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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE  
SUCCEED  
FOUNDED 1875

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

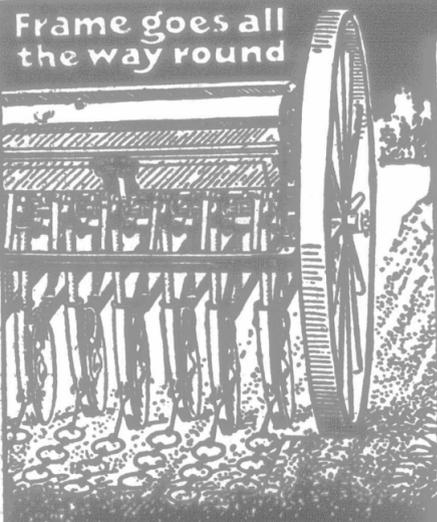
F. K. Doherty & Co. Publishers  
March 15, 1912

Vol. XLVII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MARCH 14, 1912.

No. 1016

Frame goes all  
the way round

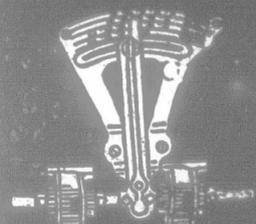


## Sow Your Grain in Drills Get LARGER Crops More Profits

Sowing grain in the old style way is wasteful. While some spots get too little seed, most of the ground is generally too thickly seeded.

But sow your seed with the Champion Disc Drill and waste is eliminated. It sows with pre-

cision, just the right amount of seed in every inch of every furrow. The same amount of seed goes farther, produces larger crops and yields you more profits. The Champion way is the profitable way to sow your grain.



Grain Index



Ball Bearings  
in Disc Hub

Disc,  
Boot  
And  
Scraper



# Frost & Wood

## Champion Disc Drill

The Champion Disc Drill has made a great name for itself in "dirty" fields. Corn roots, tangled grasses and straw manure do not bother the Champion. It cuts right through the "meanest" field, sows the seed and covers it up.

The Champion is a wonderfully light draft machine. Instead of the usual iron to iron bearings at the hubs of the discs, the Champion has sets of dust-proof ball bearings. It's the only disc drill so equipped. This smooth-running, friction-reducing feature, together with no neck weight, make the Champion Disc Drill easier on horses than any other disc drill we know of.

The Champion Disc Drill is a strong sub-

stantial machine. It has a stationary axle to which the frame and grain boxes are solidly attached. It is built to give you many years of satisfactory service.

It is so built, too, that it is a pleasure to sow seed with it. There are no notches into which a shifting lever must be shoved. You can sow to a fraction of a pint by simply adjusting the Index. The Champion is thoroughly tested before it leaves the factory, and you are thus assured of getting perfect satisfaction when your Disc Drill bears the name "Champion."

We have a special Drill Catalog that we are waiting to send you directly we receive your name and address. Send us a card by next mail.

**Frost & Wood Co. Limited, Smith's Falls, Ont.**

Sold in Western Ontario and Western Canada by  
COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., Limited, Brantford and Winnipeg

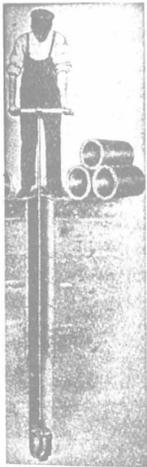




There is good money in those trees on the wood lot. Do you know how to get it? All you need is an "American" Saw Mill which you can run with the farm engine to cut that standing timber into first class lumber. It is easy money with an "American" Mill, which cuts more lumber with less power and at less cost than any other. Your neighbor has timber, too. Cut it for him with your "American" Mill. You will both make money that way. "Making Money Off the Wood Lot" is a book which tells you all about lumber cutting. We want you to have a copy. Ask us for it. Write to our nearest office.

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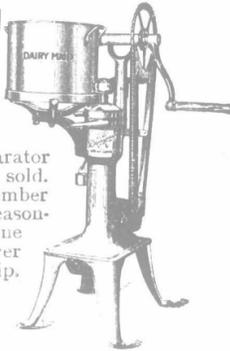
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**Buchanan's Self-Compressing Long Sling**—the result of 33 years experience in making Pitching Machines. Consists of three slings and sectional pulley for drawing ends together. Easy to operate, quick to work, and exceptionally strong. We make all kinds of Pitching Machines—Swivel Carriers and Tracks, Slings, Harpoon Forks, etc. Write for catalogue. M. T. BUCHANAN & CO., INGERSOLL, ONT. 2

**Litter and Feed Carriers Stanchions Hay Carriers, etc.**  
Goods that will suit you, at prices that will make you smile.  
**R. DILLON & SON**  
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GOES LIKE SIXTY SELLS LIKE SIXTY  
SELLS FOR \$65  
For Pumping, Cream Separators, Churns, Wash Machines, etc. FREE TRIAL  
Ask for catalog all sizes  
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THE cost of manufacturing a cream separator determines the price at which it may be sold. Therefore, when selecting a separator, remember that the machines which are offered at an unreasonably low price can be offered at that price for one reason only—they are built to sell at prices lower than the cost of good material or workmanship. Such separators are costly at any price. Only a good separator is cheap; not because of a low first cost, but because it will last for years and save enough butterfat from the milk of four or five cows every year to pay for itself. The best workmanship and material that money can buy are used in making

**I H C Cream Harvesters Dairymaid and Bluebell**

You will find an I H C the cheapest separator you can buy, because it will do better work and last longer than any other separator. Go to the nearest I H C dealer who handles these separators and see how carefully they are made. You will find that they have phosphor bronze bushings—that the gears are spiral cut—are entirely protected from grit and milk, and at the same time are easily accessible. The neck bearing is trouble-proof. The patented dirt-arrester chamber removes impurities before separation begins. These separators are made in four sizes. Ask the I H C local agent to show you one, and give you a catalogue, or, write the nearest branch house for catalogue and any other information desired

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**The Air-Cooled PREMIER**

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**Did You Ever See "Threshing Spots" on a Barn?**

WHILE driving along the road did you ever notice that some barns have large light-colored patches on the roofs?

Those patches are "threshing spots." They are made up of the dust and chaff from every threshing that has been done in that barn. The threshing machine blower raises the dust to the roof, and all the brooms on the farm will not clean it all off again—if it is a wooden roof. The dust clings to the grain of the shingles and is there for keeps. These threshing spots might easily be called danger spots, for they have a triple danger—danger to the man who risks life and limb in a vain attempt to sweep them off; danger of fire from sparks in threshing time; and absolute certainty that the dirt and dust will rot the shingles.

How to guard against threshing spots is really quite a simple matter. They cannot occur on metal roofs, because the surface affords nothing for dust to cling to and it is either whisked away with the first breeze or washed off by showers. Nothing will stick to metal roofing—not even the lightest fall of snow.

This matter of roofing is but one of many problems confronting the

farmer to-day when contemplating barn building. You will find it, and many other questions, answered fully; also plans, specifications and full instructions for the erection of all kinds of barns, fully treated in our new free book, "How to Build a Barn." Your copy is ready and just awaiting your address. Let us know to-day and it will be sent by return mail.

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Send me your book on Barns.

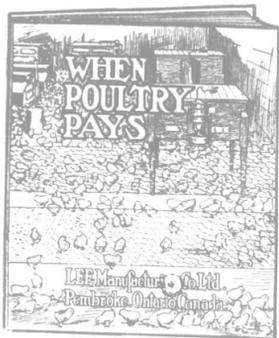
F.A.

# MAKE THE PEERLESS WAY WORK FOR YOU AND INCREASE YOUR PROFITS FROM POULTRY



**Y**OU don't need to be told that the biggest fortunes are made by those who put to work for themselves, the knowledge of other people. You can put our knowledge to work for you and have The Peerless Way help you to increase your poultry-profits. Don't waste time in poultrying by trying to learn alone; begin where we have left off. Take the experience that we have acquired in operating the largest and most successful poultry farm in the Dominion—the Poultry Yards of Canada, Limited—and apply it to your own use. Over 20,846 Canadian poultrymen are now following our methods and, through The Peerless Way, with its co-operative

**“WHEN POULTRY PAYS”** is a book that tells how you can put The Peerless Way to work for yourself. Please observe that this book is not The Peerless Way itself; it is the history of The Peerless Way, rather. It does tell, however, of the success of hundreds who have adopted our methods and of how we, ourselves, have made our own poultry farm grow to the biggest in Canada; and it tells how your own success can be made to equal ours.



**Send The Coupon For This FREE Book**

“When Poultry Pays” tells you all about the Peerless Incubator and Brooder which have made The Peerless Way possible; it tells you why you cannot make a success of Canadian poultrying with incubators and brooders designed for warmer climates where there are no long, cold winters, and just how and why the Peerless is adapted to this climate. Remember, this book is a practical, common-sense treatise throughout and to the man who has a little money, average common-sense and a willingness to look after his business, it is a genuine guide to an unworked field of profit right at his own door.

**LEE**

Manufacturing Company, Ltd.  
111 Pembroke Road  
Pembroke, Ont.

Gentlemen:—

You may send me your book “When Poultry Pays,” and the proof of how The Peerless Way has successfully co-operated with others.

Send Us The Coupon

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Town .....

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marketing plans are selling direct to the highest-cash-price-market and making more money than they could ever have made the old way selling to the middleman or the cold storage dealer. With the supply of Canadian poultry products equal to only one-third of the demand, we have realized the need for showing farmers the big profits that lie in this field of golden opportunity. But even the 20,846 we have started right, have not made a dent in the market, so rapidly is the country growing and the demand increasing. YOU can make money in poultrying—right now; and you can make greater profits every year. The Peerless Way will teach you how you can duplicate our big success, how you can increase your output at higher prices and how you can double or treble your profits.



**LEE** Manufacturing Co. Ltd.  
111 Pembroke Rd.

## Our Co-operative Marketing Plan Will Get You Higher Prices

**T**HE extra few cents' profit that you might have had—but which go to the cold-storage buyer and middleman—represent but a small per cent. of your total selling price. But they represent a very, very big percentage of your profits—and it is profits you are after. Through our Co-Operative Marketing Plan, we can put you in touch with buyers who will take your whole output—great or small—at highest, spot-cash, market prices and charge you no commission. This is merely one detail of the service of The Peerless Way.

## Profit Lies In Knowledge—Let Us Show You

**I**F you are keeping poultry now, you may not be able to see how you could double or treble your profits. If you knew how, you would do it—naturally. But you don't know. The Peerless Way will teach you the organized, highly systematized methods that govern the largest and most successful poultry farm in the Dominion—the Poultry Yards of Canada, Limited. It will not only show you how to raise more poultry and increase your egg production, but it will also show you a market twice as big again as your present market—and will show you how to take advantage of it.

## 20,846 Poultrymen Follow The Peerless Way

**I**N every part of Canada are followers of this new method of more intensive poultrying. They have succeeded. You can, too. All you have to do is to follow the instruction given free by our Poultry Advisory Board and you can't fail. Or, if you prefer, you can come to Pembroke and, for a moderate tuition fee, take a special course at our poultry farm. But don't get the idea that you must do this; you can learn just as much from a careful study of The Peerless Way right at home—use the coupon.

**PEMBROKE** ONTARIO  
CANADA

Fruit Growers, who are making fortunes out of their orchards, use "Vanco" Sprays



"Vanco" Lime Sulphur Solution

is strong, uniform, clear, efficient and contains more sulphur to the gallon in an active form.

It gives results every time and all the time, because it is the most perfect solution of lime-sulphur that expert chemists can devise.

Prof. Harcourt of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, says—"We find that while only 75% of the Sulphur in solution in homemade washes is in the form of the valuable sulphides, 95% of that in "VANCO" is in this condition. This makes "VANCO" a very concentrated and valuable wash".

"VANCO" LIME SULPHUR SOLUTION is the spray to use if you want your fruit trees to show a profit. It kills San Jose Scale, Fire Blight, Scab, Mildew and other Parasites and Fungi that destroy the fruit buds.

Ready for use—clear—free of sediment—easy to spray—and does not clog the nozzle.

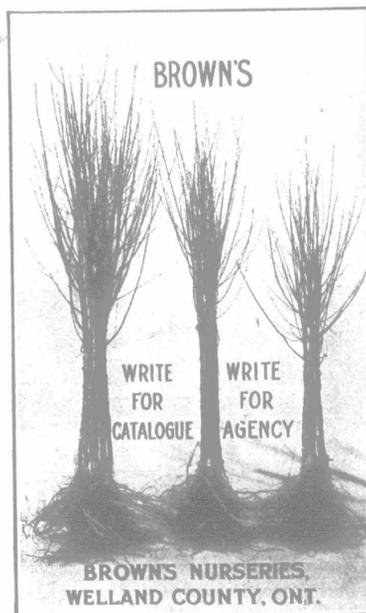
The specific gravity is stenciled on every barrel.

**FERTILIZERS** — We sell only straight Fertilizing Chemicals—Nitrate of Soda, Muriate of Potash, Sulphate of Potash and Acid Phosphate.

**SAVE FREIGHT** — Buy Fertilizers with your Spray Chemicals—and have all come together, thus saving on freight.

**THE "VANCO" BOOK** will tell you a lot of things about Sprays and how to use them, that you will find helpful all summer. Write for a free copy—glad to send you one. 34

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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,  
201 Temple Building, Toronto.

AGENTS \$3 a Day

**NEW PATENTED AUTOMATIC CURRY COMB**  
Made of best rolled steel. Horsemen delighted. Takes just half the time to clean a horse. Keeps the teeth always clean, no clogging with hair and dirt. A. R. Pett says: "It's a dandy. Sold it last night to my neighbor." Easy seller. Big profits. Going fast. Write quick. Free sample to workers. **THOMAS WOODSTOCK CO. 104 W. WOODSTOCK ST., WOODSTOCK, ONT.**

GARDENER WANTED

Single man who is accustomed to landscape and vegetable gardening; one who has knowledge of poultry preferred. Apply, stating experience and give testimonials and references from previous employers in Canada.

**GLEN ATHOL FRUIT RANCH**  
David Smith, Manager. St. Catharines, Ont.

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.

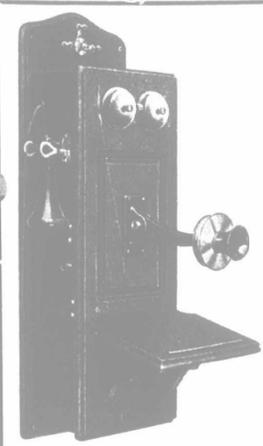
You will make no mistake in equipping your lines with CENTURY telephones.

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.



Anything from a Berry Plant to a Shade Tree is Waiting Your Order

No better stock or value offered than at the old reliable CENTRAL NURSERIES. We ship direct to customer with satisfaction. See our Priced Catalogue before placing your orders. It will pay. If you have not had good results from others, TRY OURS—32ND YEAR.



**Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Trees**  
Peach and Ornamental

Roses, Shrubs, Californian Privet, Asparagus Plants, Small Fruits, etc.

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ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA



EUREKA SANITARY CHURN



There's no comparison between the ordinary wooden churn and the "EUREKA". Barrel is stoneware—top is clear glass.

Besides being absolutely sanitary, the glass top enables you to see how the churning is coming along without opening the churn.

Also made with Aluminum top.

The "EUREKA" is the easiest churn on the market to operate. By tilting back the frame until the weight rests on the wheels, the churn can be quickly and easily moved—while the barrel remain upright.

If your dealer does not handle the "EUREKA," do not take a substitute but write us for catalogue.

**EUREKA PLANTER CO. LIMITED, WOODSTOCK, ONT.**

Let Me Jump in and Do that Hoisting

In half a shake I'll show you how you've been wasting time, money, muscle. I'll prove to you I can save all three or you can send me home. I'll lift the hogs in and out the scalders. I'll shift your wagon box. I'll stretch your wire; lift your sick or injured animals. I'll hold 'em where you say until you say let go. I'll earn my cost in 40 ways, for I'm the

**Jumbo Combination Safety Hoist and Wire Stretcher**

And I'm reliable. The instant you let up on the pull rope I automatically lock it in a vise-like grip. The heavier the load the tighter the grip, yet I'm released by a turn of the wrist. My patented adjustable shoe fits various size ropes, new or worn. I'm made of best steel and am good for a lifetime. Let me come on a Make-Good-or-No-Pay basis. They make Hall Safety Hoists in 9 sizes—400 lbs. to 5 tons capacity. Every size guaranteed in strength and efficiency. Send your dealer's name and write at once for catalog and big FREE TRIAL OFFER to **HALL MFG. COMPANY, 751 Main St., MONTICELLO, IOWA** (1) **SEE THAT LOCK!**



# DE LAVAL

## CREAM SEPARATORS

### Save their cost every year of use

If you are milking even as few as two or three cows and are not using a De Laval Cream Separator, you are wasting both quantity and quality of cream every day you go without one.

The larger your herd is the greater your loss without a De Laval Cream Separator.

**This applies not only to those who have no separator, but to those who are trying to get along with some separator other than the De Laval.**

The De Laval saves enough over any gravity setting system in butter fat, quality of cream, sweet skim-milk, labor, time and trouble, to pay for itself every six months.

The De Laval saves enough over other separators in closer skimming, in running heavier and smoother cream, skimming cool milk, greater capacity, easier cleaning, easier running and fewer repairs, to pay for itself every year.

The 1912 Improved De Laval saves enough over De Laval machines of five, ten, fifteen or twenty years ago, in closer separation under all conditions, greater capacity, easier running and greater mechanical perfection, to pay for itself every two years.

A liberal "exchange" allowance will be made for your old De Laval Separator, or any other make, toward the purchase of an up-to-date machine. If you are using an old-style De Laval

or any other separator, it will pay you to investigate the great improvements in our latest style machines, including automatic oiling.

De Laval Separators are not only superior to all others, but are at the same time cheapest in proportion to actual capacity, while they are so much better made that they last from two to ten times longer.

**More than a million and a quarter cow owners the world over have found the De Laval Cream Separator to be the best investment they ever made and 98% of the World's creameries use the De Laval Exclusively.**

De Laval Cream Separators are made in all sizes and capacities, from a 135-lb. an hour machine that sells for \$35 to a 1350-lb. an hour machine that sells for \$160.

All farm and dairy sizes are made to run by hand, or can be furnished with attachments for operation by gasoline engine or any other kind of power.

We have agents in almost every locality who will be glad to set up a machine for you and give you a free trial, and we have an arrangement with our agents whereby the purchaser, if he desires, may make a partial payment at time of purchase, and pay the balance on such easy terms that it will pay for itself out of its own savings.

If you don't know a De Laval agent, write to our nearest office for his name and a catalogue, which we will gladly send you.

**DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED**  
173 WILLIAM ST., MONTREAL; 14 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.



## Before you buy a Cream Separator See and try a DE LAVAL

# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED

ESTABLISHED 1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MARCH 14, 1912.

No. 1016

## EDITORIAL.

Ready for seeding? It may come with a rush.

This ought to be a great season for maple sap. But one can never tell.

Barn plans and building hints are the order of the day.

The milk of human kindness tendeth to abundance of the milk that bringeth the cheques.

Study your cropping system carefully, with a view not so much to the production of big crops this season, but rather to insure steadily-increasing production from year to year.

"So far as appearance goes, you might get a thousand-dollar prize for a hundred-pound sack of grain, as was done by one good Canadian, and then take that seed and sow it on soil improperly prepared, and reap a very inferior crop."—J. H. Grisdale.

There has been a deal of grumbling during the ten weeks of steady cold weather. It caused serious inroads on the wood pile and coal bin, but made business dull for the doctor and trained nurse. It was more healthful than the mild December.

As short-cuts to superior crops in grain-growing, people have in the past depended too much on a change to some vaunted new variety, instead of a proper preparation of the soil. We need not relax our efforts to sow good seed, but 1912 is a good year to turn over a new leaf in the matter of tillage.

There is an artist's pride to be taken in every piece of work, if one will only view it with an artist's eye. Such pride dignifieth labor, endowing it richly with satisfaction and real pleasure. Read Peter McArthur's article, "How's That?" and cultivate the artistic temperament. It's worth while.

Clover seed is too dear to waste this spring. Sow plenty of it on every acre you seed down, and do your utmost to economize in the truest sense, by reducing the chances of failure to a minimum. Of course, first-class soil preparation should accompany the reasonably liberal use of seed. Red clover being so extremely dear, it is worth considering the advisability of substituting some alfalfa, which, containing so many more seeds to the pound, goes further. A little alfalfa seed may also with advantage be scattered over the hard ridges before drilling the grain.

Very sound sense is expressed in Mr. Stonehouse's article on Government roads. National highways can obviously be of little or no direct benefit to farmers living a few miles away from them, though we would all have to help pay the bill. They would become touring routes for automobiles. Owners of motor cars would throng across the country over these expensive highways, being ostensibly in the farmer's interest, while the tax on them, held up as a form of assistance to the farmer, would be used as a palliation or excuse for extending tenfold greater advantages to privileged interests. The farmer's melon would probably turn out to be a lemon.

## Abuse of Rural Telephone Lines.

"Line's busy, please."

Three minutes later, still very sweetly in feminine tones, "Line's busy, please."

Again, in two or three minutes, "The line is in use."

(Overheard)—"Where's George?" "He's down watering the cows." "Oh! Was he out to the dance last night?" "No; are you going next week?"

Bzz-bzz-bzzzz-bzzzzzz—as the waiting subscriber's patience becomes exhausted, and he determines to end a ten-minute conversation and force the long-winded talkers off the line.

At last, after the gossipers have retired, repentant or otherwise, "Central" is called.

"Thirty-two ring 5."

"Line's busy," comes the cheerful, if not cheering reply.

Again, later, "Thirty-two ring 5"

"Five is busy."

Ten minutes later—bz-bz-bzzzz (someone else has rung a second ahead of the fuming would-be speaker).

Five minutes later— At length, after "Central" has walked leisurely across the village store and attached the apparatus to her head, the waiting subscriber hears:

"Jonesville."

"Hello, thirty-two ring 5!" with much emphasis.

Connection established—"Hello, that Mr. Brown's?"

"Yes."

"Mr. Brown there?"

"No, he just went out about five minutes ago."

Profanity is unbecoming, is contrary to the rules of the telephone company, and in most municipalities against the law. There are some other things that should be against the law, also. One of them is the loading of a party line with more than 15 instruments. Another is the use of a party line for more than three minutes at a call, except on serious business. We believe the companies do have rules to this effect, but some of the persons entrusted with the enforcement of the rules must be very lenient. Properly regulated, the rural telephone is one of the most useful and excellent country conveniences. Abused, it becomes a trial to the temper and a weariness to the flesh. Were it not withal such an economy of busy men's time, saving long errands, there is more than one instrument that would have ornamented but temporarily the wall on which it was placed.

We would not for a moment take the ground that nothing but business should ever be spoken over the telephone. It should be and is an agency of sociability, as well as a business convenience. In a long "shut-in" winter it may serve very appropriately as a medium of brief communication—even flirtation of a proper sort. But the persons who employ it for such purposes should remember that there are other people wishing to use the phone, some of them perhaps on urgent business. It is but reasonable to expect that social chats should be confined, as far as conveniently possible, to hours when men are not likely to be talking business. And, in any event, such conversations ought to be restricted to a reasonable duration. We believe there are companies which go the length of reserving the noon hour for men's use only. This seems drastic, but may be necessary where privileges are abused.

A rural company is, by reason of the fact that it excludes other companies from profitable occupation of its field, a sort of public-service monopoly, and competition cannot be depended upon to insure efficient service. Its conduct is, therefore, an appropriate matter for public regulation. We believe there is scope for it, and commend to our Provincial legislators the introduction of a well-considered thorough-going bill, aiming to regulate telephone companies effectively in the public interest. It would be a welcome change from the nine hundred and 'steenth amendment to the Municipal Act or the Drainage and Water Courses Act. Here is opportunity for real reform. N'est pas?

## Dr. Rutherford's Retirement.

By birth and education, John Gunion Rutherford was ordained to a career of affairs. Determination and action characterize the ten years' strenuous official service in the Canadian Department of Agriculture as Veterinary Director-General and Live-stock Commissioner, which he finally terminates on March 31st next. With the circumstances leading to this denouement readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" are tolerably well cognizant.

Born in Peebleshire, Scotland, in 1857, the son of Rev. Robert Rutherford, M. A., he was educated in part at Glasgow High School. On the soil and in Scottish institutions he acquired a knowledge of both the theory and the practice of agriculture. In 1875 he entered the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, becoming a first-prize man on the practical side. Then he went to the Bow Park Shorthorn Farm, in the historic days of John Hope, who imbued him with a deeper love for live-stock husbandry. In 1879 he graduated a gold medallist of the Ontario Veterinary College, practiced in Oxford County and in the United States, where he managed a large horse-breeding establishment, taking lectures in spare time at leading veterinary colleges. Young men who think any sort of smattering, quick-step schooling will fit them for serious undertakings in life will find no encouragement in the career of Dr. Rutherford. About 1854 he established a veterinary practice at Portage la Prairie, Man., becoming in due course a veterinary inspector under the Manitoba Government. Attracted to political life, he obtained a seat in the Provincial Legislature, and ere long appeared in the Federal House of Commons, where he sat until 1900. He found time, while his home was in Manitoba, for leadership in veterinary, social and beneficent organizations, and while at Ottawa held the presidency of several professional organizations, notably the American Veterinary Medical Association. In the latter capacity he was chiefly instrumental in the formation of an international commission on the control of bovine tuberculosis, representing scientific and practical interests, which under his chairmanship, has formulated an intelligent policy for the suppression of this widespread and dangerous disease. To its origin in a noxious weed he had traced the Pictou cattle disease; sheep scab has been pretty well eradicated from the country; hog cholera, once so serious a menace to the pork industry of Canada, eliminated from Essex and Kent; glanders brought under control, the only place where it still proves a serious problem being in Saskatchewan; and the operations against mange, one of the curses of the West, have been very successful; at his suggestion, Messrs. Dryden and Ritch have reported on the resuscitation of the sheep and wool industries, and



directly, of the Government of Canada, if it was managed on strictly honest and businesslike lines?"

Undoubtedly, but not until the people as a whole waken to the fact that governing the country is a business matter, and not a matter of putting our fellows in and kicking the other fellows out. They will also have to waken to the fact that they will have to pay salaries for public service that will enable the Government to compete successfully with the big corporations. A few years ago there was a deputy minister in Ottawa whom most people would consider well paid because he was getting \$5,000 a year. A corporation recognized his ability, and promptly offered him \$25,000 a year, and, of course, he took it. He would be foolish if he did not. Yet I think it would have paid the people to raise the salary of so capable a man to \$50,000 a year, rather than let him go. With his grasp of the affairs of his department, he was in a position to save the country millions every year. In big business such salaries are not unusual, and the Government is the biggest business of all. Why should not the people pay salaries that would attract the best business ability of the country to its service? If you were a shareholder in a big company, you would be willing to pay almost any salary for the best man to manage it. The United States Steel Company paid Charles M. Schwab something like a million dollars a year, and the Guggenheims paid John Hays Hammond two hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year for many years. And these men earned that money for the corporations that employed them. If we had a few men of that calibre looking after public business at Ottawa, we would soon be rid of the waste caused by inefficient political appointees and the whole class of public servants whom the people of Ottawa sarcastically call "The Government Poor." But I have no hope of seeing the public service put on as efficient a basis as a good business house for some time yet. We all have too much to learn before we can properly understand such reforms and the proper method of enforcing them.

In discussing these questions, I have been severely criticised for attacking existing conditions, when I am unable to suggest something better to take the place of what we now have. To the people who look at the matter in this way I wish to say that if I see a man's house on fire, I do not hesitate to tell him about it just because I do not know how the fire is to be put out. Perhaps he may know. Perhaps someone who reads this article may know just what we should do about the condition that exists in public affairs, and only needs to have his attention called to the matter. In the hope that such is the case, I shall persist in calling attention to what I see to be criticised. I quite realize that some of the statements I have made above should be accompanied by proofs, but the proofs are not lacking. Sometime, somewhere, somehow, I shall get them before the public, and then we shall see what we shall see.

Gentlemen and Ladies At Home.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": Will ye allow me the privilege, once mair, o' giein' expression tae an idea or twa that has developed in ma mind durin' these stormy, cauld days, when an auld farmer like me canna' find muckle to dae but attend tae the bo-sies and visit wi' the auld wumman, although she will be sayin' that I'm awfu' in the way o' the oven door sometimes. I'm thinkin' by times that it wad be an unco' guid thing gin farmers and their wives could tak' a holiday awa' frae ane another once in a while. When a mon sees his auld wumman, an' she sees him, half a dozen times ilka day, an' maybe mair in slack times, when he's bound tae be mair or less about the hoose, they are mair than likely to get sae tired o' ane another that it doesna' tak' but a word tae start a family quarrel. The vera sight o' the auld chap comin' in wi' his wet boots an' a', maybe just when she's got her floor scrubbed, too, is aften enuch tae mak' the auld lady get her back up an' show her teeth. But gin she had not seen him for a week or twa, ye ken as weel's mysel', she wad mak' as much fuss about him as she did afore they were marrit. There's na' doot about it; the aye drawback tae life on the farm, as it is lived in the majority o' cases, is its monotony an' the too close application tae wark wi' the same company, day after day.

The mon on the farm doesna', as a rule, show the same conseederation an' affection for his wife as does his brither in the toon, an' I lay it doon mainly tae this, that, since the farmer is o' necessity sae much o' the time in his wife's company, he has got oot o' the habit o' expressin' his regard for her in any way (an' ye ken that, ye dinna' gie expression tae yer feelins, they're bound tae dee), sae the consequence is that it is na' long before there's naething but wark an' eat an' sleep for the mon an' wumman on the farm.

Noo, na doot ye'll say, "That must a' be true, since ye say it, but what's the use o' talkin' sae much about what canna' be helped? Ye canna' mak' life in the country muckle different tae what it is the noo, sae for what are ye kickin' up sic a dust?"

Well, ma friend, maybe ye're richt. Maybe the trouble canna' be cured, but ye never heard o' a doctor refusin' tae write a prescription on that account, did ye? I'm gaen' tae write one the noo, an' gin ma medicine is na' taken, or even gin it does na' cure, ma responsibility is at an end. All I hae to say tae the mon an' wumman that hae decided to work oot their existence together on the farm is, retain yer self-respect, an' yer respect for yer partner, gin ye can. As a rule, we're no sae polite a few years aifter marriage as we were a few years before it, an' that's at the bottom o' the hale trouble. I heard tell o' a wee laddie, once upon a time, wha was spendin' the day in the hoose wi' his mither, an' lein' at the window maist o' the time, he took notice o' a mon walkin' up the road. "Ma," says he, "wha's this, comin' ben the hoose?" "Oh," says his mither, no lookin' up, "it's yer pa, I'm thinkin'." "Na, na," says the laddie, "it's no' pa. It's a gentleman." An' it's juist because farmers and their wives tak' the same point o' view as did this wee chap, that life on the farm is na' always as pleasant as it might easily be.

When a mon begins tae look on his wife as a sort o' unpaid servant, that has tae get his meals an' dae the aye or twa ither things that hae tae be done about the hoose, an' she looks on him as

in' on the farm three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, nor by missin' all the legitimate pleasures o' life, nor by forgettin' tae be as respectfu' an' affectionate tae the members o' their ain families as they were tae outsiders.

Oh, I'll be thinkin' sometimes that this auld world can be made intae quite a respectable Garden o' Eden, gin it werna' for the people living in it. An' then I dinna' ken but the people are a' richt, gin we could but gie them credit for their intentions, instead o' their actions.

Onyway, it's me that wad like tae see mair happiness and less worry in the world in general, an' on the farm in particular. An' the way to attain this happiness, I hae na' doot, is by gettin' intae the richt attitude towards oor fellow-men an' those o' oor own household.

I had na' intended to tak' sae muckle o' yer valuable space, Mr. Editor, but the auld girl is very inspirin' at times. It's mony the warnin' sermon I could preach, wi' her for a text, I can tell ye. I could that. SANDY FRASER.

HORSES.

Sore Shoulders.

The season in which sore shoulders will be more or less common is near at hand, hence a few remarks on the subject will not be untimely. Sore shoulders are often the result of carelessness, neglect or want of knowledge on the part of the teamster. In most cases they can be prevented. They are most common in horses that have spent

the winter months in comparative or complete idleness, or in young horses that are put to work in the fields without proper preparation. It can readily be understood why horses that have been idle for months, or colts that have never been worked, will suffer from sore shoulders when subjected to the same usage under which those who have done more or less work during the winter will go free. Their shoulders are tender, unused to pressure, and more easily scalded or bruised. Hence, probably the most successful prevention is to give the horses regular and light work for some weeks before they are asked to go to regular work in the spring. This toughens the skin and hardens the muscles of the shoulders, and renders them less liable to untoward results from collar pressure, scalding, etc.

The collar, of course, should fit properly. A collar that is too large at any part will roll more or less, and tends to bruise and scald, especially in hot weather, while one that is too short or too narrow at any point will pinch the muscles and cause trouble. It is a wise precaution to have a collar especially fitted for each horse, as there are seldom

seen two horses with shoulders of exactly the same conformation, and, in order that a horse may work with comfort and safety, the collar should fit perfectly. With colts or horses that have been idle for months, this point requires careful and frequent attention, as, in idle horses, especially if in high flesh, the muscles are bulky and soft, and even though the collar may fit perfectly at first, its pressure causes a hardening and consequent lessening in bulk of the muscles, and will soon commence to roll. Then it becomes necessary



The Difference. Success or failure in orcharding may easily be a question of variety. Weigh this carefully before planting.

a necessary nuisance wha does the providin' for the family, then they hae missed the object o' livin', and the only purpose I can see accomplished in their life is that they generally ward off starvation till they dee o' somethin' else.

I heard an unco' smart man say once that the great thing tae be learned by humanity was the art o' livin' happily together, an' I'm thinkin' he was na' far oot o' the way when he said it. An' it can be done, even on the farm, for I ken those that did it. But they didn't dae it by warkin' sixteen hours oot o' the twenty-four, nor by stay-

say to lessen the size of the collar by use of a pad or other means.

In addition to having a collar that fits properly, it is necessary to keep it thoroughly clear of accumulation of sweat, dust, etc. During the first few days of work in the field, the team should be given a few minutes' rest occasionally, when the collars should be lifted forward on the necks in order to allow the shoulders to become dry and cool, when it is good practice to hand-rub them to remove dried perspiration, and lift the mane from under the top of the collar before starting again. The untoward results of the friction and pressure of the collar upon the shoulders are varied, and we cannot tell why they should act in one way on one horse, and in another on his mate.

The most common form of sore shoulders is practically a scalding. The shoulder becomes tender and hot, probably no swelling; the hair falls out, the skin becomes reddened, and soon raw. In these cases, as in other forms of sore shoulders, of course, the proper course is to give rest and treatment until a cure is effected. But in many cases horses are scarce, and the work must be done in a certain time, and rest is practically out of the question so long as the animal is able to work. Probably the best treatment is a dressing made of one ounce each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, to a pint of water. This should be applied four or five times daily. Various means are taken to relieve pressure upon the sore parts. Some use pads with holes that fit over the sores, some cut or pound cavities in old collars, but all devices are more or less ineffective, as they tend to put extra pressure upon other parts of the shoulders. These are likely to become sore and complicate matters. When it is necessary to work a horse with sore shoulders, the better plan is to use a large breast collar. This can be done with reasonable satisfaction, except when machinery or vehicles with tongues are used.

In some cases of sore shoulders of this nature, it will be noticed that the diseased skin parts from the healthy skin in a circle, but a portion in the centre remains attached to the underlying tissues. This is called a "sit-fast," and it is necessary to dissect the portion of healthy skin in the center from its connection with the muscles, in order that the whole may heal. Sometimes, instead of a scalding, the result of pressure by the collar is the formation of an abscess. Abscesses are of two kinds: One contains a reddish, watery fluid, and is called a "serous abscess"; the other contains pus, and is called a "purulent abscess." The former kind forms quickly. An enlargement is noticed; manipulation reveals a soft, fluctuating tumor containing a fluid, just underneath the skin. A purulent abscess forms more slowly. The horse exhibits soreness when he is asked to draw. An examination reveals a swelling on the shoulder. It is hard, warm and tender. After the first few minutes at work the animal will probably show little inconvenience until after he has again stood idle for a few minutes, and in many cases the swelling becomes smaller; but the next morning the swelling and soreness are more marked, and in most cases in a few days it becomes soft in the center, and if not lanced will burst and discharge pus; while, in other cases, the pus is very deep-seated, and it is not possible to tell, without exploring with a knife and probe, whether there be pus present or not. In case of either form of abscess, treatment consists in lancing at the lowest part to allow all serum or pus to escape, and then flushing the cavity out well three times daily with a good antiseptic, as a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. In case of a hard tumor, whose character cannot be determined without exploration, an incision should be made through the skin about the center, and a probe forced through towards the center of the tumor in search of pus. If pus be seen in small quantities, be found, the above treatment will effect a cure, and the enlargement will gradually disappear. Even though the walls of the abscess be thick, during the healing process; but if there be no pus present, the enlargement is a fibrous tumor, and the only treatment is dissection, which should be performed by a veterinarian. In case of either abscess or tumor, rest, or working with a breast collar, is necessary.

Another trouble often noticed is sore necks. The neck just under the collar becomes sore. This is caused by weight or pinching of the collar, and appears especially on horses that are worked to machines with tongues. It often takes the form of the appearance of a succession of boils. Treatment consists in lessening the weight as much as possible, lancing each boil, and dressing with the above-named lotion or other antiseptic and astringent. When intelligent and careful preventive measures, as those mentioned, and the removal of the collars at meal times, are observed, sore shoulders should be seldom seen. "WHIP."

### Forage or Mold Poisoning.

Iowa farmers have suffered heavy losses in the past few months by the death of horses from a disease that affects these animals almost exclusively. It is usually fatal; it is not contagious, and it is quite certain that it comes from the eating of moldy fodder or grain. There is only one safeguard against it, and that is the rejection of any feed that shows signs of mold. Silage and corn fodder of any kind, and hay from swampy lands need to be inspected with special care, for they are the most likely to be moldy. Cattle often seem to eat spoiled plant food without harm, but to horses it is poisonous.

This disease has been called by various names: Forage poisoning, cryptogamic poisoning, enzootic cerebritis, epizootic cerebro-spinal meningitis, leuco-encephalitis, etc.

It usually appears in isolated outbreaks, and generally the horses on a single farm in a community are affected. In some cases, where horses are not fed alike, only those given a certain kind of feed are taken sick. In these facts there is quite conclusive evidence that the disease is associated with the food eaten, and that it is not transmitted from one animal to another. The outbreaks appear more frequently in low, swampy districts, because conditions there are more favorable for the development of the molds and the undesirable changes in plant foods believed to be responsible for the disease. It is not by any means confined to these districts, however, nor is it limited to any certain foodstuff. It merely occurs more frequently in some foods than others, due to their nature and method of storing.

#### CAUSES.

Forage poisoning is likely to appear whenever moldy grain or fodder is fed to horses or mules, but it does not follow in every case where such food is given. Moreover, it very seldom affects cattle. Horses and mules may sometimes be fed for a considerable time on fodder containing more or less mold, without sickness, while, in other cases a comparatively small amount of such feed will cause death in a short time. Danger lies in the use of fermented foods, also on account of poisons developed in fermentation. Some plants are likewise poisonous at a certain stage of their growth, or when partially wilted. This is true of sorghum, particularly the second growth, which in some cases causes almost instantaneous death.

There are several molds which grow on food materials under certain conditions, which are more or less injurious. The most common are the black mold, the blue mold, and the green mold. They are found most frequently in silage, corn, hay, oats and ground feeds. Moisture favors their development on all foodstuffs.

#### SILAGE.

Silage is one of the most important and valuable foods available to the Iowa farmer, but is often responsible for forage poisoning. Sweet silage is of proved worth as a feed for horses, as well as for cattle, but, speaking generally, silage feeding is attended by some dangers that the owners of silos should know. Silage contains the necessary moisture, and, in most cases, the required heat, to favor the development of molds. On this account it is more often a cause of forage poisoning than other foodstuffs. Perhaps 80 to 90 per cent. of the outbreaks reported to this station come from feeding moldy silage. The quantity of mold may be so small as to be overlooked, and yet be dangerous. Especially is that true of hay coming from low, marshy ground; though the mold in it may not be seen at first glance, there may be enough of it to produce poisoning and death.

Noble corn has been responsible for several outbreaks of forage poisoning. Crops that have been attacked by the corn ear worm are particularly liable to be moldy.

#### SYMPTOMS.

Two forms of the disease are most common, the acute and subacute.

In acute forage poisoning, loss of appetite and lack of thirst, associated with depression and lack of spirit, are usually the first symptoms. Following this usually come unsteadiness of gait and inability to control the hind quarters, which become worse, until the animal either lies down or falls, and is unable to rise. At the same time, there is in practically all cases a paralysis of the muscles of the throat and cheeks, as a result of which there is belching, due to inability to swallow, and a flabby condition of the cheeks, which appear swollen and puffed. After the animal is unable to rise, it will sometimes lie quietly for hours, and sometimes it will struggle or show spasmodic frequent intervals. In acute cases there is profuse sweating and many times a red, staring appearance of the eyes. The temperature is normal or frequently below normal, which is contrary to the fact in contagious diseases.

breathing is usually irregular and jerky. The acute cases invariably die after a course of 12 to 72 hours, and are usually the first animals to be affected after moldy food is eaten.

In sub-acute cases the symptoms are similar to those in acute cases, but they do not come on so suddenly, and are less violent. The sub-acute cases occur among animals that have eaten less of the poisonous food, and they are the last to show symptoms. Dullness and difficulty in swallowing, associated with slobbering and dropping partially-chewed cuds of food into the manger and feed-box, are early signs of the disease. These are followed by increasing paralysis, especially of the limbs, weakness, and often indications of delirium. In fatal cases death follows in from several days to a couple of weeks. A few of the less severe cases may recover.

The length of time between the feeding and the appearance of the symptoms, the suddenness of the attack and its duration, depend upon the amount of poisonous food taken. The course is shorter, from 2 to 4 days, the attack is more sudden, and death soon follows in from 12 to 36 hours when large quantities are consumed.

#### PREVENTION.

Since horses and mules are very liable to poisoning with moldy foods, where cattle may eat the same foods with little or no danger, the method of preventing the disease is clear. Under no circumstances feed horses or mules silage that is the least moldy or decayed. In feeding silage to cattle, do not put it or scatter it where horses or mules can get to it, for they will sometimes eat the leavings in the feed trough after the cattle have picked out the best food. Do not throw waste silage where horses or mules can reach it. Sweet silage is a wholesome food for horses, and of known nutritive value, but unless it is certain that it is perfectly fresh and free from mold it should not be fed to horses at all. Moldy silage has already caused such heavy losses on some farms that it will take all the profits a silo can bring to make good the cost.

The hay, corn, oats and other grains fed to horses should always be of the best quality, and the water troughs should be kept clean, and the water pure and fresh. With all these precautions, forage poisoning can be eliminated.

Iowa Exp. Station.

C. H. STANGE.

### Shoe Boil.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

For the benefit of your many readers, especially for "A. M.'s" inquiry in your issue of February 8th, I should like to say that I have found tincture of iodine a sure cure for shoe-boils. Paint the boil every day, and it will entirely disappear. I had a very bad case; nothing seemed to help, until I was told by an old stallion-owner to use iodine, which I did, with the above pleasing result. It is true that the shoe is, in a large measure, responsible, but a horse will have shoe-boils that never wore a shoe. Tie a bag around the foot at night, or tie horse so that he cannot be on the side affected.

Annapolis Co., N. S.

W. S. P.

We always like to receive experience notes of this character, even though the conclusions implied sometimes require qualification. In this case, for example, all that can be safely claimed is that tincture of iodine was used for a certain case, and a cure resulted. We have had a still more remarkable case on our own farm. A horse that had been employed at circulation work was brought to the farm to be wintered. She had a large, long-standing shoe-boil, but, as the mare was not highly valuable, no attention was paid to it. However, the shoe-boil gradually began to disappear. As stated above, absolutely nothing was done for it. The mare has been kept shod all winter, and stands in an ordinary stall, and the enlargement is about gone. Had either scald or boil, we did not even exercise our common sense when she came in, whatever we did, whether wise or foolish, would naturally have been given the credit. In the case mentioned by our correspondent, as also in our own, we doubt the cause was in some way remedied. There was neither serum nor pus in the tumor, and the iodine, by increasing the activity of the abscess, arrested nature in reducing the enlargement. When either serum or pus is present, even in very small quantities, neither iodine nor any other application will effect a cure. The shoe-boil is arrested. Again, where there is a large tumor of considerable size, external application of iodine is ineffective, and dissection must be practiced. The majority of people are too ignorant to make correct conclusions. If our correspondent had been a case of roped elbow to treat, he would have discovered that iodine would fail him. Iodine is an excellent and valuable drug, but as a cure for roped elbow it has its limitations. We have had a few cases of roped elbow in unshod horses, but the cause was lying with the rope upon the heel.

**Re Half Rates on Mares.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I was much pleased to read, in the last number of "The Farmer's Advocate," the article re half rates for brood mares. One of the big obstacles to overcome in the horse-breeding business is the lack of desirable sires. In many localities the owner of a good grade mare practically makes a gelding out of her, either at home in the team, or on the city dray (or carriage, if she is a light breed), because there is no good stallion in his neighborhood to breed her to, and it costs too much to ship her to a place where there is one. If this half-rate can be had, the breeder, the stallion-owner, the railroad and the country will all be much better off. The owner of the mare has one more important plan to work out, viz., to make a careful study of the breeding of his mare and that of any stallions which may appeal to him as the proper type. He must also learn what kind of colts these horses have sired. When he finds a stallion which suits his mare in conformation, progeny and pedigree, his course of action should then be plain.

In order to start farmers thinking in this direction (and this is plenty late enough in the season to begin), I would offer the following suggestion: If you owned a well-bred Clydesdale mare, what stallion would you breed her to this year?

By giving an intelligent answer, you will, no doubt, help yourself much in selecting the proper sire to mate with your own mare, no matter where your farm is, and no matter what her breeding may be, as long as she is a Clydesdale.

Bruce Co., Ont. A. D. CAMERON.

**LIVE STOCK.**

**Co-operative Wool Marketing in the United States.**

In our issue of February 22nd an article was quoted from the report of the Canadian Commission on the sheep industry, entitled, "How Wool is Handled in Canada." Without going into too much detail, an account of co-operative methods used in the United States is of interest as a comparison, as well as being an educator in co-operative methods.

**A WOOL-SCOURING MILL.**

Under the heading, "Semi-co-operative Wool-scouring in U. S. A.," the report describes the Boynton Wool-scouring Mill in Chicago. This mill is co-operative, so far as self-help and mutual interest is concerned, and is non-co-operative where mutual liability and profit-sharing is concerned. This mill belongs to a company of practical men whose chief aim is to co-operate with sheep farmers in making a steady, comfortable living, with small profits and quick returns. The company has only been in business six years, yet it has made very rapid strides in building up a connection with sheepmen and the woollen manufacturers. No wool-growing customer has so far left dissatisfied. Most of the growers who have consigned their wool to this mill during the past four years say that they have been able to net from 2 to 4 1/2 cents a pound more than dealers offered them at home.

The terms and the system are as follows: Sheepmen from the Southern and Western States send in their wool immediately after the shearing season. An acknowledgment for the weight and description is mailed from the mill to the grower as soon as it has been checked. Then the wool is graded, scoured, dried and weighed, and the result sent to the grower. For all this trouble there is only a charge of two cents per pound, scoured weight. Next, this scoured wool is, if necessary, classed or matched with other lots of scoured wool from other growers, to make up a bulk lot of one quality sufficient to satisfy the requirements of a large buyer. Apart from the advantages of economical grading, sorting and scouring, this co-operative style of selling enables individual growers to obtain a better price by selling collectively than would be possible individually. The scoured wool is sold to manufacturers for the best market prices, and on the shortest possible terms. Prompt settlements are made to growers, as the company takes all risks. This piece-work or commission work goes on all spring and summer until the wool is sold. It means constant work for the mill, and a good living profit for at least half the year. Then, when the sheep farmer's season's clip has been scoured and disposed of, by the end of September, the company buys wool on speculation, scours it, and holds stock for urgent orders and favorable turns in the market. In this way they are semi-co-operative one-half the year, and speculative the other half.

The opinion of the Commission was that a campaign of education will be necessary before Canadian wool can be handled on co-operative lines, and, for domestic trade, a scouring plant attached to a co-operative depot for collecting, classing and

shipping home-grown wools might be found both convenient and profitable in the near future.

**NATIONAL WOOL WAREHOUSE AND STORAGE COMPANY, CHICAGO, BOSTON, AND PHILADELPHIA.**

The United States, as compared with Australasia, is, according to the Sheep Commission's report, very backward in its methods of handling wool, but an inquiry into the formation and organization of the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company gave the Commission much valuable information.

J. E. Cosgriff is president of the company. From a synopsis of his description of the history of the company given in the report we glean that:

**THE FORMATION OF THE COMPANY.**

The idea of a general co-operative organization for marketing wool has existed in the minds of many sheepmen in a kind of vague way for many years. The matter took definite shape at a meeting called by the Association of Commerce of the City of Chicago, and attended by some of the leading bankers and business men of that city and four Western sheepmen, in the City of Chicago, during the Republican National Convention three years ago. A few months later, F. W. Gooding, President of the National Wool-growers' Association, called a meeting at Cheyenne, Wyoming, at which fourteen Western sheepmen were present. Another meeting was called in Salt Lake City on August 25th, 1908, and was attended by about 75 leading sheepmen. A committee was appointed of about fifteen members, with instructions to visit different Eastern cities and devise a plan for marketing wool. After several weeks of arduous labor, a plan was devised and presented at a meeting of sheepmen in Salt Lake City, November 8th, 1908, where some \$8,000 was subscribed in stock. A later meeting at Boise, Idaho, subscribed about \$20,000. Following this, Eastern wool houses sent representatives West, and contracted for the coming clip in every section. The price of wool rose from 14 cents per pound to 25 cents at shearing time. At a meeting at Rawlins, Wyoming, \$25,000 was subscribed, and at another at Rock Springs, \$15,000 was subscribed. Directors were elected in Chicago in February, 1910. Mr. Cosgriff was elected president. They began with no warehouse, no salesmen, no organization, and had to combat the prejudice of the manufacturers.

a co-operative system. When the organization was completed and a fair start made, it was found that sheepmen put up their wool in such bad condition that a campaign of education was absolutely necessary both to enable the company to conduct its work satisfactorily, and also to secure better prices. Education of the sheepmen was, therefore, pushed forward by lectures and demonstrations, with beneficial results.

When a member (or stockholder) ships his wool to the warehouse, its arrival is immediately acknowledged. Then the wool is graded into the various qualities it contains, placed in stock, and credited to the owner, who is duly advised of the net result of grading. The company then proceeds to sell the wool to best advantage, and a full, detailed statement of sale is sent to the owner, along with his cheque. If a wool-grower is in need of money before his wool is disposed of, the company advances him about two-thirds of its estimated value, after grading, and remits the balance when sold. In spite of great difficulties, strong opposition, and the unfortunate turn of prices in the States, this undertaking has been a success. Now that the chief difficulties are surmounted, there are undoubtedly bright prospects in store for sheepmen who are stockholders.

The circulars of instruction sent out ask the stockholders to be careful in typing up fleeces, and to use paper twine; to always pack tags separately, also black fleeces and those of bucks; to keep the wool dry; to mark numbers, weights and shipping initials or brands distinctly near the middle of each sack, and to be careful, in branding, not to use insoluble paint to excess.

The success of the company, as pointed out in the Sheep Commission's report, is largely due to Mr. Cosgriff and his untiring efforts to educate sheepmen in the handling of wool. Mr. Cosgriff said that the true cause of the dissatisfaction with marketing conditions, as well as the true reason why the antiquated system had endured so long, lay in the fact that sheepmen knew practically nothing of the true value of their own product.

**Rifle, Spade and Silence.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

While so many worthy farmers, and particularly such practical men as J. H. M. Parker, of Sherbrooke, are striving to arouse public opinion to the fact that we are practically ignoring the most profitable branch of farming, where greatest results for the smallest capital and least labor are to be obtained, viz., sheep-raising, allow me to appeal to what I believe to be more powerful than Legislatures, than Parliament, composed largely of men whose only study has been political science, whatever their profession may be.

'Tis to you, Mr. Editor, and the press of this land, that sways the power behind the throne, that I appeal. In every agricultural journal, every local newspaper, whose circulation depends on the farming community would respond to the call, we should have laws that within five years would not only treble the number of sheep kept in Canada, but leave the dogs, though depleted, far more valuable than they are to-day.

There is a saying—I don't know if it be local or not—but it is only too true, and runs thus: "The poor man keeps one dog, but the very poor man keeps two." Now, there never was a truer saying, as far as this section is concerned. It is almost invariably the poorest class that keep the most dogs; and were it possible to bring the deeds done by the dog home to its master, the only satisfaction would be the death of the dog, for damage would be out of the question. But, in nine cases out of ten, the owner turns ugly, swears his dog was home under the bed, and thus closes many a man's venture at sheep-raising. The only recourse left is to sleep with one eye open, a trusty rifle close at hand, a quick sight, a little spade-work, and silence.

I, for one, keep sheep, as I have done every year, with one exception, since I began to farm for myself, twenty-five years ago. I am not ad-



**Queen Rose of Cullen.**

Aberdeen-Angus heifer, first in two-year-old class at Perth Spring Show, sold at auction for \$1,150, to J. D. Macgregor, of Brandon, Manitoba, who is on the extreme right of the picture.

**EDUCATING THE WOOL-GROWERS.**

While continuing the work of marketing the wool, Mr. Cosgriff began the education of the sheepmen, in order that a man might know when his wool had been sold at its true value. About a year after the company was formed it became evident that they must establish warehouses and offices in the cities of Boston and Philadelphia, in order to be in close touch with the Eastern markets and in close proximity to leading mills.

This step was taken in February, 1910, and has been greatly to the Company's advantage.

The sheepmen stockholders in the company visited by the Sheep Commission were well satisfied over results so far, and enthusiastic over future prospects. Instructions given by the president by lecture and by circular are being observed, the wool is better packed, floors are kept cleaner, work is done better, and the men are better satisfied.

The original idea in forming this company was a plan for collecting, grading, packing and selling the wool of the Western sheepmen, by handling it more economically, turning it out in better condition, and marketing it more profitably through

vantageously situated for the purpose, for sheep love the hills, and I am in the valley. Still, I can testify that they are profitable even here, when they can be protected. E. C. BARNETT. Highwater, Que.

### Cause and Effect

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The policy of both political parties has been to bonus and protect the cities, at the expense of the country. The census shows that many thousands of the young and strong have left the farms of Ontario (as producers), and many, many thousands have been added to the cities as consumers, in ten years. Why should surprise be expressed or complaint uttered at the high price of living?

This is simply what legislators asked for, and they got it.

Then, the middleman gets his legitimate share, which adds greatly to first cost.

But the city dweller, from a high sense of modesty, pays a man and horse with his delivery rig to carry his market basket—another big slice. Yes, truly, living is high, but usually the farmer gets less than half what the consumer pays.

If about half of those middlemen and deliverymen would come on our Ontario farms, we could easily double the production of those farms—not in bushels of grain, for very much depends upon the moisture in the soil and weather while ripening, over which we have only partial control. But if we keep abundance of humus in the soil by the use of barnyard manure, and by frequent seeding to grasses and clovers, the loss by unfavorable weather would be greatly reduced.

But our great expanse would lie in larger fields of alfalfa, capacious silos, greatly enlarged acreage of corn, roots and field pumpkins, and other feed. With these crops we have far more control of conditions than in grain crops. If we work our corn and root ground as soon as dry enough in the spring, and keep surface mellow, thus retaining the moisture in the soil till seed is planted, with heavy manuring and careful after-culture, even an unfavorable season will be abundant.

Give the Ontario farmer efficient labor, and his ability in the production of feed crops is not easy to limit.

Last fall we had our barn nearly full of cut straw, alfalfa, timothy, mixed hay and millet; two silos full; a root cellar flowing over into the stable. Continuing this discussion, I will tell of the many problems we meet in cashing that crop through the various kinds of stock.

For a number of years we have been feeding silage the whole year. This year, by growing half an acre of field pumpkins, we fed these during October, November, and most of December, letting the silo cool before opening. I wonder if there is any other crop that will give more feed for labor expended in their season than the field pumpkin. The cashing of a varied crop through all the different animals kept on the farm is not very easy; the difficulties increase greatly when reduced to actual practice.

For work horses we have a rule, and I like rules if we do have to vary them, one pound of hay and one pound of grain to each hundred-weight of the live animal. But, with idle horses, carrying over till spring work, the only rule we know of is to keep one eye on the feed, and the other on the horse. Then, growing colts require liberal food, but, in the choice and quantity of those foods, only the skilled feeder can—shall I say—guess at. To three pens of hogs, almost ready to ship, we have fed whole corn at \$35 per ton, scattered on the cement floor; a drink of milk and water, with shorts, at \$27 per ton. (About what proportion of shorts and corn would be most economical, or should we have ground the corn?) Our only stock cattle are heifers growing into cows. We know no best rule for the feeding of these. Feeding fattening cattle, we begin with about two pounds meal, gradually increasing to about eight or ten. We are indebted to Prof. Grisdale, of Ottawa, in the feeding of milk cows: 1 pound grain for every 3½ to 4 pounds milk! This often helps us greatly, as we have cows in all stages of milking. A Jersey cow that has been milking over two months, just tested, gave 15 pounds butter, lacking one-tenth, in seven days, with about 6 pounds meal per day. If we had fed more meal at an earlier period, would we have got more butter. Would we have had less money? Mr. Glendinning is so well informed, and frank and honest, still, is his advice in the Sun, re feeding alfalfa, silage and roots, with do meal, wholly good? Is that a case of penny wise and pound foolish? Would heifers develop into heavy milkers in that way? Would the general trend of his feeding tend to create small producers? Is it not to high development that the dairy breeds owe their great excellence? Our practice is to feed well; if making too much udder, we slacken up a little till they freshen. If well developed, it greatly helps in tiding over the week after freshening. We believe in as liberal feeding as the cow's appetite indicates to be safe. The development of the first few weeks has a great influence

over her season's usefulness. We mix silage with either cut straw or cut hay, moistening and adding a little salt, about equal parts, in bulk, for fattening cattle and milk cows. We have another pile, with about two parts straw in bulk to one of silage. This is fed to stock cattle, idle horses and colts, usually with a few handfuls of meal. We feed a few mangels to all kinds of stock. A little succulent food in winter adds greatly to the thrift of all live animals, down to the hen. To fattening cattle and fresh cows we feed from 30 to 40 pounds. These feeds are so easily grown, all farmers owning stock should hasten to make provision for storing roots and silage. T. B. SCOTT.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

### Dogs and Sheep.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As I have been reading this valuable paper for some time, I noticed that a great deal of interest has been taken in trying to make away with useless dogs. I am satisfied it would be a great help to farmers, especially those who have some poor, rough land that is not of much use to work. More profit can be made from sheep on these lands than cattle, as sheep eat nearly everything that grows.

Now let me tell you our experience with sheep. We had a fine flock of eight grade ewes. The dogs got in the flock in the day time, and destroyed two sheep and marked a few more. These dogs were half-starved, and very little care was taken in keeping them home. This was a couple of years ago. Since then we have not had any killed, but have had them frightened. Once a dog owned by a neighbor went into the flock, but was seen in time and was sent home, and the neighbor notified. The dog never had enough to eat, or he would have stayed at home. If a dog cannot earn enough to eat at home by helping his master, he had better be laid aside. A dog that is well kept is never seen very far from his master's home.

A great pest about these parts are dogs following vehicles. They wander along, and if they see a flock they will investigate. Seeing that the sheep will run, they will run also. This often causes trouble. I think that dogs following vehicles should at once be stopped. They are no good, that I can see, to the driver.

Last year our township taxed one dollar on a dog, and there have been fewer dogs roaming about.

Now, about the profit of our sheep; there is nothing to brag of, but I will give you a brief sketch. Last winter we wintered a flock of nine. At fall we had an income of seventy-five dollars, and eight head to winter again. The expenses for our flock are very small, as they do not lamb until April, and so they eat chaff, cornstalks and pea straw, with very little grain, through the winter. Our flock is made up of grade and pure-bred Oxfords.

I believe that early lambs are the most profitable, providing you have a warm pen, and well divided off for each ewe and lambs.

I am very fond of "The Farmer's Advocate," and look for it as I do my meals. I remain a young subscriber.

Prince Edward Co., Ont.

### Alfalfa and Sheep.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In my experience of twelve years with sheep, and the wintering of a flock, I have not had any kind of mixture of dry fodder to fill the bill like alfalfa hay and good pea straw, fed half and half, from the beginning of winter till the first of March. From this time till lambing begins, I feed alfalfa twice a day. I do not say but feeding twice in the day all winter would give better returns, but I have some distance to go to the barn where they are kept, and, owing to the scarcity of reliable hired help, I believe that the extra would not be sufficient to pay the expense. This method I have followed for a number of years, and I have had very fair success.

Last year I had forty-four lambs from twenty-seven ewes; two of the forty-four died; one was dead when lambing, the other was lambing out in the yard and got chilled. The flock were fed as I have described to you; and I can safely say that each ewe and her lambs seemed to be in good thriving condition.

The ewes had plenty of milk. This I have found in my experience to be half the battle in raising lambs. I have forty ewes in the flock this winter, and I count on more clear profit, one year with another, on the money invested in the flock of sheep than the same amount of money in any other branch of mixed farming.

There are many other important things about caring for a flock of ewes, but, in conclusion, I am just going to mention these: First, plenty of alfalfa hay; second, a good constant range pasture; third, a man wide awake to his sheep, lambing time. JAMES MACKENZIE, Bruce County, Ont.

### Cheviot Sheep.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

To the Cheviot sheep the farmers of Scotland owe much. They are an old and thrifty breed, giving a good account of themselves in mutton and wool, whether on the open, unimproved hill ranges or on the cultivated lands of the fertile valleys. About 120 years ago the British Wool Society was formed by Sir John Sinclair (afterwards the first President of the English Board of Agriculture), and other noblemen and gentlemen interested. In their search for a fine-wooled mountain breed of sheep suitable for the hills of the North, they decided on the white-faced breed of the Cheviot Hills as best adapted to their purpose. They seem to have been known as the Long Sheep, to distinguish them from the Black-faced or Short Sheep, and tradition speaks of them as having been found in the borders from time immemorial. To Sir John Sinclair is thought to be due the credit of naming them after their native hills, and his account of the sheep of that time may well stand as a description of the best hill Cheviot of to-day:

"Perhaps there is no part of the whole Island where at first sight a fine-wooled breed of sheep is less to be expected than among the Cheviot Hills. Many parts of the sheep walks consist of nothing but peat bogs and deep morasses. During winter the hills are covered with snow during two or three months, and they have an ample proportion of bad weather during the other seasons of the year, and yet a sheep is to be found that will thrive even on the wildest part of it. Their shape is excellent, and their forequarters, in particular, are distinguished by such justness of proportion as to be equal in height to the hinder ones, which enables them to pass over bogs and snows through which a shorter-legged animal could not penetrate. They have a closer fleece than the Tweedale or Leicester breeds, which keeps them warmer in cold weather, and prevents either rain or snow from incommoding them. They are excellent snow travellers, and are accustomed to procure their food by scraping the snow off the ground with their feet. They never have any other food but the grass and natural hay of their own fields, except when it is proposed to fatten them. They weigh from twelve to eighteen pounds per quarter, and their meat is fully equal to any that the Highlands can produce."

In the year 1792, Sir John Sinclair moved 500 of these sheep to his native Caithnessshire, where they seem to have realized all expectations. Others speedily followed his example, and soon the Cheviots spread themselves all over both the two Northern counties and the West Highlands of Scotland. Numerous allusions are to be found in the old Statistical Account of Scotland, written by the Parish Minister of that time, to the coming of the long sheep and the going of the Crofter and his Kyoole cattle. So entirely favorable has the soil and climate of the two most Northern counties proved to the newcomers that there they have developed a type and characteristics quite distinct from the sheep of the border from which they sprang, and are now known as the Sutherland Cheviot. This distinctive type is a bigger sheep in every way, with a longer body, on longer and stronger legs, and carries a short, thick fleece of the very finest wool. About the time the Cheviots went North, the hill farmers of the Southern Highlands also began to experiment with the white-faced mountain sheep, in order to improve the quality of their wool, which seems to have been in some demand. An intelligent farmer, as he is called, near Moffat, is mentioned as having sold his cross wool at 10s. for six fleeces, and his Blackfaced at 6s. 3d. for 7 fleeces. As a natural result of such object lessons, the white-faced sheep gradually displaced the native black-faced on many of the better hills of the South-west of Scotland, and doubtless the extreme prices ruling for Cheviot wool during the American War, owing to the shortage of cotton, helped along the change. To further satisfy a demand for a long-combing wool, some breeders set themselves to produce a larger sheep, with a long, open fleece. A series of bad winters, however, soon proved the big, open-wooled Cheviot unfitted for the ordinary hill pastures, and that the two Scottish mountain breeds have properties peculiar to each, and difficult to understand and explain. The Blackfaces have now regained their place on the higher rough hills, and the Cheviots retain their place on the lower green hills.

The Cheviot sheep of the present day, being largely in the hands of tenant-farmers, have been bred entirely on lines of general usefulness; that is, ability to pay rent—and the aim has been to maintain and perpetuate the good points of a breed combining hardihood and utility, with a beauty of appearance worthy of a long ancestry. In the border counties a shepherd takes full charge of two to four sheep, and the run of two or three acres of pasture has been found by experience sufficient for the keep of a ewe and her lamb, with a moderate amount of natural hay in the winter, when

the snow is too deep or hard to permit of the sheep working down to the natural feed, though in the Highlands this run had to be much increased. Under such natural conditions, the ewe stocks live and do well, 80 to 90 per cent. of lambs being an average crop, and 4 to 4½ pounds of unwashed wool an average clip. The lambs run with their dams till four or five months old, and are then sold off, with the exception of the best of the ewe lambs, and a few selected ram lambs retained for the upkeep of the breeding flock. The wether lambs may be retained for wethers, but are generally fed on the arable farms on turnips and grains, and sold fat when 12 to 18 months old. The carcasses may weigh from 40 to 60 pounds, and realize the top price in the London Dead Meat Market, being full of lean meat and free from that excess of fat found in some of the heavier breeds. The surplus ewe lambs and draft ewes, when four to six years old, are taken to the farms at a lower elevation, where the pastures in spring can be supplemented with roots and grain, and are there mated with Border Leicester rams to produce the well-known half-bred lamb. These half-bred lambs are extensively bred all over Scotland and the North of England, and are in great demand, owing to their early fattening properties and heavy clip of valuable wool. So extremely prolific and profitable have half-bred ewes proved when kept on good dry, arable farms, where a plentiful supply of roots can be grown for winter food, and luxuriant young grasses for spring and summer, that in large parts of the Border Counties the whole economy of the farm is based on the return from the half-bred ewe stocks. Under such circumstances, and with careful management, 120 to 150 per cent. of lambs may be looked for, and these, with generous treatment, grow rapidly and realize good prices while quite young. The fleece of the pure-bred Cheviot forms an excellent covering from the winter storms on the exposed hills, being of moderate length, thick, dense, and not given to shedding along the back, as do some of the long-wools. Of a good quality, the wool is used for many purposes in the hosiery and tweed trades, in competition with New Zealand cross-bred and other foreign wools of that class. Though admirers of the Cheviot may proclaim them the most handsome of all the British breeds, their claim to popular favor rests on more substantial grounds. At the Scottish National Fat-stock Exhibition, held at Edinburgh in December, 1911, the winning pen of three wether lambs scaled 526 pounds, five weight, the three shearing wethers 750 pounds, the three ewes 750 pounds, while the shearing wethers were awarded the Champion Cup as the best pen of sheep in the show.

Native to the border hills, Cheviot sheep are found all over Scotland, England and Ireland, where the fine carcasses of mutton are of most value; also in large numbers in the far-off Falkland Islands and Patagonia, where the wool is the principal asset. Experiments have lately been made with Cheviot rams in British South-east Africa, where the native sheep are a woolless, hairy breed, but, unfortunately, the pioneer ram, after surviving all his British confreres, fell a victim to a hungry lion. The old Spanish proverb says, "Sheep have golden hoofs," and to all engaged in agriculture for a living, the remarks of Judge Fitz-Herbert in his Book of Husbandry, printed in 1534, are of more than passing interest. He says: "An husbander can not well thryve by his corns without he has other cattell, nor by his cattell without corne. And because that shepe in myne opinion is the most profytablest cattell that any man can have, therefore I purpose to speake first of sheep."

No believer in the place of sheep on the farm can say more, or say it better, than this old writer on English agriculture in the time of Henry the Eighth. JOHN BORLAND. Dumfries, Scotland.

**A Bigger Slice for the Farmer.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

You are doing a great deal to maintain the right of your paper to its title, and there is certainly a call on the part of the farmer, who bears the part of hewer of wood and drawer of water for the Dominion. The products of his labor are exploited by the men who have too much money already, and still are hungry for more—a feature of the trouble. Mr. Duthie, when over here judging Shorthorns at the exhibition, remarked, with his natural shrewdness, that he thought the Canadian farmer was not getting enough remuneration for his labor. He was right there. Alongside of that condition of things, those who buy and manipulate his produce are disbursing dividends up to 100 per cent. I was turning this over in my mind, especially in respect to the pork packers, when a contemporary published an account of co-operative packing factories in Denmark which made satisfactory results. Could not such a system be inaugurated in Ontario, so as to retain

the profits for the producers, after paying expenses of handling and marketing?

Then, cattle-feeding is one of the least profitable lines in this country, and prices will not allow of the production of best beef. Animals drag along half starved till about three years old, when extras are applied to put them in a half-fat condition, making the toughest beef. It is the rarest thing to see marbled beef, the result of animals being well fed all along and fit for the block at two years. I write this from the standpoint of one who, engaged in cattle-feeding for forty years in Scotland. I think, also, the system of handling and distribution there is more economical. Every butcher of any standing has his own slaughter-house, or a booth in the public or municipal one, and buys his cattle himself at the auction marts, which only takes him out of his shop a few hours at a time, and thus only one middleman comes between producer and consumer, and is a necessity. Scotch farmers are coming to their own now, getting \$10 a cwt. (112 pounds), live weight. For long, American competition brought them to \$8, and at that they did not pay; and I do not see that they can be fed more cheaply here, all things considered. B. E. Halton Co., Ont.

**Approximate Gestation Periods of Farm Stock.**

Mare, 11 months; cow, 9 months; ewe, 5 months; sow, 16 weeks. The goose sits 30 days; hens, 21 days; ducks, 30 days; turkeys and peahens, 28 days; pigeons, 14 days.

**THE FARM.**

**A Plank Frame Without Truss Construction.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have seen a number of plans of plank-frame barns in your valuable paper, but these are all truss-frame style. Is this stronger than a frame with beams, and purline post running from the floor straight up? I intend building a plank-frame next summer, 100 ft. by 45 ft., posts 18 ft., with gambrel roof. I would like to put up two or three hay-fork tracks, to save work in spreading, one track at the center, and one as close to

ing a round roof, or, if the span be not too great, a self-supporting roof will offer the same advantages. Either form of construction gives great storing capacity, but requires much care in designing and building, and for that reason I have never presented the readers with designs of either, not because they cannot be built, but from a fear that someone would try to build with too light material, or endeavor to alter the design, either of which would have disastrous results, and give the whole plank-frame construction such a blow as would cause the loss of many dollars to the farmers of Canada, through a fear of the same misfortune befalling their trussed-bent frames. This fear would be entirely misplaced, as the truss frame has large factors of safety in every timber and joint far above any that it will ever be called upon to meet; whereas the other frames have a sufficient allowance for safety if built exactly according to the design under which they are intended to be erected.

A round roof presents more than ordinary difficulties in erecting, and requires a good, careful, well-equipped contractor to carry out the work to satisfaction. However, all these difficulties have been overcome, with results that are pleasing, and, with the leave of the editor, I feel that I may, after giving the above cautions, safely present drawings of a round-roof barn as soon as they can be prepared.

In order to have the readers put confidence in the frame which I will submit for their attention, they should know that I am well acquainted with this style of building, as I have built one having a span of 80 feet, and one with span of 72 feet, both of which have no interior post or column in this tremendous width, yet these buildings have been standing for several years, with no appearance of any defect or buckling.

I have also seen a building with a span of 52 feet, covered by a self-supporting roof, which looked as if it was going to be all right; but, in writing for "The Farmer's Advocate," I eliminate all these "freak frames," and only advocate good substantial construction, and quite agree with the editor when he said, some weeks ago, "Build solidly and well."

The difficulty of keeping the cut straw from falling out of the mow can be overcome by building a battery 3 or 4 feet high, and bracing it to the floor on the bay side, while the end bent is stiffened by a 2 x 12-inch plank spiked flat on top of the 2 x 8-inch beam planks, which cross at the level of the side plates, and the ends of this are tied across to the side plates by a 2 x 10, running diagonally across the corner and spiked securely at each end. This presents the edge of the plank to the pressure, and this is the feature that makes the plank-frame so strong; all stresses are met by the timbers being laced edgewise to the thrust.

The purline plate is made of two planks 2 x 8 in., set 2 inches apart, and resting edgewise on the sub-support and top of the purline post, thus presenting the upper edge to the under side of the top rafters, close to the heels.

None of your timber in the trussed bent would be of such a length as to be impossible to get, as the purline posts would be 2 x 10 in. x 32 ft., and the roof support 2 x 12 in. x 33 ft. 6 in. The number required is not large, and it seems to me that you can get these from any lumber company. The rafters of both roofs are the same length, exclusive of projections, and will be 16 ft. 6 in., the lower rising 12 inches in a run of 8 inches, and the upper 8 inches in a run of 12 inches.

I have taken up quite a lot of space in answering this question, but I think it is well to look into the question of each subscriber, and give him every aid in his undertaking, to insure the building of structures that will be an ornament to the farm, and a monument of substantiality, as well. A. A. GILMORE. Huntingdon Co., Que.

Every year we are more strongly impressed with the supreme importance of drainage—not tiling, merely, but surface drainage as well. Every gallon of free water run off the surface by furrows or through it by tiles makes for an earlier seeding, a warmer seed-bed and a better crop. Drain, drain, drain!



An Attractive Farm Home. Residence of Wm. Thomas, York Co., Ont.

**Other Plank Frame Enquiries.**

In your paper of February 1st I notice a design of cyclone plank frame barn by Mr. Gilmore, and another by Mr. Lampman, somewhat similar. Now, I would like to ask Mr. Gilmore, or Mr. Lampman, through your paper, for a little more information concerning same. Would this frame work in a barn 50 x 60 feet, with 16-ft. floor across center? Would such a barn not require very long planks or necessitate much splicing? What is your system of getting correct lengths of purline posts, long braces, roof support, etc.? Is everything cut on ground beforehand, then put together and raised in bents, as timber frame? How are rafters joined at purline plate in Mr. Gilmore's design?

W. L. M.

Your questions are similar to those of another reader, but, to avoid confusion, I will take some of yours and give you direct answers to them, while others are gone into quite deeply in the other case.

I think you can get the long planks from the lumber companies, or have them cut in your local mill during the winter.

The roof support in your barn will be 2 x 12 in. x 37 feet, and should not be spliced. If it appears rather limber, it can be stiffened with a piece of 2 x 6 in. spiked on the lower edge, and extending from the purline posts up to the collar ties at the top of these supports.

The purline posts will be 2 x 10 in. x 32 feet, and, like the roof supports, may be stiffened by spiking a piece of 2 x 6-in. stuff from the floor to the bottom of the roof support, on the inside edges of the post. This ties both planks of the post together, and renders the whole post much more rigid while raising, but adds little to the strength of the frame when up. However, on large spans, requiring long planks, I use these, but on the ordinary frame they are not necessary.

These few timbers should be easily procured, but if you find it impossible, you can build a frame like a timber construction, and make the posts rise from the floor straight to the roof, and build them of planks 12 feet long, spiked together, with joints broken. This is not so cheap as the truss bent, but saves time over the framing of a timber frame.

The rafters will be 18 feet long in both roofs, and of the same rise and run as that given in the answer to "Farmer's Son."

I get all my measurements from carefully-prepared drawings which I make to suit the building, and which show the length and size of every timber. Then I mark one piece to exact measurement and give it over to the men with the cross-cut saw, and have them cut the required number of that particular piece for the frame. This system hurries the job along, and if a good man is on the job to cut to exact marks, the frame is soon done, when the pieces are all carried and the bents spiked together, leaving one man to follow, boring holes and bolting up the main joints. The bents are built in the same position as the timber bents are; that is, the first to build is the last to raise.

I make my roofs of the same pitch as a self-supporting roof, and put the rafters together in the same way, with boards nailed on both sides at the elbow joint—all of which is done before the day of raising; so, as soon as the purline plates are in place, I can have the rafters shoved up into place, and, as both upper and lower go up at the same time, my raising is soon over. The top joints of the upper roof are nailed by a good active carpenter, who runs up strips of boards that have been nailed across the back of one of the roof supports to form a ladder for this purpose, and nails the nearest on each side first, when a narrow board or two is nailed across these two, and is allowed to extend away across several others, and on this he reaches these, and secures his boards and the tops of the rafters as he goes. This is continued until all the rafters are secured and the upper rafters are all on, without a scaffold being required.

The above method is very strong and the most speedy that can be used. This method of roof into a self-supporting structure, with the added strength of the purlines, and the plan, places my design of plank frame a step above the strongest in existence.

I think I have gone into the subject exhaustively, and hope you can now go right ahead with your frame; but if in the slightest doubt, please point, take no chances, for I am sure the above will be willing to help you. A. A. GILMORE, Huntingdon Co., Que.

**Another Time Card.**

Anyone who gives the matter serious consideration would not hesitate to say that the manufacturer who neglected to keep books was on a short road to ruin. So much depends upon knowledge of his business, knowledge of the intricate parts and the minute details that he must of necessity keep books in order to get a grasp of these details, without unnecessarily burdening his mind with them.

In what way does a manufacturing institution differ from ordinary farm business? A farm is nothing less than a big manufacturing establishment, manufacturing not one article, but rather many and varied articles. Then, if the manufacturer of one or two articles finds it necessary to keep books, how much more so the farmer; yet, what percentage of our farmers keep any track whatever of their business through the use of books or other records?

This article is not intended to explain or give in any detail the plan or method by which a set of farm books may be kept. It is intended, rather, to incite the ordinary farmer in bookkeeping through encouraging him to keep track of doubtful parts of his farm work, the parts which he may believe do not pay him.

The simplest method by which this end may be attained is through the use of the time card. If any farmer will but use the time card on two or three of his crops, or any particular sidelines of his business, about which he may entertain doubts, it would be hard to persuade him to do without the time-card in the future.

The drawing of a time-card given herewith practically explains itself.

By the use of this card, it will be readily seen whether or not the returns from a crop or side-line on the farm warrants the expenditure of as much time and energy as it is receiving. The best form of time-card that can be used is perhaps the fortnight card. By means of this, a person can lessen the labor of posting (carrying into the accounts) by posting frequently, whereas the posting of a full month's time at once may be somewhat tedious.

By placing the names of the crop or side-line upon the left-hand margin of the time-card and extending columns towards the right, and then placing the dates at the top of the card, extending columns down to the foot, the card then shows everything in plain sight. The card does not have to be turned sideways (as it would have to be if the names of the crop or side-line were placed at the top of the card), in order to see which column is devoted to the crop time is to be entered against.

These time-cards show exactly the amount of time spent upon any certain line of farming. While the accounts that are sent in from the merchants will include seed bills for grain crops, and also items for fertilizers for these, while the accounts from the miller would include chop, bran or other feeding stuffs for stock, and when entered up in the account, along with the time posted from the time-card, will show the exact outlay that the crop or side-line has necessitated; for the time-card not only shows the time of the man, but also the time spent in team-work and on other items that would rise from the expenditure of time.

As a result of this time-card, the past season has induced the writer to do away with two crops on his premises, and to increase the capital invested in two other side-lines. Whether a full set of books is kept, and the output of time or capital for the entire farm, or just for certain branches, the time-card will make the records accurate, and are not intricate or expensive.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total Hours Spent By		
																Horse	Man	
Alliata																		
Potatoes		h1																
Berkshire Pigs		h2	h1											h4				14
Apples			1															
Ponderosa Tomatoes		h2								1								2
S.K. Tomatoes		2	1	4			7	2	14					h4				2
		1	2	h1	4									h3				6
														3				5
																		154

The "h" in the columns means that a horse was used; the figure beside it means the number of hours it was used; \* on the first, the horse was used on the potato patch 6 hours, a man worked 6 hours; † on the fourth, one man worked 4 hours, or two men 2 hours each.

In charging up the totals, it will be seen, in the case of Ponderosa tomatoes, that in the 15 days there were 6 hours of the horse's time, and 24 hours of a man's time spent on that variety of tomatoes.

**Government Roads.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It seems to be a settled fact that the Federal Government intends to spend a large amount of money on public highways throughout the Dominion. It is said that operations will be soon started in Ontario, if satisfactory arrangements can be made with the Provincial Government.

The suggestion now is to run a main artery or national highway along the north shore of the lakes and the St. Lawrence River, and the supposition seems to be that the products of the country north of this main artery will gravitate and flow down to and along this great highway.

Do the conditions of vehicle traffic warrant such a supposition? The railroads are the carriers of the great bulk of farm produce to the consuming centers, and the farmer delivers his produce to the nearest station, making as short a haul as possible. What attraction would this national highway have for the farmer, who could deliver his produce five or ten miles to the north, and get just as much for it? This road would benefit a few farmers on each side, but there would likely be long stretches where it would run pretty close to the water, and in that case there would likely be but little farming on the south side to benefit by it. It would likely be a safe assertion to say that ninety per cent. of the farmers of each county through which it would pass would receive little or no benefit from it.

There is a class, however, which would benefit immensely by such a road, and that is the automobile class. Those who are out for pleasure usually follow the best roads, and such a road as would likely be built under the auspices of the Government would be a paradise for autoists, who would most likely monopolize it, as they could tour from one city to another for hundreds of miles.

There is no need of a main artery running east and west for the farmers' benefit, because farmers' traffic is all local, and the railroads look after the longer hauls. Such a road would require millions to build it; whereas, if this money were spent on leading county roads, it would benefit every part of a county, as nearly every farmer would have a chance to use such roads, and they would also serve as an incentive to have all roads built up to a standard.

The roads are for the farmers first, and it is to be hoped that the farming community will see the folly of spending millions on a trunk line which will be but little benefit to them as a whole, and demand that the money shall be spent where the greatest number can derive some benefit from it. Many counties in Ontario have refused aid from our local Legislature in helping to build county roads where they would help everyone, and now it looks as if they will be compelled to help to pay for the construction of highways which will be of no use whatever to ninety per cent. of those who use roads throughout the counties.

J. STONEHOUSE.

Ontario Co., Ont.

**Cement Water Tank.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As a constant reader of your worthy paper, I noticed, in your issue of Feb. 15th, subscriber's inquiry regarding elevated water tanks. Having some experience with cement tanks, it may be of use to some of your readers.

I put in a water system, with cement tanks, four years ago. My plan is to build on the level, or in the ground, when possible, if the ground is higher at well, you can have your tank in the ground in proportion to the fall you have to the barn. I will try to explain my system; others could change the depth in the ground, according to the fall they have for the water. I have three feet of a fall, and built my tank at the well three feet in the ground. The tank is 12 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 3 feet deep (inside measurements).

The bottom and side walls are 6 inches thick, clean gravel and cement, 5 to 1. The covering of tank is 4 inches thick, is all plastered inside and out with fine sand, and cement 2 to 1. We pump into this tank every day from deep well, with windmill; the water does not freeze enough to form ice.

The water is conveyed about 100 feet from well to barn in 1 1/2-inch gas pipe placed three feet under ground, and comes up in a similar tank built 16 inches in ground against outside wall of founda-

tion under barn. From this tank the water passes through 1-inch gas pipe into two tanks, 3 feet square, conveniently placed in basement of barn.

This water system is very satisfactory, except for outside tank at barn freezing, making it necessary to chop out ice occasionally.

Anyone wishing to build might improve on this plan, by having larger tanks, or having one large tank at well, and having smaller tanks placed convenient to stock in basement of barn, thus doing away with outside tank.

If the ground is level, and does not permit of a fall for the water to barn, the tank should be at least 12 inches thick, and the covering 8 inches, to prevent freezing.

As regards material and cost to build one tank similar to mine, it will require two loads of gravel, one load of brick or small stone, four barrels of cement, \$2 for iron to reinforce cover, and three days' labor.

Any farmer accustomed to using cement could put in this water system himself, and, if properly done, it will last for all time. Hoping you will consider this worthy of space in your paper, which is a real "Farmer's Advocate."

Kent Co., Ont. THOS. SIMPSON.

Co-operation and Good Fellowship

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

"What is the matter with Ontario?" is asked again and again. There is nothing the matter with Ontario. Ontario is the finest Province in the Dominion, and he who as a farmer cannot make a success in Ontario cannot do so in any other Province. The matter is not with Ontario but with the people in Ontario.

That the rural population is not increasing is a fact. That this is a serious problem is true, growing more and more serious. Remedies are suggested, but how can a remedy be prescribed when the cause is not fully recognized?

The reason that the farmer does not enjoy the same luxuries as does the city man is because he is too independent. He is even more than merely that, but that is sufficient reason for his present situation. Surely all those of you who have visited large manufacturing establishments could not go home without admiring the vast economy of labor resulting from the perfect interworking with the rest of the workers. You cannot help but reflect how much less the same force of workers employed in that factory would accomplish if each man worked independently as farmers are doing. Think of the vast waste of labor and materials, etc., which results from performing separately innumerable tasks to which must be applied the co-operative plan. How possibly can men engaged in the same industry, instead of fraternizing as comrades and co-laborers to a common end regard each other as rivals and enemies?

We see the cause of Ontario's decreasing rural population. We also know the remedy—Co-operation and Fellowship. It is this fellowship that induces the lad to join the Boy Scouts, the young man to join a regiment. It is not merely the uniform.

Is it not pathetic to see the farmer who after he sees that which is going on around him, still persists in keeping his nose on the grind-stone? In spring we will see them putting in the seed. In eight-acre fields, with two-horse teams, he and his assistant, either his son, who should be at school, or it may be his wife, are sowing and cultivating, so are his neighbors. In that section of one mile square we will find later six binders cutting that grain, six teams are used and six men are thus engaged. Two binders and two men might do this work in the same time equally as well, but you see they are too independent. In the autumn, twelve plows, twelve teams and twelve men (chances are they are boys) will be seen turning the sod for those six farmers on that section. Six men with fewer horses would do the same work more quickly and better. Why do not these same six farmers join hands, club together, do as the city men would do, form a company, tear out those surplus fences, have fields of forty, fifty and sixty acres, use machinery accordingly, and do farming in a businesslike way? Why have scattered over the section in six plots corn, roots and potatoes, have one man with a small outfit tend to each of those patches, which one man with a team could do in the same time, when other work equally pressing could be attended to by the other five?

Let us take, for example, a section of 640 acres, divided into six farms. These farms are again subdivided into fields, averaging ten acres. A fence in these fields 4,480 rods of fence are used. Each of these six farmers tries to outdo his neighbor in the buying of implements, with the result that enough cash is handed out to manufacturers to equip with modern implements and tools the finest 1,800-acre farm. In these fields you will find man and wife and every child who can walk working like slaves for a living.

Hired help is not available, boys and girls likewise are often cripples from hard work before they reach manhood and womanhood; no sooner do they reach the age of 21 than off they go, to the city or the West. Each of these farmers has huddled together in his stables his horses, cows, cattle, pigs and sheep and fowl. Many a day, even in the busiest season, you can see a rig leave the yards from each of those places, and were you to ask them what they were after they would probably each have the same errand, the getting home of a bag of meal or a pound of nails. So you see it takes five men, five half days, if town is some distance, to do a work which one might do were there a system. One of these men is an excellent horseman; he has the capabilities of breeding horses successfully. Horses are his hobby. His neighbor is a failure with horses; he prefers dairy cows to any other stock. His neighbors know him as a good dairyman. The third of those six happens to have as his hobby the raising of hogs, while his son who lives on the adjoining farm is not only a good judge of fat stock, but is a success in fattening cattle. There is no need of saying more. It is plain that if each of these men had six times the number of animals they are especially interested in the greater would be their interest and their success.

When we do look at this in the right light, is it not plain we are on the wrong track when we take as our motto "Every man for himself, etc.?"

Why the farmer mistrusts everybody else, even his own sons, is more than I can understand. Yet there are many sons who think it cannot be otherwise but own a farm all your own, with an entire outfit to work it. As long as this feeling exists, and as long as we insist to be blind, we cannot expect anything to remedy the present condition of affairs. Think what it would mean should farmers co-operate! The savings would be enormous. Children would not be crippling themselves with work. Farmers' wives would not be slaves as they now generally are. The help problem would be solved. No one would ask, What is the matter with Ontario?

Waterloo Co., Ont. A. J. S.

Cultural Conditions for Seed Growing.

Address by J. H. Grisdale, Director of Experimental Farms, before the Canadian Seed-growers' Association.

The aims of the Seed-growers, stated briefly, should be:

1. To get large crops. Unless we can help increase grain crops, we have really no reason for continuing our existence as an Association. The improvement of quality is of importance, true, but the increasing of the returns is the primary consideration.

2. To improve quality. Along with the increased returns we want grain of good quality—uniformly plump grain. Both these features depend very largely upon the kind, condition and preparation of the seed-bed.

3. Uniformity in ripening date. After we do all we can to insure the large crop of plump grain, we must next consider how to secure uniformity in ripening of grain in different parts of the field. The field where only part ripens, we will say, on the 15th of August, another part on the 20th, and another part on the 25th, as happens not infrequently on many fields both in the East and the West, will give us such a quality of grain, such a kind of seed as is of comparatively small value either as seed or as feed. Therefore, uniformity of maturity is an important consideration, and one which is affected more or less by the preparation which we give the seed-bed.

4. Freedom from weeds. That goes without saying. One need not dwell upon that point. Any good farmer, any man who prides himself on being, or has any ambition to be, a producer of first-class seed, would not think of trying to grow such seed on fields where weeds are likely to grow in any notable quantities.

5. Uniform filling of heads. Heads where the seeds are of uniform or nearly uniform size from the top to the bottom, are the right sort for yield and weight.

6. Early maturity. Seed that will ripen up as quickly, or rather in as short a period of time as is at all commensurate with good returns, as is at all possible with a prospect of getting a good plump grain, is the kind of seed for Canada. It is, of course, possible to have it ripen too quickly, but, under such average conditions as obtain in Canada, we want good, early-ripening varieties.

Now, these being the aims of the seed-grower, the next thing is to consider how we can best get the land into such shape that it will give us crops of the character that would produce seed of the kind described. In the first place, we must have uniform land; that is, uniform as to drainage,

as to level, as far as possible, and as to the character of the soil. Of course, no man can control the character of the soil where he farms, but if he is growing a field of grain for high-class seed, if he wants to get the best returns in the way of quality and quantity, he must divide his fields in such a way that the soil on each will be fairly uniform in character, and that it shall receive fairly uniform treatment.

The first consideration would be drainage. In many parts of the country drainage is a question of minor consideration, but in Ontario, in all the Eastern Provinces, and in many parts of the West, drainage is receiving more and more consideration. We must, especially where we want to grow seed of uniform quality, so treat our fields as to insure a uniform moisture content in the soil. Getting the field into such shape as to insure such uniform moisture content in the soil is in many cases a difficult operation. I have in mind a field on the Experimental Farm at Ottawa where for many years we were troubled with just this difficulty of one part of the field ripening much earlier than the rest, and here is a plan that we tried on that field, which might be of some use to some of you who suffer from like conditions. We levelled the field, and the area where the trouble existed was about three acres. We spent about \$150 in taking off the top of some of the knolls and filling up some little hollows. It looked like a big piece of work. It was a line of work that the average farmer would probably think ridiculous. Now, I want to say that, for that \$150 expended on the field, affecting about three acres, we undoubtedly draw \$25 a year in increased crops. That is, in five or six years, we shall have increased our returns off that three acres sufficiently to pay the whole outlay. Further, not only has the increase been about what I say, but the quality of the grain has been very materially improved, and the quality of other crops, as well. In growing corn for ensilage, we have found a very much better return in quality, as well as in quantity.

DRAINAGE FIRST.

Everyone of us who has had anything to do with grain-growing in this country knows the absolute necessity for underdrainage under almost every condition one can think of in these Eastern Provinces, if we are to have the best success with seeding-down and grain-growing.

Different soils require different treatments. It is not only necessary to drain, it is not only necessary to level, it is not only necessary to so control the fields as to their arrangement that the grain will be of uniform quality, as affected by the soil, but we must also consider the particular field with which we are working. Some soils are so pervious as to allow moisture to slip away very readily, or to allow it to evaporate quickly if they are given unwise cultivation. Other soils are so close-grained, so impervious to moisture, that, if they are not handled in such a way as to permit of the surplus moisture sinking fairly rapidly, or if they are not underdrained in such a way as to permit of a fair amount escaping, then the results are injurious. So that we must, every one of us, consider the soil that we are handling, as well as the slope of the land and the underdrainage.

DEPTH OF CULTIVATION.

We find that, for clay soils, fairly deep cultivation is necessary. We must get the plow down a little deeper than where light soils are concerned. We must also, in preparing the seed-bed with the harrow, go a little deeper than might at first seem necessary, and thus insure the moisture as it falls being absorbed or taken in by the soil, and so held for the needs of the plant as the season progresses. But where the soil is light, as a sandy loam, or in some cases sand, then the firmer the subsoil the better, and the shallower the harrowing, the better results that may be anticipated. The study of the influence of different cultural operations on the moisture-retaining powers of different soils is an exceedingly important one, especially for farmers who are cultivating grain in districts where moisture is an important consideration. In the West, in Ontario, and in many parts of Quebec, while the precipitation of moisture in the course of the year is sufficient, the precipitation during the grain-growing season is very often quite inadequate, and, therefore, a study has to be made of this question to enable the farmer to so handle his land as to

INSURE AS MUCH MOISTURE

being held therein as will permit the crop making a uniform, rapid and certain growth right through the growing period, though the precipitation should not be uniform, or even if it should be quite inadequate. At Ottawa, we find that we get best results by having our grain come after a hood crop—a crop which, although it takes a great deal of moisture from the soil, acts as a partial summer-fallow, and leaves the soil very firm at the bottom, say, at a depth of four or five inches, and loose on top to such a depth as will permit of the seed sinking in. The roots

grow rapidly as soon as germination has occurred under such conditions, thus giving the crop a quick start in the spring. The quick start, and the rapid, continuous growth until July are absolute requirements of successful seed-growing in this Eastern part of Canada. The crop that is retarded either through too much moisture or too little moisture during the month of June seldom amounts to anything.

#### PREPARING FOR CORN.

Taking the different hoed crops which may precede grain, the one grown most extensively at the Central Experimental Farm is corn for ensilage, and this crop is really about as good a preparation for grain-growing as can be given. Corn-stubble land, as commonly handled, is plowed in the fall. We have, however, tried plowing in the fall, plowing in the spring, and not plowing at all, but merely tearing up the roots with a spring-tooth harrow, a disk harrow or a cut-away disk; and we find that, under average conditions, in a pervious soil—that is, in a rather coarse soil—we get the best results where the soil is not plowed, but merely gone over, the roots ripped out by means of one of the implements I have mentioned, the seed sown after the land is in a proper state of cultivation, then packed or rolled firmly, and left. Of course, if the season is dry, we also scarify or scratch the surface after packing, but the packing, with either a soil-packer or a roller, is essential for the best results, even where the soil has not been plowed after the crop of corn.

In the case of root land, the crop grown in many parts of Ontario, and almost exclusively in the Maritime Provinces, in preparation for grain-growing—it is impossible to handle it in the same way as after corn. The roots have to be pulled and topped, and root tops interfere with the grain crop if not plowed in. In the case of light soils that have been under roots the previous year, it is absolutely essential that thorough packing be performed, either before the grain is grown or immediately afterward. I prefer to do part of this packing before the grain is sown; that is, get the soil which has been loosened up in the necessary preparation for the sowing of the grain, back again into nearly as solid a mass as possible.

#### ROLLING AND PACKING.

Where the soil is particularly light, our method is to roll about twice before seeding, and then once after seeding, finishing off after the roller with a light harrow. This is a method that we have been following for five or six years, and it has in every case shown itself to be superior to the common practice of the farmer, of merely plowing the land, harrowing it fairly well, then seeding and finishing off with a roller. The getting of light, loose soils into fairly compact masses is exceedingly important. To the man who has not given it any attention, or who has not made a study of the thing, it might seem ridiculous to think of rolling land two or three times, but our experience goes to show that it is advantageous not only for the crop of grain that we are likely to harvest, but also for the seeding down. Although we are interested in grain production, it is really with forage plants that I personally have been in the past particularly concerned, and that was the one most important point kept in view in the study of methods of seeding. Our aim has been to work out such methods as would insure under all conditions good stands of grain and good catches of grass and clover. This method that I have mentioned, of repeated rolling or repeated packing of the soil, is especially useful in peaty or black soils and in very light, sandy soils, but it will also give good returns in light loams.

#### Over a Billion Pounds of Maple Sugar.

The annual production of maple sugar in Canada for the past sixty years has reached from ten to twenty-five million pounds, averaging about eighteen and a half million, and aggregating one billion one hundred and ten million pounds, according to Archibald Blue, L.L.D., Chief Officer Census and Statistics Branch, Ottawa. In the Maritime Provinces the yearly output has rarely exceed half a million pounds. But in Quebec and Ontario there are records of 25,000,000 pounds. Last year alone it was 21,000,000 pounds, reckoning syrup at its equivalent in sugar.

In round numbers, the aggregate of the years 1851-61 is 135,000,000 pounds, with a share of 77,000,000 for Quebec and of 52,000,000 for Ontario. In the years 1861-71, with an aggregate of 175,000,000 pounds, Quebec's portion is estimated at 100,000,000, and Ontario's at 65,000,000. In the next decade, 1871-81, the aggregate rose to 190,000,000 pounds, with 132,000,000 for Quebec, and 52,000,000 for Ontario. The ten years, 1881-91, show an aggregate of 225,000,000 pounds, with 175,000,000 for Quebec, and 48,000,000 in Ontario. For the ten years, 1891-1901, the aggregate is 212,000,000 pounds,

with 160,000,000 in Quebec, and 48,000,000 in Ontario. Lastly, for the decade ending with the census of 1911, the aggregate production is 196,000,000 pounds, giving Quebec a portion of 143,000,000, and Ontario 50,000,000.

The average selling price of maple sugar during this period of sixty years has been about ten cents per pound, which would give a value for the whole period of more than \$110,000,000, representing, after fuel and operative expenses are deducted, the labor of a few weeks in the spring of each year, when it can best be spared from service on the farm. The conservation of maple groves will, therefore, appeal to every forester and farmer in the country.

#### Awned and Awnless Oats.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In the report of the seventh annual meeting of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association, a member from New Brunswick is reported as saying that, in selecting oats for improvement, he tries to secure heads as free from awns as possible, and that, as a result of such selection for a few years, the per cent. of awned kernels has decreased to a noticeable extent. This raises the question as to the wisdom of such a selection, as there is evidence to show that there is apparently a distinct relation between the presence of awns and quality. Of late years, Prof. C. A. Zavitz has frequently called attention to the rather remarkable fact that certain varieties of oats showing a heavy weight per bushel are of poor quality, as shown by the high per cent. of hull. A still more remarkable fact is that, at least under the conditions prevalent at the Ontario Agricultural College, the close relation between thick hulls and heavy weight per bushel, and its antithesis, is a characteristic that is common rather than exceptional. If this be true, what is the explanation of the phenomenon? In the address given at the meeting of the C.S.G.A. by its Secretary, L. H. Newman, B. S. A., on "Plant breeding in Sweden," the statement is made that "weight per bushel is influenced most by shape of kernel." This is certainly a potent factor, and the statement may be correct in regard to the oats grown at Svalof by the Swedish Seed Association. I believe, however, that in more southern localities the factor having the controlling influence is the per cent. of awns.

Before giving my reasons for this belief, let me quote a few sentences from Mr. Newman's address, which give added emphasis to the fact that we cannot intelligently judge of the quality of oats by their weight per bushel. The statements are as follows: "The weight per bushel, while important, is liable to be misleading." "That no definite relation exists between weight per bushel and per cent. hull seems clearly proven." "In describing the different sorts offered the public, the Swedish Seed Co. never makes use of the weight per bushel."

In an article in "The Farmer's Advocate" of February 11th, 1909, I expressed similar views, with my reasons therefor, and will here quote a few of the figures used in connection with the subject. In the O.A.C. report for 1898, 91 varieties of oats were listed as having been under test. Five of these varieties, which averaged 37 per cent. of hull, gave an average weight per bushel of 37.55 pounds, while five of the best quality, with an average of only 26.6 per cent. of hull, gave an average weight per bushel of only 32.23 pounds. I am firmly convinced that nothing but the difference in the per cent. of awns could cause such a seeming paradox as the heaviest oats being of the poorest quality to such a marked degree as is shown by these figures. If we consider ten cases in each extreme group, we still find a difference of nearly three-quarters of a pound per bushel in favor of those with the thickest hulls, while there is a difference of nearly seven in the per cent. of hulls.

In a list of 13 varieties tabulated by the Swedish Seed Association, six with an average per cent. of hull of 31.1 gave .59 of a pound greater weight per bushel than other six with an average of only 26.35 per cent. of hull. This difference in weight in favor of the oats with the thickest hulls is much less than in the case of those grown at the O. A. C., and, as previously suggested, may have been influenced more largely by the difference in the shape and size of the respective kernels, rather than by any probable difference in the per cent. of awns which would be present. This would seem to be indicated to a certain extent by the comparatively low weights per bushel shown, ranging, in the first, from 31.47 pounds to 40.02 pounds, with an

average for the thirteen of 38.66 pounds, a somewhat rare weight for oats with any large per cent. of awns. On the other hand, we find the standard weight for at least some of the States of the Union to be 32 pounds per bushel. Is it not possible that, in the growing of awns or beards, nature is in some way trying to counteract some possible detriment to the growing of certain varieties of grain in the warmer climates?

I would suggest that the experimental stations, and others who may have the time and facilities for it, should make two distinct selections, with the general characteristics as nearly alike as possible, but aiming for the production of two distinct types, awned and awnless. When the two types have become sufficiently distinct in this respect, comparison could then be made for quality, and the results should be both interesting and instructive. If this system were duplicated in widely-separated northern and southern localities, the results should be still more interesting. In the meantime, some light might be thrown on the matter by comparing the per cent. of hull for awned and awnless kernels, respectively, selected from the same crop in each case; more especially if the test were conducted on a rather large scale, or duplicated a number of times with different crops and varieties. Although not quite sure in the matter, I have a strong impression that the American Banner oats procured by me a few years ago from the C.E.F. at Ottawa had a smaller per cent. of awns than in the case of the crops since grown from them. Perhaps some of your readers may have made some observations in this regard.

H. F. T.  
Brant Co., Ont.

#### Cement Anchor Posts.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Re inquiries as to making cement posts, I might give you my experience. I have never made any small ones, but have made a number of anchor posts for wire fence which have now stood two winters very satisfactorily to me.

I may tell you how I did it. I built them just where I intended them for use. I first dug a square hole in the ground two feet and three feet deep; I then mixed some cement, 5 to 1, into a very thin mixture and put in about 18 inches of it, then I took an old small cedar post, which was about 4 inches through (which had been in the ground over twenty years), stood it up in the center of the hole and then filled the hole with cement even with the top of the ground and let it stand one-half day.

Next I took a mould, which is used for making cement tile, set it over what I had already done, and filled it full and let it set for one-half day, and then raised the mould up again and filled it again, but sawed the post off six inches below the top. The reason I put the old post in was it was not worth anything and would save cement and cost and would never rot, and if it did the post would be strong enough with the space. I did not use any wire for reinforcement.

The posts I have made were round, and their diameter is twenty inches. As I had never seen any cement posts or seen them made, I made them large and strong with cement, to make sure, but I have been told since that I could have made them 7 to 1 and it would have been strong enough, but I am satisfied with 5, to 1, as these posts that I have mentioned only cost me 75 cents already set, which, if I had bought cedar posts that size they would have cost me \$1.00, and then I would have had to set them. If I had had a mould the full length of the post it would have been better, but I had no trouble in making the joint. I may say that the material that I used would have made six posts the size mentioned in your last issue. I intend to make some small ones. I will make a box the size I want the post, lay it on a level and pour it full of thin cement, let it set for a day and take it out of the box to season, but water it twice a day for a week.

I may say regarding the large posts, that it did not cost me anything for gravel, as I had it on my farm, neither did I charge for my own labor, for the experience well paid me. Some of my neighbors were there when I was making them, and said they would be no good, and I would not stand the strain, but they are there yet, and the same man who made this remark has since said to me, that I have erected my own monument, as they will be there for all time.

CHAS. A. DUNKIN.  
[Note:—Thanks for the information, which is very acceptable. As to the matter of cost, if Mr. Dunkin wishes to make any more posts for the same uses, we can give him a summer's work at Wellwood. Editor.]

## THE DAIRY

### Behind the Mule.

"There are men who will say that, because they sell their milk to condensaries or for shipping purposes, it is impossible to raise their own cows, and that they must depend upon the drover," writes Malcolm H. Gardner. "It is admitted that when a man holds back whole milk for his calves, the cost of those calves is well impressed upon his mind; yet, if he will make this investment for his first crop, that crop when it freshens will produce more than enough milk in excess of the amount produced by its dams to raise its own calves. The investment only goes in on the half-bloods; thereafter, the system costs nothing, and returns large profits. Every man who sells whole milk is up against the problem of whether he shall raise his cows or depend upon the drover, and he should be very careful in making his decision, lest he choose the greater of the two evils. The Hindus have a proverb touching this point, which, translated and versified, runs as follows:

"He was not very wise, yet was not quite a fool;  
He knew the ox might kick, so he stood behind  
the mule.

"The man who depends upon the drover surely  
gets behind the mule; and, financially, he usually  
gets what is coming to him."

### Prince Edward Island Dairying.

The Prince Edward Island Dairymen's Association met in Charlottetown on February 22nd. Notwithstanding the storm and bad state of the country roads, quite a number of our most successful dairymen attended the meeting. Though the output of the co-operative dairy companies was somewhat less in quantity this season than in the season of 1910, still a hopeful feeling for the future seemed to pervade the meeting. The drought in the Eastern County of King's told heavily against the dairy business there, but the excellent prices received for both cheese and butter resulted in about the same value as last year in the product of the factories. The quality of the cheese here was very satisfactory all through the season, and our largest cheese exporter told the writer that he had little or no complaint from the English houses he shipped to.

The secretary of the Association reported the quantity of milk made into cheese to be 34,818,286 pounds, a decrease of 6,000,000 pounds from the previous year; the number of patrons, 3,239, a decrease of 259; 14,418,089 pounds of milk were made into butter, a decrease of 500,000 pounds from last year. The value of the cheese output was \$361,000, about the same as last year. The value of the butter was \$153,000. Milk at the cheese factories netted the patrons an average of \$1.00 per hundred pounds.

A competition for the amount of milk per cow for the cheese season of five months had a number of entries for each county. The first prize in this for Queen's County went to a herd that produced 4,464 pounds per cow. The second-prize herd gave 3,606 pounds per cow. The best herd in Prince County gave 3,719 pounds per cow; in King's County, the best herd gave 2,925 pounds per cow. These herds competing were just ordinary cows, of no particular breed, and were fairly representative of the dairy cows on the Island; but, being in the competition, were better fed, and gave more than the average cow gives in five months.

The Secretary, in concluding his report, said that our hopes of improvement and advancement in dairying depend on fall and winter dairying being developed to a much greater extent, and also on the care taken in selecting the dairy cows.

An excellent address was given by Harvey Mitchell, of the staff of the Dairy Commissioner, who has charge of the cow-testing associations here, which are doing so much to improve the dairy herds of the Island, by keeping records of individual cows.

The evening meeting was given up to addresses by Rev. P. C. Gauthier, who advocated yet more of the Christian spirit of co-operation which leaves out self and looks to the best interests of all. Other excellent addresses were made by the Commissioner of Agriculture, Mr. McKinnon; Theo. Ross, Secretary of Agriculture; R. H. Campbell, Superintendent of Education, who argued that, in this purely agricultural Province the system of education should have a strong bias towards agriculture. He said that the farmer was essentially the most important man in the world, as all depended on him for the food that sustained life. The child should be trained in the school, as well as the home, that he will be interested in farm life, but he said that if children heard farming talked of as drudgery in the home, it would counteract any good teaching that they got in the schools. Dr. Robertson, Principal of Prince of Wales College, one of our very best educators, said that children in the schools were

educated for life, rather than for this or that occupation. He spoke in favor of compulsory education, and thought that children should not be allowed to leave school to help on the farm at 10 or 11 years of age. He thought the home was the real school; the public school only the assistant.

## POULTRY.

### Advice to Beginner.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of February 8th, a beginner in the poultry business asked advice as to whether it paid to keep winter-laying hens, and in your note you asked for a discussion on this subject. If I were asking the question, I would put it in another form, and ask if it paid to keep hens that did not lay in the winter?

In order for my advice to be of any practical value to a beginner, I must take you back five years, when I was a beginner myself. My husband raised all the objections that he possibly could against my keeping poultry, among them being the argument that I had quite enough to do without looking after poultry, and that it cost as much to feed them in winter as they could make in summer, thus leaving nothing for my labor. I undertook to prove him in the wrong and to make a success of it, so, as we had no proper henhouse, he allowed me the use of two small buildings not in other use on the farm, and needing only proper light and ventilation to make them fairly comfortable.

In the dairy world, the dairyman claims that, in order to make a success of his business, his cows must milk well for ten months in the year. In breeding for dairy purposes he must breed from the best obtainable dairy strain, and raise calves from only his best cows. Skill in breeding, followed by skill in feeding, is what spells success to the dairy farmers. One of the greatest pleasures and highest incentives to bring out the best that is in us, is to see the animal respond to our care and skill. Keeping this in mind, I resolved to apply it to the poultry business. I purchased a few pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rock hens and a cockerel, all of reputed excellent laying strain, and from them had for my first year's egg-laying operations about thirty-five pullets, of various ages, sizes and markings. During their first season I observed them closely, and carefully marked with a ring on one leg the best layers.

Many poultry experts claim that the trap nest is essential in picking out the good layers. For a beginner, this, although good, is not absolutely essential, for no beginner should have a flock so large that he could not pick out individuals at will after a few weeks' care and observation. The mistake that most beginners make is that they want to drop everything where they are and start in to raise chickens by the hundreds and produce eggs by the pailful. As a rule, they are the ones who have had little or no experience in the work, and are pretty sure to fail in the end; at any rate, they do not find things as they had them mapped out. You must have a pretty well-defined idea of how the work must be carried on to make a success, and you must be willing to start easy and grow with the business, rather than want to jump from nothing right on to an immense poultry plant.

When the breeding season began in my second year's work, I did not do as most farmers' wives do, and fill the incubator or set the hens with eggs gathered promiscuously, with perhaps one-half of them laid by hens just starting in to lay their year's quota of eggs. I took my best layers, as I got to know them, and put them in one house, and kept all the culls in the other. By making this selection, it took longer to gather the eggs, and considerable care had to be exercised in looking after them, turning them, etc., but the extra work entailed more than repaid me in the end in working into a good strain of layers. Every year since I have followed the same practice, and religiously cut the culls out of the breeding pen.

Whether hens lay or not, they have to be fed, and it stands to reason that, if they are not making money, they must be making debt for their owners. It is not at all necessary that the hen which lays well in the winter should not do likewise in the summer. If the poorest egg-producer can shell forth her little share of eggs when the warm weather and abundance of everything necessary for egg production is helping her on, much more then, I would say, would the good layer who could produce the delectable dainty under unfavorable conditions be inclined to lay to the limit of her ability when conditions are favorable. I know from past experience that my winter layers have always been the ones that I could depend on to lay in the summer, also.

As to the "moderate course" to which our worthy editor refers, I do not think it is necessary to make such a bugbear of winter feeding as the farmer's wife referred to by "Beginner" seems to

have done. My hens have laid exceptionally well this winter, and I have not taken any special care feeding them. They have had few or no hot mashes, nor have they been pampered with hot drinks. I have not tried the dry-hopper system of feeding mashes yet, but I am inclined to think that it is not the best system in the winter where hens are confined closely. It seems to me that, if the hens had a hopperful of feed close at hand whenever they felt hungry, they would go to it in preference to searching in the litter for grains, and by so doing they would thereby lose a lot of exercise that is absolutely necessary to keep the hen in health, as well as to secure egg production. The farmer's wife complained of the time she wasted making trips to the poultry house after eggs, and otherwise attending to her hens. My advice is to economize your trips to the limit. I take feed and water to my hens three times a day, and gather the eggs while there. Ten to fifteen minutes each time does it, and I get a breath of good fresh air on my way there and back that I probably would not get if I did not "potter after the hens." Fresh air is absolutely necessary to poultry health, and, therefore, must be good for human beings, also (this is not satire, Mr. Editor).

Unless the weather is exceptionally cold, three times a day is quite often enough to gather the eggs. Green feed can be carried in the same pail with the grain. Grit should be supplied in the fall in a quantity large enough to do the hens through the winter. Keep it in a box or barrel where the hens can help themselves. You can save labor by providing oyster shells in the same way. A boxful of shells in the corner of the house will take up very little room, and you need never worry about getting soft-shelled eggs while it is there. Crushed bones are necessary for the formation of the egg itself, and either it or meat in some form must be supplied, in order to make the hens lay. In summer, the insect life supplies meat in practically unlimited quantities for them. In previous winters I have tried both commercial dried crushed bone and dried beef scrap, but failed to get satisfactory results. This year I am feeding freshly-crushed green bone, for which I pay 2½ cents per pound, and feed in the proportion of three-quarters of an ounce per hen three or four times a week in the mash, which is mixed to a crumbly condition with water, or milk when I have it. Occasionally I boil the potato parings, but usually I feed them raw.

Three years ago I kept account of all the feed the hens ate from the New Year until about the end of March. During that time they ate \$15 worth of feed and laid \$20 worth of eggs. You will say that \$5.00 is surely a small profit for so much labor. It is, but how would you feel if you had nothing on your debit side of the account? It takes very little more care and feed to winter layers than to winter non-layers, and, with proper care, winter layers should also prove good summer layers. If they do not, then the feeding is again at fault. You must use judgment in summer feeding, as well as in winter feeding. Where hens are running at large on a farm, you will need to cut down their rations gradually to one-half. I think perhaps the reason why some hens stop laying in summer is because they get too fat. Cut out the noon meal when hens get out at large, and lessen the meat feed gradually to nothing by the time the insects have become plentiful. See that your fowl still have plenty of lime and grit, supply them with plenty of fresh water, and no lack of eggs should be the result.

In conclusion, I would like you to know that this year my husband, who was so skeptical about poultry profits five years ago, is preparing to build an up-to-date poultry house to accommodate one hundred and fifty hens, and that I have absolutely no complaints forthcoming when I need more hen feed or when I ask him to clean out the henhouse; in fact, the suggestion usually is his own. I have proved to him, without doubt, that there is more profit in poultry-keeping on the farm than in any other branch of farming, and with the minimum of labor. A SUBSCRIBER'S WIFE.

Carleton Co., Ont.

### Winter Eggs.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I notice in your paper a chance for discussion on Biddy. Now, I do not think it at all necessary the bother the most of the discussers have taken. In fact, it would be one person's work to attend to the hens, and the hens would be so busy looking after the different rations brought them they would not have time to lay eggs if they were thus inclined. Now, we have 20 Buff Orpington hens, and since the first of the year have sold 43 dozen eggs, at 35 cents a dozen, besides having what we want to use, serving them about twice a week on the table. These hens are not babied, but are fed wheat or corn twice a day and a warm mash at noon, with a little Cayenne mixed in, or a few meat scraps. They are given cold water straight from the well to drink. Chickens like a good fresh drink. The henhouse is kept clean, with plenty of grit in it,

but it is not warm, as the water basins freeze and have to be chopped out. I think "Beginner" must have been in bad humor because her hens did not lay. Come now, give the old cape away to some needy person and attend to your hens and make them lay, and buy a new set of furs. It's lots more fun. Now for the secret. Hens must be fat to lay. A hen that is just getting enough to live on has no chance to lay eggs. If they are "fat as butter," as the old saying is, they will lay the coldest days that blow—those are the days we often get most eggs. "Half the hens properly fed are better than a lot not laying" is our motto.

Give the hens a chance.

BIDDY.

[Note.—Lest some may be misled we append a word of caution. Hens must, of course, be in good condition if they are expected to lay, but it is possible to have them too fat. This is not so likely to occur with pullets, but is a real danger with hens. However, the majority of chickens are probably underfed.—Editor.]

### Turkey Raising.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The turkey season is approaching, demanding attention to one of the most important industries of the farm, one that needs intelligence to conduct successfully, also experience. Experience is sometimes a dear teacher, although often well remembered. Looking back over my experience in turkey-raising, I recall many failures—I mean many little dead turkeys, dead as a result of ignorance in feeding and caring for them. Now I lose very few, and they grow like weeds.

To have good eggs, the parent birds are better of good stock, of fair size, and not in the least inbred. Have one gobler with ten or twelve turkeys, gather the eggs every day on account of crows; they will steal every egg they can find, and are so cunning will watch the turkey leave the nest and secure the egg if possible. The only cure seems to be the shotgun, or a little poison put in a turkey egg. The opening has to be well concealed or they will detect it, and say "No, not this time." If it were not for the crows we could leave the eggs in the nest. They seem to hatch as well if left on the cool ground. Keep the eggs when gathered in a cool place, but not cool enough to chill them. Set on end in bran or oats. When the turkey is ready to sit, we set a common hen or two at the same time. When the eggs are hatching, take the little turks from the hen, or she is liable to tramp them. Keep them in a warm place and give to the turkey when she leaves the nest with her brood. Have seen a turkey tied by the leg to something solid. That is cruelty, and the person who does it should have his own leg tied the same way. A turkey has some feeling.

An enemy to turkeys is filth and dirt. It breeds disease in a turkey flock much the same as in human beings. To have success there must be cleanliness. They will look out for that themselves if left free to go where they choose. Feed them in clean places on the ground when small with rolled oats mixed with bread that has been soaked in sweet milk and squeezed dry, or with curds made of thick, sour milk, a few onion tops cut up, a little hard-boiled egg (much of it may give diarrhea); Johnny cake seems to agree with them. Give plenty of good fresh water to drink; wood ashes to dust in to help keep them free of lice. If they happen to get lice on them, grease under the wing.

To let a turkey lay and hatch without even knowing how many eggs she has, and wander off to a neighbor's to hunt her living, is rather risky, to say the least. Neighbors are not always honest. In allowing that, are you honest yourself? To keep a flock of turkeys on one's own property all the time is almost impossible, but to try to keep them home by feeding and getting acquainted with them is possible.

Turkeys are undoubtedly more of a benefit on the farm than an evil, to say nothing of the income they bring in at killing time. They consume multitudes of noxious insects and will not destroy standing grain, as will geese, ducks and chickens. They have brought happiness to many a household by increasing the wife's spending money or by helping to pay off the mortgage.

Where there is a will there is a way.

Lambton Co., Ont. "BROWN EYES"

Egg-laying competitions are a distinctive feature of Australian poultry raising. The following table shows the results of some of the 12 months' competitions:

State.	Average No. eggs per hen.	Cost of feed per lb.	Net profit per hen.
New South Wales...	177	7.5	2.5
Queensland .....	181	4.7	13
South Australia ...	179	5.4	4
South Australia ...	186	6.6	2
Tasmania .....	161	6.9	9.2
Western Australia..	176	6.8	13.3

## GARDEN & ORCHARD.

### Forty-six Carloads of Tobacco.

Writing under date of March 4th, W. A. Barnet, Manager of the Dominion Government's Tobacco Experiment Station in Essex County, notes that the shipping of tobacco continues from that point. The last shipment, lasting about ten days, included forty-six carloads, principally of the White Burley variety. The stripping has been finished, for the most part, and farmers will very soon have returns from the 1911 crop. "We have just disposed of our blue-cured tobacco (cured by artificial heat in three to five days) for 25 cents per pound," he adds. "The six-acre lot will yield a return of \$1,500, or more. Very fair prices prevailed for Burley last season, considering the poor year. The best leaf brought 12½ cents per pound, and we are getting yield up to 1,800 pounds per acre. Prospects are good for another season."

### Planting and Growing Vegetables II.

By Prof. W. S. Blair, Macdonald College, Quebec.

#### CELERY.

Celery may be grown on almost any soil, from light sandy to clay, and even muck or peaty soil may be used. The chief requirement is a soil retentive of moisture but well drained and rich in plant food. A rich, sandy loam produces firm, crisp heads, that keep better in storage and superior in quality to the average celery grown on peaty or muck soils.

The objection to peaty or muck soils is that unless carefully fertilized a pithy celery is obtained, and a heavy clay is objectionable because of difficulty in working.

Farmyard manure is the best fertilizer. Twenty to thirty tons per acre may be used. The ground cannot be made too rich. Well-rotted manure is advised. Land in fair fertility, with plenty of humus, may be fertilized with commercial fertilizer, at the rate of 1,000 to 1,500 lbs. per acre. The ground should be thoroughly worked and the manure well incorporated with it by plowing and cultivating.

For early celery the seed should be started about the middle of February, and for late crop six weeks later. It takes about three weeks for the seed to germinate. The seed is usually sown in flats, and about six weeks after seeding the plants may be transplanted to other flats 1 to 1½ inches apart, where they remain until planted out. This transplanting develops a very desirable root and a stocky plant necessary for successful transplanting.

The plants are usually set on level ground in rows 4 ft. apart and 6 inches apart in the row. If the soil has been freshly worked no watering will be necessary, but if the ground has become dry watering may have to be resorted to.

Frequent cultivation to keep down weeds and form a fine earth mulch on the surface is all that is required.

Early celery may be blanched by standing 10 to 12 in. wide boards on edge at each side of the row close to the plant. Late celery is blanched usually with earth. The plants are banked first when 8 to 10 in. of growth has been made, and as the plants develop more earth is banked up to them. In banking, one should hold the plants together while the earth is shovelled up to the plant, otherwise soil will get into the heart of the plant which should be avoided.

Early celery is dug, trimmed, washed, bunched and marketed as soon as fit. Late celery is dug with roots attached, broken stalks are removed, and the plants packed upright close together in about 5 inches of sand or soil. An earth floor is best, because the soil does not dry out so quickly.

A dry atmosphere and temperature as low as possible is necessary for successful storage. The foliage of the plant should always remain dry, and the root should be in contact with moist soil. If this soil dries out water should be added, but in no case pour any water on the foliage. To blanch green celery, growth should continue after storage and light should be excluded.

#### MELONS.

Melons are started by planting the seed in 3½ inch pots, or strawberry boxes answer the purpose, toward the last of March. About four seeds are sown to a pot. These are placed in a temperature of 65° to 70°. The plants remain in these pots until ready to plant in the field. Should any of the seed start, pull out all but two plants.

It is best to prepare the ground in the fall by manuring and plowing. Fifteen to twenty tons of manure per acre is advisable. In the spring, as soon as the ground is fit, it is worked thoroughly, at least 6 inches deep. The rows are then run out 30 feet apart, making a furrow 10 to 10 inches deep, and it will be ready for

to 8 inches of fermenting manure is forked and tramped. With a plow or shovel, 6 inches of earth is crowned up over this manure trench. The hotbed frames and sashes are then placed over this row and closed tightly.

After one week, or about the 8th of May, the plants are set, one pot to each sash, or 8 plants to a 12 foot frame. These are set right over the trench of manure under the central part of a sash. The plants are disturbed as little as possible when transplanting.

The frame must be carefully watched to give proper ventilation, and as time goes on watering will be necessary. When the vines fill the frame it should be lifted and blocked up to allow the vines to run out under the frame. About the middle of July the frames may be removed entirely.

The ground should be cultivated very shallow around the plants to keep down weed growth. Do not plant too many plants together, and give the plants a good chance to develop. Properly enrich the soil, and avoid extreme moisture and temperature conditions. A temperature of 65° to 70° is the most suitable for the melon.

The seed may be sown a month later and plants set in the open field the last of May or early in June, without giving any protection. This practice enables one to develop good fruit, although not nearly so early as when the frame is used.

#### WATERMELONS AND CUCUMBERS.

These may be grown as outlined for melons. They may also be started from seed sown right to the open ground. The hills are usually made in rows 6 feet apart and 4 feet apart in the row, and about four plants allowed to develop to each hill. The watermelon is planted in rows 10 feet apart and 4 feet apart in the rows, two plants to a hill.

#### SQUASH AND PUMPKIN.

For early squash or pumpkins the seed may be started in pots the last of April and set to the open field a month later. For late crops the seed may be sown direct to the field after the middle of May, as soon as the ground warms up some.

The Bush vegetable marrow may be planted in rows 5 ft. apart, and 4 ft. apart in the rows. The trailing squash and pumpkins should be planted in rows 10 feet apart, and the hills made 8 feet apart in the rows. Three plants are sufficient for a hill.

The hills may be prepared by placing 6 inches of well-rotted manure in a space 4 feet in diameter, and digging this in working the ground 6 inches deep. Or the manure may be spread about 4 feet wide every 10 feet and plowed under. The advantage of this extra preparation and fertilization is to give the young plant a vigorous start.

The preparation of the whole of the soil should be similar to that given for melons, i.e., manured in the fall and plowed.

Vegetable marrow squash may be used as soon as developed in size, and before fully matured. When fully matured they may be kept all winter in a thoroughly dry, fairly warm room. The Hubbard and similar squash keep best in a dry room at a temperature of about 40° to 50°. They should be harvested when the vines are thoroughly dry, and the fruit should not be bruised in handling.

A warm situation should be selected for all of the vine crops.

#### CARROTS AND PARSNIPS.

These should be grown in deep, thoroughly prepared soil, of loose open texture, to admit of even root development. This is especially true in the case of the parsnip, as a heavy compact soil develops a poorly shaped and rooty parsnip. The ground may be spring or fall manured, plowed deeply in the spring and thoroughly worked.

The seed is sown in the open ground, usually before the middle of May, in rows 2½ feet apart, at the rate of two pounds per acre for carrots, and 4 lbs. per acre for parsnips. The carrots may be thinned to 2 inches apart, and the parsnips 4 inches. If carrots are spaced too far apart in the row they become too large for table use. The ground should be rich enough and sufficient moisture maintained by frequent cultivation to continue an even growth throughout the season. The root should be kept covered with soil to the top, preventing the top of the root from becoming green, which is objectionable for market carrots.

#### BEETS.

Beets for early use should be started as early as possible on well-prepared ground. For winter use they should be sown toward the last of May or early in June. A good soil will develop good beets, and uniform growth is maintained. A heavy growth has a tendency to produce fibre. The amount of seed per acre is usually used. The seed is sown in rows 2½ feet apart, and the plants thinned to 3 to 4 inches apart.

#### TURNIPS.

For early turnips may be sown as soon as the ground is fit in well-prepared soil. The Swede

turnip should be sown about the last of May, good quality. Like most of the root crops they do best on a good loam retentive of moisture. Continuous growth is necessary to develop best during the damp, cool fall weather, and the advantage of late seeding is that they make little growth during the hot summer, developing a succulent tissue in the fall. Swede turnips planted early are very liable to be checked in growth during the heat of the summer, developing a root containing much fibre, and lacking in quality.

**The Lambton Peach Belt.**

During a recent visit to Lambton County, I was somewhat impressed with the possibilities for successful tender-fruit growing which exist in the northern part of the county, particularly that part which lies around and in close proximity to the southern shore of Lake Huron, and extends, roughly, from Sarnia to Thedford. The most northern part of this area is practically in the same latitude as Hamilton; whilst Forest, which is most enthusiastic over its fruit-growing prospects, lies in the latitude of St. Catharines. The temperature in winter is said to be greatly modified by proximity to the deep waters of Lake Huron, although no accurate records of temperature have been kept until recently, when official thermometers were established at several points through the efforts of the District Representative of the Department of Agriculture. Accurate readings are now being taken and tabulated, so that in time we may have a detailed comparison with the temperature of the Niagara fruit belt. Until these results are obtained, it will be unwise to say definitely just how far back from the lake may the area extend which would be suitable for successful fruit-growing on a large commercial scale. As one gets further inland, it would seem that the risk would be considerably greater, and the sites would be limited to favorable localities. At Arkona and Wyoming, two districts that are each about twelve miles from the lake, there are a few very successful plantations of peaches, plums and berries, which are kept in a condition that would do credit to the best orchardists in the Niagara district, and which have produced crops for some years in succession that would also do credit to the same district. This past season will provide the crucial test, and should materially aid in delimiting the fruit area.

This supposed fruit belt also has a favorable northern slope, which, in conjunction with the presence of a large body of deep water, would retard early blossoming, and thus lessen the danger of early spring frosts.

So enthusiastic are the inhabitants of this favored area over their prospects that they are annually planting peaches on a larger scale, and for the coming spring will set out close on to 75,000 trees of this tender fruit. So far they have not seriously considered the planting of plums, pears and grapes, but these will naturally follow, once the successful growing of the peach is demonstrated. There are, of course, pessimists, who doubt the adaptability of the district for peach-growing, and the writer, from his hurried excursion at a period of the year unfavorable for examination, does not pretend to judge, but may, however, mention a few facts and ideas that came to his notice.

At Forest, a gentleman made the statement that thirty years ago he helped to market 6,000 bushels of peaches grown in one orchard. The marketing consisted in hauling the peaches by wagon to Sarnia, Strathroy, London, and other smaller towns, and peddling them from farm to farm. Now, it was about this same time that E. D. Smith, of Niagara District, shipped out his first basket of fruit on order, and began the building up of a distributing system that now extends from No. a Scotia to Alberta. Why is it that fruit-growing extended and prospered in Niagara District, whilst in Lambton the industry remained stationary? What delimiting factors have held Lambton back?

Is it that the temperature is too severe some seasons for the tender peach, plum and grape, so that the average results do not warrant operations on a large scale? In answer, I can mention the names of several growers who have taken from five to seven successive crops from their peach orchards, and I have seen trees twelve and fifteen years old that still produce good crops, although not well cared for.

Is it that the trees will grow, but will not crop sufficiently, owing to some deficiency in the soil? Alberta trees are shown which have produced from ten to twelve 11-quart baskets of fruit in one season. A Greensboro gave twenty 6-quart baskets in its fourth year. Peaches of the tender and erratic Crawford type are said to produce good crops. Plums of medium size bear sixteen to twenty 11-quart baskets, and so on—figures which are good enough for Niagara.

Have insect pests or fungous diseases been uncontrollable? Here is probably one factor that has held them back. Peach Yellows, Little Peach

and San Jose Scale they do not know, but Peach-leaf Curl has been very bad. The District Representative, in his researches, found that in years far back the peach trees were often attacked with some disease that caused the leaves to turn sickly, curl up, and fall off. The trees did not prosper, and would not crop. The nature of fungous diseases was little known among these early growers, and Bordeaux and lime-sulphur were not heard of. Plainly, then, leaf-curl would be master, and its ravages would to some extent delay the growth of the industry. But the most important factor by far, it seems to me, has been the absence of extensive local markets, with convenient transportation facilities. A great market, right at one's door, creating a demand and offering big prices, has meant the building up of most such industries. The lack of the same, on the other hand, would prove in most cases a serious deterrent for many years, until the markets and the demand came to the district, or until the district, in spite of the distance of its markets, overcame the obstacles which crop up in long transportation. California, New Zealand and South Africa are fighting, or have already overcome these difficulties, and Lambton (on a smaller scale) must do the same, if its growers wish to establish themselves; that is, supposing that their district is otherwise adaptable.

This will be best accomplished by beginning right; by choosing good shipping varieties for up-lake and Northwest trade; by producing best quality and size possible in the varieties, by using standard grades and packs; by using packages suitable for long shipment. Lambton growers, if the industry is proven on a firm basis, should specialize in fruit-growing, and make a business of it; they should plant all fruits so that their season will be as long as possible; and, in conjunction with their production, they should develop the distribution side, the latter preferably by co-operative methods. They should remember that they have an already-established rival in the Niagara District, but, like the Western States, they may overcome this lead by adopting up-to-date methods, and profiting by the lessons of their competitors.

W. R. DEWAR.

**Brown-tail Moth Ravages.**

Throughout those sections of Nova Scotia infested with the Brown-tail moth notices are being distributed by the Dominion Division of Entomology, pointing to the necessity of farmers and fruit-growers taking action against this devastating insect. Attention is prominently called to the following regulation, issued under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act:

"Under this regulation it will be necessary for all owners of trees upon which nests of the Brown-tail moth occur to remove such nests and burn them, and, in the case of heavily-infested trees and vegetation, to spray such trees or vegetation, in strict accordance with the instructions given by the Department's Inspectors. Contravention of any of the provisions renders one liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment."

**THE FARM BULLETIN**

**Farmers and Their Interests.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Can you inform me just how many farmers we have at the present time in our Dominion House of Parliament?

Recently I saw a certain sprayer advertised in "The Farmer's Advocate," and wrote for a catalogue. On the first page was the following notice: "Owing to the fact that there is an import duty of 27 1/2 per cent. on sprayers, which we are obliged to pay, we cannot sell the sprayers listed in this catalogue at the American prices quoted in this catalogue." Now, the sprayer I want sells, freight paid, in the United States for \$23.50, and their Canadian price is \$32.00, which leaves me \$8.50 to pay our Government for the privilege of buying a sprayer. Now, it does not require a very intelligent farmer to see who pays the duty, and that sprayers are used almost exclusively by farmers. Now, we farmers are being continually advised, even by men who are not farming, to send farmers to Parliament; but what is the result? I have never had the opportunity yet (and I am 48 years old) to vote for a farmer. Political machinery seems to manage the conventions I have attended, and the farmer (usually lacking when compared with the doctor or lawyer) is well pleased if the candidate shakes hands with him. I am convinced that, so long as farmers turn out and kill each others' votes, and elect doctors and lawyers, just so long will we be bled white. It is not hard to tell us what to do, but if someone will tell how to make us do it, they will do more for us than has yet been done. The fact that our Government has given \$600,000,000 to railroads, and \$14,000,000 to agriculture (as

stated in "The Farmer's Advocate" the other day), since Confederation, proves to me that it is about time farmers began to think. I talk to my neighbors, and they tell me we are not qualified to represent ourselves in Parliament. I am afraid there is too much truth in that statement, but I want to ask my brother farmers if it would not be better to risk a few farmers at Ottawa than trust men we admit are smart enough to fleece us if they are so disposed?

Then, the arm-chair agriculturist steps in and says, "Educate the farmer." Well, education won't make brains; and when a farmer's son with brains gets an education, he usually makes a very good lawyer or doctor, and his interest in agriculture is lost. The fact of the business is the bulk of us farmers graduate at the rural public school, which in this locality at the present time is taught by schoolgirls who have passed nothing but the Entrance Examinations to the High School.

I have read that the ocean is a slaughter-house, the strong living upon the weak, but we do not need to go to the ocean to see this. It is the same with the human family, the strong minds living upon the weak ones; and I am convinced that, politically speaking, the farmer is the weakling. Capital is taken from us; generally speaking, ability and brains are taken from us, and few seem willing to farm who are not obliged to, and I see the most successful farmers in this locality leaving their farms and going to some growing town, and speculating or taking some agency, or going into business—anything but farming. Why is this, if the farmer is getting a square deal? Why is his occupation shunned? I suspect that even "The Farmer's Advocate" has purchased a farm more for the financial gains it will bring by building up the paper than from any expectation of profits from the farm itself, although I much appreciate the reports of experiments, and hope it will continue. I feel I have a hopeless task, but if farmers were represented in Parliament according to population, then we might get a square deal, and men would be willing to turn to the farm.

I am reading with great interest letters from farmers in "The Farmer's Advocate" on the labor question, and it surprises me to see how many seem to blame the hired man for not coming to the farm and working for less than going wages. Why cannot any man see that, if farming were on a par with other branches of business, we could pay the same wages? There are hundreds of young men leaving the farm, raised on the farm, skilled in the art of farming, to work for manufacturers, contractors, steam-boat companies, etc., who would never leave the farm if they could get the same wages, but we cannot pay the wages, consequently we take a third-class man and try to dog the work out of him, giving ourselves extra care and worry, which a competent man would relieve us from, and working twelve and fourteen hours a day, and hurrying ourselves to the grave, which to some will be a happy relief. Yet, these same men, when election time comes, turn out and shout themselves hoarse over party politics, and elect men who (since Confederation) have given the farmer \$14 for every \$600 they have given the poor railroad magnate, who can't afford a horse and has to ride in an auto. Now, brother farmer, don't blame the hired man too much, but strike at the root of the matter, and send farmers to Ottawa to look after our interests. The Bible says, "The laborer is worthy of his hire," and when we are starved off the farm, we may be glad if wages are good. I myself have a hundred-acre farm and no help, but I keep it mostly in hay, and, as my family is small, and I have no obligations to meet, I manage to live nicely, but I am not producing one-quarter of what the farm is capable of, nor do I intend to try; and when farm produce gets where city people cannot stand it, they can get their nose on the grindstone and try it a while. I cannot see my way clear to pay \$40 or \$50 per month for farm labor, so I simply try to keep my orchard and farm in order, and produce enough for my own wants. Of course, I am not gaining much, but I am looking for some change, and I want to be living when it comes, for I would rather be a live farmer than a dead hero.

Brother farmers, we must organize. If we don't, it means, in the end, fewer comforts in our homes, more patches on our pants, and finally, "Peasant" or "Serf," as titles of honor. Vote for the farmer! E. F. C. St. Joseph Island.

[Note.—Following the last election, a canvass of the list, made for "The Farmer's Advocate," revealed 25 Members of Parliament classed as farmers. Two additional members own and conduct farms, but are otherwise classified.—Editor.]

In a recent editorial item, the Federal Forestry Branch was inadvertently spoken of as being in the Department of Agriculture. It is in the Department of the Interior, which has charge of all matters relating to Dominion Lands. In the Ontario Government, the Forestry work is under the Department of Agriculture.

### Dad Replies to Mr. McArthur.

Dare Father :

The tap ave the marnin' to ye! I say by "The Farmer's Advocate" of Jan. 25th that you have undertook to trash me b'y over my shoulder. Sure, it's a brave man ye must be, and all because he gave you a bit of a rakin' in "The Farmer's Advocate" of Jan. 11th. Ye jarred me so that it is only now I can take me pen in me hand to reply to ye. It will be a big job, anyway, because I have almost forgot me native Oirish, and have not yet mastered the Canadian. It'll be a quare mix-up I'll be givin' ye, but ye may be able to decipher it betwix now an' the "Canadian Farmer's Rebellion"—and that moight not be so far af, either. It will be difficult for me to reply wid a pen, anyway; I could be far more elequent wid a good Oirish blackthorn, but while ye jarred me, Pather, you have not scarred me one bit, so moind that now, will ye. There was a long toime that I could not write even my own name before I left Oirland (me age was four years and two days); thin when I got it wrote, there was no one scholar enough to rade it, so there I was in trouble again. I got discouraged an' gave up my studies, believing that I would be terrible lonely when there was no one of my scholarly attainment to associate with. I even wasted my education radin' mile-stones on the way to the "Fairs," so ye understand now, Pather, that ye have the advantage of me in chice of weapons.

Before attempting to reply to your larned arguments, I wish to state that my son assures me he did not intend you to appropriate so much of his rambling discourse. You complain that he did not make his purpose clear. Well, if you were his hired man or his ould Dad, you would have nothing to complain about in that line. My son has never seen or heard anything of your farm. You may be living in a vine-covered cottage, attending to your driver or Jersey cow for the pleasure an exercise afforded by the work; or you may have a large farm, an army of laborers and competent foremen. We have no intention or desire to intrude in your private life. Nevertheless, when you begin to make faces and throw jokes at our experts of agriculture, you may expect to hear something about the matter from some of us.

In the first place, Pather, you say that by the time my son has his farm and slim-tailed cows paid for, he will probably realize that jokes, as a by-product of farming are not to be despised. I am plazed to inform ye that they are paid for, and also that you are not "a prophet nor the son of a prophet," and that, while a cow that hustles for herself may be the best kind of crature for a man that chooses to spend part of his time pounding a typewriter, yet, let me tell you, Pather, that she is a blamed poor affair for a farmer that wants hot and cold water in a little room upstairs and has a planner-playing daughter and an O. A. C. son downstairs. If there is a joke anywhere near the cow that hustles for herself, I have failed to find it, and I used to be well acquainted with star-boarders of this kind.

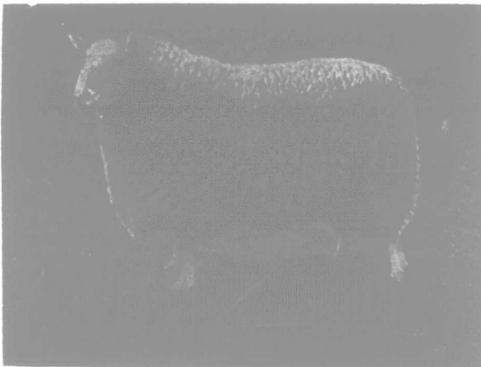
I see by the market reports that No. 1 butter is 35 cents per pound in Toronto this week, but if we were to take you seriously, and banish our slim-tailed cows, the price would soar to \$1.00 per pound. Even at that, there would be nothing in it for the producer; and what about the consumer wid a lane purse? Where is the joke, and who gets the profits? If you attend some of the dairymen's meetings, you will get ample proof that the most profitable cows are owned by men who do the hustling, and only expect the cows to consume the food placed before them and manufacture milk. Furthermore, my literary-farmer friend, if you will compare the beautiful farms, abundant crops and thrifty cattle of to-day with those of the past, I am sure that you will agree with me when I say that we owe a great debt to our agricultural experts. We don't say they are infallible, but we do say they seldom receive the credit they so justly deserve. Do ye moind, Pather, it is only a short time back that most of our orchards stood all forlorn and neglected. The Wm. Weld Co. rented an orchard here, rented another there, and still another some other where; they enticed free and independent men to work for them for love and money; they worked on these same orchards, kept books, and gave us a life-sized moving picture in "The Farmer's Advocate," which started many of us to move, and lo and behold ye! when we walked in our orchards in the variegated autumn, we found we had a gold mine over our heads, and nothing to do but pick, pack, and cash our cheque, and "live happy ever afterwards." In case any of ye missed these same directions, I'll repeat them as well as I can (my memory is not what it used to be, av course). First, ye take all the trees and bear out, thin gave them a bath—a shower-bath with this kind of soap and the tother kind of soap, thin you paint just so far and powder the rest of the way, until it is time for another shower-bath, av course, this must be done in the right way. You must pay particular attention to the top of the plant here and a tweak or snip there. Then ye

have finished this full-dress ballroom toilette, nature does all the rest, and ye never find these same trees in "dishy-Bill" for the rest av the year. But moind ye don't have any spots untouched, because those little ants and maskiters (or whatever you call them) that live on the trees are terrible industrious; they can lave their mark on every apple, and thin be only playin' thimselves.

Oi say by your lether that you kape bees among your loive stock, or some place near the loive stock (that is better, now). They are a useful class of stock, too, and always so much aloive—never lookin' tired or down in the mouth the way calves and pigs do sometimes. Here is a hint about them that you may find useful: Cross your bees with fire flies, then they'll work at noight, as well as in the daytoime. Your output of honey will be doubled wid little expinse, and ye'll recave much honor for doing what no one else has done.

You say that I might call my son's attention to the fact that the story which he closes his article with is hardly in keeping with the spirit that now animates the O. A. C., "Farmer's Advocate" and Farmers' Institute; that President Creelman says we can preach and publish, but until we get some missionary who will go with the gospel of agriculture to every farmer, we are not going to get this Province producing twice as much as it is doing at the present time.

Glory be! The President understands our case exactly. If we only had a small farm every four or five miles, with an agricultural expert on it, contending with local difficulties, his example would do more for us than tons of literature. This is the missionary work which the Wm. Weld Co. is engaged in to-day, and which enables them to carry off the sweepstakes from all other competitors.



A Typical Cheviot Ram.

See article "Cheviot Sheep."—Page 476.

The final aspect of the case that strikes me is that you have taken up valuable space and spent much of your merry time to show that you cannot be (as you have already said) a "make-believe farmer," then ye up and sign yourself "Make Believe Farmer." A wise man once said that there was only one step between the sublime and the ridiculous. In my opinion, you are the sublime and ridiculous, without any step. Av course, ye must not think Oi'm findin' fault. Indade, Oi'm not. 'Tis only on agricultural subjects that ye run af the track. But there is no harm done yet, and there is plinty av us to moind the cows and the crops, but few if any of us could write as you do, so stay wid your typewriter. The Canadian farmer needs assistance as badly as the black slaves needed Mrs. Harriet Beecher-Stowe, so kindly help us a bit whenever ye get the opportunity. The trusts and mergers are bad enough, but what of the new military movement (jingoism is the correct name) and military expenditure which Col. Hughes is so anxious for? Our race-horses are crowded off the track at our National Exhibition (Toronto Fair) next fall, in order that we may witness the review of cadets and troops. Next year they will likely need the Horticultural Building for the weapons and the Live-stock Building for the artillery and cavalry horses. I'm thinkin' I'll move to Roosia and take a chance on the Siberian mines. Hoping ye'll take me very seriously, I still remain my son's

"DAD."

N. B.—Ye ask me how ye'll know a rale farmer when ye meet one? Sure, that is aisy. Don't look at him. Just take a squirt at his loive stock. They may be either cratures or trees. By the same token ye'll know whether he is a Christian, or not.

At a recent meeting in Montreal, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association passed a resolution asking the Minister of Agriculture to have the Low Inland Revenue Commission as to make it illegal to use the word "made" on any package or article, except the name of the manufacturer or origin.

### House Plans, Women Farmers and Syrup Making.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The article in which you announce the fixing by the Dominion Department of Inland Revenue of a new and rigid standard for maple syrup and sugar reminds us, as farmers, that more skill must be devoted to our business; but, at the same time, various cheap products bearing the "Maple" brand are permitted to masquerade on the market. This should not be permitted. The value of the good fuel now required in maple-syrup making has risen, labor is scarce and dear, material for the camp and the outfit of modern apparatus requisite is costly, and, considering, also, the day-and-night toil, often amidst wet and snow, and the abominable country and town roads over which the finished product has to be delivered, make the returns, at \$1.25 to \$1.40 per gallon, well-earned money. In fact, were it not for the privilege of having a supply of such an always ready-to-use and toothsome article for the home table on hand, I would not be found in the "bush," for it would pay me better to be doing other reasonable work, and particularly caring for the flock and herd during the critical breeding and feeding season. Townspeople must bear in mind that the farmers' cost of living has risen as their own.

I would like to express my appreciation of the article, some issues ago, on the homely subject of "Chores." The writer hit the nail squarely on the head. Looking over my own experience, I am bound to say my parents used me well, as far as schooling, books, home comforts and a cheerful interest in farm work were concerned. In fact, did I not give them some years' faithful service before demanding regular wages, I would have been a shameless ingrate. But the one thing that used to disgust me with farm work was stable-cleaning in a narrow passage behind the cattle, forking a wheelbarrow over a growing mound of manure, with which we had to dig and muck and sweat during the hot, spring days to transport it by wagon to the fields, when we should have been doing something else. Since we remodelled our stabling, and are able to drive through a wide passageway with sleigh or truck, and remove the manure at once to the fields, "chores" have become a new thing, and life with the stock worth living. No doubt the litter carrier has much the same happy effect. The average boy likes to see things "go" with some system and order about the farms, and if fathers will make such wholesome appeals to their pride and interest, there will surely be a cheering response.

"What Ails the Farm?" was another article deserving comment. It does us good to get close to the truth. Many of us have not taken the business of the farm seriously enough. We must do more than just work, muddle along and talk about our neighbors. Co-operating with them is far better. If farming was not about the best business in the world, many of us would not have done so well, and the savings-bank accounts would be fewer. When you call it a "man's job," I suppose you mean that it is an occupation for people of capacity and skill, whether men or women. Perhaps the greatest impetus ever given to butter dairying in Canada was by Mrs. E. M. Jones, whose dairy farm and Jersey herd gave her deservedly world-wide fame. More and more various branches of farm work are being successfully undertaken by women. In different Canadian localities I have known of those who managed their farms with greater credit than some men who make greater pretensions could do. One characteristic of women is that when something needs to be done, they do it straight, without dilly-dallying, and they are more careful of the details.

Like other readers of "The Farmer's Advocate," I am much interested in the progress you are making at "Weldwood," in working out the best ways of doing things on the farm, and the cost. It is a real service to the country. When you come to the building of the dwelling, you will have a good opportunity to plan and describe for your readers a house that will serve as a sort of model for medium-sized farms, and including many useful conveniences, which are too often lacking, but obtainable within reasonable outlay.

ALPHA.

### Elgin Corn Growers.

At an enthusiastic farmers' meeting in West Lorne, Ont., the West Elgin Corn-growers' Association was organized, with the following officers: Hon. President, E. G. Macdiarmid, M.L.A.; Hon. President, P. Stalver; President, A. D. McGowan; 1st Vice-President, J. A. McKillop; 2nd Vice-President, P. A. McVicar; Secretary, D. Carmichael, Jr.; Treasurer, A. McKillop, and a board of nine directors. An exhibition will be held in connection with the West Elgin Poultry Show next winter. Field competitions are being held in the district this season under the auspices of local fair boards.

Vegetable Crop Competitions.

1. Field-crop Competitions will be conducted by the members of the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association in the following classes of vegetables: Celery, tomatoes, onions.
2. The Province is to be divided into four districts, as follows: District No. 1—Ottawa, Kingston, Picton and Belleville. District No. 2—Toronto, Dunnville and Simcoe. District No. 3—London, St. Thomas, Aylmer West, Woodstock and Brantford. District No. 4—Sarnia, Blackwell, Stratford, Ojibwa and Tecumseh.
3. The members of the branches in each district will compete among themselves for the prizes offered in their district.
4. The plots entered for each of the above-named vegetables must not be less than one-quarter of an acre.
5. There must not be less than ten entries in each class of the above vegetables from each district.
6. Members can compete in one, two or all of the three crops mentioned.
7. This competition is limited to the first thirty members entering in each district.
8. If a member enters in one crop, the entrance fee will be one dollar; if in three, one dollar for each crop.
9. These entry fees will entitle the member entering to compete not only for the large prizes offered in his own district, but the district prizewinners will be eligible for the Provincial competition at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, this fall.
10. Secretaries of branches whose members are desirous of entering this competition must notify me promptly, and forward the individual entries, carefully filled in with name, post-office address, township, concession and lot, on or before the first day of May, 1912, accompanied by entry fees for same. Entry forms will be supplied secretaries of all branches.
11. Secretaries will notify the undersigned at least one week before the crops are ready to be judged.
12. Judges will be supplied free of charge by the Ontario Department of Agriculture.
13. The following are the prizes offered in each district: First, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10.
14. The following prizes are to be offered for each crop at the Canadian National Exhibition, open to the prizewinners in the districts, in celery, in tomatoes, and in onions: First, \$10; second, \$8; third, \$6; fourth, \$4; fifth, \$3; sixth, \$2; seventh, \$1.
15. Express charges on the prizewinning vegetables entered at the Canadian National Exhibition will be paid by the Ontario Government.
16. As competition is limited to thirty from each district, members wishing to compete must act promptly.

J. LOCKIE WILSON.  
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario.

Imports of British Stock.

There having been no further recent outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in Great Britain, the issue of permits for the importation of live-stock into Canada was officially renewed on March 7th.

GOSSIP.

HIGH PRICES FOR SHIRES.

At an auction sale of Shires, February 11th, property of McCray & Chambers, at Champaign, Illinois, 36 head sold for an average of \$889, the highest price being \$7,100, for the roan seven-year-old mare, Goldham Surprise, the second highest being \$3,100, for the brown ten-year-old mare, Wrydeland's Sunshine. Three other mares sold for \$1,075 to \$1,400. The highest price for a stallion was \$3,300, for the brown four-year-old, London Baronet.

At the London, England, Shire Horse Show, March 1st, there was an entry of 100 horses. The supreme champion stallion was the Duke of Devonshire's four-

year-old, Warton Draughtsman (27895), by Tatton Friar, the reserve being Mr. Smith's five-year-old, Blusterer (25945), by Blythewood Kingmaker. The supreme champion mare was Sir Walpole Greenwell's noted, big, unbeaten four-year-old chestnut, Dunsmore Chessie (60183), by Dunsmore Raider, reserve being the bay six-year-old, Boro Forest Queen, shown by Clark & Flowers, and sired by Lockinge Forest King.

John Elder & Son, Hensall, Huron Co., Ont., advertise for sale dual-purpose Shorthorns and high-class O. A. C. No. 21 seed barley, of which they have yet 550 bushels. "Last year," they write, "we filled 156 orders for seed grain, the year before '82, all at \$1 per bushel. This

year we can get for our barley \$1.04, any day, on Hensall market. We sell seed grain to same parties year after year, and a goodly number have sent second orders same year. We have also six young Shorthorn bulls, ready for service, out of good dairy cows, some of which fill a 12-quart pail twice daily on freshening. These bulls will be sold for moderate prices, \$75 to \$150. Farmers interested may do well to look up the advertisement and improve this opportunity."

J. J. WILSON'S HOLSTEIN SALE.

The auction sale on March 7th of registered Holstein and grade dairy cattle, belonging to John J. Wilson, of Ash, Halton Co., Ont., attracted a large at-

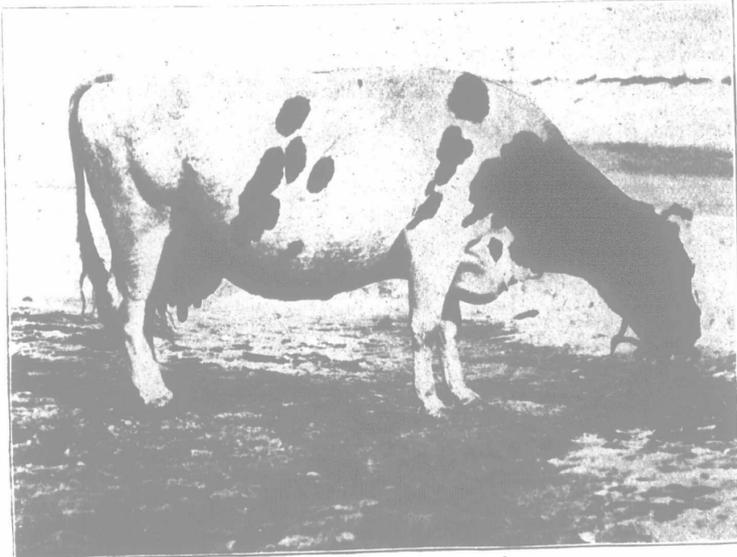
tendance of farmers from considerable distances, and was considered a fairly successful disposal. Following are sales of \$100 and upwards:

Pride Wayne De Kol, Milton Pressed Brick Co.	\$175
Calamity Wayne Norine, John Duncan, Waterdown	125
Wayne Norine Fata, Milton Pressed Brick Co.	100
Buttercup (grade Holstein), Milton Pressed Brick Co.	102
Floria (grade Holstein), Wm. Fox, Palerma	128
Neigor (grade Holstein), Milton Pressed Brick Co.	135
Rose (grade Holstein), Milton Pressed Brick Co.	100

Western Ontario Garden Settlement.

Some three thousand acres of land close to Tilbury, Ont., was purchased last fall by a syndicate consisting of Toronto people. As a result of publicity given the project in the Old Country, they are bringing out Englishmen who are competent gardeners to locate on this land (one family to ten-acre plot), and upon which they will grow all kinds of vegetables and small fruits. It is expected that by May there will be eighty families located in the territory, about one-half of that number having already arrived, and within two years they expect to have at least three thousand people on the land. Some of the small houses that the company are supplying are constructed in Gravenhurst, and some in Toronto. They are shipped in the knock-down, and put together on the ground.

The Grimm Manufacturing Co., of Montreal, write us that, in their judgment, the new standard of not exceeding 10 per cent. moisture in maple sugar is too high, as many makers produce a softer grade which customers like better than a hard sugar, but, not being up to standard, like very hard sugar, would simply be forced off the market.



Axie De Kol of Riverside.

Holstein cow. Record at three years old, 16.02 lbs. butter in seven days. One of the good ones included in sale of herd of Fred. Abbott, Harrietsville, Ont., March 28th.

Australian Notes.

Australia's largest wheat farmer is dead. This was G. H. Greene, of Landra, N. S. W. He farmed 20,000 acres, mostly let on the shares plan, which proved highly successful. The tenants on the estate are obliged to follow out a well-defined course of fallowing and manuring and rotation. As a result, the returns were higher than those of neighboring farmers. Mr. Greene was very wealthy. He had just completed a mansion on the property which cost £100,000. It is the finest country residence in Australia.

A sheep-lice recently discovered in a flock of Lincolns in New Zealand, has been declared to be new to science by an English authority. Some breeders state that the parasite must have been imported from Great Britain, though there is no record of it having been noted in that country previously. It is only a couple of years since another louse, new to science, was found in the Dominion. Sheep-lice of the recognized kinds are beginning to become a serious problem in Aus-

tralia. In the State of South Australia, it is estimated that the pest is costing at least £200,000 a year, though the sheep in that State are poor in numbers, compared to some of the other States. Dipping has been made compulsory there now, as it is in Victoria and New Zealand. Attempts are now being made to induce the New South Wales Government to introduce a similar law, as it would be very serious if the losses became proportionately as great in this State as they are now in South Australia.

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The growers of fine wools are becoming very optimistic as to the future. The buoyant market inspires them. Experts have made the prediction that the time will come when the fine-wool prices will be much higher than they are today. There are several causes for this. The country where this superfine wool is raised is limited, and even in parts of it the growers have been tempted to join the throng in producing the heavier types of wool, because the yields are greater, and because the ewes are more adapted for the production of cross-bred lambs for export. During this season, prices for fine grades have gone up to 17 pence per pound.

J. S. DUNNETT.

Mr. Roadhouse's Record and Experience.

"The Farmer's Advocate" has received a letter from a Scarborough farmer, criticising the appointment of Mr. Roadhouse as successor to C. C. James, and inquiring as to the nature of the new Deputy Minister's qualifications.

It is a somewhat delicate matter discussing the qualifications of any man, even a public appointee. From the fact that new and untried men are continually coming to the front, and very often making good in commercial, industrial and administrative capacities, it seems the part of discretion and fairness not to criticise hastily. The question of qualifications is one for the immediate consideration of those charged with making an appointment. Once it has been made, the principal matter of public interest is the efficiency of the service rendered. Upon this score, Mr. Roadhouse's record is to be gauged. It is but fair to point out, also, that the position in question is executive, rather than technical. It is true that Mr. James, the former Deputy, by reason of his calibre and experience, played a large part in shaping the policy of the Department, and representing it before the public. It is also true that the public hoped a successor of the same prominence and record might be chosen, but it is at the same time only fair to point out that Mr. James assumed the position he now leaves at an earlier age than Mr. Roadhouse, after spending five years as Professor of Chemistry at the Ontario Agricultural College. A brief review of Mr. Roadhouse's career is appended.

Born and brought up in the country, his education was obtained in the public school, followed by six year's in a country printing office. Afterwards, he spent six years in active journalism in Toronto, and one year in London, England, and during this time had an opportunity of studying public men and public matters at close range. Three years ago he was appointed Secretary to the Minister and Department of Agriculture, and incidentally during that time served as Secretary of the Ontario Government Milk Commission, and accompanied the Hon. Adam Beck and P. W. Sothman, of the Hydro-Electric Commission on a trip to Germany, gathering information as to electricity on the farm. During the three years he has had an opportunity of familiarizing himself with all the administrative work of the Department as it came before the Minister and Mr. James. If our information is correct, he seems to have improved his opportunities in these various duties to such an extent as to win the approbation of his predecessor. We wish him well, and will judge his record by results.

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

ESTABLISHED 1867

Capital paid-up, \$11,000,000.  
Rest, \$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.

#### LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, March 11th, receipts of live stock numbered 87 cars, comprising 1,656 cattle, 229 hogs, 515 sheep, 53 calves, and 85 horses; quality of cattle fair; trade for best cattle active, but slow for medium. Exporters, \$6.75 to \$7.25, only two loads at latter price; best heavy butchers', \$6.75; prime butchers', \$6 to \$6.30; good, \$5.60 to \$6; medium, \$5.10 to \$5.50; common, \$4.50 to \$5; cows, \$3 to \$5.25; bulls, \$4 to \$5.50; milkers, \$40 to \$70; calves, \$5 to \$8.50. Sheep, \$5 to \$5.50; lambs, \$7 to \$8, and one lot of 16 at \$8.40. Hogs, \$7.10 fed and watered, and \$6.65 f. o. b.

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars .....	215	145	360
Cattle .....	2,599	1,843	4,442
Hogs .....	6,327	3,191	9,518
Sheep .....	1,188	804	1,992
Calves .....	487	47	534
Horses .....	7	310	347

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars .....	191	153	344
Cattle .....	2,521	2,357	4,878
Hogs .....	3,919	1,327	5,246
Sheep .....	2,143	1,193	3,336
Calves .....	191	61	252
Horses .....	12	217	229

The combined receipts at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 16 carloads, 4,272 hogs, 279 calves, and 118 horses; but a decrease of 439 cattle and 1,314 sheep, in comparison with the corresponding week of 1911.

Receipts last week were larger than for the previous week, and on this account prices did not materially advance, although prices on the British markets were firmer.

Exporters.—Four loads of exporters were bought by the S. & S. Co., at \$6.95 to \$7.12.

Butchers'.—Best heavy steers, \$6.70 to \$6.75; prime picked butchers', \$6.25 to \$6.65; medium, \$5.50 to \$5.75; common, \$5 to \$5.25; inferior, \$4.50 to \$5; cows, \$3 to \$5.25; bulls, \$3.75 to \$5.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Prices for stockers and feeders, of which few changed hands, were steady, at \$4.50 to \$5.25.

Milkers and Springers.—Trade in milkers and springers was generally good, at steady prices, ranging from \$45 to \$70 each, and one extra quality cow again brought \$100.

Veal Calves.—Prices were firm, but unchanged for veal calves, at \$1 to \$8, and \$8.50 for a few good ones, and extra new-milk-fed calves, of which there were two or three during the week, sold at \$9 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Prices for sheep were firmer, ewes selling at \$4.75 to \$5.25; rams, \$3.50 to \$4.25.

sold at \$6.25 to \$7.50, with selected ewes and wethers at \$7.60 to \$7.75, but not many brought these figures.

Hogs.—The market for hogs was higher. Selects, fed and watered, sold at \$7.10, and \$6.85 f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—On Wednesday last week at the Union Horse Exchange, there were 125 horses offered for sale. Out of this number 73 were sold under the hammer. Bidding was brisk, and fair prices were realized. The horses were bought for the West, the city, and Montreal. The buyers, as a rule, expressed themselves as well satisfied with their purchases. One carload of drafters was shipped to British Columbia. The average prices realized were reported as follows: Drafters, \$175 to \$225; general-purpose horses, \$175 to \$210; express and wagon horses, \$180 to \$200; drivers, \$100 to \$175; serviceably sound, \$40 to \$90 each. Some few extra quality drafters brought a little more money.

#### BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 95c. to 96c., outside points. Manitoba No. 1 northern, \$1.13; No. 2 northern, \$1.10; No. 3 northern, \$1.06; track, lake ports. Oats—Canadian Western extra No. 1 feed, 50c.; No. 1 feed, 49c., lake ports; Ontario No. 2, 45c. to 46c.; No. 3, 44c., outside points; No. 2, 47c. to 48c., track, Toronto. Buckwheat—68c. to 70c. per bushel, outside. Rye—No. 2, \$1.06 to \$1.07 per bushel, outside. Barley—For malting, 95c. to 96c. (47-lb. test); for feed, 65c. to 75c. Corn—No. 3 American yellow, all rail from Chicago, 74c., track, Toronto. Peas—No. 2, \$1.15 to \$1.25, outside. Flour—Ninety-per-cent. Ontario winter-wheat flour, \$3.85, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto: First patents, \$5.50; second patents, \$5; strong bakers', \$4.90.

#### HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$16 to \$16.50; No. 2, \$14 to \$15 per ton.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, per ton, \$8.50 to \$9.

Bran.—Manitoba bran, \$25 per ton; shorts, \$27; Ontario bran, \$25 in bags; shorts, \$27, car lots, track, Toronto.

#### HIDES AND SKINS.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 11c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 10c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 9c.; country hides, cured, 11c. to 11c.; green, 10c. to 10c.; calf skins, 13c. to 16c.; sheep skins, \$1 to \$1.25 each; horse hides, No. 1, \$3 to \$3.25; horse hair, per lb., 33c. to 35c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5c. to 6c.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market firm, and supplies not equal to demand. Creamery pound rolls, 37c. to 39c.; creamery solids, 37c.; separator dairy, 34c. to 35c.; store lots, 32c. to 34c.

Eggs.—Receipts have been large, and prices lower. New-laid were 28c. to 30c. per case, and likely to go lower.

Honey.—Extracted, 13c. per lb.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.50 to \$3.

Cheese.—Twins, 17c.; large, 16c.

Potatoes.—Ontario potatoes, car lots, track, Toronto, \$1.60 to \$1.65; New Brunswick and Irish potatoes, \$1.65 to \$1.75, car lots.

Beans.—Broken lots, primes, \$2.35 to \$2.40 and \$2.45 to \$2.50 for hand-picked.

Poultry.—Receipts light, and prices firmer. Turkeys, 22c.; geese, 15c.; ducks, none offering, but worth 18c.; chickens, 17c. to 18c. per lb.; fowl, 12c. to 13c.

#### TORONTO SEED MARKET.

Following are the prices at which cleaned seeds are being sold to the trade: Alsike No. 1, per bushel, \$15 to \$15.50; alsike No. 2, \$13 to \$14; red clover No. 1, per bushel, \$15 to \$15.50; red clover No. 2, per bushel, \$13.50 to \$14.50; alfalfa No. 1, per bushel, \$11 to \$12; alfalfa No. 2, per bushel, \$9.50 to \$10.50; timothy No. 1, per cwt., \$18 to \$19; timothy No. 2, per cwt., \$16 to \$17.

#### FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples—\$1.05, \$2.50 to \$1.50. Baldwins, \$2 to \$3.50. Greenings, \$2 to \$3.50. Bessons, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Ontario, per bush, \$2.25 to \$2.50. Ontario, per bush, \$2.25 to \$2.50. Ontario, per bush, \$2.25 to \$2.50.

parsnips, per bag, \$1.35 to \$1.50; turnips, per bag, 40c. to 50c.; carrots, per bag, \$1.15 to \$1.25; cabbage, per barrel, \$2.50 to \$2.75; beets, per bag, 75c. to \$1; California celery, \$8 per case; California cauliflower, per case, \$3.50.

### Montreal.

Live Stock.—On the local market the tone of prices on cattle was generally weaker, and declines from the recent very high prices were noted. Choice steers sold at 6c. to 7c. per lb., while fine ranged from 6c. to 6c. per lb., and good from 5c. to 6c. Medium stock sold at 5c. to 5c., and common down to 5c. per lb. Canners' cattle were selling as low as 2c. per lb. Butchers' cows were 3c. to 4c., bulls being 3c. to 5c., according to quality. Fine milking cows, \$75 each, and others down to \$50. Springers were \$30 to \$15 each. Sheep sold at 4c. to 5c. per lb., and bucks and culls at 4c. to 4c. Lambs sold at 6c. to 7c. per lb., and selected calves at \$12, common grades selling down to \$3 each. Hogs sold at 7c. per lb. for selects, weighed off cars.

Canadian exports from Portland in February amounted to 1,546 head of cattle.

Horses.—It would seem that heavy horses are mainly wanted, and for these very good prices are being paid. No change in quotations reported, prices being: Heavy draft, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$350 each; light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$200, and broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100 each. Choice saddle or carriage animals sold at \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—There is a good demand for dressed hogs of all kinds, and abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed, sell at 10c. to 11c., and country-dressed at 9c. to 10c. These are very firm prices, and it is thought there will presently be a slight decline. Hams show little change, being 11c. per lb. for hams weighing from 28 to 45 lbs.; 13c. for those weighing from 20 to 28 lbs., and 14c. per lb. for smaller. Barrelled pork is \$16.50 to \$23.50 per barrel, and beef is \$14.50 per barrel. Lard compound is 8c. to 9c. per lb., and pure lard, 11c. to 12c. per lb.

Poultry.—There is a fair demand for poultry at steady prices. Turkeys sold up to 20c. for choicest quality, and chickens were quoted at 15c. to 18c., the supply of choice being very scarce. Fowl is rather dearer also, being 9c. to 11c., and sometimes more. Ducks were 16c. to 17c., and geese 12c. to 14c. per lb. Market firm.

Potatoes.—Market shows no change, being still firm. Prices for Green Mountains, \$1.75 per 90 lbs. carloads, on track. English potatoes are the same prices, and other qualities as much as 20c. less. In small quantities, add 25c. to these figures.

Honey and Syrup.—Demand light. Prices are 10c. to 11c. per lb. for white comb honey, and 7c. to 8c. for light extracted, and 7c. to 8c. for dark.

Eggs.—The market for eggs is very uncertain, and cannot be quoted accurately from day to day. American eggs are now coming in, and much depends upon the American market and the amount of arrivals here. Local buyers are trying to get prices down to 25c. in the country. They claim to be selling at 31c. to 32c., wholesale, here, and at 35c. to grocers. In a general way, 30c. to 35c. would probably cover the market at the date of writing.

Butter.—It will be another month till the new milk will begin to affect the situation. Meantime, it is thought that it will take all the local supplies to carry the trade through. Choicest field butter is selling at 35c., and when the current makes are right, they too will bring that price. Generally, however, they are not of good quality.

Grain.—Market about steady on oats, being 53c. to 53c. per bushel, carloads, ex store, for No. 2 Canadian Western, 52c. to 52c. for No. 1 extra feed, 51c. to 51c. for No. 3 Canadian Western, 50c. to 51c. for No. 2 local; 1c. less for No. 3, and yet a cent less for No. 1.

Flour.—There was an advance in the price of flour of 10c. per barrel last week, Manitoba first patents being \$6 in wood, No. 2 being \$5.50, and strong bakers' \$5.30. Flour in bags is 30c. less than

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whether times are good or bad, because the Bank has large resources, and has always on hand an ample supply of cash for the protection of business entrusted to it.

## Bank of Toronto

Head Office, Toronto, Canada

Resources, \$57,000,000

the above. Ontarios are in good demand, and are \$4.60 to \$4.75 in wood for straight rollers; winter-wheat patents, \$5.10 to \$5.35.

Millfeed.—There have been further advances in the market for millfeed, and demand is very active. Prices are \$25 per ton for bran, \$27 for shorts, \$29 for middlings, \$29 to \$30 for mixed mouille, and \$32 to \$34 for pure grain mouille.

Hay.—The market was steady. No. 1 pressed hay, carloads, track, quoted at \$16 to \$16.50 per ton, Montreal; No. 2 extra, \$15 to \$15.50, and No. 2 ordinary, \$14 to \$14.50; No. 3, \$13 to \$13.50; clover mixed, \$10.50 to \$11.

Seeds.—Dealers say that demand is not so great as a year ago, owing, possibly, to high prices. These are, 22c. to 26c. per lb. for red clover; 21c. to 26c. for alsike, and 16c. to 20c. for timothy.

### Chicago.

Cattle.—Reeves, \$5 to \$8.85; Texas steers, \$4.70 to \$6; Western steers, \$5.10 to \$7.10; stockers and feeders, \$4.10 to \$6.10; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.70; calves, \$6 to \$8.50.

Hogs.—Light, \$6.25 to \$6.50; mixed, \$6.25 to \$6.55; heavy, \$6.25 to \$6.60; rough, \$6.25 to \$6.35; pigs, \$4.60 to \$6.25.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$3.75 to \$5.40; Western, \$4.25 to \$5.65; yearlings, \$5.10 to \$6.20; lambs, native, \$5.25 to \$7.35; Western, \$5.75 to \$7.45.

### Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$7.50 to \$8; butcher grades, \$2.50 to \$7.

Calves.—Cull to choice, \$6 to \$9.75.

Sheep and Lambs.—Choice lambs, \$7.25 to \$7.40; cull to fair, \$5.25 to \$7; yearlings, \$5.90 to \$6.25; sheep, \$2 to \$4.65.

Hogs.—Yorkers, \$6.60 to \$6.90; pigs, \$6.10 to \$6.25; mixed, \$6.85 to \$6.90; heavy, \$6.75 to \$6.80; roughs, \$5.75 to \$6.10; steers, \$5 to \$5.50.

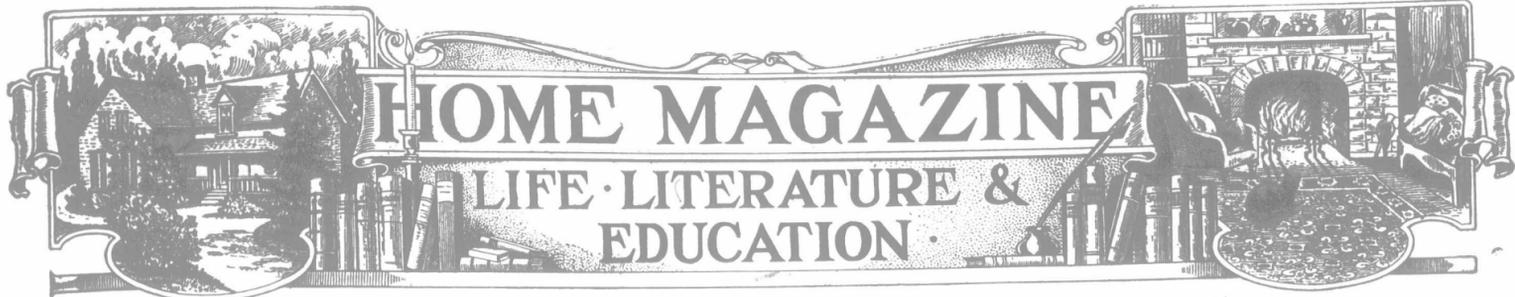
### British Cattle Market.

John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cable States and Canadian steers 15c. to 15c. per pound.

### TRADE TOPICS.

Wm. Rennie Co., Toronto, the well and widely known seed firm, request us, too late for this issue, to add to the varieties mentioned in their advertisement of seeds wanted, American Banner oats, Sensation oats, Irish White oats.

HAVE YOU TRIED ABSORBINE?—Lawrence Fredholm, of Earl Grey, Sask., reported as follows concerning Absorbine: "I received the Absorbine, and find it to be all that it claims to be. It is a safe and sure thing to have around the stable in case of sprains or colds. I certainly would not like to be without it in the stable." W. F. Young, P. O. E., 258 Temple Street, Springfield, Mass.; Lyman's Ltd., St. Paul Street, Montreal, Que., Canadian Agents.



Some Old Time Echoes.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

II.

August, 1870.

I am much struck with the quietness and undemonstrativeness of the German people under this testing time, but my brother, who knows them better than I do, tells me that there are slumbering volcanic fires within which will be given vent to presently. Just now it is the wisest and sanest policy to temper gravity with mirth, and to go about the day's work with as little disturbance of mind as possible. Meanwhile even enthusiasm seems measured, and shouts are carefully modulated. Those fine soul-stirring national airs, "Die Wacht am Rhein," and "Was ist dem Deutschen Vaterland?" when played by the excellent band in the exhibition grounds elicit less shouts of hearty applause than murmurs of quiet satisfaction from the audience, who are comfortably seated around scores of little tables, the men smoking, and drinking beer, the women knitting, or preparing, with busy fingers, lint for the wounded, many of these workers belonging to the highest grades of German society. At first I felt very impatient of this seeming apathy—and longed for the sound of a good old English cheer, to rend the air, and show those quiet Germans how such awakening strains would be responded to by English voices, but now, understanding them better, I think that the feeling is only too deep for great or ready utterance. I believe that when duty calls for it, there will be little want of action on the part of these apparently undemonstrative sons of "Vaterland." A dear little German boy I love, said, two nights ago to his mother, who was putting him to bed, "I shall pray for our soldiers, mamma!" and this, I take it, is very much the way in which older than he, in these terrible times, find more fitting vent for their feelings than in shouts and hand-clappings, inspiring as they are.

Now, I must tell you something of the present great center of attraction in Cassel, viz.: the railway station. To the uninitiated all looks confusion. Every available space is occupied pretty much as follows: By troops in uncountable numbers, heavy-laden horses, additional horses to take their places if the poor creatures get killed or wounded, ambulances and artillery wagons—hay, straw, piles of gunpowder—the latter being covered in inflammable ricks, guarded by sentries—huge barrels of water, heaps of muskets, stretchers for the wounded, etc., etc. For some distance down the line are booths with food and drink for the poor weary soldiers, as they arrive at Cassel before passing on to the front. Over each is written what may be obtained therein for the asking. "Beer gratis, coffee gratis, brod gratis—soda-wasser gratis, hard-boiled eggs, hahh brods"—and all gratis and procured by subscriptions among the townspeople. Some of these booths are presided over by patriotic Cassel ladies. There is the "quality" booth, and there is the "burgher" booth, of course no such distinction is really made, and there are one or two booths ably managed by some of the principal young men of the place. From the latter issue sounds of laughter and mirth, with occasional outbreaks of cheering, as though "jokes" were a part of the fare provided for them. All honor is due to those who unselfishly help in this good work, but the heat and the dust are intolerable, and yet from the very first these brave men and women have from early morn till midnight kept their posts, giving food and drink to the weary, and without any

seeming consciousness of doing anything at all calling for admiration. They have a matter-of-fact common-sense way of doing their good deeds without the slightest display either in speech or dress, worthy of all praise, and very pleasant to see. Those within the booths have auxiliary help from outsiders, who run about with baskets of provender to fill the wallets of those soldiers who cannot leave their carriages during the short time each train stops at the Cassel railway station. To each of the large vans are allotted either 32 men, or six horses. These have been fitted with narrow, moveable benches for the former, or with bars for the latter, the doors through which luggage is usually passed being opened to give air, and then the long, heavy train, with its two or three engines, slowly steams out of the station, by the booths where its passengers have been so well entertained, the soldiers crowding to these doorways shouting snatches of patriotic songs, and waving their good-bye thanks. Outside one of these cars I saw the other day chalked up by some jocose and imaginative soldier, "Express for Paris." Meanwhile many of the larger buildings in Cassel which can be spared are being prepared for the reception of the wounded, each having marked on its doorway the significant red cross, on a white ground. All who volunteer to nurse the sufferers, and the response to the call for help is very hearty, will wear this distinctive badge, the same being worn also by those soldiers from every regiment who are told off to carry the wounded to the rear.

THE FIRST PRUSSIAN VICTORY.

August 6th.—The wires will, hours ago, have conveyed to England the news of the first Prussian victory at Weissenburg with the taking of 818 prisoners, 18 of whom are officers. Some of these prisoners are expected to pass through Cassel every moment, and I must e'en be off with the multitude to get a glimpse of them as they go. So the first act of the tragedy has commenced, and one shudders to think of the waves of blood through which the actors must pass before the final falling of the curtain. "May God defend the right."

Anything like a connected narrative is difficult to write, especially when among the many stories I might be tempted to repeat, some may have already been told, some may be exaggerated, and some utterly untrue, reports and contradictory statements being very rife. In my last jottings I wrote of the scene at the Cassel railway station where with much bustle and confusion troops were being hourly forwarded to the front. Now, although only a few days later, the scene has changed to one of no less interest. There was sadness mingled with the cheers which "sped the parting guest" for the evil which might befall him, and there is still sadness mingled with glad words of rejoicing for victory now, as they welcome him back stricken by bayonet thrust or bullet. Ah! the cost has been heavy, and it is no wonder that the crowds assembled at the railway station heave sigh after sigh in concert, as if from one bosom, when one poor soldier after another is lifted out upon a stretcher or limps into the waiting-room between the supporting arms of an unwounded comrade. Weary indeed do these poor sufferers look as they arrive after long hours of dreary travelling in itself painful enough; but, as they were self-restrained and unboastful as starting for the fight, so are they now unobtrusive in their pain, unvanquishing, though victorious. There is no exaggeration of their suffering, no seeking for commiseration, although many pitying eyes are resting upon them, swimming over with tears of sympathy. A man with one

foot amputated, limps no more than he can possibly help. He who has left an arm at Weissenburg, makes the other do double duty very uncomplainingly, and those with lesser hurts do not strive to make them appear great ones. I was near an open window where one young soldier sat, who with his free hand was quietly spooning up some warm, comforting broth of which he stood greatly in need. "What injury have you received in your hand?" asked the soft voice of a pretty German "madchen." Two fingers off—"poof, poof, at the soup to cool it." "At what battle?" continued his questioner. "Weissenburg," laconically replied he, caring more about his soup than for the imaginary laurels with which my gentle voiced companion was so ready to crown him. Another voice to one whose foot, newly bandaged, was resting upon a bench. This voice was painfully eager. "Tell me of Carl B. Is he wounded? They told me he would be with you, but I cannot find him anywhere!" "Carl died on the road," was the quiet reply. Returning homewards I saw a lady with two Bavarian soldiers slowly following her. Good Samaritan fashion she was taking them home with her to nurse into health and strength again—and her example has many imitators—womanly hands are not wanting in Cassel to bind up wounds or to tend with gentle kindness those so sorely in need of it. Indeed, the wounded French prisoners, the Zouaves, and even the brute-like Turcos, are as carefully housed and generously treated as those against whom they have raised their hands upon the field of battle, but I doubt much if, since later developments, this consideration will be continued to them—certainly not to the Turcos—whose treacherous cruelties to their wounded and dying foes is beyond belief. H. A. B.

(To be continued.)

suggestive to those of our Clubites who may be possessed of the necessary "twinkle." What can you do with these from a humorous standpoint? Kindly send your essays to arrive at this office not later than April 1st.

Some of the Best Essays

["The kind of education that tends most to make a farmer happy and useful."]

WHAT SHOULD THE FARMER KNOW?

Jerome K. Jerome tells us of a man who, happening to read the detailed symptoms of the whole list of human diseases, and becoming at once acutely conscious that with the exception of "Housemaid's Knee" he suffered from each and every one thus described, rushed distractedly to a doctor, where, to save time, trouble and breath, he burst out with the information, not of what he had, but of what he had not. In like manner I would say: "Ask me not what the farmer should know," but rather "What he should not know." To answer the first, "The Farmer's Advocate" has had its reason for existence since 1864, and uses for the purpose—how many columns—how many pages—how many issues in the year? And yet, though always avoiding "vain repetitions," it is never done; no, nor ever will be. To answer the second is a short matter: The farmer should never know that he is too old, too wise, or too self-sufficient to learn.

We see, then, that the first question is a long one, as long as life and as deep, for, as with the lawyer, or doctor, or pastor, as with any man whose occupation lies where the bracing stimulation of competition and emulation is keenly felt, the farmer, to do his best and win the best returns must ever fan the flame of his interest and ambition by availing himself of all the up-to-date developments that concern his calling; by measuring the results of his efforts with those of others who are recognized as authorities in the same line; by studying closely the causes of every failure or success that comes across his ken. He must be ready to change his ways the moment that another is proved better; he must be willing to try new experiments, to run the risk of new discoveries. In short, he must keep abreast of the times. Not if he lives to be a hundred years old can the farmer ever rest content; never should he say, "I know enough." The independent life of the farmer has, in some ways, bred regrettable results with his character. From being always his own master and teacher, from being always the autocrat of his own small world, from being always debarred from the healthy criticism and competition of crowded classes, he has developed an altogether wonderful capacity for conceit and self-sufficiency. Who has not heard the following foolish sayings: "What was good enough for my father is good enough for me." "If I'm satisfied, whose business is it to interfere?" "They can't improve on the old ways," and many more to the same effect. It is easy to understand how killing to the advance of new ideas is the spirit of such an attitude. Thank goodness that it is surely, if slowly, being quenched by the flood of common sense which is reaching out to even the remotest corner of the farming world; although in yet many communities the farmer who knows it all, whose ways are the best, whose judgment never fails, is yet common enough to counterbalance the influence of the better class. Perhaps it sounds as if I would disparage the farmer. On the contrary, it is my pride in the possibilities that lie within him that makes me regret that he himself should limit his opportunities. I have a wondering respect for

The Roundabout Club

Result, Study No. III.

Among the many very excellent essays upon the subjects set for Study No. III., six were pre-eminently good, viz., those sent by "Honor Bright," Wentworth Co., Ont.; "Rue," Welland Co., Ont.; Mrs. W. E. Hopkins, Russell Co., Ont.; "Taps," Wentworth Co., Ont.; "John," Huron Co., Ont.; and "Bernice," Bruce Co., Ont. To these, accordingly, souvenirs will be sent.

Very closely following these were "Plough Boy," "Sherard McLeay," and "A Lesser Spark," whom we welcome again to our Club.

Others who wrote very good essays, but were marked just a little lower, were: "A Mountaineer," S. Oill, "Snowflake," "Marie," Kathleen Kingston.

Of the six who took first place, five chose the subject, "What kind of education tends most to make the farmer happy and useful?" The remaining one wrote a most delightful essay on "The Old Schoolmaster."

We have space for two only of the essays to-day, but hope to publish others later. In the meantime, here is a new subject:

STUDY NO. V.

Write on one only of the following subjects:

- (a) Spring: An Idyll in Prose.
- (b) My Hero (character may be either historical or one of fiction).
- (c) Gardening.
- (d) The Fashions.

By the way, "The Globe" has been declaring that Canadians are deficient in a sense of humor,—that we have no humorists who write. May we point out that subjects (c) and (d) may be

even the lowliest member of the farming fraternity. Handicapped as he is, how much does he not know in comparison with the city-bred man of his class; how much of nature and animal lore; how much of the fundamental facts of life; how much of the ways and means of self-sustenance? Is it every common city man who can tell off hand if the wind be blowing north or south who can tell if the crescent of moon in the sky be a first or last quarter; who, if cut off from his one usual occupation, can turn his hand to a score of others with equal competence? Nay.

Many will think that from the Great Storehouse of Knowledge I should pick out all that is practicable and profitable from a money-making view, and say: So-and-so should the farmer know. God forbid! Is the farmer but an animal, only to be considered from the viewpoint of a paying proposition, that we should want to enclose him between four walls, and feed him only with that forage best guaranteed to bring the quickest and surest returns in hard cash? Can you not fancy the scene—the little bare pound in the midst of fair, boundless fields—the notices all around the walls. One reads: "Feed only from the mangers that are filled for you"; another, "All beyond this field will not fatten you"; another still, "Over the wall and away from the farm—do not jump it, and do not look beyond,"—and, lastly, the occupant (give him shape or name that you prefer) of the prison. No, no, I would have the farmer browse where he will; I would level all the fences of prejudice, custom or greed; I would leave the whole field free.

And why should a farmer not know of art, of literature, of any subject in which he is intensely interested? Out of his sphere? So much the better. It will broaden his mind and help him to face his difficulties from a different direction; it will sweeten alike his labor and leisure. It will bring him peace and content. The happiest man is not the rich man remember; no, nor even the learned man. He is not the lover, or husband, or father. He is the thoroughly INTERESTED man, the man with a hobby.

It is really wonderful how, if once your interest is aroused in a certain subject, you will be continually coming across additional information concerning it, which before could not have caught your attention. It is truly an easy matter to become a specialist in any line if only your heart be in it. It is like sailing along with the stream.

Not to all of us is given the inestimable gift of just the work that we love, nor the power of casting our lines in pleasant places, nor the privilege of changing what seems to be our destiny. Perhaps there are family reasons; perhaps there is too much at stake, and the issue is too uncertain; perhaps we lack the necessary capital, or strength, or equipment. We cannot always choose in that which is thrust upon us, but we can always, through education and earnest endeavor, so improve our circumstances that they shall yield their due quota towards the sum of our happiness. We can by seeing how attractive our calling has been made under the management of enthusiastic devotees, or by listening to men who have become masters by working their way through just the experiences that can be ours, learn of the possibilities that lie just within our grasp. We can by scanning the heights already reached by those others, fix a goal for our own efforts and ambition. To know where we want to go is surely a good start in the problem of how to get there.

MRS. W. E. HOPKINS,

Russell Co., Ont.

#### AN OPINION FROM HALTON COUNTY.

Of a truth, we are not fulfilling the high purpose for which we were created, nor are we at our happiest unless we cultivate the talents given us and earnestly strive to live up to the highest notch in that sphere where our abilities and our work lie. Men are born with inherent talent and have a natural calling as surely as the farmer. Besides its being an art, the farmer's culture has the added advantage of being the basic industry, and the one that men who follow it to the end of their lives worthy of their calling.

It has been said that the child who has a musical career the child who has a training at too early an age, and who

true in equal respect of the farmer. The kind of education that will do most toward fitting him for efficient service and rewarding him with the greatest measure of happiness, is the kind that begins at babyhood, granting him, in his early, impressionable years, the sights, sounds and never-ending wonders of country life. What are green fields, stretches of woodland or shimmer of water to a child? you ask. What indeed? Health for one great thing. Influence of beautiful environment for the moulding of character, for another. Happy is he who in childhood has known the freedom of wind-swept fields, awe of towering mountain peaks or the optimism of God's abundant sunlight and freshening rain. While every child certainly cannot know these conditions, yet to the farmer, methinks, it is an asset of great value to have passed childhood and early youth on the farm.

The little lad with a knowledge all his own of birds, trees and flowers, and a mind peculiarly bright and healthful, takes up school tasks. He receives a public school education, secures his certificate of entrance into high school, and no mistake quite so grave was ever made as that of allowing the child, at this juncture, to lay aside text-books for the supreme delight of driving a team of horses! In that case his education would of course continue in a practical way (he may even continue his studies at home, but nine cases out of ten, this is improbable), experience teaches him many lessons, but at best it is dearly bought. He farms, to be sure, but not with the same measure of success or enjoyment that he might attain with a thorough high school training to his credit.

Professor Warren, addressing a class of short-course students at Guelph recently, made a statement to this effect: "That the young farmer with a high-school education far outstripped from every viewpoint of success his fellow-farmer with a public school education merely"; and, further, that "special study along the line of scientific agriculture is a most profitable investment for the man who will not remain contented to stand on the lower rungs of the ladder of success."

The query is sometimes raised concerning higher education for the youth who eventually intends to farm: What use will he ever find for Latin? What particular benefit does he derive from studying Shakespeare, Browning, Tennyson, etc.? It may be the answer to such can be found in this little sentence-*sermon* of Garland Bricker's, in his book on Teaching Agriculture: "Carving a turkey at a social dinner may be as essential to a young man as manipulating a plow." In other words, a man should be many other things besides a farmer. "The best capacity to make a living, of what use is it, without a corresponding power to make life worth while?" Shall not the farmer find a place for religion, for the home and social life, for political interests, for art and literature—or for leisure? Agricultural life presents so many aspects and the farmer is a man of many interests; that is why "knowledge gained at school" is so essential. Nor will the theoretical part of the farmer's education crowd out the practical. Rather they will be found hand in hand. If his only capital is his good education, coupled with an ability and willingness to do, he will still win out.

There is an easily obtained education for the farmer that tends to culture, adds immeasurably to his enjoyment and his value as a citizen. It is to be had in the reading of good literature. The Book of Books holds first place in his time for study. Next come the silent friends of his book shelves, who whisk him to far-away lands, to strange and new experiences. He returns again to a higher plane of thought with a better understanding of God and his fellow-men.

The same salutary force for education is found in travel. True, the average farmer travels extensively, but he can take advantage of a Presidential or National holiday, or a "barn mach" at a time when the busy department of his life has time to spare. A pleasant walk with a flock of sheep resting in the shade of a cool shade of the woods, or a quiet drive, do you ask, will never be in that familiar scene of a farm so faithfully and beautifully described by Browning tells us:

"For, don't you mark? We're made so that we love  
First when we see them painted, things we have passed  
Perhaps a hundred times nor cared to see;  
And so they are better painted—better to us,  
Which is the same thing. Art was given for that;  
God uses us to help each other so,  
Lending our minds out."

And so the farmer returns home to look upon the scene with a new understanding and appreciation, because someone by a picture has been teaching him.

But one cannot point out individually all these forces that make for the right kind of education. It yet remains for the farmer who, recognizing that a thing is good, hesitates not to stretch forth his hand and appropriate that good thing that means so much for his own uplifting and the better discharge of life's duties. "HONOR BRIGHT,"  
Halton Co., Ont.

## Hope's Quiet Hour.

### Love Your Enemies.

Love ye your enemies, and do good, and lend, hoping for nothing again; and your reward shall be great, and ye shall be the children of the Highest: for He is kind unto the unthankful and to the evil.—S. Luke vii: 35.

I have been asked to write a "Quiet Hour" on this subject, have been asked whether it is possible to really love, as "friends," those who treat us with injustice and unkindness. Now, I don't think that when our Lord commanded His followers to love their enemies, He intended them to choose those who hated them as their bosom friends. His own special and particular friends were men who loved Him—St. John, not Caiaphas; Lazarus, not Herod. And yet He loved His enemies. We see this, not only in His pleading appeal to Judas, His attempt to reach the heart and conscience of Pilate, and His prayer for those who were crucifying Him. Love inspired His stern denunciations of the scribes and Pharisees. Just because He loved them, He could not go on His way and leave them to pursue their downward path unwarned. And, if we are to be real Christians, we must obey our Master's orders, and follow His example. It is not an easy thing to repay unkindness with loving kindness, and injustice with earnest prayers for the welfare of the one who has wronged us.

Who said that it was an easy thing to be a Christian? Not anyone who has honestly tried it. It is easy to love those who love us, there is no effort in that; it is a virtue which the heathen and the infidel possess. But we are claiming to be Christians, and are bound to be conquerors. If we resent every slight, if we get angry at every insult, if we are unable to keep our temper when unjustly treated, then we bring dishonor on our Master's cause.

I once heard a woman speak in the kindest terms of another woman who had actively circulated a vile scandal about her. My admiration and respect for her was increased wonderfully, when I saw that she was a Christian in reality as well as in name. There is nothing so Christ-like and beautiful as love—love that cannot be turned aside by anything. Browning declares that our business in this life is to learn the lesson of love; and, if we have already mastered the easier task of loving our friends, we must attack the more difficult duty of loving those who are unfriendly.

But it is so easy to say: "Love your enemies," and so hard to really do it. What is the first step to take?

A woman came to a missionary hospital in India as a patient, and said to one of the doctors there that, in another hospital she had attended, "they got so cross." Then she went on to say: "I know how it is. They have not the Lord Jesus in them." She had been studying out the difference between real Christians and the heathen people around them, and has reached this conclusion. What a true conclusion it was. To have the abiding Presence of the Lord Jesus

in the heart is to grow daily more loving towards all the people He loves.

Let us look at this matter practically, trying to learn the best method of getting into kindly touch with those who are out of fellowship with us. It is important to be just in our opinion of them, in the first place. If we are angry with anyone, we are very apt to magnify his faults and refuse to look at his virtues. Any little defect of his—a defect we should only be amused at in another person—is held up for inspection with great satisfaction. When Noah gave way to the sin of drunkenness, one of his sons began to gossip about his father's shame: "Shem and Japheth took a garment, and laid it upon both their shoulders, and went backward, and covered the nakedness of their father; and their faces were backward, and they saw not their father's nakedness." That was an act of tender delicacy. Let us all try to keep quiet about the faults of others, even refusing to dwell on them in our secret thoughts. That is one practical step towards loving them, for the more we discuss the faults of other people the more unloving towards them we become.

Then another very practical step is prayer. Our Lord has given us a very plain command: "Pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you." If, to-night, as you kneel at His feet to tell Him about the trials and joys, the failures and the victories of the day, you should hear His voice saying: "My child, ask Me to help and bless those who have hurt you," would you look up in His face and say, "I can't do it?" No, to look up in His face and ask Him to help you to pray for them, is to instantly receive power to do it. Try this plan, honestly, remembering that He loves them, and you will certainly advance a step or two on the road of love.

Then there is another practical command given by our Master, which is most helpful. He says: "Do good to them that hate you." If you don't feel that you can love them in heart—yet—at least you can often go out of your way to show them some little kindness. But a kind act is often resented as an insult, if it is all on the outside. To be really kind, it must be offered in kindly fashion, with a smile and a pleasant word. The word and the smile may be harder to give than the kind act. What does that matter! It is a chance to be really a victor in a hard fight, not just an apparent victor.

Our Lord compressed wonderful teaching about our attitude towards those who have injured us into the parable of "The Unmerciful Servant." The servant owed about ten million dollars to his master, and was instantly forgiven when he pleaded for mercy—forgiven the whole debt. Then he at once went out and cast a fellow-servant into prison because he owed him about fifteen dollars. He had received mercy, though his debt was so large, and yet his heart was not filled with joy and love. So the free forgiveness offered to him was taken back. Our sins against our King are far more in number than the hairs of our head. We have doubted His love thousands of times, we have failed in obedience every hour of our lives—for He demands perfection in His children and unquestioning obedience from His servants. The debt grows more overwhelming every year. We kneel at His feet and ask forgiveness, for Christ's dear sake, and rise free from the awful burden of guilt. Then—how disappointed in us He must be!—we begin to think over all the wrongs we have received. We make mountains out of mole-hills, magnifying slights into persecutions. And so we fail to prove ourselves children of the kind Father Who gives the glorious, quickening sunshine to the evil and the good, and Who sends refreshing rain on the unjust as well as on the just.

What a difference love makes in the happiness of our hearts. I don't mean, now, the love we receive, but the love we give. We can be glad at heart still, even if some do not love us, but we can never be glad at heart if we are cherishing dislike towards one person. When we stand at the end of Life's journey and look back, how glad we shall be if we have lived a life of love; how sorry we shall be if we have poisoned our lives by willingly cherishing the smallest grievance against one who is loved by our Lord.

He goes on loving, until cold hearts grow warm. He loved Saul the persecutor into Paul the Apostle, transforming a fierce enemy into a loyal friend. Perhaps by loving our enemies we also may have the joy of changing them into friends. Certainly love is beautiful and winsome, it is a very hard heart that can resist its power.

Do we find it hard to forgive? Let us face our own souls, studying our sins in the light of our Father's whiteness, and then we shall be forced to say: "Needing so much Forgiveness,—God grant me at least to forgive!"

We sometimes see a man or a woman noble enough to be really loving towards an enemy. That is one of the most glorious proofs that Christ is still living on earth—living and reigning in the hearts of His people. If you can bear witness to His Life in your soul, in that marvelous fashion, you will help the world more than thousands of sermons.

And one last thought—when we are at variance with our neighbors, the fault is usually partly our own. In order to live peaceably with all men, we must not only reform them, but ourselves. Very seldom is all the blame on one side. If we keep our eyes on God, and our faces turned towards Him, we cannot help reflecting something of His wonderful Love. As a tiny dewdrop shines with the light of the glorious sun, so the humblest life can shine, if it is lighted up with the glory of God's Presence.

"Could I with ink the ocean fill,  
Were the whole sky of parchment made,  
Were every blade of grass a quill,  
And every man a scribe by trade—  
To write the love of God to man  
Would drain the ocean dry,  
Nor could the scroll contain the whole,  
Though stretched from earth to sky."

DORA FARNCOMB.

## The Beaver Circle.

### Our Senior Beavers.

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

### A Country Puppy.

His coat is rough and shaggy,  
But his tail is very waggly,  
For he wasn't educated with a whip.  
He never knew a tether  
Or a muzzle made of leather;  
He's a free and independent little rip.

He thinks it mighty funny  
To pursue a frightened bunny,  
Or to chase an angry squirrel up a trunk.  
Though he's hardly finished growing,  
He has reached the point of knowing  
There's a difference 'twixt a woodchuck  
and a skunk.

He will cock a saucy ear up  
At a whistle or a chirrup;  
You should hear the merry music of  
his bark  
When he comes to me careering  
Through the meadow or the clearing  
Like an infantile tornado on a lark.

Such a friendly little fellow!  
Though he's pretty nearly yellow.  
But he's coming for a confidential talk,  
And his pleading eyes are saying  
That to-day was meant for playing.  
So I rather guess we're going for a  
walk.

### Competition for Beavers Eleven and Twelve Years of Age.

Subject: "Dogs That I Have Known."  
So many good letters were sent in on this subject that it was very hard to decide which were the very best. At last, however, after much consideration, it was decided to give the prizes to Eva Leigh, Simcoe Co., Ont.; Ivan Groh, Waterloo Co., Ont.; Wesley Sanderson, Huron Co., Ont.; and Lulu Gardener, Will Lulu kindly send her full address at once?

Olive Healey and "May Queen" both wrote very good compositions, but they forgot to give age and class at school, so their sketches had to be thrown out.

Honor Roll:—Those who came closest to the prizewinners were: Cedric Cal-

houn, Bessie Deans, Hamilton Ross, Mary Tambling, Della Jackson. Very good sketches were also written by Willard Jackson, Earl Marr, Mabel Haskett, Maggie Gavin, Gertie Brown, Michael Kieffer, Broughton Cudmore.

An extra award will be given to Elizabeth Hughes, Hanover, Ont., who sent a very good, clear photo of her dog.

### DOGS THAT I HAVE KNOWN.

There are a great many different kinds of dogs around here, but our dog is part shepherd and cattle collie. He is a very large dog, with long yellow hair

be very particular to know that the dog can get a drink when he wants it, for dogs will suffer with thirst.

EVAH LEIGH  
(Book Jr. III., age 11 years).  
Hawkestone, Ont.  
If prize, a book.

I have never had a dog, but my father had one before I can remember. It would go after the cows any time of the day.

Two of our neighbors, one on each side of our farm, own dogs. Their dogs are both yellow, and so nearly alike that I can hardly tell which is which. These dogs are very good



"Come One, Come All!"

and a white collar. He shows the shepherd that is in him, because he does not bite cattle so severely as the pure collie does; therefore, he is a better dog to handle milk cows, because he does not bite nor run them.

When our dog was young he would go to the far end of a hundred acres and bring the cattle up to the barnyard, and he would put the cattle into the stable one by one, ready for papa to tie them. If one of the cattle took a notion that he would not go into the stable, papa would say, "Put him around the yard Shepherd!" and after it was put around two or three times it would be glad to go in.

We lived on the shore of Lake Simcoe, so papa used to keep a hole open in the ice so that the horses could drink at the lake. Papa used to let the horses out and tell the dog to take them down to the lake to get a drink, and

friends, and cross the fields of our farm very often to visit each other. One time the one dog got sick, and the other dog used to cross the fields every day to visit the sick one. When one dog would get something good, such as he would get if someone in the neighborhood would butcher, he would carry it across the fields to the other dog, and share with him. I have found some meat in one of our fields that one dog dropped on a journey to his friend's home.

One good old wise dog in our neighborhood used to catch groundhogs and skunks. If he was at one side of the field and the groundhog or skunk at the other side, he would run around by the fence, and get as close to the groundhog or skunk as he could, without getting away from the fence where the groundhog or skunk could see him, and then he would run down the furrow,



"Go for Him, Towser!"

he would sit on the bank till every horse had got a drink, then he would take them back to the stable.

One day he saw a big dog fighting a little dog out on the street, so he went out and gave the big dog a good shaking and made him leave the little one alone.

Some boys around here have trained their dogs to haul them on their sleighs, but our dog was not taught that. He is twelve years old and is quite smart yet.

Dogs should have a good, dry, warm den to sleep in, and should have plenty to eat. They are very fond of a bone with a little meat on it. A dog should be well groomed every day. We should

keeping as low as possible, so he would not be seen, and when he would get close enough he would catch it. He would not always take this plan, but would sometimes sit on a rail fence over a groundhog's hole, and when it would come out the dog would jump onto it.

One morning very early a dog not very far from here began barking, so the people in the house went out and found him with three raccoons, two on the fence and one beside it. The people got two of them, and the other one got away. The next night he began barking again, so the people went out again and found him with the other raccoon cornered up. They got this one then too. The next night he started bark-

ing again; they found him with a skunk this time, but they would not help to kill it, but only kept the dog out of the house the next couple of days.

Always treat a dog kindly, only when you tell him to do something make him obey. Give him a warm, dry bed to sleep on. Always feed him well. Never use him roughly without a reason. Give him all the meat scraps and bones you have.

IVAN GROH  
(Age 12 years, Entrance Class).  
Preston, Ont., Box 418.

Once my father was hauling wood to town and on his way home on a cold March day he saw a poor little black, curly pup and his mother on the side of the road. They looked nearly starved and frozen, and were a long piece from any building. Father jumped off his sleigh and picked up the little pup and brought him home. Mother named him Nemo. She took good care of him and gave him a warm bed to sleep in. He grew fast but did not grow very big, as he was a Spaniel. When father went away any place he always stayed close to mother and me, and seemed to understand all we said to him. He always went with us anywhere, except when we went to church. He seemed to know, then, and he would hang his ears and look. He was good company. When I was small he was my playmate, and as I grew older I liked him better than my toys. Sometimes when I would go to put the cat outside Nemo would run, catch the cat by the back of the neck and throw it outside for me. He would beg for me, and thank me for anything by a bark. Whenever he saw mother or father take the lamp to go to bed in the winter, when he got old, he would run to the lounge, put his head on the pillow, lie down and go to sleep. We let him stay in the house in winter when he was old. Whenever he saw anyone getting ready for the berry-patch he would run, jump around and look at you as if he were saying, "May I go too?"

When he stayed outside he used to bark at everything and let us know when anyone came. When he was twelve years old father destroyed him, because he had never been tied or muzzled, and when he was so old we did not know what he would do, and people had to muzzle the dogs.

At school sometimes dogs come and take pieces out of our hands.

Dogs should be fed properly, and then they would not have to go away to hunt or steal their living. A dog should be told when he is doing wrong, and then he won't do it again, but instead of that people just give them a kick or something, and the dog does not know what you do it for, and the next day it would go at the same trick. A dumb animal should not be abused, for they do not know what you are doing it for, and they cannot tell you that it hurts. A dog should be taught some tricks to keep him employed and amused, for when you ask him them and he does it you are glad and so is he to feel that you are satisfied with them. When you give a bone to a dog he is just in his glory; a bone is good exercise for a dog to be at.

Well, I hope this is not too long, and will miss w.-p.b.  
LULU GARDENER  
(Age 11, Jr. III. B.).

I am going to tell you about a dog that came to our place one awful frosty night. He stayed at our place all day. We thought if no person came to claim him and he did not go away we would keep him all the time. He must have been treated very badly or he would not have run away and come to our place. He was not a bit cross, for he never offered to bite any of us. He was a big dog with one white foot in front and one behind. He had a white ring all around his neck. He had curly hair. We called him Jack Frost, because he came on such a frosty night. He was a good dog for the cattle and sheep. We never trained him to go in the hand-sleigh for fear we might spoil him and make him cross.

One time when my little brother was about three years old he ran away back to the bush to get berries, for we had been back there not long before. He got around the bush some way or another and over to a neighbor's house. We were looking for him nearly half a

day before we found him. Jack had gone with him all the way.

We had Jack for about three years, and he was not very young when he came to our place. One time Jack went to a neighbor's farm and the farmer was afraid maybe he might kill some of his sheep or something. Before he took time to see who owned the dog he shot him. We were all very sorry when we heard he had been killed.

**Treatment and Care of Dogs:**—If you want to have a good dog you should not scold nor whip him for nothing. A dog should have a nice bed of straw in a warm place in the winter time. For feed he should have bread and milk and a little meat and all the fresh water he can drink.

WESLEY SANDERSON  
(Age 12, Book Sr. III.).

Fordwich, Huron Co., Ont.

#### TAKING CARE OF THE DOG.

Feed your dog enough to keep him in good condition, but not enough to make him fat and unwieldy. Bread and milk are good foods for him, with table-scraps and a little "dog-meat" from the butcher's. This meat should be fresh; tainted meat may be as bad for the dog as it would be for you. Cakes made of shorts may also be given him.

Always keep his food-dish clean, and be sure to give him plenty of clear fresh water to drink. It is said that if dogs could at all times get plenty of good water we should hear practically nothing of mad-dog scares.

In winter see that your dog has a warm, dry, clean sleeping place.

Take some pains to make him understand, by gesture as well as words, what you wish him to do. In time he will understand more than you may think. Speak to him kindly; cross words and blows will only excite and confuse him.

Do not let the baby of the family play too long nor too often with a young puppy. The human baby is usually unintentionally rough, and the puppy is likely to get the worst of it. It is not fair to let one baby suffer at the expense of another, even though it be only a puppy-baby.

Do not clip the dog's hair closely in summer. "A dog that is clipped," says the editor of "Dog Journal," "suffers from the heat of the sun. He is without protection from its rays." If the hair becomes so matted that it is absolutely advisable to clip it, let it be done in early spring, and keep the animal well blanketed when out of doors until the warm weather comes, by which time the hair will have grown enough to prevent sunburn.

Thorough grooming of the dog's coat with a stiff brush once every day will add greatly to his appearance and comfort.

#### Make-believe in March.

Said Daffy to the Violet:

"What is this funny place?  
I can really feel the sunshine,  
But there's glass before my face."

Then the Violet said to Daffy,

"I'm sure I cannot tell;  
I can see a little patch of sky,  
Fresh air I cannot smell."

All around them were gas-tulips,

Closed up without a word,  
Looking very proud and snobby  
As if they had not heard.

There were daffodils in dozens,

In gowns of golden-brown,  
Trimmed with leaves like a straw ribbon  
In lovely shades of green.

Sweet blue violets to garden,

Saw crowding all the way,  
Many city people gazed,  
And each one wore a gas-mask.

"Yet we love our own dear daffodils,"

Our soft warm hearts they know,  
We love to hear the hum of bees,  
So those spring flowers grow.

"This being on the 'Avonside,'"

To make-believe 'tis spring,  
They softly said to one another,  
"Is not the 'real thing?'"

—Mary E. Merrill, in Christian.

## The Ingle Nook.

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

### A Garden Letter.

Dear Dame Durden and Chatterers All.—After reading those interesting, "summery" letters of Busy Bee and Help-on-a-bit, I felt that I must write to the Ingle Nook again. I thought all summer to get back and tell you about our flower-garden, but, like those who have written, I am a farmer's wife, and, needless to say, busy. The dry season affected our flowers early, but as our garden is in front of the house, besides being where we can all enjoy it, it gets all the waste water. The dahlias seem especially to appreciate this, and respond by immense growth and abundance of bloom. Last year we had forty distinct varieties, all shades, from Black Prince to White Decorative. We have Cactus, Decorative, Fancy, Ponpon, Show, Single, and some grown from seed which are semi-double and beautifully marked. I find the dahlia a constant source of delight from July till November. They are easily grown, growing from six to seven feet in height, and bearing from fifty to sixty blooms to a plant of some varieties, especially the White Decorative and Crim-



Peeking.

son Variegated, which are so pretty planted together, and can be set in any spare corner, repaying you with a wealth of bloom. Again, a hedge of them may be arranged in colors to blend, like Help-on-a-bit's "tomato hedge"; though not so profitable, it is still beautiful, and may be used to shut off an unsightly view.

I have always had the front walk bordered with dahlias, arranged as tastefully as possible according to color, and edged with white candytuft or alyssum. This year I was thinking of making a change. What would be nice to take the place of the dahlias along the walk borders?

Last spring I planted seventeen yards of sweet peas, over twenty varieties, and in imagination, saw them all the preceding winter, so had that much enjoyment out of them. They came up nicely, two thick rows, against a paling fence, and I had a pet lamb, and as soon as these peas commenced to bloom, "Billie" snatched them, and carefully watched her every bloom as could reach, and to my surprise of it, ate it. So you can see how easy of appointment. I have a small garden, but next summer, I'll have a big one.

Those of you whose garden would take a little extra arrangement, though it takes a little extra picture, and I must be going. I'll see you next summer. Bye!

than it does, both to ourselves and friends who love flowers. Along the front of the enclosure are lilac and rose bushes, with here and there a clump of dahlias. The beds are all edged with alyssum, and set in the green lawn, beds of pansies, Shirley poppies, dahlias, chrysanthemums (yellow and white), asters, lily of the valley, early bulbs—daffodils, narcissus, iris; a rockery of nasturtiums, and a cozy corner where hanging plants are suspended over a bower of many colored geraniums.

There are two bay windows in the front of house, over which creepers, honeysuckle, bridal rose, and morning-glories twine. Just now the sun is shining in this same window on our winter flower-garden, which consists of about twenty kinds of plants—besides a variety of geraniums. There are a large calla lily, acacia, palm, asparagus, fern, leopard lily, begonias, oleander, carnations, fuchsia, star of Bethlehem, primrose, myrtle, etc. Quite a few are in bloom, and particularly pretty are the daffodils, and the narcissus. Another year I hope to have more bulbs, and add hyacinths to my collection. There are great possibilities for beauty in these bulbs, which can be kept in the cellar and brought up as you wish them. In this way you can have bloom all winter. In the spring, set your bulbs out in the garden, where they will multiply and give you a new lot for another winter.

Well, dear Dame, I am afraid I am taking too much of your valuable space, but as P. E. I. Nookers are not very plenty, perhaps you will forgive me. Anyway, you asked me to come again, and tell you about our "Lovely Province by the Sea."

How much we would like to have you come and see us, and our beautiful Island, so well named, "The Garden of the Gulf."

"The Farmer's Advocate" has been a welcome visitor to this home for more than a quarter of a century, and is more prized to-day than ever.

MINNIE MYRTLE.

Bay View, P.E.I.

How would you like a blue-and-white arrangement along your walk?—White alyssum, candytuft, white snapdragons, white asters, white Canterbury bells, phlox, nicotiana, white petunias, and plume poppies, and garden chrysanthemums; blue lobelia, ageratum, Cape forget-me-not, asperula, blue cornflowers, hyacinth bean, nigella, and larkspurs in plenty.

Or a white-and-pink scheme?—The white as above, mingled with pink phlox drummondii, pink asters, pink balsams, pink stocks, pink Canterbury bells, pink Shirley poppies, pink pyrethrum, pink verbenas.

Or a yellow border?—Mari-golds, coreopsis, golden garden chrysanthemums, yellow nasturtiums, yellow California poppies, yellow pansies, sweet sultan, dwarf sunflowers, and many others.

A mixed border of all colors might be the most interesting and most effective of all,—that is if special care were taken in the planting, so that colors that scream at each other (e. g., red and blue, magenta and yellow, red and pink), are not placed side by side. White and green are the great peace-makers, and should be used liberally in all mixed borders.

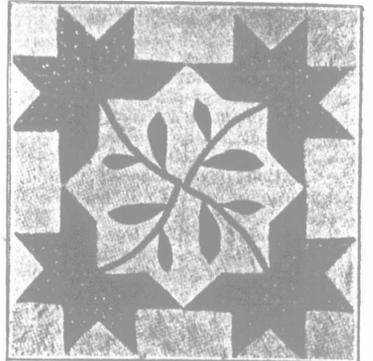
But probably you know more about all this than I. Your flowers must be lovely. Why don't you "go after" one of the rich men of your island and induce him to institute a garden competition such as the one that Mr. Pearson has set afoot in Peel County, Ontario?

How delighted I should be, were it possible to accept your invitation to your "Garden of the Gulf." If ever I chance to make a trip to Evangeline's land, a pilgrimage long dreamed over, I shall try, most assuredly, to go around your way and have a chat with you, and a peep at your pretty garden.

#### QUILT PATTERNS.

The pretty quilt patterns shown to-day were sent from some of the two of our correspondents. We are glad that we

cannot supply exact size patterns of these. Those of you who wish to try them, will have to experiment by making drawings of a larger size.



"Double Tulip" Quilt Pattern.

Kindly sent by Miss R. Boyer, Churchill, Ont.

Unfortunately, the address of the contributor who sent the "Single Tulip" pattern was lost at the engraver's, so we cannot give due credit.

#### DECORATING A HOUSE—DATE CAKE—HERMITS.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have for a number of years been an interested reader of the Ingle Nook, and have enjoyed the helpful hints a great deal. May I now come in with my few questions for a wee while?

I want to decorate my dining-room in the spring, and wish some suggestions as to color-tone.

It is a large room, ten feet high, facing east and south, well lighted; the floor is hard wood, to which I am going to give the second coat of hard-oil finish. The ceiling at present is painted a lettuce green. What color would you suggest for walls and wood-work to be painted, and how about a border or molding? This room is used for living-room in winter and dining-room in the summer months.

I am interested in the preparation of a June wedding, in which chicken salad will be used, and as at that time of year there are no chickens, and old fowl will be used, and they do not jelly as well, what would a person use with the boiled fowl to make a good, solid salad? Do you think if one could procure fresh pigs' feet to boil with them the result would be satisfactory?

What will be the leading goods in wash fabrics for the summer?—I mean for a good dress.

I will close with a couple of tested recipes.

**Date Cake.**—One egg, 1 cup brown sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup butter or shortening, 1 tablespoon blackstrap, 1 cup buttermilk, 1 large teaspoon soda, 2 cups flour, 1 cup chopped dates or raisins,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon cinnamon,  $\frac{1}{2}$  grated nutmeg.

**Hermit Cookies.**—One cup white sugar, 2 eggs, 1 cup shortening,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sour milk or cream,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup currants or raisins, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon baking powder. Stiffen with flour, roll thin, and bake in hot oven.

#### "ANOTHER GREYBIRD."

Grey Co., Ont.

With such fortunate lighting, you could employ almost any coloring in the room;—gray walls with touches of green or old rose or mulberry in frieze, cushions and rug, as a relieving shade; old blue and cream; gray-green; dull tan.—That is, you could use any of these colors, were the ceiling cream instead of lettuce-green. Unless you wish to re-paint it, only one choice seems possible,—a deep, soft olive-green for the walls. There is a yellowish tone both in the lettuce-green and in the olive, therefore I think this should do. You might have a very deep border or frieze in harmonizing tones of green and brown, with a narrow wooden molding below,—the wall is quite high enough to permit of this. In case you re-paint the ceiling, you might have a "drooping" effect, using the deep cream right down to the molding. I should advise you to have the molding and wood-work all in some warm wood-brown tone, say, waboot or fumed-oak stain, i. e., unless you have mission furniture in weathered

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Write for Catalogue C  
**DYER, THE FENCE MAN, TORONTO.**

## STALLIONS! STALLIONS! STALLIONS!

The first chance and the last chance this season for you, Mr. Percheron Stallion Buyer, to get the goods at the lowest price on record, considering quality, and as I am cleaning out to make room for new importation, I am offering your choice of six perfect horses at unheard prices. Providing you come here and take a look. It will pay you to come 2,000 miles to see me on this offer. Remember, I stand on past performances, and I have a record not to be ashamed of. I have the goods, don't forget that, and if you are thinking of buying a horse, don't overlook me. Here is an offer: Come here, take a look, if you don't buy I will pay your way one way, if you do buy I will pay your way both ways. If you have money or credit you can take home the best horse in Canada for the money. Remember, I have the big horses.

**JOHN HAWTHORNE,**

Simcoe, Ontario

oak or "Old English," in which case the wood-work would have to be stained to match.

By the way, how many of you have tried "oatmeal" paper for walls? It is very effective, and requires no matching, therefore there is no waste. This week I have been watching with interest the papering of a well-lighted dining-room, for which the paper chosen was a rich mahogany-red "oatmeal," with deep cream moire drop-ceiling. The effect is very good. When papering, this thick paper is simply fitted together, not overlapped.

The chicken may be jellied by using gelatine. Get the unflavored, in boxes, and follow directions. A very nice salad may be made of the chicken chopped fine with walnut meats, mixed with salad-dressing, and served on lettuce leaves. This is quite as nice as jellied chicken, and is very easy to prepare. . . . The pigs' feet would certainly help in the jelling process, but I have never tried the mixture, so cannot tell exactly what the effect would be.

By the fashion papers, I see that foulard silks in small patterns and delicate colorings are again to the fore for this summer's best dresses. In wash goods, linen, rep, mull, cotton voile, cotton crepe, muslins, dimities, and zephyr gingham will be shown. Cotton voile makes up nicely, and is easily washed. Dimity also is very serviceable, besides being cool and dainty.

### MAPLE TREE PEST.

Dear Dame Durden,—We will come again to the one who helps us in our "wee difficulties." Can you tell us what to do for the worm pest on our maple shade trees? They are old and large trees, and a light green worm eats the lower branches nearly bare of leaves. We are afraid they will kill them if something is not done soon.

Was quite surprised to see that "Greybird" thought the crocheted skirt I described would be five yards wide. It is 2 1/2 yards wide. The points, or scallops, take up the foundation chain, you see.

### STAINS FROM SMOKE.

Dear Dame Durden,—What is the cause and is there any remedy for a black, oily water coming through the brick wall on the outside, and through the plaster on the inside of the chimney (no trouble from pipe or pipe-hole) when the weather turns milder after a spell of sharp frost? Is there anything to put on before repapering to prevent the water coming through and spoiling it? There are about twenty-five feet of pipe and three elbows and a drum. The fire is kept going all day, and the draft is good.

A SUBSCRIBER.  
Wellington Co., Ont.

I have referred your letter to one of the men on our staff. He answers as follows:

"When the coal burns and the heated smoke comes in contact with the cold chimney, water vapor condenses in the chimney. As soon as the chimney becomes heated the coat of moisture disappears, and no more condenses. The chimney leaks until it becomes as warm as the smoke containing the vapor. The longer it takes the chimney to warm up the greater the amount of leakage, which is black by reason of the soot and smoke. It is really oil of smoke. From the inquiry, it seems that your chimney is built at the outside of the house. Such chimneys give more trouble than those situated in the center of the building, because they are more affected by changes of weather from cold to mild, and vice versa. The chimney is too cold, due either to faulty construction or insufficient protection, likely the latter. If there is only one thickness of brick between the chimney and the weather, or if it is unlined, these conditions would produce the bad effect mentioned. An extra layer of brick, with a two-inch air-space, would likely solve the trouble, or, if the chimney is unlined, tearing out one side and lining the flue might improve the trouble. Improving the draft, if it is at all defective, would prove of value."

### When the Fruit Jars Run Low.

Raisin Marmalade.—Peel and quarter 6 large cooking apples, and stew slowly with 1/2 lb. sugar and a glass of cider. When soft, add 2 1/2 lbs. raisins (stoned) and a little water, if necessary. Cover and simmer slowly until cooked to a soft mass. Beat and put away in tumblers. Nice eaten with cream.

Grapefruit Marmalade.—Remove skin and white pith. Cut skin into shreds and boil until tender. Meanwhile, put in another kettle sugar equal to weight of the fruit, adding all the juice that may have drained off. Let come to a boil and skim. Add pulp and rind, and boil again 15 minutes. Put in tumblers.

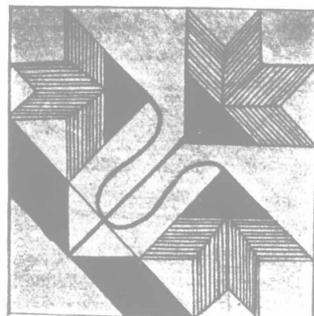
Date Pudding.—Chop finely 1/4 lb. suet, mix with it 1 1/2 cups sifted breadcrumbs, 2 beaten eggs, 1 cup light brown sugar, 1 dessertspoon molasses, pinch salt, grated rind and juice of a lemon, 1 tablespoon flour sifted with a saltspoon soda, 1/2 nutmeg, grated, 6 ounces dates, stoned, chopped fine, and rubbed lightly with flour. Stir well into a very stiff batter. Steam in a buttered mould for three hours, and serve with liquid sauce.

Lemon Honey.—Stir whites of 2 eggs and yolks of 3 into 1/2 lb. granulated sugar, add juice of 2 lemons and grated rind of one, and 1 tablespoon butter. Cook in hot water, stirring constantly, till clear and thick. Serve as fruit with biscuits, or in tart-shells.

Prune Whip.—One large cup of prunes and 5 apricots. Wash, soak in fresh water overnight, and cook in same water until soft, remove pits, return to the pan, add 1/2 cup sugar and cook to pulp. Put through a sieve or ricer, add beaten whites of 2 eggs, and beat rapidly for 10 minutes. Serve with custard made with the 2 egg yolks, 1 pint milk, 2 tablespoons sugar.

Canned Apples.—Empty jars may be filled with apples cooked in a variety of ways. (1) Fill with scalding-hot apple-sauce to which no sugar has been added. (2) Pare and quarter apples, and cook with enough sugar to sweeten well, adding the rind of a lemon cut in shreds. (3) Cook as in No. 2, but add a very little vinegar and some cloves and stick cinnamon. This is nice to serve with meat. (4) Cook the quartered apples in a rich syrup, adding ginger-root to flavor.

Fruit Compote.—Peel and chop 3 fine



"Single Tulip" Quilt Pattern.

To be quite correct about it, I measured mine, and find that the foundation chain was nearly five yards long. I should have explained that at the time. I am trying the little wheels made with novelty braid. They are easily made, and very pretty trimming. Shall try "Greybird's" way of knitting mittens, as I'm in need of some. Thanking "Our Dame" and all the Nookers for help, I remain your friend.

BLAUBONNET.  
Poison Bordeaux (Bordeaux with Paris green in it), arsenate of lead, or arsenite of lime, sprayed on the leaves while the worms are eating, will kill them. Formulas for making up these sprays will appear during the spring in the "men's part" of our paper, on the Spraying Calendar page, which appears annually. Watch for it.

### OATMEAL CAKES.

Dear Dame Durden,—Here is the recipe for the oatmeal cakes which Lankshire has wanted. One pound dates, remove pits and cut in small pieces. Add 1 cup water, 1 cup granulated sugar. Boil in a granite basin till they are like jam when cool.

For cakes, take 2 cups oatmeal, 1 cup butter, 2 cups flour, 1 teaspoonful soda. Add milk enough to make a dough; roll thin, and bake in very hot oven. Spread jam between cakes while they are hot.

A. M. M.  
London, Ont., Ont.

eating apples and mix with them 3 sliced bananas. Boil to a syrup 1 cup sugar with  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk. Flavor with vanilla or juice of half a lemon. Pour all over fruit and serve cold. Any combination of fruit may be used, e. g., oranges and bananas, oranges and apples, etc.

Stewing Dried Fruits.—Always wash dried fruits—peaches, prunes, apricots, apples, etc.—well, then soak over night in fresh water. In the morning, stew in the same water until soft, then add sugar to sweeten. Prepared this way, dried fruits should be soft and plump, with no unnecessary waste.

**The Scrap Bag.**

**TAPE NEEDLE SUBSTITUTE.**

Use a safety-pin if the tape needle happens to be lost; or substitute corset laces for the tape, using the metal ends in place of the needle.

**ANOTHER PLAN FOR MATTED HAIR.**

Saturate hair matted during illness with alcohol or whiskey, then use brush and comb at once.

**CLEANING TEA AND COFFEE POTS.**

Once every two weeks fill the pots with cold water, adding washing soda size of a walnut. Bring slowly to a boil, and let simmer half an hour, then wash and drain. Tea and coffee have a better flavor when made in pots kept scrupulously clean. The pots should be washed and dried after each using.

**DAMPNESS IN CELLAR.**

Keep a box of quicklime in the cellar to absorb dampness.

**KITCHEN COOK-BOOK.**

Cover your kitchen cook-book with oil-cloth to keep the covers from becoming soiled with grease and flour.

**USE FOR OLD STOCKINGS.**

Cut off the worn feet and open the legs of the stockings by cutting them lengthwise. Join them by small seams (well "whipped" over and over) to make petticoats for the small girl. Put on a band. If you like you may bind the seams with black tape instead of whipping them. It makes a neater finish.

**PRUNING.**

Woody shrubs that bloom in spring, e. g., lilac, weigelia, forsythia, and some of the spiraeas, usually produce their flowers from buds formed the preceding fall. To cut them back now would be to remove the bloom, therefore, if they require pruning, the work should be left until just after the flowering season. . . Those that produce their flowers on shoots sent forth the same season, e. g., hybrid perpetual roses, hydrangea paniculata, mock orange, etc., should be pruned in winter or early spring, so that plenty of strong new shoots may be sent forth. As a rule, however, ornamental shrubs need very little pruning other than to cut out dead wood, and prevent such an overcrowding of branches as may tend to make the blossoms smaller.

**SEASONABLE COOKERY.**

Scrambled Eggs.—Beat 6 eggs light with 2 tablespoons cream. "Scramble" the whole in a buttered frying-pan and season to taste. Stir in drained canned peas or some grated cheese, and serve at once on toast.

Creamed Potatoes.—Make a cream sauce of 1 tablespoon butter, 1 of flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint milk, salt and pepper to taste. Rub the butter and flour together and add to the boiling milk. When cooked, add 4 boiled potatoes cut into small cubes. Sprinkle a layer of breadcrumbs over all, dot with butter, and bake until a nice brown.

Potato Cream.—Peel, boil, and mash 6 potatoes, seasoning well with butter, pepper and salt. Lastly, fold in the beaten whites of 4 eggs. Mix gently over and over until the mass is creamy, then set in the oven to get very hot.

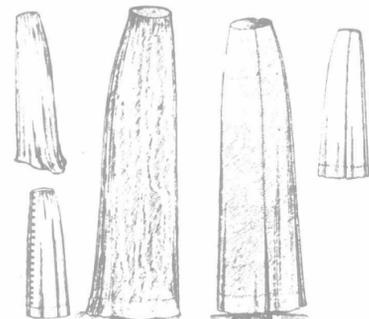
Golden Potatoes.—Pare and soak the potatoes in cold water for two hours. Put over the fire in cold water with a little salt. Boil until nearly done, drain, place in a dripping-pan, rub each potato with fat, and sprinkle with pepper and salt. Put in upper part of oven until golden brown. Nice for old potatoes.

Fish Salad.—Make a custard of yolks of 4 eggs and a large cup of milk. When cold, mix in 1 teaspoon dry mustard, 3 or 4 tablespoons vinegar, dash of cayenne, salt to taste. Next mix in boiled flaked fish. Let stand two hours before serving.

**"The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions**



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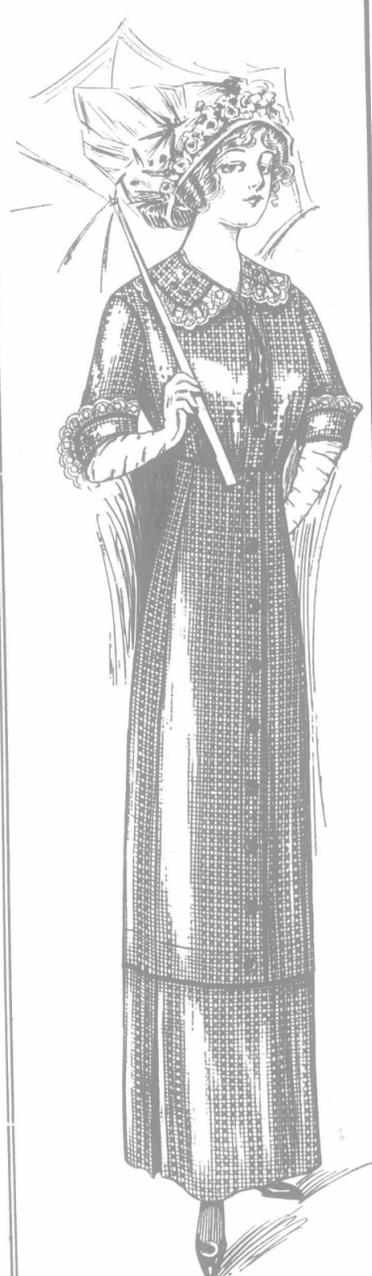
Please order by number, giving measurement, and allowing at least ten days to receive pattern. Price, ten cents per pattern. Address, Fashion Dept., "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

**Spring and Summer Clothing.**

Montgomery, Ross & Co., Montreal, have issued a handsome new catalogue of their spring and summer clothing, boots, shoes, etc., for women and children. This firm prepays all express charges to your home. Write for their catalogue before making your purchases for the coming season.

**Pallister's, Toronto.**

"Pallister's," Toronto, is a new firm, which intends to cater largely to mail-order customers, to whom goods will be sent with all mail or express charges paid. Their catalogue of women's and children's suits, coats, dresses, hats and underwear is just out. Write for it.



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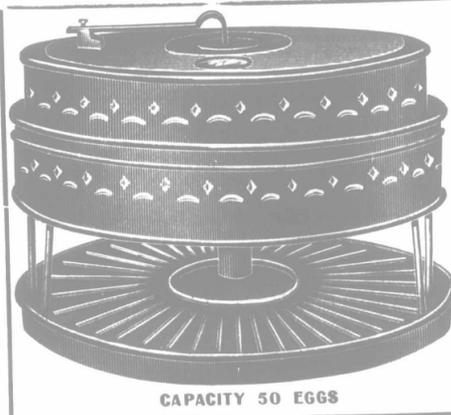
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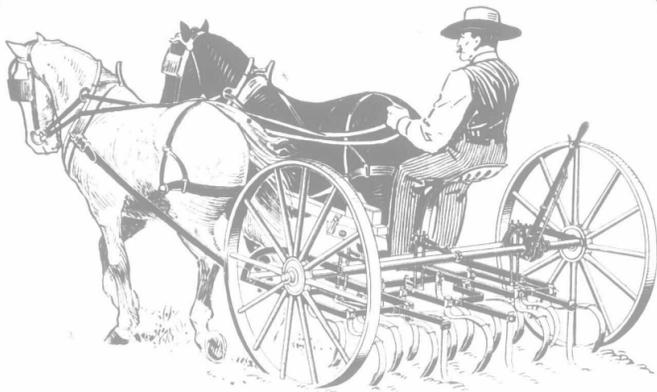
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Please Mention The Advocate

## The Scarlet Pimpernel.

A STORY OF ADVENTURE.

By Baroness Orczy.

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(Continued from last week.)

### CHAPTER XII.

#### The Scrap of Paper.

Marguerite suffered intensely. Though she laughed and chatted, though she was more admired, more surrounded, more feted than any woman there, she felt like one condemned to death, living her last day upon this earth.

Her nerves were in a state of painful tension, which had increased a hundred-fold during that brief hour which she had spent in her husband's company, between the opera and the ball. The short ray of hope—that she might find in this good-natured, lazy individual a valuable friend and adviser—had vanished as quickly as it had come, the moment she found herself alone with him. The same feeling of good-humoured contempt which one feels for an animal or a faithful servant made her turn away with a smile from the man who should have been her moral support in this heart-rending crisis through which she was passing; who should have been her cool-headed adviser, when feminine sympathy and sentiment tossed her hither and thither, between her love for her brother, who was far away and in mortal peril, and horror of the awful service which Chauvelin had exacted from her, in exchange for Armand's safety.

There he stood, the moral support, the cool-headed adviser, surrounded by a crowd of brainless, empty-headed young fops, who were even now repeating from mouth to mouth, and with every sign of the keenest enjoyment, a doggerel couplet which he had just given forth.

Everywhere the absurd, silly words met her: people seemed to have little else to speak about, even the Prince had asked her, with a laugh, whether she appreciated her husband's latest poetic efforts.

"All done in the tying of a cravat," Sir Percy had declared to his clique of admirers.

"We seek him here, we seek him there, Those Frenchies seek him everywhere. Is he in heaven?—Is he in hell? That demmed, elusive Pimpernel!"

Sir Percy's bon mot had gone the round of the brilliant reception-rooms. The Prince was enchanted. He vowed that life without Blakeney would be but a dreary desert. Then, taking him by the arm, had led him to the card-room, and engaged him in a long game of hazard.

Sir Percy, whose chief interest in most social gatherings seemed to center round the card-table, usually allowed his wife to flirt, dance, to amuse or bore herself as much as she liked. And to-night, having delivered himself of his bon mot, he had left Marguerite surrounded by a crowd of admirers of all ages, all anxious and willing to help her to forget that somewhere in the spacious reception-rooms, there was a long, lazy being who had been fool enough to suppose that the cleverest woman in Europe would settle down to the prosaic bonds of English matrimony.

Her still overwrought nerves, her excitement and agitation, lent beautiful Marguerite Blakeney much additional charm: escorted by a veritable boy of men of all ages and of most nationalities, she called forth many exclamations of admiration from everyone as she passed.

She would not allow herself any more time to think. Her father's somewhat Bohemian training had made her something of a fatalist. She felt that events would shape themselves, that the directing of them was not in her hands. From Chauvelin she knew that she could expect no mercy. He had set a price upon Armand's head, and left it to her to

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## Seed Oats

Are you in the market for 5, 10, 20, 50 or 100 bushels good, clean SEED OATS? If so, we would like you to look over our stock. If it is not possible to call, write us stating the variety you want, how much you want, and we will gladly send samples, and quote prices delivered your station, bags free. Our stock has been selected from all over Ontario. They all test about 37 lbs. to the bushel, and are free from noxious weed seeds, being especially free from Wild Oats. Below find some of the varieties we have with prices for 5 bushel lots or over, ex warehouse here, good for 10 days from date of issue of this paper. Bags free. Dandycorn Oats test 36 lbs., registered seed, at \$1.25; Abundance test 38, at 85c; Banner test 38, at 85c; Siberian test 37 1/2, at 85c; Bumper King test 37 1/2, at 90c; White Cluster test 37, at 85c; Lincoln test 40 1/2, at 85c. We also offer good, clean Banner Oats that test 38 lbs. to the bushel, but contain a sprinkling of barley, at 75c. per bushel.

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O.A.C. No. 21, our best lot, test 49 1/2 lbs., at \$1.35  
O.A.C. No. 21, good sample, test 48 lbs., at \$1.20

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Herewith find prices good for one week from date of issue of this paper. If you live in Ontario and order 180 lbs. or more of our Clovers and Timothy, we will pay the freight to your nearest station. Otherwise our prices are ex warehouse, Toronto. Cotton Bags for Clover and Timothy, 25c.

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## 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 wasn't "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. 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. You see, I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way.

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 out 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 cents 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 50 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 today, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes.

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sight of Sir Andrew Ffoulkes and Lord Antony Dewhurst, who seemingly had just arrived. She noticed at once that Sir Andrew immediately made for little Suzanne de Tournay, and that the two young people soon managed to isolate themselves in one of the deep embrasures of the mullioned windows, there to carry on a long conversation, which seemed very earnest and very pleasant on both sides.

Both the young men looked a little haggard and anxious, but otherwise they were irreproachably dressed, and there was not the slightest sign, about their courtly demeanour, of the terrible catastrophe, which they must have felt hovering round them and round their chief.

That the League of the Scarlet Pimpernel had no intention of abandoning its cause, she had gathered through little Suzanne herself, who spoke openly of the assurance she and her mother had had that the Comte de Tournay would be rescued from France by the league within the next few days. Vaguely she began to wonder, as she looked at the brilliant and fashionable crowd in the gaily-lighted ball-room, which of these worldly men round her was the mysterious "Scarlet Pimpernel," who held the threads of such daring plots, and the fate of valuable lives in his hands.

A burning curiosity seized her to know him: although for months she had heard of him and had accepted his anonymity, as everyone else in society had done; but now she longed to know—quite impersonally, quite apart from Armand, and oh! quite apart from Chauvelin—only for her own sake, for the sake of the enthusiastic admiration she had always bestowed on his bravery and cunning.

He was at the ball, of course, somewhere, since Sir Andrew Ffoulkes and Lord Antony Dewhurst were here, evidently expecting to meet their chief—and perhaps to get a fresh mot d'ordre from him.

Marguerite looked round at everyone, at the aristocratic high-typed Norman faces, the squarely-built, fair-haired Saxon, the more gentle, humorous caste of the Celt, wondering which of these betrayed the power, the energy, the cunning which had imposed its will and its leadership upon a number of high-born English gentlemen, among whom rumour asserted was His Royal Highness himself.

Sir Andrew Ffoulkes? Surely not, with his gentle blue eyes, which were looking so tenderly and longingly after little Suzanne, who was being led away from the pleasant tete-a-tete by her stern mother. Marguerite watched him across the room, as he finally turned away with a sigh, and seemed to stand, aimless and lonely, now that Suzanne's dainty little figure had disappeared in the crowd.

She watched him as he strolled towards the doorway, which led to a small boudoir beyond, then paused and leaned against the framework of it, looking still anxiously all round him.

Marguerite contrived for the moment to evade her present attentive cavalier, and she skirted the fashionable crowd, drawing nearer to the doorway, against which Sir Andrew was leaning. Why she wished to get closer to him, she could not have said; perhaps she was impelled by an all-powerful fatality, which so often seems to rule the destinies of men.

Suddenly she stopped: her very heart seemed to stand still, her eyes, large and excited, flashed for a moment towards that doorway, then as quickly were turned away again. Sir Andrew Ffoulkes was still in the same listless position by the door, but Marguerite had distinctly seen that Lord Hastings—a young huck, a friend of her husband's and one of the Prince's set—had, as he quickly brushed past him, slipped something into his hand.

For one moment longer—oh! it was the merest flash—Marguerite paused: the next she had, with admirably played unconcern, resumed her walk across the room—but this time more quickly towards that doorway whence Sir Andrew had now disappeared.

All this, from the moment that Marguerite had caught sight of Sir Andrew leaning against the doorway, until she followed him into the little boudoir beyond, had occurred in less than a minute. Fate is usually swift when she deals a blow.

Now Lady Blakeney had suddenly ceased to exist. It was Marguerite St. Just



LOUIS XV.—Style 105

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who was there only: Marguerite St. Just, who had passed her childhood, her early youth, in the protecting arms of her brother Armand. She had forgotten everything else—her rank, her dignity, her secret enthusiasms—everything save that Armand stood in peril of his life, and that there, not twenty feet away from her, in the small boudoir which was quite deserted, in the very hands of Sir Andrew Foulkes, might be the talisman which would save her brother's life.

Barely another thirty seconds had elapsed between the moment when Lord Hastings slipped the mysterious "something" into Sir Andrew's hand, and the one when she, in her turn, reached the deserted boudoir. Sir Andrew was standing with his back to her and close to a table upon which stood a massive silver candelabra. A slip of paper was in his hand, and he was in the very act of perusing its contents.

Unperceived, her soft clinging robe making not the slightest sound upon the heavy carpet, not daring to breathe until she had accomplished her purpose, Marguerite slipped close behind him. At that moment he looked round and saw her; she uttered a groan, passed her hand across her forehead, and murmured faintly:—

"The heat in the room was terrible. . . I felt so faint. . . Ah! . . ."

She tottered almost as if she would fall, and Sir Andrew, quickly recovering himself, and crumpling in his hand the

tiny note he had been reading, was only, apparently, just in time to support her. "You are ill, Lady Blakeney?" he asked with much concern. "Let me. . ."

"No, no, nothing—" she interrupted quickly. "A chair—please!"

She sank into a chair close to the table, and throwing back her head, closed her eyes.

"There!" she murmured. "Oh, table!

"the giddiness is passing off. . . Do not heed me, Sir Andrew; I assure you I already feel better."

At moments like these there is no doubt—and psychologists actually assert it—that there is in us a sense which has absolutely nothing to do with the other five: it is not that we see, it is not that we hear or touch, yet we seem to do all three at once. Marguerite sat

there with her eyes apparently closed. Sir Andrew was immediately behind her, and on her right was the table with the five-armed candelabra upon it. Before her mental vision there was absolutely nothing but Armand's face. Armand, whose life was in the most imminent danger, and who seemed to be looking at her from a background upon which were dimly painted the seething crowd of Paris, the bare walls of the Tribunal of Public Safety, with Fouquier-Tinville, the Public Prosecutor, demanding Armand's life in the name of the people of France, and the lurid guillotine with its stained knife waiting for another victim. . . Armand! . . .

For one moment there was dead silence in the little boudoir. Beyond, from the brilliant ball-room, the sweet notes of the gavotte, the frou-frou of rich dresses, the talk and laughter of a large and merry crowd, came as a strange, weird accompaniment to the drama which was being enacted here.

Sir Andrew had not uttered another word. Then it was that that extra sense became potent in Marguerite Blakeney. She could not see, for her eyes were closed; she could not hear, for the noise from the ball-room drowned the soft rustle of that momentous scrap of paper; nevertheless she knew—as if she had both seen and heard—that Sir Andrew was even now holding the paper to the flame of one of the candles.

At the exact moment that it began to catch fire, she opened her eyes, raised her hand, and, with two dainty fingers, had taken the burning scrap of paper from the young man's hand. Then she blew out the flame, and held the paper to her nostril with perfect unconcern.

"How thoughtful of you, Sir Andrew," she said gaily, "surely 'twas your grandmother who taught you that the smell of burnt paper was a sovereign remedy against giddiness."

She sighed with satisfaction, holding the paper tightly between her jewelled fingers; that talisman which perhaps would save her brother Armand's life. Sir Andrew was staring at her, too dazed for the moment to realize what had actually happened; he had been taken so completely by surprise, that he seemed quite unable to grasp the fact that the slip of paper, which she held in her dainty hand, was one perhaps on which the life of his comrade might depend.

Marguerite burst into a long, merry peal of laughter.

"Why do you stare at me like that?" she said playfully. "I assure you I feel much better; your remedy has proved most effectual. This room is most delightfully cool," she added, with the same perfect composure, "and the sound of the gavotte from the ball-room is fascinating and soothing."

She was prattling on in the most unconcerned and pleasant way, whilst Sir Andrew, in an agony of mind, was racking his brains as to the quickest method he could employ, to get that bit of paper out of that beautiful woman's hand. Instinctively, vague and tumultuous thoughts rushed through his mind; he suddenly remembered her nationality, and worst of all, recollected that horrible tale aent the Marquis de St. Cyr, which in England no one had credited, for the sake of Sir Percy, as well as for her own.

"What? Still dreaming and staring?" she said, with a merry laugh, "you are most ungallant, Sir Andrew; and now I come to think of it, you seemed more startled than pleased when you saw me just now. I do believe, after all, that it was not concern for my health, nor yet a remedy taught you by your grandmother that caused you to burn this tiny scrap of paper. . . I vow it must have been your lady love's last cruel epistle you were trying to destroy. Now confess!" she added, playfully, holding up the scrap of paper, "does this contain her final conge, or a last appeal to kiss and make friends?"

"Whichever it is, Lady Blakeney," said Sir Andrew, who was gradually recovering his self-possession, "this little note is undoubtedly mine, and. . ."

Not caring whether his action was one that would be styled ill-bred towards a lady, the young man had made a bold dash for the note; but Marguerite's thoughts flew quicker than his own; her actions, under pressure of this intense excitement, were swifter and more sure. She was tall and strong; she took a quick step backwards and knocked over

the small Sheraton table which was already top-heavy, and which fell down with a crash, together with the massive candelabra upon it.

She gave a quick cry of alarm:

"The candles, Sir Andrew—quick!"

There was not much damage done; one or two of the candles had blown out as the candelabra fell; others had merely sent some grease upon the valuable carpet; one had ignited the paper shade over it. Sir Andrew quickly and dexterously put out the flames and replaced the candelabra upon the table; but this had taken him a few seconds to do, and those seconds had been all that Marguerite needed to cast a quick glance at the paper, and to note its contents—a dozen words in the same distorted handwriting she had seen before, and bearing the same device—a star-shaped flower drawn in red ink.

When Sir Andrew once more looked at her, he only saw on her face alarm at the untoward accident and relief at its happy issue; whilst the tiny and momentous note had apparently fluttered to the ground. Eagerly the young man picked it up, and his face looked much relieved, as his fingers closed tightly over it.

"For shame, Sir Andrew," she said, shaking her head with a playful sigh, "making havoc in the heart of some impressionable duchess, whilst conquering the affections of my sweet little Suzanne. Well, well! I do believe it was Cupid himself who stood by you, and threatened the entire Foreign Office with destruction by fire, just on purpose to make me drop love's message, before it had been polluted by my indiscreet eyes. To think that, a moment longer, and I might have known the secrets of an erring duchess."

"You will forgive me, Lady Blakeney," said Sir Andrew, now as calm as she was herself, "if I resume the interesting occupation which you had interrupted?"

"By all means, Sir Andrew! How should I venture to thwart the love-god again? Perhaps he would mete out some terrible chastisement against my presumption. Burn your love-token, by all means!"

Sir Andrew had already twisted the paper into a long spill, and was once again holding it to the flame of the candle, which had remained alight. He did not notice the strange smile on the face of his fair vis-a-vis, so intent was he on the work of destruction; perhaps, had he done so, the look of relief would have faded from his face. He watched the fateful note, as it curled under the flame. Soon the last fragment fell on the floor, and he placed his heel upon the ashes.

"And now, Sir Andrew," said Marguerite Blakeney, with the pretty nonchalance peculiar to herself, and with the most winning of smiles, "will you venture to excite the jealousy of your fair lady by asking me to dance the minuet?"

(To be continued.)

### News of the Week.

It has been decided that Port Nelson will be the terminus of the Hudson's Bay Railway.

Five hundred immigrants, bound for the clay belt of New Ontario, arrived in Toronto last week.

Saskatchewan is demanding a port on Hudson's Bay.

Captain Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, beat Captain Scott (England) in the race for the South Pole, planting the flag of Norway on the spot on December 14th. The "Fram" was the vessel in which he sailed to the Southern Seas, the journey overland being made with dogs.

Four paintings by Princess Patricia of Connaught are on exhibition at the annual exhibit of the Ontario Society of Art, Toronto.

Henri Salvey, on March 7th, flew from London to Paris, a distance of 222 miles, without a stop, in a monoplane. The time taken was 2 hours, 57 min.

# MONEY IN POTATOES



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Last year, the average selling price all over Canada, was 60c. a bushel, compared with 45c. a bushel in 1910. Last year, Canada's potato crop increased in value OVER SIX MILLION DOLLARS.

In February, Potatoes were quoted in Toronto at \$1.60 a bag in carload lots. You bet there's money in Potatoes.

### Here's a hint that will bring you in a bag of money

Plant Potatoes on your *summer fallows*, instead of letting the land lie idle. By growing a potato crop, the necessary cultivation will destroy the weeds as effectively as any summer fallow.

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This book shows just what there is in potato growing for you.

It tells you what the most successful potato growers in Canada and the

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## The Proof of the Pudding Is In The Eating—

### Not in the price you paid for it

How many "cheap" articles have you ever bought that "left a pleasant taste in your mouth afterward?" It is wise to be economical, but nothing is truly economical that fails to give a reasonable return for the outlay.

The service a fence will give—not the price you paid for it—decides whether or not you saved on its cost. If it cost you \$40 and only gave you eight years' service, it has cost you \$5 per year, but, on the other hand, if it cost you \$50 and gives you twenty years' service, it has only cost you \$2.50 per year (just half as much) and you have had better protection as well. "Frost" Fence has strength enough in it for twenty years' service, and the wire is heavily galvanized.

If you buy a fence at less than normal price, don't be surprised if it disappoints you in the service it gives. The fellow who sells you a cheap fence is very likely making as good a profit as the man who sells you a Frost Fence. But if Frost Fence were not better—when it comes to giving service—than the other fence, it would not sell very long at a higher price than the cheap fence.

Frost Fence is made above competition, in honest quality and service-giving make. It contains no under gauge or thinly galvanized wire, and you can't take all the spring out of it when you first stretch it up (Just examine any good stretch of it.) No other fence offers better value for your money. Talk it over with our agent, or write for catalogue before giving your order.

FROST WIRE FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED  
Hamilton, Ontario. Branch: Winnipeg, Manitoba

# "Frost" Fence

37

We Make Our Own Wire. It Is All Hard Steel. It Is Full Gauge And Heavily Galvanized.

A big dirigible airship was used for scouting purposes last week by the Italians in their war with the Arabs,—the first time that one has been used in actual warfare.

The Powers, Great Britain, the United States, Germany and France, have arranged to loan a sum amounting to about \$35,000,000 to China. In all probability Yuan Shi Kai will be installed as President, with Dr. Sun Yat

Sen, who is at present filling the office of Provisional President, as Premier.

Mr. William Dean Howells, by many considered one of the two greatest living writers in English (the other being the English novelist, Thomas Hardy), celebrated his 75th birthday. A dinner at which over two hundred people chiefly literary were present, and which was presided over by President Taft, was given in New York in his honor.

As a result of the recent window-

breaking escapades of the Suffragettes in London, many women have been sentenced to from one to two months hard labor in prison. Among those arrested were Mrs. Pankhurst, her two daughters, and the wife of W. W. Jacobs, the novelist.

Several hundred medical and other students have been working in the mines in England to relieve some of the misery caused by the gigantic coal-miners' strike.

**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**—English imported egg machines. Eat less, lay more, winning everywhere. Special best pen, \$2 setting. Also Barred Rocks; line bred from Madison Square Garden winners, \$4 setting. John A. Nash, Secretary Canadian Barred Rock Club, London.

**BEST** Royal Blood Barred Rocks. Cockerels, two dollars; pullets and hens, one fifty. Eggs, one twenty per fifteen; five dollars per hundred. A. C. Donaghy, Colborne, Ont.

**BARRED** Plymouth Rock cockerels. High-grade birds at reasonable prices. Write your wants. Leslie Kerns, Freeman, Ontario.

**BRONZE TURKEYS**—Fine heavy birds for sale. My strains have won a large share of first prizes at London Western Fair for the past eight years. Also choice Partridge Wyandotte cockerels. R. G. Rose, Gleanworth, Ont.

**BARRED ROCKS**—Eggs from winners at Toronto, Guelph, Galt, Hamilton. Both cockerel and pullet mating; \$2.00 per setting. Some nice cockerels for sale at \$2.00 and \$3.00. G. Morton, Box 130, Carleton Place, Ontario.

**BUFF ORPINGTONS**—Pure-bred. Ten spleen did broad, deep, thick cockerels, \$3 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hugh A. Scott, Oshawa, Ontario.

**BUFF BABY CHICKS**—Save money, time, worry. Thorough-bred laying strains. They live, they grow, they pay. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circulars. Brant Poultry Yards, Brantford, Ontario.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING**—One dollar for thirteen. Nelson Smith, Jerseyville, Ontario.

**DON'T BUY EGGS OR CHICKS** until you read my two circulars on the most profitable fowls on earth. Post card gets circular. Write to-day. Edmund Apps, Box 224, Vice-President International Ancona Club, Brantford, Ontario.

**EGGS**—Rose-comb Rhode Island Reds, large, even-colored birds, heavy layers, one-fifty per fifteen. Dore & McKend, Cobourg, Ont.

**EGGS** from S.C. White Leghorns, \$1.00; Golden-faced Wyandottes, \$2.00 per setting. R. H. Sanders, Box 22, Ealing, Ontario.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**—Barred and Buff Rocks, Brown Leghorns, Black Wyandottes, Red Caps, Buff Cochins Bants, \$1.00 per 13, \$2 der 30. A fair hatch guaranteed. Joseph Foster, Brampton, Ontario.

**EGGS**—\$1.50 per setting. Barred Rocks, Indian Runner Ducks. H. N. Tisdelle, Tilbury, Ontario.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**—From Barred Rocks, Partridge Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, White and Brown Leghorns. Bred to lay; grow quickly; fatten readily. \$1.50 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. Norfolk Specialty Farm Co., Ltd., St. Williams, Ontario.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**—From pure-bred White Wyandottes; \$1.00 per 15. N. McCully, St. Mary's, Ontario.

**FULLY**—Pure-bred White Leghorns, cockerels and pullets. Eggs for hatching in season. Robt. Hughes, Ideal Poultry-yards, Collingwood, Ontario.

**FOR SALE**—Choice breeding Pekin ducks, both sexes; prizewinners at fall fairs. Garland Bros., Pickering, Ontario.

**FOR SALE**—Single-comb Brown Leghorns. Cock and six cockerels, one to three dollars. Arthur Irwin, Mt. Forest.

**FOR SALE**—Eggs from prizewinning Buff Orpingtons. Prices reasonable. Rev. G. A. Mason, West Shefford, Que.

**FOR SALE**—Five choice White Wyandotte cockerels at \$2.50 each. Eggs for hatching. Write your wants. R. D. Kerr, Fergus, Ontario.

**GOLDEN**, Silver and Amherst Pheasants—First-prize birds; perfect. Richard Hill, Ross Pheasantry, 1036 Laura St., London, Ont.

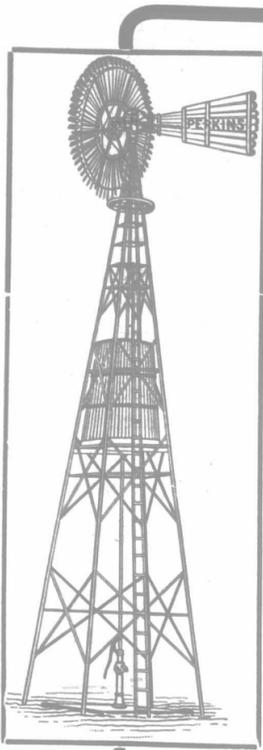
**HATCHING EGGS**—Single-comb White Leghorns. Size, vigor, productiveness; unexcelled eggs, dollar setting; four dollars hundred. E. W. Burt, Paris, Ontario.

**INDIAN RUNNER DRAKES FOR SALE**—\$2.00 and \$3.00 each. I improve your stock by getting an exhibition, pure fawn and white, nicely marked drake. E. E. McCombs, Pelham Corners, Ontario.

**ROSE AND SINGLE-COMB ANCONAS** (egg wonders); White and Columbian Wyandottes; all standard-bred; great layers. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15. H. F. Kennedy, Lyons, Ont.

**REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES**—Splendid cockerels, \$2. Eggs, \$1 per 15. Edith Clapp, Tecumseh, Ontario.

**RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS**—Either comb, \$1.00 per 15; 100, \$4.50. Wm. Runchey, Byng, Ontario.



**Perkins' Windmill & Engine Company**

(Factory: Mishawaka, Indiana, U. S. A.)  
LONDON, ONTARIO

(Established 1860, the oldest and largest of its kind in the world.)

We are manufacturers of

**PERKINS' WOOD and STEEL WHEELS**  
(54 different styles and sizes)

Also **STEEL TOWERS and GALVANIZED STEEL TANKS and PUMPS**

**PERKINS' GAS and GASOLINE ENGINES**  
(2 to 30 horsepower)

**PUMP JACKS, WOOD SAWS, FEED GRINDERS, etc.**

Full stock of repairs carried at London, Ont.

**RARE BARGAIN**—Barred Rock cockerels, great big, strong birds, two and three dollars each. James Coker, Jerseyville, Ont.

**SINGLE-COMB** Rhode Island Red eggs from pens especially mated for size, color and winter layers, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per 15. Order early. Also one pen of Single-comb Anconas, 10 pullets and cockerel for sale. Joshua Houser, Vineland, Ontario.

**SINGLE-COMBED WHITE LEGHORNS**—Heavy winter-laying strains. No. 1 pen, \$1 setting; \$5 hundred; Nos. 2 and 3 pens, 75c setting, \$4.25 hundred. Guaranteed 9 chicks, or all clear eggs replaced free if returned. Shipped in special egg baskets. A. Lawson, Trenton, Ontario.

**S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED PULLETS** for sale. Good layers. Eggs for hatching, one dollar per fifteen. J. H. Stevenson, Cope-town, Ontario.

**SEND** for my circular of twenty-five varieties of poultry. Robert Houser, Canboro, Ontario.

**STOCK AND EGGS**—From prizewinning Golden and Silver Sebright and Black Rose-comb Bantams, Indian Cornish Game and Light Brahmas. M. B. Cosby, Smithville, Ontario.

**WE CAN SUPPLY** you with hatching eggs from the very best breeds, express prepaid to your nearest express office. Send for catalogue containing prices. J. H. Rutherford, Box No. 62, Caledon East, Ontario.

**\$6.41 PER HEN**—Write for our beautiful fully illustrated catalogue. Photos from life. B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. C. 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.

**CANADA'S CHAMPION Barred Rock Cockerels**  
While they last, \$7 cockerels at \$5 each; \$5 cockerel, at \$3.50 each; 200 yearling hens and pullets, \$3 each. Or Jers filled as received. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.  
**JNO. PRINGLE, London, Ont.**

**MAKE YOUR OWN TILE**

Cost \$4.00 to \$6.00 per 1,000

Hand or Power

Send for Catalog

**Farmers' Cement Tile Machine Co.**  
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.



**A FEW MORE FERRETS LEFT**, at three dollars each. Wanted, Peafowl and foxes. Jno. Downham, Strathroy, Ontario.

**FARM FOR SALE**—172 acres, situated close to Berlin and Waterloo, in good state of cultivation. Good buildings and good water. Apply to Jno. H. Frey, Bridgeport, Ontario.

**FOR SALE**—Choice Alberta farm. One-half section of ideal grain and hay land, all fenced, 200 acres under cultivation, water unexcelled, \$4,500 worth of improvements, \$2,000 frame house with furnace, chicken house 14x60, also implement shed, barn and stable; granary and underground storage for 2,000 bushels of potatoes. Farm situated one-half mile from Fleet, on the C.P.R., Lacombe Outlook branch. Price for half section, \$12,000; \$6,000 down, balance on mortgage. This price also includes a homestead three miles distant, making 480 acres. Apply to Box 202, Castor, Alta., or Box 346, Ingersoll, Ont. Ernest Paterson, Castor, Alta.

**WANTED**—Herdsman, single man, yearly engagement. Apply: Oak Park Stock Farm Co., Brantford.

**WANTED**—On 20th March, a married man with small or no family, to work 130-acre farm. Must be experienced in handling horses. References required. Apply at once to I. R. Thompson, Box 235, Guelph.

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

**WANTED**—Position as farm manager, married; competent to take full charge on fruit, stock, dairy or mixed farming. Best of references. Address: P. R., "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ontario.

**800 ACRE FARM**—For sale or rent, at Swain River, Manitoba; 400 acres cultivated. No one but a first-class man with means need apply. Mrs. N. Gable, 181 Canora St., Winnipeg.

**WANTED**—At the Delhi Tannery, Custom Robes and Fur Tanning. Horse and cattle hides make best Robes and Coats when properly tanned and made up right. Send them to me and have them dressed right, and you will be well satisfied.  
**B F BELL, Delhi, Ont.**

**YOUNG MEN FOR ONTARIO FARMS**  
Arriving April, May. Write for application form and terms to:  
**R. A. MACFARLANE, Boys' Farmer League**  
Drawer 126, Winona, Ont.

**125 Egg Incubator and Brooder** BOTH \$10  
If ordered together.

Freight paid east of Rockies. Hot water, copper tanks, double glass walls, double glass doors. Free catalog describes them. Send for it today.  
**Waconia Incubator Co.,**  
Box 173  
Racine, Wis.

**Quatrains From a Cook.**

(With apologies to Omar Khayyam.)  
Myself when young did eagerly peruse  
The Cook-book's pages, and would often choose  
Some rare confection to display my skill—  
Ah, why did they my offerings refuse?  
  
Come, lift the lid, and in the glowing fire  
Destroy the dish to which we did aspire,  
Come, let us scatter it to bits—and then  
Remake it nearer to our hearts' desire.  
  
I sometimes think that never looks so queer  
A cake, as when 'tis watched with loving care,  
What! let us leave it, careless how it bakes,  
And, lo, it rises feather-light and fair.  
  
The angel-cake we set our hearts upon  
Turns ashes, or it prospers; and anon  
We eat it for our supper, and behold  
It sweetens one brief hour, and is gone.  
  
The revelations of devout and learn'd  
Will never save a pie from being burned;  
Yea, only time can teach the sleight-of-hand  
With which a tender pancake should be turned.

Dawn! and the bread looks flat, and in despair  
The voice of One-who-knows-it-all I hear:  
"You did not keep it warm enough to rise!"  
Yesterday this day's sadness did prepare.

And you, who for perfection vainly yearn,  
No "Household Hints" can save you from your turn;  
One thing is certain, and the rest is lies—  
Some day—some day—your marmalade will burn.  
—Harper's Weekly.

**Art Building for Western Fair.**

There is every reason for a strong hope that before the next exhibition is held at the Western Fair grounds, London, Ont., a separate building may be provided as an art gallery. Such a building is greatly needed. Heretofore London has not smiled upon art, at least at the Western Fair. The wing once provided for exhibits of this class was badly lighted, badly ventilated, and unattractive in the extreme, but had become even worse during the last two years, when the paintings, many of which were worthy of better treatment, were crowded in a dark alcove at one end of the Women's Building.

Under such circumstances, it was little wonder that but few of the best Canadian artists were ever moved to send their productions to London. It is not stretching a point to predict, however, that just as soon as a comfortable, artistic and suitably-lighted building has been provided for the purpose, a different story will be differently told, so that London may have some hope of eventually becoming, as she should be, a center of art for Western Ontario. Good luck, then, to the enterprise. The necessity for the education of the people, as well as the increasing interest in art in both city and country, demands that it be carried to a successful issue, and that as soon as may be.

**JUST GRINS.**

The father of several boys was recently busily engaged in writing, sitting near the window, when he heard a shrill cry of "Dad! Dad!" from his youngest born, who was playing with neighbors' children outside.  
"What a trial my children are!" murmured the distinguished man, as he thrust his head out of the window.  
"Well, boy," he asked, "what is it?"  
Whereupon the lad, who was standing in the center of a group of youngsters, replied:  
"Willie Johnson wouldn't believe that you hadn't hair on your head. That's all, Dad."—Christian Guardian.

## For Your Wife's Sake Get an easy-running, easily-cleaned separator

A busy farmer cannot always be on hand to turn the separator for his wife. But if the separator is a

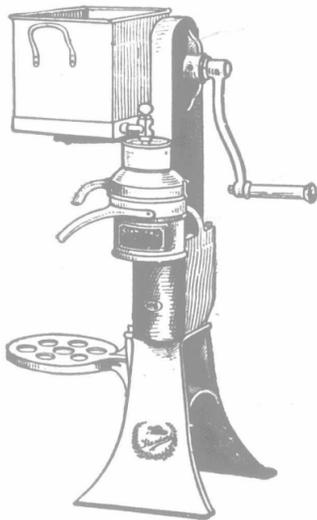
# Standard

his wife will not require the services of a strong, husky man.

The makers of the STANDARD have built a separator that any woman can easily turn. A strong arm and a strong back are not necessary to make the STANDARD go. A little energy goes a long way with the STANDARD.

The low supply-can of the STANDARD also makes it essentially a woman's separator. If given her choice, no woman would prefer to pour a pail of milk into a supply-can at least one foot higher than the STANDARD'S. A high supply-can means a high and awkward lift, and frequent accidents.

Your wife will prefer the STANDARD, too, on account of its sanitary features. Milk from any



source cannot reach the neck-bearing. Neither can dust get into it. The gearing, too, is enclosed, and is therefore dust-proof. The discs can be cleaned in a minute's time without the use of a brush.

But get the STANDARD Cream Separator Catalogue and learn all about the world's greatest separator—the quiet running, self-oiling, dust-proof separator that will pay for itself in so short a time.

## The Renfrew Machinery Co.

Head Office and Works: **RENFREW, ONTARIO**  
Sales Branches at WINNIPEG, MAN., and SUSSEX, N. B.

# Amatite ROOFING

Mineral Surfaced—Needs No Painting



**EVERYTHING** about Amatite appeals to the man with common sense. He can see its superiority at once—the real mineral surface which never needs painting; the two layers of Pitch which is the greatest waterproofing material known; the two layers of heavy Tarred Felt—all these contribute to the popularity of Amatite.

We can make Amatite better and cheaper than anyone else on account of our greater facilities, and consequently we sell it at a surprisingly low figure.

Simply the fact that it needs no painting is enough to make a man sit up and take notice—especially the man who has spent time and money in painting and repainting smooth surfaced roofings.

Write to-day for further information.

**The Paterson Mfg. Co., Limited**

MONTREAL TORONTO  
WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
St. JOHNS, N.B. HALIFAX, N.S.

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

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### UNTHRIFTY PIGS.

Pigs five months old seem healthy and all right, but do not grow well. They have been fed plenty of milk, oats and barley mixed as chop, and mangels. Each morning I give them salt, salts, sulphur, and coal ashes. They eat sticks, straw, etc. J. E.

Ans.—Do not force them to eat salt. Instead of the mixture you name, give a little of equal parts powdered charcoal, Epsom salts and sulphur daily. Add to their food twice daily about 10 grains for each pig, of calcium phosphate. Feed on milk, shorts, and the chop you mention, and mangels, and see that they get plenty of exercise. V.

#### PROBABLY LOCKJAW.

Two-year-old colt got a nail in foot about Christmas time and has not been out of the stall since. Two days ago it stopped eating. It can swallow a little damp chop, but does not seem able to chew hay. R. T. S.

Ans.—It is possible it has lockjaw. This disease seldom occurs so long after an injury, but if there has been a discharge from the seat of puncture since the accident, the infection may have entered at any time. If this was the trouble, it will be either dead or showing an improvement by this time. There may be a split tooth or other cause for inability to masticate, but lockjaw is the only disease liable to result from a puncture and cause such symptoms. If still alive, send for your veterinarian, as it is not possible for us to diagnose from the symptoms given. V.

#### INDIGESTION IN CALVES.

A four-weeks-old calf fed 7 to 8 quarts skimmed milk and a small quantity of whole milk, took suddenly sick after feeding, breathed fast and labored; did not bloat. We gave two ounces warm castor oil, followed by a little brandy and water, but it died during the night. A post-mortem revealed very tough lumps of curd in the stomach. We had a similar case a month ago. Still another case with similar symptoms recovered after being given oil. D. J. J.

Ans.—This is indigestion, causing a curdling of the milk in the stomach. The addition to the milk of 1/2 of its bulk of lime water should prevent trouble. In case of another attack, give about 3 ounces raw linseed oil and 3 teaspoonfuls of oil of turpentine. To older calves, give larger doses. When old enough to eat, see that everything fed is of good quality and limited in quantity until they can have grass. V.

#### CURB—DOCKING.

1. Mare has curb. I have blistered several times, but it does not seem to have done much good. Can you prescribe a strong blister that will not leave a blemish?

2. Is the spring a good time to dock a colt? Describe the operation. D. McT.

Ans.—1. The best blister that can be used for this purpose is composed of 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. This is strong enough for any purpose, and will not leave a blemish. The action of a blister depends largely upon its application. If applied with smart friction and well rubbed in, this will blister well. The enlargement from curb is very hard to reduce. Get her shod with heel calkins 1 inch higher than toe calkin. Give her rest, and apply this blister with smart friction once daily for two days. Let head down, and oil the parts on the third day, and daily afterwards until the parts become smooth. The blister should be applied once every month.

2. Horses are docked at all seasons. The hair is pated at the seat of operation and tied upwards with a cord around the dock so tight that it will prevent bleeding. Then the dock is severed with a docking knife, chisel, or other instrument. The cut surface is then seared with a red-hot iron, the string loosened. If bleeding occurs, the searing has not been sufficient, and it must be seared until bleeding ceases. No other treatment is necessary. V.

## Valuable Book on Barn Building FREE



Write at once for this valuable book. It contains information that every farmer should have regarding the sanitary housing of dairy cows. It explains every fundamental of correct construction and gives proper dimensions and arrangements. It describes lighting, ventilation, stable floors, and their construction, and contains suggestions about silos, site, exposures, appearance, design, drainage and inside equipment. Besides, you will find in this book a number of practical barn plans and other information that may point the way to your saving many a dollar. We have designed many of the finest and most modern dairy barns in this country and this book is based on our long experience and expert knowledge in dairy barn construction. The book contains in concise, clear and condensed form, information necessary to any farmer who is planning to build or remodel. Understand, we send you this book absolutely free without any obligation on your part—just for answering these few questions: Do you intend to build or remodel? How soon? How many cows have you? Will you want a litter carrier? Will you want a hay fork outfit? Send to-day.

BEATTY BROS. BOX A FERGUS, ONTARIO

## Makes Barn Cleaning Easy For Even A Boy

Big Free Book tells most astounding facts ever printed—about the profit there is in this easy way to clean barns. Also tells why the

**Great Western Manure Carrier** beats all other carriers for quality, efficiency and durability. Write today for our big free book. Address

**Canadian Potato Machinery Co. Ltd.** Dept. 2 Galt, Ont. Manufacturers of Stalls and Branches and all kinds of Potato Machines

## Red Raspberry Plants

In suitable locations this is the most profitable of small fruits at the present time. I have a fine stock of the two most profitable, hardy varieties, King and Herbert; and also the other popular varieties, Brighton, Maribow, Eaton and London; and about thirty selected varieties of strawberries to choose from. Send for catalogue and prices in quantities.

**G. P. NEWMAN**

Box 51. Lachine Locks, Quebec

## CREAM WANTED

At the Guelph Creamery. Business run on the co-operative plan. Write for prices and particulars. It will pay you well. Stratton & Taylor, Guelph.

A short time ago a motor came to a standstill opposite a country cottage. The motorist tried to start the engine by the handle in front, but in vain.

His lady friend, arrayed in the usual motor costume, sat in the car, waiting. At last the owner of the cottage came out and shouted:

"Now, then, there, thee must not play that hurdy-gurdy there; so clear off, and take the bloomin' monkey wi' thee!"

## Your hands won't get chapped this winter if you use SNAP.

Milking, scouring the separator and cleaning up the stables, get the dirt and grime ground right into the skin.

Coarse soap and hard rubbing only chap the skin. SNAP cleans and purifies because anti-septic—gets out the dirt without hard rubbing, and is soothing and healing to the skin.



120 15c. a can.

## CHOICE SEED GRAIN

### Seed Oats

Banner.....	\$ 80 bushel
Ligowa.....	80 "
White Jewel.....	80 "
Siberian.....	80 "
Sensation.....	80 "
Poland White.....	80 "
Irish White.....	80 "
Reg. Abundance.....	90 "
Gold Drop.....	85 "
Swedish Giant (new).....	1 25 "
Daubeny (very early).....	90 "

Good choice seed. Stocks not as large as other years. Order now. Cotton bags 25c. extra. Prices all f. o. b. Guelph. Send cash with order.

Barley O. A. C. No. 21 (nice sample).....	\$ 1 25 bushel
Goose Wheat.....	1 40 "
Black Barley.....	1 60 "

Clover and Timothy at special prices. Write us. Have been making seed grain our specialty for years.

**HEWER SEED CO.**  
90 MacDonnell St., East,  
GUELPH, ONT.

## SEED GRAIN WANTED

- Japanese Buckwheat
- White Hulless Barley
- Success Beardless Barley
- White Beans
- Spring Rye
- Brittany Peas
- White Russian Wheat

Seed samples.  
State quality and price.  
**WM. RENNIE & CO., Ltd.**  
Toronto

## SEED GOVERNMENT STANDARD.

All grown here in the County of Haldimand on clean clay farms.

SHEFFIELD STANDARD Oats.....	\$ 70
SCOTTISH CHIEF Oats.....	70
20TH CENTURY Oats.....	70
WHITE SIBERIAN Oats.....	70
O.A.C. 21 Barley.....	1.10
GOLDEN VINE Peas.....	1.40
ALFALFA (Home Grown).....	11.50
RED Clover.....	15.00
ALSIKE.....	12.50

Bags are extra, Cotton 25c., Jute 8c. Oats go 3 bush. to bag, heavy and clean. The O. A. C. Barley from Caledonia took First Prize at Guelph Winter Fair this year. We guarantee these seeds to satisfy you on arrival or ship them back at our expense. Cash with order. Reference any Bank.

**The Caledonia Milling Co., Ltd.**  
Caledonia, Ontario

## MERCHANTS PRODUCE CO.

Butter Eggs Poultry Honey  
Beans Apples Potatoes, etc.

Our constantly growing trade demands large supplies of choice farm produce. We need yours. Write for weekly market letter.

57 Front St. E., Toronto  
Established 1899

## 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

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### MIXED CROSSES.

I would like to know whether a mare can be registered with first cross Clyde, and three crosses of Shire. L. A. K.  
Ans.—No.

#### AGALACTIA.

A heifer which calved four days ago seems all right, but does not give as much milk as will feed the calf. I have fed her well. What can be the reason?  
G. E. I.

Ans.—This condition is called agalactia. It occasionally occurs without appreciable cause. Feed her liberally with bran, ground oats, and peas or corn, and roots if you have them. Massage her udder well with the hands while milking, and patiently "strip" her. When grass is available, she may give milk more freely, if not sooner.

#### FEDERAL TAXATION.

Do the taxpayers of the several Provinces of the Dominion of Canada contribute in any way toward the income of the Dominion Government, or do we expend our taxes altogether on our separate Provinces? I thought that every ratepayer had to bear his share of the expenditure of the whole country.

#### A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Everybody in Canada who wears a garment, takes a drink of alcoholic liquor, consumes a pound of food, or despatches a stamped letter, contributes to the federal income, which consists largely of customs revenue, supplemented by excise duties and some other items. Our federal taxation is almost wholly indirect. That is why it piles up so rapidly, not being closely enough watched by citizens who have ultimately to foot the bills.

#### MATERIAL FROM OLD POULTRY HOUSE.

Our fowl have been affected with tuberculosis, and we have disposed of the flock and intend tearing down old building and putting up a new one in a fresh place.

1. Will it be safe to use inside sheeting lumber of old building about the buildings?
2. Would the disease be contagious or infectious to persons tearing down old building?
3. Would it be contagious to cattle if fowl are allowed to run in cow stable?

#### A READER.

Ans.—It would be safe to use inside sheeting lumber of a poultry house where tuberculosis had been present, if the lumber was thoroughly covered with hot, freshly-mixed whitewash. There would probably be little or no danger of persons contracting the disease in tearing down such a building. Avian tuberculosis is probably not commonly transmitted to cattle, although there is a possibility of such transmission.

S. F. EDWARDS,  
Professor of Bacteriology.

#### GOSSIP.

##### STOCK SALE DATES CLAIMED.

- March 14th.—Geo. Forester, Gornley, Ont.; Holsteins.
- March 15th.—At Hanover, Ont., T. D. Elliott, and R. R. Kennell; imported Clydesdale mares and Thoroughbred stallion.
- March 19th.—O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.; Clydesdales and Hackneys.
- March 25th.—E. F. Osler, Bronte, Ont.; Holsteins and Clydesdales.
- March 25th.—S. Macklin, Weston, Ont.; Holsteins.
- March 26th.—L. E. Morgan, Milliken, Ont.; Hampshire and Southdown sheep.
- March 28th.—Fred. Abbott, Harrietsville, Ont.; Holsteins.
- April 3rd.—Holstein-breeders' Club; consignment sale, Belleville, Ont.

#### TRADE TOPIC.

For the latest thing in telephone instruments, write the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co., 72 Victoria street Toronto, Ont., for their terse little booklet on combination 'Phones.

# ACETYLENE

## The Safe White Light

Don't let anyone frighten you out of enjoying the advantages of Acetylene by telling you it's dangerous. Compared with other lighting systems it is SAFE, for it is responsible for fewer fires than any other illuminant.



Kerosene and gasoline cause the most fires; next in order comes electric light, caused by bad wiring; then coal gas; then candles, while Acetylene causes fewest.

Don't let any misplaced caution prevent you from putting in this whitest, softest, most agreeable of all forms of lighting, for the danger from Acetylene is, as you see, much smaller than that from the coal oil lamps you are now using.

For full information about Acetylene lighting, methods of installation, cost, etc., write

**ACETYLENE CONSTRUCTION CO., LIMITED**  
604 POWER BLDG., MONTREAL.  
Cor. McTavish and 6th Sts., Brandon, Man. — 422 Richards St., Vancouver.



## BRUCE'S SEEDS

The Standard of Quality Since 1850

An experience of over sixty years in the Seed business in Canada, and our long connection with the Best Growers of the World, gives us advantages which few seed houses possess; added to this, our careful system of testing all our seeds for purity and germination, and the great care exercised in every detail of our business, brings to us every season many pleased customers, to add to our already large list of patrons.

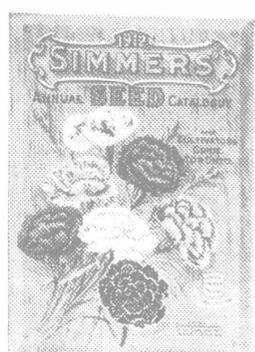
**SHOPPING BY MAIL** is a most fascinating, enjoyable, and profitable pursuit. You can in a few days, and with perfect safety, though far removed from the source of supply, have delivered at your door—

**Bruce's Seeds: The Seeds that satisfy.**

All you require to do is to send us a post card asking for our handsomely illustrated 112 page Catalogue of Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Implements and Poultry Supplies, which we will mail free of charge, and on receipt of same send us your order. Write for it now.

**John A. Bruce & Co., Ltd.,** Hamilton, Canada.  
The Pioneer Seed House of Canada.

## Buy GOVERNMENT STANDARD Seeds



Accept no other. You don't have to. If your dealer does not handle **SIMMERS' SEEDS**, send your orders direct to us and they will be correctly filled with seeds that conform to the standard of germination set by the Government.

### THIS IS MOST IMPORTANT

Don't buy Seeds without a reputation behind them. **SIMMERS' SEEDS** have a reputation of over 50 years, during which time the demand for them has steadily increased year by year.

Send us a trial order and let us prove to you that **SIMMERS' SEEDS** are the best Illustrated Catalogue free.

**J. A. SIMMERS LIMITED**

Seeds, Bulbs, Plants  
ESTABLISHED 1856  
TORONTO, ONT.

## Island Seed Oats

The only really high-grade, absolutely safe seed oats in Canada this year. No danger frosted germs.

**JOSEPH READ & CO'Y, LTD.**  
Summerside, P.E. Island

**CHOICE SEED CORN** Improved Leaning Improved for several years; prizewinner; per single bushel, \$1.25. For samples, write: W. A. BARNET, MGR. EXP. FARM, HARROW, ESSEX CO.

## O. A. C. No. 21 Seed Barley

We have another grand supply of this most excellent barley ready for distribution, mostly grown after corn and roots; yield excellent; sample good. We increased one pound to nine hundred bushels in three crops. Price \$1.25 bushel. Best cotton bags, twenty-five cents. Jno. Elder & Sons, Hensall, Ontario, Huron Co.

**Choice O. A. C. No. 21 Barley**  
Plump sample; \$1.25 per bushel. Bags extra.  
**Wm. Barnet & Sons, Living Springs P.O., Ont.**  
Fergus station, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

ADVOCATE ADVERTISEMENTS PAY.

# You Need This FREE BOOK

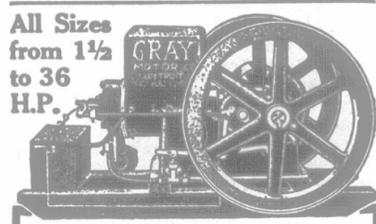
**Poultry Experts** say it is the most practical, helpful book on poultry raising published.

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 bristle 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 Stand 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.



## Write for Our Big Engine Catalogue

We want every reader of this magazine to have a copy of our Big Illustrated Catalogue. A catalogue that contains valuable information about Stationary Engines—their design—construction—care and operation. Tells you and shows you in a clear, easy-to-understand manner all about our complete line of high grade Stationary Engines. Combinations of the very highest quality and lowest possible prices.  
**Material, Workmanship and Power Absolutely Guaranteed**  
We have been manufacturing and selling Gasoline Engines for years—we know the business—we have a big factory—up-to-date equipment and the experience that enables us to build Stationary Engines and build them right.  
Engines that we can guarantee in the broadest and fairest possible manner.  
Don't forget to write for the big catalogue—do it today—and ask about 30 day trial offer.  
Gray Motor Co., 3335 U. S. Motors Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

LOOK FOR THIS TRADE MARK ON WATERPROOF CLOTHING

**TOWER'S FISH BRAND**

ASK YOUR DEALER TO SHOW YOU THE FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER

THE COAT THAT KEEPS OUT ALL THE RAIN

SOLD EVERYWHERE

TOWER CANADIAN LIMITED, TORONTO

## Baiting Wolves.

The destruction of wolves and coyotes is a matter of great importance to stockmen and farmers in certain sections of the United States. A circular on this subject was issued in 1908 by the Biological Survey of the American Department of Agriculture. Although the fetid scent described in that circular has proved very useful in trapping coyotes and wolves, a much more effective scent, used by some of the most successful wolf-trappers in the West, and which has been tested with good results by field naturalists of the Survey, is prepared as follows:

Put into a bottle the urine from a wolf, the gall, and anal glands, which are situated under the skin on either side of the vent, and resemble small pieces of bluish fat; or, if these cannot be readily found, the whole anal parts may be used.

In preparing four ounces of the mixture, use one-quarter the amount of glycerine to give it body and prevent too rapid evaporation, and one grain of corrosive sublimate to keep it from spoiling.

Let the mixture stand several days, then shake well and scatter a few drops on weeds or ground six or eight inches back of the place selected for the trap. Carefully conceal the trap, if possible, near a trail which the wolves follow, so they will catch the scent as they pass. The farther from the trail the trap is set the greater will be the quantity of scent needed. A little of the scent should be rubbed on the trapper's gloves and shoe-soles to conceal the human odor.

This bait attracts wolves only, but a similar bait, made from the secretions of coyotes, is equally effective to attract these animals. It is highly probable also, that wild cats, lynx, and mountain lions, will be attracted by bait prepared in a similar manner from their secretions.

## ARE YOU GOING WEST THIS SPRING?

If so, take advantage of the remarkably low One-Way second-class Colonist Rates to Vancouver, Victoria, Nelson, Spokane, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, etc., in effect March 1st to April 15th, or if Western Canada is your destination, the One-Way second-class Settlers' Rates should appeal to you. Settlers' trains to Western Canada will leave Toronto 10.20 p.m. each Tuesday during March and April.

Bear in mind that the Canadian Pacific Railway offers the finest possible equipment and fastest train service. The route is one of the most scenic in the world. It is the only line operating through standard and tourist sleepers, also dining cars to Winnipeg and Vancouver, with the most modern compartment observation library cars through the mountains and across Canada on trans-continental trains. By travelling C.P.R. you avoid the necessity of changing depots. Dining-car service unsurpassed. All equipment is owned and operated by the C.P.R., affording the highest form of efficiency. If such a trip is under consideration, apply to any C.P.R. Agent for full particulars, or W. Fulton, City Passenger Agent, London.

## GOSSIP.

The young Clyde stallion advertised for sale in another column of this issue is sired by the imported Fiscal Member (12144), and his dam is by imported Cornerstone (11016). The owner, Joseph W. Holman, Columbus, Ontario, invites inspection of this very promising young horse, and certainly a bargain is in store for someone.

## TRADE TOPIC.

W. A. Barnett, Manager of the Dominion Government Branch Experimental Farm at Harrow, in Essex County, writes that he has been getting a large number of inquiries from his advertisement of seed corn. The south-western counties of Ontario are developing an extensive business in seed corn, to the advantage of sellers and buyers both.

# CAMP COFFEE

—made quick as lightning!—and with all the flavour, fragrance, and richness of the finest coffee.

Early morning—breakfast-time—middle of the morning—after dinner—evening; these are the times when 'Camp' is such a luxury, convenience, and delight. Once try 'Camp'—once discover what a time-saving, money-saving treasure it is—and other coffee will cease to interest you.

Sold by all Grocers—everywhere.

R. Paterson & Sons, Ltd.  
Coffee Specialists  
Glasgow.

## Why Don't You Plant EWING'S Reliable Seeds?

What's the use of giving your land, your time and your work for a season for anything less than the best crops? Ewing's Reliable Seeds have proved, for more than forty seasons, favorable and unfavorable, that they will produce the biggest crops of the best quality. Ask your neighbors who plant Ewing's Seeds all about them. Plant them yourself this spring and get the full reward for your work. Your dealer should have Ewing's Reliable Seeds, but if he hasn't, write for our illustrated catalogue and order from us direct.

WM. EWING & CO., SEEDSMEN McGill St., Montreal.

## THE AMERICAN BUNCHER

Fits any make of mower, leaves clover when cut for seed just like cut shows, heads all up; saves its cost in one day's use in bunching clover seed, hay, short oats, wheat, flax, etc. Write for catalogue.

The American Buncher Mfg. CO. Indianapolis, Ind.

## A CANADIAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS RIDLEY COLLEGE St. Catharines, Ontario

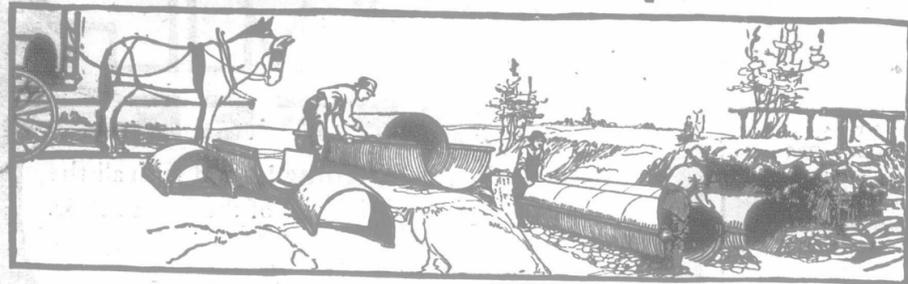
Three separate residences; new, specially built and equipped. 1. Lower School for Boys under fourteen. 2. Dean's House, for Boys of fourteen and fifteen. 3. Upper School, for advanced Pupils. Gymnasium and Swimming Baths just erected. Fine Hockey Rink. Athletic Fields and Playgrounds unsurpassed. Eighty acres. Mild climate. University Scholarship won in 1909 and 1910. Boys prepared for Agricultural College.

REV. J. O. MILLER, M.A., D.C.L., PRINCIPAL

MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.

# FREE

A Sample of Pedlar Culvert and a Special Book about it to every Farmer or Reeve or Municipal Officer



**E**ASILY-LAID Pedlar Corrugated Culvert made in non-rusting 'Toncan Metal' is handled "right at the job" and placed by a couple of men in a few hours' time. It makes a frost-proof and freshet-proof culvert



These nested bundles are carried to the job by wagon—

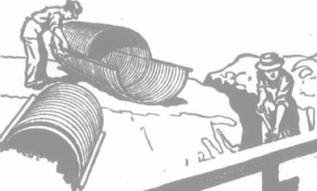


and fit together like this—



when they are firmly clamped by this three-pronged flange. After that you simply can't break down the culvert.

—outclassing brick, masonry, concrete or wood. Strong enough to hold up a traction engine on the bare ground. Get our book. See Pedlar Culvert's uses for farms and roads. We send you a free sample, too. This is the best, strongest, deepest corrugated culvert ever made. Write for book.



Remember you can use Pedlar Culvert on your farm—at the gate, in open drains, as well casing, etc. It saves time. Cannot wash out. Lasts years and years. Let us hear from you. Sizes—8 inches to 7 ft. in diameter. Get the free sample. See how strong it is. Write to-day.



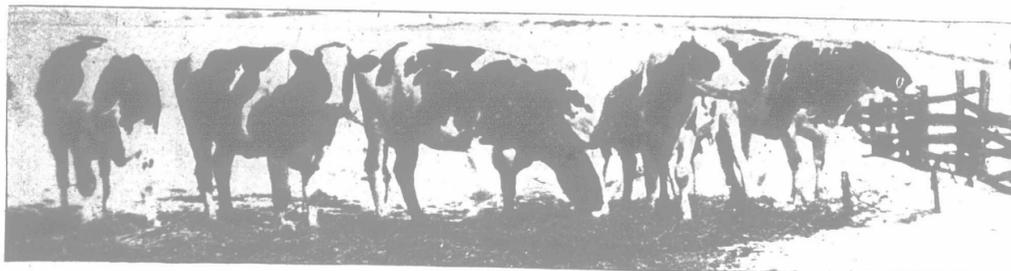
Equip your ditches like this. Saves wagon, team and load.

# PEDLAR CULVERT

Send to-day for the Culvert Book and the free sample—nearest office below will care for you. Improve your highways and farms. Established 1861.

415

EDMONTON 563 Third St. W.  
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 423 Sussex St. 321-3 Craig St. 111-113 Bay St. 16 Prince St. 76 Lombard St. 434 Kingston St. VANCOUVER 108 Alexander St.



A GROUP OF THE HERD THAT WILL BE INCLUDED IN THE SALE.

## Dispersion of Fairview Holstein Herd

At the farm, "Fairview," where all morning trains from Ingersoll, on the north, and St. Thomas, on the south, will stop on morning of sale, Mr. Fred. Abbott, Harrietsville, Ont., will, on

**Thursday, March 28th, 1912**

Sell by auction his entire herd of Holstein-Friesian Cattle, numbering 70 head, 60 of them under 5 years of age; they are richly-bred on official backing lines; many of them are in the official records; many of them are high class show animals and high class producers. Cows with records up to 22 lbs.; 2-year-old heifers with records up to 13.87 lbs. Six bulls of serviceable age, including the grandly-bred stock bull, Homestead Colantha Prince.

Terms are Cash, or 10 months' on bankable paper, with 6 per cent. interest.

In case of unfavorable weather sale will be held under cover. Lunch provided.

Catalogue on application to:

Auctioneer: COL. WELBY ALMAS,  
BRANTFORD, ONT.

**FRED. ABBOTT, Harrietsville, Ont.**

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### CRIPPLED PIGS.

Last fall my pigs ceased eating, covered themselves in bedding, in four days turned purple, and some of them died. One sow acted this way, but recovered, but is now all crippled up and very stiff. Would it be wise to breed her?

W. R.

Ans.—The trouble was probably due to high feeding and want of exercise. A purgative of Epsom salts, and forced exercise and light feeding might have saved them. Purge the sow with 6 ounces Epsom salts, feed on milk, shorts, and raw roots, and see that she gets daily exercise, and give her 20 grains nux vomica three times daily. It is probable she will improve when the weather becomes finer, but if not it would probably not be wise to breed her.

V.

#### COWS CHEW WOOD, ETC.

My cattle have formed the habit of chewing mangers, board fences, etc. I have been giving them calcium phosphate for three weeks without results.

C. A. K.

Ans.—In some cases this is simply an acquired habit, and very hard to check. Painting the mangers, etc., with some disagreeable substance, as a solution of aloes, or facing them with tin, will stop the habit, but we realize that it would be impractical to face fences with tin or paint them. The habit is often due to want of phosphates in the system, and in such cases, allowing free access to salt and giving calcium phosphate three times daily will check it. All that we can suggest is to increase the doses of calcium phosphate; as much as ½ ounce at a dose may be given with safety.

V.

#### NOT ENOUGH NAUGHTS.

Grand Central Pete was a noted bunco-steerer of the old days, but he fell neither read nor write. Once he fell upon hard times, and he and a younger but equally luckless confidence man undertook to beat their way on a freight train to Washington. A brakeman kicked them off at Trenton.

It was getting late and neither of them had a cent. Across the tracks from where they had landed was a good-looking hotel and right next door was an express office. Grand Central Pete had an idea. He went into the express office, borrowed one of the large manila envelopes such as are used for transporting currency, filled the envelope with pieces of newspaper cut to the size of banknotes and sealed it carefully.

"Now, then," he said to his partner, "you take your fountain pen and write on the back of that envelope \$9,000. Then we'll go over to that hotel and explain that we've lost our baggage, and I'll hand this envelope to the clerk and ask him to lock it in the safe. He'll look at the figures on the back—and he'll take us for moneyed guys and give us rooms and grub until we can raise a stake."

The scheme sounded good to the younger man. He got out his pen and obeyed orders. Grand Central Pete took the envelope back in his hands and examined it carefully.

"Does that say nine thousand dollars?" he demanded.

"Yep," said his partner.

"Well, it don't look big enough to me," said Pete. "You'd better add on some more of them naughts."

The younger con man protested, but Pete would have his way and kept after him until the educated one had tacked on three more naughts, making the grand total \$9,000,000.

Then Pete marched grandly over to the hotel, registered for himself and his friend, passed the stuffed envelope across the desk to the clerk and called for the bridal suite.

The clerk took one look at the envelope, another look at the soiled faces and shabby apparel of the newcomers—and rang the bell for the house bouncer. A minute later the discomfited pair were sitting on the sidewalk.

Grand Central Pete raised himself painfully and eyed his companion with a scornful, angry glance.

"There now—dad-gum you!" he shouted; "I told you you hadn't wrote enough of them naughts!"—Saturday Evening Post.

**\$15.95**  
**AND UPWARD**  
 SENT ON TRIAL  
 FULLY  
 GUARANTEED.

**AMERICAN SEPARATOR**



A brand new, well made, easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims one quart of milk a minute, warm or cold. Makes thick or thin cream. Thousands in use giving splendid satisfaction. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. The Lowl is a sanitary marvel and embodies all our latest improvements. Our richly illustrated catalog tells all about it. Our wonderfully low prices on all sizes and generous terms of trial will astonish you. Our twenty-year guarantee protects you on every American Separator. Shipments made promptly from WINNIPEG, MAN., ST. JOHN, N. B. and TORONTO, ONT. Whether your dairy is large or small get our great offer and handsome free catalog. ADDRESS,

**AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.**

**PEERLESS - PERFECTION**



**MEANS FENCE PROTECTION**

Peerless Wire Fence does not serve only as a mere boundary line for your farm and pastures but gives real fence service as a permanent barrier to trespassing and wandering of stock.

**You Should Fence Your Land With PEERLESS**

We use high grade fence wire well galvanized. The joints are united by the non-slippable Peerless Lock, making a fence that will stand up against the most severe and sudden shocks without damage. The horizontal wires are all crimped, making ample protection for contraction and expansion, keeping the fence always tight even under extreme variations of temperature.

**Write for our Illustrated Booklet at Once**

We also manufacture a wonderful line of poultry fencing and farm gates. Agencies almost everywhere. Agents wanted in all unassigned territory.

**The Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.**  
 Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.

**Replenishing the Soil**

In the ordinary process of cropping, the soil becomes depleted of certain essential Plant Foods, and unless means are taken to restore these, the soil will become wholly unproductive.

Fortunately the progressive farmer is now turning his attention to the use of fertilizers, which will build up and maintain the fertility of the soil.

During recent years a number of educative, illustrated Bulletins on the use of fertilizers in Canada have been prepared by agricultural experts in Canada. Amongst these are:

- "Artificial Fertilizers: Their Nature and Use."
- "The Potato Crop in Canada."
- "Fertilizing Fodder Crops."
- "Farmer's Companion," etc., etc.

Free copies of these, as well as special expert advice, may be obtained from

**The German Potash Syndicate**  
 1106 Temple Bldg., TORONTO, ONT.

**Please Mention The Farmer's Advocate**

**GOSSIP.**

Over a hundred inquiries were answered in our March 7th issue.

Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont., importers of Clydesdales and Percherons, write: Business is still brisk. Last week we shipped a car of Clydesdale mares to Will Grant, of Regina, Sask., all of which will be shown at the Regina Spring Fair, held this month. We also sold and shipped to Chas. N. Keast, of Motherwell, Ont., the Percheron stallion, Involucra (2145) (82966), imported from France, a nice, dark gray, four years old next April. He is a great, big, snappy fellow, one of those "wide-as-a-wagon" kind, with a beautiful head and neck, and the best of feet and legs. He weighs a ton, and has wonderful action, going both straight and high. Mr. Keast and the people of his neighborhood are to be congratulated on acquiring a horse of his size and quality. He will be a credit to the community. We still have a few more good Percheron stallions for sale at right prices.

**DISPERSION SALE OF HOLSTEINS.**

Another of those events so eagerly looked for and so seldom realized for the purchase of high-class Holstein cattle at auction sale prices will be presented on the occasion of the dispersion sale of the entire herd of seventy head, on Thursday, March 28th, as advertised, the property of Fred. Abbott, of Harrietsville, Ont. This splendid herd is the result of a lifetime's intelligent breeding, systematic home and official testing, and severe culling. The majority of them are in the official Record of Merit Records; many others, and particularly a number of two-year-old heifers that are, or will be in milk, will be officially tested before the sale. Sixty of the seventy head to be sold are under five years of age, practically all sired by the following well-bred bulls that have done duty at the head of the herd: Sir Axie Posch De Kol, whose dam and sire's dam have records that average very nearly 24 lbs. each; Prince Posch Pietertje C., a son of the famous Ontario Agricultural College cow, Boutsje Q. Pietertje De Kol, and on his sire's side a grandson of the great cow, Calamity Jane; Idalines Paul Vee-man, whose dam and sire's dam have records that average nearly 25½ lbs. each; and the present stock bull, who will also be sold, Homestead Colantha Prince, a son of Molly of Bayham 3rd, seven-day record 24.50 lbs., thirty-day record 101.66 lbs., milk record, one day, 92½ lbs.; seven days, 546.84 lbs.; thirty days, 2,515.77 lbs.; ten months, 19,375 lbs. His sire, Dutchland Colantha Sir Abbekerk, is a son of Tidy Abbekerk De Kol, with a seven-day record of 28.44 lbs., and her dam was the renowned Tidy Abbekerk, with a record of 27.29 lbs. This is the line of breeding that gives results, and all the young things under one year are his get, and all the females will be in calf to him. In young bulls to be sold there are five old enough for service. Four of them are out of official-record dams, and sired by the above-mentioned bulls; another, six months old, has the splendid official backing of his six nearest dams, with seven-day records averaging nearly 27 lbs. each. In next week's issue something will be said about the female end of this great sale. On the day of the sale all morning trains from Woodstock and Ingersoll on the north and St. Thomas on the south, will stop at the farm crossing. The sale will commence at 12.30 sharp. For catalogues, write Fred. Abbott, Harrietsville P. O., Ont.

**TRADE TOPIC.**

The Canadian Cereal and Milling Co., Toronto, advertise in this paper their Purina chicken feed, said to be a scientific blending of carefully-selected grains and seeds, maintaining a healthy condition of the birds and a maximum production of eggs. The Secretary of the Guelph Poultry Association gives a very complimentary testimonial of this chicken feed as the best and most economical. See the advertisement and write for their free booklet.

**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.

We'll send you "Nine Lives" Electric Flashlight, fully prepaid, Pocket type for \$1.50, Tubular type for \$2.00. It's too convenient to be without—write to-day.

**CANADIAN CARBON CO., Limited**  
 96 King St. West . . . . . Toronto  
 AGENTS AND DEALERS WANTED

**A Private Will**

**Will Save Many a Five or Ten Dollar Bill!**

It is wise to make a will, but it is also wise to keep your private affairs to yourself. There is a Will Form which is copyrighted and legal from every standpoint, which makes the matter of Wills very simple and inexpensive. This is Bax Copyrighted Legal Will Form, which is sold for 35c. Anyone may now make a perfectly legal will at home, save lawyers' fees, and keep his own private affairs to himself. Any person can make one of Bax Legal Will Forms out by following the very simple instructions which accompany each form. A sample will, made out, is also sent.

No person should leave this important matter unattended to. An investment of 35c. may save those near to you many a dollar by making absolutely clear your wishes as to the disposal of your estate. Bax Will Form complete, with full instructions and specimen will, sent on receipt of price, 35c., from Bax Will Form Co., 275 F., College St., Toronto.

**SETTLERS' TRAINS**

—TO—  
**MANITOBA, ALBERTA SASKATCHEWAN**

**The only through line LOW COLONIST RATES**

For settlers travelling with livestock and effects	Settlers and families without livestock should use
<b>Special Trains</b> Will leave Toronto <b>Each TUESDAY</b> MARCH and APRIL 10.20 P.M.	<b>Regular Trains</b> Leaving Toronto <b>10.20 P.M. Daily</b> Through Colonist and Tourist Sleepers

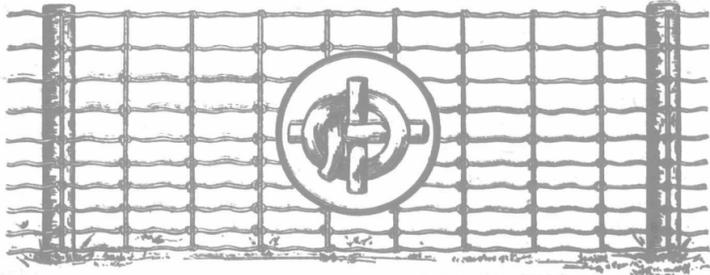
**Colonist Cars on all Trains**  
 No charge for berths  
**Through Trains Toronto to Winnipeg and West**

Ask any C.P.R. Agent for copy of "Settlers' Guide"

**For Sale: Registered Seed Grain**

Danberry and New Market Oats and Mandschuria Barley, grown according to the rules of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association for the last 4 years.  
**C. R. GIES, Heidelberg, Ontario**

**T**HIS is the fence of 9-gauge, tested, hard-drawn steel wire, smoothly and thickly galvanized and set together with the wonderful **THREE-GRIP LEADER** lock that insures springiness that lasts.



# LEADER FENCE

Stretch **LEADER** Fence tighter than you'd dare stretch an ordinary wire fence—it will stand it, because it is built to stand more. **LEADER** Fence lasts! **LEADER** Fence has the one lock that clamps verticals and cross-wires together firmly and lastingly without danger of cracking the

galvanizing. Thus rust cannot touch this fence.

If you do not know our local agent, write direct to us for complete information.

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. Write for proposition.

The **FRAME & HAY FENCE CO.**  
LIMITED  
King Street, STRATFORD, ONT.

## GOSSIP.

On Wednesday, February 21, a number of Ayrshire breeders from the counties of Elgin, Oxford and Norfolk, met at Tillsonburg and organized the "Southern Counties Ayrshire-breeders' Club." Owing to the severe weather conditions, many breeders were prevented from attending, as many of the roads and railway lines were completely blocked. The C. P. R. train having on board a number of breeders was snow-bound only about five miles from Tillsonburg, making it impossible for them to get to the place of meeting. The meeting, though smaller than anticipated, was characterized by the utmost harmony and enthusiasm. The objects of the Club will be the promotion of a fraternal spirit among the members, improvement in type and quality of the herds of the district, advertising the merits of the breed, and co-operation in buying and selling of pure-bred Ayrshires. Officers were elected for the year, and included: President, John McKee, Norwich, Past President of the Canadian Association; Vice-President, E. D. Hilliker, Burgessville; Secretary-Treasurer, J. L. Stansell, Tillsonburg.

## HIGH-CLASS SHEEP BY AUCTION.

The signs of the times indicate that in the very near future there will be a boom in the sheep industry unprecedented in the history of this country, and the wide-awake farmers who grasp the opportunity that now awaits them of laying the foundation of a registered flock while they can be bought below their value, will surely reap the reward of a big return for the money invested. The opportunity of a lifetime for getting high-class registered sheep at auction-sale prices will be presented on the occasion of the dispersion sale of L. E. Morgan, of Milliken, Ont., on Tuesday, March 26th, when he will sell his entire flocks of Hampshire and Shropshire sheep. There are no better class of sheep of the above breeds in the country than will be sold at this sale, full particulars of which will be given in next week's issue. Milliken is a flag station on the Toronto-Lindsay branch of the G. T. R., about fifteen miles from Toronto. The morning train leaves Toronto at 7.50 a. m. The trains from the north arrive at Milliken at 11.26 a. m., leaving in the evening for the north at 5.50, and for Toronto at 4.35 and 8.30 p. m.

## DISPERSION OF FAMOUS HOLSTEIN HERD.

It is seldom that a herd of Holstein cattle with the reputation as a show herd, with so much individual excellence and official production in its ancestors, and with so many official records in the herd, is sold by auction, as will take place at the Elmdale farm of S. Macklin, 1½ miles from the town of Weston, Ont., on Tuesday, March 26th, as advertised. It is an absolute sale, as Mr. Macklin has sold the farm and is retiring. At the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, animals from this herd have won many of the leading prizes, including several championships. There are, all told, between 40 and 50 head, nearly all over a year old, only four of which are bulls, among which is the massive, richly-bred three-year-old stock bull, Coral's Brightest Canary. For the last two years, over 80 per cent. of his get have been heifers, the remarkable uniformity and general excellence of which must be seen to be appreciated. He is a son of that famous bull, Brightest Canary, whose four nearest dams have records that average over 26 lbs. butter in 7 days, and with an average butter-fat test of 4.2. His breeding and official backing on his dam's side will appear in the catalogue. Daughters of this bull will be bred to a young bull whose seven nearest dams have records that average over 27 lbs. each in 7 days. In next week's issue something will be said of the cow end of the sale, but for full particulars write for a catalogue to S. Macklin, Weston, Ont. Weston is on the G. T. H. and C. P. R., and is also connected with Toronto by a 20-minute electric service.



## FARMERS! Buy always the Best

Buy our famous, superior home-grown and imported seeds. Ask for catalogue. Order our famous Special Collections.

Farm garden collection, 26 selected varieties, \$1 postpaid.

Trial collection, 18 selected varieties, 50c. postpaid.

Children's collection, 15 selected varieties, 25c. postpaid.

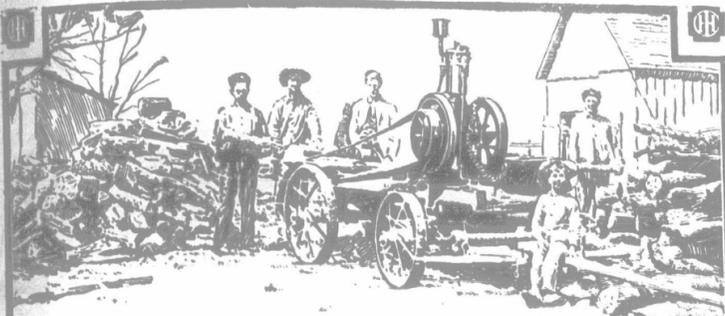
### Yellow Mangel "Our Ideal"

The New Mangel with the greatest future. Easy harvester and keeper of highest feeding value. The largest cropper of all varieties, with a yield of 1,020 bushels per acre. Order to-day, only a limited quantity on hand.

**50 cents per pound,**  
Give them a trial.

**Ontario Seed Co., Successors**  
WATERLOO, ONTARIO

Our Hurst Sprayers are the best. Ask for Catalogue.



### Let an I H C Engine Save You Hours of Drudgery

WHY should you waste hours of valuable time sawing wood, pumping water, shelling corn, or turning a grindstone by hand when a few cents' worth of gasoline in an I H C engine will do it all and let you use your time for important, profitable work? An I H C gasoline engine will furnish cheap, steady, dependable power for running the pump, woodsaw, feed grinder, corn sheller, grindstone, emery wheel, cream separator, churn, washing machine, wringer, etc. It furnishes power to sharpen plows and disks, light the farm buildings, and do many other kinds of work.

### I H C Gasoline Engines

are simple. They are economical of fuel. They are made in all styles, vertical and horizontal, portable and stationary, air and water-cooled, in sizes from 1 to 50-H. P., to operate on gas, gasoline, naphtha, kerosene, distillate, or alcohol. Gasoline and kerosene tractors, 12 to 45-H. P. Sawing, pumping, spraying, grinding outfits, etc.

The I H C local agent will show you the engine and explain its good points. For catalogues and full information, see him, or write the nearest branch house

#### CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES:

**International Harvester Company of America**  
(Incorporated)

At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

#### I H C 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 them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U.S.A.



### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### MILKING FRESH-CALVED COW.

When a cow freshens, is it best to draw all the milk from her or just partly milk her, and leave some milk in the udder?  
C. U. K.

Ans.—Never milk a freshly-calved cow dry.

#### TREES NEAR LINE FENCE.

1. Very close on the line fence between A and B two silver poplar trees grow. They are, I believe, on B's land, but so close as to be almost on the line. They are large, and throw their branches far out on A's side. Worse still, they send out shoots or sprouts so as to injure A's land and crops. Can B be forced to remove them, or how is A to proceed in the case?

Ontario. SUBSCRIBER. Ans.—You have a legal right to cut the branches to a point even with the fence-line to prevent overhanging. We would not think of cutting a desirable species thus however, except under very exceptional circumstances. We have all too few ornamental trees, and line fences are a good place for them to grow.

#### A TENANCY.

1. Can I, being a tenant, let some of the land on shares to my neighbor for crop if my landlord is not satisfied, providing I seed down against it?

2. My landlord has a brother not quite right in his mind. As I have the farm rented, can I get him off in any shape? If so, what should I do? He has nothing in the farm?

Ontario. NEW SUBSCRIBER. Ans.—1. Yes, unless the lease from your landlord contains a provision against it.

2. Yes. You should first warn him that if he persists in coming upon the farm he will be treated as a trespasser. In the event of his disregarding such warning, we think you ought to request his brother—your landlord—to do what he can to put a stop to your being further annoyed. If neither course should prove effective, you might then lay an information before a justice of the peace charging trespass, and have him deal with the matter.

#### PARTIAL DISLOCATION OF PATELLA.

I have a colt a year old next June that has quite a puff on the stifle, and goes lame sometimes when it uses it certain ways. It is half-bred Percheron, and is a splendid colt every other way. What treatment would you recommend?  
W. P.

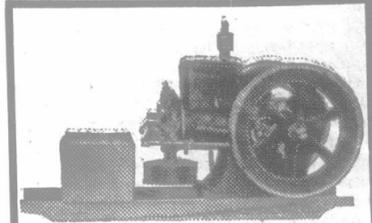
Ans.—The patella (stifle bone) becomes partially dislocated, and the puff is a porcellaneous deposit resulting from the trouble. If properly treated, your colt may still make a serviceable horse, but it is quite possible he will have a puffy enlargement below the joint. Keep the colt in a box stall. Clip the hair off the front and inside of stifle joint. Get a blister composed of 2 drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Rub well into the parts. Tie so that he cannot bite or lick the joint. In 24 hours rub well again with the blister, and in 24 hours longer apply sweet oil. Turn loose now in box stall. As soon as the scale comes off, tie up and blister again, and after this blister once monthly for four or five months.

#### TRADE TOPIC.

A WOOD PRESERVATIVE.—The high cost of labor and timber emphasizes the importance of using wood preservatives. Avenarius Carbolineum has won a most enviable record as a wood preservative and disinfectant. It is claimed to lengthen the service of the timber, thereby saving cost of material, and saving labor for repairs and replacing decayed wood. Our readers will receive full information about this excellent wood preservative and disinfectant by writing the Carbolineum Wood Preserving Co., Franklin street, New York City.

Tourist—I understand that you have relics of the war for sale, my little man? "We did have," replied the boy, "but they bought us out, an' the swords daddy buried last week won't get rusted 'fore summer."

**Mount Birds**  
We teach you by mail to study and identify all kinds of birds. Animals, game birds, etc. Also to taxidermy, mount, and display your trophies. Decorate your home with your beautiful trophies, or command big income selling specimens and mounting for others. Easily, quickly learned in spare time by mail and without. Success guaranteed. Write today for our free book "How to Mount Birds and Animals," absolutely free. H. W. SCHMIDT, 5033 Third Ave., Omaha, Neb.



### Simple, Durable

With no complicated working parts, "Bull Dog" Gasoline Engines are built especially for use on the farm. They will stand long and hard service out of doors.

### "BULL DOG" Gasoline Engines

are built in six sizes, from 1 1/2 to 16 h.p. Adapted for stationary, semi-portable or portable mounting. Liberal bearing surfaces and up-to-date construction throughout. Get prices and catalogue from our Canadian agents.

**BATES & EDMONDS MOTOR COMPANY**  
Lansing, Michigan

General agents for Canada:

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

### The Oil You Need for Your Separator

# STANDARD HAND SEPARATOR OIL

Never Gums. Never Rusts. Never Corrodes.



Standard Hand Separator Oil feeds freely into the closest bearings and gives the best possible lubrication.

It makes your separator last longer and do better work as long as it lasts.

One-gallon cans. All dealers, or write to:

**The Queen City Oil Company, Limited**  
Head Office, 63 Bay Street, TORONTO

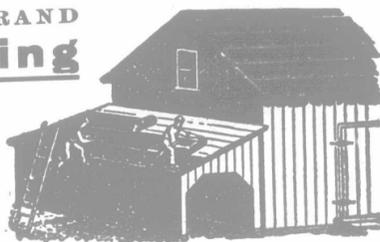
Also offices at Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Kingston, Stratford, St. Thomas, Windsor, Brockville, Owen Sound, Sault Ste. Marie

### Do You Want the Cheapest and Most Durable Roofing?

### USE DURABILITY BRAND Mica Roofing

For steep or flat roofs; waterproof; fireproof; easily laid. We pay the freight on all orders of five square and over to any railroad station in Ontario or Quebec. Send stamp for sample, and mention this paper.

**Hamilton Mica Roofing Co.,**  
101 Rebecca St., Hamilton, Can.



### Who Pays the Duty?

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" has been most carefully experimented with at Macdonald Agricultural College, where it has given excellent results. It is now in use on some 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.  
**Canadian Cereal & Milling Co., Limited**  
TORONTO, CANADA

**RINGING IN EARS DEAFNESS**  
INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY THE OLD  
**DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF**  
25¢ AT ALL DRUG STORES OR SENT FREE PAID BY C. H. KEITH, 111 W. HILL ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

### Household Economy

How to Have the Best Cough Syrup and Save \$2, by Making it at Home.

Cough medicines, as a rule, contain a large quantity of plain syrup. If you take two cups of granulated sugar, add one cup of warm water and stir about two minutes, you have as good syrup as money could buy.

If you will then put 2½ ounces of Pinex (50 cents' worth) in a 16-ounce bottle, and fill it up with the Sugar Syrup, you will have as much cough syrup as you could buy ready made for \$2.50. It keeps perfectly. Any housewife can easily prepare it in five minutes.

And you will find it the best cough syrup you ever used—even in whooping cough. You can feel it take hold—usually stops the most severe cough in 24 hours. It is just laxative enough, has a good tonic effect, and taste is pleasant. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

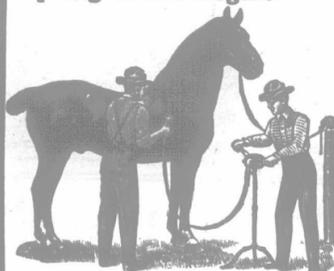
It is a splendid remedy, too, for whooping cough, croup, hoarseness, asthma, chest pains, etc.

Pinex is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, rich in guaiacol and all the healing pine elements. No other preparation will work in this formula.

This recipe for making cough remedy with Pinex and Sugar Syrup is now used and prized in thousands of homes in the United States and Canada. The plan has often been imitated, but never successfully.

A guaranty of absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded goes with this recipe, if the genuine Pinex is used. Your druggist has Pinex, or will get it for you, if you ask him. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

### Your Horses are Entitled to a Haircut Before the Spring Work Begins



Farmers and horse owners of England and France have done it for years and it is done now by progressive owners everywhere in this country.

No way to do it so easy, so quick or so well has ever been devised as with a

**Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine** The price of this splendid \$9.75 machine is only . . . . .

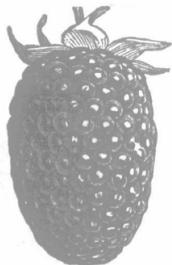
at your dealers direct. It is used in every civilized country, has all file hard cut steel gears, enclosed, protected and running in oil.

Get one from your dealer or send \$2 and we will ship C. O. D. for the balance. Send now.

**Chicago Flexible Shaft Company**  
110 La Salle Ave. Chicago

Write for our new catalogue showing the worlds largest and most modern line of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines.

### MALLORY'S SEED CORN



\$1.10 to \$1.25 per bushel. Returnable at our expense if not satisfactory. Samples mailed free on request. Strawberry plants \$3.00 per 1,000; Raspberries \$6.00 per 1,000; Blackberries \$2.00 per 100 and up; 150 Strawberry plants \$1.00, or 200 Strawberry and 50 Red Raspberry plants sent post paid for \$2.00. **Gibraltar Black Cap**, greatest yielder at Experimental Farm. Send for price list.

N. E. MALLORY, Blenheim, Ont.

**Clydesdale Stallion for Sale**—Price Charles (12573), foaled June 12, 1910; dark bay and stripe; weight, 1,250 lbs. An all-round good horse, full of life and quality. Will be sold worth the money. Write, or come and see.

JOS. W. HOLMAN, Columbus, Ont.  
Myrtle, C. P. R.; Brooklin, G. T. R.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### CANNIBAL PIGS.

What is the cause of pigs acting like cannibals and chewing one another up? We had a pen of eight shoats, apparently healthy and thriving, and six set upon the other two and tore them up badly, so that we had to take them out. This is the third time that this has happened, at intervals of several years, and once I had some so badly worried before I noticed them that they died. One farmer told us that when this happens in a pen of pigs, he just turns in the crossiest old sow that he has amongst them, and that generally stops their fighting. But if "The Farmer's Advocate" can tell us the cause of the trouble, it would be best to remove it.

S. A.

Ans.—We do not know the cause, but a preventive recommended is ringing the nose of the offender or offenders. Indigestion may be a cause, and access to charcoal, wood ashes, or gravel, may tend to satisfy the unnatural appetite.

#### MATERIAL FOR PLANK-FRAME 40 x 70.

I would like to get the bill of material for a plank-frame barn, 40 x 70, and 20-foot posts.

W. T. W.

Ans.—The following is a complete list of all the timber required to build a modern plank-frame, of the size given above, and having posts 20 feet high:

#### Four Interior Bents.

16 side posts 2 x 8 in. x 20 ft.  
16 purlin posts 2 x 10 in. x 32 ft. 6 in.  
8 roof supports 2 x 12 in. x 30 ft.  
8 sub-supports 2 x 6 in. x 14 ft.  
16 struts 2 x 4 in. x 4 ft.  
8 main ties 2 x 8 in. x 6 ft.  
8 main struts 2 x 6 in. x 6 ft.  
8 intermediate ties 2 x 8 in. x 5 ft.  
8 minor ties 2 x 8 in. x 4 ft.  
16 cross sills 2 x 8 in. x 20 ft.  
8 collar ties 2 x 12 in. x 4 ft.

#### Two End Bents.

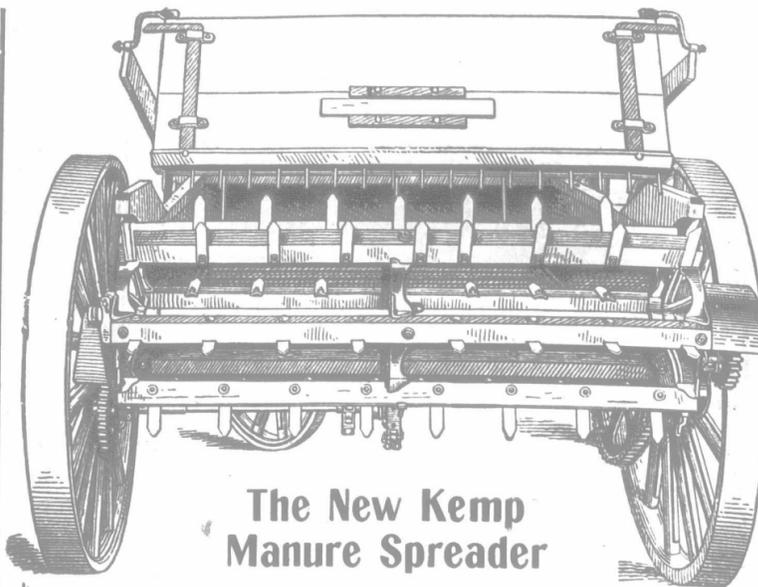
8 side posts 2 x 8 in. x 20 ft.  
8 purlin posts 2 x 10 in. x 32 ft.  
8 side sills 2 x 8 in. x 20 ft.  
8 beams 2 x 8 in. x 20 ft.  
8 center posts 2 x 8 in. x 20 ft.  
4 center post fillers 2 x 4 in. x 20 ft.  
4 center post stiffeners 4 x 6 in. x 20 ft.  
2 end beam stiffeners 2 x 12 in. x 24 ft.  
24 end girths 2 x 6 in. x 18 ft. 4 in.  
4 end braces 2 x 6 in. x 23 ft.  
4 end braces 2 x 6 in. x 22 ft.  
4 purlin post braces at ends 2 x 6 in. x 12 ft.  
4 center gable stiffeners (vertical) 2 x 8 in. x 20 ft.  
4 gable girths 2 x 6 in. x 16 ft.  
4 gable girths 2 x 6 in. x 15 ft.  
4 gable girths 2 x 6 in. x 13 ft.  
2 gable girths 2 x 6 in. x 14 ft.

#### Side Timbers.

10 side sills 2 x 8 in. x 14 ft.  
10 side sills 1 x 8 in. x 14 ft.  
6 end sills 2 x 8 in. x 14 ft.  
6 end sills 1 x 8 in. x 14 ft.  
44 side girths 2 x 6 in. x 14 ft.  
20 side plates 2 x 8 in. x 14 ft.  
20 purlin plates 2 x 8 in. x 14 ft.  
12 splicing pieces 2 x 8 in. x 4 ft.  
10 side plates 2 x 10 in. x 14 ft.  
8 center uprights 2 x 8 in. x 20 ft.  
16 side braces 2 x 6 in. x 21 ft.  
4 diagonal corner ties 2 x 10 in. x 14 ft.  
4 purlin post stiffeners 2 x 6 in. x 24 ft.  
8 roof support stiffeners 2 x 6 in. x 18 ft.  
58 lower rafters 2 x 6 in. x 19 ft. 6 in., without projection 16 ft. 6 in.  
58 upper rafters 2 x 6 in. x 17 ft. actual, without allowance for projection 16 ft. 6 in.  
20 pieces 2 x 6 in. x 12 ft., braces, etc.

#### TRADE TOPIC.

A POPULAR LADIES' COLLEGE.—A course of ten lectures by University of Toronto extension lecturers, is a marked success at Alma Ladies' College, St. Thomas, Ont., this winter. The annual Conversation was held February 16th, 1912. Between 600 and 800 guests were present. The occasion was one of delightful interest. The present registration of students so covers the capacity of the residence that all guest-rooms and other special rooms have been assigned to use of the students.

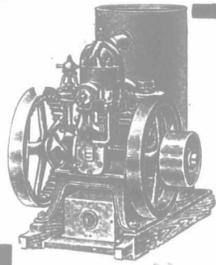


### The New Kemp Manure Spreader

Invented by a Canadian farmer, Mr. J. S. Kemp. Made by oldest manufacturers of Manure Spreaders in the world. Draft one horse lighter than any other Spreader built. Strongest Spreader built. Only Spreader equipped with J. S. Kemp's Patented Reversible, Self-Sharpening, Graded, Flat Tooth. Handles all kinds of material found on the farm, even clear gum or rotted material. This is the only Spreader that will do it satisfactorily. Write to-day for catalogue and J. S. Kemp's article on Saving and Application of Manure.

### THE W. I. KEMP COMPANY, LIMITED Stratford, Ontario

Also manufacturers of the Imperial Horse-lift Disc Drill—the only Drill equipped with the Horse-lift.



### This Engine Runs on Coal Oil

Every farmer can afford an Ellis Coal Oil Engine. They give far more power from coal oil than other engines do from gasoline. They are safe, as well as cheap; no danger of explosion or fire.

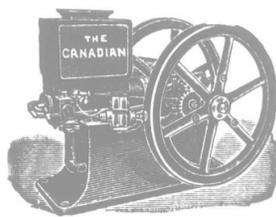
The strongest and simplest farm engine made; only three moving parts: nothing to get out of repair. Anyone can run it without experience. Thousands of satisfied customers use these engines to grind feed, fill silos, saw wood, pump, thresh, run cream separators, and do dozens of other jobs. Cheaper than horses or hired men. Fill up the tanks and start it running, and no further attention is necessary; it will run till you stop it.

**FREE TRIAL FOR 30 DAYS.** You don't have to take our word for it. We'll send an engine anywhere in Canada on Thirty Days' Free Trial. We furnish full instructions for testing on your work. If it does not suit you send it back at our expense. We pay freight and duty to get it to you and we'll pay to get it back if you don't want it.

**Absolutely guaranteed for 10 years.** Write for free catalog and opinions of satisfied users. Special offer in new territory.

3 to 15 horse-power  
We Pay Duty and Freight

Ellis Engine Co., 94 Mullett Street  
DETROIT, MICH.



HOPPER COOLED ENGINE

### THE BEST

For every purpose is the CANADIAN ENGINE. Most simple, durable and economical. Sizes, 1½ h.-p. to 35 h.-p.

The Canadian-American Gas & Gasoline Engine Co., Ltd.  
Dunnville, Ontario

FROST & WOOD CO., LTD., Smith's Falls, Ont.

Exclusive selling agents for Eastern Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces.

### POLES OF STERLING QUALITY

Michigan White Cedar Telephone Poles

W. C. STERLING & SON COMPANY

Oldest Cedar Pole Firm in Business

Producers for 32 Years

1880

MONROE, MICHIGAN

1912

**Imp. Stallions and Mares**—Percheron, Shire, French Coach and Standard-bred, aged from 3 to 8 years. Many first prize, champion and gold medal winners at Ottawa Fair, 1911. All for sale cheap. Write or come to our barns. Terms to suit purchasers. Stallions two winters in Canada makes them much surer as foal-getters. Sixty miles from Ottawa on C. P. R. North Shore line, and one mile from C. M. R. **J. E. JARNOLD, Grenville, Que.**

### BAD BLOOD CAUSES BOILS and PIMPLES.

Get pure blood and keep it pure by removing every trace of impure morbid matter from the system.

Burdock Blood Bitters has been on the market about thirty-five years, and is one of the very best medicines procurable for the cure of boils and pimples.

#### PIMPLES CURED.

Miss J. M. Wallace, Black's Harbor, N.B., writes:—"About five years ago my face was entirely covered with pimples. I tried everything people told me about, but found no relief. At last I thought of B.B.B. and decided to try a bottle. After finishing two bottles I was entirely cured, and would advise any lady who wants a beautiful complexion to use B.B.B."

#### BOILS CURED.

Mrs. Ellsworth Mayne, Springfield, P.E.I., writes:—"My face and neck were covered with boils, and I tried all kinds of remedies, but they did me no good. I went to many doctors, but they could not cure me. I then tried Burdock Blood Bitters, and I must say it is a wonderful remedy for the cure of boils."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



#### 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 for 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 six 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.

You Can't Take Chances If you want the Best Seeds that grow, then you want

ASK FOR THIS FREE McDONALD'S SEEDS For twenty years McDonald's Seeds have made money for a host of progressive farmers and gardeners all over Canada; they'll do the same for you. Send for 1912 catalog, FREE.

Kenneth McDonald & Sons, Ltd. Ottawa Ontario Write to-day Dept. C

#### BOYS FOR FARM HELP

The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes invite applications from farmers, or others, for the boys who are arriving periodically from England to be placed in this country. The young immigrants are mostly between 11 and 13 years of age; all will have passed through a period of training in Dr. Barnardo's English Institutions, and will have been carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed may be obtained upon application to Mr. Alfred B. Owen, Agent Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 50-52 Peter St., Toronto MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

#### GOSSIP.

#### GREAT SALE OF HOLSTEINS AND CLYDESDALES.

Another golden opportunity for the farmers of this country to procure gilt-edged breeding stock in Holstein-Friesian cattle and Clydesdale brood mares will be presented at the auction sale of 35 head of official-record Holsteins, and 5 imported Clydesdale mares, to be held at the splendid Lakeview Farm of E. F. Osler, Bronte, Ont., on Monday, March 25th. Of the Holsteins, 21 are females, and 14 young bulls, every one with high official records and backing, the females with records up to 15 lbs. butter in seven days for two-year-olds, and up to 24 lbs. in seven days for mature cows, the whole making an offering with probably more official-record backing than was ever sold before in Canada by auction. The farm is entirely overstocked, hence the sale, and the good ones are being sold. The 14 young bulls are all out of official-record dams with high backing, and all are sired by the great bull, Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, a half-brother to the world's champion cow, with a one-day record of 119 lbs. milk, and a seven-day record of 780 lbs. His dam, Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead, is the late world's seven-day butter champion, with a record of 35.55 lbs., and a butter-fat test of 4.37 per cent. The sire of Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol was Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol, with 100 daughters in the A. R. O., eight of them with records over 30 lbs., and his dam, Pietertje Hengerveld, has a seven-day record of 21.85 lbs. He is also a brother to Hengerveld De Kol, who is grandsire of the present world's champion, Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd, whose record is 37.11 lbs. Thus, the sire of these young bulls is a son of the late world's champion, and closely related to the present world's champion. The females to be sold will either be in calf to this great bull, or to the equally well-bred Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, a brother to the two famous cows, Mona Veeman, record 30.73 lbs., and Baroness Mona Pauline, record 27.35 lbs. His dam, Mona Pauline De Kol, has a record of 27.18 lbs., and a butter-fat test of 4.5 per cent., and her dam 17 1/2 lbs. For sire, this bull has the renowned Colantha Johanna Lad, whose dam, Colantha 4th's Johanna, has a 30-day milk record of 2,873 lbs., and 30-day butter record of 138 1/2 lbs., a year milk record of 27,432 lbs., and of butter 1,247.82 lbs., and a 7-day butter record of 35.22 lbs.; her dam again has a 7-day butter record of 24 1/2 lbs. This kind of breeding should surely make alluring buying, especially when sold by auction. In next week's issue will appear a synopsis of the females to be sold.

The five imported Clyde mares to be sold are an essentially high-class lot, big in size, sound, well-bred, and most desirable. Kate Cairnie (imp.) 23027 is a bay six-year-old, by Manorama, by Prince Alexander, dam by the renowned Sir Everard, grandam by the Highland and Glasgow first-prize, Flashwood. Milly (imp.) 17666, brown, eight years, by Montrave Dauntless, dam by the £700 Brooklyn, grandam by Remarkable. Lotie Holladay (imp.) 21228 is a bay four-year-old, by Lord Lowther, dam by Knight of Drumlanrig, grandam by Royal Lank. Eva of Skinburness (imp.) 21224 is a bay, four years old, by the noted prize horse, Lothian Again, dam by the popular breeding horse, Royal Bank. There will be no disappointment for buyers in looking over these mares. Write for catalogue to E. F. Osler, Bronte, Ont.

#### TRADE TOPIC.

THE "NEW" WAY.—Dairymen will read with expectant interest the announcements in the advertising columns of "The Farmer's Advocate" of the Standard Separator Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., U.S., who are putting upon the market a Cream Separator and Gasoline Engine combined. It is an automatic machine, which they feel warranted in describing as a "genuine 20th-century wonder." It is made in one size only, 700 lbs. per hour capacity. A card of inquiry to the company, addressed as above, will secure a copy of their descriptive catalogue, which is a marvel of handsome typography. Write for it now.

### Come to Canada! SASKATCHEWAN THE GOLDEN

"The Land That Pays for Itself in a Single Season"  
—Prof. THOMAS SHAW.

THOUSANDS of Eastern Canadians—some, your own former neighbors—are now in Golden Saskatchewan. They were struggling along five years ago, "back home"—just like you are to-day. Many were renters—didn't own a square foot of land. To-day they could buy out the richest farmer in your county. Not because these men are smarter or work harder than you, but because they now live where an industrious man has a fair chance.

#### Last Mountain Valley

Saskatchewan farmers in Last Mountain Valley grow 40 bushels of wheat on \$30 land. Result: "Land cleared in one year." They are making money hand over fist. Crop failures? We don't have 'em here!

Seven great railroads form a veritable network over this district. You're right in civilization.

And whoever saw a finer place to live! Good neighbors, fine climate, phones, railroads, churches, schools, rural mail, stores, good roads, fishing, hunting, etc.

#### Two Big Land Openings—New Settlers Pouring in by Thousands

Last year 351,593 settlers came to Canada—and fortune. This year will see 500,000 follow them. The bulk of them are bound for the Prairie Provinces. And they'll never go back! They'll never leave this land of health, happiness, sunshine and fortune.

We are putting on two gigantic new land openings—one at Raymore, in Last Mountain Valley, on the main line of new Grand Trunk Pacific—finest wheat land in the world.

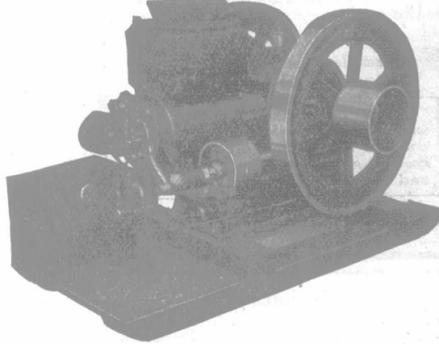
WM. PEARSON CO., Ltd., Temple Court, Minneapolis, Minn.

### THE BARRIE ENGINES

S. DYMENT, Pres. E. J. GRAVES, Mgr.

Stationary and Portables, 3 to 100 horsepower for gasoline, distillate, natural gas and producer gas. Either make and break or jump spark ignition. Reliable, economical, guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

#### The Barrie 3 Horsepower



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The CANADA PRODUCER & GAS ENGINE CO., Ltd. BARRIE, ONTARIO, CANADA

### Get ALL the Wool

that should be taken off your sheep, and take it off evenly, easily and quickly with this

## Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing SHEARING MACHINE

It is fitted with ball bearings throughout; the shearing head, too, is ball bearing. Gears are all cut from solid steel and made file hard, run in oil, turn easy and are enclosed safe from dust and dirt. Has 4 sets of knives. Price, complete, at your dealer's, only \$15.75. See your dealer; if he hasn't it, send \$2.00 and we will ship c.o.d. for balance. CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO. 110 La Salle Ave. CHICAGO

Send for FREE treatise on "How to shear Sheep," and large catalog showing the world's most complete and modern line of clipping and shearing machines. Send TO DAY.



## The Guaranteed Spring Tonic for Horses and Cattle

Nothing like it to get animals quickly into condition. It causes them to shed their winter coat earlier than usual and keeps them looking sleek and healthy.

It conditions horses for hard work or long drives.

**Pratts**

## Animal Regulator

keeps all live stock in good health by enabling them to thoroughly digest all the nourishment in their feed so that no food value is lost.

This enables feeders of horses, cows, hogs and sheep to make more money on every pound of feed used. It is the admitted grain saver the world over.

Pratts Animal Regulator has made and saved thousands of dollars for horse owners and farmers all over the United States and Canada for many years.

### Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Back

You can try it without risking a penny. Our dealers will refund your money if Pratts Preparations fail to make good.

25 lb. pail \$3.50—also in smaller packages and one hundred pound bags.

If your dealer can't supply you—write us. Drop us a postal for our valuable FREE Stock Book. Pratts Poultry Regulator guarantees more eggs and better fowls.

Pratt Food Co. of Canada, Ltd., Dept. C2 Toronto

**Maplelea Clydesdales**—For sale: Two choice mares, one 3 years (bay), sire Baron Hiawatha (imp.), dam Nellie Grey, granddam Jessamine (imp.), Dollie Smith (black), 7 years, sire The Kinloch (imp.), dam Dollie J.; a first-class pair, sound and reliable.  
**W. J. ROBINSON, Snelgrove, Ont.**

### Shires and Shorthorns

In Shire stallions and fillies, from the best studs in England, we are offering some rare animals at rare prices. Scotch Shorthorns of either sex or age of highest breeding and quality. **John Gardhouse & Son, Highfield, Ont.** L.-D. phone.

**For Sale** Valley Dale Shires. Imported and Canadian bred Stallions, Mares and Fillies from 1 to 7 years old. For description and particulars apply to  
**Wm. Pearson & Son, West Flamboro, Address 103 York Street, HAMILTON, ONT.**

**FOR SALE** Shorthorn bull Plumside Hero =79553=, red, calved April, 1909, sire Proud Prince =69595=, dam Highland Mary =81039=, of milking strain, sure getter and quiet. Price \$80 for quick sale. **R. N. ALWAY KOMOKA, ONT.,** on G.T.R. and C.P.R.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### LUMPS IN UDDER.

Cow has had two lumps the size of walnuts in one quarter of udder for a year. She has milked all right. Now another lump has appeared, but there is no soreness. G. C.

Ans.—These are indurated or hardened portions of the udder, and when not obstructing the milk duct, do not appear to cause inconvenience, but must of necessity decrease the yield of milk, as the portion of udder involved in each lump becomes inactive. They are very hard to treat. The daily application of tincture of iodine tends to reduce them. It would be wise not to breed her again, but fit her for the butcher. V.

#### Miscellaneous.

#### STEER SLOBBERS.

I have a steer two years old that slobbers a lot. He is thrifty, and seems to feed all right. I feed him barley straw and cut turnips. He cannot scoop his turnips lately. What is the matter? Is it his teeth? J. M.

Ans.—The trouble likely results from his teeth. Pulp his roots and feed cut food. The cut straw and pulped turnips could be mixed.

#### DOORS FOR IMPLEMENT HOUSE

Could any of your subscribers give what they consider the best arrangement of doors in an implement house?

W. R. C.

Ans.—As experience is requested, we leave this question open. We shall publish one of these days a plan of our own implement shed and drivehouse, which is 26 x 60 feet, in five bents, as follows: 14 feet, 14 feet, 12 feet, 10 feet, and 10 feet. In the first 14-foot space, and the only 12-foot space, are sliding doors 10 feet high. They both slide along the 14-foot solid space, and, as the track is single, only one of these two doors can be open at a time. The 10-foot span next the south end has double hinged doors (one narrower than the other), and the second 10-foot space has a door which slides past the swinging doors when the latter are shut. These two latter spaces are for the accommodation of vehicles, and are only 8 feet high, giving 2 feet extra depth of storage in the loft above. It will be noted that by this arrangement, every bent but one has a door, and three of the four doors slide on the single 60-foot track, 40 feet of which are 2 feet higher than the other 20 feet. So far, we have found the arrangement very satisfactory. If a change were made, it would be to have an extra door on the opposite side of the building to permit of driving straight in and out with a loaded wagon when occasion required. This, of course, would involve driving around the end of the building whenever the extra door was used.

#### TRADE TOPIC.

**HOW TO BUILD A DAIRY BARN.**—It is said that the cow stable is the kitchen where the food for many city babies is prepared, and it is the duty of every farmer and dairyman to see that the kitchen is clean. Ventilation, abundance of light, concrete floors and steel stanchions, all point to cleanliness and health. There are few more appropriate subjects for a dairyman's book than "How to Build a Dairy Barn," and for its size, few books contain more information on dairy-barn building than one recently issued by Beatty Bros., of Fergus, Ont., and Brandon, Man. It contains an article by J. H. Grisdale, Dominion Director of Experimental Farms, on Ventilation. Mr. Craig, of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, and S. A. Armstrong, of the Provincial Secretary's Department, aided materially in regard to barn and stable plans, and W. B. James, of Fort Atkinson, Wis., assisted in compiling the information. The little book is profusely illustrated with up-to-date barn plans, and those contemplating building or overhauling stables would do well to write Beatty Bros. for a copy.

### IMPORTED

## Clydesdales of Quality

I have now on hand a stock of

**Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies,  
Percheron Stallions, Shire  
Stallions, Standard-  
bred Stallions, etc.**



Totalling over 90 head. I have more size, more quality, more style and better breeding than was ever seen in any one barn in Canada before. If you want a big, ton stallion, or a high-class show stallion, or a big, well-bred quality filly, let me hear from you.

TERMS TO SUIT

**T. H. HASSARD, Markham P.O. and G. T. R. Station**  
Locust Hill, C. P. R. Station. Long-distance 'phone.

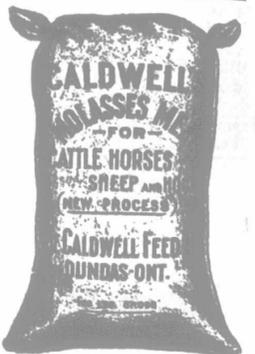
### Makes horses thrive

Fully 25 per cent. of the material eaten by the average horse passes through the animal undigested. If MOLASSES MEAL were included in the daily rations the horse would get the full benefit of all the food he eats. MOLASSES MEAL assists in the assimilation of food, and is in itself a wonderful energy and weight builder. Try it. Write for booklet and direct - from - the - mill price.

**The Caldwell Feed  
Co., Limited**

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## Caldwell's Molasses Meal



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Union Stock Yards, Toronto, Canada

The Great Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market.

AUCTION SALES of Horses, Carriages and Harness every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY. Horses and Harness always on hand for private sale. The only horse exchange with railway loading chutes, both G. T. R. and C. P. R., at stable doors. HORSES FOR NORTHWEST TRADE A SPECIALTY.

**J. HERBERT SMITH, MANAGER.**

## For Sale Clydesdale Stallion

ONE EXTRA FINE

Four years old, by Benedict. He is a beauty and sure foal getter. AND TWO TWO-YEAR-OLD STALLIONS. VERY CHEAP.

**Willowdale Stock Farm, Lennoxville, Quebec**

## Ormsby Grange Stock Farm

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A full stock of CLYDESDALES, imported and home-bred, always on hand, at prices and terms to suit breeders. Correspondence solicited.

**DUNCAN McEACHRAN, Proprietor.**

## HOME FROM THE SHOWS

And A NEW RECORD made in the number of prizes taken by our

## Clydesdale Stallions and Mares

Our prices and terms are most reasonable. Write us, or come to our stables.

**SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO**

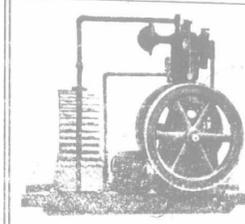
MYRTLE, C. P. R.; BROOKLIN, G. T. R.; OSHAWA, C. N. R.

## 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 Carruchan 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.

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

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



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Gas and Gasoline Engine

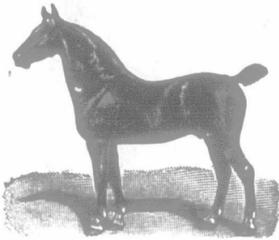
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Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for  
Curb, Spint, Sweeny, Capped Hock,  
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind  
Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,  
Ringbone and other bony tumors.  
Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,  
Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all  
Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,  
Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.  
Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is  
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press, charges paid, with full directions for  
its use. Send for descriptive circulars,  
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The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

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### FOALING INSURANCE.

A small premium will secure a policy in our  
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against any loss resulting from the death of  
your mare or its foal, or both. All kinds of in-  
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covering horses on board cars for 5, 10, 15, 20  
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You Can't Cut Out A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF  
OR THOROUGHPIN, but

## ABSORBINE

will clean them off permanently, and you  
work the horse same time. Does not  
blister or remove the hair. \$2.00 per  
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ABSORBINE, J. B. Liniment for  
managing, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured  
Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged  
Glands, Gout, Wens, Cysts. Always  
pains quickly. Price \$1.00 and \$2.00 a bot-  
tle at druggists or delivered. Will tell you more  
if you write. Manufactured only by  
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EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE  
Live Stock of all Descriptions.  
During the spring months we shall be shipping large  
numbers of Percherons, Shires, Belgians, Clydes-  
dales, Suffolks, etc., and all those who wish to buy  
imported stock should write us for full particulars.

## Percheron, Belgian, Shire, Hackney Stallions and Mares

Two to four years old. Imported and American-  
bred. Choice colors, lots of bone, weighing or ma-  
turing 1,800 to 2,300 lbs. Three importations last  
few months, o hers to follow soon. Prices below  
competition. I sell them low and they go fast.  
LEW. W. COCHRAN, Crawfordville, Ind.  
Office, 109 1/2 S. Washington St.

## NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS GERALD POWELL

Commission Agent and Interpreter  
Nogent Le Retrou, France  
will meet importers at any port in France or Bel-  
gium, and assist them to buy Percherons, Belgians,  
French Coach horses. All information about ship-  
ping, banking and pedigrees. Many years' experi-  
ence; best references. Correspondence solicited.

WANTED—For route, imported Clydesdale  
stallion, to replace one now on this route  
five years, or would exchange horses. Owner has  
had 25 years' experience; never lost a horse. Apply  
immediately. Box 655, Stratford.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

### OLD PAPER.

I have in my possession an old news-  
paper, called the Boston Gazette, printed  
March 12th, 1770. Is it of any value?  
READER.

Ans.—This depends upon what the  
paper contains.

### CROP FOR HAY.

I have a field which has been under  
corn for several years, and manured every  
year. It is too rich to sow to oats or  
barley. Could I sow it with alfalfa  
early this spring and cut a crop this  
year? If not, what would you advise  
sowing to cut green to make feed for  
next winter?  
R.

Ans.—If this land is very rich, clean,  
and in good tilth, as it should be after  
corn, you might, by sowing the alfalfa  
alone in spring, at the rate of about  
twenty pounds per acre, secure a stand  
which it would be all right to cut once  
for hay this summer, though you would  
need to make sure that it had chance to  
grow a good top again before fall, this  
top to be left unclipped. Other than  
alfalfa, we can recommend no better crop  
for your purpose than peas and oats.

### CRACKED HEELS.

I have a Clydesdale mare rising four  
years old which has two or three bad  
cracks in one of her heels. I have  
washed it repeatedly, but it does not  
seem to be getting any better. Will  
you kindly give the best prescription you  
know for curing those cracks?  
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Discontinue the washing. Purge  
with 6 to 10 drams aloes, according to  
size and weight, and 2 drams ginger, and  
follow up with one and a half ounces  
Fowler's Solution of Arsenic twice daily  
for a week. Apply hot linseed-meal  
poultices to the heel for two days and  
two nights, changing the poultices about  
every eight hours. Then dress the parts  
three times daily with oxide-of-zinc oin-  
tment to which has been added 20 drops  
carbolic acid to each ounce. If she gets  
the parts wet, rub well until dry.

### REGISTERING CLYDESDALES.

How many crosses of Clydesdale is  
needed to register? How many for a  
mare and for a horse colt? Is it neces-  
sary to have the number and pedigree of  
all the sires? What is the charge, and  
to whom should I apply?  
J. C.

Ans.—Canadian-bred stallions must have  
five top crosses of sires recorded in the  
Clydesdale Studbook of Canada, and  
mares four top crosses of numbered sires  
recorded in the same book. In all cases  
of Canadian-bred animals, the dams must  
be recorded before a stallion is eligible,  
or in case of a mare with five top  
crosses, the dam must be recorded and  
numbered before she is eligible. Fees to  
members—Animals under 12 months, \$1;  
over 12 months, \$2. Non-members—  
Under 12 months, \$2; over 12 months,  
\$4. Apply to "Accountant, Live-stock  
Records," Ottawa.

### CONTAGIOUS ABORTION.

Please give treatment for contagious  
abortion; also preventive treatment.  
E. W. C.

Ans.—As to treatment of this disease,  
both preventive and curative, there are  
many different opinions. From time to  
time these opinions have been expressed  
through the columns of "The Farmer's  
Advocate." Separate affected cows from  
the others. Disinfect gutters, mangers,  
stalls, in fact, the entire stable, thor-  
oughly, also the external genital parts of  
the cow. After a few years, affected  
cows become immune to the disease.  
Carbolic acid given internally is recom-  
mended. As to the quantity, there seems  
to be no definite rule. Some recommend  
for affected cows 25-drop doses, diluted  
in 1 pint of water, three times daily for  
two or three days, and repeat in three  
days' time, and for other cows, 50 drops  
daily, in two doses, for two or three  
days, repeating in three days. Some  
recommend giving with the feed a dose  
of two drams, or two teaspoonfuls, every  
other day for two weeks. This treat-  
ment is usually begun about two months  
after the animal is bred, and repeated  
at intervals of two or three weeks, until  
the last month of gestation. When given  
in salt, it is mixed in the proportion of  
2 parts of carbolic acid to 1,000 parts  
of salt.

## The Right Building Material for Houses, Barns, Implement Sheds

Whether you are building an implement shed, a granary or a  
house or barn, the most **ECONOMICAL** and **DURABLE** building  
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For Barns: Corrugated Steel Siding and "Eastlake" Metallic  
Shingles make a barn absolutely fire, lightning and weatherproof.  
For Houses; Metallic Rock Faced Stone or Brick Siding will  
give your house the appearance of a stone or brick dwelling. It  
is easily and cheaply applied and very durable. "A 25-year  
actual test" has proven "Eastlake" Shingles the best roofing.  
All about life permanent roof you want is told in our artistic  
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## To Buyers Looking for a GOOD STALLION



I HAVE imported Percheron Stallions for years,  
I always bought them from the best breeders in  
France, and beg to call the attention of prospect  
buyers to the fact that I have at the present time  
a better lot of Percheron Stallions in my barn than  
any barn in Canada. I have the big kind, the  
right kind, the kind that good judges are looking  
for. I won, as usual, more prizes at the leading  
fairs than all the Percheron importers put together.  
My horses are beautiful dappled-greys and blacks.  
Two to eight years old, weighing 1,700 to 2,200  
lbs., with feet and legs that cannot be beat. Beau-  
tiful heads and necks. The kind that good buyers  
are looking for. I do not intend, and will not allow,  
if I can help it, anyone to give more quality and breeding for fixed price than  
I will. Come to the home of the Champion Prizewinners and judge for yourself.

JOHN HAWTHORNE, Simcoe, Ontario

## CLYDESDALES (Imported) CLYDESDALES

SPRING HILL Top Notchers. Stallions, mares and fillies. 65 per cent. guarantee  
with stallions. Every mare guaranteed in foal. Ages, 3 years old and upwards.  
J. & J. SEMPLE Milverton, Ontario, and La Verne, Minnesota

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Full line of prizewinning stallions and mares always on hand.  
HODGKINSON & TISDALE, Simcoe Lodge, BEAVERTON, ONTARIO  
Long-distance 'phone.

Bay View Imp. Clydesdales We have got them home, 11 fillies and  
7 stallions, show horses bred in the  
purple, big in size, and quality all over. If you want something above the average come  
and see us. Prices and terms the best in Canada.  
On the Toronto-Sutton Road Line John A. Boag & Son, Queensville, Ont.

IMP. CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES  
In my late importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies I have exceptionally choice  
breeding idea draft characters; as much quality as can be got with size, and I can under-  
sell any man in the business. Let me know your wants.  
GEO. G. STEWART, Howick, Que. L.-D. 'Phone.

Clydesdales, Imp., Just Arrived Our new importation has arrived  
safely, and we are now in a posi-  
tion to supply the trade with stallions from 1 year old up to 4, with more draft character,  
big, strong, flat bone, and better breeding than any other firm in the trade. Prices and  
terms as favorable as any other importer in Canada.  
BARBER BROS., GATINEAU PT., QUEBEC, NEAR HULL.

## CLYDESDALES OF SIZE AND QUALITY

I have for sale Clydesdales, imported and Canadian-bred, toppers and prizewinners, in-  
cluding championships; big flashy stallions from 1 year up to 4; mare and fillies up to  
1,900 lbs. in weight; all of them with size, quality and breeding, some with six registered  
dams.  
W. H. MANCELL, Fletcher P.O., Kent Co. M. C. R.

Peachblow Clydesdales and Ayrshires I am offering some choice young heifers  
and cows due to freshen in January in  
sale the imported horse Harrier, 6123, and the yearling stallion Nessmore, 11032. They are both good  
animals and will be sold worth the money. For prices write:  
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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.

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Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Hudson Heights, P.O.  
We have for service this season the Champion Imp. Clydesdale stallions Netherles, by Pride  
of Blacon, dam by Sir Everard; also Lord Aberdeen, by Netherles, 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.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES  
I have for sale mares and fillies, from foals up to 5 years or age; richly bred and big in  
size; a number of them in foal; matched pairs, the kind to make you money. They will  
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Have a number of good, thick-fleshed bulls of up-to-date type and breeding, from 8 months to 14 months old, at a cows and heifers at reasonable prices. Write to, or call on **H. J. DAVIS** Woodstock, Ontario Breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, C. P. R. and G. T. R. Long-distance Bell phone.

**Shortshorns, Berkshires, Cotswolds** Nine bulls from 9 to 11 months, cows, heifers and heifer calves; over 50 head on hand. No Berkshires to offer at present. A few shearing ewes for sale. **Chas. E. Bomycastle**, P. O. AND STA., CAMPBELLFORD, ONT.

**Woodholme Shorthorns** I have for sale a number of choice-bred Scotch Shorthorn heifers and several young bulls, all of high-class quality and sired by Imp. Dorothy's King = 55009=, a Lady Dorothy. I am also offering this bull for sale.

**G. M. FORSYTH, North Claremont P.O. & Sta. CEDARDALE SHORTHORNS**—Shorthorns of all ages, pure Scotch and Scotch topped, imp. and Canadian-bred, choice heifers, choice young bulls, also the stock bull Lord Fyvie (Imp.); anything for sale.

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**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Miscellaneous.**

**GAS PRODUCT.**

Can you tell me where I can get gas water? It is the refuse water, I am told, from some gas works. So far, I am not able to find any of the works that know anything about it. I was told to-day, perhaps I could get it from the coal gas works, Galt. M. W. S.

Ans.—This material can be obtained from the London City Gas Works, or any other gas works. It contains carbolic acid, coal tar and ammonia, and is said to be a good disinfectant for stables.

**SHEEP TROUBLE.**

Could you tell me what is wrong with our sheep? They seem to have some disease. One has died, and two or three more are acting the same as she did. They keep getting a little worse every day. They act stupid, at first not caring to eat anything. They do not seem to be in any pain, either standing up or lying down. Sometimes when standing up they tremble all over and look dizzy. These spells seem to pass away for the time, and they commence to eat again, but get worse every day. When they lie down, it seems hard for them to get up and walk around, seeming a little stiff, but they act more stupid than anything else. They have been fed nearly all winter on pea straw and turnips, and this last few weeks have been fed hay and turnips. We were thinking they must be getting something out of the hay. W. C. P.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate grub in the head, or "gid." This latter trouble is caused by "cysts," which bring direct pressure upon the brain, the primary cause being the gaddy. Sheep affected with this disease seldom recover. It is, however, more likely that your sheep are suffering from the former trouble. This grub is the offspring of the gaddy, which lays its egg in the sheep's nostrils in summer. Prevention is better than cure. Keeping tar on the sheep's noses in summer will prevent the trouble. Turpentine poured into the nostril will sometimes cause such violent sneezing as to dislodge the grub. A sharp jolt on the head has been known to dislodge it, but as a rule little can be done.

**HENS LOSE FEATHERS—FEEDING.**

1. What would be the cause of hens losing feathers from top of head and under neck? They are fed on a good grain ration, with plenty of meat and bone; house is kept well cleaned. They are all in a good, healthy-looking condition, and seem to be free from all insect life. They are nearly all laying, but do not lay regularly. Please state a remedy.

2. Is there anything you could advise me to do to promote more regular laying?

3. Please give a good daily ration for a flock of fifty laying hens.

**SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—1. This is likely a case of feather pulling, which is generally believed to be due to lack of meat food, or to lice. It is very easy for a few hens to get the habit of pulling feathers. If there are only one or two offenders, kill them, unless valuable. Allow the hens free range, and supply some form of green feed, as roots, cabbage, clover, etc. Feed them whole grain in the litter to induce them to take exercise. Give them skim milk to drink. Sulphur, fed in mash, has been recommended by correspondents.

2 and 3. Early-hatched pullets are the best winter layers. Do not keep the hens over two years of age. Give skim milk to drink. Feed rolled oats from a trough or hopper at noon. Give a mixed whole grain feed from a trough at night, and after the hens have finished eating, empty the trough in the litter and scatter the morning feed of whole grain in the litter, taking a fork and covering it up. Give the hens as much freedom as possible. Keep green food, meat food and grit before them (the milk will largely take the place of meat food) at all times. Keep their pen dry, light, clean, and free from drafts. This is about all that can be done. A laying strain should be selected in the beginning.



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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; families of cows. Will be pleased to furnish breeding and prices.

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**Shorthorns and Clydesdales**—We are offering 10 choice young bulls, serviceable age, or exchange. In Clydes our present offering are two stallions rising 3 and 4 years old; big quality and see them. **A. B. & T. W. DOUGLAS, Strathroy, Ont.** Farm one mile north of town.

**Scotch Shorthorn Females for Sale** I am offering at very reasonable prices, females **Scottish Hero (Imp.) = 85042 = (90085)**, and the older ones have calves at foot by him, or amongst them. **A. EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, GUELPH, ONT.**

**Pleasant Valley Farms Shorthorns** For Sale: Scottish Signet, best son of imp. Old Lancaster, and several good young bulls. Farm 11 miles east of Guelph, C. P. R. Write us for exactly what you want, or visit us. Half mile from station. **Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat, Ont.**

**Scotch Shorthorns** FOR SALE—One of our imported herd bulls and young cows bred to imported bulls. **MITCHELL BROS., Burlington, Ont.**

**SALEM SHORTHORNS** Headed by (Imp.) Gainford Marquis, undefeated junior championship honors at Toronto, 1911. Two on band two yearlings and a number of bulls under a year for sale at reasonable prices. **J. A. WATT, Salem, Ont. Flora Sta, G. T. R. and C. P. R.**



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Herd headed by Prince De Kol Posch; dam was champion two years in succession at Guelph dairy test. King Johann Pontica Korndyke; the record of dam and two nearest dams on sire's side average 32.12. Young bulls and females for sale.

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**WELCOME STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS**—We have direct descendants of these unequalled performers, Peitertje Hengerveld Count De Kol, sire of three daughters above 32 lbs.; Pontiac Korndyke, two daughters above 37 lbs.; Hengerveld De Kol, with the longest list of A. R. O. sons and daughters; Blanch Lyons, dam of two daughters above 33 lbs.; Colantha 4th Johanna, whose yearly production of butter and milk stands unequalled. Present offering: Some good young cows and heifers; also a few extra choice bull calves.

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R. R. No. 6.

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Imp. and Canadian bred. Oldest established herd in Canada. We are offering a limited number of young bulls rising 1 year of age, sired by the Auchenrain Famous Beauty bred bull, Auchenrain Good Gift imp. Female of all ages. A specialty in spring calving cows. McMILLAN & LEGGAT, TROUT RIVER, QUE. L.-D. phone. Carr's Crossing station on G. T. R.

## Burnside Ayrshires

Champions in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals all ages and both sexes for sale.

R. R. NESS, Howick, Quebec Long-distance phone in house

## 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.

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Special offering: Bulls from one to 18 months old. The greatest kind that will give good results. One from a son of Evergreen Marsh, and all from Record of Merit dams. Write for particulars.

Bell Telephone. G. W. CLEMONS, St. George's, Ont.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

### BREEDING MARE—POTATOES.

1. I have a fine Clydesdale mare rising two years old. At what age would you advise starting to breed to make the best brood mare?  
2. What is the best kind of potatoes for early use?  
S. P.

Ans.—1. This depends on size. If she is a large, growthy mare, commence breeding at two years; if small and undeveloped, defer breeding until three or four years of age.  
2. Early Eureka, Early Puritan, and Early Fortune, are good.

### THIN-SHELLED EGGS—SORE TEATS—UNTHRIFTY MARE.

1. Would you be kind enough to tell me what will prevent tender-shell eggs? The hens are supplied with plenty of oyster shell, mica, grit, cabbage, lime, sand, charcoal, and Epsom salts in drinking water. I don't mean soft-shell eggs, but very thin, tender shell. There are three or four broken ones in nest at one time, and we gather often during the day. I feed wheat, oats and barley for breakfast; hot bran mash and boiled barley at noon; corn at night. Have plenty fresh cold water daily, and dish scalded out.  
2. We have a cow that has white blisters on her teats and then turn to sores. What is good for them?  
3. I have a nice Hackney mare rising four years old. Am feeding her fairly well. Seems very gaunt and thin. Eats large quantity salt. Has no life or ambition. Please state the best thing to give her.  
R. J. L.

Ans.—1. With sufficient of these foods available, and if the hens get exercise and are not over fat, we are at a loss to know what causes the trouble. It is a fact, however, that some hens lay thinner-shelled eggs than others, even on the same feed.  
2. Treat with vaseline, lard, or a healing ointment after each milking.  
3. She may have worms. See answer to D. A. L. in this issue. Feed well on oats and good hay. A little bran might improve her ration. A tonic of a table-spoonful of the following three times per day might be beneficial: Equal parts of sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, and nux vomica.

PRUNING CURRANTS, GOOSE-BERRIES AND QUINCE—SOWING MILLET.

1. How should currants and gooseberries be pruned? Should the tips be shortened?  
2. How should the quince be pruned?  
3. How late can Japanese millet be sown, and will it make good hay?  
J. A. T.

Ans.—1. In the spring, before the leaves are out, is a good time to prune these bushes. No very definite rule can be given for pruning currants grown in bush form, because the kind and amount of pruning is, in each case, determined by the condition and individual habits of growth of the bush to be pruned. Bushes require very little pruning the first two or three years, except to head back the new shoots so that the fruit spurs will develop all along the cane. If this is not done, the fruiting branches and fruit spurs will be found mostly near the top of the cane. All drooping and broken branches should be removed. The new wood is that which produces the finest fruit, consequently it is necessary to cut out the old wood each year. It is seldom advisable to leave the wood over three years old. Leave only the strongest, healthiest shoots, and keep them renewed every year. From five to eight shoots make a nice currant bush. Gooseberries bear best on two- and three-year-old wood. Leave only vigorous canes. If growing spindly, nip off the ends, or cut back to induce branching.  
2. Little pruning is necessary. Remove diseased and superfluous branches. Heading-in strong-growing shoots each year during late winter or early spring, is sometimes practiced.  
3. About June 1st has been found by experiment to be the best date. Of course, it can be sown later than this. Sowing the middle of June and first of July sometimes gives good results. It makes rather coarse hay.

## DISPERSION SALE OF HIGH-CLASS AND SHOW HOLSTEINS

Having sold his farm, MR. S. MACKLIN will, on  
**Tuesday, March 26th, 1912**

At his farm, near WESTON, ONT., sell by auction his  
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This herd has produced many Toronto first prizewinners and  
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over; 2-year-old heifers up to 14 lbs; 3-year-old, 15 lbs. and  
over. The richly-bred stock bull will also be sold. Several  
Toronto prizewinners and champions among them. Big, deep  
wedge-shaped cattle, highly bred and high producers.

On day of sale conveyances will meet the electric cars from  
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TERMS—Cash, or 7 months' on bankable paper, with 5 per  
cent. interest.

Sale will commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

**J. K. McEWEN, Weston, Ontario**  
AUCTIONEER

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Cows with records up to 24.19 lbs.; 2-year-old heifers with records up to  
15 lbs. and in calf to the two famous bred bulls, Count Hengerveld Fayne  
De Kol and Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona; young bulls by those two great  
sires, and all of them out of official record dams with high official backing.

The Clydesdale mares are all imported, big, high-class mares.  
TERMS—Cash, or 9 months with 6 per cent. interest.

Conveyances will meet all morning trains. G.T.R.; also the Radial cars  
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a son of Pontiac Korn-  
dyke, admitted by all  
breeders to be the great-  
est Holstein sire that ever lived. Look what his daughters are doing. **HE IS THE GREATEST PRODUCING  
SIRE OF THE BREED, THROUGH HIS SONS.** Every son of Pontiac Korndyke that has daugh-  
ters 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 year-  
ly butter production. Also sire of the three high-  
est 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 Ex-  
hibition 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  
Ladie 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 114.5 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.**

**Evergreen Stock Farm**—High-class Registered Holsteins. Herd headed by Prince  
Abbecker Mercena, whose ten nearest dams average over 25  
lbs. butter in seven days. For sale: One extra good bull, ready for service, and one bull calf, whose dam  
won second prize in milk test at Guelph Winter Fair, testing 4.2% butterfat. Could also spare a few  
yearling heifers in calf.  
**A. E. HULET, Norwich, Ont.**

**IMPERIAL HOLSTEINS** I can supply bulls ready for  
service and younger ones, also  
heifers out of R. O. M. cows,  
whose seven nearest female relatives have records  
and sired by Tidy Abbecker Mercena, whose seven nearest female relatives have records  
averaging  
27.19 pounds. **W. H. Simmons, New Durham P.O., Oxford Co.**

**Woodbine Holsteins**—Herd headed by King Segis Pontiac Lad, whose sire is  
the champion cow of the world. Sire's sire is  
the only bull that has sired five four-year-olds that average 30 lbs. each. Dam's sire is the  
bull that has sired two 30-lb. three-year-olds. His two great grand sires are the only bulls  
in the world that have sired two 37-lb.  
cows. Bulls and bull calves for sale.  
**A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ontario.**

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### INTERESTS IN FARM.

I wrote you some time ago asking  
your advice on a property I had bought  
five years ago this spring. You an-  
swered in "The Farmer's Advocate" of  
February 15th, and said you could not  
give a decided answer till you would see  
the papers. I now send you the papers  
about it. Kindly answer, but please  
don't publish the papers.  
Quebec.

Ans.—According to the copy sent us, if  
the only document in the case, you have  
ownership of the land and have mort-  
gaged it to B (from whom you purchased  
it) for balance of purchase money. Sub-  
ject to such mortgage, you have the  
right to sell the property; and neither B  
nor your sons are in a position to legal-  
ly prevent your doing so. And we do  
not see that your sons have any legal  
interest in the farm, or that they would  
be legally entitled to share in the pro-  
ceeds of sale thereof.

#### LIEN NOTE—WILL.

1. Is a lien note on a horse good?  
The note reads: "Full title not to pass  
to me until full payment of this note."  
2. If a man refused to pay, what  
would be the legal proceedings?  
3. Can a man of family will all his  
property to his wife?  
4. If so, is it necessary to have ex-  
ecutors?  
Ontario.

Ans.—1. Yes, as against the maker of  
the note, and possibly also as against  
others.

2. The holder of the note might either  
sue the maker, after the note has fallen  
due, or retake possession of the animal,  
and, after retaining it for twenty days—  
to permit of its redemption by payment  
of principal, interest and costs and ex-  
penses of taking possession—sell same  
after giving five days' notice of sale.  
3. Yes.

4. It is necessary to appoint at least  
one Executor; but the wife may be named  
as such in the will.

### 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 S. Lawless, "Elm-  
dale Farm," Thorold, Ont.**

### MAPLE SOIL STOCK FARM

I have at present some young cows from  
three to five years old got by Sir He-  
gerveld John De Kol and bred to Idalin's Paul  
Veeman; also a few heifers and young bulls  
from eight to ten months old, sired by  
Idalin's Paul Veeman; also booking orders  
for spring stock. **Belmont Sta., C.P.R.**

**H. C. Holtby, Belmont, P.O., Ont.**

**Purebred Registered  
HOLSTEIN  
CATTLE**  
The most profitable  
dairy breed, greatest in size, milk, butterfat  
and in vitality. Send for FREE illustrated de-  
scriptive booklets. **Holstein-Friesian Assn.,  
F. L. Houghton, Sec'y, Box 127, Brattleboro, Vt.**

### The Maples Record of 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 Mechtildie, whose dam won first at  
Toronto, 1911, and sire's dam first in dairy test at  
Guelph, 1908 and 1909; his three nearest dams aver-  
age over 25 lbs. butter in 7 days.  
**WALBURN RIVERS, FOLDEN'S, ONTARIO**

### HOMESTEAD HOLSTEINS

Headed by Canary Rachel Clothilde,  
whose dam, sire's dam and two gran-  
-dams average over 27 lbs. butter in 7  
days. Yearling bulls and bull calves,  
also one bull rising two for sale.

**G. & F. GRIFFIN, Box, 43, Burgessville, Ont**

**Evergreen Stock Farm** offers a choice lot  
of bulls ready for  
service, from high-testing, de p-milking Record of  
Merit ancestors. Also a few females for sale. Herd  
headed by Prancy Sir Admiral; dam's record 26.71,  
sire Sir Admiral Ormsby. Write for prices.  
**F. E. PETTIT, Burgessville, Ont.**

**Elmwood Holsteins** Chocily 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. / JORGE & SONS, Putmah, Ont.**

### SUFFERED TERRIBLE PAINS OF INDIGESTION.

#### MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS CURED HER.

Mrs. Wm. H. MacEwen, Mount Tryon, P.E.I., writes:—"For more than a year I suffered with all the terrible pains of indigestion, and my life was one of the greatest misery. It did not seem to make any difference whether I ate or not, the pains were always there, accompanied by a severe bloating and belching of wind. I did not even get relief at night, and sometimes hardly got a bit of sleep. In my misery I tried many remedies said to cure indigestion, but they did me not one particle of good, and I fully expected I would always be afflicted in this way. At this time my brother came home on a visit and urged me to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and got me a few vials. By the time I had taken one vial I began to improve, and could eat with some relish. I was greatly cheered, and continued taking the pills until all traces of the trouble had disappeared, and I could once more eat all kinds of food without the slightest inconvenience. I am so fully convinced of their virtue as a family medicine, I have no hesitation in recommending them."

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

**Southdown Ewes** A few good shearlings, and two-shear ewes in lamb to my Toronto champion ram.

**Angus Cattle** Buy an Angus bull to produce steers that feed easily and top the market. **Robt McEwen,** Aurora, Ont.

### Cattle and Sheep Labels



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

**F. G. JAMES,** Bowmanville, Ont.

#### STILL RUNNING.

A very small negro boy was a regular attendant at a boys' reading club, and always called for the same book, and always turned to the same place, at which he looked eagerly, and then laughed heartily.

The attendant's curiosity was aroused by a performance many times repeated, so he followed the little fellow one night, and, looking over his shoulder, saw he opened the book at a picture of a bull chasing a terrified negro across a field. He was just about to ask what the joke was, for the laugh had again come rippling up to him, when the boy looked around, grinning.

"Golly," he cried, "he ain't kotched him yit!"

## SHOUT THE NEWS FROM THE HOUSETOPS

That Dodd's Kidney Pills Cure Suffering Women.

Mrs. Savard Tells How They Cured Her Kidney Disease From Which She Had Been a Sufferer for Many Years.

St. Simeon, Doriel, Charlevoix Co., Quebec, March 11.—(Special.)—Only those who have suffered know the blessings of perfect health. The joy that it brings into their lives makes them want to shout the good news from the housetops. They want other sufferers to know the road to health. Such is the case with Mrs. Alfred Savard, of this place.

"I have been a sufferer for many years with Kidney Disease," Mrs. Savard says. "Reading an advertisement telling what Dodd's Kidney Pills had done for a similar sufferer, I decided to give them a trial. Six boxes cured me completely."

What Dodd's Kidney Pills have done for Mrs. Savard they have done for thousands of other sufferers in Canada. The daily papers tell of cures made by them every day. They always cure Kidney Disease, and Kidney Disease is the cause of nine-tenths of the troubles from which women suffer.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### COLT CHEWS WOOD.

We have a colt that was raised a pet last summer. Since Christmas it is getting very thin. We feed it well on ground oats and hay. It seems to have a mania for eating wood; eating the troughs, and every wooden thing it can get at. Could this craving be stopped by some treatment? M. G. S.

Ans.—This colt may have worms. Try 4 drams each of sulphate of copper, sulphate of iron, tartar emetic, and calomel, mixed and made into 24 powders. Give a powder every night and morning, and after the last has been given, give six ounces of raw linseed oil. Feed well.

#### CONTINUOUS OESTRUM.

I have a Jersey cow three years old. I bred her on the 16th of February, and she has been in heat three times in ten days since. Is there anything that can be done to make her come in heat regularly? Would you advise breeding her? D. D.

Ans.—This indicates a diseased condition of one or both ovaries. If the ovaries are diseased, practically nothing can be done. The only thing that can be done is to give her good care and breed her again, and if in reasonable time she does not conceive, dispose of her to the butchers.

#### WORMS IN MARE.

I have a mare that I have owned about a year now, which is coming four years old. She has never done right with me, being thin most of the time. Last summer she passed a stomach worm that I happened to notice that was about a foot long or over, and I believe she has some yet, for she is rubbing her tail quite frequently. She does not have much appetite, or, at least, does not relish her food, and has not much life for a young mare. She is doing nothing now, and she is fed a little hay, with a few ears of corn in morning, straw and carrots at noon, and a good feed of hay and the same amount of corn at night. This is all of her conditions that I can explain, and will be pleased to get a reply through "The Farmer's Advocate." D. A. L.

Ans.—Take 1½ drams each sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, tartar emetic, and calomel. Mix and make into twelve powders. Give a powder every night and morning. After the last one has been taken, feed nothing but bran for twelve hours. Then give a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and feed bran only until purgation commences.

#### BRAN VS. SWEDES—APPLES ROT.

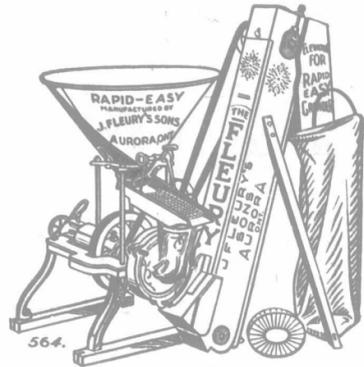
1. What is the comparative feeding value of Swede turnips and wheat bran, bran at \$30 per ton, and the turnips at 75c. per measured flour barrel?

2. The Gideon apple, I see, by most all growers, does not keep, as it becomes rotten in the heart. Is there anything one can do to the tree to overcome this trouble? A. E. F.

Ans.—Pound for pound, wheat bran of good quality contains about eleven times as much digestible crude protein, five times as much digestible carbohydrates, and ten times as much digestible fat as Swede turnips. There is, however, a succulency added to the ration by feeding turnips, which is of great value to the general health of the animal. Bran also has a loosening and good effect upon the digestive tracts of animals. At the prices quoted, the bran, according to actual constituents, would be considerably the cheaper. We seldom hear of turnips by the barrel. They are generally sold by the bushel. However, 75 cents for a flour barrel of turnips is a high price. Forty to fifty cents would be high. Both these foods might, however, be used to good advantage in conjunction with other feeds to make up the ration.

2. The Gideon is a very pretty apple, but, as stated, is inclined to rot at the core. The tree is a strong, vigorous, hardy grower, and as far as we know, nothing can be done to it to prevent the rotting of the apples.

## Grind Your Grain



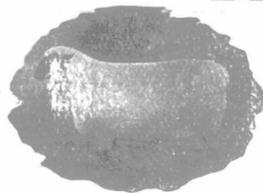
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State what power you propose to use, and for about what stock you propose to grind, and we shall be pleased to advise you a machine that will best suit your purpose.

## Hampshire and Southdown Sheep, also "Berkshires" BY AUCTION On Tuesday, March 26



**J. H. PRENTICE,** Auctioneer.

At his farm, 10 minutes' walk from MILLIKEN STATION, on the Toronto-Lindsay branch of the G. T. R., MR. L. E. MORGAN, Milliken P. O., will sell by auction his entire flocks of Hampshire and Southdown sheep; also two imported Berkshire sows and their progeny. Many of the sheep are imported. Many are by imported sires and dams. Many of them are show sheep of high quality; all are in fine condition. This is the opportunity of a lifetime of getting registered sheep of the world's best mutton breeds at auction prices.

TERMS—Cash, or eight months on bankable paper.

**L. E. MORGAN, Prop., Milliken, Ont.**

**Suffolk Down Sheep**—Shearing rams and ewes; also lambs. **James Bowman** Elm Park GUELPH, ONTARIO

**Aberdeen-Angus Cattle**—Extra good young bulls, the best in Canada. **GUELPH, ONTARIO**

**BLAIRGOWRIE STILL TO THE FRONT** Present offering: Shropshire and Cotswold ewes bred to high-class rams; also ewe lambs. In Clydesdales I have choice young mares and filly foals. In Shorthorns are several young bulls of serviceable age. Herd headers of quality. Myrtle, C. P. R. Sta. L.-D. Phone. **JOHN MILLER, JR., Ashburn, P.O.**

**Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs**—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, Harriston, Ont.**

**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**

**Woodburn Berkshires**—We are offering for sale 100 head of young Berkshires of both sexes and any sizes required. We can supply pairs or trios not akin; our Berks are not-d for strength of bone, length, depth and quality, conforming to bacon type. Show and breeding stock a specialty. **E. BRIEN & SON, Ridgetown, Ont.**

**Pine Grove Yorkshires** Bred from prizewinning stock of England and Canada. Have a choice lot of young pigs of both sexes, pairs not akin, to offer at reasonable prices. Guaranteed satisfaction. **Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.**

**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. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. **H. M. VANDELLIP, Breeder and Importer CAINSVILLE P. O. Langford station, Brantford and Hamilton Radial.**

**For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Hogs.** Sired by first-prize hog at Toronto and London. Also reg'd Jersey Buis, from 8 to 10 months, from high-testing stock. Write: **CHAS. E. ROGERS, Ingersoll Ont.**

**SUNNYSIDE CHESTER WHITE HOGS**—I am now offering some very choice young things of both sexes, of breeding age. A few Shropshire sheep of both sexes. Also Mammoth Bronze turkeys. **W. E. WRIGHT, Ganworth P. O., Ont.**

**Duroc Jersey Swine** Thirty sows ready to breed; an exceptionally choice lot. A few boars fit for service. Also a lot of Embden geese. Phone in house. **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.**

**FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES** Ontario's banner herd. Prizewinners galore. For sale are: Young sows bred and others ready to breed, and younger ones. A number of young boars coming on. **JOHN S. COWAN, Donegal, Ont.**

**SWINE OF ALL BREEDS FOR SALE.** Yorkshires, Tamworths, Berkshires, Hampshires, Chester Whites, Poland-Chinas, and Duroc-Jerseys. I have constantly on hand both sexes of all ages. Show stock a specialty. **John Harvey, Frelighsburg, Que.**

**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.**

**Morrison Tamworths** Bred from the prize winning herds of England; choice stock for sale; also Shorthorns of the deep milking strain. **CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ontario**

**Hampshire Hogs** We have the highest-scoring and greatest prizewinning herd of Hampshire swine in Canada, bred from the best strains of the breed. Stock of both sexes and all ages. **HASTINGS BROS. Crosshill P. O. Linwood Sta., C. P. R.; Newton Sta., G. T. R.**

**Monkland Yorkshires** I am making a special offering of 50 young bred sows. They will average 300 pounds in weight, and are from 6 to 7 months of age. An exceptionally choice lot, full of type and quality; also a limited number of young boars. **MATTHEW WILSON, FERGUS, ONTARIO**

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DEAR FRIEND:

I am sitting here at my desk, thinking how I shall write many people. I am an old man now—70 years old. 50 long years of my life were given over to making a perfect roof for any kind of building (for everybody has to use roofs), and the right roof works day and night to help a man's daily work.

A roof on a building is the weak link in a chain. Good foundations and good timbers rot—good products stored under a poor roof are spoiled because the roof doesn't protect. I want to stop that big waste. After years of work, I now know how to do it.

I worked for a long time to get a roof that could be easily laid by anybody. It had to be neither too heavy nor too light. It had to be smooth and clean. It had to be a real water shedder, no matter how long it was laid. It had to be proof against ice, snow, lightning, sun and time.

My Oshawa Shingles are the result. I worked for years to find a metal that wouldn't rust. I worked on an iceproof lockjoint. I have a shingle to-day that is the best ever put on the market. People buy it from me all around the world, it is so good. These people see how worth-while a good roof is.

I know my Oshawa Metal Shingles so well,

and anybody can lay a roof in them so well and easily, that it makes the safest and best roof you can get. But I

have a new 100-year metal now. My Oshawa Shingle is Perfected. A 100-year roof is a mighty good article—far better than even old-style, hand-shaved cedar shingles. I know my roof is four times as good—and it won't burn.

Not only that—when you get a roof, get the best you can find. Here is fireproof and lightning-proof protection for you for a century. Yet the roof costs a common, every-day price.

My "Roofing Right" book lets you dig down into my Oshawa Shingle proposition. I want you to send for it. You can get all the facts. Even if you do not use my roof this book is worth money because it gives valuable building hints. My Oshawa Shingles are on the best and most modern buildings. These are pictured in the book. You can get it for a post-card. Send that card to-day. My book will help you in your plans.

Yours truly, *P. H. Pedlar*

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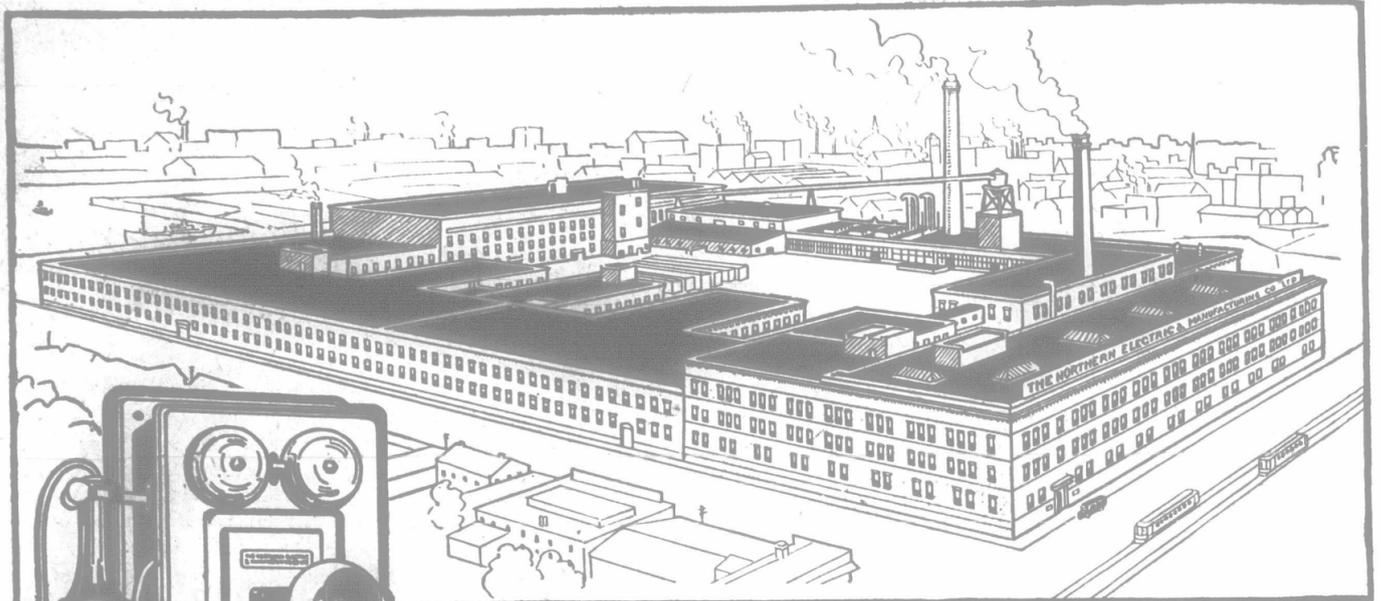


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238

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