutton Ont.**

Fletcher's Shorthorns and Yorkshires
 Stock for sale of either kind or sex.
GEO. D. FLETCHER, Binkham P.O.
 Erin Station, C. P. R.

A little chap was offered a chance to spend a week in the country, but refused. Coaxing, pleading, arguing, promising of untold wonders alike brought from him nothing but the stubborn ultimatum, "No country for me!"

"But why not?" someone asked finally. "Because," he responded, "they have thrashin' machines down there, an' it's bad enough here where it's done by hand."

HE'S A CONVERT TO A GROWING BELIEF.

That Dodd's Kidney Pills are the sure cure for Kidney Disease.

Mr. Renie Moulaison was treated by two doctors, but found his relief and cure in six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Surette Island, Yarmouth, N. S., May 29.—(Special.)—Renie Moulaison, a fisherman of this place, is a convert to the growing belief that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the sure cure for Kidney Disease.

"My trouble started with a cold," Mr. Moulaison states. "My muscles would cramp, I had backache, and I had dizzy spells. My head often ached, and I had a tired, nervous feeling, while specks of light flashed in front of my eyes."

I suffered in this way for over two months, and was treated by two doctors, but they didn't seem to be able to do much for me. Then I started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills, and soon started to improve. I took six boxes in all, and now I am glad to say I am cured."

If you have any two or three of Mr. Moulaison's symptoms, you may be sure your Kidneys are not in good working order. Bad Kidneys mean Backache, Rheumatism, Heart Disease or Bright's Disease unless attended to. The one sure way to cure them is to use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste. Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Fifty-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario.

Galt Steel Siding



"Galt" Embossed Steel Siding, put over a weather-beaten house or barn, will transform an old dilapidated structure into a modern building—thus increasing the real estate value 50%. "Galt" Siding makes the whole building handsome and substantial, fire-proof and weather-tight. The cost is reasonable. It is easily applied and lasts for all time. Booklet B-4 illustrates the many advantages of using this material. Write for a free copy. THE GALT ART METAL CO. Limited, GALT, Ont. Watch for the advertisements with The Kids from Galt. 12

10 Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 10

FROM 10 TO 14 MONTHS OLD

The Princess Royal, Secret, Bessie, Village Maid families are represented in lot. First-class herd headers and farmers' bulls for getting market-topping steers. Prices very reasonable.

JOHN MILLER, BROUGHAM, ONT. Claremont Station, C. P. R., three miles.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

1854-1911

Two strictly first-class young Shorthorn bulls for sale now. Come and see them, or write.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont. Lucan Crossing, G. T. R., one mile.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

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

Here is a Herd of Breeders, Feeders and Milkers.

About fifty to select from. Three young bulls fit for service. That grand bull, Scotch Grey 72692 heads the herd.

JOHN ELDER & SON, HENSALL, ONT.

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.

Woodholme Shorthorns are of the richest Scotch breeding, modern in type and quality. For sale: One and two-year-old heifers, several young bulls, thick-fleshed, low-down and mellow.

G. M. FORSYTH, Claremont, Ont. Phone connection. 100 yards from station.

Shorthorns Present offering: 12 bulls from 5 to 24 months old; 40 cows, some with calves. Some barley may be added for winter purposes, but what we meant was an extensive use, we consider it a safe and less desirable than any other crop. Perhaps we are hard on it, but the danger of not a few feeders.

Scotch Shorthorns FOR SALE—Three choice young Scotch bulls fit for service; two roans and one red. Bred from imported stock, also females of all ages. Bell phone. A. C. Pettit, Freeman P. O., Ontario

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

BRAIN TROUBLE.

Cow is let out every day. When trying to scratch herself she becomes dizzy, falls down, and remains down for some time. She seems all right in other respects.

Ans.—This dizziness is caused by pressure upon the brain, either by congestion of the blood vessels, or by a growth. If by the former, the extraction of about a gallon of blood from the jugular vein, and the administration of a purgative of 1½ lbs. Epsom salts and 1 ounce ginger, should give relief, but if the trouble is due to a growth, nothing can be done. It would probably be wise to keep her in a comfortable stall and fit her for the butcher.

Miscellaneous.

WING HOLDERS, ETC.

1. Do you consider that clipping the tips of the feathers from one wing of Leghorn hens would be a safe and non-injurious way of preventing them from flying over a five-foot poultry netting and getting out of bounds? Would clipping them affect their health in any way or disable them for flying onto roosts two feet and a half from the ground? If it would not, would you kindly explain how to perform the operation?

2. Could the wire wing-holders supplied by poultry-supply dealers be put upon half-grown pullets, and allowed to remain, without injury?

Ans.—These wire wing-holders are all right for the supply men to sell, but I would not use them if they were given me gratis. They are a nuisance to the chicken, and keep them from growing, and, if the birds fly over the fence, I would open up the wing and cut the first ten flight feathers (one wing only), and that will prevent them going over the fence. When their wing is folded, it does not hurt the appearance of the bird.

WM. McNEIL.

EMMER—RE-SEEDING PASTURE—BARLEY FOR FEED.

1. How does emmer compare with barley as a spring grain? I intend sowing wheat on field of barley now sown, but if emmer was not too hard on the land, would like to give it a trial next year.

2. Can emmer be fed to horses as well as cows, and can you chop it as you would barley or oats?

3. Have got a very hilly piece of land which has been in pasture for about seventeen years. It would be a pretty tough job to plow it, but at the same time would like to re-seed it. Is there any way of doing so without plowing it?

4. In your issue of May 18th, you say you do not care for barley as a feed crop. Do you mean for cows, pigs, or for both? If for pigs, would you give me a good fattening ration, as I am at present fattening some on barley chop and corn chop.

A BEGINNER.

1. Emmer is very highly recommended by some farmers who make a practice of growing it. In the co-operative experiments conducted in Ontario it gave, for several years in succession, greater yields per acre than the best varieties of either oats or barley. The comparative yields of emmer and barley, by weight, in the O. A. College experiments, have been about equal. Emmer weighs about 40 lbs. per bushel, and carries about 22 per cent. of hull; whereas barley has about 15 per cent. of hull, and weighs 48 lbs. to the bushel. For feeding purposes, 4 bushels of barley are worth about 5 bushels of emmer.

2. Emmer is really a species of wheat, and is not reckoned a very suitable food for horses. It is usually fed to stock mixed with other grain and ground.

3. Some have re-seeded old pastures by first sowing the seed, and afterwards using the disk, and also an ordinary tooth harrow to scarify the surface and cover the seed.

4. For either, we much prefer corn. Of course a little barley is all right by way of variety. For cattle, we should prefer corn, mixed with clover and bran; for hogs, corn, mixed with peas and oats, with hulls of some grain. Some barley may be added for winter purposes, but what we meant was an extensive use, we consider it a safe and less desirable than any other crop. Perhaps we are hard on it, but the danger of not a few feeders.

FIND THE BUTTER-FAT!

The supreme purpose of the dairyman is to find the last ounce of butter-fat in the milk of his herd, and to extract and market it at the least outlay of time, money and labor.



THE "MAGNET" CREAM SEPARATOR

does it easily, quickly, perfectly. The MAGNET is a Canadian machine made by practical dairy mechanics, who have spent the greater part of a lifetime in studying and perfecting the separator. The entire construction of the MAGNET, as distinguished from certain lower priced machines now being offered, is in strict accord with mechanical rules governing the distribution of the power, which reduces friction to a point that cannot be felt, and guarantees a machine that will do its work no less effectively at the end of fifty years than it does on the day it was bought.

THE POWER OF THE MAGNET IS PUT ON BY GRADED STEPS. AND NOT BY THE SUDDEN APPLICATION OF A LARGE WHEEL TO A SMALL ONE

The practical dairyman knows that this is an advantage in operating and saving in wear and tear of the utensil that cannot be over-estimated. Square gear drive used in the MAGNET is the only satisfactory drive for a fast-running machine, such as a cream separator.

Send a post card at once for the most complete and conclusive reasons why the MAGNET outclasses all else in cream separators, and we will give you a full demonstration of the machine in your own dairy, and with no obligation to buy.

The PETRIE MFG. CO., Ltd., Winnipeg

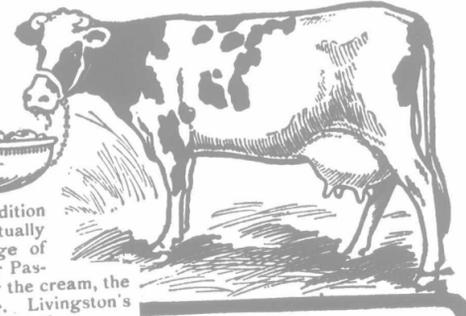
REGINA VANCOUVER CALGARY
ST. JOHN HAMILTON MONTREAL

This Feed Costs Nothing

if you count the results it gives.

Livingston's Oil Cake is just what cows need.

It tastes good—is easily digested—keeps stock in prime condition all the year round—actually increases the percentage of Butter-fat by 16% over Pasture Grass. The richer the cream, the more money you make. Livingston's is the feed that pays for itself.



Livingston's Dairy Oil Cake

Write for free sample and prices:

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

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

THE FOLLOWING CHOICELY-BRED YOUNG BULLS ARE FOR SALE:

Name	Color	Age	Sire	Dam
1 Broadhocks Ruler	=81058= White	April 27, 1910	Bullrush (imp.)	Broadhocks Beauty 3rd
2 Ramsden Recruit	=77495= Red	Nov. 9, 1909	Bullrush (imp.)	Martha 6th
3 Royal Bud	=81056= Red roan	Jan. 4, 1910	Royal Winner (imp.)	Silver Rose 2nd
4 Royal Emblem	=81060= Red	Jan. 26, 1910	Royal Winner (imp.)	Ury's Star 4th
5 Royalty	=81059= Red	Apr. 22, 1910	Royal Winner (imp.)	Claret 34th

Heifers and cows of various ages and choicest breeding. Also Clydesdale mares and fillies. Burlington Jct. Sta., G.T.R. Long-distance phone.

W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ontario.

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

Elmhurst Scotch Shorthorns and Large English Berkshires

FOR SALE: Two young bulls, red and roan, fashionably bred with quality. Young sows bred for April litters. H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville, Ont. Langford Station. B. H. Radial in sight of farm. Bell phone.

Springhurst Shorthorns and Clydesdales

I am now offering a number of heifers from 10 months to 3 years of age. Anyone looking for show material should see this lot. They are strictly high-class, and bred on show lines. Also several Clydesdale fillies, imp. sires and dams, from toals 2 years of age. Harry Smith, Hay, Ont., Exeter Sta.

Shire Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle (both sexes); also Hampshire Swine. Prices reasonable.

Porter Bros., Appleby, Ont., Burlington Sta. Phone.

Scotch Shorthorn Females for Sale

I am offering, at very reasonable prices, females from one year to five years of age. The young ones are by the grand old stock bull, Scottish Hero (imp.) = 55042 = (90065), and the old ones are by him, or are well gone in calf to him. Their breeding is of the highest quality, and they are show animals amongst them. A. EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, BRIDLEFORD, ONT.

130 Ayrshires by Auction 130

THE GREATEST DISPERSION SALE OF AYRSHIRES EVER HELD IN AMERICA, AT
Maxville, Glengarry Co., Ont., Wednesday, June 28, 1911

One hundred head imported Ayrshires, representing all the choicest deep-milking strains in Scotland, and 30 head bred from these imported sires and dams. Made up of two stock bulls, both unexcelled in breeding and individuality; 46 cows, from 3 to 8 years old, inclusive; 28 two-year-old heifers, all in calf; 30 yearling heifers, many of them Scotch winners; 10 heifer calves, from 3 to 9 months old; 4 yearling bulls, all fit for service (two imported); 10 bull calves, from 2 to 9 months old. These include this year's importation of 70 head now in quarantine. Positively no reserve.

ANDREW PHILIPS, Auctioneer,
Huntingdon, Que.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION TO:
Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.

Brampton Jerseys

cows and some calves for sale. Production and quality.

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

Bulls fit for service are getting scarce. Just a few left. Yearling heifers in calf are in great demand; 6 for sale; 6 now being bred. Brampton Stockwell the sire. A few good

DON JERSEYS

Contains more of the blood of Golden Fern's Lad than any other Jersey herd in Canada. For sale are heifer calves from 4 to 9 months of age, and young bulls from calves to 1 year.

DAVID DUNCAN, DON, ONT.
Duncan Station, C. N. R. Phone connection

THE MAPLES HOLSTEIN HERD

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

Walburn Rivers, Folden's, Ontario

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD - HOME OF:

Pontiac Korndyke, the only bull living that is the sire of four 30-pound daughters, and the sire of the world's record cow for seven and thirty days.

Rag Apple Korndyke, sire of eight A. R. O. daughters that, at an average age of 2 years and 2 months, have records that average 17 3/4 lbs. each, and over 4.2% fat for the eighth. Three of them made over 20 lbs. each.

Sir Johanna Colantha Gladi, whose dam and sire's dam average 33.61 lbs. each for 7 days, which is higher than can be claimed for any other sire of the breed.

We are offering some splendid young bulls for sale from the above sires, and out of daughters of Pontiac Korndyke and Rag Apple Korndyke.

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

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

More high-record cows in our herd than in any other in Canada, including the champion Canadian-bred three-year-old, and the champion two-year-old of the world for yearly production. The sire of these champions year-old of the world for yearly production. The sire of these champions year-old of the world for yearly production. The sire of these champions year-old of the world for yearly production.

We have a large number of heifers bred to him that will be sold right to make room for our natural increase. Also bull calves for sale. We are booking orders for spring pigs, also sows safe in pig. We invite inspection of our herd. Trains met at Hamilton when advised. Long-distance Bell phone 2471 Hamilton.

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

Lakeview Holsteins!

Having sold all bulls old enough for service, now offer two bull calves, born August 19th and September 20th, 1910. Both are sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, and their dams have A. R. O. records of 11.55 and 16 lbs. butter in 7 days as two-year-olds. Telephone.

E. F. Osler, Bronte, Ontario

CENTRE AND HILLVIEW HOLSTEINS

Offers two June bulls, nicely marked, out of Record of Merit dams and Bonheur Statesman. Also whose daughters are testing high price of these; \$70.00 each f.o.b. Woodstock. Also younger ones.

P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre P.O., Woodstock Stn.

Silver Creek Holsteins

We are now offering about a dozen yearling heifers and 3 young bulls. They are all of superior type, and King Fayne Segis Clothilde, whose 7 nearest dams have choice, thrifty bull calves for sale at present. M. L. HALEY and M. H. HALEY, SPRINGFORD, ONTARIO.

MINSTER FARM

Holsteins and Yorkshires

R. HONEY, Brickley, Hastings St. Northumberland County, offers bull calves from R. O. P. cows, and from a son of Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, also boars and sows ready to mate.

Holstein Bulls

From high-class, officially-tested cows. Ready for service. Also bull calves.

R. F. Hicks, Newton Brook, Ont., York Co. Toronto Shipping Point.

BUSINESS-BRED AYRSHIRES

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

STONEHOUSE Ayrshires

The champion Canadian herd for 1910 at the leading shows. 32 head imp, 56 herd to select from. R.O.P. official records, the best and richest bred types of the breed. Anything for sale. Young bulls, females all ages.

HECTOR GORDON, HOWICK, QUE.

Ayrshires

Bull calves, from 4 months to 9 months, from imported sire and Record of Merit dams. Records 50 to 63 pounds per day.

FRANK HARRIS, Mount Elgin, Ont.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires

Special offerings at low prices from the Menie district. Bulls fit for service, 1911 calves. Dams of all are: some with good official records; others, if their owners entered them, would make good records. Many females, any desired age. A few young Yorkshires.

ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. What are the symptoms of tuberculosis in swine?
2. What are the small lumps that grow under the skin in cattle, on neck and under jaw?
3. Is the flesh of cattle so affected fit for food?
4. Is lump jaw a form of tuberculosis, or is it cancer? Can it be cured?

Ans.—1 The symptoms of tuberculosis in any animal depends upon the organ or organs diseased. The disease may attack any organ. If the lungs are involved, there is usually a cough; if the liver or intestines are diseased, digestion will be interfered with. In many cases, no symptoms are shown, and the disease is not suspected until the carcass is opened. No symptoms are shown until the disease has advanced sufficiently to interfere with the function of the organs involved.

2. In most cases they are tumors of lump jaw. In cases of muscular tuberculosis, they may be tubercular nodules.

3. When the disease is not extensive or has been successfully treated, the flesh is considered wholesome.

4. It has no connection with tuberculosis, neither is it cancer. It consists of a tumor due to a fungus taken in the food, and which usually gains the circulation through an abrasion in the tongue or mouth. It may involve soft tissue only, but in many cases the bone also becomes invaded. Many cases yield to the "iodide-of-potassium treatment," very often given in detail in these columns. It consists in giving the patient iodide of potassium three times daily. Commence with one-dram doses, and increase the dose by half drams daily until the patient refuses food and water, fluid runs from the eyes and mouth, and the skin becomes scruffy. When any of these symptoms become well marked, cease giving the drug. If necessary, repeat treatment in two or three months.

BOOK REVIEW.

SEEING NATURE.—"The Outlook to Nature" is another of those suggestive, optimistic books, the product of the fertile brain of Dr. L. H. Bailey, Director of the New York School of Agriculture, Cornell University. It comprises four lectures originally given under the auspices of the Twentieth Century Club, Boston, revised and improved for publication in book form. It opens the eyes of the reader to commonplace things, discusses the city and the country, relations and contrasts, "The School of the Future," and the search for truth in nature and by natural methods. If we are to have naturalness in teaching literature and science, then, he says, we should have more of it, with bold, constructive spiritual work in religion, rather than dogmas of fear. The age of doubt is passing, and that of trust and simplicity is at hand. In a sense, every minister should be a naturalist. The MacMillan Co. (Canada) publish this volume, which may be ordered through this office at \$1.35.

15.95 AND UPWARD

AMERICAN SEPARATOR

This Offer Is No Catch!



It is a solid, fair and square proposition to furnish a brand new, well made and well finished cream separator complete, subject to a long trial and fully guaranteed, for \$15.95. It skims one quart of milk per minute, warm or cold, makes heavy or light cream and does it just as well as any higher priced machine. Designed for small dairies, hotels, restaurants and private families. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Any boy or girl can run it. The crank is only 5 inches long. Just think of that! The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned, and embodies all our latest improvements. Gears run in anti-friction bearings and are thoroughly protected. Before you decide on a cream separator of any capacity whatever, obtain our \$15.95 proposition. Our own (the manufacturer's) twenty-year guarantee protects you on every American Separator. We ship immediately. Whether your dairy is large or small, write us and obtain our handsome free catalog. Address, **AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., BAINSBIDGE, N.Y.** Box 1200. **CREAM SEPARATORS ARE FREE OF DUTY.**

COLD IN HEAD CATARRH

INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY THE OLD

DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF

25¢ AT ALL DRUG STORES OR SENT FREE BY MAIL TO CH. KEITH, 117 CLEVELAND OHIO

Corn Sorghum

I cannot fill any more orders by mail for corn, but can supply Early Amber Sugar-cane Seed throughout the season.

EDGAR M. ZAVITZ Middlesex Co., Ontario.

WE NEED THE MILK

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

MONRO & LAWLESS, Elmdale Farms, Thorold, Ontario

Holstein Cattle

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

EVERGREEN STOCK FARM

has still a couple of bulls for sale, 19 months old. Dams and sire's dam average 21 1/2 lbs. of butter in 7 days and over 70 lbs. of milk per day. These bulls are splendid individuals and will be sold reasonable.

F. E. PETTIT, Burgessville, Oxford County

Lake View Dairy Farm

I have several of noted Francy breeding, also daughters of Sir Admiral Ormsby. Present offering: Bull calves and heifers.

W. F. BELL, BRITANNIA BAY, ONTARIO.

BUILT WITH CONCRETE BLOCKS
 Made On
"IDEAL" FACE DOWN MACHINES



This beautiful home is at Britannia Heights, near Ottawa. It was constructed of Ideal Concrete Blocks.

With an Ideal Block Machine, you can make all the materials for your new home, right on the farm.

You can save money, and have a handsomer home, that will be fireproof and dampproof.

You can make all kinds of ornamental blocks, colored veneers, pillars, posts, etc.—just like the very expensive mansions in the big cities.

On one house, barn or silo, the Ideal Machine will pay for itself in the actual cost of building material—to say nothing in the saving of labor and hauling.

Let us send you illustrated booklets, which explain all about the Ideal Concrete Blocks and Machines.

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

THE KENT OR ROMNEY MARSH ANNUAL RAM SHOW AND SALE

Will take place on Thursday and Friday
 Sept. 28th and 29th, 1911

The entry includes 500 rams, representative of the principal flocks of the breed, including the packed stud sheep thereof.

Challenge cups and prizes to the value of £250 offered.

Judging commences at 9 a.m. on Thursday, Sept. 28th, 1911.

The first day's sale commences on Thursday, Sept. 28th, 1911, at 1.30 p.m., and the second day's sale at 10 a.m. on Friday, Sept. 29th, 1911. All sheep sold in one ring. Full particulars and catalogues from

W. W. CHAPMAN, 4 Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W. C., Eng., who will execute commissions and supply full information. Cables and telegrams—Sheepcote, London.

LINCOLN LONG-WOOL SHEEP
 And Shorthorn Cattle.

The Riby Grove Flock and Herd, owned by
MR. HENRY DUDDING,

is the source to which practically all the leading export buyers have resorted from time to time to obtain stud sires and dams, and rams and ewes of unrivalled merit and quality. The record of its show-yard success is unequalled, and so are its sale averages. Selections of Sheep and Cattle always for sale.

Apply: **THE OWNER, RIBY GROVE, STALLINGBOROUGH, GRIMSBY, ENGLAND.**

CATTLE AND SHEEP LABELS

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

F. G. James, Bowmanville, Ont.

Dartmoor Sheep

J. Willcock, Anderton, Tavistock, Devon, England, solicits enquiries respecting above hardy breed of sheep.

HOW HE FELT.

A young lady who taught a class of small boys in the Sunday school desired to impress on them the meaning of returning thanks before a meal. Turning to one of the class, whose father was a deacon in the church, she asked him:

"William, what is the first thing your father says when he sits down to the table?"

"He says, 'Go slow with the butter, kids; it's forty cents a pound,'" replied the youngster.—Everybody's.

THE good housewife cleans both her hands and her pans with "SNAP".



"SNAP" is the original and genuine antiseptic hand cleaner. 15c. a can.

GOSSIP.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

June 20th.—David Birrell & Sons, Greenwood, Ont.; Shorthorns.
 June 28th.—Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.; Ayrshires.

At a recent auction sale of Shorthorns, the property of W. H. Hicks & Bros., at Northleach, near Burford, on the edge of the Cotswold hills, in England, seventy head were sold at good prices, the four-year-old cow, Packwood Augusta 2nd, selling for 155 guineas, and her five-months bull calf for 100 guineas.

Henry Manley & Sons, Limited, Crewe, England, acting on instructions from the Mossom Boyd Co., of Bobcaygeon, Ont., shipped from Glasgow, on Saturday, April 29th, ten Shire mares and fillies, together with a Hackney mare and foal (the latter by the champion, Copper King), which had been purchased through them at their recent repository sales.

SOME COMING SHOWS.

- Galt Horse Show, June 8 to 10.
- International Horse Show, Olympia, London, England, June 12 to 24.
- Royal Agricultural Society Show, Norwich, England, June 26 to 30.
- Industrial Exhibition, Winnipeg, July 12 to 22.
- Highland and Agricultural, at Inverness, Scotland, July 25 to 28.
- Dominion Exhibition, Regina, July 31, to August 12.
- Cobourg Horse Show, August 15 to 18.
- Edmonton Exhibition, August 15 to 19.
- Canadian National, Toronto, August 28 to September 13.
- Western Fair, London, Sept. 8 to 16.
- Victoria Provincial Exhibition, Victoria, B. C., September 26 to October 1.

SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS AT TRURO.

Following is a list of Senior and Junior students, with their addresses and the marks made by them, who have taken the spring examinations at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro:

Seniors.

- J. M. MacKenzie, Hartsville, P. E. I., 83.7; E. S. Leonard, Paradise, Annap. Co., N. S., 81.9; Austin Scales, St. Eleanor's, P. E. I., 77.3; W. L. MacFarlane, Fox Harbour, Cumb. Co., N. S., 74.7; G. E. O'Brien, Habron, Yarmouth Co., N. S., 74.4; George Magee, Truro, Col. Co., N. S., 70.3; J. H. Ross, River John, Pictou Co., N. S., 68.7; W. G. Oulton, Lorneville, Cumb. Co., N. S., 68.5; J. R. Cunningham, Bayhead, Col. Co., N. S., 58.8; Richard Creed, Albion, P. E. I., 58.1; B. P. Webster, Edinburgh, Scotland, 57.2; *E. D. Colpitts, *J. A. Black, *W. L. Faulkner.

*Must pass supplemental examinations.

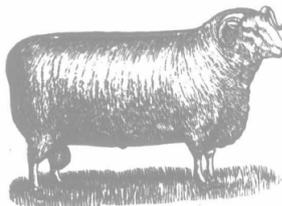
Juniors.

- O. Schafheitlin, Canning, King's Co., N. S., 83; H. S. Cunningham, Tatamagouche, Col. Co., N. S., 81.1; A. Macdonald, West Merigomish, Pictou Co., N. S., 77.8; C. E. Chute, Waterville, King's Co., N. S., 74.4; Vernon Durling, Lawrence-town, Annap. Co., N. S., 73.6; C. A. Brown, Regent Park, Glasgow, Jamaica, 73.5; *M. A. Scovil, Gagetown, N. B., 72.6; C. N. Dickie, Kentville, King's Co., N. S., 70.3; H. Johnson, Newton Mills, Cumb. Co., N. S., 64.9; W. E. Dickson, Chatham, N. B., 68; W. H. Dearborne, Boylston, Mass., 67.1; C. J. Shipton, Mosehelle, Annap. Co., N. S., 66.3; A. C. Christie, Valley Station, Cumb. Co., N. S., 64.4; J. E. Campbell, Truro, Col. Co., N. S., 61.7; Wm. Chisholm, Loch Lomond, Richmond Co., N. S., 61.7; M. Johnson, Newton Mills, Cumb. Co., N. S., 59.6; W. V. Smythe, England, 59.1; C. Campbell, Amherst, Cumb. Co., N. S., 58.1; W. Churchill, Yarmouth, N. S., 58.3; E. Cameron, South Brookfield, Queens Co., N. S., 57.7; I. E. Best, Waterville, King's Co., N. S., 57.4; David Major, Shaftesbury, Hants Co., N. S., 56.2; E. V. Higgs, Nappan, Cumb. Co., N. S., 55.3; *E. M. McKenzie, Nepesin, N. B., 55.2; *D. W. Campbell, Truro, Col. Co., N. S., 53.3; *I. A. Stuart, Belle River, P. E. I., 41.8; *S. Weber, Kensington, England, 41.3.

*Must pass supplemental examinations.

DO YOU WANT THE Highest Price for your Wool?

Then take care of the sheep. Use the best dip, that's



SOL-O-KRE
 TRADE MARK
SHEEP DIP

It will not color or gum the wool.

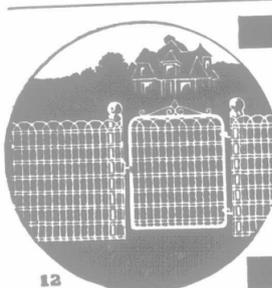
is sure death to TICKS, LICE or FLEAS, cures SCAB or SORES.

\$1.25 per gallon, express paid, or five gallons for \$5.75. Express paid within 250 miles of Toronto.

Write for our 1911 Veterinary Book.

ROCHESTER GERMICIDE COMPANY
 11 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ontario

Eastern Agent: **L. M. ANDERSON, Sackville, N. B.**



IDEAL Lawn Fences and Gates

NEATEST, most lasting of lawn fences, any height from 2 to 8 feet, will beautify any grounds. Made of large gauge hard, springy wire, well-galvanized. Won't sag; costs little; endures years without painting. In glossy white and green.

HANDSOME GATES TO MATCH in lengths from 3 to 14 ft., single or double, with self-acting latch. 121 Drop a card and get Booklet

McGREGOR BANWELL FENCE CO., Ltd.
 WALKERVILLE, ONT.

KEEP THE SORT OF SHEEP THE MARKET WANTS

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

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

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

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

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

Maple Grove Yorkshires Hillcrest Tamworths

1910 business a record. 1911 to be still greater.

Forty sows bred to farrow in February, March and April, and any or all of them for sale. A grand lot, ranging from 7 months to 2 years old. Also younger ones, either sex, or pairs not related. A choice lot of September boars big enough to use. Prices reasonable, but consistent with quality. Stock shipped C.O.D. and on approval. Correspondence or personal inspection invited. Long-distance phone via St. Thomas. **H. S. McDIARMID, FINGAL, ONTARIO.** Shedden station, P. M. and M. C. R.

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Boars fit for service. Sows three, four and five months old.
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Morrison Tamworths—Bred from the best blood in England; both sexes for sale, from two to ten months old; young sows, dandies, in farrow to first-class boars. **CHAS. CURRIE, MORRISTON, ONTARIO.** Schaw, C. P. R. Guelph, G. T. R.

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MATTHEW WILSON, FERGUS, ONTARIO

Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns

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

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For sale: Nice lot of 5 months' sows, one 5 months' boar. Eggs from my famous flock of R. C. R. I Reds, \$1 per 13. Express prepaid on 5 settings or more. Phone 52, Milton.
J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton, Ontario, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

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A grand lot of boars fit for service. Some splendid sows to farrow to first-class boars. 30 ewe lambs, including 2nd pen at Winter Fair. Long-distance phone Central Beeton.
Bradford or Beeton Sta. J. A. CERSWELL, Bond Head, Ont.

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**THERE ARE FEW PEOPLE
Who Have Never
Experienced
A HEADACHE.**

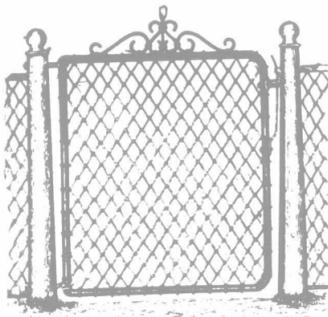
Headaches effect all ages and both sexes alike, but the female sex is naturally the more effected through the higher nervous development and more delicate organization of the system.

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Mrs. C. Meadows, Clarksburg, Ont., writes: "For years I was troubled with sick headache and dizziness, and was also constipated. I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I only took three bottles of the medicine; now I feel like a new woman. I find I am completely cured, and I can truthfully testify that it is the best medicine I have ever used."

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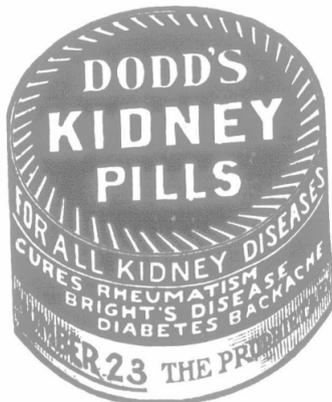


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The Canadian Gate Co., Ltd.

Ethel doesn't often have an idea, but when she does, she sticks to it tenaciously. For instance, she came out with this conundrum the other day with a glow of self-conscious pride: "Why is an eagle like a man?" Everybody gave it up, when Ethel explained with a smile, "Because it's bald-headed." "But," said someone, "all eagles are not bald-headed." "That's just it," responded Ethel; "neither are all men bald-headed."



GOSSIP.

Sir Walter Gilbey, the noted English breeder of Hackney and Saire horses, celebrated his eightieth birthday at Emsenham Hall, Essex, on Tuesday, May 2nd, surrounded by his family and friends, the day being observed as a general holiday in the village, while numerous presents and congratulatory letters and telegrams were received by the popular nobleman.

Mt. Victoria Stock Farm, Hudson Heights, Que., E. Watson, Manager, advertises for service this season the champion imported Clydesdale stallion, Netherlea, by Pride of Blacon; also Lord Aberdeen, by Netherlea, and the champion Hackney stallion, Terrington Lucifer, by Copper King. For terms and rates, write the manager.

J. B. Hogate, of Weston, Ont., the well-known importer of high-class horses, enclosing a liberal check for advertising, reports a good business year. Having sold all the stock on hand fit for the market, Mr. Hogate expects to sail for Europe before the middle of June, and purposes importing 80 to 100 Percheron and Clydesdale stallions and mares. Parties requiring stock in these lines, may do well to correspond with Mr. Hogate.

The engraving of a group of Dartmoor yearling rams on another page in this issue, represents a breed little known in America, but highly prized in some districts of Britain. The breed has been greatly improved in recent years, and rivals in size the Cotswold, Lincoln and Romney Marsh breeds. They are the result of crossing original Dartmoor sheep with Leicesters and Lincolns, and do not give the least idea of a forest or mountain race as formerly. They are now regarded as one of the heavy long-wooled breeds, with such an amount of the old nature as to ensure them to severe weather conditions and render them one of the hardiest and healthiest of the British breeds.

Do You Know This Man?

[We do not suppose these verses, by C. A. L., in the Farm Implement News, apply to any of "The Farmer's Advocate" readers, and, consequently, feel safe in publishing them without being accused of making any personal application.]

The farmer gazed with heavy frown
Upon his mower broken down,
Then hastened to the nearest town
To buy repair.

He told the dealer of his woe,
And how much grass he had to mow,
But not a number did he know,
Nor seemed to care.

"The part I want," he wisely said,
"Is hollowed out and painted red,
I had the number in my head,
But I forgot."

It holds the thing-um-bob in place,
'Steen inches from that long, iron brace
That fastens to the big main base
And keeps it set.

"You surely know just what I mean,
It broke before on this machine,
That what-you-call-ums it's between,
And just behind
That thing which moves along like that,
About as big as this old hat
Would be if you should smash it flat,
I think you'll find."

The dealer sighed and shook his head,
"I don't know what you mean," he said;
"We'll have to search the extra shed,
So come along."

If you would only tax your brain,
So that the number you'd retain,
Or bring the old part in, 'tis plain
You'd not go wrong."

From end to end he searched the bins,
Crawled over castings, bolts and pins,
And skinned his fingers and his shins;
It made him "cuss."

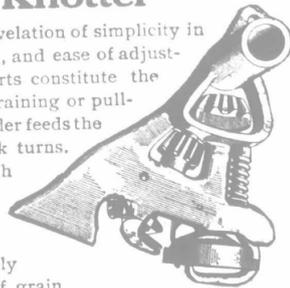
But still he searched with sinking heart,
(He'd seen two customers depart)
And in the last bin found the part.
"Twas ever thus."

"That's it," the farmer cried with glee,
"I thought 'twas number thirty-three,
Now, what's the price of that to me?
Great Jumpin' Frogs!

Not forty cents? An awful rate
For a thing that hasn't got no weight,
Oh, well, just put it on the slate
Till I thresh my hogs."

**M^o CORMICK
A Simple Knotter**

THE McCormick knotter is a revelation of simplicity in construction, accuracy in tying, and ease of adjustment. Only two moving parts constitute the working mechanism. There is no straining or pulling of the twine because the twine holder feeds the twine in the direction the knotter hook turns.



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The McCormick reel has a wide range of adjustment. It successfully meets the conditions encountered in any field, whether the grain is tall or short, standing, down, or tangled. Grain filled with green undergrowth is forced upon the platform.

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If you prefer, write to the nearest branch house for catalogue and any special information you desire.

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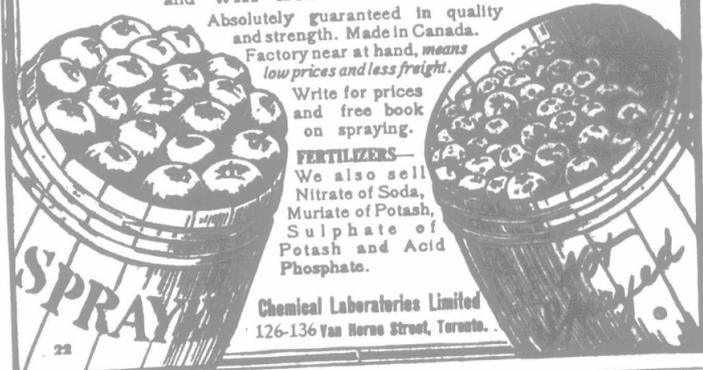
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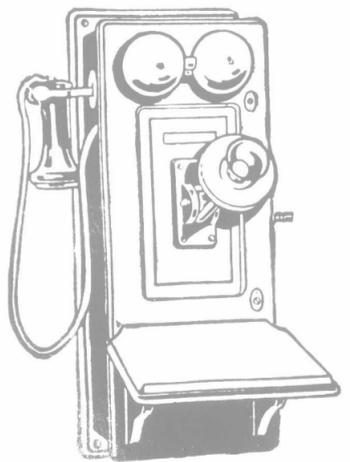
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whether you want to know what other community-owned telephone companies have done, or whatever it is you do want to know, you will find the facts set forth in detail in this book. This volume has cost a lot of money and careful study to prepare and we really ought to charge for it. As long as the edition lasts, however, we will send it **free**, but only to those who, by asking for it, signify that they are really interested. Are **you** interested? If so, clip the coupon, fill in your name and address and mail it to us today.



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