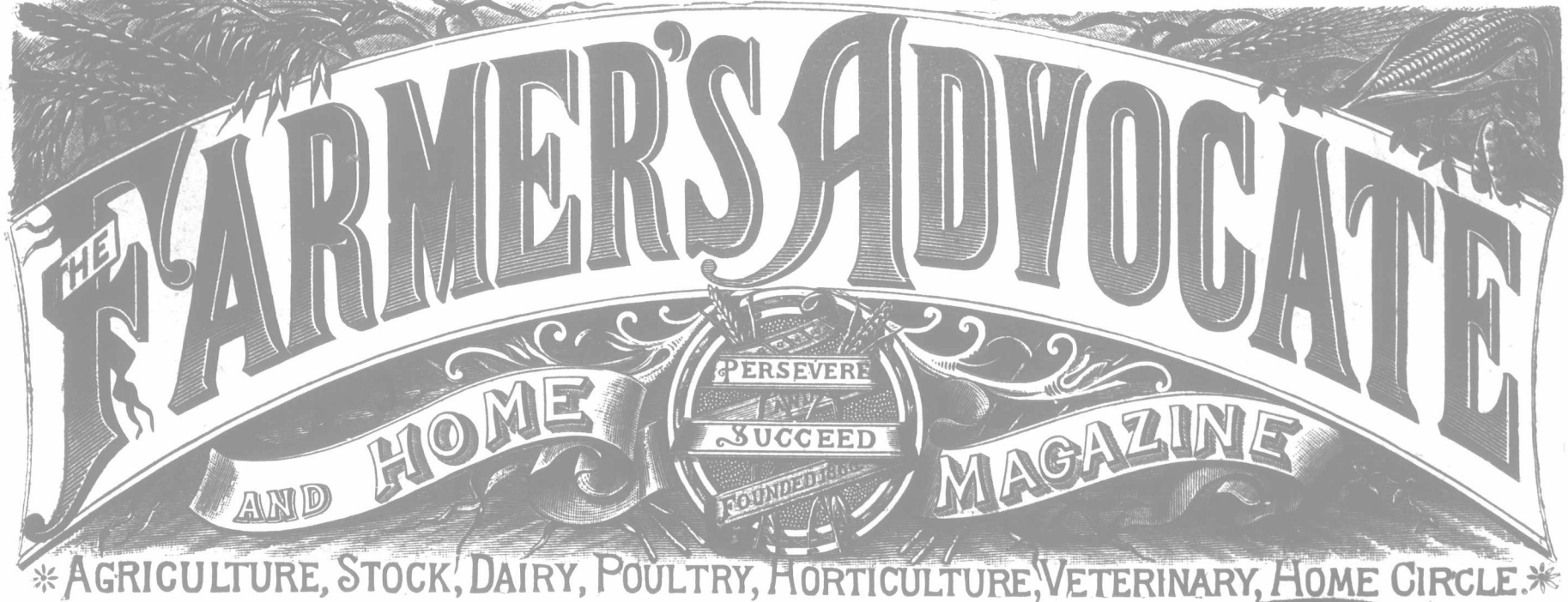


PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.



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Vol XLVII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 2, 1912.



# TELEPHONES

## And Construction Materials

The backward spring has delayed telephone construction work. In consequence, there will be a big rush for telephones and construction materials. Most everybody will be wanting their orders filled at the same time. While we are in a position to fill orders promptly, still we believe we offer you good advice when we say "place your order at once."

### TELEPHONES

We are proud of our bridging telephone. We have every reason to believe that it is superior to any other bridging telephone as regards material, design and workmanship.

It is very compact, which adds to its neat appearance. Its simplicity in assembling makes it easy to handle and saves time. Its high-quality in material and workmanship makes it an exceedingly durable and lasting telephone.

The combination of all these good features assures you a telephone that will give you the best possible service for the longest length of time and with the least amount of trouble and lowest maintenance cost.

All our telephones are fully guaranteed against any defect in material or workmanship for a term of ten years.

Let us quote you prices.

### MATERIALS

We have made special arrangements this season for our No. 12 E. B. B. Telephone Wire. We positively guarantee that it is first quality. To bring your system to the highest efficiency this wire is very necessary.

Our Side Block and Top Pins are made especially for us. You can depend on them being of uniform quality.

In fact, you can depend on everything you purchase from us giving you complete satisfaction in every way. All our construction materials are of first quality. We guarantee them as such and if not right in every particular you may return the goods at our expense. We are sure such a fair and square way of doing business must appeal to you.

Get our prices. They will interest you. Remember we can ship all orders right from stock.

### SWITCHBOARDS

Our switchboards of all sizes have the most up-to-date equipment. We can furnish you with the names of scores of companies and municipalities that are using our switchboards and find them superior. From these companies you can get first hand information of the results they have secured with our switchboards. In that way you can have years of actual service to guide you in making a selection.

With our switchboards, operators are able to give the most efficient service with the least amount of effort. Because of that fact, experienced operators naturally prefer our switchboards.

Like our telephones, we guarantee our switchboards. You are assured of satisfaction when you deal with us.

### WRITE FOR OUR NO. 3 BULLETIN

Send us your name and address so that we can send you a copy of our No. 3 Bulletin—the latest publication on the telephone question. On request, we will furnish complete estimates and full information if you will supply particulars of your proposed system, stating whether it is a rural company or a municipality. We will also place our staff of telephone engineers at your service free of charge. Drop us a line and let us know in what way our big organization can be of service to you.

**Canadian Independent Telephone Company, Limited**  
20 DUNCAN STREET, TORONTO





### WHERE MONEY IS MADE

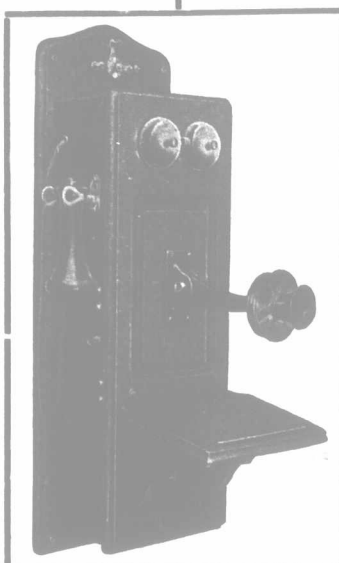
Finest homes, biggest barns, heaviest crops are found on dairy farms. Dairy farming improves the land. Wheat or similar crops without dairying robs the land. Why not follow the lead of keen business farmers who are making most money? Such men use highly productive land because it pays them profits which inferior land cannot pay, and they use and recommend the highly productive



### SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separator

**All There Is to the Light, Simple, Sanitary Dairy Tubular Bowl** for similar good reasons. Tubulars have twice the skimming force of others, skim twice as clean, pay profits no other can pay. The widely known T. Eaton Estate, here shown, near Georgetown, Ont., is but one instance out of many too numerous to mention. Dairy Tubulars are used both on this farm and at Mrs. Eaton's summer home. No disks in dairy Tubulars. Easy to clean. Wear a lifetime. Guaranteed forever by the oldest separator concern on this continent. One-quarter to twice as much butter as setting milk in pans or cans. Tubulars produce enough more every year over next best separator to pay a big part of the price of the Tubular.

Write for FREE Catalog 193 **THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.** Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.



### No. 65 Magneto Telephones

This is our standard rural line instrument, of which there are at present several thousand in use in Canada, some of which have been in service more than six years.

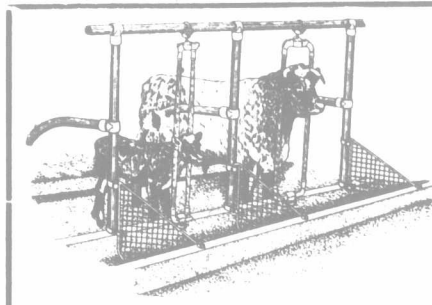
You will make no mistake in equipping your lines with CENTURY telephones.

Remember, we will send two instruments on 60 days' trial and prepay the freight, you can't lose on this proposition.

Our prices are right and deliveries prompt.

Your request will bring catalogue and quotations.

**Century Telephone Construction Co.** Buffalo, N. Y. Bridgeburg, Ont.



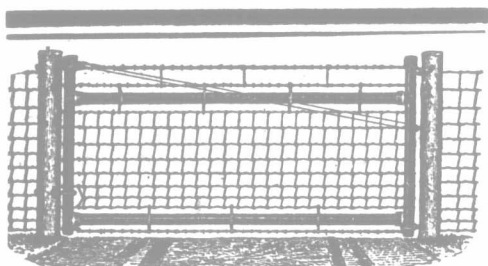
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By doing so you will give them the greatest advantage in producing the maximum of the highest priced product. With SUPERIOR equipment you will have the greatest possible SANITATION, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE and DURABILITY in stable construction for very little expense.

If building or remodeling, write for our free book before you decide on your equipment. Drop us a card to-day. Agents wanted.

**The Superior Barn Equipment Co.** Fergus, Canada

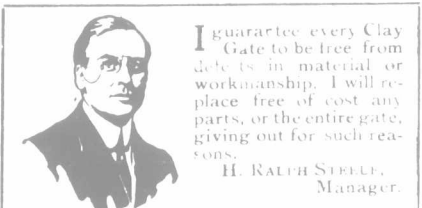
The SUPERIOR, the only Stanchion that you can adjust to tie from your smallest calf to your largest export steer.



BUY no farm gates until you know all about Clay Steel Farm Gates—the strongest, most durable, best farm gates made. If you have

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You will have easy gates to work. Clay Gates will never need re-hanging; can't burn, rot or blow down; will not bend or break; will swing over snow in winter. Made of high carbon

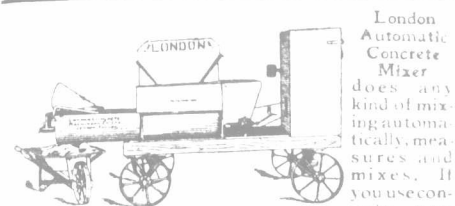


I guarantee every Clay Gate to be free from defects in material or workmanship. I will replace free of cost any parts, or the entire gate, giving out for such reasons. **H. RALPH STEELE, Manager.**

steel tubing—far superior to gas pipe. May cost more than some gates, but worth more. Made in many styles and sizes—a gate for every purpose.

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London Automatic Concrete Mixer does any kind of mixing automatically, measures and mixes. If you use concrete, you better write us for price of this machine. We have the largest line of concrete machinery of any firm in the world. Tell us your requirements. **London Concrete Machinery Co., Dept. B., London, Ont.**

MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

### The Firm Behind

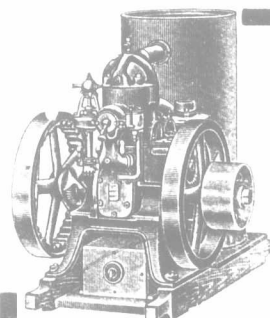
the seeds you buy is your only guide to quality. Whether the seeds are good or bad you cannot tell till you have planted them—you must buy on trust. A record of bumper crops for over 40 years proves beyond a doubt that

### EWING'S Reliable Seeds

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You Need This Light 'Most Every Night' Indoors—outdoors—in the stables and driving shed—hundreds of times—in dozens of places—you need the

### "NINE LIVES" ELECTRIC FLASHLIGHT

with its bright but economical little Tungsten incandescent lamp. Compact, handy, and safe! Easily carried in your pocket or under your arm. Simply press the button and you have instantaneous flash. Can't set fire to anything.

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Butter Eggs Poultry Honey Beans Apples Potatoes, etc.

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### Seed Corn

We have 4,000 bushels Seed Corn—leading varieties grown in Kent County, and cured in our own cribs, which we will sell in small quantities—ON THE COB or shelled.

Best varieties.....\$1.40 per bushel  
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**Special prices on orders of 10 bushels or more.**

Terms cash with the order.

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WHY ARE YOU IMPORTING PHOSPHATE AND AMMONIA WHICH IS A BY-PRODUCT OF YOUR FARMS OF WHICH YOU ARE EXPORTING MANY THOUSAND TONS ANNUALLY BONES AND WHICH CONTAIN LARGE QUANTITIES OF PHOSPHORIC ACID AND AMMONIA

KINDLY ANSWER THE ABOVE

PURE BONE MEAL IS THE CHEAPEST FERTILIZER. THIS PLANT FOOD IS ALL FROM OUR CANADIAN SOILS AND SHOULD ALL GO BACK. SEND FOR PRICES, ETC.

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ARE THE POLICIES OF THE

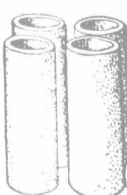
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Head Office: LONDON, CANADA

20-Year Endowments issued for 16 premiums. You cannot afford to miss the opportunity offered by this excellent plan.

Profits to the extent of four annual premiums are absolutely guaranteed, and surplus profits paid in addition.

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Either 3 or 4 inch size. Order early and make your own cement tile for spring use. Capacity depends on speed of the operator, ranging from 300 to 500 tile per day. Send for literature.

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MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

# "Here is my Letter to You. It is Worth One Thousand Dollars"

DEAR FRIEND:

If you're going to buy a horse, you look at his feet. But if you buy a building, you look at the ROOF last. A horse isn't worth more than his feet, and a building isn't better than its roof.

I want you to roof right. I want you to get the right stuff from me at the right price. I want to make your roof a good deal better than your building, because then you'll get everything out of the building that it can give in shelter, protection and proper storage. The right roof does more than anything else for any building.

My Oshawa Shingles have taken 50 years of my thought and time and invention. It was hard work. I tried to make a perfect shingling. I worked for years to get just the right kind of metal to last longest. I worked to get the easiest and best lockjoint that ice couldn't pry open. I worked and estimated hard to get a roof neither too heavy nor too light. I worked for a time-proof shingling. I have got it for you. It will last 100 years.

When you use this Oshawa Shingle of mine what do you get? First, you get a shingle so good to-day, that it gives perfect service. It suits any building. It meets every kind of need for a roof at low cost and with long service. Second, you pay a moderate price. This is because many buyers unite on using my Oshawa Steel Shingle. The Canadian Government Bernier Arctic Expedition used my shingle against Arctic ice and blizzards. The North-



West Mounted Police use it, another Government proposition, against Arctic snow on permanent construction. The West Indies uses it against terrific heat and rain. You find it in Japan because it stands earthquakes. My Oshawa roofing is on the farms of South Africa. Here is ONE roof that is perfect in every climate in the world from Arctics to Tropics. World sales are my reward for high quality. Third, you have a roof that is easy to lay and lay right. You can lay it and lock it yourself. It will not leak nor burn. It is lightning-proof.

But I want you to pry into every detail of my proposition first. I want you to know it is right. I will send you this book of mine, "ROOFING RIGHT," if you send me a post-card. I have sent thousands of them out, for they have useful hints on planning barns and houses. The book is worth money to you, and if it leads you to use my Oshawa Shingles, the roof will be protecting your barn one hundred years from now.

Send for this book of mine now, to my nearest address below. If you are about to build a barn, it may have a hint or new idea worth \$1,000 easily to you, even if you do not buy a roof. If you do get a Pedlar Roof from me, you get double or triple service from the building. I will be looking for your enquiry.

Yours truly, (Sgd.) G. A. Pedlar

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## The PEDLAR PEOPLE Limited, of Oshawa Established 1861

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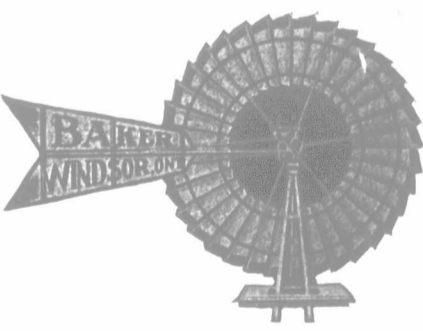
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Here's the Fence That is all Steel—Steel wires, steel locks, steel posts. Standard Woven Wire Fences all No. 9 hard steel wire, well galvanized. "The Tie That Binds" is hard, smooth steel that holds uprights and running wires absolutely secure without injury. Standard Patent Posts are 12 gauge steel, bent at right angles, and so constructed that wires are held without staples. Let us tell you a lot of other things about the Standard Wire Fence and our Metal Gates of Galvanized Tubing. Our books are full of fence facts. Write for free copies and sample lock.

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Are built for hard, steady work, and keep at it year in and year out.



IT is the reputation which "BAKER" Wind Engines have fairly won and steadily held ever since their first appearance on the market, 30 years ago, that should be considered. They are famous for their durability, simplicity of construction and easy running. "BAKER" Wind Engines are so designed that the gears cannot wear out of mesh. The wheel is built on a hub revolved on a long stationary steel spindle, requiring no babbiting. It has a large number of small sails which develop the full power of the wind and enable them to pump in the lightest breezes. Has ball-bearing turn-table and self-regulating device, and all the working parts are covered with a cast shield, protecting same from ice and sleet. The above is only a few of the many features that have placed "BAKER" Mills in the lead. Let the H.-A. Co. agent give you complete information, or write direct for booklet.

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**Send it to You Absolutely Free**

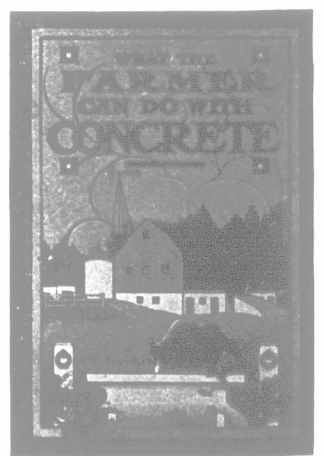
*Send a post card for it—do it to-day. The book will be sent by return mail.*

# Canada Cement Company

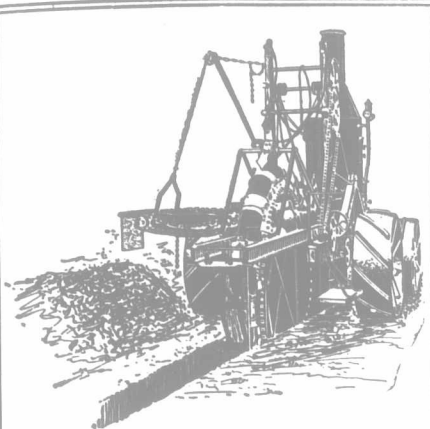
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National Bank Building

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**Make Your Money  
Make More Money**

**N**OW-A-DAYS the man who wants to accumulate money invests it in some business. He is not content with the meager 4% interest paid by the banks.

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FINDLAY, OHIO**

*Its coat  
that keeps out  
All  
the rain*



**TOWER'S  
FISH BRAND  
REFLEX SLICKER**

The design shows how our REFLEX EDGES (pat.) keep water from running in at front of coat. Every drop goes down and off.

**YOU CAN'T GET WET**  
MADE FOR SERVICE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED  
SOLD EVERYWHERE



TOWER CANADIAN  
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TORONTO.

**Buchanan's  
Swivel  
Carrier**



For unloading Hay  
and all kinds of Grain.

For wood track, steel track, rod and cable track. Made entirely of malleable iron; no springs. Fitted with our patent deadlock. 25,000 of our Haying Machines in use, is the best guarantee that we build them right.

Write for catalogue of Carriers, Slings, Stackers etc.—and name of dealer near you who handles Buchanan's. M. T. Buchanan & Co., Ingersoll, Ont.

**MARRIED MAN** wanted—Accustomed to fruit farm; must be good man with horses, and accustomed to all classes of work on fruit farm. Will provide a nice new cottage of seven rooms, large cellar, and water laid on, and land for garden, to right man. No objections to large family, if willing to work. Apply, stating experience, and give testimonials and references from previous employers in Canada.

**GLEN ATHOL FRUIT RANCH**  
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**Will Destroy Every Kind of Leaf-Eating Insect**

**SPRAYED**

**VANCO**

**Not Sprayed**

Every kind—mind you. Codling Moths, Potato Bugs, Cabbage Worms, Asparagus Beetles, Canker Worms—anything that eats the potatoes or destroys the fruit—of

<b>APPLE</b>	<b>POTATO</b>	<b>PEACH</b>
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<b>PEAR</b>	<b>CABBAGE</b>	<b>PLUM</b>
<b>GOOSEBERRY</b>	<b>ASPARAGUS</b>	<b>GRAPE</b>

The Norfolk Fruit Growers Association of Simcoe, Ont.—the largest in Canada—used "VANCO" Arsenate of Lead last spring. The Canadian Government reports show that their fruit was 90% Number 1—which shows that it pays—and pays well—to use only high-grade spray chemicals.

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It is made so fine and put together in exactly the right proportions. It does not settle in the spray tank, as does Paris Green. It sticks well, and will stand two or three rains.

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**THE "VANCO" BOOK** will help you to get the best results from sprays—it tells when and how to use them. Write for a free copy.

**FERTILIZERS**—Nitrate of Soda, Muriate of Potash, Sulphate of Potash and Acid Phosphate—of guaranteed analysis. We are the only house in Canada making straight Chemical Fertilizers.

**SAVE FREIGHT**—by ordering Fertilizers and Spray Chemicals together, so we can make one shipment of both. 36

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LARGEST STEAMERS FROM CANADA

Magnificent New Canadian Service Steamer  
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**THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO EUROPE**  
Sailings Every Saturday by the  
**"LAURENTIC"** & **"MEGANTIC"**  
Fitted with every up-to-date device for comfort and safety.  
Elevators carried.

**"TEUTONIC"** & **"CANADA"**  
One Class Cabin (11) \$50 and \$55  
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**A FARMER'S POWER HOUSE ON WHEELS**

Complete with Line Shaft, Truck,  
Pump Jack and Interchangeable  
Pulleys capable of 60 changes  
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An engine that carries its own line shaft, pulleys, belt tightener and hangers. The Gilson 60 Speed Engine is a complete power plant in itself. You can haul engine anywhere, attach it and get just the speed desired—the only engine of its kind made. Gives 100 per cent service. Runs the whole farm. Goes like sixty—sells like sixty—has sixty speeds. 11 H. P., also 3 H. P. and 6 H. P. Engines up to 27 H. P.

Write at once for illustrated,  
descriptive literature with full information. Agents wanted.

**GILSON**  
**GILSON MFG. CO., Ltd.** 61 York Street  
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New Combination Tool. Made of drop  
forged, high grade carbon steel. Sells to  
Farmers, Plumbers, Machinists, Auto  
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home. **IS TOOLS IN HOME.**  
Can be used as a vice. A  
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Everybody pleased. Won't  
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Demand enormous. Big profits.  
Rep. Va. ordered 275.  
Made enough profit to keep his family 4  
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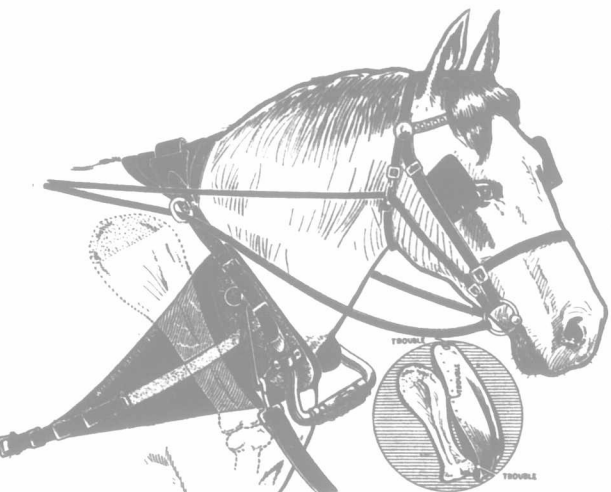
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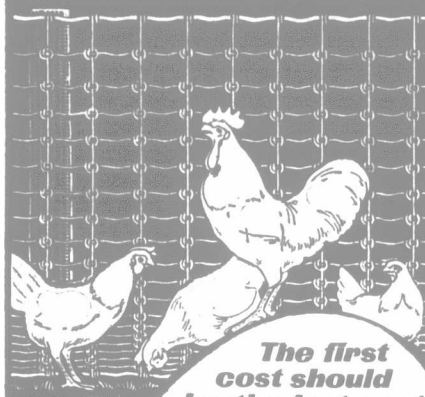
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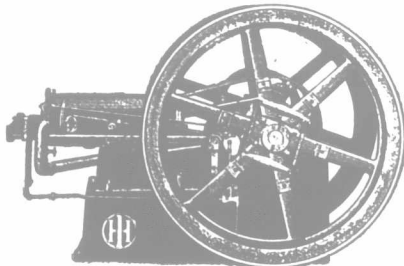
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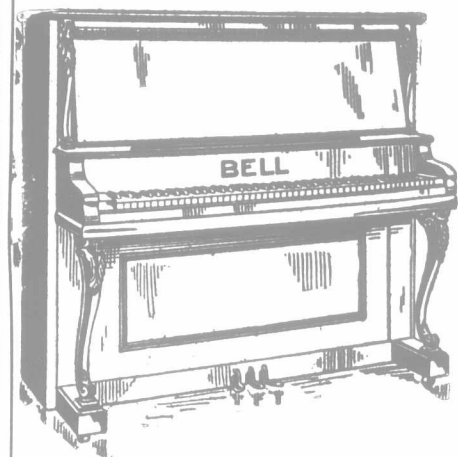
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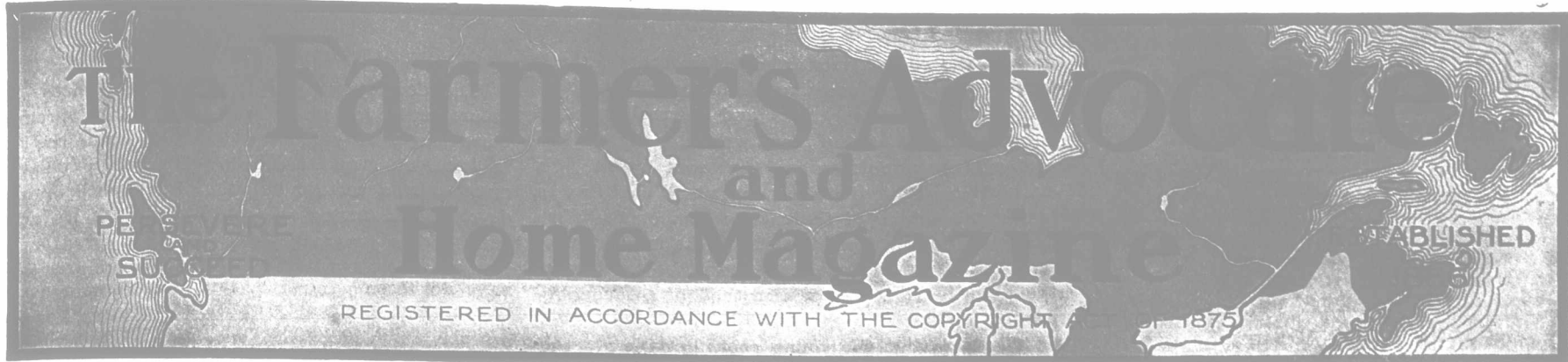
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## EDITORIAL.

New fruit pests arrive almost every year, but the grower who sprays thoroughly need have little fear of the outcome.

Corn, rape and alfalfa are bonanza crops for the stockman on a small farm who is under necessity of making his acres produce a maximum return.

As an elderly farmer remarked the other day, there is nothing like including a sprinkling of alfalfa in the seed mixture to show what part of one's farm is adapted to this crop.

Try a few mangels this year. This is one of the best of the root crops, can be sown earlier than some of the others, thus dividing the labor of hoeing and cultivating, and gives heavy yields of palatable winter feed, relished especially by calves and young stock.

As a means of thickening the hay crop and inoculating one's farm for subsequent seeding to alfalfa, there is much to be said in favor of scattering a little alfalfa seed over the high knolls and clay slopes before drilling in the grain and clover. It is unwise to do this, however, unless one is definitely resolved to cut his hay earlier than clover hay is usually made; otherwise, the alfalfa will be leafless, woody, and not easily digestible.

There is generally a time immediately following the completion of seeding operations when the rush of work is not great. There is no better opportunity for overhauling fences than this. The stock have not yet gone to pasture, and so give no trouble. Fences can be hauled out completely and rebuilt. Digging is usually comparatively easy, and all conditions are favorable to the work, which goes a long way toward improving the appearance of the farm.

On its merits, the acreage of corn crop of the country should be largely increased this year. Those who had silage the past winter did not feel the pinch of feed shortage to such an extent as those depending on other crops. Corn seems to withstand drouth better than most of the other roughage crops. A larger amount of feed can be produced per acre than with most fodders, and one of its best features is that the lateness of planting allows for good cultivation previous to this, which cleans the soil, and the crop itself can be largely worked with horse cultivators, saving labor, which is scarce in most localities.

A late date for spring seeding need not worry anyone, so long as he snatches the opportunity when it comes. As Prof. Zavitz has often said, there is a certain period every spring when all nature seems bursting into life and energy. That is the time to put the grain into the ground. Providing this period is not missed, it matters little whether it be early or late. By the end of May, growth is often as far advanced in a late-opening season as in an early one. But for every day lost in committing oats, wheat or barley to the seed-bed after the proper period has arrived, about a bushel per acre is likely to be lost in the yield.

### An Alfalfa-Seeding Experiment.

While experimentation is not the main purpose of *Weldwood*, our staff and readers are certain to be greatly advantaged by the excellent opportunity it affords us for conducting a few simple tests now and then in an incidental way, such as any private farmer of means and enterprise might do for his own satisfaction and profit. One particular experiment tried last summer has been watched with great interest by ourselves and others. A gently rolling field of ten or eleven acres was seeded to alfalfa, some three acres of the highest land across the center of the field being seeded with barley on May 20th, at the rate of one bushel barley and 18 pounds alfalfa seed per acre, 18 pounds being all the drill would sow. The seed was sown in front of a disk drill, and the ground immediately rolled and harrowed. The object in sowing so late was to clean the land somewhat by preliminary cultivation. In this we were disappointed, the field being altogether too dirty. Dry weather set in immediately, and the barley amounted to very little, only some forty bushels being reaped from the whole piece. The alfalfa came on nicely, despite the drouth, standing the dry weather much better than clover seeding on other fields. After harvest, however, the alfalfa appeared to go back, probably owing, in part, to the large amount of grass and weeds with which the land was still infested.

On each side of the spring-seeded strip was a piece of about three acres, which was thoroughly summer-fallowed and thoroughly tile-drained, knolls as well as hollows. These two pieces were sown July 20th with alfalfa alone, put in with a disk drill, seed being scattered ahead of the disks. Notwithstanding the extreme drouth, cultivation had kept this soil moist below, so that the alfalfa made a quick start, coming much less unevenly than might have been expected. Even before the autumn rains came, this alfalfa had made a fine start, and continued growing till ten or twelve inches high. The land here had been almost entirely cleaned, except where piles of tile had interrupted cultivation for a month or so, and here thistles came up rank, choking the alfalfa. Excepting these patches, the summer-seeded alfalfa looked much more promising when winter set in than did the earlier-sown, and this spring it is making a much more even and vigorous start, although the spring sown had a deeper root in the fall. We are not prepared to say what factor is chiefly responsible for the difference, but attribute a good deal of it to the freedom from weeds and grass. Tile-draining undoubtedly helped, for, in one case, where a spur of tile was run up through the spring seeding, the alfalfa is better than on either side of it. The long top also proved a protection, as one small patch, mowed with the scythe last fall, is making a somewhat less vigorous start than the area immediately surrounding.

We are still experimenting on this field, and will keep our readers acquainted with the results. During the winter, one strip was top-dressed crosswise of both spring and summer seeding. On other strips, parallel to this, ground limestone is being applied. We may also try disking a narrow width across the field. Inoculation, we might say, has seemed to produce no noticeable effect, as yet.

Without drawing too positive deductions, then, we would emphasize having land for alfalfa absolutely clean and well drained, both as to surface and subsoil.

As between spring and summer seeding, we are not decided, but rather than sow on foul land in spring would strongly counsel thorough fallowing and sowing alone in July.

### The Germination of the Seed.

Few people realize, when they look at a bin of seed grain, that every seed is in reality a young plant of the particular genus and species which it represents. It is the young plant in a dormant state, and, with vital seed, all that is required is a suitable condition of temperature, air and moisture to put new life into the resting embryo, and the seed sprouts and grows just in direct ratio to the degree of food material, oxygen, heat and moisture at its disposal. There is a great difference in seed; therefore, one expects a great difference in the plant from the seed. Various indications are present which denote either high or low vitality. Large, plump seeds, properly matured and well stored cannot fail to produce stronger plants than shrunken, half-ripened, musty seeds. But the seed is really the young plant; therefore, just as the seed is, so shall the plant be when it commences its new life. Is it any wonder that many plants struggle against great odds to reproduce their kind, when so many of the seeds used to start the young plants are such weaklings, with scarcely enough food material surrounding the germ to nourish it until its hair-like rootlets are able to draw upon the soil for necessary food material and its slender blade can absorb carbon-dioxide from the air and convert it into carbohydrate material? Some time elapses before the young plant can draw all its food from the earth in which it is thrust, and the more of this material contained in the seed, the greater chance it has of successfully combating adverse conditions, as cold and wet or drouth. A strong plant can only come from a strong, healthy seed.

There is another factor which often influences seed germination, and which manifests itself very often in the case of the seeds of roots, and that is age. Age, then, is a determining factor in seed germination. True, it is not noticeable very often with the ordinary farm crops, but the fact that old turnip seed or old mangel seed is often slower to germinate, and frequently does not germinate at all, proves that there is a limit to the length of time seeds retain their vitality. The period cannot be definitely stated; different species, different degrees of maturity, and different methods of storage determine to a large extent the length of time the seed remains vital. This should throw out some good suggestions. Sow only new seed that has been kept cool and dry, and seed which indicates a high degree of maturity.

What happens when the seed or living embryo is consigned to the soil? If the soil is moist and warm, and is loose, so that the air or oxygen has free access to the buried seed, activity soon commences. The moisture is absorbed, which causes the seed to swell. The absorption of water also means a taking in of oxygen and oxidation of the carbonaceous ingredients of the seed produces more or less heat. These processes change the solid portions of the seed to a soluble form. The starch or fat, of which the food material of most seeds is largely made up, change to a form of sugar, readily used as food by the young plant, the roots of which begin growth first, closely followed by the stem. Nitrogenous materials in the seed are usually in the form of



## 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.

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albuminoids; these are changed to soluble forms by ferments in the seed. This concentrated food in a soluble form causes the seed to make rapid growth from the beginning under suitable conditions. The more of this food material contained, the quicker the start and the more rapid the growth of the embryo or young plant. The large, plump seed has, therefore, a great advantage over the small, shrunken seed. Every plant-grower knows the advantage of giving the seed a good start. Weak seeds mean weak germs and sickly, slow-growing, light-yielding plants.

If the seed is sown in soil too dry, the moisture and oxygen are not absorbed, and germination does not take place. On the other hand, soil flooded with water smothers the seed, and the germ succumbs. Sown too early, before the soil is warm, the seed absorbs the water, but sufficient heat is not forthcoming to make the change of the stored food material into a form easily assimilated by the plant, and the result is no growth takes place, and the seed decomposes. The fact that oxygen is necessary has an important bearing on the depth of seeding and the cultivation of the soil. If the seed is planted too deeply, oxygen may be excluded, or nearly so, and the seed, if it germinates at all, which is doubtful, may not contain enough food material to feed the young stem until it reaches the surface, hence no plant appears. The sower must be governed in this matter largely by the size of the seed. The smaller the seed, the shallower the sowing, because small seeds contain less food material, and are, on account of their diminutive size, more likely to be entirely smothered. This is the reason for the shallow sowing of such seeds as turnips or rape, as compared with corn or the great grains.

After germination, the plant strives, as best it can to reproduce its kind. The roots have the power of taking soluble plant food from the soil,

and as the roots get started before the stem and leaves, the young growing plant contains a large proportion of nitrogenous and mineral or ash constituents. As the plant grows, a larger leaf surface, in proportion to the root system, is evolved, so that the maturing plant contains a larger percentage of the carbon compounds taken in by the leaves from the air. The formation of seed draws on and exhausts the other portions of the plant. It is nature's method of assuring reproduction.

The fact that the young roots get the start of the leaves and draw the food material for the young plant, shows clearly that the soil should be well worked, friable, and rich in soluble plant food, as well as being moist, warm, loose and mellow at the time the seed is consigned to it.

### Revise the Bank Act.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have read with much interest the articles in "The Farmer's Advocate," by Peter McArthur, dealing with matters pertaining to Canadian banking. I am pleased to note that so able a writer as Mr. McArthur has taken the matter up, and more than pleased to find that he has succeeded in getting a paper with the standing of "The Farmer's Advocate" to place these articles before the people.

It is to be feared that many of our newspapers are so closely connected with the "Big Interests" that they would not take kindly to any criticism of their friends, however timely.

I hope that readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" will carefully ponder Mr. McArthur's articles, and join in the crusade for better things.

Banks are in this country to stay (some of them—we cannot tell which); in fact, it would seem almost impossible that the business of the country could now be conveniently carried on without them. That they are an institution highly privileged by Act of Parliament, goes without saying; so much so that the Bankers' Association and allied interests have power, largely, to make and unmake governments.

The Bank Act in this country is framed in their interest altogether; it affords no protection to the people as it is at present constituted. It is likely to be revised at the next session of the Dominion Parliament. When it comes up for revision, the people, through their representatives at Ottawa, should insist on changes that will afford some protection to depositors; provide outside inspection; from start to finish, make bank presidents and bank directors legally responsible; provide a real redemption fund for redeeming note circulation, without using depositors' money, as is done at present; make Government charter and license, and membership in Bankers' Association, a guarantee that depositors' interests are safeguarded; and other changes which will tend to prevent the disastrous bank failures which are becoming altogether too common.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

W. WADDELL.

### HORSES.

Overfat or "drugged" stallions are not likely to produce colts with great vim and vigor.

The draft colt is usually more easily raised than the lighter types, and is the natural type to be produced on the farm where heavy work is plentiful.

Do not pamper your young stallion with too much concentrated, unhealthy food, nor put him into too heavy service at too early an age. Many a good colt has been ruined by these practices.

Choose a sire that is as nearly perfect as possible, but be sure that he is strong where your mare is weak. Like imperfections in both parents can scarcely fail to be manifested in the offspring.

The horse with the short back, compact and closely-knit body is the horse that looks best on least feed and the horse whose period of usefulness lasts over the greatest number of years.

It is not the stallion with the cheapest services that is likely to be the greatest factor in improving the horses of his district. Owners of the best sires demand higher fees, and the progeny generally warrants the increased expense.

### Developing the Foal.

The development of the foal commences long before it is foaled. The care of the pregnant mare has a very marked influence upon the colt in fetal life, and the colt's embryonic existence must exert a certain amount of influence upon its development during the early stages of its actual life. It is generally conceded that greater success attends the raising of colts from mares which have not been pampered, but have been constantly exercised, preferably at light work. It is safe, under careful management, to work the average farm mare even up to the day of foaling. Mares must be liberally fed, but not overfed, especially on grain. There is, however, little danger of them becoming too fat if kept at work.

With the mare treated in this way, foaling time presents fewer troubles. Having been safely delivered of her foal, the mare should be given absolute rest for from ten days to two weeks, when she can be again gradually started at light work. When the mare is first put to work, the colt may be allowed to run with her, provided there is no crop in the way that may be injured, which is generally the case in early spring. If kept in the stable, and only allowed nourishment when the mare comes in at mid-day and again at night, the fasts are very often of too long duration for the best interests of the colt's delicate digestive system, which, under natural conditions receives a fresh supply of the dam's milk in small quantities at very frequent intervals. Running with the dam is helpful, because it allows the colt to nurse frequently, which aids it in getting a good start, and keeps the mare's udder in better condition than it would otherwise be. As the colt gets older, it can be kept in the stall for gradually increasing lengths of time, until, in a short time, the mare can be worked a full half day without returning to the colt. Care must, however, be taken that the colt is not allowed to nurse while the mare is badly overheated.

When the foal is from four to five weeks of age a little feed (crushed oats and bran) can be placed in a manger to coax it to eat. Many advise moistening this feed with a little sweet milk, while sweetened water is used by others. When the colt gets started to eat, a good double handful of this feed, given three times daily, will be found to keep him doing well for a time, but as he grows older, the amount must, of course, be increased.

Colts must not be too closely confined. If there is more than one on the place, a good plan is to give them the run of a nice grass paddock, in place of keeping them in a closed stall, while the mares are working. In fact, if you have two or more colts, let them run together, whether in a loose box stall or in a paddock. Feeding and allowing on grass places the colt in the best condition at weaning time. He is not nearly so likely to receive a serious set-back as when unaccustomed to feeding, having been allowed to pick a portion of his nourishment.

The mare that is required to nurse a foal, and at the same time do a share of the farm work, must be well fed. Oats and bran seem to be the best milk-producing foods for her, and should be fed liberally. Clover hay should form a large portion of the roughage fed until good grass is plentiful, when this should be the major portion of the ration. There is nothing like grass for milk production. Of course, colts do better where the mare is not called upon to work after foaling, but most farm mares must earn their keep. It is important that the foal be kept growing continuously, and anything which tends towards this should be encouraged.

### Some Sensible Suggestions.

See that the harness fits the horse properly.

See that the mane is pulled out from under the collar, and fore-top from under brow-band.

See that the blinders are properly adjusted and do not rub the eyes (the use of blinders should be discouraged.)

Walk horses when leaving the stable for a few blocks, also after watering, and thus avoid serious illness.

Never drive with a slack line.

Never jerk your horse with lines.

Never strike your horse over the head.

When starting a load, always have a tight line on your horses.

When pulling a hill, zigzag from side to side, and give your horses breathing spell, if necessary.

Always show your horse such consideration as you would like to have shown yourself.

Always water horses before eating.

Do not water or feed when horse is too warm.

Do not overfeed; use judgment in grain.

See that your horse is properly stabled and bedded for the night. He has earned this comfort as well as you.

Several other useful hints are published in the "Farmer's Advocate" by the New York Humane Education Society.



## Reminiscences of Farcical Horse Judging.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Over forty years ago, at a show, I saw a light stallion exhibited which was blind from cataract. At the same show, a black stallion in the heavy class was exhibited, and he also was blind. These horses were recognized by the judges, and the result was the district became notorious for its large number of blind horses. At another show, thirty-five years ago, two of the judges remarked to their companion that they did not know why they were requested to judge, as they did not know anything about horses, but as he did, they would agree with him. At a later show, in an aged breeding class of stallions, one judge retired on account of having sold some of the horses to their exhibitors. The other two judges placed the horses. Shortly afterwards, some of the same animals, with others, were exhibited for championship honors. The judge who had retired returned, and a horse that had been defeated was placed champion over some that had been placed above him just previously.

Last fall, in a class of aged Thoroughbred stallions, one had ringbone, but he received the award, although the other was not hereditarily unsound. To avoid a protest, a veterinary surgeon (or supposed one) stated the animal was serviceably sound for running, overlooking the fact that the animal had been shown as a stallion on the rein; but it shielded the ignorant judge, who did not know that ringbone is a disqualification in a breeding stallion.

There is a practice in some shows of having horses passed upon by a veterinarian before presenting them to the judges. In the above case it would have been beneficial to have had the "vetting" performed with an emasculator.

Then, last year, at a highly-reputable show in Ontario, the whipping applied to some of the exhibits was disgraceful, and the exhibitors foresaw its necessity, as they entered the ring with the whips and expert whip-hands to apply them. Now, a stallion that does not possess energy sufficient to show himself, when fitted, without the application of whips, is a poor kind to breed to, as their colts will likely be sluggish. Show managers would confer a benefit upon the horse industry by allowing only one man in a ring with a stallion, allowing him a whip, if he wishes. Such whipping as is allowed in some shows might be permissible in a sale ring or among a band of horse-traders, but certainly is disgraceful in a show-ring. It is bad enough to hear the yells of an exhibitor, as practiced by some, but the whipping is unpardonable.

At another show last fall, in a class of work horses, a pair of two-year-old colts were exhibited; also a number of aged horses. The colts were placed first. They certainly were incapable of performing profitable work, without injury to themselves, therefore should not have been recognized. But none of the judges owned a horse or ever had much experience with good horses. The judges were selected for social reasons, and were conceited enough to act in a capacity of which they were ignorant.

Then, shows held in pavilions artificially lighted (and not always at all well lighted), having the floors deeply covered with shavings, sawdust, tan-bark or other soft substance, in which the animal's feet sink until it is almost impossible to see the hoof-heads, let alone the entire hoof, and the soft footing is easy on sore feet, prohibit a judge from discovering tender feet. A certain percentage of the points allowed is given for appointments (carriage, harness, etc.), and some judges dress with clothes and gloves that must not be soiled, so they ignore examination of the mouth and doubtful conditions, rather than soil their gloves by examining the parts. Such shows are attractive, entertaining, and supposed to be instructive and profitable, but a pretence at horse-judging should not be made under such conditions, as no competent judge would purchase high-class horses that he had to examine under such circumstances.

Horse shows are claimed to be educative, and in many cases are; but, with such judging as is often done, they are a farce.

To make a horse show educative, great care should be observed in selecting a capable judge, who is willing to state his reasons for awards made; that is, tell courteously inquiring spectators why the awards were made as they were. The plea is sometimes made that a good judge may not be a fluent speaker. It is not oratorical display that is wanted, but a plain statement of the reasons, that will be beneficial. And if a judge knows why he has placed an animal, and is not altogether dumb, he can surely tell, in a few simple words, his reasons for so doing. In some cases it may be wisdom not to tell everything, as the reason may be something other than the superiority of the animal.

In selecting judges for agricultural implements, saws, buzzsaws, cream separators, and vari-

ous others, experts who have familiarized themselves with the principles of construction, are selected. But to judge so sensitive a mechanism as the horse, a knowledge of the animal's construction does not always enter into the serious consideration of the appointees, as in some shows the appointment is made for social reasons, and in some cases to screen the desire of the secretary or some other official, and a judge is selected who will do as desired, favoring some official or exhibitor, regardless of the character of the animals. Of course, such is not the practice in all cases, as many officials are anxious to procure capable judges, but in many cases cannot do so, owing to the scarcity of such men, due to the fact that in the past it was difficult to acquire the necessary knowledge, and little or no remuneration was given for judging, therefore there was small incentive to incur the expense necessary to acquire the knowledge. But now that good judges receive compensation, and the necessary knowledge can be so conveniently and cheaply obtained, there remains no excuse for accepting a conceited ignoramus to officiate as judge of horses, the most difficult of all domestic animals to judge.

Now that the Government controls the Veterinary College, a special course could be put on for horse judges, where sufficient knowledge could be acquired by a person naturally talented for the purpose in three or four months' time. And the person who is not willing to devote that much time in acquiring the knowledge should not aspire to judge or receive the remuneration. And if the Superintendent of Exhibitions would refuse to appoint as judge of horses any person who has not so studied and passed an examination evidencing

dom which the open air and free range give. True, the bull cannot always be allowed free range, but a good-sized paddock can always be provided. It is a cheap method of promoting fecundity.

In the long run, it is always utility which forms the real value in live stock. What is the animal good for? is the vital question. Will it do speedy work or heavy work? Is it likely to produce high-class meat for the table, or milk and butter for the same, or wool to make necessary clothes, and do these at a profit? If not, where is its value? Where is its utility? Color and conformation fads invariably vanish before usefulness.

## The Influence of Type and of Age Upon the Utilization of Feed by Cattle.

A review of Bulletin 128, United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, by H. P. Armsby and J. A. Fries, was published in a recent publication of the International Agricultural Institute. Extensive experimental work has been done by these men in determining the influence of approved or poor type, also age, upon the feeding of cattle. Their findings are stated as follows:

It is a fact of common knowledge that marked differences exist between individual animals as regards the returns which they yield for the feed consumed, and it has been assumed that the advantages of a better type of animal lay in its ability to produce more flesh or fat from a unit

of feed than could the poorer one. The existence of such differences in the metabolic processes of individuals of the same species does not seem especially probable. Moreover, an observed superiority in the amount of gain in live weight made may be conceived to arise from other causes, as, for example, from a difference in the maintenance requirement or in chemical composition of the increase, or from the ability of the one animal to consume a larger amount of feed than the other. The object of the investigation here reported was to test whether an improved animal or breed may have actually become a more efficient mechanism for converting digested food into tissue. Two steer calves were selected as the subjects of investigation. One of these was a pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus of typical beef form.

The other was a scrub steer; his sire was probably a scrub, his dam a high-grade Jersey.

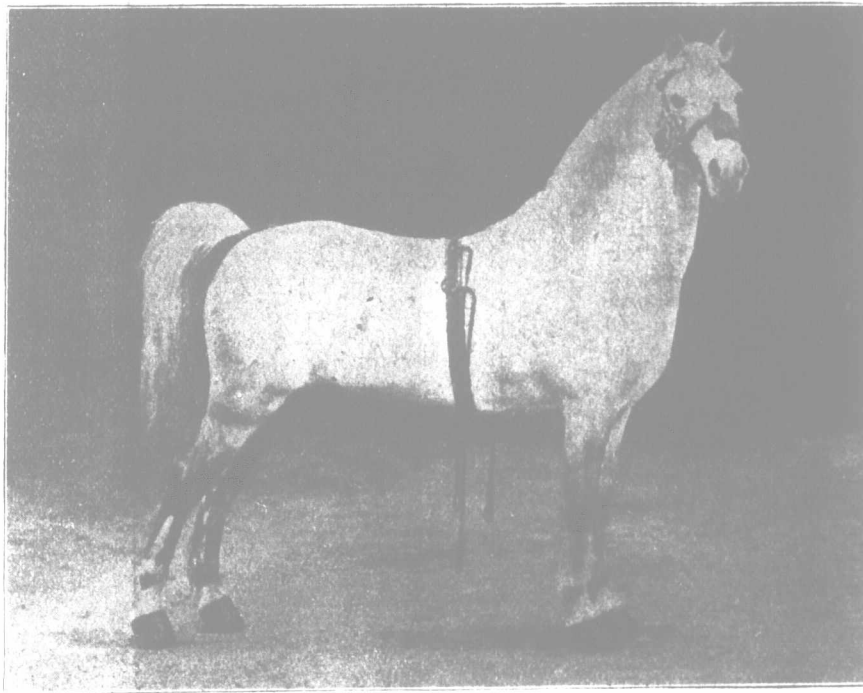
These animals were about 8½ and 11 months old, respectively, at the beginning of the investigation, and were under continuous observation for over 2½ years.

The respiration calorimeter experiments failed to show that either the type or age of the steers exerted any material influence upon the percentage digestibility of the feeding stuffs or upon the proportion of their energy which was metabolized. As regards the percentage of the metabolizable energy which was available either for maintenance or production, slight differences were observed in favor of the pure-bred steer, and, in the case of gain, of the older as compared with the younger animal, but it is questionable whether they were large enough to be of practical significance.

On the limited grain ration of the periods outside the respiration calorimeter experiments, the scrub steer consumed relatively more hay than did the pure-bred animal, made an equal gain in live weight per head, and a materially greater one per unit of weight, and consumed somewhat less total air-dry feed per unit of gain.

This apparent discrepancy between the results of the respiration calorimeter experiments and those of the remainder of the investigation appears to have been due chiefly to a difference in the composition of the increase in live weight in the two animals.

The nitrogen balances show a notably greater tendency toward a storage of protein by the scrub than by the pure-bred steer, while the respiration calorimeter experiments, on the other hand, show a materially greater gain of fat by the latter than by the former. In other words, the gain in



Bledfa Shooting Star.

Welsh pony stallion. First at the Pony Society's Show, London, Eng., March, 1912.

his knowledge of class and breed characteristics, as well as ability to discover hereditary, permanent and temporary unsoundness; also desirable form and conformation for each class, then there will be less need to have animals go before the veterinary surgeon to shield the ignorant official; also, less variation in judging, as well as more confidence and information in the work.

Halton Co., Ont. J. STANDISH, V. S.

## LIVE STOCK.

Fads ruin many herds and flocks, and ruined herds mean ruined owners.

The young boar requires a little more liberal feeding than the young sow, if he is to make his best development.

Pure water, fresh air, sunshine and exercise make for vigor and health in all classes of domestic animals.

If you have a promising piece of alfalfa of last year's seeding, do not be tempted to pasture it this season. Even if it does well during the coming summer, be careful about grazing it off during the second year. It must become well established before being pastured, and never should it be closely grazed.

Idleness promotes sterility. Remember this in caring for your herd bull. He must have exercise, and at no time is this more desired than just now. All nature seems to demand that free-



weight by the scrub, as compared with that by the pure-bred steer, consisted more largely of protein with its accompanying water and to a smaller extent of fat, and therefore representing a materially smaller storage of feed energy. A similar conclusion was indicated by the results of the block test. From the data obtained for the available energy of the rations, it is estimated that a gain of 2.2 pounds in live weight by the pure-bred steer was equivalent, on the average, to the storage of 40 per cent. more energy in the case of the scrub. The energy requirement of the scrub steer for maintenance, computed to the same live weight, averaged 18.7 per cent. higher than that of the pure-bred steer.

Accordingly, the latter was able to use a relatively larger proportion of the total energy of his ration for the production of gain. A distinct influence of age upon the maintenance required was observed between the ages of 14 and 39 months, the requirement decreasing relatively as the animals matured. In those of the respiration calorimeter experiments in which a heavy grain ration was fed, it was found that the pure-bred steer had a notably greater feeding capacity than the scrub steer; that is, he could be fed larger rations of grain, which he utilized to the same degree as did the scrub.

While, then, the results of these experiments failed to show any material differences between the physiological processes of food utilization in the two animals, they also show clearly an economic superiority of the pure-bred over the scrub steer, due, first, to his relatively smaller maintenance requirements, and, second, to his ability to consume a larger surplus of feed above that requirement. Both these factors tend to make the actual production of human food in the form of meat and fat, per unit of the total feed consumed by the animal, notably greater for the pure-bred animal. In these experiments this difference was masked by the inferior quality of the increase made by the scrub steer, so that, on the basis of live weight alone, the latter appears superior to the pure-bred animal.

Contrary to the conclusions drawn by the writers from earlier experiments, it was found that the availability of the energy of the grains used was substantially the same above and below the point of maintenance, and that in both cases the energy values, as determined by the respiration calorimeter, agreed well with those computed from the chemical composition by the use of Kellner's factors. In the case of the hay, on the contrary, the availability below the point of maintenance was considerably greater than the result computed by means of Kellner's factors for the percentage utilization above maintenance. In the case of the pure-bred animal, especially, and to a less degree in that of the scrub, rations containing less available energy, and notably less digestible protein than the amounts called for by the current feeding standards for growing cattle, produced entirely satisfactory gains in live weight. The tendency of recent investigations, however, is to show that in all branches of feeding the minimum protein requirement has been considerably exaggerated. This has been shown to be true of the maintenance requirement and of the requirement for milk production. These results suggest that it is also true for growth, but, at any rate, this branch of the subject seems worthy of further investigation.

### Judges Should Be Breeders.

It is scarcely fair for a Shropshire breeder or a Southdown breeder to judge a Hampshire breeder's exhibit, or vice versa. Unfortunately, in a measure, our leading breeders are likewise exhibitors, and that fact reduces our available and most eligible judges to a very limited ratio. It is not altogether a question of honesty on the judges' part, but largely one of capability. Can a Shire breeder see a Thoroughbred through a Thoroughbred breeder's spectacles? It could scarcely be expected. The one looks for weight and bone, and the other almost entirely for speed and stamina. We have many really clever judges among those who undertake to judge several different breeds of sheep, judges whose honesty is above reproach, and who give more or less satisfaction, but would not the verdict of breeders of long standing and national repute be more acceptable to the breeders and exhibitors generally? Of course it would. The universal judge, the man who can judge all breeds satisfactorily, is yet unborn, and not too many real good judges of the breed they are championing have yet made their appearance on earth. As such shows as the International, we should have judges who are breeders of the breed they pass upon, even if we have to import them.—The Shepherd's Journal.

## THE FARM

### Pipe for Distributing Corn in Silo

If the makers of silage cutters would invent and perfect a good practical, working, revolving hood that could be attached to the delivery end of the blower pipe, whereby a man sitting upon a plank could easily distribute the corn in any part of the silo at will, they would gain the gratitude of the farmers, and have something that they could sell without any trouble.

As all up-to-date implement manufacturers advertise in "The Farmer's Advocate," and read its pages, I thought I would call their attention to this want through your very valuable paper.

LABOR-SAVER.

While this suggestion to the manufacturers is quite appropriate, it may be in order to describe an unpatented contrivance which serves the purpose much better than a revolving hood. From time to time, such an apparatus as we have in mind has been briefly described through our columns, and highly commended as an ideal method of distributing corn in the silo. We wanted to try it at Weldwood, but neither of the silo-fillers working in our immediate neighborhood had one. We finally persuaded one of them to get such a pipe made to order, and he used it the rest of the season, with much satisfaction to his customers, charging them an extra dollar per silo for the use of the pipe. The contractor we final-

and draw up to top of silo, hooking on length after length. The bottom one may hang about ten feet clear of the floor, and may be pulled around for a time by means of a rope, until the silo has been filled a few feet, after which it may be conveniently led around by a man holding it with the mouth shoulder-high, or lower.

Perhaps the greatest advantage of such a pipe is that it distributes the corn with a minimum of labor, helping to pack it by the force with which the corn falls, and keeping all parts of the corn-stalk uniformly mixed throughout the silo. By any other means it is impossible, no matter how much work is done, to prevent the light portions fluttering to one part of the silo, while an excessive proportion of cobs and butts accumulate in other parts. All who have seen it working agree that, with two men in the silo with such a pipe, one holding the pipe and the other tramping, the corn will be better mixed and better packed than by three men without the pipe. It is a mistake, however, to do without the second man, as some silo-owners have found to their cost. It pays to mix and pack the corn thoroughly. The cost of this pipe, made to order, was fourteen dollars.

By way of suggesting improvements, based upon experience, we would propose having the mouth only 12 inches square. Be sure to use extra-heavy metal for the hood, particularly the back of it, and do not forget to have the chains of successive lengths placed on the quarter turn.

### Gasoline Engine Experience.

In response to inquiries from "The Farmer's Advocate," in regard to experience with gasoline engines, Joseph Edwards, of Huron Co., Ont., reports that, during several months' work, he had no trouble whatever with his engine, finding it very simple to operate. His is a two-horse-power, air-cooled engine, with which he was able to cut 4½ cords of stove-wood in four hours, and at the same time pump enough water for thirteen head of stock for three days, during which one gallon of gasoline was used. His engine cost him \$135.

Robert Kydd, another Huron County farmer, has had in use a two-horse-power engine, costing \$145. He uses it for pumping water, pulping roots, cutting corn, cleaning grain, sawing wood, separating, and running grindstone and emery wheel. The heaviest test given it was cutting wood, and it did its work all right, without any trouble. When running a large cutting box about fifteen or twenty minutes every day, pumping water for over thirty head of stock, and pulping about eight bushels of roots every day, besides running the fanning mill and grindstone occasionally, the cost was about 10 cents a week, or 5 cents per horse-power per week. It is not difficult for a boy to operate. A girl of sixteen can operate it when no men are about to do so. No difficulty was experienced with it whatever, unless the gasoline tank ran dry. There is no reason why the engine should not be durable. In writing us, Mr. Kydd stated that he would not exchange this for any other power he had seen. It is an air-cooled engine.

Alfred Hicks, also of Huron County, Ont., bought a four-horse-power, air-cooled engine on October 12th, 1910, paying therefor \$200, cash. He ran a cream separator, emery wheel, cutting box, circular saw, a grain crusher, and an 8-inch grinder. The grinding was the heaviest work done, because it is a steady pull. With 35 head of cattle, including fattening cattle and six milking cows, and six horses, he ground all the grain used, and rolled the oats for the horses, at a cost of one cent a bushel. A boy 12 years old can start the engine without any trouble. He had a little trouble at first to know the quantity of gasoline to use. There is no reason why it should not last for years. It is a very simple machine, with few wearing parts. Though out of doors over night in the coldest of winter weather, it was started without any trouble.

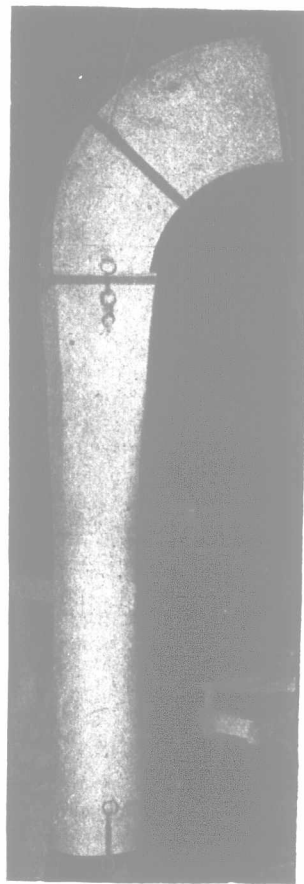
### A Gravel Hoist.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Thinking it might be interesting to some of your readers, we are mailing you, under separate cover, a photo of a device we have used for several seasons, lifting gravel from pit by horse-power. In operation, the device is quite simple. The bucket is lowered to the bottom of pit and filled by hand shovelling. The team is then started, and as bucket raises it swings by gravity over sled or wagon, the standard of crane being set to lean slightly in that direction. The bucket being provided with a trip bottom, it can be instantly emptied of its load. Capacity of bucket about 700 pounds at each lift.

W. H. B. Co., Ont.

BEUGLAS BROS.



Pipe for Distributing Corn in Silo.

ly engaged ourselves could not be induced to incur the expenditure, mainly because he objected to carrying it around and putting it up. So we got one made ourselves, at a cost of fourteen dollars. Its construction is apparent from the accompanying cut, reproduced from a photograph recently taken in the implement shed. The hood, which fits over the mouth of blower-pipe, has an opening fourteen inches square, and is reinforced with two bands of iron, each provided with a pair of ears placed near the upper corners. Through these pass the ropes by which the pipe is suspended. The second length tapers from square to a round shape eight inches in diameter, and is five feet long, as is every length below that. The regular lengths of pipe are about nine inches in diameter at the upper end, and eight inches at the lower end, thus giving free play. The various lengths of pipe are coupled with rings, chains and snaps, as indicated. After the two upper turns, they are placed on the quarter turn, so as to make it most easy to bend the pipe in any direction desired. Of course, the bottom end of each length fits loosely into the top of length below it. The hood is constructed with an extra heavy thickness of galvanized iron, most of it being No. 24, while the back was still stronger (No. 22). The round sections of the pipe were constructed of No. 26.

To erect this pipe, attach rope to the top



## The Evolution of Agricultural Machinery.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It is a long stride from the sickle to the modern binder, from the flail to the present up-to-date thresher. I will in brief try to describe some of the advancement made in this line.

The first plow was supposed to be cut from a tree, and propelled by manual labor. This was superseded by oxen being attached, which soon wore out the point. Stone, then iron and steel were substituted. In Ireland, it was customary at one time to attach the horse direct to plow by means of its tail. This abominable practice was abolished by law on account of its cruelty.

In 1856 a glass moldboard was invented by L. B. Hoit, an American, which, from claims of the inventor, threatened to take the lead of everything, claiming superiority over others to clean in any soil, last longer, never rust, and to run one-third easier.

Some fifty years ago, in England, it was thought steam would take the place of horses for plowing, harrowing, etc. The engine used was stationary, and by means of ropes and pulleys the implement was drawn one way, then drawn back, the plow being reversible did not need to be turned at the ends. These machines were also looked upon favorably by New Zealanders, but, of course, not in Canada, as the country was not adapted for it then. We see by this, little headway has been made in steam cultivation, and we need not expect much for some time, if ever. Our Prairie Provinces can use them to a certain extent, but, on account of their drawbacks, it will take time for them to become common.

Milking machines have been in use since at least 1860. They were worked by hand, milked four teats at once, and involved the same principle as at the present day, viz., suction. The whole contrivance was fastened on a pail, and weighed, with pail, six pounds, and cost twelve dollars.

The mowing machine became fairly common about 1860, the principle of cutting being invented some years previous by the Rev. Patrick Bell, of Scotland, and comprised the same principle as is used to-day. The mowers first used were very narrow, drew heavily, and had a severe side draft. Many trials were held, and keen competition was shown for first place, but high cost held them somewhat in disfavor. About this time the revolving hay rake came into general use—and no wonder, as it would do the work of six or eight men. Many of these rakes are in use to-day as pea-pullers. A satisfactory hay-tender was put out in 1865 by the Howards, of Bedford, England. The forks were fastened on a shaft, and this shaft revolving quickly, shook out the hay. The machine weighed nearly 1,400 pounds, and cost \$100, so did not become an especial favorite.

Another machine worthy of mention was a reaper, made mostly of wood, invented by James Collins, of Guelph, in 1864. It had a huge reel and an endless slat bottom, and, by means of a trip, this machine would deliver sheaves, ready to be tied, and out of the way of horses on next trip. I understand such a machine is kept in the machinery hall at the O. A. C. as a relic.

Next came the Marsh harvester, a machine which looked like the present binder, with binding attachment removed. Two men stood on a stand and bound the grain as machine delivered it. For years previous to this the inventors were hard at work on an automatic binder, and in 1865 one was tried, with fair success. It used one or two bands, as was desired, but the mechanism of the binding part was too delicate to work perfectly at first, so it was not until 1875 or 1880 that the binder became general; even then it drew heavily. With the exception of lessening friction, no wonderful improvement has been made since. Automatic shockers have been experimented with, but so far have proved a failure.

A one-tined horse-fork was put on the market about 1865, but was not very satisfactory. A little later came a large fork having eight tines; these stuck in the hay, four from each side, and locked. This was more satisfactory, but as no track was used, one needed some patience and a certain amount of skill to handle it. A chain made of  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch iron was mostly used, instead of a rope. Power hay-balers are of recent invention; before their introduction, hay was baled by manual labor—a most laborious task.

Until about the year 1850, threshing was mostly done by the "armstrong" method (flail). About this time a spirit of unrest manifested itself among the farmers for more labor-saving devices. Many experiments were carried on before the correct principle was arrived at, and that principle holds to this day. Another, and, we believe, the first principle, was to run thin streams of the grain between two rollers and a rapidly revolving cylinder with cross-bars knocked the grain out of heads. The first threshing machine was run by horse-power; it had nothing to separate the grain from straw. Soon

a machine was built without wheels—with what was commonly known as the bucket separator. This machine would thresh from 200 to 700 bushels per day. Next came the rakes and steam portable engines, and larger machines with wheels. The size and power of engines kept gradually increasing, until the advent of the traction. The first traction engine the writer ever saw was an upright, about twelve horse-power, and was driven by one sprocket-chain. These were soon superseded by heavier and more expensive engines. Still, with scarcity of labor, the threshers were bound to improve. To make things cleaner in the barn, the dust-collector was used—an attachment fastened on top of machine, with a fan inside. This was driven by a belt, and collected the light dust from inside of machine, delivering it in a canvas pipe where desired. The grain-blower soon followed. This little attachment is not generally known. It was invented by B. Wagner, of this county, and is now made by a Sarnia firm. Practically every machine around here has one, and it gives the best of satisfaction. It should run about 2,200 revolutions per minute, and will deliver the grain any reasonable distance through metal pipes. The straw-blower and self-feeder soon followed. To-day a machine is not considered up-to-date without all these, and some have a straw-cutter on rear of machine. The whole machine (the thresher), with all attachments, will weigh from three tons up.

It is a pleasure to see a modern 18 to 25 h.-p. engine draw one of these monsters before a bank-barn, and, by means of rope and tackle, quickly back it in—a feat no ordinary team has strength to do.

Where are these improvements to end? Surely we cannot have the agricultural inventions in the next century we had in the past.

Ontario Co., Ont. F. H. WESTNEY.  
[Note.—The foregoing article was submitted to Prof. Jno. Evans, of the Manual Training Department, O. A. C., Guelph, who, besides a short comment, gives an interesting and instructive account of the history of the plow.—Editor.]

The foregoing caption is, in my humble opinion, rather a large order for one short article. The article, so far as it goes, is instructive. It is truly "a long stride from the sickle to the modern binder; from the flail to the thresher." Evolution of agricultural machinery is far too much pabulum for one meal. You might as well try to bail out the great lakes with a tin dipper, as to attempt to exhaust this subject in one short article, or even in a dozen articles. It would occupy more time than I have at my disposal to cover the entire article. I shall therefore content myself by taking the first implements mentioned in the paper.

The Plow.—The Irish incident and the glass moldboard are unknown to me. The other facts stated under this heading are regarded as probable, for Egyptian history records a plow made from a crooked stick to loosen the soil as it was drawn along. At an early date the plow was shod with iron, for we are told that the Israelites who were not skilled in the working of metals going down to the Philistines to have sharpened "every man his share and his coulter." A history of this implement, tracing its gradual progress from the ancient Sarcle, to its most improved form in the present day, gives a tolerably correct estimate of the progress of agriculture in any country. Virgil describes a Roman plow as being made of two pieces of wood meeting at an acute angle, and plated with iron. The first people to improve the Roman model were the Dutch, who, it seems, embodied in their plow most of the principles regarded as fundamental in the structure of a plow, viz., curved moldboard, a beam, and two handles. About 1730 the Dutch implement was brought into Yorkshire, and formed the basis on which the early English plows were fashioned. The men mostly instrumental in its development were P. P. Howard, of Bedford, Eng.; Robert Ransome, of Ipswich, Eng., and James Small, of Scotland. Small's improved swing plow was designed to turn the furrows smoothly, and to operate with little draft. Ransome, in 1785, constructed a plow with a share of cast iron, and in 1803 succeeded in chilling his plows, making them very hard and durable. The plows of Howard and Ransome were provided with a bridle or clevis for regulating the width and depth of the furrow. These plows were exhibited, and won prizes at the London and at the Paris exhibitions of 1851 and 1855.

The development of the plow on this continent is due mainly to the efforts of Thomas Jefferson, Daniel Webster, Charles Newbold, Jethro Wood, John Lane, and John Deere.

Jefferson, in his Consular reports from France, states that "Oxen plow here with collars and harness," and specifies the function and shape of the parts in the following terms: "The offices of the moldboard are to receive the sod after the share has cut it, to raise it gradually, and to re-

verse it. The fore end of it should be as wide as the furrow, and of a length suited to the construction of the plow."

Daniel Webster made a large and cumbersome plow to use upon his farm at Marshfield, Mass. It was over twelve feet long, turned a furrow 18 inches wide and 12 inches or more deep, and required several men and yoke of oxen to operate it.

Charles Newbold, of Burlington, New Jersey, secured, in 1797, the first letters-patent on a plow made almost entirely of iron. It was Jethro Wood who gave the American plow its proper shape. The moldboard was given a curvature that turned the furrow evenly and distributed the wear well. But the application of steel in the construction of plows was brought about by John Lane. About the year 1833 he made a plow from steel cut from an old saw. The moldboard was made up of three strips and the share of one, all of which were fastened to a "shin" or frame of iron. He secured a patent in 1863 on soft-center steel, a material now universally used for all tillage tools and implements. John Deere, in 1837, made from an old saw a plow similar to that constructed by Lane in his first attempt, and in 1847 established at Moline, Ill., a factory for the manufacture of agricultural implements.

Generally speaking, there has been a marked improvement since 1875 in agricultural tools, implements and machinery. The recognition by the manufacturers of the mechanical laws entering into the construction of the plow has done much to overcome the poor results previously attained. The factors involved are the character of the materials used, the finish imparted to the material, the form given to the parts, and the friction between the earth and the plow. These agents receive every consideration in building modern plows, for they constitute the determining factors of price governing the work to be accomplished. The manufacturers of to-day direct their attention to reduce, as much as possible, the enormous amount of motive power that was necessary to draw the old plows. Instead of cast-iron left in the rough state as it comes from the mold, the moldboard is now made of steel, well tempered and highly polished, resulting in greatly improved scouring qualities and reduced draft.

In the next stage of progress, wheels are attached to the plow for the purpose of translating sliding into rolling friction, reducing the draft to a minimum. By carrying the plow on three wheels, one on the land, and two bevelled ones in the angle of the furrow, Mr. Pirie, of Kinmundy, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, disposes with both sole and side plate, and thereby lessening friction and avoiding glazing and hardening of the bottom of the furrow. It also adds to the efficiency of the plow by rendering it independent of skill in the plowman, and the plowing uniform in width and depth of furrow.

The sulky or riding plow is intended to overcome many of the defects possessed by the walking plow. The downward pull is taken up by the wheels, and the friction being thus converted from a sliding to a rolling friction, is much less, and the draft correspondingly diminished; it "floats" better, avoiding the objectionable hard smooth "pan" or bottom. Another form of this plow is the disk, built to overcome bottom pressure, as well as reducing the draft. The moldboard and share of the ordinary plow is substituted by a concave-convex disk, pivoted on the plow beam, and carried on an axle inclined to the line of draft, and also to a vertical plane. As the plow is drawn forward, the disk revolves on its axis and cuts deeply into the ground, and, by reason of its inclination, crowds or throws the earth outwards, and thus turns a furrow. The swivel plow is used where a hillside is to be worked. In this the moldboard is symmetrical about a line drawn from its point to the middle of its rear end, and is pivoted at its front and rear to the landside, so that it can be swung underneath from one side to the other, and thus changed from right to left hand, in order that the furrow may be always turned down hill. Many other devices to increase the efficiency of the plow were introduced from time to time, such as the rolling caster, rolling stationary coulter, fin coulter and knife coulters for cutting the furrow; jointers of various types, to enable the plow to do cleaner work and cover all vegetation.

The plow type is now so modified as to be adapted for particular purposes, according to the condition of soil and character of the surface of farming land. Such are the double-moldboard, for forming turnip drills or ridges, the subsoil plow; the "horse-pick," for displacing and aiding in the removal of earth-fast stones; the brush-breaker and the engine gang plow, consisting of from two to ten bottoms, turning from eight to twelve-inch furrows, used with steam or gasoline tractors on the large farms of the great plains and the ranches of California, and for the past few years in the Canadian Northwest.

O. A. C., Guelph. JOHN EVANS.



## THE DAIRY.

A cow with a thick, mellow skin is more likely to put on flesh than to become a heavy milker. This is an indication of the beef type.

Never purchase a dairy cow with a thick, wiry skin. Such a cow is seldom a good feeder or a good milker, and is usually kept at a loss.

The size of the udder is not always an indication of the milking qualities of the cow. Many cows have very large, fleshy udders and are not heavy milkers.

In soilage cropping, it must be remembered that the highest degree of palatability of any crop extends over a comparatively short time, at most. It is, therefore, important that the crops follow each other in rather close succession, if best results are to be obtained throughout the season.

Pasture grass is said to make an albuminoid ratio of one to five. This is a narrow ratio, but, nevertheless, it is a fact that most cows give their heaviest milk yields during the months of May and June, when grass is abundant. The large yield is no doubt due to some extent to the succulency of the feed, and to the fact that most cows are commencing a new period of lactation. Even so, this fact should be some criterion in compounding rations for dairy cattle.

### Pasteurizing Milk in Bottles.

A short circular of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, by L. A. Rogers, Dairy Bacteriologist, sets forth directions for the home pasteurization of milk. The circular points out that milk delivered in the cities in the summer months frequently contains bacteria in such large numbers that it is not a safe food for children, especially for infants whose food consists entirely of milk. In many cities a special milk may be secured, but this is sometimes difficult, and always involves additional expense. When it is impossible to obtain milk entirely free from suspicion, it is advisable to pasteurize the milk, especially if it is to be consumed by small children. The pasteurization should be done in such a way that disease-producing bacteria, as well as those likely to produce intestinal disturbances, are destroyed, without at the same time injuring the flavor or the nutritive value of the milk. This may be accomplished in the home by the use of a simple, improvised outfit.

Milk is most conveniently pasteurized in the bottles in which it is delivered. To do this, use a small pail with a perforated false bottom. An inverted pie tin, with a few holes punched in it, will answer this purpose. This will raise the bottles from the bottom of the pail, thus allowing a free circulation of water and preventing bumping of the bottles. Punch a hole through the cap of one of the bottles, and insert a thermometer. The ordinary floating type of thermometer is likely to be inaccurate, and, if possible, a good thermometer, with the scale etched on the glass, should be used. Set the bottles of milk in the pail and fill the pail with water nearly to the level of the milk. Put the pail on the stove or over a gas flame, and heat it until the thermometer in the milk shows not less than 145 degrees nor more than 150 degrees F. The bottles should then be removed from the water, and allowed to stand from 20 to 30 minutes. The temperature will fall slowly, but may be held more uniformly by covering the bottles with a towel. The punctured cap should be replaced with a new one, or the bottle should be covered with an inverted cup.

After the milk has been held as directed, it should be cooled as quickly and as much as possible by setting in water. To avoid danger of breaking the bottle by too sudden change of temperature, this water should be warm at first. Replace the warm water slowly with cold water. After cooling, milk should in all cases be held at the lowest available temperature.

This method may be employed to retard the souring of milk or cream for ordinary uses. It should be remembered, however, that pasteurization does not destroy all bacteria in milk, and after pasteurization it should be kept cold and in a cleanly manner, and used as soon as possible. Cream does not rise as rapidly or separate as completely in pasteurized milk as in raw milk.

When milk is to be used for infants, the pasteurization should be done in the nursing bottle to avoid the possibilities of contamination and the necessity of warming the entire lot of milk each time a feeding is taken. This will require, on account of the smaller bottles, a slightly different method than for ordinary bottles. A bottle should be provided for each feeding with the

exact amount of milk required. An extra bottle should also be provided, as there is always the possibility that a bottle will be broken in the process. If the milk is modified, this should be done before pasteurization. Bottles not provided with seals may be plugged with ordinary (not absorbent) cotton, and the thermometer held in one of the bottles by the cotton plug. A wire or tin basket to hold the bottles upright in the water is very convenient. Place the bottles in the pail of water, and heat until the thermometer shows that the temperature of the milk is 145 to 150 degrees F. Then remove the bottles, change the thermometer from the milk to the water, and add cold water until the temperature of the water is also 145 to 150 degrees F. Put the bottles back in the water and cover with a bath-towel or other suitable cloth. Hold in this way at least 20 minutes, and then cool by running water into the pail. When the milk is cooled to the temperature of the tap water, it is an excellent plan to pack broken ice about the bottles and hold them in the refrigerator in this way.

The milk should not be removed until immediately before it is used, and if bottles are warmed and not used, they should be discarded.

### Turning the Cows on Pasture.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The breath of spring is in the air—that warm, seductive breath that lures the leaves from their little brown shells and calls on the grass to wake up and come forth. Soon every tree and valley and hillside will have donned its fresh, beautiful dress of green, and Old Mother Earth will be smiling at the new creation.

How marvellous is this yearly resurrection; the miraculous beauty and tremendous power of it all never grows old, but each spring awakens afresh our admiration and awe.

We look out upon the fields covered with the fresh young grass, and we think how the cows would enjoy a feed. We know they long for it, just as we crave a dish of rhubarb or the tender first lettuce of spring. Then perhaps, too, we realize our barn feed is getting low, and it would be economy to turn them on the grass. Now, what I say is, "Don't do it!" Nothing is so harmful to a good pasture as putting cattle on it before it is ready. In the early spring the ground is still soft, and often wet. The cattle tramp the grass down and smother a lot of it in the mud. Then, the grass is so short, and the cows so eager, that, in order to get a mouthful, they nip the root-crowns, and a great many of the plants die.

In reality, the cows get very little food, and they have had to tramp all over the field for it, using up the energy that should be directed to the manufacture of milk, and spoiling what would in two weeks' time have furnished lots of splendid food. There is nothing in the whole world to equal good grass for the production of a big supply of the best of milk. We should consider the commercial value of our pasture fields, and so treat them as to make them yield us the largest returns.

Let the old grass plants have time to send up a good bunch of blades, and give the small, young plants of clover and grass a chance to get a fair start before they are cropped off.

There is another side to turning the cows out early in the spring. The weather is not to be depended on. The morning may bid fair to be a lovely day, and before noon a cold, chilling wind may spring up; and if the cows are out, instead of feeding, you will find them huddled together in the lee-side of a fence corner, looking dejected and cold—a poor condition to warrant a full milk pail.

A great many of your cows will likely be fresh. At such times the udder is very susceptible to atmospheric changes, and dampness. To be exposed to chilly winds or cold rains, and to lie down on the damp, cold ground, may ruin your best cow for all time.

When the grass is far enough on in growth not to be injured, turn the cows on it for an hour or two each day for a week, gradually lengthening the time. In this way they will not crop the grass so close, nor will cows injure themselves. If they are allowed to stay on too long, they are apt to get too much grass, and, it being so tender and succulent, causes it to soon ferment, and bloating follows. It is dangerous to let the cows eat all they wish at first. If you do, look out for trouble. Any sudden change of food is apt to be upsetting to the digestive organs, and especially that from stable feeding to turning on to spring pasture. Care must be exercised under any conditions, but more especially if the cows have been getting no succulent food in the stables.

There is still another phrase to be considered—the effect on the milk and butter when cows are suddenly changed from the stall feeding to gathering their own living in the fields. Any violent change in the cow's diet usually tells in the milk. One of the most objectionable food taints of milk

and butter may be developed by letting the cows feed heavily on a strong clover pasture. Producers of dairy products should rigorously guard against any fault being found with their milk, cream or butter; and so it is to their interest to only let the cows feed for a short time at first on the grass, until the digestive organs become accustomed to the green food, and then there is likely to be no danger of the milk being affected.

Keep your cows off the grass until it has a real good start, then only turn them on it for a short time each day, is what I would like to impress. My three points are:

It is much better for your pasture lands.

It is better for your cows in very many ways.

It is better for the milk. You will get more of it, and of better flavor.

LAURA ROSE STEPHEN.

Huntingdon Co., Que.

### Disease-producing Bacteria in Milk.

It is now generally recognized that many of the diseases which may be communicated from one person to another are caused by specific bacteria. The organisms causing some of these diseases have not yet been discovered, but the causal bacteria of many have been isolated and studied in detail. Some of these diseases occur usually only in human beings; others occur usually in animals, and are only occasionally transmitted to man, while others may occur with equal frequency in both man and animals.

It is well known that certain diseases are sometimes disseminated through milk. By this means an epidemic may appear suddenly, and last for a comparatively short time, or the infection may be continued for a long period, and the development of the disease be so slow and obscure that the source is unknown.

Tuberculosis is an example of the latter class. So much in regard to this disease is still unknown, so many widely-separated views are held, even by those most familiar with the subject, that it is impossible to make positive statements. However, tuberculosis has been studied in such detail that many facts have been well established, and many theories advanced are so probable that they cannot be disregarded until they are disproved.

The question of the identity of tuberculosis of man with that of animals has been raised, and while it is not yet accepted as a fact by all investigators, a large majority of the people whose opinion has weight believe that the two diseases are identical. Assuming that they are, much difference of opinion exists as to the possibility of transmission from cows to man through milk. It is well known that other animals, including calves and pigs, may be infected by drinking milk from tuberculous cows, and the possibility that man, and especially children, may become infected in this way is so great that to disregard it on the ground that it is still unproved is carelessness approaching criminal negligence. The tendency among those who are studying the question most carefully is to consider milk as a serious source of danger.

A number of epidemics of diphtheria and scarlet fever have been traced to the milk supply. In diseases of this nature, the milk is infected by someone suffering from an attack of the disease, or through someone who has been in contact with the patient. Obviously, no one suffering from a contagious disease, or one who is caring for a diseased person, should be allowed to go near the stables or milk room, or handle milk utensils. The only really safe way is to enforce strict quarantine against farms where contagious diseases are known to exist.

Typhoid fever, while not as contagious as some other diseases, is readily communicated from one person to another. The ordinary channel of communication is generally considered to be the drinking water, which may be contaminated by sewage, but occasionally it is disseminated through the food. Milk may become infected with this disease in various ways. Contaminated well or spring water may find its way into the milk through milk pails, cans or bottles which were not thoroughly scalded after rinsing in cold water; the cans or bottles of milk may be left to cool in contaminated water, and become inoculated by the accidental addition of a few drops of water; the cows may wade in water or mud containing the typhoid bacillus, and the small drops of muddy water which dry on the animal's flank may carry the organism to the milk; or flies may go directly from the waste from the sick room to the milk or milk utensils.

It has been demonstrated in the last few years that certain people may carry and give off from their bodies virulent disease-producing bacteria, even though they may be in good health. This is especially true of typhoid fever, and there is no doubt that dairymen have in many instances been the cause of serious epidemics, without any out-



ward evidence that they harbored the bacteria of the disease. Diphtheria and affections of the throat are also known to have been disseminated in this way.

In this connection must be considered the summer intestinal diseases of children. While the specific bacteria causing these troubles have not been recognized, it is generally accepted that they are carried by the milk, and that this is the important factor in their control. It is evident that they are closely associated with the use of milk which contains large numbers of bacteria. It is reasonable to suppose that, by the continued use of poor milk, many of these bacteria lodge in the intestines, and there produce substances of a toxic nature. It has been proved, by careful observation and statistics, that the death rate among babies in the crowded cities can be materially lessened by supplying them with good milk. —[From Farmers' Bulletin 490, U. S. Department of Agriculture.]

## POULTRY.

### Incubator Experience.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I see, in a recent issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," that you would like to hear from anyone having experience with incubators. I have operated an incubator for quite a number of years. I rarely hatch any chicks with hens now, as they give too much trouble, breaking their eggs, leaving their nests, and so on. I have an incubator which holds 120 eggs, but I very seldom put in that many, as I do not like to crowd the eggs. Before writing more, I would advise anyone thinking of getting an incubator and wishing to go into poultry on a large scale, never to get a small machine, but get a 200-egg or larger capacity, as it takes very little more time to take care of it, and little more oil to run it, with twice the amount of chicks in the end.

When I want to start the incubator, I thoroughly clean it inside and out; then I take the lamp-burner and boil it in washing soda, put in a new wick, clean the lamp chimney as clean as I can; clean the glass so I can see the light well. Some dealers advise getting a new wick for every hatch, but that is not necessary if a good long one is provided when starting in the spring. When I get ready to start my machine, I try and follow the rules as closely as I can, but use my own judgment. I start my lamp, put it in the machine, and it will take some hours before the temperature is 103, at which I always try to keep it. When the thermometer registers 103 I put in the eggs; the temperature will go down, and will be some time before it gets right again. I turn the eggs every day, and change the eggs from end to end of the machine on the trays. About the third day I start to cool them. I always turn and cool them in the morning, so that the temperature will be all right when I retire. I fill my lamp at night so it will keep a good light. I always test my eggs in about a week after setting, marking quite a number of eggs with a pencil that I know to be fertile, so as to put the thermometer on good eggs and avoid danger of overheating. I always leave the ventilator wide open on starting my machine, gradually closing as the hatch progresses. I never need to use moisture, as our county is damp. I always try to put in eggs as nearly uniform as I can, such as Rocks and Wyandottes together, as their shells are thick; and Leghorns, Minorcas or Spanish together, as they have thin-shelled eggs; and I find they hatch much better.

I never use a brooder if I can possibly help it, as I consider them too much trouble, and some are almost useless. I always try to have a few broody hens, and give them an egg or two just before the hatch comes off; and when the little chicks begin to peep, I take one to each hen, and she hatches it, and is usually ready to take all the chicks and mother them, and my trouble is over. If they raise any objection, I put them in a box with the chicks, cover the hen with a piece of old carpet, leave her overnight, and she is all right in the morning.

Now, I do not advise anyone to buy an incubator, thinking it will run itself; they are very accommodating, but will not do that. They will not hatch infertile eggs, as some think they ought to do; neither will they hatch without a lamp burning steadily. Take reasonable care and you will get a good hatch. It is very easy to run an incubator when you get a little used to it. I cannot get as good a hatch as one of your correspondents recently cited. I think he said he got one hundred chicks from one hundred and twenty eggs. I never had more than eighty-five, at most. If I got only a fifty-per-cent. hatch, I would still use one in preference to hens.

Kent Co., Ont. WOMAN FARMER.

### Why Not Grade Your Eggs?

Assuming that all eggs are sold in the strictly-fresh condition, and that no grading is necessary as to age, there remains two very apparent factors which divide the eggs into classes, viz., size and color. Of course, all eggs should be clean, and the best way to insure this is to provide clean nesting places for the hens. Another requisite is a number of suitable cases, all of one size, in which to market the eggs.

Go on any market of any size in Canada, and you will see eggs marketed in all kinds of baskets, pails and boxes, from the small tin pail or biscuit tin, to the bushel basket from the feed room. The first step, then, in grading the eggs, is to use a uniform-sized and marketable package.

Eggs are usually said to be white or brown, but in those from a large flock many different shades of these colors will be noticed. Carefully select all the eggs of one shade and place them by themselves, and see what an improvement it is over the old way of selling mixed colors all in the same basket. Nothing adds more to the appearance of the eggs than uniformity of color, and, no matter how many hens constitute the flock, this is easy to produce.

Along with uniformity of color, the keen eye demands uniformity of size and shape. A number of eggs all the same color, but of all possible sizes and shapes, do not make a display which will attract the eye of the critical buyer. Small and large eggs are produced in every flock, and there is no place that a small egg or a number of small eggs show to greater disadvantage than when mixed with eggs of larger size. The large eggs in such a lot are taken as the standard of comparison invariably, and objection is taken to the small eggs, which, in reality, may be of a very fair size, but appear small beside those of larger size. Separate them, and put those of approximately the same size in the same layers in the crate, or in separate baskets, and the uniformity of the offering attracts the buyer. No small eggs are noticeable, all look their best, and sales are easily made to satisfied customers. It means a little time, but this is repaid in larger prices, quicker sales, and satisfied customers.

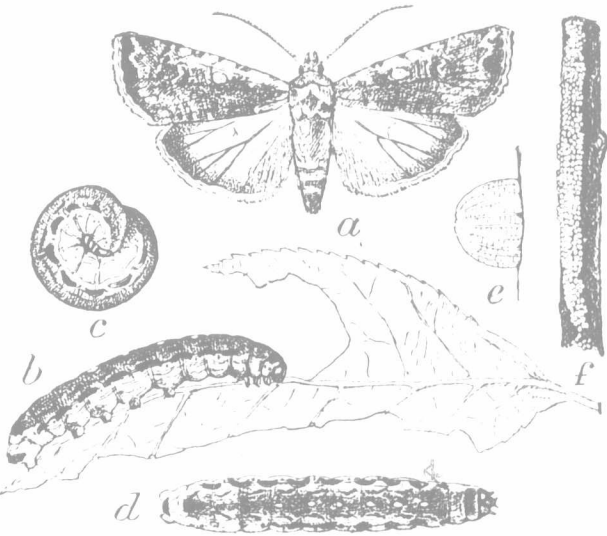
## GARDEN & ORCHARD.

### Insects Attacking Vegetables. I.

By Arthur Gibson, Chief Assistant Entomologist, C. E. F., Ottawa.

#### CUTWORMS.

No insects do as much general damage in vegetable gardens as the caterpillars commonly known as cutworms. They are present every season in more or less numbers, in almost every district in Canada. Although their destructive habits are fairly well known, it is remarkable how few growers take the necessary precautions to protect crops from their ravages, or to destroy the insects when their work is seen. Cutworms do not—in fact, could not—work in such a manner as to render it difficult to detect their presence. When they are abundant, the evidence is only too apparent, and all who have a garden, whether this



The variegated cutworm:—a, moth; b, c, d, caterpillars; e, egg, enlarged; f, egg mass on twig. [After Howard.]

is small or large, know what the results will be if these caterpillars are allowed to continue unchecked their work of destruction. The damage done by our common cutworms amounts to an enormous sum of money every year, and this loss could be largely prevented if growers would adopt the proper measures.

In Eastern Canada there are about a dozen different kinds of cutworms which in any season are liable to do much damage. The most regularly occurring species is the red-backed cutworm.

This one never, it would seem, fails to appear in destructive numbers.

The habits of cutworms in general are similar. They all have the cutting habit developed to a high degree, and, when not feeding at night, they hide beneath the soil, within a short distance (an inch or so) of the plants upon which they have been feeding. When a plant is seen to have been cut off, the cutworm will most likely be found coiled up beneath the surface, close to the injury. Under normal conditions, they feed only during the night and rest during the day; but when food becomes scarce, owing to their occurrence in large numbers, they migrate during the day, and, if in extraordinary abundance, oftentimes assume the marching habit so characteristic of the army-worm. In general, cutworms are similar in color to the ground, in which they hide. They are cylindrical in shape, and, when full grown, are about an inch and a half, or more, in length.

The Red-backed Cutworm is so named owing to the reddish color of the upper portion of the body. The Greasy or Black Cutworm is of a uniform dark greasy-gray or blackish color. The Variegated Cutworm ranges from a pale-gray to almost a dull-brown, and is marked as shown in the figure herewith. The Dark-sided Cutworm is dull-grayish, some having a pale-greenish or other light-colored tinge. The sides are noticeably darker than the rest of the body. The White Cutworm, which often does serious injury by climbing fruit trees and destroying the buds, etc., but which also works in vegetable gardens, is of a general whitish color, without any distinctive markings. The W-marked Cutworm is easily recognized by the series of conspicuous W marks on the back. The sides of these marks are bordered with bright, pale yellow. The Spotted Cutworm has a row of triangular-shaped blackish marks on either side of the back, those on the rear segments being the most conspicuous. All of the above are very common species, and are the most destructive kinds which occur in Canada.

Preventive measures for the control of cutworms consist of plowing deeply, in fall, all land where the caterpillars have been present. Many eggs are deposited by adult moths after midsummer, on weeds, remnants of crops, etc. If such are gathered up and burned, all useless plants which would attract the moths for the purpose of egg-laying will be removed. If not gathered up, the land should be plowed deeply. Such a practice will destroy the eggs and young cutworms, as well as many other kinds of hibernating insects. Cabbages, cauliflowers, etc., when set out, can be protected from cutworms if a band of tin or paper is placed around the stem. Old tomato or other tins in which vegetables have been canned are very useful for this purpose, and, if thrown into a bonfire, the tops and bottoms will fall off, leaving the central piece of tin, which, if cut down the middle, will be sufficient for protecting two plants.

The most important remedial measure is the prompt application of the poisoned-bran remedy as soon as the presence of cutworms is detected. This is made by moistening the bran with sweetened water, and then dusting in Paris green in the proportion of half a pound of Paris green to fifty pounds of bran. The bran should be noticeably moistened (but not too much so, to prevent its being crumbled through the fingers), so that when the poison is added it will adhere to practically every particle. One half a gallon of water, in which half a pound of sugar has been dissolved, is sufficient to moisten fifty pounds of bran. If more convenient, molasses may be used, or about the same quantity of salt. As soon as cutworm attack is noticed, the mixture should be applied, preferably after sundown. When the cutworms come out to feed at night, they readily find the bran, which they are very fond of, and will be killed in large numbers, the attack stopping almost immediately. If the mixture is put on during a warm day, it soon becomes dry, and is not so attractive. From fifty to one hundred pounds of poisoned bran is sufficient to treat an acre, the actual amount depending on the closeness of the plants. For such crops as cabbages, cauliflowers, onions, etc., the method of spreading the mixture is to have a sack hung about the neck, and, by walking between two rows, and using both hands, it may be scattered along the rows on either side.

Fresh bunches of any succulent vegetation, clover, grass, etc., which have been dipped in a strong Paris-green mixture (one ounce of Paris green to a pail of water) may be placed at short distances apart between rows of vegetables or roots, and will attract many cutworms and protect the crops from further injury.

For cutworms which feed almost entirely under ground, the above baits are not of much value. When such cutworms are troublesome, the land should be kept as free as possible from long grass and weeds, so that the female moths will not be attracted to such vegetation for the purpose of egg-laying.

When cutworms assume the marching habit, it



becomes necessary to plow deep furrows in advance of their line of march. The progress of the caterpillars is thus stopped, and when a furrow is entered by them, a log drawn by a horse may be dragged through it, and the cutworms will in this way be crushed. If post-holes are dug in the furrows at intervals of about ten or fifteen feet apart, a large number of the cutworms will fall into them, and they can then be killed easily by means of the blunt end of a post, or such object, or by pouring a little coal oil over them.

A bulletin on cutworms and armyworms, and their control, is now being printed for general distribution, and copies of this publication may be had on application to the Division of Entomology, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

### Topical Fruit Notes.

The question of cultivation is probably the main one engaging the attention of our fruit-growers at the present time. The earliness of the operation is important, and cultivation should begin as soon as the ground will permit, so that the maximum of growth can be attained before midsummer. Peaches, especially, require early cultivation. Besides forcing early growth, the earlier the cultivation is begun, and a surface mulch formed, the greater will be the amount of soil moisture retained for subsequent periods of drouth which the fruit-grower nearly always has to contend with. It has been estimated that "a delay of one week in cultivation may rob the soil of from one to two inches of water, an amount sufficient to tide the crop over a critical period of a drouth." Of course, it is not contended that a grower can get right at such work as he would like; there is so much to be done at once. But this question of early cultivation I believe to be one of most vital importance. It will take the place of a heavy application of manure or fertilizer upon ground otherwise unfitted; in fact, proper cultivation is the best kind of "manure." It will aerate the soil, and make conditions more suitable for the liberation and utilization of plant food already in the soil. It will also allow the soil to be got in the best condition physically, so that during the remainder of the season it is a pleasure to work with. How much easier it is to work properly-tilled and mellow soil than hard, dry, lumpy ground that has been broken up too late.

Proper cultivation, with skillful pruning, will also overcome a vexed question which invariably crops up later in the season, viz., what shall we do with our inferior fruit? The order business requires a certain amount for a cheap trade; the jam factories or evaporators take the most, or should get it; but the best solution is to produce as little of it as possible, and this we can accomplish greatly by timely and thorough cultivation.

Whether we shall plow or cultivate deep or shallow, depends greatly on such factors as soil, kind of fruit, method of pruning. Our heavier soils, I think, should be plowed to get the best of tilth; lighter soils, such as the deep sand, usually planted to peaches, can be kept in sufficient tilth by shallow cultivation. Certain fruits, such as currants and gooseberries, that are shallow-rooted, should not be worked too deeply. If very low pruning is practiced, especially with peaches, it is impracticable to plow, and extension disks and cultivators are solely employed. If the ground is weedy and hard, the plow is necessary in nearly every case. So it must be, then, that the grower must consider these different factors, and employ a system most suitable to his conditions. But whatever the system, earliness is the principle consideration.

Nursery stock is pretty well all out, and planting mostly done. It has meant a heavy rush, with a shortage of help. Could not a lot of this planting be done in the fall? The Horticulturist at the Missouri Agricultural Station, where winter conditions are severe, has obtained more satisfactory results with apple trees planted in the fall, as compared with those planted in the spring. The results show a considerable increase in the growth development of the autumn-planted over the spring-planted trees. It was also noted that new root-growth began to form very quickly on the trees planted in autumn, whereas roots did not begin to form abundantly in the spring-planted trees until about two months after the trees had been transplanted. Wounds caused by root and by branch pruning started to callous quickly in the fall, indicating that the plant-food materials were in a condition to be transported and utilized for this purpose, even though there was no visible pushing of the buds or growing tips. Root-growth on autumn-transplanted trees appears to continue until the frost reaches the growing root in question. Observations by the same Horticulturist led him to believe that apples, pears, plums and cherries generally do better in Missouri if transplanted in autumn, but that peach trees should be planted in spring. If we

could plant in the fall, besides getting a better and quicker growth, as shown, we would overcome a serious problem of trying to do everything at once in a few weeks in spring, especially when the spring is backward, as it has been this season.

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At the third Dominion Conference of Fruit-growers, recently held at Ottawa, A. W. Peart, of Burlington, placed the apple acreage of Canada at 252,657 acres. In the three north-western corner States across the border—Washington, Oregon and Idaho—the State Horticultural Inspector of Idaho estimates 350,000 acres of orchard. In Washington alone, it is authoritatively stated that there are 185,671 acres of apple orchards. And these are comparatively young States. Also, most of these trees are young, as considerably over half are three years and under. Each may draw his own conclusions, but it seems to me that if the Americans do not fear overproduction, we Canadians are far away underplanted. However, even boundaries and tariffs do not altogether control the price of apples, which, like the price of wheat and the more staple commodities, is more governed by the world-wide production.

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Co-operative fruit-growers' associations still continue to crop up in different parts of the Niagara District, and none that I know about have yet suspended business. It is a healthy sign, and if too great results are not looked for all at once, and too top-heavy organizations not developed, in time—and that, I hope, not far distant—this district will derive wonderful benefits from the movement. W. R. D. Wentworth Co., Ont.

## THE FARM BULLETIN.

### "Start Something."

By Peter McArthur.

In some business offices they have nicely-framed and distinctly printed mottoes which read:

"If you want to know who is boss here, start something."

Every farmer in the country should have his women folks work out that motto for him in spatter-work, or in lamb's wool on perforated card-board, or embroider it on the pillow-shams. He should have it where he could see it first thing in the morning and last thing at night, and perhaps a few times during the day when he comes to the house to get a drink of water or a piece of binder twine to mend the harness. He should get these few words fixed in his mind, so that when the Member of Parliament comes hand-shaking around to look after his fences, he would be ready to "start something." If he only did that, he would probably be mightily surprised to find that he is boss himself. It is strange how completely people have forgotten that, though their forefathers won the right to boss things only after struggling for thousands of years. The only part of history worth studying is made up of accounts of that struggle, and yet at almost every election we allow ourselves to be cheated out of our right to say how the country is to be governed.

As there is no election in sight just now, it is

an excellent time for the sovereign voter to "start something," and show that he is boss. I have reason to believe that we are all pretty well agreed that the Bank Act should be revised so as to provide for some form of Government inspection that would put a stop to reckless or dangerous management. We are also agreed that promoters should not be allowed to float companies that will get monopolies and force people to pay huge annual dividends on watered or fraudulent stock. As yet, neither of these questions is in politics. Neither political party has suggested what it proposes to do in the matter. It is simply a business proposition that touches every man, woman and child in the country. There couldn't be a better or cleaner subject on which to exercise the power that we really have in our hands. No matter what side your member is on, you can make it clear to him that you think these reforms should be put through, and then all you will have to do will be to watch him get busy. If he does what you want, you will know that you have the right man for your representative; but if he does not, you can attend to his case in the next election.

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If your representative is the right sort of man, and many of them are, he will be glad to talk matters over with you in a serious way. You may be able to give him some light on the subject that he will be glad to get, and he may be able to give you some that you should receive in the same spirit. Almost any member of Parliament will tell you that his great difficulty is that people will not take the trouble to tell him what they are thinking about public questions, and then if things go wrong they jump on him. This is unfair, of course, and you should not let it happen any more. Tell him what you have on your mind, and he may be just the man to set things right. Give him a fair chance.

But if your member is a professional politician, a jollier, one of the hip-hurrah boys, there are ways of halter-breaking him and making him eat out of your hand. No one yields to pressure more quickly than a professional politician. If you start to chase him, you can't chase him far before he will put on an extra spurt of speed, yell "Come on, boys," and try to fool you into thinking that he is leading you. If your member is of that kind, you should be able to have some excellent sport with him. Some time ago, I read a description of an American politician which struck me as being very true of a certain type. This good man was always ready to join in when the people were doing anything, no matter what it was. If he saw a crowd running and yelling down the street, he would join right in with a

"Yip! Yip! Yip!"

He would keep on running and cheering until he saw a friendly face, and then he would ask through the corner of his mouth:

"What's going on?"

"Dog fight."

"Oh!" Then he would laugh and drop out of the crowd. But if his friend said, "We're going to hang a financier," Mr. Politician would spread himself to his speed limit, get to the scene of the trouble in time to see that the halter was properly adjusted, and when the work was done would take his place under the lime-light to catch all the bouquets that were being thrown. We have some politicians of his type, and the way to catch them is to "start something," and they will join in every time. The only trouble is that,



Slow Progress.  
In justice to ourselves as a class, might we not put forth a little more effort in this direction.



though one man may catch them, it will take five men to watch them.

But I am afraid that the vast majority of the people are still in the dark about existing conditions. Prosperity has blinded them to what is going on. It is hard to get them to realize that the watered stock of the monopolistic combines means dollars and cents to them in their everyday business. In order that these bloated concerns may pay dividends, the producer has to accept less for what he has to sell, and the consumer to pay more for what he has to buy. In his speech on the budget, Mr. Verville, of Maisonneuve, concluded a carefully-reasoned argument with the words:

"From all the information to hand, trusts in Canada, as at present constituted, already represent an annual average tax of nearly \$100 on each family, and this tends constantly to increase." That is equal to having a mortgage of two thousand dollars, at five per cent., on your farm. And you have to pay the interest on that mortgage every year in decreased receipts and increased expenditures. And you will have to keep right on paying it every year until matters are remedied, for this mortgage is one that you cannot pay off, and so get rid of it. Surely that is worth thinking over and discussing with your member of Parliament. According to the Monetary Times, there are over forty mergers operating in Canada now, and as the object of all of them is to get a monopoly, each of its own particular field, and of most of them to pay dividends on watered stock, the outlook is far from pleasant. And the father of these mergers is the Money Trust, better known as the Bankers' Association. They were formed by the help of the banks, are now protected by them, and it is to the men who control the banks that a large share of the profits of this kind of work has gone. We surely need to have the light turned on in our banking system. The Bank Act comes up for revision soon, and if your member is made to realize that you are in earnest about having things set right, they will be set right. If they feel that the public is aroused, they will soon find a way of doing things.

The watered stock in many of our corporations is attracting attention from other points of view. It is dangerous to the investor and capitalist. Referring to this matter in his speech on the budget, Mr. Nesbitt, M. P., said:

"I would advocate that the Government might establish some branch under the State Department, or some other, which would carefully scrutinize every charter issued by the Dominion Government. I have no fault to find with a merger or combine if that merger or combine is incorporated for the purpose of reducing the cost of production, so as to supply goods to the consumer more cheaply; but over-capitalization of companies, whether they be combines or mergers, or not, is a great danger to this country. There are very many enterprises being incorporated in these days with no other object in view than that of making money on their flotation, and to do that they have to be over-capitalized. There surely could be some organization under the Government to scrutinize carefully what was intended to be done with the capital, and to see that there was no over-capitalization beyond the necessary money required for the enterprise itself. A combine or a merger, even though it can be described as such, may be for the benefit of the consumer, and I know of combines and mergers that have resulted in that way; but, at the same time, they may be organized only for the purpose of benefiting the get-rich-quick promoters, and then these gentry come to us and ask for protection to enable them to make money on the extra capitalization. I care not whether it is a combination of companies already incorporated, or whether it is a new company, there should be Government supervision of it to stop over-capitalization."

Mr. Nesbitt and Mr. Verville approached the subject from opposite sides, and both found it bad.

One of the worst results of the modern rage for organization is that men are losing the power of individual action. They seem to think that they can do nothing unless they are organized. To all such who feel that they could accomplish nothing in this matter, I wish to point out that they are members in good standing in the very organization that has been designed to attend to such

matters. As voters, they have an equal power with every other man in the government of the country. They only need to make themselves heard to have their wishes carried out. And right here is an illuminating point. Editors who make a specialty of following public opinion gauge it by the number of letters they get on any particular question. Their experience has been that, for one man who takes the trouble to write and express his opinion, there are at least a hundred more who do not take the trouble to write. The experience of politicians is the same. Because of this, your appeal to your member will be regarded by him as equal to the appeal of one hundred voters. That surely makes it important enough to be worth your attention. You will be speaking for more than yourself—for the ninety and nine who lack your energy and public spirit. If you do not want to keep on indefinitely paying dividends on fraudulent stock and bearing the shock of bank failures, and the huge wrong of having your own savings used to promote business schemes designed to rob you, you should "start something" at once. Write to your member or talk it over with him. Also write to the editors. I have more faith in what can be accomplished in this way than in any other scheme that has been suggested. If farmers begin to clamor for something while not organized, they will get the politicians guessing and make them do what they want; but if they organize a third party, they will simply place themselves in a position to be fooled in a bunch. "Start Something," and start it to-day. They will realize that you are the boss around here.

#### International Hen Race.

At the end of the 25th week in the International Egg-laying Contest, at the Storrs, Conn., Experiment Station, the English pen of White Leghorns were still in the lead, with a total of 511 eggs, the record for the week being 26. A Pennsylvania pen of the same breed were second, with a total of 484 eggs. The pen of White Wyandottes from Beaulah Farm, Hamilton, Ont., are still well to the front, with a score of 467 eggs, and 27 for the week.

#### GOSSIP.

L. N. Howe, Glenwood Stock Farm, Crampton, Middlesex Co., Ont., advertises for sale a richly-bred yearling Holstein bull, combining the noted Korndyke and De Kol blood. Also, for sale, are bull calves of like breeding.

Anyone wishing to import sheep should write C. Hodgson, Molescroft, Beverly E. Yorks, England. Mr. Hodgson's change of advertisement arrived too late for this issue. Look it up in forthcoming issues, and correspond with him if needing any sheep to complete show flocks, or for breeding purposes.

#### NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW.

W. E. Skinner, General Manager of the National Dairy Show, held annually in Chicago, and who is also President of the International Live-stock Exposition, held in the same city, writes us: "The National Dairy Show Association is primarily undertaking to aid in meeting changed live-stock conditions on this continent, with a full knowledge that decreased production of all farm commodities, with a rapidly-increasing population, may, if permitted to continue, jeopardize the standing of the nation as a world's food supply country to that of a food dependency. Therefore, our slogan is, 'More and Better Cattle—live stock on the farm for the double purpose of money-makers directly, and as soil fertility increasers.' This campaign will be waged on clean, educational lines, in the firm belief that low prices will not again affect the results of farm activities."

H. E. Van Norman, President of the National Dairy Show, the dates of which for 1912 are October 24th to November 2nd, inclusive, in an address at the recent annual meeting of the Association, said: "Statistics go to show that the population of the United States has passed the point where our farm productions will maintain our own people, and no matter how Herculean the effort to re-establish our food products, that low prices for any character of farm production cannot again be reached. Therefore, intelligent, well-directed educational effort to produce more and better cattle upon the farms will serve the twofold purpose

of increasing earnings directly from this source, and from increased soil fertility, hence more and better crops."

J. & D. J. Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont., in their new advertisement of Shropshires in this issue, state that they are ready to receive orders for lambs, yearlings and two-year-olds of both sexes, including high-class show material, their flock being in all respects as good as ever, if not better.

The Walkerton Egg and Dairy Company, of Walkerton, Ont., in their new advertisement in this paper, call attention to the fact that they are prepared to handle an unlimited quantity of fresh cream for butter-making purposes, and solicit shipments, for which payments are made fortnightly, and express charges paid on all shipments. If interested, write them for cans and further particulars.

#### ALBERTA SPRING SHOW.

Alberta's Provincial Spring Show of 1912, held in the fine arena in Calgary the second week in April, had 1,050 entries in horse classes, besides a considerable entry of fat cattle, sheep and hogs. Clydesdales led in number of entries. Stallion awards in this class were, in the section five years or over, in the following order: 1, John Sandilands, on Dunure Pebble, by Baron of Buchlyvie; 2, J. & D. Clark, on Mainspring, by Ruby Pride; 3, C. F. Lyal, on Baron Leitch, by Baron of Buchlyvie. Four-year-olds—1, J. A. Turner, on Royal Diadem, by Baron Gibson; 2, Geo. O'Brien, on Dunoon, by Dunure Blend; 3 and 4, Rowland Ness, on King's Counsel, by Benedict, and McGregor Chief, by Pride of Blacon. Three-year-olds—1, Geo. O'Brien, on Slogarie, by Baron Cedric; 2, J. & D. Clark, on Tokohama, by Oyama; 3, J. A. Turner, on Hogdavia, by Pride of Blacon. Two-year-olds—1 and 2, J. A. Turner, on Dunure Relic, and Scottish Crown, by Baron of Buchlyvie and Scottish Crest. The grand champion stallion was Turner's Royal Diadem, and the reserve, Sandiland's Dunure Pebble. The champion Shire was Lambton Fashion, shown by John Graham, Carberry. Percherons made a strong showing, and the champion stallion of the class was Illico, the

first-prize four-year-old horse, shown by W. B. Thorne. In the fat cattle class, the grand champion was the red two-year-old steer, Joe Dandy, that was grand champion at the Ontario Winter Fair last December, shown there by Jos. Stone, Saintfield, and at Calgary by P. M. Brett, Regina.

A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corners, Ont., near Hamilton, well-known breeders of high-producing Ayrshires, announce that on June 19th they will hold a dispersion sale of their entire herd of eighty head of pure-bred Ayrshires. Record-of-performance work has been a specialty in this herd, and a splendid showing of dairy work may be confidently expected later in these columns and in the sale catalogue.

#### EDGCOTE SHORTHORN SALE.

On April 11th, a selection of 63 head of young cattle from the herd of the Edgcote Shorthorn Company, Banbury, England, sold at auction, made an average price of \$410. The highest price, 320 guineas (\$1,675), was realized for the roan yearling heifer, Lavender Lil, by Bletchley King, purchased by W. M. Gazelet. The top price for a bull was 280 guineas (\$1,470), for the red yearling, Pride of Edgcote, by Bletchley King, purchased by R. Wylie Hill. Breeders from Scotland were prominent buyers. John Marr paid 250 guineas for the yearling heifer, Edgcote Princess Royal; Captain A. T. Gordon took the yearling Cristabel at 200 guineas, and Mr. Duthie claimed the white yearling heifer, King's Bride, at 105 guineas. Considering that the Argentine ports are still closed to English stock, the sale was deemed a decided success.

#### TRADE TOPIC.

A well-drilling machine is essential in the sinking of wells in these days, since the man with the pick, shovel and bucket is not looking for the job. The Dick Well Drilling Machine Co., Bolton, Ont., make the Standard Drilling Machine, the claims of which for preference are set forth in their advertisement in this issue. Persons interested should write them for full particulars.

#### TRADE TOPIC.

Riding plows, single general-purpose, which cut a furrow 9 to 14 inches wide, and any desired depth, are manufactured by Wm. Dick, Bolton, Ont., whose illustrated advertisement appears in this issue. For free catalogue and prices, write the maker.

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.  
2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.  
3rd.—In Veterinary questions the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.  
4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

#### Miscellaneous.

#### WINDING UP ESTATE.

A, a bachelor, dies intestate. B takes out administration papers. The estate is sold, and B's lawyer prepares deed and secures the signatures of nephews, nieces and grandnieces to deed to be given purchaser of farm. There is a grand-nephew, a minor, and B's lawyer sends deed to official guardian with cheque equal to this minor's share. The official guardian secures affidavits as to minor's age, and finally B's lawyer is advised that grand-nieces and nephews are not heirs to any portion of the estate. Who is liable for unnecessary expense with official guardian and grand-nieces, if they are not heirs? SUBSCRIBER.

Ontario.  
Ans.—It is probable that it will have to be borne by the estate generally. It may, of course, be that it was so clear in point of law that the class in question were not entitled to participate that the course taken by the administrator, through his solicitor, was quite unwarranted legally, and unreasonable. But it is not likely that such was the case; and, assuming that their course was adopted and pursued in good faith, neither the administrator nor his solicitor would be apt to be held liable to bear the expense mentioned.



**THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE**  
ESTABLISHED 1867

Capital, paid-up, \$11,000,000.  
Reserve, \$9,000,000.

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.**

At West Toronto, on Monday, April 29th, receipts of live stock numbered 98 cars, comprising 1,798 cattle, 595 hogs, 1,184 sheep, 261 calves, and 20 horses; quality of cattle fair to good; trade active, at steady prices. Cattle of export weights, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., \$7 to \$7.30, and one load at \$7.40; butchers', 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$6.75 to \$7; butchers', 900 to 1,000 lbs., \$6.50 to \$6.75; butchers', 800 to 900 lbs., \$5.70 to \$6.40; cows, \$30 to \$60, with a few at \$6.25 to \$6.50; feeders, \$5.50 to \$6; milkers, \$40 to \$65; veal calves, \$4 to \$8 per cwt. Sheep—Ewes, \$6.50 to \$7 per cwt.; rams, \$4.50 to \$5.50; yearlings, \$8 to \$9 per cwt.; spring lambs, \$3 to \$7 each. Hogs, selects fed and watered, \$8.40 to \$8.75, and \$8.50 f. o. b. cars at country points.

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	212	179	391
Cattle	2,336	2,371	4,707
Hogs	6,071	4,590	10,661
Sheep	369	82	451
Calves	1,064	100	1,164
Horses	3	112	115

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1911 were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	238	125	363
Cattle	3,329	1,982	5,311
Hogs	5,059	1,712	6,771
Sheep	1,428	1,071	2,499
Calves	664	103	767
Horses	1	41	42

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 28 carloads, 3,890 hogs, 397 calves, and 73 horses; but a decrease of 604 cattle and 2,048 sheep, in comparison with the corresponding week of 1911.

Receipts of live stock in all classes were only moderate. Cattle prices have ruled about steady with the previous week.

Exporters.—About 300 export steers were bought during the week, at an average of \$7.30 per cwt.; with one extra quality load, 1,380 lbs. each, at \$7.60, and these cost the drover in the country \$7.35. Export bulls, \$5.25 to \$6.

Butchers'.—Best butchers' of heavy weights, from 1,000 to 1,250 lbs., \$6.50 to \$7.30; from 800 lbs. to 950 lbs., \$6 to \$6.25; 600 to 800 lbs., \$5 to \$5.50. The feature of the butcher market has been the demand, and high prices paid for butcher cows; sales of medium to good cows have been made largely within a range of from \$1.50 to \$2.75, with well-conditioned, grain-fed steers, with good weight and broad backs, at from \$5.80 to \$6.25, and in a few instances \$6.40 and \$6.50 was paid.

Stockers and Feeders.—There has been good demand for stockers and feeders, and prices were firmer. Feeders, \$5.50

900 lbs., sold at \$5.25 to \$6, and one load of choice Aberdeen-Angus steers, 650 lbs. each, sold at \$6.50 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers.—The market for milkers and springers has revived on account of Montreal and Quebec buyers being on hand for a good supply. Prices ranged all the way from \$40 to \$80 each. One commission firm sold 13 cows at an average of \$67 each; 4 cows at \$65 each; 3 cows at \$42 each, and 2 cows at \$40 each, which is a good representation of the market for the week, only at the close of the week the market was stronger.

Veal Calves.—Receipts were large. Prices ranged from \$4 to \$7 for the bulk. Choice calves, of which there were few on sale, reached \$8, and "Bobs" sold at \$2.50 to \$3 each.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were light, and quality of offerings in many instances was very poor, especially in yearling lambs. Ewes, \$5.50 to \$6.50 per cwt.; rams, \$4 to \$5 per cwt.; yearling lambs, common sold as low as \$5.50 per cwt., while good to choice grain-fed lambs sold at \$8 to \$9 per cwt. Spring lambs ranged from \$3 to \$3 each.

Hogs.—The market was strong, at \$8.75 for selects fed and watered at the market, and \$8.40 f. o. b. cars at country points, and \$9 weighed off cars.

Trade in horses was inclined to be dull. At the Union Horse Exchange on Wednesday of last week, 100 horses were on sale, out of which about 70 were sold, principally to the local trade. Prices ranged as follows: Drafters, \$175 to \$250; general-purpose horses, \$150 to \$200; expressers, \$150 to \$225; drivers, \$125 to \$175; serviceably sound, \$60 to \$90.

**BREADSTUFFS.**

Wheat.—No. 2 red, white or mixed, \$1 to \$1.01, outside points; Manitoba No. 1 northern, \$1.14; No. 2 northern, \$1.11; No. 3 northern, \$1.07; track, lake ports. Oats—Canadian Western extra No. 1 feed, 53c.; No. 1 feed, 52c., all rail, Toronto; Ontario No. 2, 49c. to 50c.; No. 3, 47c. to 48c., outside points; No. 2, 50c. to 51c., track, Toronto. Rye—No. 2, 85c. per bushel, outside. Buckwheat—72c. to 73c. per bushel, outside. Peas—No. 2, \$1.20 to \$1.25, outside. Barley—For malting, 90c. to 92c. (47-lb. test); for feed, 60c. to 70c. Corn—American No. 3 yellow, all rail from Chicago, 85c. Flour—Ontario 90-per-cent. winter-wheat patents, \$3.94 to \$3.95, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.70; second patents, \$5.20; strong bakers', \$5 in jute; in cotton, \$5.10.

**HAY AND MILLFEED.**

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$17.50 to \$18.50; No. 2, \$15 to \$16. Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$8.50 to \$10. Bran.—Manitoba, \$25 per ton; shorts, \$27 per ton; Ontario bran, \$25 in bags; shorts, \$27, car lots, track, Toronto.

**COUNTRY PRODUCE.**

Butter.—Market easier. Creamery pound rolls, 33c. to 35c.; creamery solids, 30c.; separator dairy, 30c.; store lots, 26c. to 30c. Cheese.—New, large, 15c.; twins, 16c.; old, 16c. for large, and 17c. for twins. Eggs.—Receipts liberal. Prices unchanged, at 23c. to 24c. Honey.—Extracted, 13c. per lb.; combs, per dozen, \$2.50 to \$3. Potatoes.—Ontario, car lots, track, Toronto, \$1.75 to \$1.85; New Brunswick Delawares, \$1.90; English, Irish and Scotch potatoes, \$1.60 to \$1.70. Beans.—Market easier. Broken lots, \$2.40 to \$2.50 for primes, and \$2.55 to \$2.65 for hand-picked. Poultry.—Receipts light. Chickens, 20c. to 22c. per lb.; hens, 14c. to 16c.; turkeys, scarce, at 21c. to 25c.; spring chickens, 45c. to 50c. per lb.

**TORONTO SEED MARKET.**

Following are the prices at which released seeds are being sold to the trade: Alsike No. 1, per bushel, \$15 to \$15.50; alsike No. 2, \$14 to \$14.50; red clover No. 1, per bushel, \$15 to \$15.50; timothy No. 1, per bushel, \$17.50 to \$18; timothy No. 2, per bushel, \$16.50 to \$17; timothy No. 3, per bushel, \$14 to \$14.50; timothy No. 4, per bushel, \$13 to \$13.50; timothy No. 5, per bushel, \$12 to \$12.50; timothy No. 6, per bushel, \$11 to \$11.50; timothy No. 7, per bushel, \$10 to \$10.50; timothy No. 8, per bushel, \$9 to \$9.50; timothy No. 9, per bushel, \$8 to \$8.50; timothy No. 10, per bushel, \$7 to \$7.50; timothy No. 11, per bushel, \$6 to \$6.50; timothy No. 12, per bushel, \$5 to \$5.50; timothy No. 13, per bushel, \$4 to \$4.50; timothy No. 14, per bushel, \$3 to \$3.50; timothy No. 15, per bushel, \$2 to \$2.50; timothy No. 16, per bushel, \$1 to \$1.50; timothy No. 17, per bushel, \$0.50 to \$1; timothy No. 18, per bushel, \$0.25 to \$0.50.

**HIDES AND SKINS.**

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 12c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 11c.; No. 3 inspected steers and cows, 10c.; country hides, cured, 11c. to 11.5c.; green, 10c. to 10.5c.; calf skins, 13c. to 16c.; sheep skins, \$1 to \$1.40; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.25; horse hair, per lb., 35c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 6c. to 6.5c.

**FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.**

Apples.—Spies, \$4 to \$6 per barrel; Baldwins, \$3 to \$4.50; Ben Davis, \$3 to \$3.50; Russets, \$2.50 to \$3.50; Canada Reds, \$3. Onions, Canadian, \$2.50 to \$3 per bag; Egyptian onions in sacks, \$3.50; parsnips per bag, \$2.25; turnips, 85c. per bag; carrots per bag, \$2; cabbage per case, \$5; beets per bag, \$1 to \$1.50; celery per case, \$2.50.

**Montreal.**

Live Stock.—Supplies of cattle are light on the local market. Particularly is this the case with choice stock, a very small amount of this being offered. As a result, drovers are being compelled to pay higher prices throughout the country, and it stands to reason that they therefore have to obtain higher prices here in order to clear themselves. The local market is quoted at 1c. to 1.5c. higher this week than last. There was a good attendance of buyers, and trading was fairly active. Finest steers sold at as high as 7.5c., although 7c. was more general for choicest. A good deal of fine stock sold at 7c., and anything at all good was 6c. to 6.5c. per lb. Medium ran down to 5.5c. and 5c., and common to 4c. Milk cows continue at about the same prices, finest being \$75 to \$80, and medium \$60 to \$70, and springers \$40 to \$50 each. Lambs brought 7c. to 7.5c. per lb.; ewes from 5c. to 5.5c., and bucks and culls 4c. to 4.5c. per lb. Calves showed little change, selling all the way from \$1.50 for poor to \$5 each for the better class. Offerings are mainly poor. Hogs are holding firm, selling at 9c. to 9.5c. per lb., for selects, weighed off cars.

Horses.—The demand is just moderate, and prices continue as formerly, being, however, firm. Heavy draft, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$350; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$125 to \$200, and broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100 each.

Dressed Hogs.—There is a good demand for all the fresh-killed abattoir hogs available, and prices hold firm at recent advances. The price is 12c. to 13c. per lb.

Potatoes.—There is no great interest in the market for potatoes. Supplies are light, and prices firm, at \$1.90 to \$2 per 90 lbs., in a jobbing way, delivered into store.

Syrup and Honey.—Although the weather was very favorable for sap-running, so far as could be seen in the city, the quantity of syrup offering was not very large. The quality has been pretty good, and prices were about steady, being a little lower, at 7c. to 7.5c. in wood, and 8c. in tins. Tins are quoted at 6.5c. to 7c., on the average. Sugar, choicest, 11c. per lb. White clover comb honey, 10c. to 11c. per lb., and extracted, 8c. to 10c. Dark comb sold at 7c. to 8c., and extracted at 7c. to 8c.

Eggs.—Dealers are becoming a little doubtful of the success of their attempts to get prices down to a reasonable level. The production does not appear to be equal to the consumption, and packers are beginning already to put stock away. The prices in the country would seem to be 22c., and sales cannot well be made here at less than 23c. to 24c., wholesale, and 25c. for jobbing lots.

Butter.—This market is now on the down grade. Purchases can be made here at 27c. for fresh-made, and it will only be a few days till this price will be too high. The country price is now about 26c. Demand is good, and the make not overly large, but a further decline may take place at any time.

Cheese.—The market is about steady, at 13c. to 13.5c. per lb.

Grain.—The market for oats was a shade easier, and No. 2 Canadian Western was quoted at 5c. per bushel, carloads, ex store, No. 1 feed extra, 5.5c., and No. 1 feed, 5c.; No. 2 Canadian

Western, 4.9c.; No. 2 feed, 4.9c.; No. 2 local, 4.9c.; No. 3, 4.8c., and No. 4, 4.7c.

Flour.—The market for flour showed no change after the recent advance. Manitoba spring-wheat patents, firsts, sold at \$6.10 per barrel, in wood; seconds, \$5.60, and strong bakers', \$5.40. Ontario winter-wheat patents, \$5.10 to \$5.35, in wood; straight rollers, \$4.65 to \$4.75. Bags are 30c. per barrel less than the prices quoted.

Millfeed.—Prices steady, at \$25 to \$26 per ton, in bags, for bran; shorts, \$27 to \$28; middlings, \$29; pure grain mouille, \$34 to \$38, and mixed mouille, \$28 to \$32.

Hay.—Market for hay firmer. No. 1 hay is up to \$16.50 and \$17 per ton, No. 2 extra, \$15.50 to \$16; No. 3 northern, \$13.50 to \$14; No. 2 hay, \$11.50 to \$12, and clover mixed, \$10.50 to \$11 per ton.

Seed.—Rather better demand. The season is now getting on, and prices of timothy and red clover are slightly lower, being 14c. to 19c. per lb. for timothy, and 22c. to 26c. for red clover and alsike, f. o. b., Montreal.

Hides.—The market is unchanged, and quality poor. Demand very fair all round.

**Chicago.**

Cattle.—Beeves, \$5.75 to \$8.90; Texas steers, \$5.25 to \$7.25; Western steers, \$5.65 to \$7.65; stockers and feeders, \$4.25 to \$6.80; cows and heifers, \$2.80 to \$7.50; calves, \$5.50 to \$8.25.

Hogs.—Light, \$7.50 to \$7.95; mixed, \$7.55 to \$8.05; heavy, \$7.55 to \$8.07. Pigs, \$4.90 to \$7.15.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$4.75 to \$7.35; Western, \$5 to \$7.60; yearlings, \$6.25 to \$8.25. Lambs, native, \$6 to \$9.25; Western, \$6.25 to \$9.75.

**Buffalo.**

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$8.25 to \$8.65; butcher grades, \$3 to \$7.75.

Calves.—Cull to choice, \$6 to \$9. Sheep and Lambs.—Choice lambs, \$9 to \$9.40; cull to fair, \$7.50 to \$9; wool lambs, \$7.75 to \$10.25; yearlings, \$7 to \$8; sheep, \$4 to \$7.

Hogs.—Yorkers, \$8.30 to \$8.40; pigs, \$7.50 to \$7.60; mixed, \$8.40; heavy, \$8.40 to \$8.45; rough, \$7 to \$7.50; stags, \$6 to \$6.25.

**Cheese Markets.**

Kingston, Ont., 12c.; Picton, Ont., 12 1/2-16c.; Cornwall, Ont., 12c.; Napanee, Ont., 12c.; Iroquois, Ont., 12c.; Belleville, Ont., 12c. to 12 1/2-16c.; Cowansville, Ont., butter, 26c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., butter, 25c.; Walkertown, N. Y., 13c. to 14c.; Canton, N. Y., 14c.; butter, 33c.

**British Cattle Market.**

John Rogers & Co. cable quotations for States and Canadian steers, from 15c. to 16c. per pound; wethers and young sheep, 14c. to 14.5c., and hogs at 16c. per pound.

**TRADE TOPIC.**

Good seed corn is very scarce this spring. Look up our advertising columns and order from the firms advertising, and be sure of seed that will grow.

**SUBJECT TO ATTACHMENT.**

A business man wrote his lawyer asking information touching the standing of a person who owed him a considerable sum of money for a long time.

"What property has he that I could attach?" was one of the questions.

The lawyer's reply was to the point: "The man to whom you refer," was the answer, "died a year ago. He has left nothing subject to attachment except a widow."

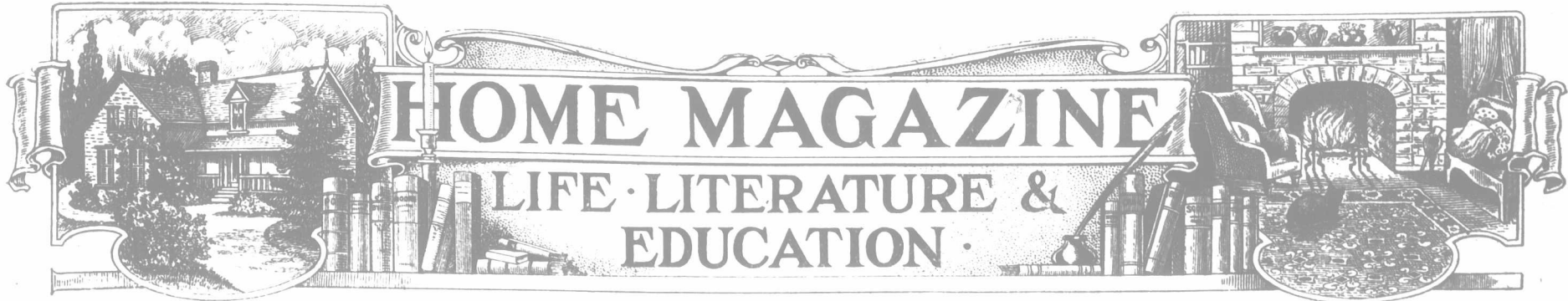
**NOT IN THE DICTIONARY.**

A teacher was reading to her class and came across the word "unaware." She asked if anyone knew its meaning.

One small girl timidly raised her hand and gave the following definition:

"Unaware" is what you take off the last thing before you put your nightie on."





### The Story of My Garden.

[By Mrs. D. N. Potter, Mono Mills, who won the first prize last year in the Pearson Flower-garden Competition for Peel Co., Ont.]

When requested by "The Farmer's Advocate" to write this article, the only instruction was, "It must be interesting." Whether I can make it so or not, "That is the question."

Our garden has seen nine birthdays, and has grown a little each year. When I first saw my home, an old-fashioned rail fence lay about four yards from the kitchen door. Behind this fence some two hundred spruce trees were planted. These beautiful little trees had been gathered by a dear old uncle, the original owner of our home. I went into raptures over them, and longed for spring to come that we might commence transplanting.

But that spring other work was so urgent that we did not touch them until fall. I tell this because it led us to know that evergreens can be successfully planted in the fall. We planted over one hundred, and only one died. One secret of successful planting is,—when the holes are made, form solid raised mounds in the centers, so that the tap-root sits solidly, and the smaller rootlets have a natural resting-place. Then plant so firmly that a strong pull will not move your tree.

That first summer we had no garden fence, and we had hens. I was eager to make a start. I planted a nice triple row of sweet peas and a bed of asters, and mignonette, protecting them with the wire intended for the new fence. After tidying the innumerable that collect around the home of a bachelor, we used the lawn mower. Now, I might have made that fence an excuse; but I didn't, and I learned this: Once the inmates of a home taste the joys of beauty, the fence, or anything else that's required, will come. At one picking of those sweet peas, we had often more than we could pack in the mouth of a large pail. Think of postponing fun like that until a fence would be made!

About two years ago, a friend visited us, the garden pleased her. She was determined to change things when she went home. The next spring she went to work and cut flowerbeds everywhere, sowed flower seed with a lavish hand, but with no results. She attempted too much for one year, and was completely discouraged. One should gradually increase and make the soil rich.

Most people know that green manure is destructive to the roots of plants; but how to get well-rotted material is the trouble, as one needs quantities of it. When the droppings are removed from the henhouses, put them in convenient little heaps through the garden, behind shrubs, or in out-of-the-way corners; add all sods that have been dug up in making new beds, cover well with clay, and allow them to stand for one year. Do this every year, and you will have sufficient well-rotted material for all your needs. Again, take the top of the henyard and make it into heaps, and allow it to stand a few weeks, and you will have an ideal mulch. This is the one way in which hens and garden can enter into a successful partnership.

From the first, we have added shrubs and early-flowering bulbs, hyacinths, tulips, snowdrops, crocus, etc. One lovely clump of July lilies was given to me by two girl friends; we planted them together, and call them the "Grace-Anne" clump. A generation of lovely double-rose geraniums we call "Naomi." The first rose was an old-fashioned pink,

known from childhood, and you would be surprised what careful pruning and good, rich soil has done for this old-timer. We have added Madam Plantier, Paul Neyron, Gen. Jacqueminot, a white moss, American Beauty, Dorothy Perkins, Crimson Rambler, Queen of the Prairie, and a beautiful variety of pink cabbage rose. If you have trouble keeping the rose-bugs off your rose vines, try this: To one part of bluestone add four parts of lime, and boil in water until it forms a paste, add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup or less of this paste to a large pail of water and throw over the rose bushes. Also spray with Paris green early before the leaves appear.

Annuals are effective, as one can have masses of them. Phlox Drummondii, asters, mignonette, petunias, zinnias, flowering sage, marigolds, verbenas, and balsams, are all easily grown, and give fine results. Two years ago I planted two beds, one yellow and the other violet. In the yellow I had an immense background of golden glow and double sunflowers, next row of golden balls (marigold), to each side a mass of coreopsis, and in the center and front French marigolds. In the violet bed I put a mass of perennial phlox, in the next row violet and mauve asters, and in front pale pink and violet phlox Drummondii. All these bloom at same time.

our homes are visited weekly by a paper of "The Farmer's Advocate's" standing, and almost every week we have reliable information along some line of planting, it is a great satisfaction to put some of the advice into practice.

Did you ever feel that an expected guest helps make your preparations? In this way, with an object in view, one can do more and do it more easily. No place this works more successfully than in gardening. Do everything to please or surprise someone. Now, our friend, Mr. Pearson, is offering a beautiful two-fold object for the gardeners of Peel county to work for; one fold his generous prize, and what I am sure is a lovely fold,—a visit from judges whose minds are educated, and whose tastes are cultured.

I imagine, to make gardening a success, one must possess the feeling that the "Commifer's Wife" had, when she welcomed the city visit, as it kept her from wearing holes in her "seed packets."

"What would this green earth be without its lovely flowers? Their beauty fills our hearts with brightness, and their love with tender thoughts. Ought we then to leave them uncared for and alone? They give us their all. Ought we not to toil unceasingly, that they may bloom in peace within our homes?"



Trillium.

Not a lily, although often called so.

The best way to manage annuals is to plant in a hotbed, or in small boxes in the windows. I transplant from one box to another so as to have strong plants. When putting them into the garden, water your box thoroughly, and score with a knife so that each plant will lift separately with undisturbed roots. Put them into the garden, and water well and mulch with dry clay; not one plant will die, or even droop its head. Don't plant the same annuals year after year. Change; one loves the variety. Nature is never monotonous.

Phlox Drummondii, verbenas, mignonette and stocks, are wonderfully hardy. They will bloom until the snow covers them.

Is the garden worth the labor and trouble it must cost? The happiness of the children, the development in them of nice habits, the growth in them of a love of nature, make it more than worth while. Besides, it lightens the routine of farm life for us all. Sunday, at home, is a day of delight. Don't think of how your friends enjoy the garden. When

### The Roundabout Club

#### Literary Society Study V.

Those who took the highest marks in Literary Study V., were as follows:

Subject—"My Hero," "Bernice," Bruce Co., Ont.

Subject—"Essay on spring," "Scottie," Glengarry Co., Ont.; "Taps," Wentworth Co., Ont.

Subject—"Gardening," "The Woman with the Hoe," Lambton Co., Ont.; Mrs. J. H. Taylor, Victoria Co., Ont.

Those who merited a place on the Honor Roll were: Alfred Godwin, J. W. Thompson, "Gipsy," M. Fraser.

But one of the prize essays appears to-day. We trust that space for the rest will be found in later issues.

### Spring.

(One of the prize essays.)

"Come, gentle spring! Ethereal mildness, come." (Thompson.)

As the seasons come and go with their regularity, none appeals more to the average nature than spring—the child's joy, the lover's paradise, the hope of the aged.

Is there anyone of God's creatures, who has been reared in a rural district, so lost in the oblivion of everyday care and drudgery to let the glorious pageant of spring pass by unheeded?

Now the winter has gone; the snow has vanished; ceased are the chilly rains; softly, velvety green comes the grass—"creeping, creeping everywhere." The elm and the maple are putting forth their tender leaves. The time of the singing of birds has come. Be glad! "for the violet is in its olden scented nook and the arbutus is alive, and like an infant, creeps on the floor of the forest." How can your heart fail to respond to such a call? The season which awakens all things vital with its indefinable charm is upon us. What if we are depleted with the days of darkness and storm? We will be dejected no longer. The sap of the world bubbles up, the blood of the heart warms, the ichor of joy oozes at a thousand pores. These first faint signs bespeak the fullness of the well-bloomed summer. We smile, for we know the joy that is at hand; soon shall be enacted that magic scene spoken of so aptly by the poet of the South:

"Spring, with that nameless pathos in the air  
Which dwells with all things fair,  
Spring, with her golden suns and silver rain,  
Is with us once again."

But spring brings other joys to the child. He realizes, in his childish way, that the time has come when shoes and stockings can be disposed of, and he can run with boyish glee through the meadowed uplands—

"Blessings on the little man,  
Barefoot boy with cheek of tan." (Whittier.)

What joy does he experience in a day's fishing down by yonder stream, with dinner served up in regular pioneer style, or another day berrying—"With his red lips, redder still, Kissed by strawberries on the hill." These are some of our boyhood's joys that come in springtime. Well might we exclaim, those of us who have passed by those happy days:

Oh! happy years! once more,  
Who would not be a boy?" (Byron.)

But the real joy of spring is caused by nature awakening from its sleep of winter. The hand of God seems to work miracles in adorning old mother-earth. All is changed, endeared, illuminated at the first approach of spring, when we see the Omniscient Will making provision for our sustenance, use and delight; spreading at our feet the carpet of verdure and enamelling it with flowers. What a tone, what a color is cast over the universe as we see spring developing from night to night and from day to day, as the moon rises over the wood and over the valley; as the twilight dews succeed to the gorgeous tints which had reddened the Western horizon, until all nature seemed bathed in glory and beauty ineffable!

Oh, representations of nature, what are ye to the realities! Oh, masterpieces of the pencil, what are ye to the woods and the water which ye strive to delineate!



ate! Oh, carvings and gildings of our palaces, what are ye to the garniture of our fields! Oh, congregated prodigies of man's art and industry, what are ye in comparison to the beauty and glory of spring!

"Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow: They toil not, neither do they spin: And yet I say unto you, That even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

"SCOTTIE."

Glengarry Co., Ont.

Your second last paragraph, in its apostrophe, reminds one somewhat of some of Whitman's ecstatic outbursts. Are you at all acquainted with Whitman, "Scottie"?

### Woman Suffrage.

[An article called forth by the essays in our last study, IV.]

In looking over the result of your Study IV. Competition, I notice the winners wrote on that much-discussed subject, "Should the Suffrage be Given to Women?" When your topics were suggested, and I noticed the former was one of the number, I thought we will likely have opinions from both sides,—from the women who want it, and from those who don't want it. You have heard from a few of the champions of the former, but from the latter we have heard nothing, though I believe their number is legion.

Now, what I intend to say is simply my own opinion of the matter, coupled with a mild criticism of the essays published, which, I hope, will be received in the spirit that it is given, for I know "the ground whereon I tread is holy ground."

The essayists in general have mustered all the best arguments used by all great Suffragist leaders in defence of their claim that women should have the right to vote. Before we go any further to argue the point whether they should have a vote or not, let us ask the question first, whether they want to or not. Does the great majority of the women of Canada want the right of the ballot? Few, I believe, care to vote. It would give them but little pleasure to contemplate the privilege. They are not anxious to change their home life, duties and cares, for a share in the Government of the country. They have confidence in the ability of their fathers, brothers and husbands to protect them, as their interests are one. Of course, there are some women dependent on their own efforts, who would like to engage in politics, would like to mingle more widely with the world, and be of the world, but the large majority worship their homes too much to immerse themselves in the muddy waters of politics.

One of the essayists says that "Taxation and Representation should go together. If women are good enough to bear the burden of taxation, they should have a voice in the saying what should be done with the money." Well, I know not how things are carried on up in "Tory Toronto," but down here in "historic Glengarry," to every woman who pays a cent of township taxes, we give the perfect liberty of saying who they shall send to the Township Council to be their representative, and be responsible to them in regard to how they spend the money intrusted with them. But though this privilege is granted, few, very few of the women take advantage of this opportunity of their right of franchise, and I have been told that the same thing is in evidence in all other parts of the country. This goes a long way to prove that most women do not care whether they vote or not. If they did, they would take advantage of this privilege, and hope for their promised blessing. "If thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things."

In the essayist's quotation from Henry Ward Beecher, who says, "It can only be denied that men are superior to women—as men; and that women are immeasurably superior to men—as women; while both of them together are more than a match for either of them separately," we are not to deny that women should have the right to vote, but that men and women have two distinct natures, therefore two distinct

spheres. "Men are superior to women"—in their sphere. "Women are superior to men"—in their sphere.

Men and women are not alike in sentiment. Their natures and occupations are different. Their instincts are different, and while the pleasures of domestic life may be equally shared, yet the nature of the sexes is widely at variance. The one loves the home and seeks to make it attractive, the other to win the battles of life.

Woman in her sphere—the home—has great opportunities of using her influence in bettering the world. She is like him who wields the plastic clay and fashions the potter's vessel, for she has charge of the child from its cradle to its full maturity. During that time impressions are made upon the mind which can never be eradicated. As the poet aptly says, "The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world."

Again, the essayist says, "James Jones is twenty-one. Mrs. Smith is lecturer on History and Ethics in the University from which James has been expelled. He votes; she may not." Now, we must all admit that Jimmie must have been a bad boy to be expelled from the college, but perhaps it wasn't all his fault. He might have had a poor start. Perhaps during his childhood Jimmie's mother was one of those women who were fond of going to the club or attending suffragette meetings and neglecting her

pruning hooks." When "nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

"SCOTTIE."

Glengarry Co., Ont.

## Hope's Quiet Hour.

### Knit Together in Love.

That their hearts might be comforted, being knit together in love.—Col. ii.: 2.

O, Almighty God, Who hast knit together Thine elect in one communion and fellowship, in the mystical body of Thy Son Christ our Lord: Grant us grace so to follow Thy blessed Saints in all virtuous and godly living, that we may come to those unspeakable joys, which Thou hast prepared for them that unfeignedly love Thee; through Jesus Christ our Lord.—Collect for All Saints' Day.

We hear so much in these days about the cold indifference of the rich to the needs of the poor, and about the fierce antagonism of the poor towards the capitalist and the millionaire; but how swiftly all this quarrelling among the

nature of ours? If anyone can read the story of the Titanic disaster and remain unmoved, or speak as though the affair were no business of his, he must indeed be inhuman.

The "wireless" is indeed a marvellous thing; but even more marvellous is the way heart can touch heart, and spirit with spirit can meet, simply and unerringly, across land and sea, and even across the mysterious barrier of death. Sorrow is no new thing, but the glorious reality of the communion of saints lifts the hearts which are "knit together in love" into a higher and nobler atmosphere than they could have reached without the sorrow.

We are all face to face with death, we are every hour drawing nearer to the time when our Master will send His message to demand our attendance in His presence. Because death is not the end of life, but simply the dark passage into an unknown part of our Father's house, we are dishonoring our faith in His love when we talk as though it swept people out of existence. But it is a solemn, awful act, especially when those who face Death are in good health and perfectly conscious of His approach.

In the midst of our natural sorrow we are thrilled by a wonderful joy, when we see how so many who were not picked heroes, but ordinary men and women, could stand "as if they were in church," without panic or any sign of cowardice, and calmly yield up their souls to God. We glory in the fact that it is a matter of course for strong men to follow in the steps of Him Who "could not" save Himself, because His very strength laid on Him the responsibility and privilege of saving others. Heathen nations may think it is a matter of ordinary commonsense to get rid of the weak and helpless, but nations leavened with the Spirit of our Elder Brother, consider it is the most natural thing on earth to care most tenderly for the weakest members of the Family. Not only because it is "the rule," not only because the captain ordered it, but because it is "a rule of our human nature" the women and children were given the best chance of escape. Did it take more courage for the men to face certain death, or for the women to leave behind their nearest and dearest and face the loneliness of life on earth? Only God knows. But we, who gaze in awe-stricken wonder at that scene of human woe and human courage, which is a magnet drawing towards it the hearts of the world, earnestly desire to be able—when our testing-time arrives—to follow those noble men and women as they march undauntedly through the gate of death to the brightness beyond.

The God Who has promised to be with His children when they pass through the waters, was certainly there. There was only One Who could help them, and to Him they naturally turned in their desperate need. Men may profess to have no faith in the Living God, but how poor and trifling their doubts seem when we listen to the strains of "Nearer, My God to Thee," breathed out by the heroic band of dying men. Could any secular music be so fitting or so beautiful as that hymn, while sixteen hundred souls went swiftly home to God? It has gone straight to the hearts of men, and must be for ever as sacred as a flag baptized in blood.

Our brothers followed the call of duty and showed us how to die. In a few years, death might have claimed them one by one, and we should never have known the glorious nobility of their souls. Surely, in the midst of our national grief, we can look up and lift up our heads, rejoicing that in all that time of awful testing they proved themselves men, not cowards. Our hearts are knit with them in love. We can pass with them, in imagination, through the short, dark passage, and see their glorious welcome home. As the hearts of men everywhere are drawn to that little spot on the great Atlantic, so the angels of God must have crowded there to bear home the victorious souls. For a moment they went crashing down, then their way was up the great ladder of God—"steps unto heaven."

And Jesus our Lord was there. Men who had perhaps forgotten Him for years turned to Him, as the only One Who could keep the tie of love unbroken—the tie that held and still holds them close to their beloved. As it was that night, so it will always be, if we hold closely



"Don't you think that May-time's pleasanter than March?"

home and the bringing up of her child. Then, too, Mrs. Smith could have influenced Jimmie considerably if she was a good teacher of ethics. But poor Jimmie! He likely had a poor start. A poor home-training is the cause of many a boy's downward course. A good home-training is a valuable asset for any boy starting out to fight the battles of life.

Now, I do not intend to go any further into this discussion at present, but my contention is simply that men and women occupy two distinct spheres by nature. God made them so, as we find it in the Divine writings. Solomon's description of a good wife—She is there the director of the household, the monarch of the home. If women in general would exercise the rights of their own sphere and develop that home to its full extent, rearing up the boys and girls in the fear of God, impressing on their youthful minds "the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit," they would do their full share in moving the world nearer that time when men "shall" cast their swords into plowshares, and their spears into

children of God's Family is swept aside when we are confronted with a great family calamity like the wreck of the Titanic. Rich and poor, Christian and Jew, clasp hands in sudden, overwhelming brotherhood, as they reach out in spiritual fellowship to stand beside their brethren in their awful hour of trial. Let men say what they will about our degenerate age and the wickedness of our corrupt human nature, but the great heart of the world throbs warm with unselfish love, under the crust of self-seeking through. "Someone said to me a short time ago: 'I don't see why the Good Samaritan is so much praised.' He could not possibly have gone on his way leaving a sick man lying on the road to die. He only did the most natural and human thing possible. It is the men who 'passed by on the other side' who did a surprising thing. They were inhuman and unnatural."

Does not that very word "inhuman," as applied to acts of cruelty and injustice, prove our faith in the inherent goodness of this much-maligned human



to Him, we shall be knit together in love. In Him we can be secure from separation.

Still God keeps watch 'tween thee and me,  
So never fear;  
One arm round thee and one round me,  
Will keep us near."

DORA FARNCOMB.

**Wreck of the Titanic.**

(April 14, 1912.)

Like a band of sparkling gems she lay  
On the ocean's heaving breast,  
So calm and fair in beauty rare,  
With her throbbing heart at rest.  
She had struck the ice with mighty force  
On this her maiden trip,  
And a cry of despair thro' the trackless  
air  
Rang out from the sinking ship.  
Back flashed the reply: "Your call is  
heard,  
We are coming at utmost speed";  
While thro' the night, like an angel  
bright,  
Steamed onward her friend in need.  
The boats were filled with the women  
first,—  
Though a few preferred to die  
For love's dear sake, in joy to wake  
With the loved in the home on high.  
The band played softly the sweet refrain:  
"Nearer, My God, to Thee";  
The Father bent near to His children  
dear,  
Who were passing through the sea.  
The stars shone down in their solemn  
calm,  
And the angels held their breath,  
While the sons of God so bravely trod  
Their awful road to death.  
Where those sixteen hundred heroes died  
Our eyes with one impulse turn,  
Beside them we stand and clasp each  
hand,  
While our hearts with affection burn.

DORA FARNCOMB.

**The Beaver Circle.**

**OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.**

[For all pupils from Senior Third to Continuation Classes, inclusive.]

**Marjorie's Almanac.**

Robins in the tree-top,  
Blossoms in the grass,  
Green things a-growing  
Everywhere you pass;  
Sudden little breezes,  
Showers of silver dew,  
Black bough and bent twig  
Budding out anew;  
Pine tree and willow tree,  
Fringed elm and larch—  
Don't you think that May-time's  
Pleasanter than March?

Apples in the orchard  
Mellowing one by one;  
Strawberries upturning  
Soft cheeks to the sun;  
Roses faint with sweetness,  
Lilies fair of face,  
Drowsy scents and murmurs  
Haunting every place;  
Lengths of golden sunshine,  
Moonlight bright as day—  
Don't you think that summer's  
Pleasanter than May?

Roger in the cornpatch  
Whistling Negro songs;  
Pussy by the hearthside  
Romping with the tongs;  
Chestnuts in the ashes  
Bursting through the rind;  
Red leaf and yellow leaf  
Rustling down the wind;  
Mother "doin' peaches"  
All the afternoon—  
Don't you think that autumn's  
Pleasanter than June?

Little fairy snowflakes  
Dancing in the flue;  
Old Mr. Santa Claus  
What is keeping you?  
Twilight and firelight  
Shadows come and go;  
Merry chime of sleigh bells  
Tinkling through the snow;  
Mother knitting stockings  
(Pussy's got the ball)—  
Don't you think that winter's  
Pleasanter than fall?

—T. B. Aldrich

**A LETTER ABOUT HENS.**

Dear Sir,—I thought I would write and tell you how I feed and care for my small flock of hens.  
The first thing in the morning I feed my hens wheat and oats, half and half, about a four-quart pailful, among three pure-bred breeds, which are five Buff Plymouth Rocks, four White Wyandottes, and eleven Silver-spangled Hamburgs, and give them lots of pure, warm water to drink.

One pen, which I keep my Buff Rocks in, is about 6 x 7 feet, and the one I keep my Hamburgs in is 9 x 11 feet.

I have not any pen built for my White Wyandottes, so I keep them in the barn. I have runs, or yards, for my Buff Rocks and Hamburgs. I feed them in a "scratch" about four or five inches deep in the morning. At noon I feed them a sliced mangel or two. I give them fresh meat every other day. I hang it up with a wire about five inches from the floor. They jump after it, and in this way they get exercise.

I have seven sitters, which will soon be coming off. The way I tend to my sitters is: I go about very quietly and do not disturb them. At night I warm some corn in the oven. This I feed about half-past four in a trough. I keep the nests filled with oat straw, and the walls, ceilings and roosts all white-washed good.

Through the month of January I had a pair of pure-bred Buff Plymouth Rocks shut up alone where no other chickens could get near them, and during the month of January she laid twenty-five eggs

EDWARD W. SANDHAM

(Age 12 years.)

Cedardale Farm, Tillsonburg, Ont.

We are pleased to have this letter, Edward, and hope it may inspire other boys to keep hens.

**Senior Beavers' Letter Box.**

Hello Puck and Beavers!—How many Beavers got their fingers or toes frozen last winter? Did you get any of yours frozen, Puck? My sisters and I got our faces frozen coming home from school.

We go to school nearly every day, except when we are sick. One of my sisters is in Senior I., the other is in Junior III., and I am in Junior IV.

Our school is made of red brick. Inside it is painted light green. The ceiling and wainscot is a stained color. In it is a place for teacher's coat and hat, and a library. There are two cloak-rooms, one each for boys and girls.

I can drive one horse. We call him Joe. He has a head full of wise brains. He is not frightened of automobiles, but steps to one side and lets them pass.

Last summer my second sister, and a friend who was staying with us, and I, took music lessons. We liked it fine. Of course, we took Joe to pull us.

I am keeping a diary for this year. How many are? I think it is a good idea. It is a good occupation when you are tired of everything else, to sit down and read it.

Well, I must say good-bye for the present, wishing you and the Club every success.

ELIZABETH BLAND

(Age 11, Class IV.)

Woodhill, Ont.

Hello Puck and Beavers!—I saw so many other letters in your Circle that I was tempted to write, too. I am going to enter the garden competition. I don't think I will fare very well, but, as the saying is, "Try, try again," and I guess I will try, and good and hard, too. I would like to ask one question, "May we put more vegetables and flowers in our garden than was mentioned in your Circle?"

GLADYS HAMMILL

(Age 11, Jr. III.)

Box Grove, Ont.

You may put in as many vegetables and flowers as you like, but there must be at least three kinds of vegetables, six of flowers. You are No. 15 on our Garden Competition list, Gladys.

Viola Campbell, who is No. 19 on the Competition list (you see we are not publishing all the names and letters), writes as follows:

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have taken a great interest in your Circle, and would like to join the Garden Competition, which some of the other boys and girls have already joined. I have a little garden of my own every year, and attend to it myself.

Have any of you got a wild duck for a pet? I have had one since last fall, and it is getting quite tame now. I clipped the feathers on the end of its wings, and it stays with its mate and three hens quite contentedly. Shortly after I got it, when night came, it used to call for its mates. I will close now, wishing the Beavers every success.

VIOLA CAMPBELL, (age 13, Sr. IV.)  
Corwin, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is the second time I have written to the Beaver Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for some time. I have only one pet, as I live in Toronto. I will tell you about him. I call him Tidley Winks. He is a very large cat. He likes to be petted on the head. He is very cross to strangers if they touch him or tease him. I hope this will

escape the w.-p. basket. I wish the Circle ever success.

MARGARET TANTON

(Age 11, Book III.)

62 Wolfrey Ave., Toronto.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for 13 years, and he says it is worth its weight in gold. I live on a farm of a 140 acres. We are three miles from school. I am building a henhouse now; it is 10 x 16 feet, and a six-foot post. I had to cut all the logs myself, and haul them to the mill. I am building it according to "The Farmer's Advocate." We have a mill of our own. We cut a lot of shingles and boards in the winter. I can run it myself. I am a great sport, and like fishing. I have a dog named Barney. We are just organizing a Band of Hope Club in our section, and I have an office as guide.

DANIEL SUTHERLAND

(Age 12, Book IV.)

West Branch, N. S.

Dear Puck,—As this is my first letter to the Beaver Circle, I will try not to make it very long. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and I have always enjoyed reading the Beaver Circle. I enjoyed the skating season very much. We have a skating rink in our village, and we have great fun there. I am eleven years old, and go to school almost every day. I intend to try my Entrance examinations this summer. My father keeps a poultry ranch, and we keep White Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Leghorns and White Leghorns. Well, my letter is getting pretty long, so I will close, hoping this will escape the monstrous waste-paper basket.

CLARA McKNIGHT

(Age 11, Book Jr. IV.)

Rockton, Ont.

**A Toad's Memory.**

To the true lover of animals, all creatures, however small, are important, and have their niche in the affections; so, when a friend asked an interested group if we would like to hear about her pet toad, we all replied in the affirmative, and listened with as much respect as we would have given to an account of a famous charger.

Miss Kindheart had often noticed a little brown jacket emerging from a grass-curtained hole near her back door, and she decided to become acquainted with the wearer of it. She wanted to tell him as best she could of the debt of gratitude she owed him for eating his share of grubs and thus enabling her to have such a beautiful garden.



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Vegetable fibres require one class of dye, and animal fibres another and radically different class of dye. As proof—we call attention to the fact that manufacturers of woollen goods use one class of dye, while manufacturers of cotton goods use an entirely different class of dye.

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**AND REMEMBER:** To get the best possible results in coloring Wool or Silk, use the **Diamond Dyes manufactured especially for Wool or Silk.**

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**Valuable Books and Samples Free**—Send us your dealer's name and address—tell us whether or not he sells Diamond Dyes. We will then send you that famous book of helps, the Diamond Dye Annual, a copy of the Direction Book, and 36 samples of Dyed Cloth—Free.

The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited  
200 Mountain Street, Montreal, Quebec

It was slow work at first, for toads are not used to being treated in a friendly way, and are therefore very reticent. But after a little patience and perseverance the little fellow became very appreciative of the nice crumbs that were placed for him every day. By and by he mustered courage to come when called, for his mistress was not long in choosing a pretty name, very appropriate for her knowing little friend. "Come, Watch," were the magic words that brought the sociable toad into sight.

When winter came, Miss Kindheart missed the little visitor, but she knew that he was safely housed. She did not dream, however, of seeing him again. Imagine her surprise when the last shred of winter's worn-out carpet had disappeared, who should emerge from the dark, damp ground, but little Watch, blinking his bright eyes, and showing an eagerness to renew his acquaintance of the kindest mortal he had ever met. This unique friendship continued for several years.

The toad never hurt anybody or anything, and there is not the semblance of a good excuse for ever hurting it. Children should be taught to spare the toad.—"Our Dumb Animals."

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7384 Child's Tucked  
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7373 Girl's Dress, 4 to  
8 years.

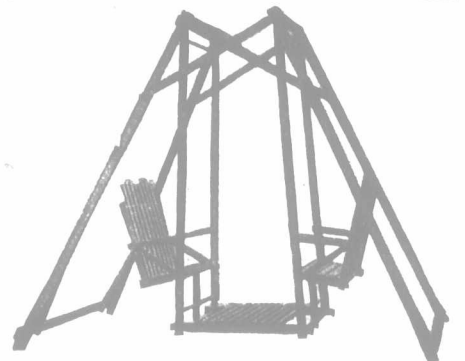
Please order by number, giving age or measurement, as required, and allowing at least ten days to receive pattern. Address, Fashion Dept., "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

**Why Worry ?**

Worry, unnecessary worry, has killed more people—or, at any rate, hastened their end—than any disease. There are, of course, states of health, mental and physical, when it is part of the illness to fear everything. But that form of worry is very different from crossing bridges before we arrive there. Life takes so many unexpected turns that it often runs on lines we never anticipated, and, instead of what we expected, we have to face something absolutely different. All our preconceived ideas, all our plans, all our hopes and anxieties are of no value. We are in the same position as a traveler who has bought an outfit, taken his passage, and made his arrangements to go, and who suddenly finds himself compelled to travel in the opposite direction, where all his things and preparations will be useless. If worry would bring back our losses, recall the words we had fain be unsaid, undo the deeds we regret so bitterly to-day, cement ruptured friendships, put the crooked straight, and, in short, enable us to relive our lives, it would be worth while; but, as it won't, it is a waste of time and energy. As the old proverb says, "a pound of care won't pay an ounce of debt," and so the only thing to do is to believe that the past is past, and, instead of grieving over its mistakes, endeavor to profit by its lessons.—Booth Telling.

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### 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.]

### The Pearson Flower-Garden Competition Again.

As some confusion appears to exist in regard to the last statement of our announcement last week in regard to the Pearson Flower Competition, we may explain that Mr. Pearson distinctly stated last year—and has said that the same conditions are to hold this year—that all who enter the competition must be farmers' wives or daughters, a "farmer" to mean the farmer of not less than fifty acres. Also all competitors must be subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate," or, at least, members of homes to which "The Farmer's Advocate" goes regularly. Under subscription, according to our mailing lists. Now, is this clear?

#### SPRING TOPICS.

Dear Junia,—Is there room in your cozy Ingle Nook for another chair? Indeed, I feel personally acquainted with the chatters already. What delightful helps we may each receive by thus counselling together. Do you realize, I wonder, how much good you are doing us farmers' wives and daughters? I always feel, after reading the Ingle Nook, as though I had just returned from a very helpful Women's Institute meeting.

Dear Chatterers, are you not glad, these delightful spring days, that your lot is cast on the farm? With the returning of the birds and the fever of gardening coming upon you, do you not feel glad that you are country-born and raised? We always start our tomatoes, cabbages, cauliflower, and a few other vegetables in boxes in the house, planting them as early as the middle of March. Thus we have a few such articles for the earliest market, and have the pleasure of having the very earliest for our own use. House-cleaning time will soon be upon us again, but then, with a little intelligent planning, we need hardly let the man of the house know that this work is taking place. And by cleaning one room at a time, we need cause no member of the family discomfort.

I will give you a very simple reminder, but a very useful one, that I use on baking days. One is almost sure to forget and burn at least one pie or pan of cookies, so after placing the articles in the oven, I place a chair with back to the stove directly in front of the oven; this serves as a reminder. Wishing you every success.

WINNIE M. AUGUSTINE.  
Lambton Co., Ont.

#### RE MACDONALD INSTITUTE.

Dear Junia,—Having received many helpful hints in this valuable column, I have come to seek your advice concerning different courses taken at Guelph O. A. C. I would like to know what different branches are taken up by girls, and at what price board may be secured, and also if there is any greater opportunity allotted to farmers' daughters than to others, and the time required to complete a course?

Hoping to see the answer in "The Farmer's Advocate" in a short time, and thanking you sincerely for past favors.

FARMER'S DAUGHTER.  
Middlesex Co., Ont.

Write to Miss M. W. Watson, Macdonald Institute, Guelph, Ont., for all information. She will send you circulars, etc., containing all details in reference to the girls' course at the College. Jeannette, Algoma, can also get the information she wants by writing to the above address. A course in wood-carving is given, I understand, at Macdonald Institute. The T. Eaton Co., Toronto, sell sets of wood-carving tools at from \$20 to \$36.50.

#### SICKLY FERN—DARK NECK.

Dear Junia,—Will you please tell me in "The Farmer's Advocate" how to treat a sword fern? We have one, but it isn't a bit healthy, and the leaves are turning brown. I would also like to know how to whiten a brown neck. It is not tanned, and my face is quite fair. I tried the mixture of alcohol, benzine and rosewater, but it did no good. Perhaps you could advise a more strenuous treatment. If so, you would greatly oblige.

"SWEET SIXTEEN."  
Hastings Co., Ont.

Perhaps the pot in which your fern is growing does not provide for good drainage so that the soil has become sour. I should advise you to repot it,—into a larger pot if at all pot-bound—using good soil, with about one-third leaf-mould mixed with it. An inch or more of broken crockery, covered with a bit of sphagnum moss to keep the soil from falling through, should be placed in the bottom for drainage purposes. Keep the fern in a place where the temperature will be as even as possible, and not too hot. Ferns grow best in shade, but provided with a good light. Keep the soil fairly moist, but do not let water stand in the saucer, and syringe the leaves once or twice a day during hot weather. See that the ends of the fronds are never rubbed in any way; as soon as the tender tip has been rubbed or brushed off carelessly its beauty has gone, it will grow no more. If insect pests appear on the plant, spray once a week with tobacco water,—Bailey recommends a preparation known as "Rose-leaf tobacco extract." Examine the soil for earthworms. These may be driven out by lime-water, or by changing the soil altogether.

"Sweet Sixteen," you don't mean to say that you used "benzine" on your neck! It should have been "benzoin," a very different thing altogether. Mix it with the alcohol and rosewater, then strain through a cloth.

When the cucumbers are ready for use, grate one every night and bind on the neck on going to bed. Cucumber juice is one of the most effective whiteners for the skin.

Rubbing the neck with olive oil several times a day is said to work wonders in removing the brown color; also applying the following mixture every night:

Almond oil—3 ounces.  
Cucumber juice—2 ounces.  
White wax—2 drams.  
Spermaceti—1 ounce.  
Oil of lemon—10 drops.

If all else fails, dab on a little peroxide (a powerful bleach) at frequent intervals.

#### REMOVING VARNISH.

Dear Junia,—I almost wrote Dame Durdan, as it is going to take me some time to become acquainted with your new nom de plume.

I have noted with what patience and wisdom you answer all inquiries regarding household matters, so come in quest re a center table. It is made of hard, dark-colored wood, and has had several coats of varnish, and the surface is quite rough. I would like to know how to remove old varnish and re-polish it.

#### CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Huron Co., Ont.

There are varnish removers made for the purpose. Enquire at the best hardware store in your vicinity. Removing varnish is, however, even with the remover, a rather unpleasant piece of work. If your table is a good one, it might be wise to let a professional furniture man renovate it for you.

If you wish to experiment with the varnish yourself, you might try the following method recommended by Scientific American: Apply a hot solution of caustic soda, taking care that it does not touch the fingers, and using a cotton swab to apply the lye. When the wood is clean, wash well with water. If the wood is oak the lye darkens the color, but this may be corrected by brushing the surface over with dilute muriatic acid, washing it well with water afterwards, and finally with a weak solution of soda. When applying the muriatic acid, use a bristle brush.

Conduct the entire operation in the open air, as the fumes of muriatic acid attack any iron that may be near. Also wear an old cotton suit of clothes, as a

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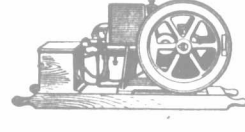
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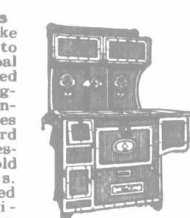
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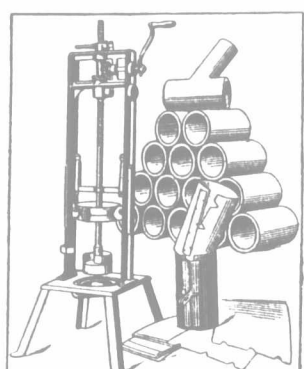
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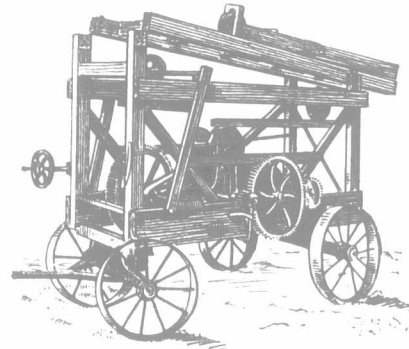
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drop of the caustic soda lye falling on woollen cloth of any kind will immediately burn a hole.

When the varnish has all been removed you can stain the table (if necessary) to any color you want, and rub it down with oil or wax to the pretty dull finish so liked nowadays.

### PAPERING A LIVING - ROOM.

Dear Junia,—I would like your opinion about papering a room. It is a farmhouse living-room, 20 x 12 feet, with an arch between (it had been two small rooms once). It is a light room, with one south and one east window, with oak painting. It is our best room, but has no costly furniture in it, just a writing-desk and tables, with books and flowers and pictures, and all kinds of chairs. On the floor at present we just have matting with a pretty carpet pattern (green); for the windows we will have cream scrim, with a stencilled design to match the border.

Would it be suitable to have a drop paper, a very small pattern of green, but not like the ceiling, come about 21 inches from the ceiling, then the border, and below that a wide but rather indistinct stripe? Or would it be better to have the border at the ceiling and omit the drop paper altogether? We thought perhaps it would give it too much the effect of a dining-room. Supposing we furnished the back part as a dining-room, would it look right to have that part only with the drop effect from the ceiling and have a plate-rail at the border? And the front part of the room with the one kind of paper and the border at the ceiling, and the largest pictures hung in that part of the room, and have curtains between. The rooms are pretty small, only 10 x 12.

What would you advise for the floor instead of the matting? It needs something right to the walls, as the floor is not well finished. If rugs are used, should they be alike?

I might add, the arch is a large one, with very little wall at the sides, about 20 inches. Now, I must ask no more of you, as this is my first visit to the Ingle Nook, but will eagerly look for your reply, as we start the house-cleaning tomorrow.

E. M. A.

By "drop paper," I suppose you mean a frieze or broad border all around the top of the wall. Why have two borders? It would be better to have just a drop-ceiling, or a broad frieze (if the wall is high), with a paper below, and a narrow wooden moulding to cover the join. If you are fond of stripes, of course, choose a striped paper; personally, I do not care much for it, but that may be only a whim. A deep frieze is often used in living-rooms, but, of course, and especially if the ceiling is low, many people prefer the wall papered to the ceiling with the one kind of paper, and finished there by a wooden moulding. This is all a matter of taste. You will have to choose for yourself. The main thing is to see that your paper has a dull surface, and that its coloring makes a quietly harmonious background for all else in the room.

From your description, you should have a very attractive living-room, with your green matting and green-edged curtains. Were I papering it, I think I should have a gray-green wall (plain), with landscape frieze to match. Of course, the green would have to tone with the green in the matting,—all things have to be considered. If the green in the matting is too bright for similar coloring in the wall, and if it quarrels with every other quiet green in paper that you can find, you might have to fall back on cream or stone-gray for the walls, with touches of green in the frieze.

You will secure a better effect of unity and spaciousness if you paper these two rooms alike. Plate-rails are not so much used now as a few years ago, although, of course, there is no suggestion of bad taste about them, provided one does not make the mistake of loading them down with too much bric-a-brac. Most people who are building houses now prefer corner cabinets, or built-in china cupboards in the dining-room. These may have doors of plain glass, or of small leaded panes, as suits one's fancy or purse.

Matting is, as a rule, rather good in a country house. It looks cool and clean. If you must have a change, why





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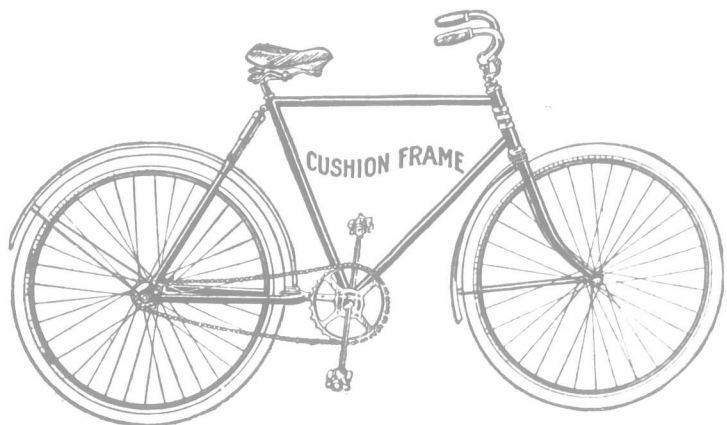
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not fill the cracks and do the floor with floor-finish for a yard or more all around next the wall and use rugs for the center? A tacked-down carpet is always a nuisance at house-cleaning time, and it is not sanitary. The rugs in your two rooms need not be exactly alike, but they should harmonize in color. Large 9 x 12 rugs are good wherever they can be used.

By the way, I have just noticed that your rooms are small. In this case, unless the ceiling is very high, the frieze must not be too broad. You must preserve balance.

### ANOTHER HOUSE.

Dear Junia,—Like many others, I come to you for help out of a difficulty, being sure of getting just the right opinion. My husband has been a subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate" for many years, and I would like to thank you and all the chatters for the many helps I have had from your page.

Our house was renovated last year, and now I want to finish the walls, and would like to know what you think of ceiling and drop in S. W. flat-tone, with paper below. I prefer white ceilings, but am not certain how it will look with paper as dark as the inclosed sample. The room where this is to go is a very bright one. All woodwork, picture-moulding and curtains, are white.

The height of the rooms is 9 feet. What depth would you have the drop, 9, 12, or 18 inches?

Will paper stick on the flat-tone, or would it be necessary to wash it off should I wish a paper border?

Perhaps some of the conveniences we have may give an idea to others who are building. The sink is near the stove; at one end is a built-in table—all tables are braced to the wall, so there are no table-legs to sweep around—and at the end of this is a cupboard, with opening into the pantry as well. As there is no room to swing a door on the kitchen side, a window-shade takes its place. Here are all the dishes in general use, and hanging at either side, between the shelves, are egg-whip, potato-masher, etc., etc. One end of the table is a draining-board, sloping towards the sink. Above the table are hung all the saucepans, with covers tucked into a strip nailed to the wall below, and under the table is a shelf for dishpan, kettles, etc.

In the pantry, which is between dining-room and kitchen, is the refrigerator, with waste-pipe to the drain. On the back veranda is a cupboard where butter, meats, etc., can be kept frozen in winter. The upper shelf extends through the wall to the pantry, and here in summer the ice can be passed through for the refrigerator.

A cupboard extending outward is built into the lower half of the window, of two thicknesses of board with building-paper between; it proved excellent for keeping things cool, and especially for cream for churning, and saved many a trip to the cellar. A ventilator near the top was opened part of every day, ensuring pure air. There are weights to the sash so as to make raising it quite easy.

One mistake—and there are a number—was putting the pipes leading into the cistern on the north-east side of the house; they were often frozen up, while it was still dripping from the eaves on the south side.

In fly-time, I have an old-fashioned "Bee-hive" fly-trap outside of either kitchen door, and it is surprising how many flies are caught, and how few try to come into the house, or light on the screen-door.

Thanking you for the help I know I am going to get from you, and with greetings to yourself, Hope, and the chatters. E. H.

Prescott Co., Ont.

Your plan for wall-decoration is very good. Cream would be better than dead white for the ceiling above the paper of which you enclose a sample, particularly if the woodwork is an ivory-white. You can easily color the curtains cream by using Maypole soap, or by giving them a dip in yellow-ochre water.

The depth of the ceiling-drop must depend on the size of the room. In a large room, the deeper measurement—sometimes approaching one-third of the wall, if the ceiling is very high—is best.

Probably a sizing of glue water, let dry before papering, would make the

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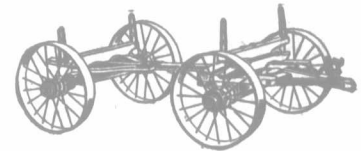
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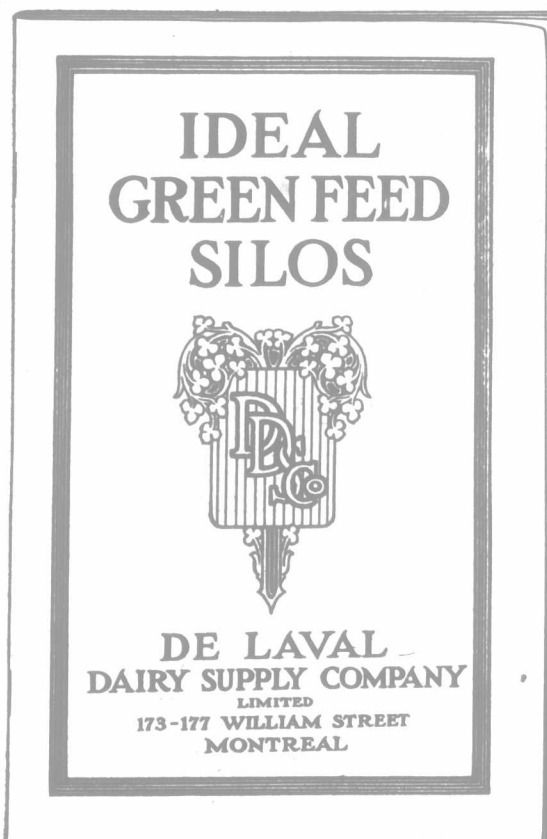
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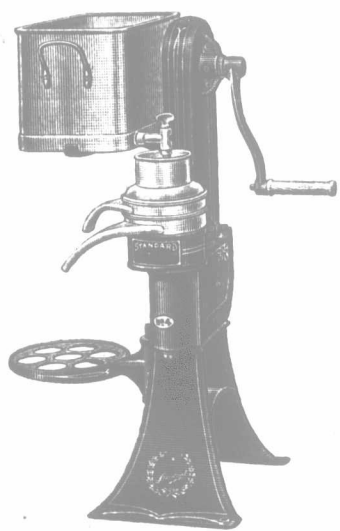
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*Standard*

Cream Separator. But there are other features that add greatly to the conveniences and satisfaction of STANDARD owners.

For instance, there's the Wide Open Bowl, so easy to get at and wash. No tubes to clog up either. Then there are the Discs, which are all washed together on a disc-holder in about a minute. They are numbered so they cannot be put together wrong.

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But there are other features—many of them—told about in our booklets. Write for them. They are free to all progressive dairy men and women.

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paper stick. Better write to the manufacturing company (of the flat-tone) in regard to this.

Very many thanks for your handy-wrinkle hints.

### QUERIES.

Would you kindly answer the following questions?

Who should serve the meats and vegetables, the host or hostess? If the hostess sits at the head of the table, should she pour the tea and put in the cream and sugar, or if her daughter waits, should she pour the tea and ask each individual if they care for cream and sugar?

Is it proper to use table napkin-rings, or should the napkin be placed on the bread-and-butter plates? Are bread-and-butter plates used for dinner, or are they used to serve pie at dinner? If you have pie for tea, should the pie be placed on the bread-and-butter plate?

Is it proper when leaving a house where there has been a party, to thank the hostess for the good time? Is it proper for a gentleman to give a lady collection in church, or should he give enough for both? What should a lady say when a gentleman asks her to accept an engagement ring, if she intends to be his wife?

If a dark blue coat had been pressed when damp, and the color slightly taken out, is there anything can be done to restore its color? FAIRY-DELL.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

As a rule, at an informal meal, the hostess attends to the tea only, the host serving the meats and vegetables. Or the host may serve the meat only, passing each plate in turn to another member of the family, who serves the vegetables, placing a portion on each plate. The small individual dishes for vegetables are not now used except for semi-liquid preparations, such as stewed tomatoes. Indeed, a whole array of little dishes surrounding a plate is now considered in rather bad form in a private home, the custom having been relegated wholly to hotels and large boarding-houses.

At a formal meal, or where there is a servant who waits on the table, the host puts a portion of meat on each plate; the plates are then carried on a small salver, by the servant, to each guest and member of the family in turn, only one plate at a time being taken. A second dish belonging to the course, say of vegetables, is similarly placed on the tray and presented (always from the left side), so that each may help himself.

So many ways of serving the tea obtains among equally refined people that really the method seems immaterial. In ultra-fashionable homes, the tea does not appear at the table at all, but is served in the drawing-room afterwards. Where less formality is observed, the hostess herself usually prefers to pour the tea at the table, and nowhere, may it be observed, does a dainty woman appear to better advantage than when thus presiding. She may, if she chooses, ask each guest how he or she prefers the tea, or she may set the cup with a sugar-bowl and cream-pitcher on a small server, to be carried in turn by the servant (or the daughter who, you say, is serving) to each guest, and presented at the left side. The guests thus have a chance to "decorate" the tea to their own taste. Less formally still, where all sit down at the table and no one waits (one can imagine situations where this would be preferred), the hostess adds cream and sugar as requested, and the cups are passed along, or quickly served to each guest by the daughter of the house, who has arisen, unobtrusively to remove plates, etc. There is nothing wrong about any of these methods. It should never be forgotten that the only real breaches of good manners are those mistakes or awkwardnesses which give discomfort or unpleasant sensations to others. True etiquette is founded on kindness and thoughtfulness for others. Thus, it doesn't much matter just how a cup of tea is passed at the table, although, obviously, the method that causes least confusion is best, but it does matter very much if, for instance, one picks one's teeth at the table, and any man who does so deserves to have cold looks cast upon him. Such a sight is disgusting, to say the least, to anyone of refined sensibilities. If you look into the matter, you will find that "rites of

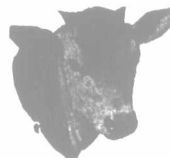
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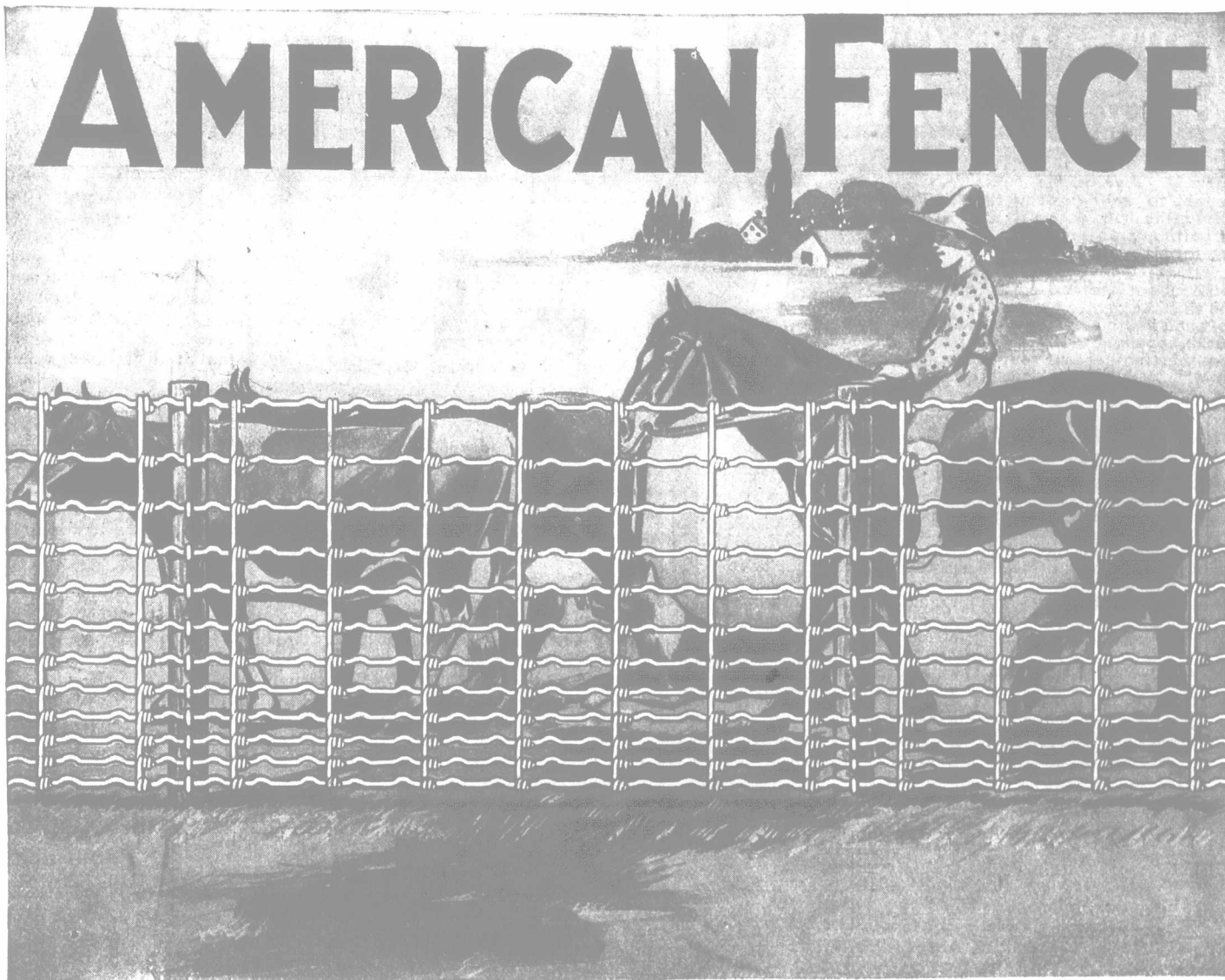
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etiquette" may be similarly reasoned out all along the line.

Certainly it is proper for the members of a family to use napkin-rings. By so doing, the rings being different, each is sure of getting his own napkin. A ring is not placed for a guest who is to be present for a single meal or two, as, of course, the napkin must be removed and laundered before being used again. In this case, the napkin is simply folded and placed beside or immediately before the plate.

In fashionable homes, bread-and-butter plates are not used at dinner, for the reason that butter does not appear at all at that meal, small squares of bread being placed on plates (to be eaten with the meat and gravy, etc., if liked), or placed within the fold of the napkin, if crisp and clean napkins are used without the rings.

Pie is not served on bread-and-butter plates, but on separate plates. I have

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not seen it served at the tea-table for ages; it seems to be a strictly dinner dish now. If served at tea, one would expect it to be placed on the ordinary plate; the bread-and-butter plate would be rather small.

It is only gracious, on leaving after a party, to thank the hostess for the pleasant evening she has given. Not to do so would seem rather ungrateful and ill-bred.

A lady provides her own collection for church, and puts it on the plate herself. It is supposed to be her offering to the Lord. If the gentleman were to put on enough for both, it would look as though he were "paying her way."

Oh, Fairy Dell, Fairy Dell! You don't mean to say that you would not know what to say if a man offered you an engagement ring—whether you intended to accept it or not!—I don't quite understand the situation you describe. Is he supposed to have the engagement ring all

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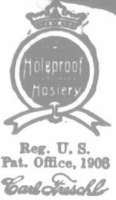
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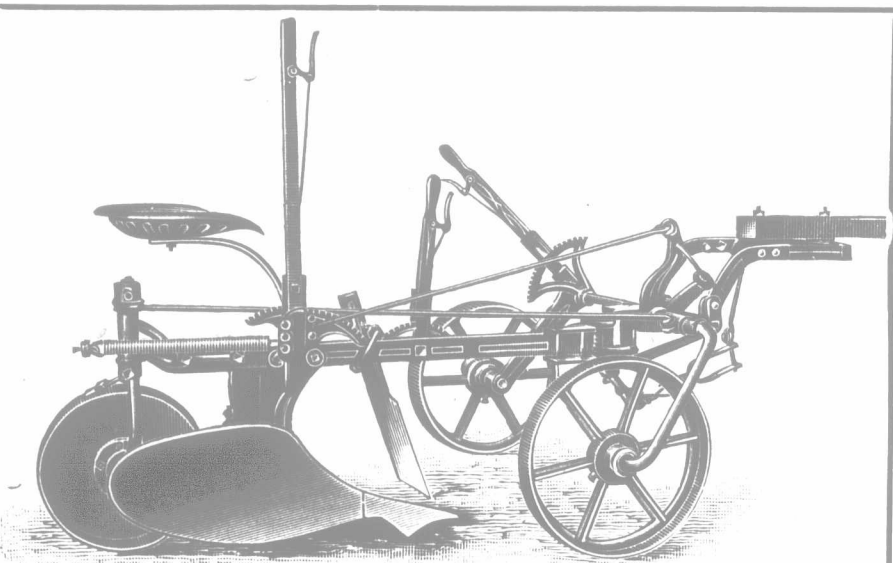
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### DICK'S PATENT RIDING PLOWS

The above represents our single general-purpose plow, fitted with No. 9 bottom; useful in any land, but more adapted for clay, or heavy soil and sod. It cuts a furrow from 9 to 14 inches wide, and any desired depth. Cut represents it fitted with straight coulters. Skimmers or rolling coulters are readily fitted, at a slight additional cost. The lever for lifting plow is balanced by a strong spring, which makes it easily raised by the operator. By replacing the No. 9 bottom by the No. 2, the plow is made suitable for loamy or lighter soils. We provide extra points and neckyoke with each plow.

Write for illustrated catalogue and prices. Address:  
Order direct and save middleman's profits.

**WM. DICK, Bolton, Ontario**

**AMERICAN SHROPSHIRE REGISTRY ASSOCIATION**  
Only Shropshire Association recognized by U. S. Government Largest membership of any live-stock association in the world. Life membership \$5.00. No yearly dues. Write for information. J. M. WADE, SECRETARY, LAFAYETTE, INDIANA

ready when he proposes? If that is the fashion in Simcoe County, I should imagine that some of the young men there must have quite a collection of such jewelry—in case of a succession of turn-downs and misfits, you know.—Reckless Simcoe County! . . . But really, Fairy Dell, I think you are just joking in asking the question.

There seems nothing to be done with the blue coat save to have it re-dyed by a good dyeing firm.

### The Scrap Bag.

TO KEEP THE HANDS PRESENT-  
ABLE.

If you cannot work at the garden satisfactorily with gloves, fill under the nails with any mild soap. This will prevent the discoloration that is so disagreeable after work of this kind. Rub the hands every night before going to bed with carbolated glycerine and rosewater to prevent chafing.

TO COLOR A HAT.

Any old white hat may be blackened successfully by applying two or three coats of liquid shoe-blackening, or two of "hat enamel." The latter, which stiffens slightly, as well as colors, may be got in almost any color, as well as black.

TO CLEAN A WHITE HAT.

Rub it well with cornmeal dampened with lemon juice, then finally, rub it with dry cornmeal.

TO PREVENT STEAM WHILE COOK-  
ING.

Turn the pot-lid upside down and fill it with cold water, changing the water as it becomes heated. A perforated cover for the frying-pan will be found to prevent much sputtering of the grease used, while interfering in no way with the flavor of the meat, etc., fried, as a close cover is sure to do.

TO RE-COVER AN UMBRELLA.

Buy gloria or other suitable material. Rip the old cover of the umbrella into sections to use as a pattern, and cut the required number of sections out of the gloria, being careful to keep the selvedge for the outer edge of the cover. Sew the sections together and tack them in place over the frame, replacing lastly, any ferules that it may have been necessary to remove.

## News of the Week.

The C. N. R. has bought the Todmorden Farm of 90 acres of land near Toronto for \$405,000. It will be laid out as a residential section.

There will be no local option campaign in Toronto for the present.

The extradition of Dr. Beattie Nesbitt has been ordered. His counsel will fight against the order.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, historian and journalist, and former leader of the Irish party, as an anti-Parnellite, died on April 24th, at Folkestone.

When the Olympic, the sister steamer of the Titanic, was ready to sail from Southampton for New York on April 24th, with 1,400 passengers on board, 300 firemen and engine-room workers quit the vessel, declaring that her collapsible boats were not seaworthy. Their numbers were made up, and then the rest of the crew refused to sail with inexperienced hands. As a result, the Olympic was obliged to cancel the trip.

Work has been begun on Canada's first steel floating drydock, in Toronto. The cost will be about \$1,000,000.

The loss of the Titanic has aroused the world into taking preventive measures against shipwreck. Germany, the United States, and Great Britain, are taking steps in regard to the number of lifeboats to be carried. A wireless sig-

## Have You Made Your Will?

If Not, Your Family Are Unprotected.

NO LAWYER IS NECESSARY.

For thirty-five cents, you can make your will and be absolutely assured that it is perfectly legal in every respect, and that it cannot be broken by anyone, no matter how hard he may try.

Delay in making your will is an injustice to those whom you wish to be taken care of. The Courts are full of Will cases where by legal technicality or the absence of a Will, and the people who inherit property are almost the last ones that the deceased would want to share in it.

LIFE IS VERY UNCERTAIN.

So if you wish to assure those who are nearest and dearest to you of receiving all that you wish them to have, instead of paying \$5.00 to \$10.00 to a lawyer, send 35c. for a Bax Will Form, which also includes a specimen will for your guidance. Fill it out according to simple instructions, and you may be perfectly sure that it will stand every legal test and cannot be broken under any circumstances.

Why not get one to-day? For sale by all druggists, and the Bax Will Form Co., 275 College Street, Toronto.

## Hay Tools, Litter & Feed Carriers, Stanchions, etc.

All our goods guaranteed. Get our prices.

**R. DILLON & SON**  
South Oshawa, Ontario

## WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

**A** YOUNG experienced Canadian desires position as buttermaker in creamery or position in retail dairy, in U. S. or Canada. O. A. College Dairy School training. D. M. O., 252 Davenport Road, Toronto.

**D** OUBLE AND MILLER, Real Estate Brokers, Uxbridge, Ont., also Room 310 Continental Life Building, Toronto, have a large list of farms for sale in York and Ontario Counties, on very easy terms; also some good business propositions for sale or exchange. Write if interested.

**E** XPERIENCED SHEPHERD WANTED—Bow Park Farm, Brantford, Ontario.

**E** XPERIENCED FARM HANDS WANTED—Permanent positions for right people. Bow Park Farm, Brantford, Ontario.

**F** ARMERS—Reliable help promptly supplied. Phone or write. Employment Supply Company, 33 John, South, Hamilton.

**S** PLENDID SECTION OF LAND, 80 miles from Winnipeg, near two lines of railway, all fine prairie steam-plow land. Also several quarter sections in same neighborhood improved and unimproved. Owner, who is selling out and leaving for California, will be pleased to meet and give fuller information either in London or Toronto any time within two weeks. Box G, "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ontario.

**V** ANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, offers sunshiny, mild climate; good profits for men with small capital in fruit-growing, poultry, mixed farming, timber, manufacturing, fisheries, new towns. Good chances for the boys. Investments safe at 6 per cent. For reliable information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A, 23 Broughton Street, Victoria, British Columbia.

**W** ANTED—Cash paid for Military Land Grants in Northern Ontario. Please state price and location. Box 83, Brantford.

**W** ANTED—Cash paid for Military Land Grants in Northern Ontario. Please state price and location. Box 88, Brantford.

## WANTED-CREAM

Highest Toronto prices paid for cream delivered at any express office. We pay all charges, furnish cans free, pay accounts promptly, engage man to collect at some points. Ice not essential. Write for particulars.

**THE TORONTO CREAMERY COY., LTD.**  
Toronto, Ontario



# ◆ BINDER TWINE ◆

**650 FEET  
PURE MANILLA**

**9<sup>80</sup>**

**FOR  
100 LBS.**

**Freight  
Paid in  
Ontario**



**550 FEET  
MANILLA AND SISAL**

**7<sup>80</sup>**

**FOR  
100 LBS.**

**Freight  
Paid in  
Ontario**



**NOTE  
OUR LOW  
PRICES ON**

**GUARANTEED  
BINDER TWINE**

TELL your neighbors about our wonderfully low prices for Binder Twine this season. We will esteem the courtesy greatly if you will tell your friends who use binder twine, and tell them we will be glad to supply them with binder twine at the prices quoted in our Spring and Summer Catalogue.

**WHAT WE SAY OF THIS TWINE**

It is as good binder twine as is made, strong as any made, smooth and even as any made. We say this regardless of make, brand or price. Our 550 feet Diamond Brand Binder Twine is prepared with special care from the choicest manilla hemp and first quality long fibre sisal. Our Diamond 650 feet is made from pure manilla. Both are perfectly free from lumps, snarls, thin or uneven spots, and will measure full length to the pound. It is unusually strong, therefore every inch of it can be used.

**ORDER EARLY** Send in your order promptly—to day if possible. If you do not want us to ship the twine at once, say so in your order. State when you will want it, and we will ship it so it will reach you on the day specified; but in all events we would suggest that you order before July 1st.

**SATISFACTION OR  
YOUR MONEY  
BACK**

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

**50 LBS. IS THE  
SMALLEST SHIP-  
MENT WE MAKE**

graphic system is to be installed on many of the vessels on the Great Lakes.

Welland County, Ont., has decided to spend \$400,000 on the construction of a good-roads system covering 150 miles.

The new strip of land conveyed to Ontario in the Manitoba boundary settlement will be called Patricia.

A \$150,000 new home, to be used as a tuberculosis preventorium for children, has been opened at Farmingdale, N. J.

The Merchants' Association of New York, in a memorial to Congress, asks for legislation that will clearly define the application and scope of the Sherman Anti-trust Act. It suggests legislation on the lines of Canada's law. This provides that upon the complaint of six or more citizens as to a combination or corporation alleged to be existing and operating in violation of the statute, an investigation shall be made by a commission of three, one of whom is to be chosen by the complainants, another by



## For the Immigrant

The Immigration Department of the Canadian Northern Railway have inaugurated special facilities for the benefit of Immigrants travelling by the Royal Line of Steamers.

Organized parties in charge of experienced Conductors are arranged for the benefit of those who desire to travel in the care of responsible representatives of the Immigration Department.

**BOATS MET AT HALIFAX AND QUEBEC**

The Representative of the Immigration Department, thoroughly familiar with the customs and conditions of the Dominion, will meet the Royal Line of Steamers for the purpose of advising Immigrants and of conducting parties to various points in the interior, such as Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, etc.

**SHIP'S MATRON**

An Officer of this title has been appointed to each boat for the special benefit of third-class passengers. The sole duty of the Ship's Matron is the care of women travelling with children and young women travelling alone, also young children. For further information write:

T. Howell, General Emigration Agt., Canadian Northern Bldgs., Toronto, Can.

defendants, and a third by agreement of these two, this commission to report finally to the Court.

Grand Trunk engineers have received an increase of from 12 to 15 per cent. in pay.

The MacKay-Bennett, the steamer sent to cruise over the portion of the sea in the vicinity of the spot where the Titanic went down, recovered 205 bodies. Among the identified were those of Mr. W. T. Stead, C. M. Hays, Colonel Astor, Isidor Strauss, George Graham of Toronto, and Mr. Allison of Montreal.

In the United States Senate, a bill appropriating \$20,000 for the proposed international inquiry into the causes of the present high cost of living, has been passed; also an immigration bill which provides that all male alien immigrants must be able to write, as well as read.

The Titanic is the thirtieth steamship which has met her end off Newfoundland since 1837.

The investigation into the causes that





## A WISE MOVE

Before you build that new barn, or—before you rip off that apology for roofing and buy new, YOU should send for our big free book on

## Brantford Roofing

It goes into the roofing question thoroughly—gives you plain facts without evasion or qualification. The book is yours for the asking. Even suppose you have no immediate intention of buying roofing it will save you good money to know the facts the book contains.

### Brantford Roofing Means Quality

There are so many 'pan-cake' roofings on the market—roofings with a mere paper 'Base,' or body, that it would be a wise move to find out all there is to know about BRANTFORD ROOFING—the roofing that is practically imperishable. Fire cannot destroy BRANTFORD ROOFING because its Base—long-fibred wool—is soaked through and through with pure Asphalt (and other materials)—the mineral fluid that has withstood the ravages of the elements for centuries. But just write for our big new catalogue now. We'll send it promptly—also answer any roofing questions without placing you under any obligation whatever.

35

**Brantford Roofing Company, Limited**  
BRANTFORD - CANADA

BRANCH WAREHOUSES:

Montreal, 9 Place D'Youville.

Winnipeg, 117 Market Street

led to the loss of the Titanic reveal many apparent instances of carelessness, all of which contributed to the sinking of the finest vessel afloat, with the dreadful loss of life entrusted to her. Not only was the vessel insufficiently provided with lifeboats, and steaming in an iceberg-strewn sea at a rate of about 21 knots, or 26 miles an hour,—her lookouts were not even provided with binoculars. Her second wireless operator, under examination, acknowledged that because he was "busy" otherwise, about half an hour elapsed before the repeated calls from the Californian in regard to ice ahead were finally noted. Again, the crew appeared to have had no drill in lowering lifeboats, and when the boats were finally sent out on the sea, the most of them were not supplied with men who could handle the boats, the great calmness of the night only preventing further calamity. Moreover, had all the vessels in the vicinity been equipped with wireless apparatus, there is a great possibility that the salvage of life might have been greater.

Fourth Officer Boxhall testified that a ship passed the Titanic about five miles away, paying no attention to her signals of distress. An inquiry is being made to ascertain the name of this vessel, if there was such, but it has been suggested that the reflection of the lights of the Titanic on an iceberg may have caused the illusion that a ship was passing. The Californian was less than 20 miles from the Titanic when she went down, and a "donkey" engineer employed upon her, testified that her captain for some time refused to pay any attention to the rockets sent up by the sinking vessel. Captain Lord denies that such rockets were seen, and declares that he did not know of her plight, as his wire-

less was not working owing to the fact that the engines were stopped to wait for daylight owing to the ice about. This matter is being thoroughly sifted.

It is estimated that the Titanic cost \$10,000,000. She was 882 feet long, 92 feet wide, and 34 feet deep, and rose 175 feet from the top of her stern to the keel. There were twelve masts on the vessel, over 2,000 portholes and windows, and accommoda-

tion for a crew of 860, and 3,500 passengers. She was also equipped with a tennis court, swimming pool, theater, ball-room, sports deck, card and music rooms, a palm garden, and elaborate suites of rooms, with private promenades attached, 50 feet long, for "the first-class." Perhaps, in future, even the privileged among passengers may be expected to do with a little less luxury than other life-saving apparatus. At present, the Harbortown, Vancouver, is

building another palace ship, the Imperatus, which is larger than the Titanic.

### About Asbestos.

Asbestos is a physical paradox, yet one of nature's most marvellous productions. It has been called a mineralogical vegetable; it is both fibrous and crystalline! elastic, yet brittle; a floating stone, which can be readily carded, spun, and woven into tissue. In Germany it is known as steinfachs (stone flax), and the miners of Quebec give it quite an expressive name—pierre cote (cotton stone). The asbestos mines of Quebec are the most famous in the world, yielding 85 per cent. of the entire output, Italy being the only competing country, and there the industry is declining. Although Charlemagne is said to have had a tablecloth of asbestos (which he cleaned by throwing it into the fire), it was practically unknown until 1850. The Italian mineral was then experimented with, and some years later put on the market. Asbestos is flexible, non-combustible, and a non-conductor of heat and electricity, and on these properties its increasing use depends. It is spun into yarn, from which cloth is woven for drop curtains in theatres, clothing for firemen, acid workers, etc. It is made into lamp-wicks and gloves for stokers, and ropes for fire-escapes. It is felted into millboard, to be used as an insulator in dynamos, and as a fire-proof lining for floors. It is used to insulate electric wires and as a covering to prevent loss of heat from steam pipes. Mixed with rubber, it is used to pack

# McLEOD'S SPECIAL FLOUR

McLEOD'S  
FLOUR  
IS  
ALWAYS  
RIGHT

McLeod's "SPECIAL" is standard for purity, quality and uniformity—McLeod's "SPECIAL" is the best flour for pastry—and best for bread baking—as milling science has developed to-day it is the most perfect product—milled from the finest and most scientifically blended Ontario Winter Wheat and Manitoba Spring Wheat it requires less shortening for pastry and less water for bread baking—there is economy in using McLeod's "SPECIAL" it goes farther. McLeod's "SPECIAL" on the barrel is your warrant for satisfaction—because  
**McLEOD'S FLOUR IS ALWAYS RIGHT.**

The McLeod Milling Company, Limited  
Stratford, Ontario.



BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED FROM ADVOCATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

## Order Your POTASH at Once

As well as your other fertilizer materials from a reliable dealer or seedsman, POTASH may be obtained in the highly concentrated forms of

### MURIATE OF POTASH AND SULPHATE OF POTASH

SULPHATE is preferable for potatoes, tobacco and small fruits; but for other crops MURIATE should be used, as it is the cheaper.

Write us immediately for FREE copies of our illustrated bulletins, which will instruct you in the economical purchase and use of commercial fertilizers.

These bulletins include:

- "Artificial Fertilizers; Their Nature and Use"
- "Fertilizing Orchard and Garden"
- "Fertilizing Fodder Crops," etc., etc.

**THE GERMAN POTASH SYNDICATE**  
1106 Temple Building, Toronto, Ontario



Where the Gangplank Was.

(By Kate Drayton Mayrant Simons.) There's running sea beneath her ports And the swirl of the scummed dock foam, And across—a rod by the gangway chains Where the midship hawser slacks and strains And the bollards rock—is home.

It's cleared and out by the black-mouthed forts, Where the flood-tide lips her side, As the channel deepens calm and green And the western marshes sway between; Where the gangplank was—'tis wide.

At sea, when the gray wind brings the night, And the sea fires spray and flare In the keel-thrown waves of spark-bit foam, Oh, it's weary leagues o'erside to home And the lights on the Cooper pier.

Do you hear, while the great sea runs in white, And the wind wakes up the miles, The song of the dark-faced stevedores, (Now high, now low, as the truck-wheel roars) And the low-tide round the piles?

Still nights, when the log line dips and trails In a still, star-silvered sea— And the north star far astern and past, And Vega over the aftermast, And—the faces back on the quay!

High seas, outside the off-shore gales, When the seldom ships pass near, It comes in the swing of a lantern lone, Or a schooner's hail thro' her megaphone That sounds like a voice down there.

Where the gangplank was—the thrice-turned years Are broad as the unbridged sea, It's the wind alone in the slackened shroud, That ever says your name aloud, And talks to the heart o' me!

Where the gangplank was—remembered tears— It's the stars alone at sea— The ones that hang in the old south skies— The ones as steady as your eyes— That give you back to me! —Literary Digest.

"Chestnut."

The origin of the word "chestnut," as applied to an oft-told joke, may, according to Joseph Jefferson, the actor, be traced to the stage. In a melodrama entitled "The Broken Sword," written by William Dillon, two of the principal characters were Count Xavier and his servant Pablo. In a dialogue between them it is to be found the origin of the word "chestnut," as applied to a story that has lost its first bloom of novelty. Here it is:

"Once," said the Count, "I entered the forests of Calloway, when suddenly, from the boughs of a cork-tree—"

"Chestnut, count," interrupted Pablo. "Cork-tree," said the count.

"A chestnut," reiterated Pablo. "I should know as well as you, for I have heard you tell the story twenty-seven times."

The Count was a veritable Munchausen, for the frequent relation of his exploits, and consequently liable to get a little mixed in his details, so it is that from a cork-tree we get the chestnut.

"Now, Thomas," said the philosophic father, "you are going out into a new land where brain and muscle alone count—where ability is the sole passport to success. Make one firm resolution. Come what may, be determined to hold your own."

Some years later the old gentleman paid a visit to his son, who had, in the meantime, taken unto himself a wife. On entering his son's domicile he found him nursing twins.

"I took your advice, you see, dad," said the younger man.

"What advice?" asked the old philosopher, who had forgotten his parting admonition.

"Holding my own!" replied the dutiful son.

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.

ANCONAS—Bred for exhibition and winter egg production. \$2 setting; \$3 for 30. E. W. Wardle, Corinth, Ontario.

BUY BABY CHICKS that lay in four months; proven winter layers; 242 egg strain. Safe arrival guaranteed. Free booklet. Hurry! Brant Poultry-yards, Brantford, Ontario.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING—One dollar per fifteen. C. H. Chalmers, Smith's Falls, Ontario.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—From good, strong, healthy, vigorous birds, and barred to the skin, mated especially for winter laying. \$1 per 15, or \$2 for 40. Hens have large orchard run. Plenty of exercise should guarantee a good hatch. Harvey Culp, St. Catharines, Ontario.

BLACK ORPINGTONS—Ottawa, Port Huron and Detroit winners. Eggs, \$3.00 and \$2.00 per setting. Rev. Geo. E. Fletcher, Cobden, Ontario.

BARRED ROCKS and W. Wyandottes, at \$2 per setting. My birds are rich in blood to America's finest Rocks. C. R. Rowe, Newton Robinson, Ontario.

BUFF LEGHORN EGGS—\$1.00 per fifteen. J. E. Griffin, Danville, Ontario.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Cockerels and pullets from imported cock. Imported cock for sale or exchange. Eggs: \$1 and \$3 per 15. James McGregor, Caledonia, Ontario.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Winners at Guelph Winter Fair, 1911, of 1st cockerel, silver cup; special for best shape, best male, best bird, best three cockerels and 2nd utility pen (all classes competing). Over 50% egg yield since December 1st. Eggs from pens headed by above best three cockerels, \$5.00, \$3.00 and \$1.50 per setting of 15. Mrs. E. D. Graham, Queensville, Ontario.

BARRED ROCKS—O. A. C. bred-to-lay strain. Thirteen fertile eggs for one dollar. Ed. Fulton, Cranbrook, Ontario.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs for hatching; highest winners; grand utility; heavy layers. Prices reasonable. Write me. Leslie Kerns, Freeman, Ontario.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—From strong, healthy, well-exercised birds. Noted egg producers. Eggs, \$1.00 per setting. T. L. Patrick, Iderton, Ontario.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS that will hatch; 9 chicks guaranteed with every setting. Three splendid pens, \$1.00 per setting. Special prices on incubator lots and fancy stock. Hugh A. Scott, Caledonia, Ontario.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—From well-bred, blocky, heavy-laying, prizewinning birds. \$1 for fifteen; \$2 for forty; \$4 per hundred. Chas. Hilliker, Burgessville, Ontario.

CLARK'S FAMOUS BUFF ORPINGTONS—Exhibition egg strains. Winners at New York, Chicago and Canadian leading shows. 12 breeding pens; eggs, \$1.00 to \$10.00 per 15. Incubator eggs, \$6.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Free illustrated catalogue. J. W. Clark, Cainsville, Ontario.

CHOICE SINGLE-COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Famous Becker & Gurney strains. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. David A. Ashworth, Maple Grove, Ontario.

EGGS—Carefully handled; early, heavy-laying, prize strains: Single-comb Rhode Island Red, Barred Rocks, White Wyandotte. Thirteen, 75c; one hundred, \$4.00. M. Boyd, 106 Pine, Kingston, Ontario.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—All leading varieties of land and water fowls. Bronze and Holland turkeys. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices on application. Wade & Son, Sarnia, Ontario.

EGGS—S.-C. White Leghorns, heavy layers and prizewinners, \$1.00 per 15. A hatch guaranteed. \$4.00 per 100 eggs. Also two choice cockerels for sale; price, \$2 each. Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham, Ont.; Erin Sta.

EGGS from prizewinning and laying Barred Rocks, one and two dollars per fifteen; five per hundred. Jas. Coker, Jerseyville, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Single-comb White Leghorns, Wyckoff strain, and S.-C. Rhode Island Reds; one dollar per fifteen. J. H. Stevenson, Copetown, Ontario.

EGGS FOR SALE—My birds won over four hundred first prizes at eight shows. Barred rocks, White and Silver-laced Wyandottes, Houdans, Blue Andalusians, Black Javas, Spangled and Black Hamburgs, Silver-gray Dorkings, Black Spanish, Single and Rose-combed R. I. Reds, Brown Leghorns; \$2.00 per 15 eggs. Half price after June 1st. F. W. Krouse, Guelph.

EGGS—S.-C. White Leghorns and Black Minorcas; also White Wyandottes and White Rocks, \$1.00 per 15; \$5 per 100. J. C. Callard, Southend, Ontario.

FARMERS' SPECIAL RATE—S.-C. White Leghorns; eggs for hatching, 12 dozen, \$5, including humpy-dumpy crate. Cash with order. Brown Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White Orpingtons, \$1.00 per fifteen; \$3.00 per fifty. Wm. Kaiser, Mitchellville, Ontario.

FREE handsome catalogue of fancy poultry. Describes and prices fifty varieties land and water fowls. S. A. Hummel, Box 23, Freeport, Illinois.

GOLDEN-LACED WYANDOTTES—Cockerels for sale; also a few pullets. Prices right. Good stock. Peter Daley, Box 26, Seatons, Ontario.

HAVING set our incubators, we will have eggs for hatching from bred-to-lay B. Rocks. One dollar per fifteen. Garland Bros., Pinkerton.

HATCHING EGGS—Single-comb White Leghorns. Size, vigor, productiveness; unexcelled eggs, dollar setting; four dollars hundred. E. W. Burt, Paris, Ontario.

KULP'S FAMOUS LAYERS—Single-comb Brown Leghorn eggs, one dollar per fifteen. G. M. Howell, Brantford.

MINORCAS, BARRED ROCKS, HOUDANS AND BROWN LEGHORNS—Winners at Guelph, Toronto, Montreal, Port Huron, Sarnia and many other places. Eggs, from \$1.00 to \$5.00 per setting. Send for free circular. C. Day, Highgate, Ontario.

PEACHGROVE FARM—Eggs: Grand laying Indian Runner ducks, 10c. each. Single-comb Rhode Island Reds, \$1.00 per 15; \$1.75 per 30. Good utility pen. Frank Baldwin, Gleanworth, Ontario.

ROSE-COMB Rhode Island Red eggs. Bred to lay. One dollar per fifteen; five dollars per hundred. Leonard Parkinson, Guelph, R. R. No. 1.

ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—Eggs for hatching, one dollar fifteen; five dollars per hundred. Special mating, headed by gold special winner at Winter Fair, Guelph, two dollars fifteen. Wm. Howe, North Bruce, Ontario.

ROSE-COMB REDS—Prize stock. Eggs for hatching from number one pen, two dollars; number two pen, one dollar. Fred Colwell, Cooksville.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Laying strain, with eight years' continuous winnings at leading shows. One pen only of nine, pure white, correct shape, low tail, five point comb. Eggs: one fifty per fifteen. John Wait, Wicklow, Ontario.

SPRUCE GROVE Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes, S.-C. Brown Leghorns, selected matings. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. W. J. Bunn, Birr, Ontario.

SINGLE-COMB ANCONAS—Bred to lay, win and pay. Eggs: \$2 per thirty; guaranteed fertile. James Snyder, Wales, Ontario.

SINGLE-COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Shoemaker strain. Grand layers. \$1.50 per setting. F. Fotheringham, Omda, Ontario.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Exhibition quality. First cock, Orillia, December, 1911. heads pen. Eggs: Bargain price, \$1.00 per 15. D. Litster, Burks Falls, Ontario.

WHITE ROCKS AND ORPINGTONS, two dollars per setting, exhibition combined. Wm. Spencer, Milverton, Ontario.

WHITE Wyandottes, White Rocks, Barred Rocks. Eggs from prize pens, \$2.00 per 15; utility, \$1.00; \$5.00 hundred. E. Hayes, Cannington.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—From choice matings. \$1.50 per 30; \$3.50 per 100. W. A. Bryant, Cairngorm.

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

\$6.41 PER HEN.—Write for our beautifully illustrated catalogue. Photos from life. B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. O. R. I. Reds, S.-C. White Leghorns. Eggs: \$1.50 per 15; \$2.75 per 30; \$7.00 per 100. L. R. Guild, Box 16, Rockwood, Ont.

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**The Scarlet Pimpernel.**

A STORY OF ADVENTURE.  
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(Continued from last week.)

CHAPTER XIX.

The Scarlet Pimpernel.

At what particular moment the strange doubt first crept into Marguerite's mind, she could not herself afterwards have said. With the ring tightly clutched in her hand, she had run out of the room, down the stairs, and out into the garden, where, in complete seclusion, alone with the flowers, and the river and the birds, she could look again at the ring, and study that device more closely.

Stupidly, senselessly, now, sitting beneath the shade of an overhanging sycamore, she was looking at the plain gold shield, with the star-shaped little flower engraved upon it.

Bah! It was ridiculous! she was dreaming! her nerves were overwrought, and she saw signs and mysteries in the most trivial coincidences. Had not everybody about town recently made a point of affecting the device of that mysterious and heroic Scarlet Pimpernel?

Did she not herself wear it embroidered on her gowns? set in gems and enamel in her hair? What was there strange in the fact that Sir Percy should have chosen to use the device as a seal-ring? He might easily have done that . . . yes . . . quite easily . . . and . . . besides . . . what connection could there be between her exquisite dandy of a husband, with his fine clothes and refined, lazy ways, and the daring plotter who rescued French victims from beneath the very eyes of the leaders of a bloodthirsty revolution?

Her thoughts were in a whirl—her mind

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a blank . . . She did not see anything that was going on around her, and was quite startled when a fresh young voice called to her across the garden.

"Cherie!—cherie! where are you?" and

little Suzanne, fresh as a rosebud, with eyes dancing with glee, and brown curls fluttering in the soft morning breeze, came running across the lawn.

"They told me you were in the gar-

den," she went on prattling merrily, and throwing herself with pretty, girlish impulse into Marguerite's arms, "so I ran out to give you a surprise. You did not expect me quite so soon, did you, my darling little Margot cherie?"

Marguerite, who had hastily concealed the ring in the folds of her kerchief, tried to respond gaily and unconcernedly to the young girl's impulsiveness.

"Indeed, sweet one," she said with a smile, "it is delightful to have you all to myself, and for a nice whole long day. . . . You won't be bored?"

"Oh! bored! Margot, how can you say such a wicked thing. Why! when we were in the dear old convent together, we were always happy when we were allowed to be alone together."

"And to talk secrets."

The two young girls had linked their arms in one another's and began wandering round the garden.

"Oh! how lovely your home is, Margot, darling," said little Suzanne, enthusiastically, "and how happy you must be!"

"Aye, indeed! I ought to be happy—oughtn't I, sweet one?" said Marguerite, with a wistful little sigh.

"How sadly you say it, cherie. . . . Ah, well, I suppose now that you are a married woman you won't care to talk secrets with me any longer. Oh! what lots and lots of secrets we used to have at school! Do you remember?—some we did not even confide to Sister Theresa of the Holy Angels—though she was such a dear."

"And now you have one all-important secret, eh, little one?" said Marguerite, merrily, "which you are forthwith going to confide to me. Nay, you need not blush, cherie," she added, as she saw Suzanne's pretty little face crimson with blushes. "Faith, there's naught to be ashamed of! He is a noble and a true man, and one to be proud of as a lover, and . . . as a husband."

"Indeed, cherie, I am not ashamed," rejoined Suzanne, softly, "and it makes me very, very proud to hear you speak so well of him. I think maman will consent," she added, thoughtfully, "and I shall be—oh! so happy—but, of course, nothing is to be thought of until papa is safe. . . ."

Marguerite started. Suzanne's father! the Comte de Tournay!—one of those whose life would be jeopardised if Chauvelin succeeded in establishing the identity of the Scarlet Pimpernel.

She had understood all along from the Comtesse, and also from one or two of the members of the league, that their mysterious leader had pledged his honour to bring the fugitive Comte de Tournay safely out of France. Whilst little Suzanne—unconscious of all—save her own all-important little secret, went prattling on, Marguerite's thoughts went back to the events of the past night.

Armand's peril, Chauvelin's threat, his cruel "Either—or—" which she had accepted.

And then her own work in the matter, which should have culminated at one o'clock in Lord Grenville's dining-room, when the relentless agent of the French Government would finally learn who was this mysterious Scarlet Pimpernel, who so openly defied an army of spies and placed himself so boldly, and for mere sport, on the side of the enemies of France.

Since then she had heard nothing from Chauvelin. She had concluded that he had failed, and yet, she had not felt anxious about Armand, because her husband had promised her that Armand would be safe.

But now, suddenly, as Suzanne prattled merrily along, an awful horror came upon her for what she had done. Chauvelin had told her nothing, it is true; but she remembered how sarcastic and evil he looked when she took final leave of him after the ball. Had he discovered something then, had he already laid his plans for catching the daring plotter, red-handed, in France, and sending him to the guillotine without compunction or delay?

Marguerite turned sick with horror, and her hand convulsively clutched the ring in her dress.

"You are not listening, cherie," said Suzanne, reproachfully, as she paused in her long, highly-interesting narrative.

"Yes, yes, darling—indeed I am," said Marguerite with an effort, forcing herself to smile. "I love to hear you talking

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"Oh!" said Suzanne, with mad glee, "the best we could possibly hear. My Lord Hastings came to see maman early this morning. He said that all is now well with dear papa, and we may safely expect him here in England in less than four days."

"Yes," said Marguerite, whose glowing eyes were fastened on Suzanne's lips, as she continued merrily:

"Oh, we have no fear now! You don't know, chérie, that that great and noble Scarlet Pimpernel himself, has gone to save papa. He has gone, chérie . . . actually gone . . ." added Suzanne excitedly. "He was in London this morning; he will be in Calais, perhaps, tomorrow . . . where he will meet papa . . . and then . . . and then . . ."

The blow had fallen. She had expected it all along, though she had tried for the last half-hour to delude herself and to cheat her fears. He had gone to Calais, had been in London this morning . . . he . . . the Scarlet Pimpernel . . . Percy Blakeney . . . her husband . . . whom she had betrayed last night to Chauvelin. . . .

Percy . . . Percy . . . her husband . . . the Scarlet Pimpernel. . . . Oh! how could she have been so blind? She understood it now—all at once . . . that part he played—the mask he wore . . . in order to throw dust in everybody's eyes.

And all for sheer sport and devilry of course!—saving men, women and children from death, as other men destroy and kill animals for the excitement, the love of the thing. The idle, rich man wanted some aim in life—he, and the few young bucks he enrolled under his banner, had amused themselves for months in risking their lives for the sake of an innocent few.

Perhaps he had meant to tell her when they were first married; and then the story of the Marquis de St. Cyr had come to his ears, and he had suddenly turned from her, thinking, no doubt, that she might some day betray him and his comrades, who had sworn to follow him; and so he had tricked her, as he tricked all others, whilst hundreds now owed their lives to him, and many families owed him both life and happiness.

The mask of the inane top had been a good one, and the part consummately well played. No wonder that Chauvelin's spies had failed to detect, in the apparently brainless nincompoop, the man whose reckless daring and resourceful ingenuity had baffled the keenest French spies, both in France and in England. Even last night when Chauvelin went to Lord Grenville's dining-room to seek that daring Scarlet Pimpernel, he only saw that inane Sir Percy Blakeney fast asleep in a corner of the sofa.

Had his astute mind guessed the secret then? Here lay the whole awful, horrible, amazing puzzle. In betraying a nameless stranger to his fate in order to save her brother, had Marguerite Blakeney sent her husband to his death?

No! no! no! a thousand times no! Surely Fate could not deal a blow like that; Nature itself would rise in revolt: her hand, when it held that tiny scrap of paper last night, would surely have been struck numb ere it committed a deed so appalling and so terrible.

"But what is it, chérie?" said little Suzanne, now genuinely alarmed, for Marguerite's colour had become dull and ashen. "Are you ill, Marguerite? What is it?"

"Nothing, nothing, child," she murmured, as in a dream. "Wait a moment . . . let me think . . . think! You said . . . the Scarlet Pimpernel had gone to-day. . . .?"

"Marguerite, chérie, what is it? You frighten me. . . ."

"It is nothing, child, I tell you . . . nothing. . . . I must be alone a minute—and—dear one . . . I may have to curtail our time together to-day. . . . I may have to go away—you'll understand?"

"I understand that something has happened, chérie, and that you want to be alone. I won't be a hindrance to you.

Don't think of me. My maid, Lucile, has not yet gone . . . we will go back together . . . don't think of me."

She threw her arms impulsively round Marguerite. Child as she was, she felt the poignancy of her friend's grief, and with the infinite tact of her girlish tenderness, she did not try to pry into it, but was ready to efface herself.

She kissed Marguerite again and again, then walked sadly across the lawn. Marguerite did not move, she remained there, thinking . . . wondering what was to be done.

Just as little Suzanne was about to mount the terrace steps, a groom came running round the house towards his mistress. He carried a sealed letter in his hand. Suzanne instinctively turned back; her heart told her that here perhaps was further ill news for her friend, and she felt that poor Margot was not in a fit state to bear any more.

The groom stood respectfully beside his mistress, then he handed her the sealed letter.

"What is that?" asked Marguerite.

"Just 'come by runner, my lady.'"

Marguerite took the letter mechanically, and turned it over in her trembling fingers.

"Who sent it?" she said.

"The runner said, my lady," replied the groom, "that his orders were to deliver this, and that your ladyship would understand from whom it came."

Marguerite tore open the envelope. Already her instinct had told her what it contained, and her eyes only glanced at it mechanically.

It was a letter written by Armand St. Just to Sir Andrew Ffoulkes—the letter which Chauvelin's spies had stolen at "The Fisherman's Rest," and which Chauvelin had held as a rod over her to enforce her obedience.

Now he had kept his word—he had sent her back St. Just's compromising letter . . . for he was on the track of the Scarlet Pimpernel.

Marguerite's senses reeled, her very soul seemed to be leaving her body; she tottered, and would have fallen but for Suzanne's arm round her waist. With superhuman effort she regained control over herself—there was yet much to be done.

"Bring that runner here to me," she said to the servant, with much calm. "He has not gone?"

"No, my lady."

The groom went, and Marguerite turned to Suzanne.

"And you, child, run within. Tell Lucile to get ready. I fear I must send you home, child. And—stay, tell one of the maids to prepare a travelling dress and cloak for me."

Suzanne made no reply. She kissed Marguerite tenderly, and obeyed without a word; the child was overawed by the terrible, nameless misery in her friend's face.

A minute later the groom returned, followed by the runner who had brought the letter.

"Who gave you this packet?" asked Marguerite.

"A gentleman, my lady," replied the man, "at 'The Rose and Thistle' inn opposite Charing Cross. He said you would understand."

"At 'The Rose and Thistle'? What was he doing?"

"He was waiting for the coach, your ladyship, which he had ordered."

"The coach?"

"Yes, my lady. A special coach he had ordered. I understood from his man that he was posting straight to Dover."

"That's enough. You may go." Then she turned to the groom: "My coach and the four swiftest horses in the stables, to be ready at once."

The groom and runner both went quickly off to obey. Marguerite remained standing for a moment on the lawn quite alone. Her graceful figure was as rigid as a statue, her eyes were fixed, her hands were tightly clasped across her breast; her lips moved as they murmured with pathetic heart-breaking persistence—

"What's to be done? What's to be done? Where to find him?—Oh, God! grant me light."

But this was not the moment for remorse and despair.

She had done—unwittingly—an awful and terrible thing—the very worst crime, in her eyes, that woman ever committed—she saw it in all its horror. Her very blindness in not having guessed her hus-

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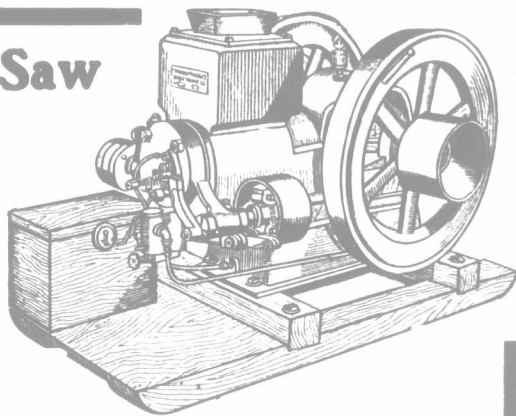
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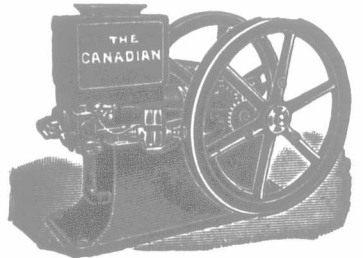
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band's secret seemed now to her another deadly sin. She ought to have known! she ought to have known!

How could she imagine that a man who could love with so much intensity as Percy Blakeney had loved her from the first?—how could such a man be the brainless idiot he chose to appear? She, at least, ought to have known that he was wearing a mask, and having found that out, she should have torn it from his face, whenever they were alone together.

Her love for him had been paltry and weak, easily crushed by her own pride; and she, too, had worn a mask in assuming a contempt for him, whilst, as a matter of fact, she completely misunderstood him.

But there was no time now to go over the past. By her own blindness she had sinned; now she must repay, not by empty remorse, but by prompt and useful action.

Percy had started for Calais, utterly unconscious of the fact that his most relentless enemy was on his heels. He had set sail early that morning from London Bridge. Provided he had a favorable wind, he would no doubt be in France within twenty-four hours; no doubt he had reckoned on the wind and chosen this route.

Chauvelin, on the other hand, would post to Dover, charter a vessel there, and undoubtedly reach Calais much about the same time. Once in Calais, Percy would meet all those who were eagerly waiting for the noble and brave Scarlet Pimpernel, who had come to rescue them from horrible and unmerited death. With Chauvelin's eyes now fixed upon his every movement, Percy would thus not only be endangering his own life, but that of Suzanne's father, the old Comte de Tournay, and of those other fugitives who were waiting for him and trusting in him. There was also Armand, who had gone to meet de Tournay, secure in the knowledge that the Scarlet Pimpernel was watching over his safety.

All these lives and that of her husband lay in Marguerite's hands; these she must save, if human pluck and ingenuity were equal to the task.

Unfortunately, she could not do all this quite alone. Once in Calais she would not know where to find her husband, whilst Chauvelin, in stealing the papers at Dover, had obtained the whole itinerary. Above everything, she wished to warn Percy.

She knew enough about him by now to understand that he would never abandon those who trusted in him, that he would not turn back from danger, and leave the Comte de Tournay to fall into the bloodthirsty hands that knew no mercy. But if he were warned, he might form new plans, be more wary, more prudent. Unconsciously, he might fall into a cunning trap, but—once warned—he might yet succeed.

And if he failed—if indeed Fate, and Chauvelin, with all the resources at his command, proved too strong for the daring plotter after all—then at least she would be there by his side, to comfort, love and cherish, to cheat death perhaps at the last by making it seem sweet, if they died both together, locked in each other's arms, with the supreme happiness of knowing that passion had responded to passion, and that all misunderstandings were at an end.

Her whole body stiffened as with a great and firm resolution. This she meant to do, if God gave her wits and strength. Her eyes lost their fixed look; they glowed with inward fire at the thought of meeting him again so soon, in the very midst of most deadly perils; they sparkled with the joy of sharing these dangers with him—of helping him perhaps—of being with him at the last—if she failed.

The childlike sweet face had become hard and set, the curved mouth was closed tightly over her clenched teeth. She meant to do or die, with him and for his sake. A frown, which spoke of an iron will and unbending resolution, appeared between the two straight brows—already her plans were formed. She would go and find Sir Andrew Froukes first; he was Percy's best friend, and Marguerite remembered with a thrill with what blind enthusiasm the young man always spoke of his mysterious leader.

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The engine illustrated is one of the famous

**"Bull Dog" Gasoline Engines**

which are constructed especially for outdoor work. Drop a postal to our Canadian agents for our catalogue. It shows the different styles of "BULL DOG" Gasoline Engines, and explains their construction in detail.

**Bates & Edmonds Motor Company**  
Lansing, Michigan

General agents for Canada:

**A. R. Williams Machinery Company, Limited**  
Toronto, Ont. St. John, N.B.

help; her coach was ready. A change of raiment, and a farewell to little Suzanne, and she could be on her way. Without haste, but without hesitation, she walked quietly into the house.

(To be continued.)



# You Can Be as Well-Dressed as London or New York Business Men—For Nearly Half What Good Clothes Now Cost You

You must pay \$20 to \$35 for a well-tailored suit of good clothes in Canada. Business men in London, England, get better clothes for half as much. Why? Because finest English materials cost less in London. And London tailors' prices are lower—much lower. CATESBYS Ltd., London's big mail-order tailoring establishment, have made it possible for YOU to get genuine English materials superbly tailored, to your own measure, at London prices! Upon request, style book, samples of materials and patterns, and measurement form will be promptly sent you from our Canadian address nearest you. Send for them NOW—see what splendid values you can get.



## Hundreds of Canadians Now Get Their Clothes Made in London

Like you they appreciate the value of being well-dressed. Like you, they realize that clothes of fine English materials, well-tailored, perfect-fitting, are expensive in Canada. But like you, they reason this way: "Why should I pay \$20 to \$35 in Canada, when I can get better materials, better tailoring, better fit from CATESBYS at prices like these?"

**D.B. Suits, \$13.25 \$16.75 \$19.25 \$22.25**  
**S.B. Suits, \$12.50 \$16.00 \$18.50 \$21.50**

**Made to Measure, Delivered Anywhere in Canada, Carriage Paid and Duty Free**

The first order from each customer is a "trial" one. Letters like this show how well we satisfy particular men:

"The blue serge suit I ordered arrived safely to hand to-day, and I hasten to thank you for having executed my order so promptly. As for the suit itself, I have nothing but praise. It fits beautifully, and feels so comfortable on me. The coat, vest, and trousers are simply perfect, and I cannot understand how you can afford to let me have such a stylish suit for the price I paid for it. I shall place another order for a suit with you shortly." Yours truly,  
 W. W. Kalsory,  
 St. Thomas, Ont.

By satisfying a great many customers, fitting them perfectly and giving better value than they can get anywhere else, we have built up a world-wide business.

Why don't you try getting clothes like this from CATESBYS?



## Write NOW for Our Style Book Sample Patterns, etc.—all Sent FREE

**\$13.25 UP** buys this stylish double-breasted suit, including all delivery and duty charges. Made to your measure of superb English tweeds, serges, etc. Your own selection of pattern. As good a suit costs twice as much at any Canadian tailor's. Perfect fit and satisfaction guaranteed—or you get your money back. Send for style book and samples now.

You'll see actual samples of the splendid materials we offer—quality you seldom find in Canada. You'll see styles that are not extreme, nor faddish—but sensible, substantial-looking, fashionable—designed to meet Canadian taste—just like you see illustrated here. We will send you a measurement form with which you can take your own measure as accurately as any tailor. Within five days after we receive your order the completed suit, or overcoat or trousers, will be shipped to you—all delivery charges and duty prepaid to your home. Write for our style book and samples to-day. See how we help you save half the cost of the best clothes. Write to our Canadian address nearest you.

This popular **\$12.50 UP** Single-breasted style Suit, made from stylish tweeds, chevots, worsteds, etc.; handsome and serviceable English cloths. Perfect fit guaranteed. See this and other styles in our catalogue. Also samples of the cloths. You can't buy as good a suit in Canada for nearly twice the money. Price includes duty and delivery charges.

Style Book, Sample Patterns, Measurement Form, etc., sent from our Canadian offices to save time. All goods made up and delivered from our London, England, workrooms within 5 days of order's receipt.

**CATESBYS Ltd.**  
 Tottenham Court Road, London, England

Address request for samples to Dept. A'  
 119 W, Wellington St., Toronto  
 La Presse Building, Montreal  
 160 Princess Street, Winnipeg  
 304



## Your Kitchen Walls and Ceilings



You know the trouble it is to keep the ordinary kitchen wall and ceilings clean. They get discolored with smoke, dirt and grease stains so quickly, and damp with steam. This makes the average kitchen very unsanitary and a regular breeding place for vermin.

You can always have a nice bright clean kitchen or room if you cover the walls and ceilings with METALLIC. The cost is very low and when once on is good for a life time. Vermin-proof, fire-proof, and easily kept clean by simply wiping with a damp cloth. Just imagine the comfort this means to you.

Send us a post-card asking for our free booklets on interior decorations.

THE **METALLIC** ROOFING CO. Limited  
MANUFACTURERS

1189 King Street, West,  
Toronto

Branch Factory: WINNIPEG.  
Agents in principal cities.

## Raise The Crop That Never Fails

Just sit down and write us for full particulars of the best business proposition you are likely to hear this year. Let us tell you, in plain words, how very little money will start you in the profitable business of poultry-raising The Peerless Way. Let us show you why it will pay you well

to adopt the Peerless methods, to make use of the advice and aid of the Peerless Board of Experts—pay you well, and profit you speedily.

**One PEERLESS user will sell 200-000 fowl this year**

Scores and hundreds—twenty thousand people in fact,—all over Canada, are following The Peerless Way to their profit. More than eleven million dollars' worth of eggs were sold in Canada last year. Yet with all this output prices stay high for every sort of good poultry and eggs. The market is far bigger than the present product—and it grows bigger day by day. Poultry-raising is the best business for any farmer, any farmer's child. Pays better for the time and money invested. Profit is surer. Isn't overcrowded—and never will be.

**Poultry ought to be a side-line on every farm**

The poultry-crop is the one crop that never fails. Every farmer certainly ought to make poultry a side line, at least—it is a certain profit for him, no matter how bad a year he may have with his other crops. And the Peerless customer need feel no worry about finding a market for all he wants to sell in the way of poultry or eggs. We look after that for him. We find him a buyer who pays the best market prices in spot cash.

**Your credit with us makes it very easy to start**

Your credit is perfectly good with us. You can equip yourself fully for successful poultry-raising, and you don't need ready money to do it. We trust you; and we will make the terms so easy for you that you will never feel the outlay. In fact a Peerless outfit pays for itself and quickly, too.



Let us ship you this. We will trust you with it, show you how to succeed, and give you a 10-year guarantee.

Within a month or so from this very day, you could have a poultry-for-profit business well under way.

Write and ask us to prove to you that success with poultry, The Peerless Way, is possible for anybody of good sense in any part of Canada. Get the facts about it. They are facts that will probably be new to you. Send for them—it's for your own benefit we suggest that you send for them at once, without another day's delay. Just use a post card, if you haven't a stamp handy—put your name and address on it—say "Show me"—that's all that's necessary.

LEE Manufacturing Co., Ltd.  
111 Pembroke Avenue  
PEMBROKE ONTARIO, CANADA 33.

**PEERLESS users get valuable help and service free**

Besides finding a buyer for our customers' poultry-products, (which we do free of any cost to you) our Board of Experts stands ready always to advise, counsel, help with practical suggestions free,—entirely so, to Peerless users. These practical men have developed the greatest poultry business in Canada—The Poultry Yards of Canada, Limited. Long experimenting in the hatcheries of this great plant brought the Peerless to perfection, and proved it as the one successful incubator for use in every section of the Dominion.

**More than 20,000 PEERLESS users are successful**

Poultry-raising with the difficulties taken out of it—that is the reason why The Peerless Way has proved profitable for over twenty thousand people, scattered all over Canada. There is not a reason on earth why it would not do as much for you as it has for the most successful of them. No matter where your farm is, you can do well The Peerless Way—and you won't need to depend much on plain farming, either.

**Send right away for interesting offer and FREE**

very valuable information. You will know why The Peerless Way is the way to get profit from poultry, once you have read the big and plain-spoken free book we want you to ask for. With the book will come an offer to outfit you for poultry profit on terms that will meet your wishes and fit your means. Please write and ask for this now—make your start now—it will pay you.

We carry ample stocks in our big distributing Warehouses at Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, for the convenience of our Western friends. Address all letters to Head office, Pembroke, Ont. They will receive prompt attention.

### TRADE TOPICS.

Underdrainage of wet soils is recognized as a prime factor in crop production, and large quantities of drain tile are used yearly. The Sureshut tile machine, manufactured by Wm. G. Joy, Napanee, Ont., and advertised elsewhere in this issue, is an inexpensive, self-tamping, jolt-ramming cement-tile machine that can be operated on any farm by the farmer himself, or his son or hired man. See the advertisement in another column, and write for particulars.

The present-day alarm clock is little changed after its thirty-five years of life, but the master alarm timepiece—the newest development in time-recording instruments—is the well-known Big Ben, made by the Western Clock Company, La Salle, Illinois. It is a clock of most pleasing appearance, a thin, beautiful, punctual sleepmeter, with a quiet-running motor, electric alarm calls, a mellow, pleasing voice, and a frank, open face. Big Ben is mounted in a massive, dust-proof, triple-plated case, is accurate and certain, and recommended by jewelers. See advertisement, and write the Western Clock Co., La Salle, Illinois.

**POULTRY-RAISING A MOST PROFITABLE INDUSTRY.**—It is only within recent years that poultry-raising, as an industry, has assumed its full importance as one of the most profitable forms of husbandry. That the people in general, and farmers in particular should have, for so long, overlooked this immense field for profitable endeavor, can only be attributed to ignorance of its wonderful possibilities, or a belief that Canadian climatic conditions were unfavorable to the establishment of successful poultry farms, without the expenditure of large sums of money. When one considers the vast home market for poultry and eggs—which present supplies do not adequately meet—and the immense export fields in United States and Great Britain, it becomes a matter for wonder that the Canadian farmers have not given more attention to its development. The old haphazard methods of poultry-raising, with their uncertain results, have been succeeded by exact scientific knowledge which has elevated this industry to a plane of importance that can be measured only by the wonderful nature of results already achieved. The invention of the incubator was the first step on the road to sure and scientific poultry-farming, but for many years afterwards, results proved that it was merely in its experimental stage. At last, however, an incubator has been devised which is said to be near, if not quite, perfection. This incubator, fittingly called "The Peerless," is the invention of the Lee Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Pembroke, Ont., and is the result of years of experimentation and exhaustive tests. See the advertisement in another column, and write the Lee Manufacturing Co., Limited, of Pembroke, Ont., who will at all times be willing to provide the fullest information concerning the "Peerless" incubator, and the only perfectly successful methods of raising poultry for profit.

### GOSSIP.

Attention is drawn to the advertisement of Thos. Hartley, of Downsview, Ont., a short distance from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., in which he is offering for sale by auction, on Thursday, May 23rd, his entire herd of seventy head of high-record and high-testing Holsteins. Write him for catalogue, giving full particulars of the entire herd.

### HER GENTLE AID.

Mother—"I really think you'd be happier if you married a man who had less money."

Daughter—"Don't worry, mother, he will have less in a very short time."



## Old Dutch Cleanser

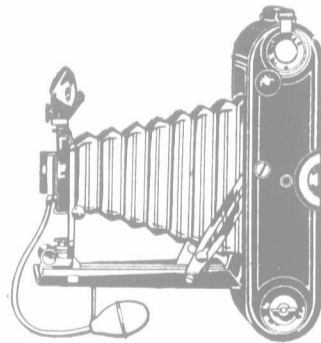
The best all-round cleanser in all the country round

Cleans mechanically not chemically and is therefore the safest cleanser for food utensils. Quickly removes "grease and burn" from pots and pans; safely and hygienically cleanses milk pails, cream separators, and everything about the dairy. Glassware, cutlery, floors, woodwork, bathtubs, painted walls, metal surfaces, etc., become clean and shiny in a jiffy—a cleaner house with less labor.

Many other uses and Full Directions on Large Sifter—can 10¢



If it isn't an Eastman, it isn't a Kodak.



You can easily make good pictures with a

## KODAK

Simplicity has made the Kodak way the easy way in picture taking; quality has made the Kodak way the sure way.

Kodaks \$5.00 and up. Brownie Cameras (they work like Kodaks), \$1.00 to \$12.00, are fully described in the Kodak catalogue. Free at your dealers or by mail.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., LTD.  
TORONTO, CANADA

**8 PER RUNNING FOOT Ornamental Lawn Fence**

**Regal Oval Top**

**SOLD DIRECT TO CONSUMER. FREIGHT PREPAID TO NEAREST STATION. ARTISTIC, DURABLE, INEXPENSIVE. GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK.**

SEND FOR CATALOG

**REGAL FENCE & GATE CO. SARNIA, CANADA.**

MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.

When writing mention Advocate





**Make Better Cheese By Using Better Salt**

The secret of good cheese-making is—the salt you use.

The smoothness, richness, color and keeping quality—all depend on the salt you use to salt the curd.

**WINDSOR CHEESE SALT**

**Makes Smooth, Rich Cheese**

For years, the prize winners at all the big fairs, have used Windsor Cheese Salt.

It dissolves slowly, salts the curd evenly, and makes a deliciously flavored cheese that "keeps." 74C

**You Need This FREE BOOK**



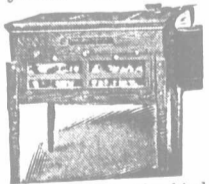
**Poultry Experts say it is the most practical, helpful book on poultry raising published.**

It contains the results of years of experience—tells how the most successful poultrymen make big money—how you can succeed with very little capital—how you can make your own brooder—how to construct your hen houses, coops, etc.—in fact every one of its 112 pages bristles with money making, money saving facts. No manufacturer ever put out such a book before. Think of it—75 of its 112 pages contain no advertising—just helpful information and beautiful illustrations that will interest and instruct.

**You Want This Book**

and we want you to have it. **It is Free** Just write a postcard for it today. Read how one man made \$12,000 in one year raising poultry. Get the benefit of the experience of others. Learn how to select your layers—what feeds are best—how to treat diseases, etc. We publish this big book and distribute it free and postpaid because we want every man, woman or child we start in the poultry business to succeed and make money. A little helpful advice and information at the start will prevent serious mistakes. Before you buy an incubator you will surely want to know about the 1912 Prairie State Sand Tray and other new improvements. See for yourself why

**PRAIRIE STATE Incubators and Brooders**



hatch and raise strong healthy chicks—the kind that grow into profits fast. Prairie State machines are endorsed by the leading experiment stations and agricultural colleges everywhere. Sending for the book does not obligate you. Write today. Ship your eggs to us and get highest market prices.

**Gunn, Langlois & Co., Ltd.**  
Box 216 Montreal, Canada  
Manufacturers of the Prairie State Incubators in Canada.

**GLENWOOD STOCK FARM**

offers a superior yearling Holstein bull, combining the blood of Pontiac Korndyke and De Kol 2nd, Buster Boy 3rd, from A.R.O. dam. Also bull calves of like breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed.

I. N. HOWE, Crampton, Ont

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.**

**WASHING CEMENT SILOS.**

The engineer that was on the special car giving instructions to farmers, said that to plaster a silo it would not adhere, and that a person could not join cement tile 12 inches to make a penstock to resist say 30 feet of head, while the tile might. Where the join was, the new cement would not take a bond with that which had hardened. I built a silo late in the fall, and it sealed some with the frost. If it will not adhere, why do you recommend it? J. I. G.

Ans.—We do not advise plastering cement silos, but rather washing with a brush, applying in this way a mixture of pure cement and water. This washing may sometimes be loosely spoken of as plastering, but it is not plastering. In describing the construction of our own silo, February 1st, we distinctly explained that it was washed with a white-wash brush. It is not easy to join new cement to old concrete successfully. Where attempted, the surface of the old should be first roughened and wet.

**SWELLING ON COLT—WORKING COLT.**

1. Have a colt coming two years in the spring. Has left hind foot above the hoof a little larger than the other. Does not appear to be lame on it, and it can only be noticed upon examination. I do not know of him getting it hurt any time. Can it be remedied?

2. Do you think a colt two years of age too young to do light work? J. P.

Ans.—1. Try a blister made of 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off the parts, and tie so he cannot bite them. Apply the blister with a thorough rubbing once daily for two days, on the third day wash off and apply sweet oil. Let loose now and oil every day. Repeat the blister as soon as the scale comes off if necessary. It is possible that some absorbent might remove the trouble.

2. A little light work would not injure a well-grown two-year-old. Care must be taken not to overdo it.

**JOINT ILL.**

Have a colt a week old. This morning I discovered its navel had been bleeding or running matter, and was swollen some; one side more than the other. Have had them like this before and they died. Please suggest a help through your valuable paper. J. W. R.

Ans.—Your colt is likely suffering from that dread foal trouble, joint ill, or navel ill. It is probable that if you had taken the preventive measures so often recommended in this journal the trouble would not have occurred. This consists in dressing the navel as soon as possible after birth, and four or five times daily afterwards until healed, with a strong antiseptic solution, as a ten-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid or liquid formaldehyde, or a solution of corrosive sublimate 15 grains to 8 ounces of water. Treatment for the disease once it becomes established is rarely successful. If the colt is still living, the joints will by this time likely be showing signs of the disease, viz.: swelling. If so, rub them three times daily with camphorated liniment, and give the colt 5 grains iodide of potassium three times daily in a little of the dam's milk; also give the mare 1 dram iodide of potassium three times daily, and keep the foal as quiet and comfortable as possible. Also dress the navel with antiseptic solution regularly.

**TRADE TOPIC.**

On another page in this issue appears the advertisement of the Metal Shingle and Siding Co., Ltd., Preston, Ont., and Montreal, Que. This company manufactures roofing and siding for all kinds of buildings. They also manufacture the Acorn cowbowl, and the Acorn and Standard ventilators, troughing, piping, stanchions, and sundries. The company has recently published a large, profusely-illustrated book of ideal barn plans; also another booklet, "Truth About Roofing." This company is prepared to make estimates on any building. See advertisement, and write for the booklets.

**Big Ben**

**Don't set your mind—set Big Ben**

Don't bother your head about getting up. Leave it to Big Ben. pose clock for every day and all day use and for years of service.

You ought to go to sleep at night with a clear brain—untroubled and free from getting up worries. You men, if you are up to date farmers, work with your brains as well as with your hands. Such a little thing as "deciding to get up at a certain time in the morning" and keeping it on your mind often spoils a needed night's rest and makes a bad "next day." Try Big Ben on your dresser for one week. He makes getting up so easy that the whole day is better.

He stands seven inches tall. He wears a coat of triple-nickel plated steel. He rings with one long loud ring for 5 minutes straight, or for 10 minutes at intervals of 20 seconds unless you shut him off.

His big, bold figures and hands are easy to read in the dim morning light, his large strong keys are easy to wind. His price, \$3.00, is easy to pay because his advantages are so easy to see. See them at your dealer.

5,000 Canadian dealers have already adopted him. If you cannot find him at your dealer's, a money order sent to *Wentex, La Salle, Illinois*, will bring him to you duty charges prepaid.

**\$3.00**  
At Canadian Dealers.

**RENNIE'S SEEDS**

THE BEST OF THE PATCH

ARE SUPPLIED TO YOUR DEALER DIRECT FROM US—AFTER EACH HARVEST—AND ARE ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE—TESTED BY GOVERNMENT—BUY THEM IN SEALED PACKAGES—CATALOGS FREE

**WM. RENNIE CO. LIMITED**  
TORONTO. MONTREAL. VANCOUVER.



## SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES



### For the Farm

To protect bridges, windmills, metal roofs, structural iron, barns, and rough lumber so that the protection will last use Sherwin-Williams Roof and Bridge Paint. Spreads easily, covers well, gives sturdy service. Go to the local Sherwin-Williams dealer.



THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver

## Union Stock Yards of Toronto, Ltd.

### HORSE DEPARTMENT

Auction Sale Every Wednesday Private Sales Every Day

Railroad Loading Facilities at Barn Doors

W. W. SUTHERLAND, In Office. J. H. ASHCRAFT, JR., Manager.

## Bickmore's Gall Cure



The old-time remedy for keeping horses in condition. Don't lose the services of your high-priced horses. Bickmore's Gall Cure cures Galls and Sore Shoulders while the horse works. Approved remedy for Cuts, Wounds, Scratches, Grease Heel. Sold by dealers, money back if it fails. (Gray horse trade mark on every box. Sample and valuable 84-page horse book sent on receipt of a stamp for postage.)

WINGATE CHEMICAL CO., Canadian Distr's, 888 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal, Can.

## Toppers in Clydesdales at Markham, Ont.



I have sold more Clydesdales in the last four months than I ever did before in the same time. Why, because I can show more good horses than any other man in Canada. I have some crackers left. Come quick if you want the best the breed produces. No man can undersell me.

T. H. HASSARD, Markham, G. T. R. Locust Hill, C. P. R.

## GRAHAM & RENFREW COMPANY CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

Our winnings at all shows are your guarantee that whatever you buy from us will be the best in the land. You cannot afford to buy without first seeing our importations.

Address all correspondence to Bedford Park P.O., Ont. Telegrams to Toronto. Telephone North 4483, Toronto.

## Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies



Our past record for many years in the leading show-rings of Canada and in the yearly increase in volume of business is our best recommendation. This has been our best year. We have still some of the best of last year's importation in both stallions and fillies. We solicit your trade and confidence.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus P.O., Ont. Brooklin G. T. R. Myrtle C. P. R. Ottawa C. N. R.

### CLYDES, SHIRES, PERCHERONS



Now offering 8 imp Clydesdale fillies, rising 3 years; 1 imp Clydesdale stallion 12 years, a good one, and several stallions 2 and 3 years; one Shire stallion, sure foal-getter; two black Percheron stallions, 6 and 8 years, and one Thoroughbred stallion. All will be sold at bargain prices. T. D. ELIOTT, Bolton, Ont. Long-distance Phone.

### BIG QUALITY CLYDESDALES

We have them on hand imported this year, Stallions and Fillies, many of them winners, the best blood of the breed, with size, character and quality. There are none better and no firm can sell cheaper.

R. NESS & SON, Howick, Que

A Few Choice Clyde Fillies—I am offering several choice and particularly well bred Clydesdale fillies from foals of 1911 up to 3 years of age, imp. sires and dams. Also one stallion colt of 1911, imp. sire and dam. These are the kind that make the money.

HARRY SMITH, Hay P.O., Ont. Exeter Sta. L.-D. Phone.

### IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

I have for sale mares and fillies, from foals up to 5 years of age; richly bred and big in size; a number of them in foal; matched pairs, the kind to make you money. They will be sold at prices that defy competition.

ALEX. F. McNIVEN, St. Thomas, Ont.



### Imp. Clydesdale Stallions of Size and Quality

Our latest importation of Clyde stallions include several that were 1st prizewinners in Scotland. We have them from one year old up, of choicest breeding, big, flashy quality fellows, full of draft character. Our prices are the lowest, and our terms the best.

L.-D. phone. GRAWFORD & McLACHLAN, Thedford P.O. and Sta.

We still have on hand a few good Clydesdale Stallions with both size and quality, all prizewinners and breeding of the best blood in Scotland. Prices and terms the best in Canada.

John A. Boag & Son, Bay View Farm, Queensville, Ont. On the Toronto & Sutton Radial Railway Line. Long-distance Phone.



### 16 Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies

5 years and under. Some winning in Scotland and Canada. Bred from such noted sires as Hiawatha, Everlasting, Prince of Carnation and Baden Powell—horses that will make a ton, with quality. Prices right. W. B. ANNETT, ALVINSTON, ONTARIO Watford station, G. T. R., 30 miles west of London.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### ALBERTA OATS FOR SEED.

I have some Southern Alberta oats which are guaranteed free of frost, and are a splendid sample, and clean; would weigh about fifty pounds to the bushel. How would they do in Ontario for seed? I would like to use them if they would come to maturity here.

T. J. L.

Ans.—These oats, if free from frost injury, as stated, would probably ripen all right, and might do fairly well, though for our part we rather prefer home-grown seed. If you sow these oats, test them for germination first.

#### COLT KNUCKLES.

I have a colt twelve days old which is quite smart and is growing well, but it knuckles over at the fetlock of one front leg, and is puffed at the knee, while the cord below the knee feels thick. This leg has been this way since the first. Is there anything I can do for it?

J. W. M.

Ans.—If the colt continues to do well and thrive, it is likely it will straighten up on its joints in time. If the swelling is due to disease, it will likely be more marked ere this. Most young colts show a tendency to weakness in the joints for a short time after being foaled.

#### MIXED GRAIN.

Will you please answer this through "The Farmer's Advocate"? Would it be wise to sow one bushel of barley and one bushel of oats mixed, on sod plowed last fall?

A. T.

Ans.—It has been repeatedly stated through this paper that in experiments at Guelph with a great variety of mixtures, the largest yield of grain was obtained by sowing one bushel each per acre of Mandscheuri barley and Daubenev oats. Personally, we prefer peas and oats, when sowing mixed grain, on account of the higher feeding value per pound of both grain and straw.

#### TINNING AND SOLDERING.

Kindly describe in full how to solder, and how to tin a soldering iron?

M. A. C.

Ans.—Different materials require different solders. We presume tin is referred to in the question. A good solder for this purpose is lead 1½ lbs.; tin 2 lbs.; bismuth 2 ounces. This makes a soft solder. The lead is melted first, and tin added next, and finally the bismuth stirred in well just before pouring. Some use tin 1 and lead 2 for a soft, coarse solder, and for soft, fine, tin 2, lead 1. Of course, they must be heated until they run. To tin iron cold, take equal parts of quicksilver and block tin and melt them together. Mix also equal parts of muriatic acid and water. Apply the amalgam with a clean rag steeped in the acid mixture. There are several methods of tinning.

#### Veterinary.

#### OEDEMA—INAPPETENCE.

1. Two-year-old colt's legs, sheath, and under the abdomen, are swollen, and he is not eating well.

2. I have an old mare. I have had her teeth dressed, but she does not eat well.

W. P.

Ans.—1. Purge him with 6 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and follow up with 40 grains iodide of potassium three times daily for a week. Give him regular exercise as soon as the action of the purgative ceases. If his appetite does not improve, get equal parts sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, and nux vomica. Mix, and give a dessertspoonful three times daily.

2. Make sure that her teeth are properly dressed. If the dressing has not been done by a veterinarian, have her examined by one, and if necessary he will dress them properly if some person has not spoiled them by dressing their bearing surfaces. To improve the appetite, give a heaped dessertspoonful of the mixture recommended for the colt three times daily.

Husband—"I won't say marriage is a failure, but some are more failures than others."

Wife—"You are quite right, and in this instance you are no exception."

## THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse was "not all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

Address me personally—C. N. Bach, Manager, 1900 Washer Co., 857½ Yonge street, Toronto.

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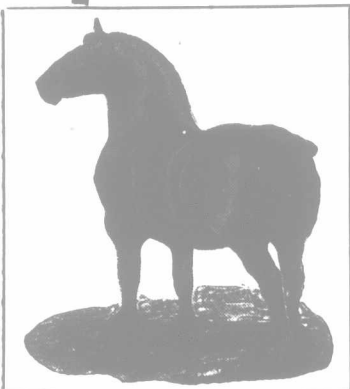
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We don't sell all our best horses first, and can show intending buyers ton horses of the finest quality, both blacks and greys, and right in every way.

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We have for service this season the Champion Imp. Clydesdale stallions Netherlea, by Pride of Blacon, dam by Sir Everard; also Lord Aberdeen, by Netherlea, and the Champion Hackney stallion Terrington Lucifer, by Copper King. For terms and rates apply to the manager.  
T. B. MACAULAY Prop ED. WATSON Manager

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### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### OEDEMA.

Mare (not pregnant) has a swelling along the floor of the abdomen. It is quite hard.

W. H. R.

Ans.—Purge her with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Feed bran only for 24 hours, then give 4 drams hyposulphite of soda in damp food three times daily for a week. Bathe the parts well three times daily with hot water, and after bathing rub well with a liniment made of 1 ounce oil of turpentine, ½ ounce liquor ammonia, ½ ounce camphor, and alcohol to make a pint. As soon as the bowels become normal after the operation of the purgative, give regular exercise.

V.

#### INABILITY TO MASTICATE.

Cow suddenly refused to eat hay. When trying to eat, she just swabs the hay with her tongue and swallows it. She salivates continuously. Neither can she drink. I examined her mouth, but could find nothing wrong. Outside, near the back of the jaw, there is a slight swelling that seems to be sore; also slight swelling under jaw, near the front.

J. S. T.

Ans.—It will be wise to get a veterinarian to examine her, as there may be some abnormality that you have failed to detect, probably a split or broken tooth. The external symptoms you mention may be serious. There may be a fracture (without displacement) of the jaw bone. I would advise feeding on sloppy food, or anything that she can swallow without masticating. Bathe the swollen parts often with hot water, and after three or four days apply a blister made of 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline.

V.

#### HYPODERMIC ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICINES.

I understand that there is a way of treating colics and stoppage of the bowels in horses by the hypodermic injection of medicines. Where can I procure an outfit and medicines, and what will be the cost?

J. E. R.

Ans.—Modern veterinarians generally prefer to administer the active principles of many drugs hypodermically to administering the crude drug by the mouth, but on account of the necessity of keeping the instruments thoroughly sterilized and the necessity of a knowledge of the actions of drugs in order to avoid complication from infection, or danger from overdoses, etc., it is not considered wise for the amateur to adopt this method. Hypodermic syringes can be procured from dealers in veterinary instruments, or through your local druggist. Prices vary from \$2 up. Tablets for hypodermic injection can be procured through any druggist. The cost, of course, will depend upon the preparations you wish. Your druggist will supply you with a list.

V.

#### BLOOD POISON.

Pregnant mare got kicked on stifle in January. My veterinarian treated her. She took blood poison. I treated according to directions, and the wound healed in about four weeks, but she remained quite lame. The veterinarian advised a little gentle exercise, but she soon got so, that she could not walk. The veterinarian asked for a consultation and they blistered the joint. She now eats well, lies most of the time, and can rise without assistance, and can walk to the water trough. Would you advise putting her in slings, or should that have been done at first?

G. D. P.

Ans.—No doubt your veterinarians did all that could have been done, and they should be given credit for saving her life. It would not have been wise to put her in slings at any stage, especially as she is pregnant. The lameness is due to disease of the joint, and a recovery is doubtful. All that you can do is blister repeatedly, say, every four weeks. If she lives, the acute soreness will disappear, but the joint may remain stiff, in which case she may be valuable for breeding purposes, but not for work.

V.

### HORSE OWNERS! USE



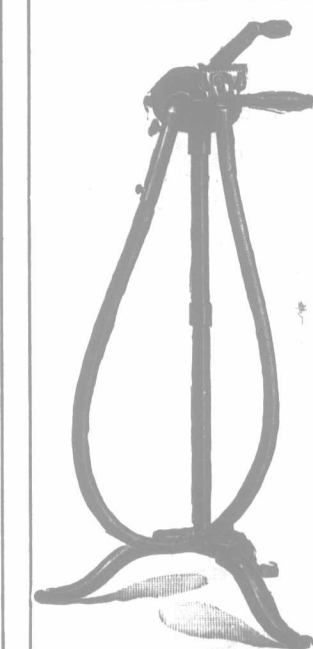
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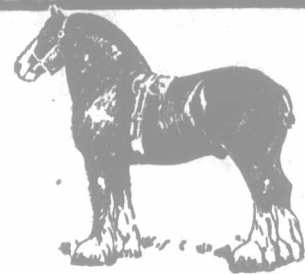
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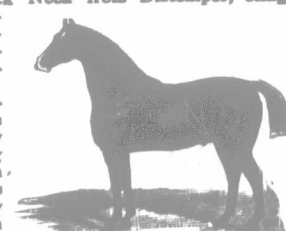
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This preparation (unlike others, acts by absorbing rather than blistering). This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Frederick A. Page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

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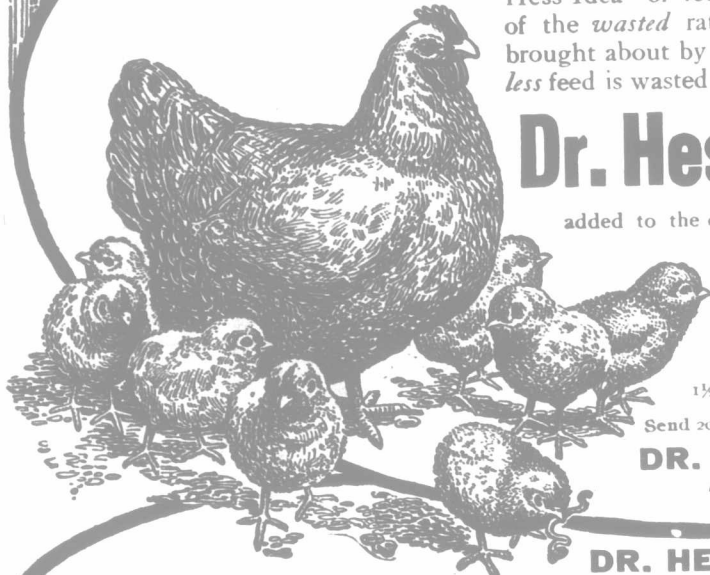
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added to the daily mash helps chickens to extract more nutrition from the ration. With this extra nutrition they are strong enough to ward off cholera, gapes, roup, leg weakness and other poultry ailments. On the same principle of increased digestion, Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A makes hens lay more eggs—fattens poultry for market rapidly and keeps fowl in robust health.

1½ lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb. pack \$3.50.  
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Helps hogs digest more food—makes them fatten quicker. Keeps the stomach and intestines clean—remember that, because worms and cholera germs start trouble this time of the year, and only strong, clean, healthy hogs can ward off disease. Only healthy hogs pay. Dr. Hess Stock Tonic keeps hogs healthy, by strengthening the digestion and cleansing the functional organs. 100 lbs. \$7.00; 25 lb. pack \$2.25 (Duty Paid.) Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Send 2c. for Dr. Hess Stock Book, free.

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You can't get away from the fact that **directly** or **indirectly** the **DUTY** has to be paid by the consumer; therefore, why pay fancy prices for calf meals of foreign manufacture when you can buy **CALFINE** 15 to 20 dollars a ton cheaper and secure at least equal, and in most cases superior, results.

## CALFINE

"The Stockman's Friend"

is a pure, wholesome, nutritious meal for calves. It is now in use on many of the largest and best equipped dairy farms in the Dominion.

Ask your dealer for a 100 lb. bag of **CALFINE** as a trial—you will soon be back for more. If your dealer does not handle it, write us. We will do the rest.

Feeding Directions Sent on Application.

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The only really high-grade, absolutely safe seed oats in Canada this year. No danger frosted germs.

**JOSEPH READ & COY., LTD.**  
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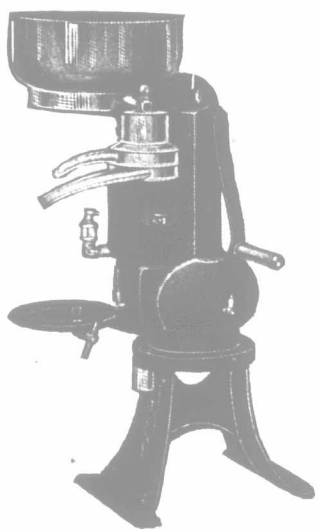
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Twentieth Century methods adopted in construction, large capacity, light running, perfect skimming, under a wide range of conditions.

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1880

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Flies on Your Cattle Cost You Thousands. Keep Them Off



As an experienced farmer you know how domestic animals suffer from flies and other insects during the hot days of the summer months. You can prevent all future suffering, keep the animals free from flies, rid them of lice, ticks and fleas by using

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Inoffensive and efficacious. Does not cut the skin as most similar preparations do, but has a soothing, healing effect that hastens the cure of sores or other skin affections. Sold in gallon cans at \$2.00 each, but as the contents of a can is to be diluted in four gallons of water, it makes the price really 40 cts. a gallon.

Descriptive circular sent upon request.

Agents wanted everywhere.

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Placed in 1911 shows winning both senior and junior herds at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Edmonton, Toronto and London; also fifteen championships. Young stock, both sexes, for sale at reasonable prices.

For distance Phone **L. O. CLIFFORD Oshawa, Ont.**

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

### SHARE FARMING.

In speaking of share farming, and the landowner getting 65 per cent. and tenant 35 per cent., who furnishes the farm equipment, and does each pay a proportionate share of running expenses, including hired help?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The landowner usually furnishes the farm equipment, and each usually pays a proportionate share of the running expenses. Of course, different circumstances require different arrangements.

### EVENING PRIMROSE.

Inclosed you will find a weed which I found in a load of hay I purchased from a farmer in an adjoining township. There were a number of stalks of the same kind, but not so far advanced. They are from 2½ to 3 feet high. Please give me the name.

J. N.

Ans.—While the inclosed specimen was in very poor condition for purposes of identification, it is quite evident that the weed is the common evening primrose (*Oenothera biennis*), a tall, coarse biennial, which occurs throughout the country. The weed produces only a rosette of leaves the first year, which, where noticed, should be destroyed. The second year seed is produced. The weed is quite common in clover and meadow fields. The seeds are produced in tapering pods, or capsules. They are about one-sixteenth of an inch long, dark reddish-brown, angular and irregular. Summer-fallowing or good fall cultivation will destroy it.

### WEIGHT AND VALUE OF SILAGE.

As a reader and subscriber of your excellent paper, I desire to be informed as to what is the current price of silage, and how many pounds of it constitute a bushel?

R. L.

Ans.—There is no generally current price for silage, so far as we are aware. Its value is not easy to appraise fairly. It is not a merchantable quantity, but for a man purchasing a farm, and under the necessity of buying either silage or hay, it possesses a pretty high value. Perhaps, as a general rule, it would not be far amiss to figure good silage at about one-third the value per ton of good mixed hay. Just now, of course, that will figure out pretty dear board for the cattle, but this year good silage would not be excessively valued at four or five dollars per ton. Whether a man could buy much at that price and make a profit on his dairy, is another question. The weight of silage per cubic foot, or per bushel, varies according to conditions. Forty pounds per cubic foot is an average, but in the bottom of a very deep silo, a cubic foot of silage would weigh a great deal more than 40 pounds, perhaps nearer 60 or 70 pounds, depending a good deal upon the water content, proportion of cobs, etc.

### ROOFING—SORE MOUTH.

1. I have a barn 56 x 74 feet, and the roof is practically done. It is twenty-nine years since it was built. Would you advise putting on cedar shingles again, or some galvanized roofing, or what kind would you recommend? Do you think those galvanized roofs are a protection from lightning?

2. What will I do for a mare with sore mouth? She has had it for over a year. I have been giving her a little saltpetre and salts twice a day nearly all winter. She is a driving mare, five years old.

S. C.

Ans.—1. There are very many kinds of roofing material giving good satisfaction to-day. First-class cedar shingles, properly laid, always make a good barn roof. Metal roofs are a protection against lightning if properly grounded at the corners. One must estimate the cost in his locality, together with the efficiency and the probable lasting qualities of each. We would not hesitate to use either No. 1 cedar shingles or the better forms of metal roofs.

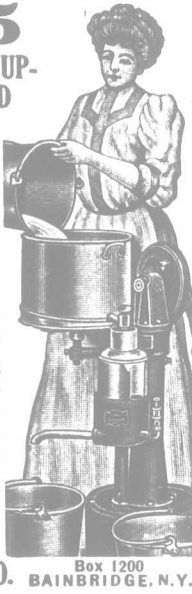
2. Many horses have congenitally tender mouths. Get your veterinarian to look at the mare's teeth, and if they require dressing, have them attended to. Drive with an ordinary snaffle bit, covered with leather or rubber, and handle gently with an easy bit.



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**THIS OFFER IS NO CATCH.** It is a solid proposition to send, on trial, fully guaranteed, a new, well-made, easy running separator for \$15.95. Skims hot or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. Designed especially for small dairies, hotels and private families. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Shipments made promptly from WINNIPEG, MAN., TORONTO, ONT., and ST. JOHN, N. B. Whether your dairy is large or small, write us and obtain our handsome free catalog. Address: AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 1200 BAINBRIDGE, N.Y.



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Herd established 1855, Stock 1848, have a special good lot of Shorthorns of either sex to offer of various ages; also a grand lot of Leicester sheep of either sex—a few imported ones to offer.  
**JAMES DOUGLAS**  
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## Six Shorthorn Bulls

must be sold.

Different colors, and their breeding is good enough for any herd. Write me for prices before purchasing.  
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## Shorthorns of Show Calibre

At present one nice red bull 12 months old (of the Bellona family) for sale at low price. Heifers of breeding age all sold.

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## WOODHOLME SHORTHORNS,

I have for sale a number of choicely-bred Scotch Shorthorn heifers and several young bulls, all of high-class quality and sired by Imp. Dorothy's King =55009=, a Lady Dorothy.

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## "The Manor" Scotch Shorthorns

Present offering: Three choice yearling bulls. Young cows in calf. Yearling heifers: Clippers, Minas, Wimples, Julias, etc. Inspection solicited. Prices moderate. Phone connection.

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Have desirable Shorthorns and Leicester sheep. Cows are high-class milkers. A handsome young Clydesdale stallion for sale.

**A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ontario**  
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Our present offering: Bulls from 8 months to 22 months, roans and reds; all got by Scotch Grey 72,692. Prices from \$75 to \$150.

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Herd headed by the two imported bulls, Newton Ringleader, =73783=, and Scottish Pride, =36106=. The females are of the best Scotch families. Young stock of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. Telephone connection.

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## IMPORTED BULL FOR SALE

Our Green Grove herd of Shorthorns is headed by the two imported bulls, Imp. Spectator =50094= and Imp. Royal Bruce =55038=. Present offering: Stock bull Imp. Spectator and two choice young bulls, herd headers, fit for service; also good females **Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham Ont. Erin Sta C.P.R.**

**Shorthorns and Swine**—Am now offering a very choice lot of cows and heifers, safe in calf, and some choice young bulls for the fall trade; also Berkshire and Yorkshire pigs; showyard material.  
**ISRAEL GROFF, Elmira Ont.**

When writing mention this paper

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

#### WEIGHT OF MAPLE SYRUP.

What should a gallon of syrup weigh? Also, which is the lawful measure, imperial or crown? **W. W. Y.**

Ans.—An imperial gallon of maple syrup should weigh 13 pounds 3 ounces. This is the lawful measure.

#### EXEMPTING WOODLANDS.

I have seen several times in "The Farmer's Advocate" (or other paper), a reference made to an Act whereby township councils could grant exemption from taxation on a wood-lot when it was fenced and protected from stock. If you could inform me whether there is an Act of Parliament to that effect or not, I would be indebted to you? I have applied for exemption on ten acres on a 150-acre farm, but the council knows of no such Act. **J. P. Ontario.**

Ans.—The Downey bill, passed by the Ontario Legislature in 1906, and amended in 1907, gives any township council in the Province authority to pass a by-law exempting from taxation unimproved woodland up to an area equal to ten per cent. of the total area of the farm, but not to exceed twenty-five acres of exempted wood-lot held under a single ownership. A few easy conditions are specified as to thickness of stand and character of growth.

#### RAILS ON ROADSIDE—WAGES.

1. A has his orchard alongside the road allowance. Orchard is about forty rods long. B, who lives across from the orchard, piles his old rails alongside A's orchard on the allowance. Can A order B to remove the rails from alongside the orchard, as it is claimed that old wood-piles harbor insects that infest orchards? 2. A hires out to B for one year. At the end of three months A says he is going to quit, as he does not like to tend stock, and says he can make bigger wages in the city. B persuades him to stay a month longer, and says he can have all that is coming to him, providing he throws off a certain percentage of the four months' wages for not staying the year out—which was agreed to by A. Can A hold B liable for the full amount of his four months' wages? **Ontario.**

Ans.—1. His better course would be to politely request B to remove the rails; and then, if he should refuse or neglect to do so, complain to the municipal council. In the event of their declining to act in the matter, or failing to bring about the removal, an action might be brought against the corporation for a mandatory injunction and damages. 2. No.

#### REFUSE IN STREAMS.

1. What is the law as to a person or persons dumping old cans, tins, stove-pipes, etc., in the river or streamways, or any places where the water washes them on to a person's property? 2. What would be the best method for owner of land to proceed in this matter—as the cans, etc., float all over the pastures, causing great annoyance, and damaging machinery during the haying season? 3. Could a town or township council be held liable for damage or damages? **Ontario.**

Ans.—1 and 2. The person affected ought to see the clerk of the municipality and inquire whether there is a municipal by-law on the subject. It is possible that the council may have passed such a by-law, pursuant to The Consolidated Municipal Act; and, if so, advantage should be taken of its provisions. In the absence of a by-law sufficient to afford the desired relief, it would seem to be a case for prosecution as for trespass, and steps might be taken accordingly against the known offenders. But that would, no doubt, prove to be a difficult and probably expensive course; and it is to be hoped that the requisite remedy is to be found in a municipal by-law. If not, the party should see a solicitor. He might, without litigation—perhaps by judicious letters—be able to bring about an abatement of the nuisance. 3. Probably not.



### The Feed That Makes The Cream

Livingston's Oil Cake is the cheapest feed for cows—cheaper than any shorts or even hay. Because it actually increases the richness of milk—and also increases the amount of butter that you get out of the milk. Test your cows before and after feeding Livingston's Oil Cake—two months—and your "butter money" will show its economy.

Fine Ground, Coarse Ground, Pea Size and Nutedt Grindings. If your dealer cannot supply you write us for prices and samples.

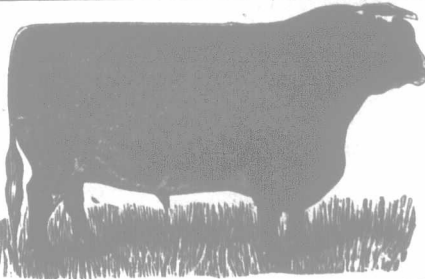
**DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO'Y, LIMITED**  
Manufacturers J. & J. Livingston  
Brand Oil Cake  
**BADEN, ONTARIO**

### Present Special Offering

- 20 High-Class Scotch Shorthorn Heifers
- 10 High-Class Young Shorthorn Cows
- 5 High-Class Scotch Shorthorn Bulls

At moderate prices, including Marr Missies, Emma's, Cruickshank Nonpareils, Duchess of Glosters, Village Girls, Bridesmaids, Butterflies, Kinellar Clarets, Miss Ramsdens, Crimson Flowers; also a number of the grand old milking tribe, which have been famous in the showing.

**ARTHUR J. HOWDEN & CO.**  
Columbus, Ontario



### Shorthorn Bulls and Clydesdale Mares

If you are in the market for a young bull, write us for particulars, or, better still, come and see them. We have 13 young bulls, from 8 to 14 months old, of good breeding and quality. We also have four imported Clydesdale mares, safe in foal.

**W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ontario**

Bell 'phone. Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R., 1/2 mile from farm

### SHORTHORNS

Have now a choice lot of young bulls to offer; also with something nice in heifers. Catalogue of herd and list of young animals on application.  
**H. CARGILL & SON, Proprietors, Cargill, Ont., Bruce Co.**  
JOHN CLANCY, Manager



### 10 SHORTHORN BULLS 10

If you are looking for a young bull to head a purebred herd, or one to cross on grade cows to raise first-class steers, I have them to suit all customers at very reasonable prices. They are reds and roans, and one extra good white show calf; ages from 9 to 14 months, nearly all sired by imported bulls and from the best Scotch families of cows. Will be pleased to furnish breeding and prices.

Claremont Sta., C.P.R., 3 miles. **JOHN MILLER, Brougham P.O., Ont.**  
Pickering Sta., G.T.R., 7 miles.

**THIS IS A GOOD TIME, AND I HAVE A GOOD PLACE, TO GET A HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULL CALF** by my great Whitehall Sultan sire, or a young cow in calf to him, to start a herd that will be gilt-edged. SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES, too, at low prices. CHILDREN'S PONIES. A CLYDESDALE FILLY, such as I can send you, is one of the best things any man can buy. Just write me and say as nearly as possible what you want, and I will surprise you with prices on goods that are genuine.  
**ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE ONTARIO**

**Scotch Shorthorn Females for Sale** I am offering at very reasonable prices, females from one year to five years of age. The youngsters are by my grand old stock bull, Scottish Hero (imp.) =55042= (90055), and the older ones have calves at foot by him, or are well gone in calf to him. Their breeding is unexcelled, and there are show animals amongst them. **A. EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, GUEI PH. ONT.**

**Pleasant Valley Farms Shorthorns** For Sale: Scottish Signet, best son of imp. Old Lancaster, and several good young bulls of the best Scotch breeding, at prices to suit everyone. Write us for exactly what you want, or visit us. Farm 11 miles east of Guelph, C. P. R. Half mile from station. **Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat, Ont.**

**SALEM SHORTHORNS** Headed by (Imp.) Gain'ord Marquis, undetested in Britain as a calf and yearling, and winner of junior championship honors at Toronto, 1911. Have on hand two yearlings and a number of bulls under a year for sale at reasonable prices.  
**J. A. WATT, Salem, Ont. Elora Sta. G. T. R. and C. P. R.**

**Scotch Shorthorns** FOR SALE—One of our imported herd bulls and eight heavy-boned, deep-bodied, low-down bull calves, 12 to 16 months old. Also twenty-five heifers and young cows bred to imported bulls.  
**MITCHELL BROS., Burlington, Ont.**  
Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct. Station.

**BLAIRGOWRIE STILL TO THE FRONT**  
**SHORTHORNS**—2 red bulls, 12 and 15 months; 1 red bull, 9 months; 2 roan bulls, 12 and 14 months. **CLYDESDALES**—One mare in foal, one filly rising three, two filly foals inspection invited.  
Myrtle, C. P. R. Sta. L.-D. 'Phone. **JOHN MILLER, JR., Ashburn, P.O.**

**SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES** We have for sale four good bulls which we will sell right, sired by His Grace (imp.) =69740=—One stallion rising three years old—a big, quality crit. and can spare a few heifers and cows. Write us, or come and see them. Farm one mile north of town.  
**A. B. & T. W. DOUGLAS, STRATHROY, ONTARIO**



**The "STAY THERE"**  
**Aluminum Ear Markers**  
 are the best. Being made of aluminum they are brighter, lighter, stronger and more durable than any other. Fit any part of the ear. Nothing to catch on feed trough or other obstacle. Your name, address and any series of numbers on each tag. Sample tag, catalogue and prices mailed free. Ask for them. Address: **WILCOX & HARVEY MFG. CO., Dept. B, 448 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.**



**Lump Rock Salt, \$10.00 for ton lots, f.o.b. Toronto**  
**Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide St. E., G. J. CLIFF, MANAGER, Toronto, Ont.**

**Cattle and Sheep Labels**  
 Size Price doz. Fifty tags  
 Cattle ..... 75c. \$2.00  
 Light Cattle . . . 60c. 1.50  
 Sheep or Hog. . . 40c. 1.00  
 No postage or duty to pay. Cattle sizes with name and address and numbers; sheep or hog size, name and numbers. Get your neighbors to order with you and get better rate. Circular and sample. Mailed free. **F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.**

**Balaphorene A. J. Jerseys**—Foundation stock, St. Lambert, Coomassie, Combination; stock from a grandson of Bim of Dentonia; also a grandson of the great Blue Blood of Dentonia, for sale. W. Wyandotte eggs, \$1 per 13. **Joseph Seabrook, Havelock, Peterboro Co., Ont.**

**High Grove Stock Farm**  
 No better Jersey blood in Canada. Stock all ages and both sexes for sale.  
**Arthur H. Tufts, P. O. Box 111, Tweed, Ont.**

**Stockwood Ayrshires**  
 are coming to the front wherever shown. This herd is now headed by White Hill Free Trader (Imp.) No. 33273, championship bull at Sherbrooke; also headed the 1st-prize aged herd. Stock of all ages for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
**D. M. WATT, ST. LOUIS STATION, QUE. Telephone in house.**

**Evergreen Stock Farm** offers a choice lot of bulls ready for service, from high-testing, deep-milking Record of Merit ancestors. Also a few females for sale. Herd headed by Franci Sir Admiral; dam's record 26.71, sire Sir Admiral Ormsby. Write for prices.  
**F. E. PETTIT, Burgessville, Ont.**

**KISSES.**  
 Though deadly germs in kisses hide,  
 'E'en at the price the cost is small;  
 'Tis better to have kissed and died  
 Than never to have kissed at all!  
 —Satire.

**HAD VERY BAD COUGH**  
**And Tickling Sensation in Throat.**  
**Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup Cured It.**

Miss C. Danielson, Bowman River, Man., writes: "Last fall I had a very bad cough and a tickling sensation in my throat. It was so bad I could not sleep at night, so I went to a druggist and told him I wanted something for my cold, and he advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup which I did, and after taking one bottle I was completely cured. Let me recommend Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup to anyone who suffers from a cough or throat irritation."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is without a doubt one of the greatest cough and cold remedies on the market to day, and so great has been its success there are numerous preparations put up to imitate it. Do not be imposed upon by taking one of these substitutes, but insist on being given "Dr. Wood's" when you ask for it. Price, 25 cents a bottle, put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
 Miscellaneous.

**LINE FENCING.**

My neighbor has one hundred acres alongside of mine. He has sold the north half; and the north half of line fence is my fence, and it is a good fence. The south half is his fence, and it is a poor fence. What is the law in such a case? Will I have to take part of the south half, which is very poor, when the north half is good?

Ontario.  
 Ans.—It is a matter calling for suitable and amicable readjustment by and between the three parties interested. In the event of their being unable to come to an agreement, the local fence-viewers should be called in pursuant to the provisions of The Line Fences Act.

**RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.**

1. Can any promoters of an electric railway survey and start grading without first having a charter lawfully?  
 2. Is an agreement lawful if parties make misrepresentations?  
 3. After making another verbal agreement before witness, after the first agreement was signed, would the signed agreement be lawful?  
 4. After grading through a farm under those conditions, and not able to continue the work on account of finances for one year, and no signs of continuing the work now, and the farm is assessed and pays taxes on the roadbed, not having received any money for the land, could he lawfully work through the grading?

Ontario. B. B.  
 Ans.—1. No.  
 2. No; but it may by the subsequent attitude or conduct of the parties become so.  
 3. It would depend upon circumstances. The written agreement might be displaced, either in part or entirely, by the subsequent verbal arrangement; or it might not be affected at all. One important circumstance to be considered would be the nature of the property dealt with.  
 4. If, as would seem to be the case, the railway project has been practically abandoned, there would seem to be very little risk involved in his going ahead with the proposed work; but we could not venture to say whether it would be lawful for him to do so. We would require to see the document and know much more of the circumstances in order to answer the question.

**ABNORMAL EGGS—UNTHRIFTY PIGS—WHITEWASHING.**

1. I have two geese; both are laying, one day they lay a double-yolked egg, next day a small egg, not a natural size. Would you please tell me the cause? Is there any remedy? They look all right. I feed them wheat. Is there any special grain I can feed them?  
 2. I have a batch of pigs about six months old. I fed them pulped turnips and grain during winter. The grain I was feeding was somewhat scorched. I got it from an elevator that was burned. They seem to eat it all right. About a month ago they went off their feed. I then gave a mixture of grain consisting of wheat, peas, barley and rye. The next day or two they vomited all off, and afterwards refused it altogether. They are and sleep most of the time, and don't seem hungry, don't want to eat, but feed all day. Could you give any remedy for this trouble? What is the cause, and what can I feed them?  
 3. Can you tell me any quicker or better process of applying whitewash on walls than with a brush or broom?  
 J. J. L.

Ans.—1. We cannot account for this anomaly in size of eggs. Some say such conditions are caused by the geese being overfed. Allow them free run, and access to the ground in order to get grub, and their grain ration.  
 2. Feed the pigs very little until their appetites return. They evidently have worms, and you must give the necessary medicine to drive them out. If they do not get it of their own accord, force it upon them. Feed on sloppy mash, and give a few drops of kelp.  
 3. A spray pump is quicker.

**Write NOW for Your Copy of DRUMMOND'S New Catalog**  
 52 pages full of pictures, particulars and prices of everything for the dairy—including Aerators and Coolers, Sterilac Sanitary Pails, Cow Testing Apparatus, Milk Scales, Babcock Testers, Surgical Instruments, Sanitary Milking Stools, Hand Separators, Farm Creamery Outfits, Churns, Butter Workers, etc. Feed and Litter Carriers.  
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**Brampton Jerseys**  
 cows and some calves for sale. Production and quality.  
**B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON ONT.**

**GLENHURST AYRSHIRES**  
 Established over 50 years ago, and ever since kept up to a high standard. We can supply females of all ages and young bulls, the result of a lifetime's intelligent breeding; 45 head to select from. Let me know your wants.  
**JAMES BENNING, Williamstown P.O., Summerstown Sta., Gleggarry**

**AYRSHIRES FOR SALE** **CHERRYBANK AYRSHIRES!**  
 Seven bulls and a few heifers of different ages, sired by Woodroffe Comrade, whose first heifer in milk, gave 11,392 lbs. milk, 480 lbs. butterfat in one year. Prices right. **H. C. HAMILL, BOX GROVE P.O., ONT., Markham, G. T. R.; Locust Hill, C. P. R. Bell phone connection from Markham.**  
 We are offering 5 young bulls fit for service, from dams of 40 lbs. to 50 lbs. daily of 4% milk. Anything else in the herd priced reasonable. This herd won over \$1,200 prize money in 1911.  
**P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Que.**

**STONEHOUSE AYRSHIRES**  
 Are coming to the front wherever shown. Look out for this at the leading exhibitions. Some choice young bulls for sale, as well as cows and heifers.  
**HECTOR GORDON, Howick, Quebec.**

**HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRES**  
 If you are wanting a richly-bred young bull out of a 50-lb. a day and over cow, imported or Canadian-bred dam and sire, write me. Females all ages. Prices are easy. **D. A. Macfarlane, Kelso, Que.**  
**HILLCREST AYRSHIRES**—Bred for production and large teats. Record of Performance work a specialty. Fifty head to select from. Prices right.  
**FRANK HARRIS, Mount Elgin, Ont.**

**Ayrshires and Yorkshires**—We have still some good young bulls. Now is the time to buy for the coming season, before the best go. We have females any age, and can fill orders for carlots of Ayrshires. Pigs of either sex on hand.  
**ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie, Ont.**

**City View Ayrshires** All from R. O. P. ancestors. Young bulls of January, March, May and July, 1911; also calves of 1912. Right good ones. Males only for sale. Write, phone or visit. **JAMES BEGG, R. R. No. 1 half mile west, ST. THOMAS, ONT.**  
**Dungannon Ayrshires and Yorkshires**—For immediate sale are: Three choice young bulls and a few heifers; also young sons of breeding age, quality and breeding combined.  
**W. H. FURBER, Cobourg, Ont. L.-D. Phone.**

**KING SEGIS WALKER**  
 The highest pedigreed sire in Canada. Average record of dam, gr. dams and g. gr. dams: Butter, 28.36 lbs.; milk, 544.42 lbs.; fat, 4.24 lbs. Fee for service, \$25. This sire's get are 80 per cent. females. For sale: Sons and daughters of this sire from high-record daughters of Pontiac Korndyke and King Segis.  
**A. A. FAREWELL, Oshawa, Ont.**

**Maple Soil Stock Farm**  
 of High-Testing Holsteins—I have at present some bull calves, with dam and sire; dam averaging over 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days, testing better than 4 per cent. Phone connected.  
**H. C. Holtby, Belmont P. O., Ont.** Belmont Stn., C.P.R., or Glanworth Stn., G.T.R.

**Silver Creek Holsteins**  
 officially backed on both sides. King Fayne Segis Clothilde, whose 7 nearest dams have 7-day records that average 27 lbs., is at head of herd. **A. H. TEEPLE, CURRIES P. O., Ont. Woodstock Station. Phone connection.**

**Elmwood Holsteins** Choice bred, registered Cows, Heifers, Calves, Spring Crop 1912. March, April and May delivery; Sired by Imported Y Rema Sir Posch and Elmwood Sarcastic, Grandson of Sarcastic Lad. Best breeding, right prices. Express pre.aid. Safe delivery guaranteed.  
**E. D. GEORGE & SONS, Putman, Ont.**

**HOLSTEINS & YORKSHIRES**  
**MINSTER FARM** offers a choice young boar fit for service, and bull calves from Lakeview Burke Fayne, whose sire has ten sisters averaging 30.63 lbs. butter 7 days. For extended pedigrees write:  
**R. HONEY & SONS, BRICKLEY, ONTARIO**

**Evergreen Stock Farm**—High-class Registered Holsteins for Sale. A splendid lot of heifers rising one year old, and heifer calves, guaranteed.  
**A. E. HULET, Norwich, Ontario**

**Please Mention The Farmer's Advocate**



GOSSIP.

THE NOTED MENIE AYRSHIRE HERD

The splendid condition in which the well-known Menie herd of show-calibre Ayrshires, the property of Alex. Hume, of Menie, Ont., are coming through the winter, is an indication that the shortage of feed prevalent throughout Western Ontario was not nearly so vital a problem for the breeders east of the County of Durham. There is no more enthusiastic breeder of the ever-increasingly popular breed of Scotch dairy cows in the Dominion, than the owner of this great herd. For over a quarter of a century the Menie herd has held their reputation as one of the greatest show herds in the country, and we believe we are well within the truth in saying that Mr. Hume has won more prizes at such shows as Toronto, London, and Ottawa, on animals bred in the herd, than any other breeder in Canada. For very many years the herd was annually strengthened by importations selected by Mr. Hume, and by that means kept up to the highest standard of excellence, and many of the leading herds, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as well as south of the line, were founded or strengthened by animals imported or bred by Mr. Hume. The herd to-day, in respect of quality, productiveness and show-ring type, is particularly strong, headed by that great bull, Imp. Auchenbrain Hercules, first at London last fall in a strong class, and afterwards awarded the championship. He is a bull particularly level in his lines, with great depth, and extra good shoulders. He is breeding extra well, and will certainly become noted as a sire of show things. To enumerate the many high-class cows and heifers in the herd would require too much space, therefore the few we mention are only a fair representation of the herd. Glen Shaurock Canty Again (imp.) is a great show cow, big in size, of fine type and quality. Her R. O. P. test shows a yield of 11,140 lbs. of over 4-per-cent. milk in the year. Another right choice one, and a winner many times, is Annie Warkworth, who, in her test in nine months, gave 9,400 lbs., testing 4.2 per cent. Stonycroft Lady Helen (imp.), as a three-year-old, in 9½ months, gave 8,900 lbs., and won first prize in the three-year-old class at Toronto. Another Toronto first-prize winner, both as a two- and as a three-year-old, is Clerkland Kate 2nd (imp.). She also won championship at London last fall, and is the kind that will win many times more. Many of the others are in the R. O. P. records, and have now leading honors at Toronto and London. In females, for sale, are a number from two years old up, some in the official records, some now in the test, and others not yet in milk, all in calf or sired by the present stock bull; a strictly high-class lot. In young bulls, Mr. Hume is offering a limited number, from calves up to breeding age, all sired by the stock bull, and from dams imported, or bred from imported stock, and some out of R. O. P. dams. Mr. Hume reports the demand for Ayrshires as steady, particularly for foundation stock, he having shipped several lately to Rainy River District.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

POWER.

Will you please answer in the next issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," which you would recommend, a gasoline or coal-oil engine or windmill, for grinding grain, cutting straw and sawing wood?  
W. B.

Ans.—We would try the gasoline engine or coal-oil engine. The windmill is too irregular. Gasoline has been tried, and has proved to be efficient.

PLANTING FRUIT TREES.

We intend to plant about 100 fruit trees, of which half are apples, the rest being small fruits. The land is hard sub-soil. How would you nourish the trees till they are permanently planted, and how treated at the time of planting?  
D. B.

Ans.—Cultivate the land thoroughly before planting. If in poor condition, give a good dressing of barnyard manure. When you get the trees, heel them in and ready to plant. Keep the roots covered away from the sun. Plant as early as the weather and soil will permit. Give frequent cultivation.

70 Holsteins by Auction 70

Having sold his farm, Mr. Thos. Hartley, of Downsview, Ont., will on THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1912, sell his entire herd of 70 head of R. O. M. and R. O. P. Holsteins; 20 of them daughters of the famous champion Coraelias Posch; 10 heifers are daughters of the richly-bred Butter Baron; 30 cows nearly all in official records. Write for catalogue. L.-D. phone. THOS. HARTLEY, DOWNSVIEW, ONT.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS!

Bull calves sired by Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, and out of heifers sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol.

Telephone. E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONTARIO

Fairview Farms Herd

Is where you can secure a son of Pontiac Korndyke, admitted by all breeders to be the greatest Holstein sire that ever lived. Look what his daughters are doing. Two of them with records over 37 lbs. each. Then, look at the work his sons are doing. HE IS THE GREATEST PRODUCING SIRE OF THE BREED, THROUGH HIS SONS. Every son of Pontiac Korndyke that has daughters old enough to milk is a sire of good ones. We can offer you several young ones that will give you great daughters.

E. H. DOLLAR, HUEVELTON, N. Y.

Near Prescott

SUMMER HILL HOLSTEIN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE HOGS

Our senior herd bull, Sir Admiral Ormsby, is the sire of the world's record 2-year-old for yearly butter production. Also sire of the three highest record four-year-olds in Canada. The dam of our junior herd bull made 34.60 lbs. butter in 7 days, and gave 111 lbs. milk per day. Come and make your selections from over 70 head.

In Improved English Yorkshires we have won 95 per cent. of all first prizes at Toronto Exhibition for ten years. We are still breeding them bigger and better than ever.

Buy Summer Hill Yorkshires, the big, quick-maturing kind, and double your profits.

D. C. FLATT & SON, R. F. D. Hamilton, Ontario, Bell phone: 2471, Hamilton.

Centre and Hillview Holsteins

We are offering young bulls from Sir Ladic Cornucopia Clothilde, the average of his dam sire dam and grand dams is 662.8 lbs. milk and 30.58 butter, 7 days, and 2,750.80 milk and 114.6 butter in 30 days; also Brookbank Butter Baron, who is a proven sire. He is sire of champion 3-year-old 30-day, 2-year-old 7-day and 2-year-old 30-day. Long-distance phone. P. D. EDE Oxford Centre P. O. Woodstock Sta.

Purebred Registered  
**Holstein Cattle**  
The most profitable dairy breed, greatest in size, milk, butter-fat and in vitality. Send for FREE illustrated descriptive booklets  
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSO.  
F. L. Houghton, Sec'y, Box 127, Brattleboro, Vt.

Holsteins of Quality

Write us to-day for our proposition, telling you how any good dairyman may own a registered Holstein bull from a Record-of-Performance cow without investing a cent for him. **Monro & Lawless, "Eimdale Farm," Thorold, Ont.**

Welcome Stock Farm Holsteins

Out of "Netherlands Pride" (gave 65 lbs. milk as a three-year-old), by "Wiennies Count Panama," a nice straight, well grown, bull calf, quality all over, considerably more white than black, and nicely marked. Should be ready for light service soon. First check of \$45 takes him.

C. BOLLERT, R.R. No. 6, Tavistock, Ont.  
J. LEUSZLER, R.R. No. 1, Cassel, Ont.

The Maples Record of Merit Holstein Herd

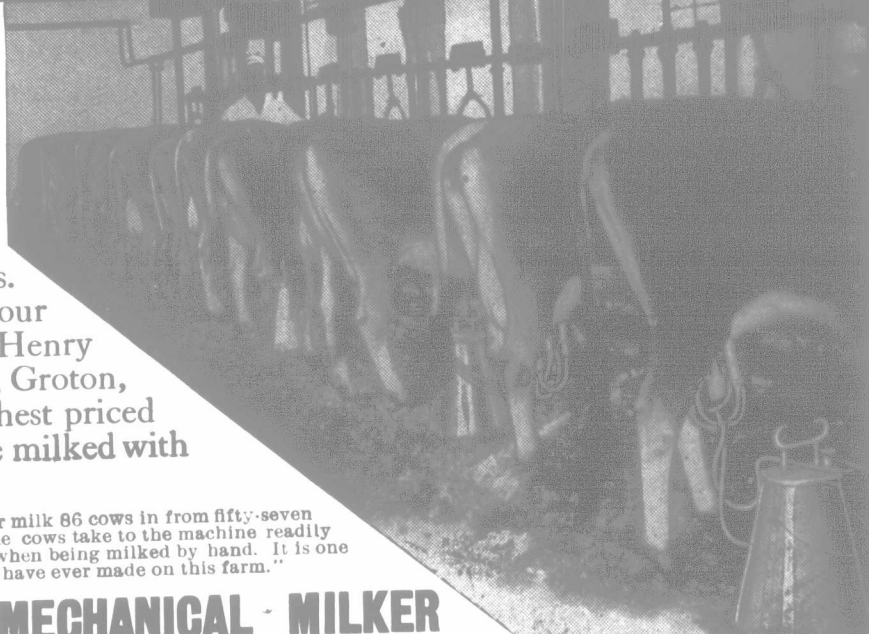
A few choice bulls ready for service, sired by King Posch De Kol; also a few young bull calves, sired by Prince Aggie Mechthilde, whose dam won first at Toronto, 1911, and sire's dam first in dairy test at Guelph, 1908 and 1909; his three nearest dams average over 25 lbs. butter in 7 days.

WALBURN RIVERS, FOLDEN'S, ONTARIO

Maple Grove Holsteins—Herd headed by Hengerveld, the greatest 30 lbs. back butter bred bull of the breed in this country. For stock of this kind, address: H. BOLLERT, Tavistock, R. R. No. 5, Ont.

\$300 TO \$1000 A YEAR IN EXTRA PROFITS FOR YOU

This is not a mere claim. It is the actual experience of all owners of Sharples Mechanical Milkers. We don't ask you to take our word, nor their word, for this. We stand ready to prove it on your own cows or no sale. Mr. Henry Fielden, Supt. Branford Farms, Groton, Conn., where some of the highest priced Guernsey cows in the world are milked with a Sharples Milker, writes:



"Two men with the Sharples Milker milk 86 cows in from fifty-seven minutes to an hour and a quarter. The cows take to the machine readily and seem much more contented than when being milked by hand. It is one of the most profitable investments we have ever made on this farm."

**THE SHARPLES MECHANICAL MILKER** has the "Teat Cup with the Upward Squeeze," which pushes the blood back with each pulsation, overcoming the stumbling block of all former mechanical milkers. It leaves the teats in a perfectly normal condition, the same as after hand milking. The cow is treated so gently she enjoys it, and fears no injury, no abuse. She stands perfectly contented giving down her milk more readily and more freely than when milked by hand. The yield is increased—your dairy profits grow. Read this letter from Hon. Wm. C. Sproul, Chester, Pa.

The Sharples Mechanical Milker has few parts, is easily cleaned, and produces milk of the lowest bacterial content. It milks the cow cleaner than the average hand milker.

"The Sharples Mechanical Milker seems to be entirely comfortable to the cows: in fact, our cows are in much better condition now than they were when the milker was started, and the quantity of the milk has increased about ten per cent. Altogether, I consider it about the most satisfactory investment about my dairy."

**Fill Out the Coupon—Send for Catalog Today**  
Let us tell you how we will put a Sharples Milker in your dairy and guarantee it to give you perfect satisfaction or no sale. We prove it does the work to your satisfaction. We give you ample time for trial. Send the coupon now for catalog. Guaranteed by a company that has been making high-class dairy machinery for 31 years.

**THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.**  
WEST CHESTER, PA. Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Ore.; Dallas, Tex.; Toronto, Can.; Winnipeg, Can.

**THE SHARPLES MECHANICAL MILKER**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ P. O. \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

I am milking \_\_\_\_\_ cows at present

The Sharples Separator Co. Gentlemen: Please send me the Catalog of your Mechanical Milkers.



**The Engine That Anyone Can Run**

Avoid engine difficulties that only an expert can solve, by buying the simple, strong, steady

**STICKNEY GASOLINE ENGINE**

Most dependable, easiest to run, for all farm purposes. Write for our free book about it.

**Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. Limited**



Winnipeg  
Toronto  
Calgary

**UNWASHED WOOL WANTED**

The Horn Bros. Woollen Co., Limited  
Lindsay, Ontario

**Southdown Sheep**

Orders taken now for this season's delivery. A few choice lambs and shearlings on hand. Every animal shipped is guaranteed.

**Angus Cattle**

Write, or come and see my young bulls and heifers. They are going at farmers' prices.

**ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ont.**

**The Tamworths in Canada**—I have a particularly nice lot of young Tamworths just now of both sexes, from youngsters up to breeding age. If you want the best types of the breed, write me. **HERBERT GERMAN, St. George, Ont.** Long-distance phone.

**HAMPSHIRE SWINE**

Both sexes and all ages, from imported stock. Prices reasonable.

**C. A. POWELL, Arva, Ontario**  
Four miles north of London.

**HOWELLS ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.**

In my opinion, suffrage for women is bound to come. There are many arguments against it, but no reason. Thus spake William Dean Howells, who is in the limelight afresh because of the celebration of his 75th birthday.

**Had Palpitation of the Heart Weakness and Choking Spells**

When the heart begins to beat irregularly, palpitate and throb, beats fast for a time, then so slow as to seem almost to stop, it causes great anxiety and alarm. When the heart does this many people are kept in a state of morbid fear of death, and become weak, worn and miserable.

To all such sufferers Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will give prompt and permanent relief.

Mrs. John J. Downey, New Glasgow, N.S., writes:—"Just a few lines to let you know what your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I was troubled with weakness and palpitation of the heart, would have several choking spells, and could not get down at all. I tried many remedies but got none to answer my case. I can recommend the Heart and Nerve Pills. I can recommend them to all having heart or nerve troubles."

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

**GOSSIP.**

G. M. Forsyth, North Claremont, Ont., breeder of Shorthorns and Clydesdales, writes: The imported bull, Dorothy's King, advertised in "The Farmer's Advocate," has been sold to Robt. Nichol & Sons, of Hagersville, Ont. Mr. Nichol bought him over the telephone, without seeing him, and when received he wrote me that he was well pleased with him. This is a good breeding bull, and I am sure he will do Mr. Nichol lots of good. Among other recent sales are: To Chas. E. Bonnycastle, Campbellford, Ont., a roan yearling Clementina bull; another twelve-months roan, out of Bella Hillhurst 2nd, she out of Bella Hillhurst (imp.), and got by Royal Champion (imp.), to Moses Norton, of Goodwood, Ont.; another sixteen-months-old bull of the right kind, to John Paget, of Sundridge, Ont.; also to Wm. A. Wallace, of Kars, Ont., three two-year-old heifers, one out of Bella Hillhurst, and got by Dorothy's King (imp.); the second a roan half-sister to Mr. Wallace's 1911 grand champion heifer at Ottawa; the third a right good roan heifer, by Brilliant Star (imp.); also a four-year-old Clementina cow. I also helped Mr. Wallace to buy the balance of a carload, of which a lot of good things were secured. I can supply a few more good young bulls at right prices; also two Clyde stallions, rising two, one of them tracing to imported stock on both sides, and a good yearling filly.

**MORRISTON TAMWORTHS AND SHORTHORNS.**

A recent call at the farm of Charles Currie, of Morriston, Ont., found him well pleased with his winter's trade in Tamworth hogs and Shorthorn cattle. His large herds of both lines of stock have come through the winter in good condition; in fact, we never saw them looking better at this season. In Tamworths, there are now on hand considerably over the hundred, of all ages, from a few days old up to breeding age, of both sexes. The show-ring record of this herd, particularly at Toronto and the Guelph Winter Fair, is too well known to need comment, and it is a fact that the herd of to-day is stronger in the matter of quality and perfection of type than ever before in its many years' history. The offering in young things of either sex is, for intending purchasers, particularly strong, probably the strongest in the country, being bred from the several brood sows ranging in weight from 500 to 750 pounds, daughters of those great boars, Imp. Knowle King David and Imp. Cholderton Golden Secret, and having for grandsire on their dam's side that great boar and noted champion, Colwill's Choice, nearly all these sows having been winners at either Toronto or Guelph. The young things are sons and daughters of the two present stock boars, College Radiant and College Patron, both bred at Macdonald College, from sires and dams imported specially for use in the college herd. The selection for breeding stock in the Morriston herd just now is such that intending purchasers would do well to order early. In the past year Mr. Currie has shipped Tamworths to Ladner and Dinean, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Quebec, New Brunswick, Kentucky, Illinois, and Georgia. The Shorthorns are bred from well-known milking strains. There are cows in the herd good for 60 lbs. a day when fresh, and, coupled with this, is a splendid, level, even type. Many of the younger things are the get of the milking-bred bull, Morriston Ben Lomond, a son of Imp. Ben Lomond; younger ones are the get of Prime Lad, a son of the Toronto champion, Imp. Prime Favorite. The present stock bull is Imp. Proud Royal, a roan of more than ordinary excellence in levelness of lines and good type. For sale are several bull calves three to five months of age, and females from the same.

**FAMOUS FLEURY PLOWS**

Fleury Plows No. 21. "Dandy." No. 13.  
No. 15A (One-Horse)

We are the original makers of the "No. 21" Plows and the only manufacturer of the original 21 Plow—imitated by nearly every other manufacturer of Plows in Canada. In general, imitations are inferior—so it is in Plows. Buy only the original. The Plows mentioned surpass all others in lightness of draught, ease of holding, steady running and in quality of work in the field.

**J. FLEURY'S SONS, Aurora, Ontario, Can.**  
Makers of the original Nos. 21, 13, 15A and "Dandy" Plows  
Medals, World's Fairs, Chicago and Paris



Says Home Oil Tommy:

**More Power to Your Mower**

Your mower will exact less elbow grease and backache if you keep it oiled with HOME OIL. This dandy lubricant will make the blades whirr easily and noiselessly.

**HOME OIL**

Made by the LIQUID VENEER People

gets its honest name from the fact that it is the purest, cleanest, safest and most efficient lubricating oil for home use, and consequently for outside use.

You get MOST as well as BEST oil in HOME OIL, and a money-back guarantee into the bargain. Write today for free trial bottle and learn how HOME OIL will smooth the way for you.

**BUFFALO SPECIALTY COMPANY,**  
338-E Liquid Veneer Building Buffalo, N. Y.

Free Trial Bottle

**WE WILL IMPORT OXFORDS**

the coming season, or any other breed. Breeders wishing to get a few head of their favorite breed should write at once to us. One of the firm selects in person, and will select yours if you write us stating just what you want. We are in the market for Oxford rams, and will buy from one up to any number. State price, age and if recorded or eligible.

**PETER ARKELL & SONS, TEESWATER, ONT.**

**Imported Sheep**

I am leaving for England about the middle of April to personally select my sheep. Anyone wanting imported sheep will do well to write me. Will import any breed. On account of my connections in England, I can import cheaper than any other importer. Write me at once for all information.

**C. HODGSON, Box 92, Brantford, Ont.**

**FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE OFFERING!!!!**

We are now ready to receive orders for rams, lambs, shearlings and two-year-olds. Orders can also be booked for ewe lambs, shearlings and aged. We can assure prospective buyers that our flock is, if anything, better than ever. Think we have some show-yard material in our offering.

**J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, FAIRVIEW FARM, WOODVILLE, ONTARIO**

**Large White Yorkshires**

Have a choice lot of sows in pig. Boars ready for service and young pigs of both sexes supplied not akin, at reasonable prices. All breeding stock imported, or from imported stock, from the best British herds. Write or call on:

**H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.**  
C. P. R. and G. T. R. Long-distance phone.

**Maple Grove Yorkshires**

ARE EQUAL TO THE BEST.

Present offering: Twenty-five sows bred to farrow from Aug. to Oct. All first-class, bred to No. 1 quality boars. All big, roomy, growthy stock, and ranging from six months to two years old. Eight young boars fit for use; choice long fellows of excellent breeding, and younger pigs of various ages. Pairs not related. Our prices will suit the average farmer, but are consistent with the best quality. Stock shipped C. O. D. and on approval. Correspondence and personal inspection invited. Long-distance phone via St. Thomas.

**H. S. MCDIARMID, FINGAL, ONTARIO.**  
Shedden Station, P. M. and M. C. R.

**ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**

Present offering: Select sows bred for spring farrow. Choice boars ready for service also younger stock, the get of Duke of Somerset imp., and out of imported dams. Satisfactory and safe delivery guaranteed. **H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer CAINSVILLE P. O. Langford station, Brantford and Hamilton Radial.**

**Newcastle Tamworths and Clydesdales**

Present offering: 15 boars, from 2 mos. to 1 year. Sows same age, some bred, others ready to breed. Several yearling sows that have raised one litter each. All by imp. bar, dam by Colwill's Choice, Canada's champion boar, 1901, 2, 3 and 5. Also one or two choice Clydesdale fillies for sale. L.-D. Phone.

**A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO**

**Duroc Jersey Swine**

A choice lot of boars fit for service. WANTED—Twenty dairy calves, seven to twenty days old, grades or pure bred; state price F. O. B.

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

**Maple Villa Yorkshires and Oxford Downs.** We offer 30 splendid service boars; 50 strictly choice sows, bred and ready to breed; also ewes of quality bred to imp. rams.

**J. A. CERSWELL, Bond Head, Ont**

**Hampshire Hogs**

We have the greatest prize-winning herd of Hampshire Swine in Canada, bred from the best strains of the breed; stock of both sexes not related. **Hastings Bros. Cross Hill P. O., Ont. Linwood Sta., C. P. R., Newton Sta., G. T. R.** Telephone in residence.

**Morriston Tamworths**

Bred from the prize winning herds of England; choice stock for sale; also Shorthorns of the deep milking strain. **CHAS. CURRIE, Morriston, Ontario**

**Hampshire Pigs**

Get acquainted with the best bacon hog in existence. Both sexes for sale from imported stock. Write for prices. Long-distance phone.

**J. H. RUTHERFORD, Box 62, Caledon East, Ont.**



**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

**Homeseekers' and Settlers' EXCURSION**

**Western Canada**

Via Chicago

APRIL 16th, 23rd and 30th

and every Second Tuesday thereafter until Sept. 17th, inclusive.

SPECIAL TRAIN WILL LEAVE TORONTO AT 10.30 P. M. ON ABOVE DATES FOR EDMONTON AND POINTS IN MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN, via Chicago and St. Paul, carrying through coaches and Pullman Tourist Sleepers. NO CHANGE OF CARS.

Full particulars from any Grand Trunk Agent, or C. R. McCutcheon, Alberta Government Agent, Palmer House Block, Toronto, Ont.

The most popular route to MONTREAL, BUFFALO, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, DETROIT, CHICAGO is via Grand Trunk, the only Double Track Route.

Steamship Tickets on Sale Via All Lines.

For Tickets and all information apply to any Grand Trunk Agent.



**SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.**

ANY PERSON who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency of the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of three years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

**160 Acres of Land for the Settlers**

Large areas of rich agricultural lands, convenient to railways, are now available for settlement in Northern Ontario. The soil is rich and productive, and covered with valuable timber.

For full information regarding homestead regulations and special colonization rates to settlers, write:

The Director of Colonization  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
TORONTO.

**FARMS FOR SALE**

Choice stock, grain and fruit farms for sale. We specialize in high-class properties, and aim at offering good value only. We have a special department devoted to listing and selling Ontario farms. Write for list.

UNION TRUST CO., LTD  
Real-estate Department,  
321 Temple Building, Toronto.

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.



**McCormick Binders Have Many Desirable Features**

EASTERN Canadian farmers will find many desirable features on McCormick binders, which make this well-known binder particularly successful in harvesting the grain in Eastern Canadian fields. Before buying your binder this season inspect the McCormick carefully.

You will find that it is constructed with special care. The bottoms of the guards are almost level with the bottom of the platform, enabling it to be tilted to cut close to the ground without pushing trash ahead of the knife. The reel has a wide range of adjustment. As a result the McCormick binder will successfully cut grain that is tall, standing, down, or tangled. There is a third packer to assist in the handling of grain that is very short or full of undergrowth. Either a smooth section or serrated knife can be used. The floating elevator handles grain in any quantity. The improved McCormick knoter is an especially strong feature. These features make the McCormick binder very efficient in Eastern Canadian harvest fields.

See the McCormick local agent and have him show you the reasons why you should have a McCormick binder. He will also sell you McCormick haying machines and the best binder twine made. See him or write the nearest branch house for catalogue.

Eastern Canadian Branches  
International Harvester Company of America  
(Incorporated)

At Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, P. Q.;  
Ottawa, Ont.; St. John, N. B.; Quebec, P. Q.

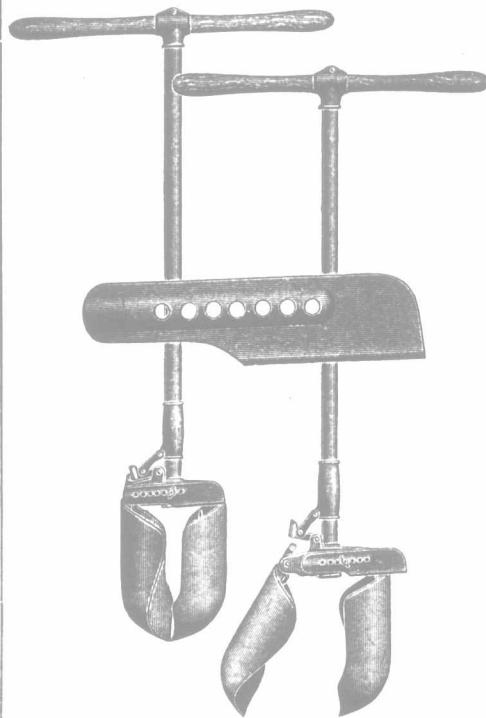
IHC Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send to IHC Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U.S.A.



McCormick

**ATTENTION, FARMERS!**



**Twelve Reasons Why Standard Earth Augers Are Best**

The STANDARD is the ONLY Auger

- That really bores.
- That will enter hard earth.
- That has an EXTENSION blade.
- That will hold fine dry sand.
- That does not bind in the hole.
- That opens to discharge the contents.
- That bores in all conditions of earth.
- That has double "V" point cutting blades.
- That is guaranteed to save half the time.
- That individually bores more than ONE sized hole.
- That individually bores NINE different sized holes.
- That is guaranteed to do the work with half the effort.

If your hardware or implement man cannot supply you, order direct from

Canadian Logging Tool Company, Limited  
Sault Ste. Marie, Canada

**Every Eddy Match is a Sure, Safe Match**

It is made of first-quality materials by skilled workmen and mechanically perfect machines, and carries with it the EDDY guarantee that it's a sure light.

Always make sure you are well supplied with EDDY'S MATCHES, because, "If you're sure they're EDDY'S, you're sure they're right."

EDDY'S MATCHES are always full M.M. count. Good dealers everywhere keep them.

THE E. B. EDDY COMPANY, LIMITED  
HULL, CANADA

Also Makers of Paper, Paper Bags, Toilet Paper, Tissue Towels, etc.



Every Shot a Kill

**What is a Gun?**

Just something with lock, stock and barrel

that will explode a shell and discharge the contents somewhere in the atmosphere?

That is all some guns are. But a real gun is a different proposition. It must be light, strong, accurate. To be accurate it must be well proportioned, so balanced that it responds to the lightest swing of the muscles. It must be bored right, to the thousandth of an inch. Its lock must be sensitive, on the instant, to the pull of the trigger-finger. A gun like this has character. Every

**Tobin Simplex Gun**

has Tobin character in its every line. We know what this means so well that we guarantee satisfaction or your money back. We know what materials are used, how they are fashioned by machine accuracy, how every gun is inspected many times before it leaves the factory. Knowing all this, we know that we can guarantee 100% gun-value to every Tobin buyer.

Tobin Simplex Guns are priced from \$20 to \$210. At your dealers, or send for our new catalogue. Every sportsman should have it.



THE TOBIN ARMS MFG. CO.  
Limited  
Woodstock, Ont.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS**

TO Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta

Special Trains leave Toronto 2.00 p.m. on  
APRIL 2, 16, 30 MAY 14, 28 JUNE 11, 25  
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Second class tickets from Ontario stations to principal Northwest points at

**LOW ROUND-TRIP RATES**  
Winnipeg and return \$34.00; Edmonton and return \$41.00, and to other points in proportion. Tickets good to return within 60 days from going date.

**TOURIST SLEEPING CARS**  
Coach to Edmonton via Saskatoon, also to Winnipeg and Calgary via Minn. Line on all excursions. Coaches include berths, fully equipped with bedding, can be secured at moderate rates through local agent. Early application must be made.

ASK FOR HOMESEEKERS' PAMPHLET containing rates and full information.  
Apply to nearest C.P.R. Agent or  
M. G. MURPHY, Dist. Pass. Agt., Toronto.

ONLY DIRECT LINE NO CHANGE OF CARS

**WIPE YOUR FEET**

Mud, snow, dust and dirt will not be tracked over your floors if you use

**Grab's Foot Scraper**

outside your door. The only device made which cleans bottoms and sides of shoe in one operation. Has ten parallel plates for scraping soles and two stiff bristle brushes which clean sides of shoe. Adjustable to any size. Handsomely enameled. Looks neat. Can be rotated and swept under. Fastens to doorstep or any handy place. Get one and save useless work. Price \$1.00. If your dealer will not supply you, don't take substitute, but send your order direct to us. Illustrated folder FREE.

Onward Mfg. Co., Berlin, Ont.  
Agents Wanted Everywhere.

**25,000 Rods Wire Fencing for Sale**

at 25% to 40% cheaper than elsewhere, new, all No. 9 galvanized steel wire, list and prices free. Also belting, piping, etc.

THE IMPERIAL METAL CO'Y  
Queen Street, MONTREAL

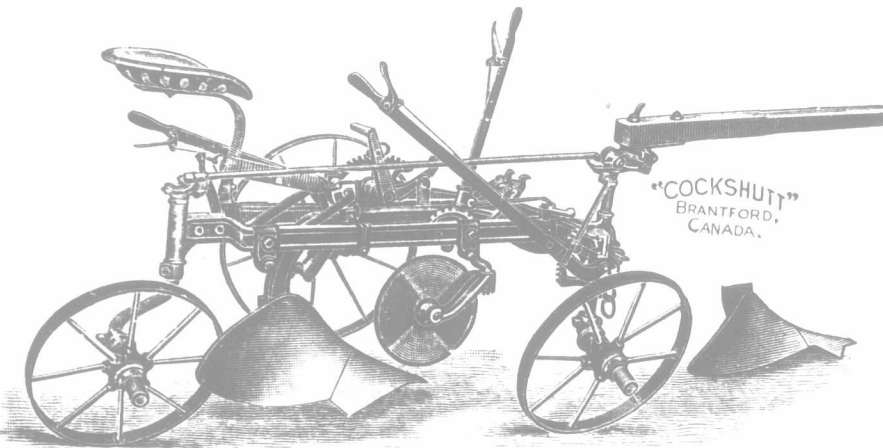


COCKSHUTT

# Plow Without Wasting Time

The quality of your plowing determines to a large extent the quality of your crop, and one of the most important features of proper plowing is to be able to get it done promptly. There must be no delays when the season is on. Your seed-bed must be ready early.

## The COCKSHUTT Ontario Footlift Sulky



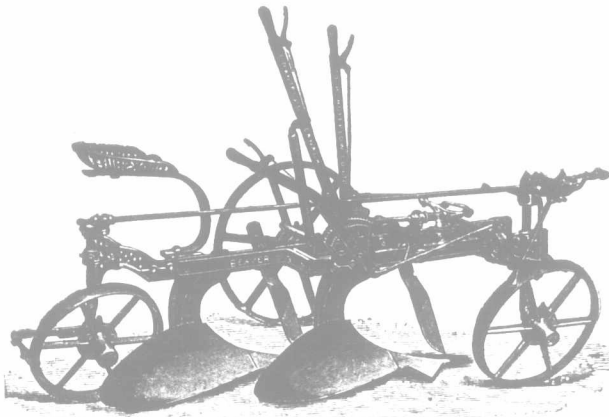
WHEN this plow is set for width and depth of furrow, it practically runs itself. All the operator has to do is to drive his horses. Your son can do that. By means of a special device the plow is locked when raised and locked down when

at work. It can also be arranged that the plow will rise up when obstructions are met with. This is a valuable feature, because it saves breakage and consequent repair bills when stony land is being worked.

It is the plow YOU should have if thorough work, speedily done, is a consideration with you.

## The Beaver Gang

THIS Gang is a great favorite, because it not only plows a field in half the time required by a single furrow plow, but because it is so complete and easily handled. See how conveniently the levers are placed to the hands of the operator. He doesn't have to do a lot of stretching and straining to manipulate them. The bottoms are raised clear of the ground by a slight pull of the lifting lever. See the heavy spring with which this lever is equipped. That's what makes it easy to operate.



Carefully fitted, dust-proof bearings in wheel-hubs help greatly to make it a light plow to draw. These things make a difference in a hard day's work.

You will be interested in seeing one of them at the Cockshutt Agency in your town.

Here are two Cockshutt Plows that do their work perfectly—and either may be handled by your boy. That saves your time, and you will have just as satisfactory work as if you had done it yourself.

There is quality of material and design built into every inch of these implements by the greatest plow-makers in the Dominion.

See samples at the Cockshutt Agency in your town.

When there, ask for catalogues of the many other implements we manufacture.

Write or ask for Catalogues and information

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**COCKSHUTT** PLOW COMPANY LIMITED **BRANTFORD**

IN EASTERN ONTARIO, QUEBEC AND MARITIME PROVINCES BY

**FROST & WOOD CO., Limited, Smith's Falls, Montreal, St. John, N. B.**