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AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

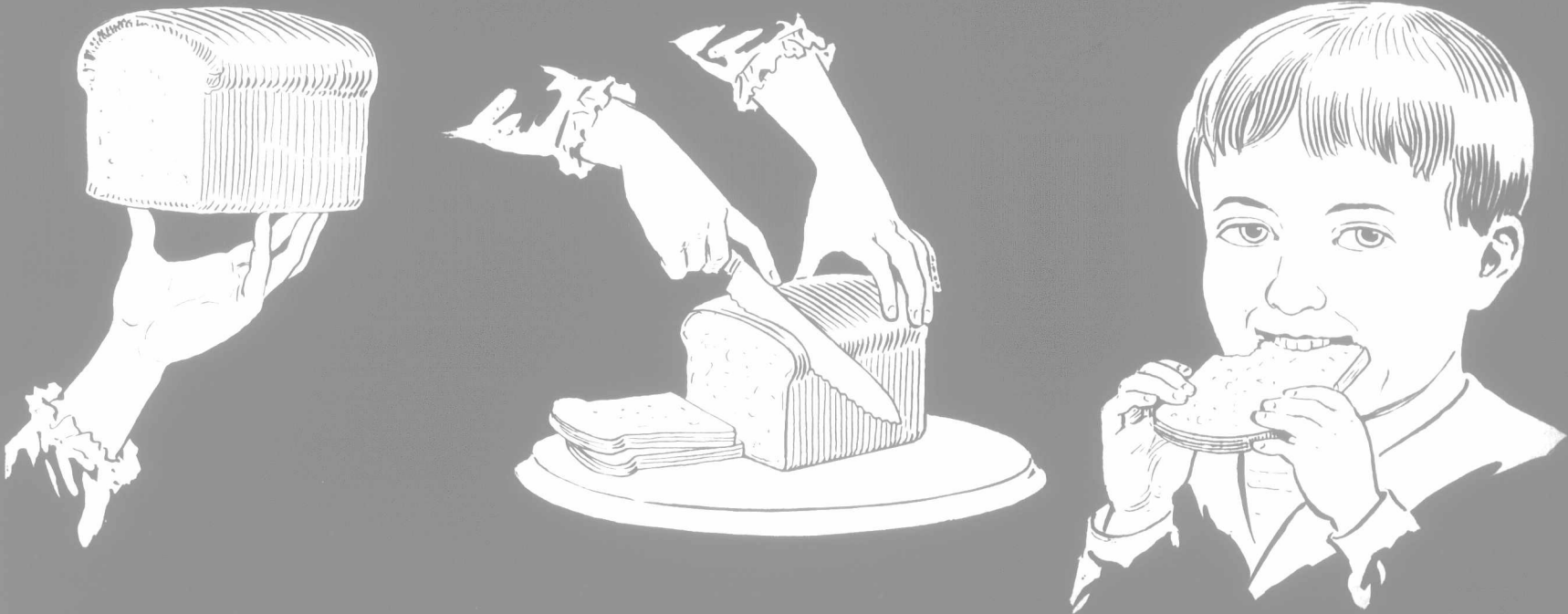
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Vol. XLV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 26, 1910.

No. 922

Feels Light Cuts White Tastes Right



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PURITY FLOUR

Milled From All Western Hard Wheat

“More Bread and Better Bread”

Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Limited

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PINE AND HARDWOOD

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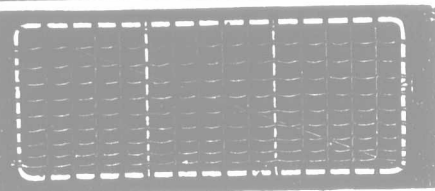
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12' x 48" DRIVE AND FARM GATE \$4.25

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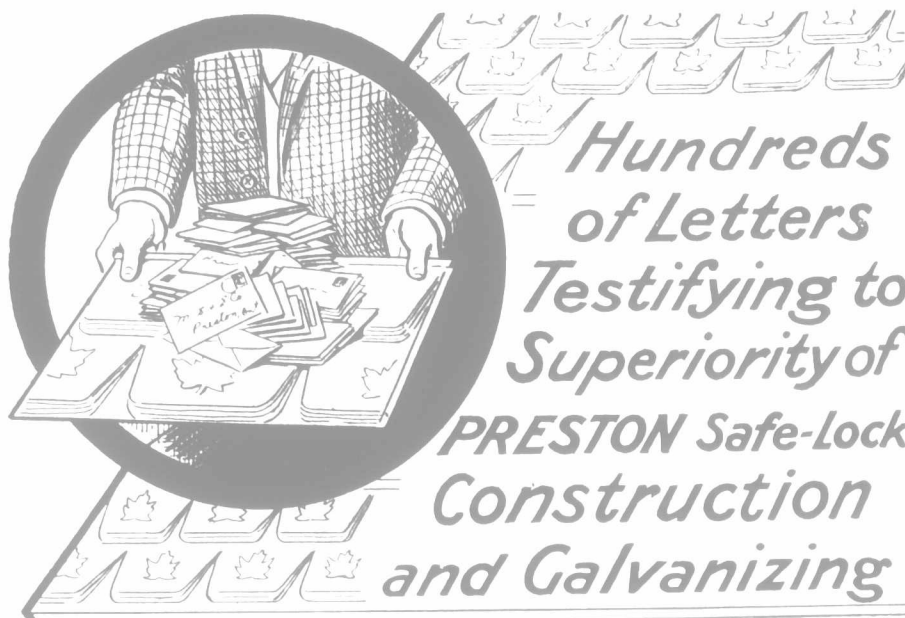
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Hundreds of Letters Testifying to Superiority of **PRESTON Safe-Lock Construction and Galvanizing**

If you live near Mr. J. C. Payne of Cayuga, Ont., go and see his barn. It has been covered with PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles for more than ten years. So far the roof has never leaked a drop. Mr. Payne says: "So far I have seen no wear or injury to the shingles."

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We could easily fill up a space ten times this size with letters from farmers testifying to the good qualities of PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles but prefer to have you talk with those who have used our roofing in your locality. Just write us for their names. We would consider this a great favor.

METAL SHINGLE AND SIDING CO., LIMITED, PRESTON, ONT.

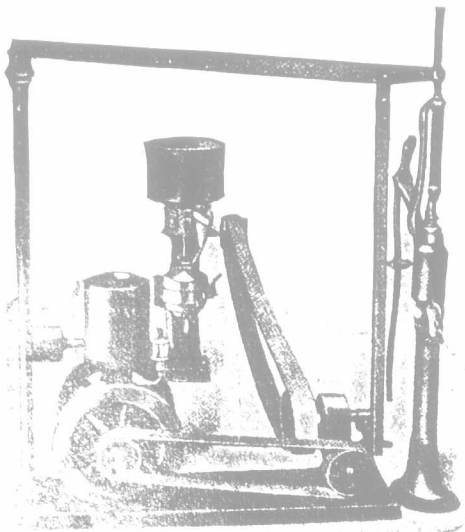
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Also send for our new booklet, "Truth About Roofing." We will send it free as a reward for telling the name of the paper in which this ad. appears. Otherwise we charge 10c for it.

IDEAL GASOLINE ENGINES

1/4 TO 40 HORSE-POWER.



Windmills,
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Tanks,
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Send for catalogue.

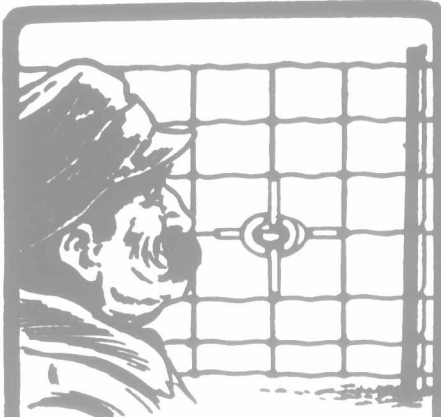
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is all No. 9 hard drawn steel wire, heavily galvanized—with "The Tie That Binds", which locks on the running wire and lies smooth on both sides.

OUR NEW STEEL POSTS are bent at right angles, which gives the necessary strength without the expense of solid or tubular steel.

Don't buy blindly. Learn the facts about wire fences in our book. Sent free if you write—also sample lock.

The Standard Wire Fence Co. of Woodstock Limited, Woodstock, Ont. and Brandon, Man.

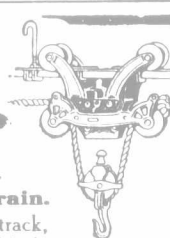
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or to **THE HON. MR. DUFF,**
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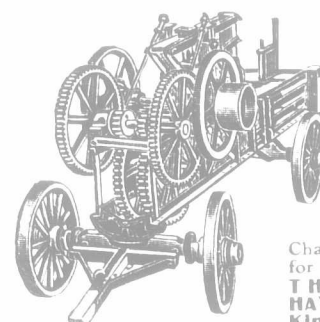
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For wood track, steel track, rod and cable track. Made entirely of malleable iron; no springs. Fitted with our patent deadlock. 25,000 of our Haying Machines in use, is the best guarantee that we build them right.

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

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BAILED 68 TONS IN 10 HOURS.



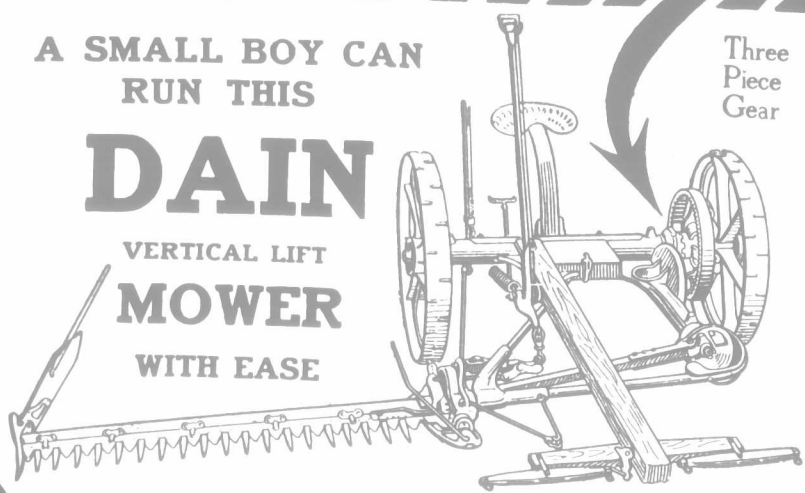
It has the points that sell: Automatic Self Feeder, Automatic Safety Fly Wheel, Handiest Block-dropper, Double Gear throughout, Extra Long Tying Chamber, etc. Write for prices.

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GILSON GASOLINE ENGINE
For Pumping, Cream Separators, Churns, Wash Machines, etc. Free Trial. Ask for catalog—all sizes.
GILSON MFG. CO., 150 York St., GUELPH, ONT.

A SMALL BOY CAN
RUN THIS

DAIN
VERTICAL LIFT
MOWER
WITH EASE



Three
Piece
Gear

AND THIS IS WHY

The Dain Vertical Lift feature is controlled mechanically—not by sheer *human strength*, when raising the cutter bar over stumps or stones; or in turning corners. A pull at the hand lever or a push on the foot lever, and the cutter escapes all obstructions. In raising the cutter bar to an upright position, for transportation, the operation is made an easy and rapid one by using the hand lever and the foot lever together. This automatic control is at the driver's right. It is worked *while in the seat*.

The *draft* of the Dain Vertical Lift Mower is reduced to the smallest possible resistance because the *weight* of the cutting apparatus is carried on the *wheels* by means of the Dain adjustable coil spring. This large, strong coil spring keeps the cutter bar down to its work, and the *cutting power* is largely increased. Conditions being equal, the Dain Vertical Lift Mower will *cut more* hay and cut it *easier* than any mower made, and after the same amount of work will be in better condition than any other mower. For this reason, it lasts longer, and proves without doubt the very best mower investment that you could possibly make, from *your* standpoint.

The Dain Vertical Lift Mower is designed to make mowing *easy*. It is wonderfully strong. It is simply built and easiest handled. Saves *your* strength and spares your horses. Dain mowers are made to *last* and do their work the way *you* want it done. Ask the nearest Dain agent. He'll gladly show you *why* no other mower is as good. A post card request will bring our booklet of conclusive reasons why the Dain Mower is the mower for *you*. Tells you all about mowers. Don't wait. Get your pen and write *now*.

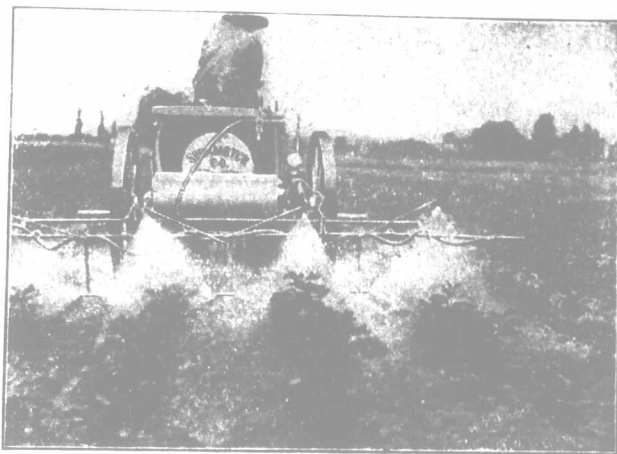
DAIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited
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EUREKA
SANITARY CHURN



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. 10 A

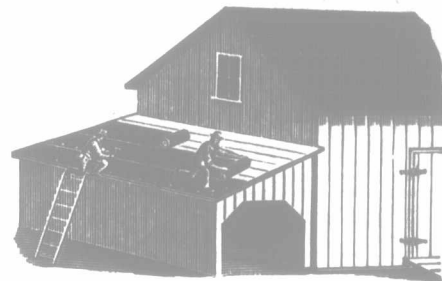
THIS SHOWS THE **H. P. SPRAMOTOR** ARRANGED FOR



spraying potatoes, three nozzles to a row and four rows, two spraying from the sides and one from the top, adjustable as to height and width up to 40-in. rows. Nozzles absolutely will not clog. 12-gallon air tank, automatic and hand controlled; 100 lbs. pressure guaranteed with 12 nozzles open. An acre can be sprayed in 20 minutes. Has agitator clean-out pressure relief into tank, and nozzle protector all under control of the driver from seat. For one or two horses. Fitted for orchard, vineyards and grain. This ad. will not appear again in this paper.

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1362 King St.,
LONDON, ONTARIO.

Mica Roofing



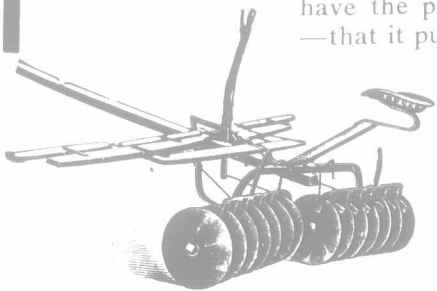
For steep or flat roofs, waterproof, fire-proof; easily laid; cheaper than other roofing. Send stamp for sample, and mention this paper.

HAMILTON MICA ROOFING COMPANY,
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Hard Land Won't Stick

The "Bissell"

Do the gangs on your harrow crowd together and rise out of the ground if it is hard? They don't do this on the "Bissell." The "Bissell" is so designed that the gangs cannot crowd or bump together no matter how hard the ground may be. Tough soil won't stick the "Bissell." It stays right down to its work and pulverizes the ground thoroughly. Wet, sticky soil doesn't clog it up either. The "Bissell" scrapers meet the plates "chisel fashion," and keep the cutting edges clean. Movable clod irons—an exclusive "Bissell" feature—keep the space between the plates clear. We ask you to take the "Bissell" out into a field and test it beside other harrows. Then you'll have the proof that hard land won't stick it—that it pulverizes the best—that it is the lightest draft. Ask your local dealer to show you the "Bissell," or write to Dept. W for catalogue.

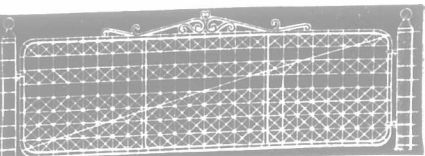


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Company, Limited,
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The electrically-welded, solid-piece frame gives strength and stiffness to

Peerless Farm and Ornamental Gates

We build Peerless Gates to last a lifetime—handy, convenient and attractive. They remain staunch and rigid through all kinds of rough usage. The frame is



made of heavy steel tubing electrically welded into one solid piece. The Peerless Gate, like the Peerless Fence, saves expense because it never needs repairs. We also make poultry, lawn and farm fences of exceptional strength. Write for free book.

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Telephones and Switchboards
Poles, Wire, Brackets, Insulators, Tools, Lightning Arresters, Ground Rods, Batteries, Insulated Wire, and everything necessary.
NO CHARGE for our experts' letters of advice, drawings, explanations, instructions, telling you in any language, non-technical, just how to build, own and operate your rural, town or long distance lines in a good but economical way and at a profit, thereby getting your own telephone free.
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We have a splendid money-making proposition for good agents.
The Dominion Telephone Mfg Co., Ltd. Dept. C, Waterford, Ont., Canada.

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THE VALENTINE-CLARK CO.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
SHIPPING FROM MAIN YARDS ASSURES OUR CUSTOMERS PROMPT DELIVERY AND SELECTED STOCK AT LOWEST PRICES CONSISTENT WITH QUALITY AND SERVICE

NEW POTATO — EUREKA 1st EARLY



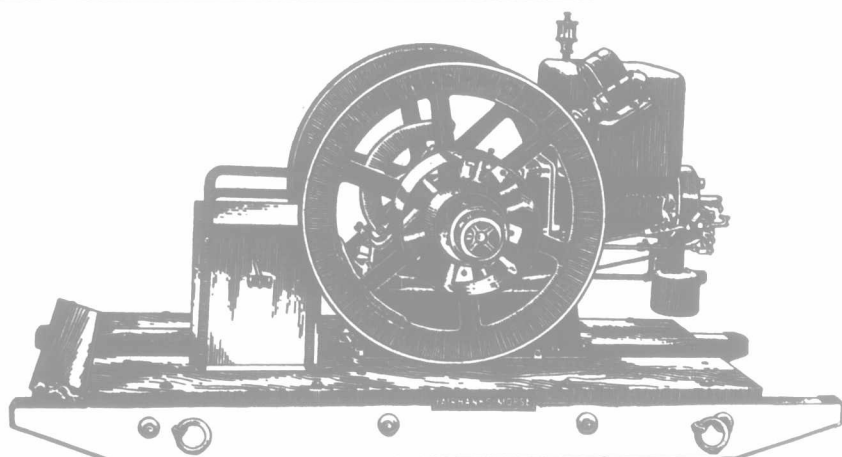
Four bushels from eleven tubers. White flesh and a good keeper. One of the best.
Peck's Early—Very like E. Ohio, but double the crop.
Sir Walter Raleigh—One of the best medium varieties (white).
Naught Six—A little on the Rural N. Y. No. 2 style, but a better flesh potato than R. N. Y. ever was.
If you want good pleasing potatoes, try any of the \$1 bushel. Special price on 10-bush lots. Also **ROSES and SHRUBS**. We ship direct to customer with satisfaction. Send for Catalogue. (30th year.)

A. G. HULL & SONS, ST. CATHARINES, ONT., CANADA.

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Fairbanks-Morse factories produce the largest line of internal-combustion engines in the world. Hundreds of men in the engineering and experimental departments are employed on all problems connected with gasoline engines. There is no company in the world that has spent as much money as the Fairbanks-Morse Co. on experimental and development work. The name Fairbanks-Morse is synonymous with gas-engine perfection.

Gasoline Engines FOR GENERAL FARM POWER



Horizontal Evaporator Tank Engine mounted on skids.
Sizes: 2, 4 and 6 horse-power.
Built in our Toronto factory, the finest gas-engine factory in the world.

Our farm engines have all the principal features of the well-known Fairbanks-Morse engines, and are made in vertical or horizontal types to meet the requirements of the farmer. Their simplicity means long life.

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F. A. THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS CO., LIMITED. May 5, 1910
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The only practical dry powder sprayer—no water required. With this sprayer, one pound of Paris Green will cover an acre of potato plants. Our patented device regulates the quantity of powder and prevents waste. Machine works up, down and sideways, so every part of the plant is reached and every bug killed. Children can keep vegetables and flowers free of insects, without trouble, when you have the Electric Insect Exterminator.
Illustrated catalogue of Sprayers, Seeders, Planters, Drills, Wagon Boxes, etc., sent free on application. The Eureka Planter Co., Limited, Woodstock, Ont.

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the Standard of measure.**

Durability—Efficiency—Sanitation—Convenience—
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THE STANDARD

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS
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WESTERN CANADA

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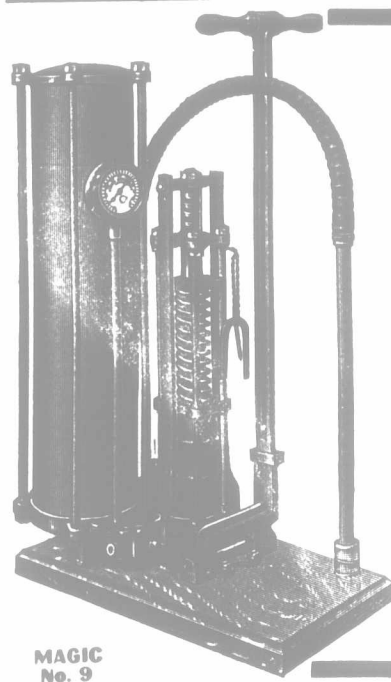
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Established 1866

CIDER PRESSES
The Original Mt. Gilead Hydraulic Press produces more cider from less apples than any other and is a BIG MONEY MAKER. Sizes 10 to 40 barrels daily. Also cider evaporators, apple butter cookers, vinegar generators, etc.
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INVENTIONS Thoroughly protected in all countries. EGERTON
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MAGIC PUMP No. 9.
Easiest-running hand pump ever made. Largest capacity. Highest pressure.

Challenge Power Sprayer.
Will spray 400 gallons an hour at a pressure of 200 pounds.

LITTLE GIANT No. 70.
High-powered barrel pump.

These pumps are made for DURABILITY, EFFICIENCY and POWER.

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NIAGARA BRAND LIME-SULPHUR ARSENATE OF LEAD.

NIAGARA is the only absolutely reliable Lime-Sulphur Spray, because it is made right. It is a permanent solution of highest insecticidal and fungicidal power. Analysis is stamped on every package, and it is guaranteed by a strong CANADIAN COMPANY.

ARSENATE OF LEAD is the one poison that kills all kinds of chewing insects. It is endorsed by all leading Entomologists and Horticulturists. It will not burn fruit or foliage. It sticks to the leaves. It mixes easily and stays mixed.

FARMERS AND FRUIT-GROWERS, with these sprays you can grow Apples and Pears free of scab and worm; Potatoes free of blight and bugs; Cherries and Plums free of rot and curculio.

COMBINE these TWO SPRAYS in ONE. This saves time and money. SPRAYING is investment, not expense.

Order now. Be ready when blossoms fall.

Write for our Book: "SPRAYS AND HOW TO USE THEM."

NIAGARA BRAND SPRAY COMPANY, Limited, Burlington, Ont.

NIAGARA SPRAYS ARE ALSO MADE BY:
Niagara Sprayer Co., Middleport, N. Y. Oregon Spray Co., Portland, Oregon.
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The Farmer's Advocate

"Persevere and Succeed."

and Home Magazine

Established 1866.

Vol. XLV.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 26, 1910

No. 922

EDITORIAL.

A circular press review of the United States Yearbook for 1909 contains two lengthy paragraphs of explanation and apology for the necessary condensation of the report. Congratulations would be more in order.

"Broadly speaking," says our English correspondent, "of every five loaves of bread eaten in this country, one is produced at home, one from Empire-grown wheat, and three from foreign wheat." No wonder the proposal to tax foreign wheat is unpopular in Britain.

The time has undoubtedly come to improve the Institutes by special features, and particularly by practical demonstrations, combined with practice in stock-judging, seed-judging, and the like. Limitless vistas open out in the direction of this phase of agricultural extension work.

Winnipeg houses, finding it impossible to secure supplies of butter in Canada, were recently obliged to send to the United States. One firm had imported between three and four tons, paying four cents a pound duty, and two and a quarter cents a pound express charge. Winnipeg stores charged customers 40 to 48 cents a pound.

A point worth noticing in regard to the use of artificial fertilizers was made by A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich., in his address on bean-growing at the Ridgetown convention. Barnyard manure supplies humus, as well as fertilizing elements, but there is no humus in commercial fertilizers. Where these latter are used—and he recommended their use—land should be frequently thrown into clover or grass, so that humus supply may be kept up. To run along for years, depending on fertilizers alone to keep up soil fertility, will exhaust the humus, and result in unproductiveness.

One is never safe in estimating the results of a man's career by its immediately-observable outcome. The wholesome revolutionary sentiment which President Roosevelt aroused in the United States during his tenure of office seems to be now bearing fruit, in the overthrow of Cannonism, and the retirement of Senators Aldrich and Hale, who belong, as the Outlook observes, to an era that had virtually come to an end in American politics—an era in which the accepted principle in the construction of legislation was that of the bargain. "It will be easier and more practical hereafter," says the Outlook, "for a man in public life to work and vote on behalf of the interest of all."

Geo. H. Greig, of Winnipeg, Western Representative of the Dominion Live-stock Branch, who has returned from an extended trip to Europe and the Orient, evidently for the benefit of his health, which he is said to have regained, reports that Canada is being widely advertised abroad by her implements, her men, her opportunities. In the vicinity of Jaffa, where cross-plowing with a crooked stick is considered extra thorough cultivation, a Canadian-made engine and Cockshutt gang plow were sighted. At a great educational institution in Beirut, two of the professors are Canadian. In Great Britain, the volume of emigration to Canada causes some people to fear that too many will leave her shores. Boats were hooked to July. After all his travels, Mr. Greig is convinced there is no place like Canada.

Cold Storage.

"The cold-storage industry benefits both the producer and consumer, by working to prevent alternate periods of glut and scarcity, accompanied by unprofitable prices at one time, and exorbitant or prohibitive prices at the other extreme."

This statement occurs in Bulletin No. 23, by Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner J. A. Ruddick, on a subject with which the writer is thoroughly familiar, "Cold Storage, and the Cold-storage Act." Dealing first with the cold-storage industry in general, by way of introduction, the bulletin treats of the refrigeration of milk, butter and cheese, the cold storage of apples and other fruits, pre-cooling of fruit before shipment, the proper construction of storage warehouses for co-operative fruit associations, with illustrations, ice storages and cooling rooms on farms; the cold storage of eggs, and also of furs and woollens, ending up with the Cold-storage Act itself. This Act provides for Government aid in the erection of cold-storage warehouses in certain cases where no such facilities exist, and where conditions imposed are all complied with.

The cold-storage industry is stoutly defended by Mr. Ruddick, in opposition to a cry that has been lately raised, that, by withdrawing food products to some extent from the open market, it has contributed to the unusually high prices prevailing. The cold-storage industry, says Mr. Ruddick, is merely the organized and systematic application of well-known and long-practiced principles. The thrifty householder, who lays in a supply of butter, poultry, meats, etc., in the early winter, the farmer who keeps apples or potatoes in a pit during the winter, and the fruit-grower who stores his apples in a frost-proof warehouse, all take advantage of the preservative effect of a low temperature, as does the cold-storage man.

The egg trade furnishes a fine instance of the effect of cold storage in regulating prices. Since cold storage of eggs became general, there are no such ups and downs of egg prices as formerly.

Many are the efforts that are being made to obtain cleaner and more sanitary milk, but prompt cooling has scarcely received the attention it deserves. Milk should not be frozen, a temperature of 40 degrees F., being low enough for ordinary conditions, but no other means that may be adopted is so effective for its preservation in a sweet and wholesome condition. With milk, it is only a matter of days, however. With butter, it is different. Butter can be safely kept at zero temperature, and the summer product marketed in winter. As a consequence, both supply and price are fairly constant throughout the year. It is a singular fact that heavily-salted butter does not keep so well in cold storage as that which is salted lightly.

Cheese is again different. Butter, like meat, fish, etc., deteriorates with age, no matter how well cared for. It is best at first. Cheese, on the other hand, continues to improve for many months. Freezing temperatures are hurtful, though, if it is desired to check the ripening process, a temperature of 40 degrees F. is permissible. But a cheddar cheese will never develop its highest quality at such low temperatures. "Strictly cool-cured cheese of good quality should not be stored at temperatures under 55 or 60 degrees."

Cold-storage will not save the fallen and wormy apples of our orchards from decay. "If you place over-mature or ripe apples in cold storage, they are bound to go down in a short time." On the other hand, "apples which are well matured and highly colored keep better in cold storage than greener and more immature ones do." If promptly placed in storage, late winter apples

may be kept for a year, fall and early winter varieties from two to four months.

ICE-COOLED ROOMS ON FARMS.

Mr. Ruddick believes that a small room, where berries and tender fruits could be cooled, held over Sunday, etc., would be useful on many fruit farms. Some of our readers find such a room useful for the storage of evening and Sunday's milk for the cheese factory. "The walls should have one course of matched lumber and siding on the outside, with damp-proof paper between, and double-boarding and paper on the inside, with a space of 12 inches between the inside and outside sheathings, to be filled with shavings. About one-third of the building should be set aside for the ice-chamber, with a partition between the ice-chamber and cooling-room, having same insulation as outside walls. An extra inside lining and inch air-space is advisable for ice-chamber. The floor of the ice-chamber should be constructed with a slope of 1 inch in 4 feet, to a gutter at one side, to provide drainage for melting ice. Drainage outlet should be trapped, to prevent passage of air. The floor of the ice-chamber should be covered with a wooden grating on which the ice will rest. No packing material is used on or around the ice. Provision is made by means of openings in the partition between the ice-chamber and the cooling-room, at the ceiling and near the floor, for the circulation of air through the cooling-room and over the ice."

Imposture and Oversight.

A considerate person, signing himself "An Advocate Reader," but withholding his real name, writes, asking a string of legal questions, which a solicitor would probably charge him ten or twenty dollars to answer. If "An Advocate Reader" will repeat his questions, sending his full address, and it proves to be on our subscription list, his inquiries will receive attention. Despite all our warnings, we still receive dozens of questions a week, sent by persons who do not comply with our rules. There are some people too parsimonious to support a paper that espouses their best interests, and gives volumes of useful information besides, who yet have nerve enough to attempt to sponge on the editors' time for their own personal convenience. Of course, in many cases, the failure to comply with rules is due to an oversight, but since we have no means of distinguishing these cases from deliberate imposture, we have to make and adhere strictly to set regulations.

A Dear Whistle.

For the requested duty of five cents a pound on wools, woollen noils, woollen rags and waste, Canadian sheep-breeders have some ground to stand on. As farmers, we bear our share of the burdens of protection, and this is one of the few special cases where a prospect of benefit from tariff on agricultural products looms up. With liberal protection on their finished product, enabling them to assess high prices on consumers, Canadian woollen manufacturers have been virtually getting their raw material duty-free. This is hardly a fair deal. We believe the representatives of the sheep interests were, therefore, justified in asking that the present nominal duties on imported wool, tops and noils be collected. The request for an increase of the present nominal duty from three to five cents a pound, is not so easily justified. Canadian farmers can scarcely make a greater mistake than to give protected interests a handle by joining in the clamor for more protection. Rather should we work to have existing duties on manufactured goods scaled

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED)

JOHN WELD, MANAGER

AGENTS FOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.

2. **TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12s.; in advance.

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We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.

13. **ALL COMMUNICATIONS** in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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LONDON, CANADA.

down. And, by the way, if a reciprocity treaty is negotiated with the United States, wool should be one of the items on which our Government should stand for reduced tariff. That would be one of the greatest boons our sheep industry could experience. One thing certain, if the increased Canadian import duties asked for are to be accompanied by increased tariff protection on the finished product, the request never should pass. The whistle would cost too much.

Passing the British Budget.

The long-fought budget of 1909, with its land-increment duty and national land valuation, at last became law in practically the same form as when it left the Commons last year. The only change of moment is a clause making clearer the exemption of agricultural land from increment duty, so long as it has no higher value than its value for agricultural purposes only, when sold in the open market. This amendment was made to satisfy members from agricultural constituencies.

The agricultural development act of last year, which depended on the budget for its funds, comes into operation, and eight commissioners have been appointed, one to retire each year. Under the Small Holdings Act, some farmers were displaced, without any compensation, and this was a grievance. This injustice is to be remedied by an amendment, under which farmers whose land is requisitioned for small holdings, will receive compensation for the disturbance of their tenancy.

The South Lincolnshire Small Holdings Association has been remarkably successful up to the present. Several thousand acres of crown lands have been divided, and about 1,000 acres owned by Lord Carrington. The rents, amounting to £8,000, have all been paid, not a penny being in arrears. The subdivision has proved a decided benefit to the district around Spalding.

F. DEWHURST.

This is the day of illustrated documents. Even the report of the Ontario Veterinary College comes to us brightened with appropriate cuts. Pretty soon the consolidated statutes will be illustrated with photogravures of eminent jurists and counsel, accompanied by reproductions of select exhibits from the rogues' gallery. When that time comes the law will be interesting to others than culprits, victims and lawyers.

Sandy Fraser Picks a Crow with Lockie Wilson.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I see oor auld frien' Lockie Wilson has been makin' some comparisons between the place o' his birth an' the lan' o' his adoption. As we wad naturally suppose, he finds he did weel to mak' the change. Western Ontario is mair progressive, he says. The farmers up there can juist walk away frae us fellows doon East, when it comes tae horse shows an' horticultural societies, an' a' that sort o' thing.

Noo, it will na doot be a muckle surprise tae Mr. Lockie Wilson, but I'm gaen' tae agree wi' him on ane point, an' that is that I believe he's no' far out in his figures as tae hoo mony o' this an' that an' the ither organization there is "west o' Toronto," an' hoo few o' the same there is "east o' Toronto." "Weel," ye'll say, "gin ye admit that, ye'll hae tae admit what he says aboot lack o' progressiveness in the Eastern half o' the Province." But I dinna' ken as I will. There's aye the twa sides tae the story, ye ken. Of coorse, we mauna' forget that there's mair nor a few o' oor toons an' toonships doon here that were settled by Heeland Scotchmen frae the ither side, an' we a' ken that the Lord never intended the Heelander to live on a farm. Ye canna' plant potaties tae the music o' the pipes vera weel, an' that's aboot the only thing that will pit life intae a mon frae the Heelands. I hae seen too mony o' them sittin' on the fence watchin' their auld wumman hoin' in the corn field, to be sayin' muckle aboot their abeility as farmers. A couple o' hundred years or so back, their ancestors used tae mak' a habit o' raidin' the farmers in the Lowlands an' takin' hame a few sheep an' pigs, an' sic like things that they couldna' be bothered raisin' for themselves. This, of coorse, was vera convenient, but ye can see at the same time that it isna' any great wonder that their great-grandchildren dinna' tak' kindly tae the farm, an' canna' be induced tae join mair nor ane or twa horticultural societies an' sic like progressive things. Ye'll have noticed I hae na' said a word against the Heelander. He's a canny, cautious chap, but it's maybe that that's anither reason for his holdin' back in the traces. It rins awa' with the siller when ye start oot tae be progressive, an' droppin' the baybees is what no Scotchman can sian', be he frae the North or the South. An' richt here I wad ask Mr. Wilson for a few mair statistics. Will he tell us what proportion o' the farms in Western Ontario are mortgaged, an' the same for Eastern Ontario. It wad be unco' sad tae fin' oot that some o' oor Western farmers were like the wee laddie leadin' the pig, progressin' backwards.

There's anither reason that could be brought forward, gin it were necessary, that it's maybe a link in the chain that ties us tae the habits o' oor ancestors. Oor frien' the French-Canadian is a mon who believes in livin' "the simple life." His wants are few, an' horticultural societies isna' ane o' them. Gin he has a nice patch o' buck-wheat, an' an acre or twa o' peas, he wouldna' ca' the king his uncle. Weel, we hae this remnant o' a great nation among us in considerable numbers, an', as I said, maybe it's a link in the chain.

But noo, gin ye want tae ken the real reason o' why there's mair daein' West than East, I'll tell ye. The Lord gie'd ye a better chance, Mr. Lockie Wilson starts at Toronto an' draws a line straight north tae the Ottawa River. "On the west side o' this line," he says, "the people are progressive; on the east side, they're not." Noo, I ask ye, Mr. Editor, to tak' ye're map o' Ontario, gin ye hae one, an' look at what like a country it is on each side o' this line o' Mr. Wilson's. On the west side it is apparently guid farmin' land, wi' toons an' cities scattered guid aboot, that would na' be there gin they hadna' a great territory tae draw on.

Noo we'll look on the east side o' oor line, an' what dae we see? Is it onything mair than ane succession o' lakes an' young mountains till ye get awa' doon tae the last five or six counties that mak' the point o' the wedge between the Ottawa an' the St. Lawrence? Ye say, Mr. Editor, that there are places in the East where progress is vera much in evidence, an' sections in the West where it isna' tae be seen, but ye are evidently o' the opinion that the West has the best o' it, aifter a'. But I want tae ask ye, in the name o' common sense, how can we hae as mony spring horse shows, an' field-crop competitions, an' horticultural societies as the West, when we hae na' got the population or the land, except lakes an' mountains, as I showed ye a while back.

Why doesna' Mr. Wilson go tae the "habitant" on his wee bit farm up among the Laurentian Mountains, an' ask him why he's no' as progressive as his brother farmer in the Eastern Townships? Hoover, the above isna' exactly a parallel case, for we're no' all markin' time between Glenora an' Toronto, an' the day may be comin' when we'll get the better o' the natural disadvantages we hae tae face, an' the West will wake up tae find us marchin' alongside o' them, maybe a step or twa ahead.

I see, Mr. Editor, that among a' the reasons ye gie for the West leavin' us awa' behind in the dust, ye dinna' mention "The Farmer's Advocate." Ye shouldna' let yer modesty wrang ye that way, for ye na doot did the maist o' yer wark in the former days "west o' Toronto," an' we canna' deny that they seem to have been takin' yer teachin' tae heart. At the same time, things are changin', an' noo, little as some o' yer Western readers may believe it, an occasional stray copy o' "The Farmer's Advocate" is seen "east o' Toronto." Yours for progress,
SANDY FRASER.

Strike Root Into the Soil.

The Scottish Farmer sees in the brisk emigration of bone, muscle and brains to Canada—for it is not the wastrels that are coming—this explanation:

"Here he toils for half a century, paying his annual rent of, say, £100, and at the end he is no nearer owning the land than he was when he began. There, he toils hard on his 160-acre quarter-section. The work is possibly harder, and the trials more arduous than would have confronted him at home, but the land is his own all the time, and at the end of fifty years he is a capitalist in a country where wealth is ever increasing through the only sure method of becoming rich—the increment of land values."

In this connection, let us remind farmers in Eastern Canada that the West is not the only place where land values are increasing. They are going up in many parts of Eastern Canada, even outside the fruit and truck-farming regions. Land values in this country are cheap, compared to what they will be in another decade or two. In less than twenty years the price of average farm land in Eastern Canada will probably have doubled. The last great area of good land is being taken up in our own West. Then, as the land monopoly narrows, watch prices soar.

Young man, now is the time to strike root into the soil!

A further extension of short-course work is the special aim in connection with the Farmers' Institutes in Ontario during the coming winter, as announced by Superintendent Putnam. The classes in judging live stock and seeds, the fruit institutes, and special poultry and dairy meetings held during the past two years, have been much appreciated, and the institutes, whose annual meetings are announced mostly for June, are asked to co-operate in still further extending these features. The Department of Agriculture at Toronto would also welcome applications for such meetings or short courses, even from farmers who are not identified with Institutes.

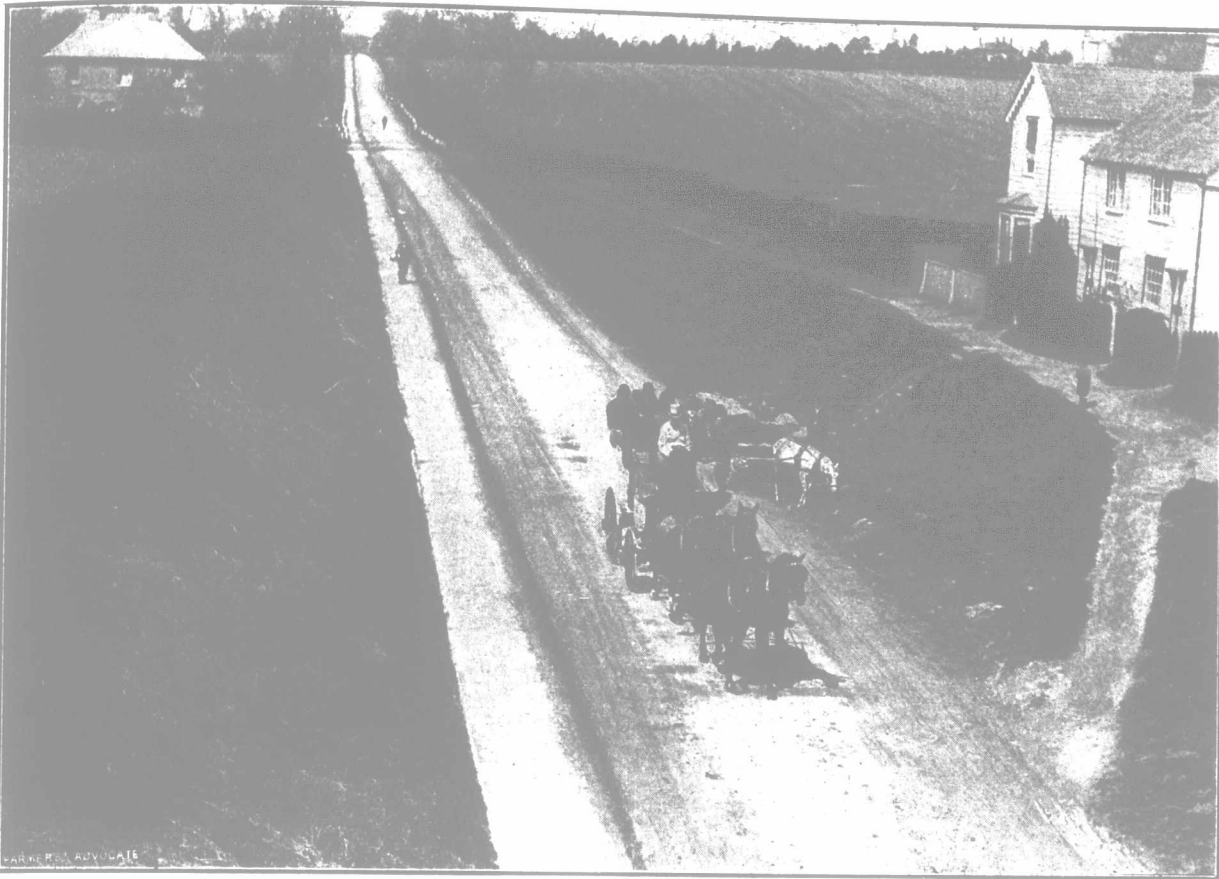
HORSES.

Would Exclude Unsound Horses from Registration.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The Shire Horse Society of England rejected a proposal made at a recent meeting, that, after a certain date, no animal would be eligible for registration in the studbooks of the breed, "unless its sire is certified free from hereditary disease by a veterinary surgeon duly appointed by the society." The Shire breeders of England might have done worse than to have taken the suggestion under consideration. The step would have been along the line of modern thought in regard to draft-horse breeding, and could in no way have been regarded as indicating that the Shire is more subject to hereditary disease or unsoundness than any other breed. It is time this question of hereditary unsoundness in sires of the draft breeds was more seriously regarded by breed societies and associations. These organizations exist primarily for the advancement of the interests of the various breeds, and in no way can the interests of any particular breed be advanced better than can by keeping in mind the main question, the question of ultimate result, the promotion of soundness in breeding horses. Nothing can be of greater importance to the owners of mares than the knowledge that the stallion they are using is attested sound by an official veterinarian of the association in whose studbook he is registered. Examining stallions for unsoundness, and in some way denoting those that did not come up to requirements, might work some little hardship on horse owners, but it would offer security to the public, and best public confidence in the horse, the society and the breed.

"EQUITANT."



Mr. Vanderbilt's Coaching Run to Brighton on the Road to Epsom from Old Malden, England.

The Palisade Worm.

"The Palisade Worm (*Strongylus Armatus*), A Troublesome Parasite of the Horse." This is the subject of a press bulletin sent out in February, 1909, by the Kansas State Agricultural College, over the name of F. S. Schoenleber, Veterinarian. We hesitated to publish the article, since our veterinary editor assures us that he knows of none of this pest in the Dominion. However, as it is possible the parasite may affect our horses at any time, or, in fact, may be present already, we have concluded that a warning and information might serve a useful purpose.

"During the last two years, this parasite has become very generally distributed over all parts of Kansas, due to the excessive moisture and flood conditions. It has caused the loss of a considerable number of horses in different localities, and in some instances killed all the horses on a farm.

"Description of the Parasite.—Thick at its head end, it tapers backwards, ending in a blunt point; its mouth is round, open, and furnished with several hard rings, of which the outer one bears six short, blunt, teeth-like projections, and the innermost a row of closely-set, pointed teeth. The female, from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches long, has a blunt, pointed tail; but the male, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, has two lateral projections, joined by a rudimentary, central lobe. This minute description is given in order to distinguish it from the *strongylus tetracanthus*, a somewhat lighter-colored and smaller worm, which it resembles in many respects, and which is found in the intestines only, either free or attached to the intestinal wall.

"Life-history.—The worms are found in the horse in two periods of existence. The mature worms are usually found attached to the mucous membrane of the intestinal wall of the large intestine—caecum and colon—with the head sunk deep for the purpose of sucking blood, which gives them the brown or red color. The immature are found sometimes in the same organs, in a small capsule or covering, in small pellets of manure, in cavities or cysts, varying in size from a pin-head to that of a hazelnut, in the walls of the intestines, and also in the arteries and other structures of the body.

"The egg being laid in the intestinal canal of the horse, sometimes hatches there, but more often does not hatch until a few days after it reaches the external world. If conditions are suitable in the way of moisture and temperature, the worm may live for several months in this stage in damp places, such as fodder, pasture, or stagnant water. It has become quite prevalent the last year in pastures and meadows subject to overflow from creeks or washings from infected areas. In this stage the worms are taken into the system of the horse. Reaching the intestine of the animal, they bore their way into the mucous membrane and encyst themselves. Should they find a blood-vessel in their migrating, they are carried into the circulation. It is the most common parasite found in the circulatory system of the horse, through which it may be carried to almost any organ of the body.

"Symptoms.—When present in the kidney or in the arteries leading to the kidneys, or in the surrounding tissues, a horse is especially sensitive to

pressure over the loins. They have been known to cause paralysis.

"When found in the brain, an animal, when working, suddenly begins to stagger, the eyes become fixed, and the horse shows many of the symptoms of 'blind staggers.'

"When the large arteries of the abdomen are affected—and this is their favorite location in the circulatory system—the animal is frequently subject to colic, which often results in death. This is also the case when found in great numbers in the intestine. It has been estimated that in some localities as high as 90 per cent. of cases of colic are caused by this parasite.

"Cause of Death.—From a thorough investigation of a great many cases, both before and after death, the conclusions are drawn that the parasite evolves a poisonous substance (toxine), which in many instances stupefies the brain or parts of the nervous system of the horse, and in that way causes coma, paralysis, and death of the animal.

"In a great many post-mortems held at the clinic and in the dissecting room of the Veterinary Department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and over areas of the State, where no outbreaks have been observed, on careful examination, the mesenteric arteries and coeliac axis (arteries leading to the internal organs, the favorite location of these parasites) have been found to

contain enlargements or aneurisms caused by this parasite, which frequently contain the living parasite itself. In a post-mortem recently held upon a six-months suckling colt, a large aneurism of the anterior mesenteric artery was found, containing a large number of the living worms.

"Treatment is mostly preventive. Thoroughly inspecting water supply, to see that there are no parasites present in the drinking water. Keep the horses from all stagnant ponds. All surface wells should be inspected. Hay and fodder from swampy lands are to be looked upon as suspicious. Pastures which are subject to overflow and seepage should be avoided. Medicinal treatment consists of a prolonged, careful use of some of the essential oils or other vermifuges. The ordinary spirits of turpentine has proved a fairly good common remedy. An ordinary animal will stand two ounces of turpentine given in a pint to a quart of raw linseed oil, thoroughly mixed. If the animal is badly affected, the above dose may be given night and morning for two or three days, then omit for a week or two, and repeat. The remedy should be discontinued as soon as the animal shows signs of irritation of the kidneys. Some horses are more sensitive in this respect than others. Two to four doses may be given every two or three months to expel the worms from the intestinal tract. If possible, the whole herd should be placed under treatment, under the direction of a competent veterinarian as soon as the parasite is found in the feces, or their presence is suspected."

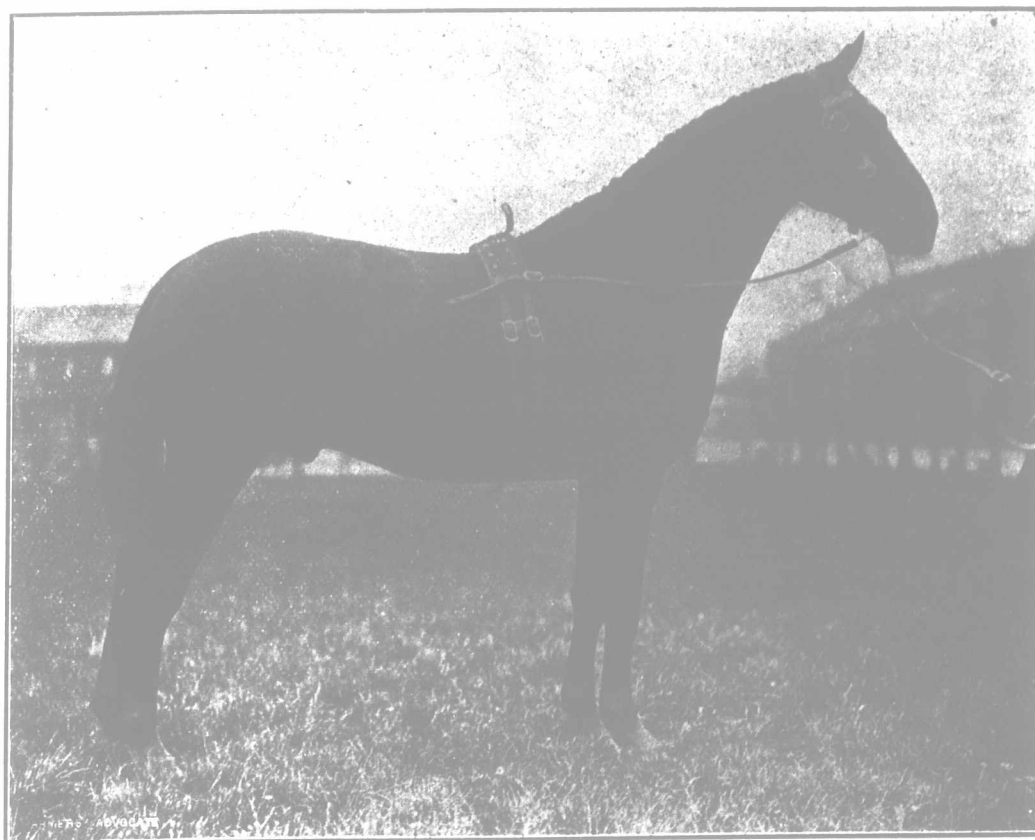
Awaiting Another Reply.

At a recent meeting of the Council of the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland, a letter, dated 23rd March, 1910, was received from the Canadian Clydesdale Association, recording the following resolution passed "at a meeting of a full board," on 4th February: "That this board have again considered their action of 29th October, 1909, in reference to refusing to cancel the registration of a stallion imported by Messrs. Smith & Richardson as Sir Henry (13200), reaffirm their decision of that date, and hereby authorize the accountant of the Canadian National Records to communicate with the Council of the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland to this effect."

The secretary read the text of a reply sent by him to this communication. The Council approved of the reply, and resolved to await the answer, if any, from the Canadian Association, before deciding what further action they would take in the matter.

Breeding Two-year-old Fillies.

Discussing that perennial topic, whether it is wise to breed two-year-old fillies, an English writer contends that Shire fillies which have been thoroughly well fed and cared for, "may be put to the stud at two years old, with very satisfactory results, as instances of winners breeding winners could be mentioned." He argues that the extra feeding necessary to prepare a young animal for exhibition adds to its growth, and thus "renders it sufficiently matured and strong to

Golden Prince (940).
Irish Hunter stallion. First and Gold Medal, Royal Dublin Show, 1910.

undertake maternal duties while still a filly—which a common, underfed one is not." He adds a caution, however, to see that a three-year-old filly learns to work before she gets heavy with her first foal, for fear she might grow up to be a non-worker, or at least difficult to manage. This he applies to light as well as heavy fillies. The point seems overdrawn, but probably carries a suggestion of value. Fillies of the light-legged breeds, also, he claims, should be capable of rearing foals at three or four years old, and still be available for the purpose for which intended at five years of age. He concludes with the statement that "registration and showing have resulted in early maturity in most breeds of stock, and maternal duties have to be undertaken by most pedigree females at a very early age, in return for the sumptuous fare which the majority of them get."

LIVE STOCK.

Rearing the Dairy Calf.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

While cow-testing associations in districts, and the scales and test, where employed in individual herds, are doing much towards the elimination of the poor or scrub cow, such testing alone cannot reach the fundamental weaknesses of our dairy industry. The practice of weighing the production regularly is an excellent guide in feeding, as well as ascertaining the production of the several individuals of the herd, but the feeding of first importance is the feeding of the young calf during the first year or two of its life, in which such testing cannot be employed as an aid. The negligence on the part of many in rearing their dairy calves properly has been a serious handicap to our dairy industry. If the successful results of the public sales of high-class dairy cattle, being held occasionally, may be accepted as a criterion, the fact is surely evident that dairy farmers realize the need of good dairy cows, and want them badly.

Those who have had experience in rearing high-class dairy stock will agree that there is no economy so false as underfeeding the calf during its first year, if we would have it develop into the most profitable dairy cow. In sections where dairying is carried on extensively, and the milk disposed of through the medium of the cheese factory, the question of rearing the calves properly is a complex one to many who look upon the price paid for milk at the factory as making it almost prohibitive for calf-feeding, and, accordingly, their calves are turned to pasture the latter part of May to shift for themselves, where they almost invariably develop into the pot-bellied, runty specimens so often seen in autumn, no matter how well they were started in the stable. There is nothing about the dairy business that interferes so seriously with the proper rearing of the young stock as this practice of disposing of the whole milk from the farm, while practically nothing that is of use in feeding the young calves is returned.

This phase of dairying, as practiced to-day, is very materially retarding our progress towards better cows and greater financial returns from the industry. Improvement of our dairy stock must come first through breeding, but, when given this vantage ground in our young calves, they being from our best cows and a superior sire, it is very easily and often sacrificed through failure on the part of the owner to properly rear the calf, by liberal feeding and judicious care, into the matured animal, for if the calf be not properly reared, its future usefulness is seriously impaired, let the care and feeding provided later be ever so generous.

If, then, we are to rear them properly, I think the one point that must be borne in mind, regardless of the tempting prices of same, is that the calf must be provided during the earlier stages of its growth with the food nature provided for it, viz., milk—whole at first, and later skimmed, or, if we are not in a position to take the cream off, we may add water to the whole milk as the calf gets older. We have yet to find a satisfactory substitute for skim milk in calf-feeding operations. I do not wish to be understood as claiming everything for skim milk alone, for with calves so fed we would not get best results; it must be supplemented by other feeds as the calf grows older and develops tastes for other feeds, but until the calf is six months old, at least—better older—skim milk in quantity should form the basis of the calf's ration.

I am speaking solely from the standpoint of the dairy farmer, whose object should be to rear his calves that they will give best results later as dairy cows.

This being so, his object in calf-rearing is

somewhat different from that of the beef-raiser who always seeks to develop considerable flesh on the calf, while the dairyman's object should be rather the development of frame, capacity for rough feeds, bone and muscle, along with moderate fleshing, rather than fat, on the dairy calf. Our feeds, then, should be such as will produce such growth—very largely nitrogenous—which class would include skim milk, wheat bran, oil cake of flaxseed, chopped oats, and clover hay, or green feed of alfalfa or red clover, with a liberal allowance of roots or silage, or both in season.

If the calf we are attempting to rear is not worthy of liberal feeding of proper feeds, it is not worth rearing. We should select for rearing only such calves as we can feed profitably. I am convinced that the calf should be provided with whole milk two or three times a day for one month after taken from its dam, when it should be gradually weaned to skim milk, which should take about a week or ten days to get it on a full feed of skim milk. While feeding milk at any time, either whole or skimmed, be very careful as regards quantity fed; avoid extremes, making increases or changes very gradually, and always maintain even temperatures. After the calf is ten days old, it will begin to nibble at any hay it can reach, and should from this time on be provided with a bunch of clean, bright and wholesome fine clover, with a sprinkling of timothy, twice daily, keeping the supply always fresh and clean. Many, when starting to feed skim milk, make a practice of adding a small amount of some commercial calf feed, or flaxseed, etc., to the milk. We do not approve of this method; we feed milk alone always, as we want our drinking pails clean—scrupulously so—and find them much easier kept so when meal is not added to the drink. Besides, we think that when the meal is fed dry it is much better than when gulped down with the drink, because the act of chewing incorporates the saliva more efficiently, and so aids digestion, while the calf is also enabled to eat its meal when it has a taste for it, instead of being obliged to swallow it, in order to get its drink.

When on a full feed of skim milk, the calf should be about six weeks old, and will very soon then have a taste for a little meal. We teach our calves to eat at first the meal mixture we intend feeding them right along, being a mixture of bran and chopped oats, equal parts, with oil cake of flaxseed. This they seem to like from the start, and it is fed in clean grain boxes after each feed of milk. Along with careful and liberal feeding of the feeds already mentioned, and an abundance of green feed, consisting of clover, oats and peas, or rape, best results can be had only by providing clean, airy and comfortable quarters. Avoid a dark stable and damp beds or foul odors. An excellent idea is to have for litter cut straw or sawdust, and have the damp portion of this removed and replenished after each feeding time.

As regards the matter of stabling the entire summer for calves simply intended for dairy purposes, I do not contend that it is absolutely necessary. I think the calf suffers no disadvantage if allowed to run out of doors during the latter part of August and early autumn, providing this be accompanied by proper conditions. The feed they had in the stable should be continued in such quantities as they will take along with the pasturage. If they cannot be admitted to one of the sheds or outbuildings as they seek protection from the hot sun and flies or rain, a shelter should be provided. An excellent idea is to provide a movable coop which may be moved from place to place in the field on skids. By hanging a piece of canvass over the entrance, the flies are brushed off as the calf enters, and the interior made dark, conditions very favorable to the comfort of the calf during the heat of the day, you will be surprised at the amount of time they will spend in this shelter, when once provided.

In concluding the first year's feeding, on coming to the stable again, when the weather gets chilly, they should, if properly cared for outside, be in thriving condition, which condition should be maintained throughout the first stabling season by liberal feeding of meal rich in bone and muscle-formation qualities, silage, roots, and good quality of hay. Keep free from vermin, and allow some exercise and abundance of pure air.

To make the most of its time, which is imperative if we intend bringing the heifer into milk at two and a half years of age, or younger, it must suffer no standstill periods; and when once dairy-men are brought to a full realization of the importance of this, a big stride will have been accomplished towards better cows and more profitable dairying.

CLARK HAMILTON,
Dundas Co., Ont.

According to figures furnished by the British Board of Trade, the average retail price of frozen foreign meats in England is from 8 to 12 cents per pound. The same authority compares these prices with the average price paid for horseflesh in Germany, the latter running from 9 to 13 cents per pound, and sometimes as high as 15 cents.

Cotswold Sheep.

By John Rawlings.

The Cotswold has a very interesting history, being the oldest breed of sheep of which there is any satisfactory record. As far back as A. D., 75, Tacitus, the famous Roman historian, makes mention of the manufacturing of woollen cloth at Cirencester, Gloucestershire, England, from the wool of sheep reared on the Cotswold Hills. We afterwards find the name Cotswold applied to these sheep. In the year 1468, King John of Aragon was presented with twenty head of Cotswold ewes, which he exported to Spain. At this time, the wool of the Cotswold was much in demand for the manufacture of the finest cloth, from which we infer that the wool at that time was much finer than at present. The description of the Cotswold in those days indicates that they were more adapted for the production of wool than mutton.

In later years we find them conforming to mutton qualities, as well as retaining their long, heavy, lustrous fleece. We find no satisfactory record of the infusion of any foreign blood into the Cotswold, but we find that Cotswold blood has been used in the foundation of many of the modern mutton breeds; one writer even asserts they were used in the founding of the Spanish Merino. While this may seem absurd, it is a well-known fact that Cotswold rams, crossed with Merino ewes, produce one of the very best classes of wool and of mutton lambs raised on the Western ranges. Cotswold rams are very highly thought of for this purpose on the range, on account of the large increase of wool and mutton from this cross. The Cotswold of to-day is a more compact sheep than formerly, more attention being paid to the mutton qualities and weight of fleece than to fineness of wool, as this makes very little difference on our present market, in the United States, when the rams are used for crossing on fine-wool ewes. The coarser the wool, the heavier the fleece. We have had considerable experience shipping to the West, and have never had a single complaint of coarseness of wool, while we have taken rams out with what might be called hair, instead of wool. One particular man in the West picked out the coarsest-wooled ram in a shipment of two cars, and asked me if it would be possible to secure a carload like it in Canada.

In January, 1908, while at the Wyoming Wool-growers' Convention, I had two samples of range-grown wool, one sample pure Merino, the other Cotswold-Merino cross. There was present at the convention one of the largest wool manufacturers of Boston, Mass., who, on being asked his opinion as to the difference in the price of the two samples, expressed his opinion that there was no difference in their market value. The Cotswold-Merino wool averaged three pounds per fleece more than the other. It is a singular fact that the Cotswold will thrive and do well in any climate in the world, hot or cold, wet or dry. Different climates and different soils affect the fleece and size of sheep, but they retain their hardy constitution and vigorous growth.

Sir J. B. Lawes, in his experiments of feeding various breeds and crosses, proved that the Cotswold made more profitable returns in growth for feed consumed than any other breed.

While the Cotswolds have not obtained notoriety by having any very high-priced individuals among them, they have always given very satisfactory returns for money invested. In forty years breeding Cotswolds, we have never once sold our good sheep to the butcher, having always found a ready market in the Western States. There is at present a market in the United States for five times as many good Cotswold rams as is being produced in Canada, or ewes, either. We also believe, from reliable information, that Cotswold sheep are selling for more money in car lots than any other breed of sheep raised in Canada.

The requirements of a good Cotswold are a well-poised head, with long, curly ringlets of wool hanging over the face; ears well set, and dark-colored; neck short, and well set on the shoulders; back broad, straight, covered with firm flesh; body well rounded over a deep flank and full brisket; legs short, well set, feathered with wool down to the toes; face and legs may be gray or white; body covered with long, curly wool, averaging ten to fifteen inches in length, and weighing eighteen to twenty pounds per fleece. Fineness of fleece is not so important as length, density and curl, a good curly fleece weighing much heavier than a loose, open one, though evenness of quality all over the body is desirable and usual. We much prefer the gray face, as they generally shear a heavier fleece of better wool, are larger, and have a better constitution, than the white-faced ones. Among show sheep, we almost invariably find in an outstanding good one a gray face. They are also much more highly thought of by

Western range men, who claim they are hardier, and stand the Western climatic conditions better than the white-faced ones.

The Cotswold cross upon grade or common ewes makes a remarkable improvement—the first cross often have all the appearance of a pure-bred—and they cross well upon the fine-wooled breeds. In general appearance, the Cotswold is a stylish, stately-looking animal, and possessed of proud carriage. They mature early, weigh well, and are thrifty.

Cotswolds were first imported into Canada in 1854, by Geo. Miller, of Markham, and F. W. Stone, of Guelph, and soon after by John Snell & Sons, of Snelgrove, and rapidly gained popularity, which has grown with the years, until they are more widely-spread in America than any other breed of sheep.

THE FARM.

Another Reason for Crop Rotation.

A new argument against continuous growing of a single crop on the farm, in addition to the one usually suggested, that it tends to deplete the soil of certain elements necessary for that particular crop, is put forth by Prof. H. L. Bolley, of North Dakota Agricultural College. Some years ago a bulletin was issued from Washington on the subject, which took the ground that the roots of growing plants give off excretions which are toxic or poisonous to the roots of succeeding crops of the same kind, while harmless, or comparatively so, to crops of other kinds. Prof. Bolley, who has conducted numerous experiments both in the fields and in greenhouses, has come to the conclusion that the reason that the wheat fields of the Red River Valley, which have been cropped for many years, now fail to raise good crops of plump wheat is not due so much to depleted fertility as to the presence of fungi with which the ground has become infested. These fungi, he claims, produce root rot and blight, after the same manner as the wilt fungi damage the flax crop. He mentions as a fact that these fungous diseases may be spread to new lands by the use of fresh manure containing straw from diseased wheat fields, and the wheat-growing capacity of such lands injured thereby. There are three or four types of minute fungi which it is believed attack the wheat crop, affecting the whole plant, roots, heads and grains, and even gaining entrance to the interior of the grain. These fungi live over in the soil, ready to attack the next crop that may be sown. The above conclusions were reached as the result of extensive pot experiments in the greenhouse, in which 20 square inches of soil each were used. The soil with which these boxes were filled was taken from old wheat lands which no longer raised any plump wheat, and had had about forty continuous crops. Some of the soil samples were sterilized by chemical disinfectants, others under high steam pressure. When healthy, treated seed was planted in these sterilized plots, healthy, strong, stooling plants, with good roots, were produced. From the same seed, planted in the same kind of earth, but unsterilized, feeble, decay-

ing plants were produced. Shrivelled seed, internally diseased, treated, produced diseased plants, even in well-sterilized soils, showing clearly that the disease is in the seed, as well as in the soil.

The chief remedy is rotation of crops. The hurtful fungi, not having host-plants to live upon, perish, more especially if the ground is thoroughly aerated by cultivation. Careful selection of plump grain for seed, and winnowing it well with a heavy blast, is also very important. It is also recommended that all seed wheat should receive the formaldehyde or hot-water treatment, as used for smut prevention.

Whether the cause of decreased yields in crops grown on the same fields successively is that assigned by Prof. Bolley, whether it is the exhaustion of fertility, or whether the other theory,



A Cotswold Ram Lamb.

that toxic poisons are excreted from the roots of growing plants, which affect plants of similar character, be correct; or whether, as is possibly the case, there is truth in all three theories, the beneficial effect of proper rotation of crops is established beyond doubt.

Alfalfa Statistics.

A few facts as to the area of land under alfalfa in some foreign countries will be of interest. The twelfth census of the United States reported the area of alfalfa in that country, in 1899, as 2,094,011 acres, with a production of 5,220,671 tons, Colorado leading, with 455,237 acres, producing 1,107,471 tons. It may be noted that these figures do not show the yields claimed as possible averages in Canada, but, when taken in conjunction with an average yield of some twelve bushels per acre of wheat, as compared with an average of around 20 bushels in Ontario, the discrepancy is explained. Poor farming will pull down average yields of any kind of crop, and there is much poor farming in the United States.

Among records of other foreign countries, the Argentine Republic stands first, with a computation, in 1908, of 8,740,448 acres under this magnificent crop. Thrifty France follows, with 2,717,726 acres, in 1906. No comprehensive statistics have yet been obtained as to the area in Canada. Ontario, however, has a modest acreage, with small amounts in various other Provinces, from coast to coast.

Grows Fifty Acres of Alfalfa.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We have grown alfalfa for a good many years, having about fifty acres under crop at present. Our farm is heavy clay, rolling land, and seems peculiarly fitted for growing alfalfa. We get three crops in a season, averaging, in all, about four tons to the acre. There is no reason why any land that is well drained, and on which water does not lie in the spring, should not grow good crops of this wonderful feed.

We sow the seed about 20 pounds to the acre, with a light sowing of barley as a nurse-crop. We usually inoculate the alfalfa seed with a culture which may be got at the Agricultural College, Guelph. We do not think, in our case, that this is really needed much, as, with the manure drawn from the barn, we believe all our land is thoroughly inoculated.

We have used a side-delivery rake this past season, which we have found a great help in curing the alfalfa. The rake rolls the clover up in very light rolls, which usually, in good weather, are fit to go into the barn the afternoon after cutting.

Regarding the duration of a good stand, we believe it will last many years, provided it is well drained.

We usually plow it up after four or five years to make room for other crops. We feed silage and alfalfa to our dairy cattle, and, by doing so, very little other grain need be used. We feed no bran at all, as we find the alfalfa takes the place of bran, with good results, at much less cost.

We have read a great many accounts of the wonderful value of alfalfa, and would confirm all that has been written about it. In the dry weather, when the lack of rain has dried up everything else, the alfalfa is as fresh and green as a spring pasture. We fail to understand why every farmer who can possibly grow it, should not have at least one field of alfalfa, to convince him that he has the best and cheapest feed he can grow. We trust that you may be able to interest your readers in this wonderful feed, which is good not only for cows and calves, but every other animal raised on the farm.

J. S. McCANNELL.
Halton Co., Ont.

Some men who have used the split-log drag as a clod-crusher in the fields say it is excellent for the purpose. Turn it end for end, and draw it backward, round face of the slabs to the front.



A Group of Cotswold Ewes.

(From a painting.)

Soiling Crops.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Of the most neglected crops on the farm are the soiling crops for late summer and fall feeding. This is to be regretted. In my opinion, few, if any, crops pay so well. We have been growing these crops for many years. Perhaps the reason we started this practice before the average farmer was that we supply a city butter trade, and, therefore, had to keep up our supply or lose the trade. In growing our soiling crops, we take a piece of stubble land, work it well, and apply a light dressing of manure, or, if we have no manure to spare—which is often the case, as we have to manure from ten to twelve acres of hoe crop every year—we take a piece of sod land and cultivate it well to get a good seed-bed. Just here I might say that it is very important to have the piece of land in which you are going to sow your soiling crop as near the barn as possible. You will have no time to go a long distance for your load of green feed night and morning in the busy harvest time. The mixture we sow is the following: Oats four parts, peas one part, and vetches one part, sowed at the rate of about four bushels to the acre. This makes a very nice feed for the cows. We generally sow about three pieces of this mixture at intervals of ten days between each seeding. By so doing, we always manage to have our supply fresh and green. When starting to feed, we give the cows only a small amount at a time, as they will not eat very much at first, increasing the quantity gradually. Some farmers feed their green feed by throwing it over the fence to the cows in the pasture. This is a very wasteful practice, and the boss cows get more than their share, while some do not get enough. We always feed our cows in the stable, which I think is the best plan. The feed should not be allowed to get too coarse before starting to cut. Better to start early, even if you do not get as much feed. This mixture does very well up to, say, the last of September. After that we feed fodder corn till the frost comes. This kind of soiling crop is especially for milch cows. There is another kind, especially adapted for sheep, hogs and young cattle, e. g., rape. Everyone who has grown rape will admit that, for making the largest gains, with the least expense, rape stands at the head of the list. We have been growing it for a long time, and prize it more highly every year, and now we would as soon think of letting spring pass without sowing our grain crop, as neglecting to sow a piece of rape. We grow it mostly as a fall feed for our lambs, although it could also be grown to advantage as pasture for hogs. The preparation of the ground for rape should be the same as for turnips, as they resemble each other very much, the main difference being that in rape the strength of plant goes into the stalk and leaves, instead of into the root, as in turnips. Rape seed is exactly like turnip seed, and can be sown with the turnip-seed drill at the rate of 1½ pounds per acre. It must be sown more thinly than turnips, as the plants do not need thinning with the hoe. As rape is a gross feeder, and grows very rapidly, it is fit to turn the lambs on about two months after sowing. The first week of July is about the right time to sow, as it is then ready for the lambs by the middle of September, by which time they will have the clover aftermath well eaten off. In sowing rape, if you wish to give it a good start, after putting on a coat of farmyard manure, apply about 400 pounds of superphosphate per acre. This fertilizer contains plant food which is readily available to the young plants, which brings them on very quickly. The lambs should be turned on when the rape is dry, not when it is wet, or the lambs hungry, or they will scour or bloat, and left in for an hour each day till it is well eaten off, or at least till they are well used to it, when they can be left on all the time.

The advantage of growing so profitable a crop, and one that has neither to be cut, harvested, stored nor hauled to market, as is the case with grain, has only to be tried once to be appreciated.

It is hardly necessary to point out that the following crop off the rape ground is most gratifying. I trust these few notes will induce some brother farmer to grow these profitable soiling crops, and, by so doing he will increase the producing capacity of his farm and the profits therefrom. W. R. C.

Prince Edward Island.

Bulk of Oats Grown in Northern States.

Practically four-fifths of the oat crop of the United States is produced in the thirteen States extending from New York and Pennsylvania westward to the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas, according to a recent bulletin by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. For the corn belt and the dry farms in the Great Plains and inter-mountain districts, this bulletin recommends the Sixty-Day and Kherson oats, two varieties which are practically identical, and both introduced from Southern Russia. The principal points in their favor

are said to be early maturity, heavy yield, low proportion of hull and resistance to lodging. Defects are the small size and yellow color of the berry. "Larger, later varieties," it is added, "usually give higher yields in the Northern States and in irrigated districts."

Ordinary Spring-tooth for Cultivating Corn.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Replying to your inquiry regarding our methods of summer cultivation of hoed crops, may say that we consider the question a very important one, and one regarding which there is still a great deal to be learned. We trust that there will be a very thorough discussion through the medium of your valuable paper of the different methods followed. I shall confine myself to our methods of cultivating corn. We grow about eight acres of corn for silage each year, sowing it with the grain drill in rows forty-two inches apart.

The objects we have in view when summer cultivating, in their order of importance, are: (1) To conserve moisture; (2) to liberate plant food; (3) to maintain a proper physical condition in the soil, so that the plant roots may be given air; (4) to destroy weeds. If we cultivate so as to minimize the quantity of moisture evaporating from our soil, we will usually secure the other objects. Although it may cause a little extra growth in the corn crop, we do not think it wise to cultivate any oftener than is necessary to prevent a crust from forming, because excessive cultivation not only costs money, but exhausts the humus content, and leaves our rather heavy soil in such a state that it is difficult to prepare for a succeeding crop. All we farmers with clay-loam farms know that our corn and root ground is always the hardest to work the following spring. To overcome this difficulty to some extent, we give the corn ground a deep cultivation with spring-tooth after the crop is ensiled, and then rib it up, similar to turnip drills, so that as large a surface as possible may be exposed to the winter frosts.



Jennie Bonerges Ormsby.

Two-year-old Holstein. Milk in 365 days, 16,849 lbs.; butter, 832.90 lbs., 80 per cent. fat, beating former two-year-old Holstein record by 70 lbs. butter. Owners, D. C. Platt & Son, Millgrove, Ontario.

In order to secure the above objects, we find that we have to cultivate every eight or ten days, and after every rain. We do not use a weeder, although we believe it a very good implement. Before the corn comes up, however, we give the field a stroke with the harrow, and also again after the corn is about a week old. This retains a surface mulch, and keeps weeds in check. After this we use the common spring-tooth cultivator, with a long axle, made for the purpose, to throw the wheels off the corn rows. By adjusting the teeth, and using two pieces of a cross-cut saw blade in the center for shields, two rows can be cultivated at one time easily. With this outfit we can cultivate from eight to ten acres per day. When corn is about two feet high, we resort to the regular corn cultivator and sculler, doing only one row at a time, and hence only about five acres per day.

At first we cultivate from three to four inches deep, or as deep as the cultivator will go nicely. During each successive cultivation we get shallower, until, at the last cultivation, when the corn has fully tasselled, we just break the surface. We also keep farther away from the corn rows as

the crop advances, so as not to cut any lateral roots. We always try to hoe the corn once, to cut off any weeds that may not have been cut or smothered with the cultivators.

We have never kept actual tab of the time spent in our corn field, but, as near as I can figure, it would require, for one acre, two and one-half days' work for a team of horses, and three and one-half days' work for a man. The extra day for the man is for hoeing. Weather conditions influence the time required to a very large extent. B. J. WATERS.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

Effect of Adverse Weather on Wheat.

The frosty, unfavorable weather prevailing during the latter part of April and first of May was not without its effect on grain crops and meadows, as well as fruit. Between three and four weeks ago, some fall-wheat fields in Middlesex County, and, presumably, elsewhere, also, were observed to commence turning yellow, especially in the wet portions of the fields. It became rapidly worse, and fears were expressed that the crop would suffer as the oat crop did in 1909. This fear was probably unfounded. Mr. Dearnness, an expert plant physiologist, to whom we referred samples, explains it thus:

"The fast-growing, immature protoplasm was checked by the frosty, dry weather, and dies in the cells (in part). Warm, moist weather will bring about its recovery."

THE DAIRY.

Performance and Conformation in Judging Dairy Cows.

The last United States National Dairy Show introduced a new class into its premium list, which promises to become an important factor in the dairy-cattle world. This was the class, "Cows any age, having official yearly records." There

has been the feeling on the part of many that there are two classes of pure-bred dairy cattle, those which win in the show-ring, and which might or might not be profitable producers of milk or butter, and a class which are profitable producers, but could not hope to win in the show-ring, because they lack fancy points which the up-to-date judge must require.

Much as this dual standard has been criticised by some, and defended by others, there is a growing sentiment that the greatest good will come to the breeders who recognize both standards, and seek to develop large-producing animals having the desirable breed characteristics and attractive points.

While not satisfied that it had fully solved the problem, the management of the National Dairy Show made the start by including the new class in its premium list. It was judged according to the following rule:

"In awarding the premium in Class 12 (cow with official yearly record), the judge shall assign each entry a definite number of points for conformation, on the basis of 100 for perfect; to this shall be added one point for each twenty pounds, or fraction thereof, of butter-fat above 250 for a two-year-old, with an additional minimum requirement of one-tenth of a pound for each day the heifer is over two years old, up to a total of 360 pounds minimum requirement for the mature cow. Only such records shall be accepted as are certified to by the secretary of the registry association as having been made under the supervision of an experiment station or agricultural college, as required for official or semi-official tests. A cow scoring less than 87 on conformation shall not be awarded a premium."

In each breed, the respective score-card of that breed was used as a basis for judging conformation. In the judgment of the writer, the minimum score of 87 on conformation should be lower.

To the surprise and gratification of all interested, this class brought out a goodly number of entries in the Guernsey and Jersey breeds, there being 17 entries in the former, and 8 in the latter class.

It has been argued that this class was not practicable, because of its interruption to its records in progress. However desirable it may be to repeat records, most breeders, having got their cows in the official list with a year's creditable record, do not repeat, and, therefore, having completed a year's record, their appearance in the show-ring, fresh within a reasonable time, is excellent evidence that their year's record has not hurt them, if with this record they combine high individual excellence. The appearance in this class of the world's record Jersey, not only hale and hearty at twelve years of age, but actually freshening during the show, was evidence of the correctness of this contention.

The winners in the Guernsey class at the 1909 Dairy Show scored, respectively, 94 and 92 points; in the Jersey class the scores were 123½, 112½, 103½, and 99 points.

As an initial recognition of performance and individuality in the public show-ring, the figures furnish material for thoughtful consideration by students of the dairy cow.

While it happens that in the Jersey class the cow winning first place had the highest score on both conformation and performance, the same was not true in the Guernsey class; and the Jersey ranking second in total score was second for performance and third in conformation.

The result of this work has already borne fruit, in that State and local fairs are introducing this class. There is no reason why local fairs should not recognize, on the same basis, the grade cow sired by a registered bull of a recognized dairy breed, and having a yearly record made under the supervision of one of the cow-test associations.

H. E. VAN NORMAN,
Secretary and Manager.

Cow-testing: Reasons and Results.

I.

Written for "The Farmer's Advocate" by C. F. Whitley.

WHAT IS COW-TESTING.

Cow-testing is more than the occasional use of scales and sampling dipper to obtain an idea of weight of milk and percentage of fat. It is a great aid in training the herd-owner's sense of observation of details; his success largely depends on systematic perception of the innumerable little things round the farm that affect milk yields and demand attention. A large number of these influences are reflected at the milk scales, and watchfulness of the wavering dial hand will quicken the perceptive faculty.

Cow-testing is the basis of herd development; it is a calm calculation of the merits of each individual, irrespective of price paid or sentimental attachment to any attractive but unprofitable specimen. It is a sure method of discrimination, in fact, the only method yet known in determining satisfactorily which cows to keep as foundation stock of the profitable herd. A record is essential, if one would act unerringly in selecting the paying animal, and thus build up a creditable herd, each cow developed to her utmost, and making substantial returns.

Cow-testing is a source of inspiration to every farmer who is a real man. Fashioned himself in the image of the only Being who can create and endow with life, it brings him into intimate relation with nature's mysteries, compelling him to investigate, to search for the reason and the "why" of the forces which he can subdue and mould to supply his necessities.

Cow-testing is one of the strongest educative influences on the farm. It interests the hired help, and binds the family together, as father and daughter or mother and son not only compare records, but inquire and consider what means to adopt so as to give each animal the best possible conditions and opportunities.

It paves the way for a clearer understanding and a real (often much needed) partnership between father and son. The head of the family may have learned, while taking milk to the factory, that a neighbor has delivered just as much milk from seven cows as he has brought from ten or eleven. In retailing the fact on his return home, his criticism—possibly his sarcasm—may rankle in the breast of the growing lad, who really needs encouragement, not implied censure. Right at this point is there not apparent a crying need for fuller discussion of conditions, more comparison of best methods, an active co-operation between parent and child, not only that the necessary improvements may be instituted, but that the boy may have a freer hand, more latitude for his own ideas, more scope to practice what he believes to be best, and which a trial will prove to be correct? The boy needs consultation, and will help to keep him on the farm.

While cow-testing is an aid to economy, in that it avoids what waste of time and labor and feed on poor cows may be saved, it is also an incentive to liberality, for it shows that good returns are to be had from abundance of choice feed given to a suitable animal.

Cow-testing is no mere fad or unexploited

theory, it is the most practical and workable plan ever offered to a Canadian farmer. Farmers themselves by the score say so, and write to that effect. That it is profitable in the extreme, has been abundantly proved. It has helped many a struggling land-owner to a position of comfort and affluence; it commends itself to the poor farmer as a means of quickly augmenting his income; it appeals to the farmer in moderate circumstances as a stepping-stone to better achievement, and is in complete harmony with the aspirations of every thoughtful farmer who desires any measure of progress. Read this as a sample of statements received at our office from time to time:

A. W. Haine, of Dewdney, B. C., writes: "When we joined the cow-testing association, in 1908, we had 21 cows, aged between four and seven years, with an average yield of 6,800 lbs. milk. In 1909, our 21 cows averaged 8,360 lbs. milk. We have 16 pure-breds and 5 grade Holsteins. I would not think of stopping weighing and testing our milk, as I feel satisfied that if a dairyman looks well to the sire of his herd, and weighs and tests, his herd is bound to improve, and the hired men take more interest in their work. We commenced dairying 8 years ago, with the intention of bringing our cows up to an average of 6,000 pounds milk each, which we did in about five years."

The increasingly numerous records of 8,000, 10,000 and 15,000 pounds of milk, or even higher, are not only highly satisfactory to the owners of such cows, but are of very great help to dairymen in general. The outcome of intelligent selection and unremitting care, they are spurs to better attainment in every dairy district. Further, such records advertise our good name in other countries wherever is found the large-hearted friend of the dairy cow, and lead to helpful interchange of dairy ideas, besides attracting desirable immigration and investment of extra capital.

Pasteurization Problems.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Your correspondent, T. H. L., in the May 12th number of your journal, brings up some pasteurization problems of interest to Canadian creamerymen. Considerable prejudice exists in the minds of many creamerymen against pasteurization, and there are doubtless difficulties in following the system. Having practiced pasteurization since 1895 in the College creamery, we may be allowed to make a few observations on this question, based largely on our own experience.

We first adopted the crude method of pasteurizing cream in shotgun cans during the winter of 1895-6, and found a marked improvement at once in the quality of our butter. We were able to get rid of many taints, such as turnip and stable flavors, which characterized our winter make. It was a great relief to be able to ship butter about which there was practically no complaint. Previous to that time, in spite of the greatest care and the best skill, we frequently received reports from our customers complaining of bad flavors. As we were "green" at the creamery business, we scarcely knew what to do. It was not at all satisfactory to have College butter faulted in the style too common among critical judges. After our visit to Denmark, in 1895, we felt satisfied that pasteurization was the solution of our troubles. I am pleased to say our diagnosis proved correct. Since that time we have had little or no trouble with flavors, the demand for our butter is increasing continually, and our prices are equal to or above average creamery prices. Our average overrun for the year 1909 was about 18 per cent. Anyone who knows the conditions under which our creamery is operated will admit that this is a good showing. While we have certain advantages, there are disadvantages with us, as with all public institutions, which more than counterbalance advantages in the way of reputation, machinery, skill, etc. We have found the best results, so far as temperature is concerned, by heating milk or cream for buttermaking to a temperature of 180 to 185 degrees F. At this temperature, more than 99.9 per cent. of the bacteria are killed, which gives us practically a clean seed-bed for our lactic-acid culture (starter), when ripened-cream butter is made. At this temperature we have little or no trouble with curdling—in fact, cream with an acidity of .35 per cent. and over appears to go through the pasteurizer with less trouble than that having an acidity between .25 and .3 per cent. Cream with this acidity seems to "coat" on the inside of the pasteurizer in such a way that the heat is not transferred to the product, and it is difficult to heat the cream in a continuous pasteurizer to the desired temperature. We have not yet discovered the exact cause of this "coating" on the inside of the machine, but it appears to be associated with an acidity of about .27 per cent. in the cream. We are planning some experiments with "viscogen" during the coming summer. Last year

we tried neutralizing the acid in cream with lime-water before heating, but the results were nil. Whether or not succrate of lime will prove any better, remains to be seen.

Were it not for the tendency for an excessive loss of fat in the buttermilk where sour cream is pasteurized, there does not appear to be any great disadvantage in pasteurizing sour cream. That the tendency is for an increase of fat lost in the buttermilk, as the acidity of the cream increases at the time of heating, is shown in the following experiments:

Cream having an average of .35 per cent. acid, or less, gave buttermilk with .133 per cent. fat.

Cream having an average of .35 to .4 per cent. acid gave buttermilk with .2 per cent. fat.

Cream having an average of .4 to .45 per cent. acid gave buttermilk with .232 per cent. fat.

Cream having an average of .45 to .5 per cent. acid gave buttermilk with .335 per cent. fat.

Cream having an average of over .5 per cent. acid gave buttermilk with .522 per cent. fat.

These results show quite clearly that as the percentage of acidity increased in the cream at the time of heating, there was quite a marked increase in the percentage of fat contained in the buttermilk after churning. There is one feature of the case that is not easily explained. There is not always this marked loss of fat in the buttermilk, as a result of churning cream which has been pasteurized at high acidity. Why this is so, we are unable to explain at present. The general explanation of high loss of fat in the buttermilk, as a result of heating cream which is sour, seems to be that the casein coagulates to a greater or less extent, and entangles with it more or less of the fat globules, which are not churned, and appear as fat in the neck of the Babcock bottles when the buttermilk is tested. But why this is not always the case, has been, and is, a perplexing proposition.

Your editorial comments re "double pasteurization" and "metallic flavor" are quite correct, so far as our experience goes. In large creameries, we do not believe it practicable to pasteurize the cream to a moderately high temperature, allow to stand for twenty minutes, then heat to 180 degrees F. Neither can we see where any advantage is gained by such a system. Heating to 125 degrees F., and allowing to stand, means that the cream would probably cool to about 100 degrees F. before the second heating would take place, and this is a very favorable temperature for bad-flavored organisms to develop. It strikes me that it would make the difficulties of effective pasteurization greater, by allowing the cream to stand at this optimum temperature for bacterial growth, because 125 degrees F. is not high enough to have any deleterious effect upon the micro-organisms present in the cream. Leaving out the practical difficulties, from a theoretical viewpoint, we fail to see where double pasteurization, at the temperatures given, can be of any advantage.

With reference to "metallic flavor," this, if investigated, will be found to originate in pipes or pasteurizers which are not properly cleaned. Some buttermakers seem to be of the opinion that the running of hot cream through a machine, or pipes, will of itself cleanse them. This is a great mistake. There will always be some cream remaining on the inside of the pipes. As soon as the pipes and cream cool, the organisms, present everywhere, begin working on this residue, decomposing it, and possibly also the metal to some extent, through the formation of weak acid. When the next lot of hot cream is forced through the pipe, it carries with it into the cream vat, or churn, the bacteria and their products, including the metallic decompositions. We venture to assert that if pasteurizer, pipes, and all vessels coming in contact with cream heated to 185 degrees F. are kept clean, there will be little or no trouble with "metallic flavor."

More skill and care are needed to make pasteurized-cream butter than is required for the manufacture of the raw-cream product, but the results will pay for the extra expense and skill needed. Some have tried, and failed, because the conditions were not satisfactory. These conditions are a good pasteurizer, plenty of steam, an efficient cooler of large capacity, plenty of cold water, a good culture for ripened-cream butter, brains and skill on the part of the buttermaker. These have won Denmark her proud position in the butter markets of the world. Why not Canada? H. H. D.

Cream Prices Based on Quality.

Grading cream, and the quality basis as payment, was the motto adopted at the Alberta Buttermakers' Convention. All the cream received at the different Government creameries throughout Alberta this year will be sampled and graded. He who sends cream possessing consistency and quality to marshal it into the ranks of first grade will receive a premium of two cents for his cream over the man who is content to file below him. Good cream is the first essential of good butter, and the best butter brings the best price.

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POULTRY.

Danger of Overstocking.

The almost phenomenally high prices of eggs this past winter may lead a great many into trying an expensive experiment this year by trying overstocking in hens. Some people imagine that because they have had twenty hens this winter, they may keep a hundred hens next winter in the same quarters, with proportionate profit. There are those who have tried this, only to harvest more disappointment and loss than eggs. The hen looks to be a very easily-managed creature, having few and simple wants that are easily supplied. The truth is that she has a very highly-developed organization, and that she demands careful and constant attention if she is to yield her owner a profitable return. Her quarters must be ample, free from dampness, and well lighted. Indeed, the average farmer has no idea of how needful is strict cleanliness in his poultry house. Fewer still realize that if they reduced the number in their flocks by fifty per cent. that they would have higher profits than they now enjoy. If, then, the farmer would increase his egg yield next winter, he must provide ample shelter for his flock. Further, he will be making a costly mistake if he imagines that chickens do not require care during the summer. For this attention, too, he must make provision, or next September will see him shorn of his profits. Poultry-raising is coming to be a business by itself. It must be studied, and its practice learned under those who have already made a success of it. It is a work equally exacting with that of the management of a dairy herd, and anyone who is not willing to make the sacrifice that the dairyman makes need not look for profits in the poultry business.

A second danger is that many village and city people may think that they see in the poultry business a short-cut to wealth, and so engage in this work, not counting the cost. Unfortunately, the country is flooded with literature that misleads not a few of the unwary. Much of this literature impresses one as being prepared by writers of lively imagination, who have an easy way of not being governed by facts. Nearly every community has its quota of those who have read such literature, and whose whole labor has resulted in vanity and vexation of spirit. The man or woman who wishes to engage in poultry-raising will do well to remember (1) that intensive poultry-raising is rarely a remunerative success; (2) that the business has to be learned as any other business is learned, and that it takes time, study and close personal application in contact with the work itself; (3) that the only way is to begin on a relatively small scale, and to expand one's business as his power of control increases. All of which means that, while an occasional amateur may leap into success, that his good-fortune is his because of happy chance, rather than because of his good management. The average man or woman who now has a good job, and a little spare capital will do well to stop and carefully count the cost before he throws away his living or invests his capital in an enterprise the workings of which he has yet to learn.

J. K.
York Co., Ont.

Intensive Poultry Husbandry in Belgium

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Belgium, though thickly populated, is one of the self-supporting countries of Europe in respect of eggs and poultry. The conditions are much the same as in Britain, but we import about £8,000,000 worth of eggs and poultry annually. Why this should be the case, has been the subject of an investigation by the Poultry Organization Society, and some valuable data are published in a recent report. One reason for the large production of poultry in Belgium is the division of the land into numerous small farms. Out of 829,000 holdings, 65 per cent. are less than 2½ acres in extent. In Britain, only a small percentage of the land is in small holdings.

Belgium has spent public money wisely in finding out the class of poultry most suited to various districts, and also the branch of poultry-keeping capable of giving the best returns. Egg production has been found best on the richest lands. The poorer lands are more suitable for raising chickens for table purposes. A feature of Belgian poultry-keeping is the free use of buttermilk for fattening purposes.

The uniformity of produce through keeping a single breed of poultry in large areas of similar conditions has manifest advantages over a mixture of races. The Belgians find that the most profitable layers of eggs are the fowls small in size of body, and their best-laying hens weigh four pounds or less.

There is no central educational poultry farm or experiment station in England, since the abandonment of the Theale Poultry Farm, and a strong committee has been formed to establish a national poultry institute and experiment station. A draft

scheme has been submitted to the Board of Agriculture, and provisionally approved, and if donations and annual subscriptions are forthcoming on a sufficient scale, the Board will take an active interest in the work. It will also recommend grants from the Development Fund. Wales now is having the benefit of travelling poultry-instruction trains, with competent lecturers and equipment, on the lines so familiar to farmers in the American and Canadian West.

F. DEWHIRST.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Successful Orcharding.

In the May 19th issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" appeared an illustration of apple trees in bloom, showing part of the orchard of W. H. Gibson, Durham Co., Ont. Mr. Gibson writes us regarding his way of managing his 70-acre orchard, with some particulars as to yields and prices. On thirty acres of this orchard the trees are not bearing, being planted only from two to seven years, but the remaining forty acres, which were planted from 1891 to 1896, are producing apples, though not in full bearing yet. His crop of apples in 1909 amounted to 2,300 barrels, and sold, net, f. o. b., at \$2.25 per barrel. In 1908 he had 1,800 barrels, and received \$3.25 per barrel, net. These fine returns appear to have been partly due to the fruit being handled by a co-operative fruit-growers' association.

CARE OF ORCHARD.

In regard to his treatment of his orchard, Mr. Gibson writes:

While the trees are young, I keep the ground cultivated, growing hoed crop, such as small fruits, corn or roots, between the rows, and applying barnyard manure in abundance. If impracticable to hoe so much, then I leave a 10-foot strip for each row of young trees, which is plowed in early spring, cultivated with a light cultivator until July, and then a cover crop is sown, to be plowed under the following spring. I avoid growing grain or hay near the young trees.

As soon as the orchard comes into bearing, I am adopting a three-year-rotation, as follows: First year, plow lightly in spring, harrow, roll, and disk, to get a fine seed-bed; then, before June 1st seed with clover, using 12 to 15 pounds per acre, and no nurse crop. Clip weeds with mower in July, and by autumn will have a nice stand of clover. Second year, watch the clover grow, and when in blossom, mow, and leave in orchard as a mulch. If thought advisable, a portion could be raked from center of space and placed under the trees. Third year, plow sod as early in spring as practicable; harrow, disk and cultivate until last of June, then sow a cover crop. Buckwheat would do, but vetches are better, as they gather nitrogen.

This completes the rotation, and the land can be plowed and sown with clover again the following spring. The above system will keep the soil rich in nitrogen, and the decaying clover and sod will free potash in the soil. Would also add some barnyard manure occasionally, and, if necessary, lime and muriate of potash.

VARIETIES.

The varieties are chiefly Ben Davis, Stark, Baldwin, Golden Russet, and Spy, and so far have proved profitable in the order named, as Spies, top-grafted on Talman Sweets planted 17 years ago, have grown well, but are only now commencing to bear a few apples. Ben Davis trees, however, the same age, have produced annual crops of 2½ to 4 barrels per tree for the past ten years. Starks, Golden Russets and Baldwins are yielding about 4 barrels per tree each alternate year. There are also some Ontarios, Peewaukees and Manns, which are not desirable kinds, and a few acres of Duchess, Wealthy, Blenheim and Cranberry, which give good returns."

Mr. Gibson does not confine his attention to apples, but has also a few acres of cherries and pears. He has exported successfully Bartlett and Clapp pears in cold storage, and Clairgeau and Anjou in ordinary storage.

He reports that for five miles back from Lake Ontario, between Newcastle and Bowmanville, almost every farmer is planting out apple orchard, in size varying from 10 to 80 acres. Small wonder is it that such should be the case, when instances of conspicuous success in the business, such as Mr. Gibson's, is before their eyes.

Some Good Old Apples.—III.

Speaking of the Snow apple to one of our foremost apple-growers, the other day, he agreed with me that the lime-sulphur spray would control the scab, and that the arsenate of lead would destroy the larva of the codling moth, and that it really would pay, under these circumstances, to set an orchard of this fancy dessert apple. "But," said he, "why not McIntosh Red?" The writer contended that the Snow was really a more suitable size for a table apple, of more delicious flavor, rather more productive in tree, and holds its fruit better, especially in the southern parts of our Province.

5. The Greening, which, being the chief variety so-called, needs no other name to distinguish it from the Northwest or any other Greening, is one of our old-time favorites which the lime-sulphur spray now promises to restore to its former high place as a first-class commercial variety. Only last year a neighbor doomed to destruction a fine orchard of this apple, on account of scab and pink rot. They were grand trees, about 40 years planted, and in the fall of 1908 were laden to the ground with fruit. They were harvested, and set inside the fruit-house to await a convenient time for packing and shipping, but, in the meantime, the fungus had spread in the barrels, and had eaten into the flesh, so that, instead of the carload of Greenings for sale, he had a carload of rubbish to dump into the lake. No wonder that the following spring those trees came out, root and branch, and were replaced with peach trees.

Now, this apple, though tender in very cold sections, grows to its greatest perfection in the old Niagara District, and in all the apple districts of the southern portions of our Province. With plenty of sunshine, its usually green cheek is often tinted with a pretty red. Its quality for cooking is not excelled, and the tree is the most productive of all varieties. Thomas speaks of single trees in the State of New York yielding



Friends of the Chickies.

"forty bushels of fruit in favorable years, and orchards 500 bushels per acre!" I am glad to quote this, because I find some who doubt my statement concerning a grand old Greening tree, over 100 years of age, from which my father gathered fifteen barrels of No. 1 apples, and, in one exceptional season, twenty barrels.

Surely, if by up-to-date methods we can grow No. 1 Greenings, there is no more profitable industry open to the Canadian farmer.

6. The Newton Pippin.—I cannot speak so confidently about this noble old apple, because I have not been growing it in my own orchard, but we all know it from seeing it at our fairs, and we find it quoted as bringing the very highest prices in the British market. We know the very high quality of the flesh, its excellent shipping qualities, and the productiveness of the tree, and that apple-growers in Ontario have avoided planting it because of its being very subject to scab. But a change seems to be approaching, for the Norfolk County apple-growers have been showing beautiful samples of this apple, both at Simcoe and at Toronto, and encourage us to believe that even this variety can be produced to perfection in our most-favored apple districts.

LINUS WOOLVERTON.

THE FARM BULLETIN

Nemo Too Easily Satisfied.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Now, how would it do if we were to give Mrs. Hopkins a breathing spell, and go after that husband of Nemo's, and any more like him.

Just think of any woman toiling all week, and then being satisfied with 25 cents a week to spend as she pleases. Why, it is outrageous. I thought she must have surely made a mistake, and meant \$2.50 at least.

We have a few such men up here in Middlesex County, but only a few. Most of the farmers' wives get all the money from the eggs and butter sold, and sometimes the husband gets enough to buy a ten-cent plug of tobacco a week, and most of them feel cheap about asking for that.

A woman who does not have her share, must be quite a lot to blame herself. That hired-girl feeling (without wages) is not the way any wife should feel. How much better it is when husband and wife are partners in every sense of the word, both working for the same object, consulting each other, and sharing as each one requires. When this is the case, the husband does not carry all the money in his pocket, and the wife does not have to ask for it. He leaves his purse in the house, and the wife is at liberty to take what she pleases. Of course, some women are so extravagant, and have such millionaire ideas, that a fortune would soon vanish; but most women, especially farmers' wives, are prudent and saving.

"Nemo" is too easily satisfied, and does not place the proper value upon herself. If she would tell that hubby in a nice quiet way that she thinks she is entitled to a certain amount of money, when she has worked for it, and just how she feels about it, it might open his eyes. Probably he thinks that, as long as she gets what she needs, she has no use for any funds outside of that.

I hope he will enjoy reading all the nice things the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" will have to say of him. MAZELE.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

Corn Planting in Essex.

Corn-planting commenced about May 9th, and has now (May 16th) become quite general. Should present weather conditions prevail for another week, farmers will be well ahead with planting. Prices paid for hogs, and greater demand for this most valuable cereal are encouraging corn-growers to increase the acreage planted.

Quite severe frosts visited this section during the past week. For four nights in succession the mercury indicated several degrees of hard weather. Crops on low-lying ground have suffered considerably. Fruits, and especially strawberries, must have been extensively injured. As yet, there is no means whereby the extent of injury can be ascertained. Apple and cherry blossoms have assumed a browned and wilted appearance. Peach-growers, owing largely to the fact that their orchards are situated on the higher lands, maintain an optimistic spirit. Early tomatoes, potatoes and tobacco plants were in many sections cut down, even in the hotbeds.

Rain and warm weather is much desired to overcome the effects of chill received. A. E.

At the bean growers' convention at Ridgeway, May 14th, P. H. Bowyer, M. P. P. for East Kent, and P. W. Hodgetts, Department of Agriculture, Toronto, were publicly thanked for their efforts in bringing the wishes of the bean farmers for recognition and assistance to the attention of the Provincial Government.

More About Bell Service.

Some weeks ago, an article solicited by us, upon a friend's suggestion, from H. J. Davis, of Oxford County, was published in "The Farmer's Advocate," describing the features of an advantageous arrangement for rural service made by Mr. Davis with the Bell Company. Some statements made in the communication were criticised by a correspondent using the nom de plume "Ruralist." Mr. Davis, in turn, takes exception to some statements made by "Ruralist." Extreme pressure of space has prevented us giving earlier attention to his letter, which reached us early in May. Following is Mr. Davis' representation of the case:

"Ruralist" claims that we pay 25 cents for use of his system, when we just pay 20 cents, and if you were to consult all the farmers surrounding Woodstock served by the Bell system, you would not find one dissatisfied subscriber; and when you meet neighbors and men of integrity, condemning the way the Independent system is managed, one cannot agree with "Ruralist" that things are as rosy as he paints them. When I also inform him that subscribers of his system have come to me, asking to be taken on my line; but as I am not in the telephone business after my own line was built, I have had to refuse them. But when "Ruralist" no doubt is a heavy shareholder in his line, he does not like opposition which gives free service to a city of 10,000 inhabitants (also seven other private lines), and he also knows full well if the 10-cent rate with the City of Woodstock was reduced, the system would pay but very little dividends, whereas the Bell subscribers are assured of their dividends by the price being \$5, instead of \$10, yearly. The large amount of information asked for from different parts of the country, concerning the Bell system of rural telephony, which I have cheerfully answered these last two years, makes one think that when the country becomes fully awakened to this privilege, it will probably increase not only the profit, but the value of the farms of Ontario. And as a worker for the benefit of my brother farmers, have for this reason replied to the arguments (if he made any) of "Ruralist," and would advise them to build their own lines, and thereby have the right independent system, managed by, as he says, "the ancient and honorable Bell system," and not by the country doctor.

New Fair Rules.

At the annual meeting of the Ontario Fairs Association in Toronto, last winter, a change was made in the method of electing members of the executive. Instead of being selected without special reference to locality, the suggestion of J. Lockie Wilson, that the Province be divided into twelve districts, from each of which one director was to be chosen, was carried out.

In line with this action, District No. 7, which comprises the Counties of Haldimand, Lincoln, Welland and Wentworth, held a meeting of delegates from the twenty-four Fair Boards of that district in Dunville, last month. Informal discussions on local fair-board troubles, rules and management, occupied the afternoon, and many helpful hints were given and received. Superintendent J. Lockie Wilson, who was present, believed the district movement would revive interest in fairs. Fair dates for the whole district could be arranged at such meetings.

A uniform scale for horses of the different classes was agreed upon to be recommended to district fair boards:

Draft Horses, 1,600 pounds and over; Agricultural, 1,400 to 1,600 pounds; General-purpose, 1,200 to 1,400 pounds; Carriage, over 15½ hands; Roadster, 15½ hands and under.

Other suggestions, such as that every fair should have parade of prize animals, that hall exhibits should be of current year's manufacture, and that school-children's parades be encouraged, were put forth and discussed.

District conferences, such as No. 7 has held, would undoubtedly tend to greater harmony of action among fair boards, and to improved methods of management.

Norfolk and Oxford Notes.

The heavy rain during last week was a welcome visitor to the fields of Western Ontario. Spring-sown grain and old meadows were especially needing it, and it freshened up the already flourishing fields of winter wheat, and new clover and alfalfa in Oxford, and Norfolk Counties. Occasional wheat fields, or portions, show a yellowish appearance, as though blighted, but is supposed to be the effect of dry, cold weather. On the lighter land the spring-sown grain has a good even stand, but the continued cold weather and frosty nights checked growth. The famous apple orchards of Norfolk are in luxuriant bloom, presaging an abundant crop, that may need thinning. Pear, plum and peach trees were, as a rule, heavily covered with bloom, but a good many of the latter suffered some from frost, and the early,

heavy bloom on the Simcoe district strawberry plantations was almost entirely killed, which will lessen the supply, and tend to enhance prices. The up-to-date apple orchards have been well sprayed and tilled, and present a splendid appearance. The cheese factories are in operation, with a fair supply of milk.

National Live-stock Record Board.

At the annual meeting of the Record Board, held in Toronto, on the 12th inst., there were present:

Representing Clydesdale Horse Association.—Robert Graham, Bedford Park, Ont.; Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.; John Bright, Myrtle Station, Ont.; J. A. Boag, Queensville, Ont.; Peter Christie, Manchester, Ont.

Canadian Hackney Horse Society.—Walter Renfrew, Bedford Park, Ont.

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.—Wm. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont.; Harry Smith, Exeter, Ont.; Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; Peter White, Pembroke, Ont.; W. G. Pettit, Freeman, Ont.

Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association.—W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.

Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association.—R. J. Mackie, Oshawa, Ont.

Canadian Shire Horse Association.—John Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont.

Canadian Pony Society.—W. J. Stark, Toronto, Ont.; A. E. Major, Whitevale, Ont.

French-Canadian Horse-breeders' Association.—J. A. Couture, Quebec, Que.

North American Galloway Association.—D. McCrae, Guelph, Ont.

Dominion Sheep-breeders' Association.—Jno. Campbell, Woodville, Ont.; R. H. Harding, Thornedale, Ont.

Dominion Swine-breeders' Association.—Joseph Featherstone, Streetsville, Ont.; J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont.

Canadian Jersey Cattle Club.—L. J. C. Bull, Brampton, Ont.

Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association.—James Bowman, Guelph, Ont.

A. P. Westervelt, Director of Live Stock, Ontario; Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion Live-stock Commissioner; John W. Brant, Secretary.

The following is the Record Committee for 1910-1911: A. W. Smith, M. P., Maple Lodge (chairman); Robert Miller, Stouffville; Dr. J. A. Couture, Quebec, Que.; John Bright, Myrtle Station; W. J. Stark, Toronto; J. E. Brethour, Burford; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; and Jno. W. Brant, Secretary.

The Live-stock Pedigree Act was discussed, and a committee was appointed to look into and suggest amendments.

The present customs regulations in reference to the free importation of pure-bred animals for breeding purposes was considered, a complaint having been made that certain Thoroughbred horses were being brought in contrary to the regulations, and sold by auction, presumably by persons not British subjects or domiciled in Canada. It was decided to ask for a thorough investigation by the Department of Customs.

The Record Committee met prior to the Record Board meeting, and, besides doing routine business, appointed E. J. Bartlett registrar of the Clydesdale Horse Association, and Chas. Murray, B. S. A., registrar for Hackneys, Shires, Percherons, Thoroughbreds, Ponies, Suffolk horses, and French Coach horses.

A. N. Dawson was appointed Assistant Accountant.

Cows on Wheels.

This week the Department of Agricultural Extension, Ohio State University, are running a special train over the Erie Railway, in the interests of milk production. At least a dozen stops will be made, and at each place there will be lectures and demonstrations, and dairy-cattle judging. The train carries cows of the Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein-Friesian breeds. Information and milk handed out while you wait.

In growth of trade of the principal countries of the world for forty years, comparison being based on figures for the years 1868 and 1908, Japan holds first place, the Argentine Republic second, and Canada third. Canada's per-capita total trade increase of 1908, as compared with 1868, was 73.89 per cent.

The most important commercial fertilizer used in Japan is bean oil cake, manufactured from soy beans. The oil is first extracted from the bean, and the waste is made into cakes weighing about 61 pounds. These are sold to farmers, who pulverize them before putting them on the land. Japan is a large user of fertilizers, and in 1908 imported over \$20,000,000 worth.

Department of Agriculture Changes.

In no department of the Canadian Government, at Ottawa, have new lines of public service developed more rapidly and steadily than in that relating to agriculture. The necessities of the situation require this, if the resources of the country are to keep pace with the tremendous demands of the times upon it, and if live-stock husbandry and a host of special lines of farming are to be prosecuted with the greatest possible success. The Seed Branch, Cold Storage, Live-stock Branch, Agricultural Statistics, Market Division, Pedigree Records, and the new International Institute of Agriculture, organized in Italy, Canada and other leading countries of the world, participating for the trustworthy collection and distribution of facts in relation to the crops and food supplies of the world, as affecting market prices—all these involve the distribution of information in the form of bulletins and reports. So great has this work become that it has been found necessary to create a new branch, having charge of publications in a systematic way, and the work of the International Institute. T. K. Doherty, for some years the capable private secretary to the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Fisher, who has been on the International Institute work since 1908, will be chief officer of the new branch, with James B. Spencer as chief editor of publications, a work for which his extended experience in agricultural journalism, as assistant in the Live-stock Branch, and secretary and editor to the Royal Commission on Swine Husbandry last year, qualifies him in a pre-eminent degree. This change will naturally deprive the Live-stock Branch, under Dr. Rutherford, of Mr. Spencer's services. The immediate needs of this work are very great, and it is understood, in view of the increasing duties of Dr. Rutherford, growing out of the meat-inspection service, the Record Branch, etc., that a call was extended to Prof. H. S. Arkell, of Macdonald College, to assume the immediate direction of live-stock extension work in the Department at Ottawa.

Prosecution in Pedigree Case.

A case of importance to stock-breeders all over Canada has recently come before the courts in Alberta.

S. R. English, of Lanuke, Alberta, was charged and found guilty of falsifying a pedigree or pedigrees, contrary to the provisions of Section 14 of the Dominion Live-stock Pedigree Act, in the police court at Strathcona, Alberta. A fine of \$100 and costs, which will run up to probably \$300, was imposed. The evidence disclosed that in May, 1908, the accused brought from the Winter Fair, at Calgary, three of his young Short-horn bulls which he had not disposed of there, sold one at Vegreville on his return, and turned the other two out on his range with his stock bull and his pure-bred females. During the period that these young bulls were said to have run with the herd, some seven or eight pure-bred cows were served, conceived, and subsequently had calves, which were registered on the application of the accused. All were registered as the progeny of his chief stock bull, "Cracker." The accused denied this in part, and said that only one of the young bulls had run out, and that he had only registered the calves where he had seen Cracker serve the dam, and where there was any doubt about the service he had not recorded the calves. The court, however, preferred the statements of the witnesses for the prosecution, and held that such careless methods had been adopted by English that it was impossible for him to say with the requisite certainty what the breeding of these calves was, and, in the face of this impossibility, having made a declaration that they were all sired by Cracker, constituted an offence under the Act.

Peter White, Esq., K. C., of Pembroke, Ont., was present at the trial on behalf of the Dominion Short-horn Breeders' Association. We understand Mr. English has appealed.

The Manitoba Government has named D. W. McQuaig, President of the Grain-growers' Association; F. B. MacLennan, and W. C. Graham, to act on the Elevator Commission, and administer the system of Government-owned elevators in the Province. The first and second choice of the four men whose names were submitted by the grain-growers for the commission were ignored. Mr. McQuaig was appointed in spite of a resolution of the grain-growers that none of their directors should accept office.

An Empire in the North.

To stand at a nation's crossing, nearly five hundred miles north of the Provincial capital—almost as far north of Toronto as Chicago is West—and look south a hundred and forty miles to the lower apex of a twenty-million-acre V-shaped area of good level agricultural land (broken occasionally by outcroppings of rock, but comprehending many vast areas without a stone to throw at a bird), with the greatest silver camp in the world eight miles beyond it, at Cobalt and neighboring points, and the greatest nickel mines in the world south-west, at Sudbury, the whole covered with immense pulpwood forests, and with some of the most exquisite primeval scenery contiguous to the rough mining regions; to turn, then, westward, and ride thirty-five miles along a new transcontinental railroad, across noble rivers, through level clay and muskeg country, which only needs clearing and drainage to make it fit for tillage; to look north towards Hudson's Bay, with its whale fisheries and large possibilities of pleasure-seeking and commerce; then to turn eastward and look out across more of the good level land, continuing irregularly into the hinter part of another Province; to see at one's feet a new town (Cochrane), eighteen months old, beautifully situated beside a lovely lake, at the junction point of a Provincial Government road tapping the rich areas of old Ontario, and providing access for its commerce to a national transcontinental railroad, soon to link Atlantic and Pacific with another band of steel, remarkable for its direct route and wonderfully easy grades and curves; to realize that one stands in the midst of a nascent empire of tremendous potentialities, where pathfinders are already busy blazing the way, and to know that a fringe of scattered Provinces is being broadened and consolidated into a magnificent nation—such was the privilege of one hundred and thirty editors last week, who took advantage of the Canadian Press Association's excursion to New Ontario.

The excursion, following the convention of the Press Association, had been arranged by the executive in co-operation with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, the Ontario Government, and the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway Commission, at a merely nominal expense to the members. The party, which left Toronto Wednesday evening in a special train of Pullmans, and returned Sunday morning, was royally entertained, banqueted and dined along the trip by the railroads, the town and mines of Cobalt, by Haileybury, New Liskeard, Cochrane, the construction companies on the National Transcontinental, and finally, on the return trip, by the town of North Bay, the southern terminus, and headquarters of the Provincial Government railroad. At the mines, and again at the railroad construction camp, thirty-five miles west of Cochrane, the journalists ate in the workmen's camps, partaking of potluck, which was by no means bad, even if it was eaten off tin plates and out of tin basins. That board in such camps is far ahead of what it used to be, is apparent from the bill of fare at, say, the mining camp, which included first-class meats, salads, pies, puddings, fresh strawberries and cream, and several other items. At the construction camp it was much the same. At New Liskeard, situated at the head of the beautiful sheet of water known as Lake Temiskaming, and just within the apex of the great clay belt aforementioned, some of the party had a drive through the settled portion of the district, and those who experienced it pronounced this THE revelation in a trip of revelations. Splendid farming country, admirably situated as to drainage, showing already creditable improvements, well-cleared fields, with every evidence of good crops and prosperity, reminded the visitors of Oxford and Woodstock. The whitish clay underlying the varying stratum of vegetable mold, has proven its productiveness, and also the fact that it is easy to work, crumbling easily under the influence of tillage, sun and moisture. Indeed, the term clay, as commonly understood, is a misnomer, for it is no more like the clay of Haldimand, Kent, and some other sections of old Ontario than lime is like flint. Prices for farm produce are good, as indicated by such quotations as twenty dollars a ton for hay; and now that the two thousand or so of bona-fide settlers in the clay belt are settling down to their legitimate business of clearing the land and farming, after a fever of prospecting and mining, the district shows evidence of entering upon an era of steady, solid and encouraging progress.

The climate? Excellent, one would infer. True, the days in midwinter are three or four hours shorter than at the front, but in summer they are

that much longer, which accounts for the incredibly rapid growth of vegetation. The winters are steady, without the deep snow that falls farther south, in the Muskoka and Parry Sound districts. Summer frosts are not particularly troublesome for a new country, and with settlement and drainage will become still less so. At the new Government Experimental Farm at Druitwood, now called Monteith, within thirty-five miles from the National Transcontinental, fall wheat, sown on September 18th, had struggled through, and was making a fair showing on May 20th. Gardens were grown very successfully at the camps along the Transcontinental last summer, and on May 21st the writer pulled up, at Matheson, along the T. & N. O. R., a tuft of timothy with blades over a foot long.

Space forbids an extended story in this issue of "The Farmer's Advocate." Suffice to add that considerable material was gathered, and a most favorable impression formed as to the extent and quality of the agricultural resources of the Northland, and the opportunities it holds out to the young man with small capital, who, if willing to work, save, and endure a few pioneer privations, may in eight or ten years carve out a home and homestead for himself worth thousands of dollars—a home that will represent the fruit of his own efforts, and will, therefore, be appreciated as the homestead of no prairie squatter ever can be. That home is the best loved and best enjoyed whose every acre, building and improvement represents the creation of the owner's hand and brain.

Disking Alfalfa.

"The foremost method of cultivating alfalfa is with the disk harrow, one of the most excellent farm implements ever invented," says Coburn, in "The Book of Alfalfa." Mr. Coburn, of course, writes with special regard to American conditions, but his remarks are, nevertheless, of interest to Canadian growers. "Alfalfa sown in the fall is almost invariably helped by disking the following spring, with the disks set quite straight, so as not to cut the crowns, but to split them. It is usually well to follow this disking with a tooth harrow, with its teeth set straight. Occasionally, in a dry summer, the disk may be used to great advantage after the second, and possibly the third, cutting, also. Many disk their alfalfa fields every spring, and some after each cutting, others doing so only once in two or three years, owing to weather conditions, and the conditions of the alfalfa. In some instances the common harrow is used, instead of a disk.

"The disking has several beneficial effects. It splits and spreads the crowns, causing more and consequently finer stems to spring up, affording hay of the most delightful quality, easily cured; it loosens the soil about the crowns, conserves moisture, and destroys the weeds. There need be no fear of killing the plants if the disks and the harrow-teeth are set straight, and weighted or otherwise adjusted to give direct and steady forward movement. As an implement for the cultivation and invigoration of alfalfa, the disk harrow has no equal, and its frequent use by those who know it best is deemed quite indispensable."

South African pears are being shipped successfully to London, Eng. Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner Ruddick lately received a box of them, which had been reshipped to Ottawa, and they arrived in perfect condition. Mr. Ruddick believes that there are great possibilities in the shipment of Canadian pears to Great Britain. With less than half the distance that the South African fruit has to be sent, it ought to be possible to land our pears in good condition there.

The C. P. R. has let a contract for an extension of the irrigation system into the eastern section of the irrigation block in Alberta. Five years are allowed for the finishing of the work. The contract price is \$5,230,000; the area to be irrigated, 510,000 acres. A Vancouver firm, Jas. McDonnell & Co., has the contract, but with them are associated two American firms, of Spokane, Wash.

The retail butchers of Toronto circulated a rumor last week that there was danger of an agreement between the proprietors of abattoirs and the wholesale meat dealers to raise prices to the retailers. The retailers, on their part, said that if this arrangement were entered into, they will either have to raise the price of meat, already too high, or go out of business.

J. Lockie Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont., has gone on a tour to England in quest of information and immigrants.

Your Money

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MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts at West Toronto on Monday, 23rd, amounted to 151 cars, including 3,139 cattle, 71 hogs, 50 sheep, and 154 calves. Trade was quiet; quality of cattle good; prices for butchers' and exporters same as last week. Sheep, lambs and calves, unchanged. Hogs—\$9.85, fed at market; \$9.50, f. o. b. cars, country points. Milkers, \$40 to \$65.

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	212	235	447
Cattle	2,641	4,827	6,968
Hogs	5,875	1,820	7,695
Sheep	963	135	1,098
Calves	1,366	155	1,521
Horses	—	68	68

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the corresponding week of 1909:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	233	121	354
Cattle	3,683	2,401	6,084
Hogs	3,589	991	4,571
Sheep	577	64	641
Calves	1,134	189	1,323
Horses	—	130	130

The above figures show a total increase at the two yards over the corresponding week of 1909, of 93 carloads, 884 cattle, 3,124 hogs, 47 sheep, 198 calves; but a decrease of 62 horses.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKET.

Receipts of cattle early in the week were a surprise to the trade, inasmuch as it had been generally reported that "there were no cattle in the country." Drivers explained the sudden rush to the market to the fact that many farmers had sold their cattle early in the season before prices had reached their present level, or anything near it, to be delivered between the 1st and 15th of May. When the time for delivery came, the farmers, having sold at what they thought was too low a price, insisted that the cattle be lifted as agreed. This was, no doubt, a reason for many loads coming to market this past week. Besides, prices have been high enough to encourage marketing, and the cattle that were ready, as well as many that were not, were sent in. On Monday, May 16th, at the Union yards, there were 3,829 cattle, the largest number ever offered at one market in the history of Toronto's cattle trade. Contrary to the expectations of many drovers and dealers, the trade was active, more so than on any other day in the week. The quality of the cattle generally, and the exporters in particular, was good, in fact, there never was in the history of the trade so many choice-

well-finished animals on sale in one day before. There were three export buyers, yes, four, who all went to work early in the day, the result being that there was an active trade, at firm prices.

Exporters.—Export steers sold from \$6.25 to \$7.55; bulls, \$5.25 to \$6.50; heifers, \$6.50 to \$6.75.

Butchers'.—Prime picked lots sold at \$6.75 to \$7; good at \$6.50 to \$6.75; medium, \$6 to \$6.40; common, \$5.50 to \$6; cows, \$4.25 to \$6.25; canners, \$3 to \$4.

Feeders and Stockers.—Stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., sold at \$4 to \$4.75; feeders, 850 to 1,100 lbs., at \$5.25 to \$5.75; short-keep feeders, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs. each, \$6.15 to \$6.75.

Milkers and Springers.—Trade was strong for the good to choice cows, which sold readily, but common light cows were not wanted. Prices remained steady, at \$40 to \$65, with one or two of extra quality at \$70.

Veal Calves.—Receipts were fairly large. Prices were steady to firm, at \$3 to \$7 per cwt., the average price being from \$5.75 to \$6 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—There was an easier feeling for sheep and lambs. Ewes sold at \$5 to \$5.50; rams, \$4 to \$5 per cwt.; spring lambs, \$4 to \$8 each.

Hogs.—The hog market was strong all week. Prices gradually advanced until a few lots reached the \$10 mark for selects, fed and watered at the market, and \$9.65 to \$9.75, f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—Receipts of horses were light at the Union Horse Exchange; in fact, at all the sale stables. Manager Smith reports a good demand for the right kinds. Prices ruled steady to strong. Several drafters, 1,700 lbs. and over, sold at \$250 to \$275, and a pair of heavy gray drafters sold at \$525. The general run of prices were: Drafters, \$200 to \$230; general-purpose, \$180 to \$210; expressers, \$150 to \$225; drivers, \$125 to \$235; serviceably sound, sold at \$40 to \$100.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white or mixed winter, \$1.01 to \$1.02, outside. Manitoba—No. 1 northern, \$1.02; No. 2 northern, \$1, at lake ports. Rye—No. 2, 67c. to 68c. Peas—No. 2, 70c. to 71c., outside. Buckwheat—No. 2, 51c. Barley—No. 2, 52c.; No. 3X, 51c., outside; No. 3, 47c., outside. Corn—American No. 2 yellow kiln-dried, 70c.; No. 3, 69c.; Canadian corn, 61c. to 62c., Toronto freights. Flour—Ontario 90 per cent. patents, \$3.80 to \$3.90, in buyers' bags, outside. Manitoba flour, at Toronto: First patents, \$5.50; second patents, \$5; strong bakers', \$4.90.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, No. 1, \$15; No. 2, \$14, on track, Toronto.

Straw.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$7.50 to \$8.

Bran.—Car lots, track, Toronto, \$20, in bags. Shorts, \$1 more.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 12½c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 11½c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 10½c.; country hides, 10c. to 10½c.; calf skins, 13c. to 15c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.00; horse hair, per lb., 32c.; tallow, per lb., 5½c. to 6½c.; sheep skins, \$1 to \$1.20 each. Wool unwashed, coars, 13c.; wool washed, combing, 20c.; wool washed, clothing, 22c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Large supplies, both from creamery and dairy, came forward to supply the wholesale trade, which caused the market to be easy, with prices a little lower. Creamery pound rolls, 25c.; creamery solids, 23c.; separator dairy, 23c. to 21c.; store lots, 21c. to 22c.

Cheese.—New cheese plentiful, at 12c. for large and 12½c. for twins.

Eggs.—Receipts of eggs large, with prices easy, at 21c. to 21½c. for case lots. Were it not for the large quantities being placed in cold storage, prices would have gone lower.

Beans.—There was a steady demand, at unchanged prices. Primes, \$2 to \$2.10; hand-picked, \$2.15 to \$2.20.

Potatoes.—Abundant supplies kept the market easy. Ontario potatoes, 30c. to 35c. per bag, for car lots, on track, Toronto. New Brunswick Delawares, 42c. to 44c. per bag.

Honey.—Prices nominal, at 10½c. for ex-

tracted, and \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen for combs.

Poultry.—Receipts light. Prices firm. Turkeys, 17c. to 20c.; fowl, 15c. to 17c.; spring chickens, 50c. to 55c. per lb., dressed, and 40c. per lb. alive.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples, \$2 to \$4 per barrel, out of storage; onions, Egyptian, per sack, \$2.50; carrots, per bag, 75c.; parsnips, bag, 65c.; beets, bag, 75c.; new cabbage, per crate, \$3; strawberries, 16c. to 18c. per quart, by the crate.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Exports of cattle from the port of Montreal during the week ending May 14th, amounted to 1,473 head. Some purchases of Ontario stall-fed steers were made for export, at close to 7½c. per lb., and some heavy oxen at 7½c., but drovers claim to have lost money at these prices. Liverpool and London ocean freight space was available here at 20s. per head, but the rate for following week was to be 25s. On the local market, choice steers sold at 7c. to 7½c., fine at 6½c. to 7c., good at 6c. to 6½c., medium at 5c. to 6c., and common at 4½c. to 5c. Bulls were easier, at 5½c. to 5½c. per lb. Some yearling sheep sold at 6½c., and old sheep brought 5½c. to 6c., while spring lambs brought \$1 to \$8 each. Calves sold at \$2.50 to \$4 for common, and up to \$7 or \$8 for best. Prices of hogs firm, and sales of selected lots were made at 10½c. to 10½c. per lb., weighed off cars, and for delivery later in the week a fraction more was granted.

Horses.—A good call for horses from outside sources; some fine, large horses having been shipped to Vancouver for the lumber trade, and there were quite a few sold for city trade, for the express business. Prices as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$325 each; light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$175 each; inferior, broken-down horses, \$50 to \$100 each, and choice saddle or carriage horses, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—The strength of the market for live hogs influenced that for dressed, and sales of fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed were made at 14½c. to 14½c. per lb. Hams, bacon, and other provisions—Demand firm, prices unchanged.

Potatoes.—Demand very fair. Merchants bought at about 35c. per 90 lbs. for Green Mountains, carloads, track, Montreal, and resold to the trade at an advance of about 5c. Consumers paid at least 50c. per bag.

Eggs.—Eggs still sold at 18½c. to 19c. per dozen, in the country, although it is said that merchants will try and put prices lower. Straight-gathered stock sold here at about 20c. per dozen. Selects quoted at 22c. to 21c.

Butter.—Fodder, or part fodder and part grass butter, about exhausted, as surplus was small, and there have been some large shipments to outside points. Full grass goods sold at 23½c. to 24½c. per lb., according to quality and section of make.

Cheese.—Prices gradually declined to 10c. for Ontarios, but sharp advances in the country sent Monday's prices up to 10½c. to 11c. for Quebecs, 11c. for Townships, and 11½c. to 11½c. for Ontarios.

Grain.—Oats easy, at 37½c. to 38c. per bushel for No. 2 Canadian Western, and 1c. less for No. 3, 30c. for No. 2 white, one cent less for No. 3, and yet one cent less for No. 4. No. 3 barley sold at 56½c. per bushel, No. 4 being 55c., and feed being 54c. per bushel, carloads, store.

Flour.—Flour sold at \$5.60 per barrel, in bags, for Manitoba patents, firsts, \$5.10 for seconds, and \$4.90 for strong bakers'. Ontarios, \$5.25 to \$5.35, for patents, and \$4.90 to \$5 for straight rollers.

Feed.—Manitoba bran, \$18.50 to \$19 per ton, in bags; shorts, \$21 to \$22; Ontario bran, \$19.50 to \$20, and middlings, at \$22 to \$23. Pure grain mouille, \$32 to \$33, and mixed at \$25 to \$28. Cottonseed meal, \$35 to \$40 per ton.

Hay.—Steady market for hay, at steady prices. No. 1 stock, \$15 to \$15.50 per ton, cars, Montreal; No. 2

extra, \$14 to \$14.50; No. 2, \$12.50 to \$13; clover mixed, \$11.50 to \$12; clover, \$10.50 to \$11.50.

Cheese Markets.

Stirling, Ont., 10½c. Campbellford, Ont., 10 7-16c. Tweed, Ont., 10½c. Woodstock, Ont., 10½c. Madoc, Ont., 10½c. and 10 15-16c. Brockville, Ont., 11½c. Alexandria, Ont., 11 1-16c. Kingston, Ont., 10½c. and 10 13-16c. Belleville, Ont., 10½c. and 10 15-16c. Winchester, Ont., 11 1-16c. Cornwall, Ont., 11 1-16c. Iroquois, Ont., 11c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., 11c. Picton, Ont., 11 1-16c. Napanee, Ont., 11½c. and 11 3-16c. Chicago, Ill., daisies, 14c. to 14½c.; twins, 13c. to 13½c.; young Americans, 15c.; longhorns, 14½c. to 14½c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Steers, \$6.25 to \$8.70; cows, \$4.75 to \$6.75; heifers, \$4.25 to \$7.45; bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.40; calves, \$8 to \$7.85; stockers and feeders, \$4.75 to \$6.40.

Hogs.—Choice heavy, \$9.65 to \$9.70, butchers', \$9.65 to \$9.70; light mixed, \$9.60 to \$9.65; choice light, \$9.40 to \$9.50; packing, \$9.55 to \$9.65; pigs, \$9.25 to \$9.50, bulk of sales, \$9.60 to \$9.65.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$5 to \$6.10, yearlings, \$6.40 to \$7; lambs, \$7.25 to \$9; spring lambs, \$9 to \$10.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$7.85 to \$8.40. Veals—\$6 to \$9.25. Hogs.—Heavy, \$10 to \$10.05; mixed, \$10 to \$10.10; Yorkers, \$10.05 to \$10.20, pigs, \$10.10 to \$10.20, dairies, \$9.75 to \$10.15. Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$7.25 to \$9; ewes, \$5.25 to \$5.50.

British Cattle Markets.

London and Liverpool cables quoted live cattle (American) steady, at 14c. to 15c., dressed weight; refrigerator beef steady, at 11c. to 11½c. per pound.

GOSSIP.

Prominent horsemen in the Eastern Provinces are to be well represented at the Galt, Ont., horse show, June 8, 9 and 10, which promises to surpass anything heretofore held in the history of the association. The entries will be greater than ever before, special interest being taken in the classes for farmers. The horse business is particularly brisk in the country.

At a fashionable wedding in a southern city where the contracting parties were a wealthy widower and a handsome young lady, a faithful old servant, who had lived with the first wife all her married life, was reporting the festivities confidentially the next morning to a neighbor.

When she finished a fellow-servant asked: "Is he going to take a bridal tour?" The old woman looked startled, and then glancing around to see that no one was near, whispered: "Well, I don't know ez he will take a bride to her if she gets cantankerous—but he sure did take a strap to the other one."

NOT THAT ROUTE

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, tells of a negro in Macon who wanted to be a carrier of a rural free-delivery route.

The negro made his application and went before the board, whose members were men he had known all his life.

"What's your name?" asked the examiner.

"Feed, boss," the negro replied, "you done know my name. You's knowed me all your life."

"What's your name?" very sternly.

"Sam Johnson."

"Well, Mr. Johnson, where were you born?"

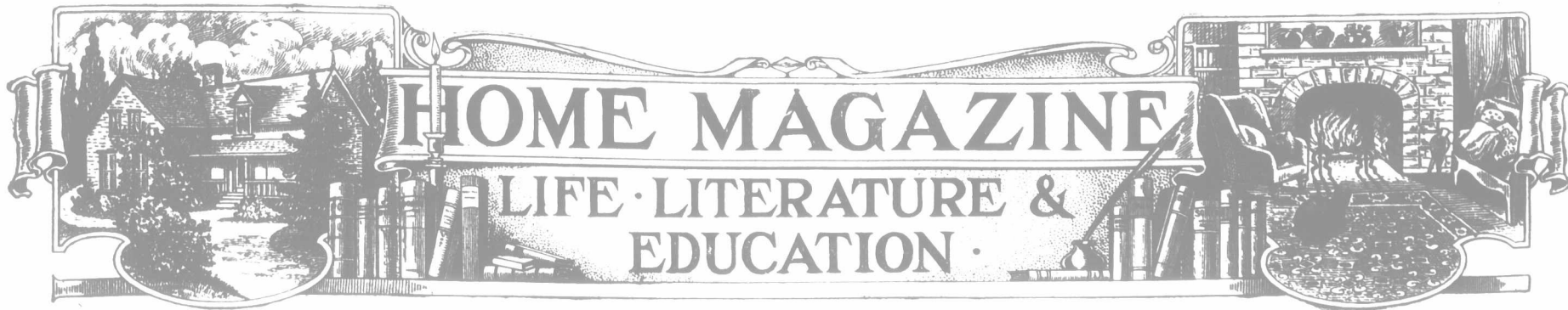
"Now, look yere, boss, you done knowed where Ise bawn. Use bawn right on your ol' father's fahn."

"Never mind that, Mr. Johnson. You were born in Macon. Now, Mr. Johnson, tell this board how many miles it is from the earth to the moon?"

"Huh, boss, I can't tell dat, and I'se goin' to quit dis yere right now. You can't put me on no such rum as dat."



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Roosevelt.

Roosevelt has gone to Africa, and has come very nearly home again. He has escaped the animals of the jungle, the malaria, and the tsetse fly. Probably there are some few among the magnates over the line who would not have grudged him a nip of the latter, but let that pass. He will set sail for America from Portsmouth on the 10th of June next, D. V.

At the approach, Europe has sat up to see: kings have straightened their crowns, and banquets, and speeches, and great men, have cropped up along his way as surely as pigweeds in a potato patch.

Naturally, journalists and cartoonists have been in high glee. Teddy has been represented plugging up Mount Etna with the Big Stick, straightening the leaning tower at Pisa, and putting finishing touches to the Raphaels and Leonardo da Vincis as he passes. He has been metamorphosed into the approaching comet, which Taft, in stomach and pajamas, watches with anxiety from the White House upper story. He has been caricatured as hauling the G. O. P. magnificently by the trunk, while Taft strives hugely to keep hold of it by the tail. And ever his grin goes with him. It is still there when naught else is to be seen of him, like the grin of the Cheshire cat.

The truth of the matter is that the Roosevelt grin lends itself admirably to caricature. The whole man lends himself admirably to caricature. In President Taft there is nothing but bulk and a fat smile to work on, and even wit, by the time it has got around that elephantine structure, is heavy. In Col. Roosevelt, on the other hand, there is everything to work on—the Whizz! Whirr! Stirrings-up! The Big Stick! and the Roosevelt Grin!

And now—
Is not just this admirableness as a subject for caricature the very thing that has sown broadcast, by the most subtle of all means—suggestion—the opinion so largely held, by those adverse to, or not particularly interested in regard to him? Strong points almost invite exaggeration. Where there is nothing but smooth rotundity—neither weakness nor strength in capitals—caricature fails. Cartoonists and, too often, journalists thrive best on sensationalism, and sensationalism feeds on points.

Now, Col. Roosevelt bristles with points, and the points have largely been held before the limelight, magnified to the obscuring of the man himself. As a result, the popular idea that the ex-president is a player to the gallery, a bombastic Big-Sticker from start to finish, and the European trip has been pointed to as the final word of confirmation.

As a matter of fact, Roosevelt cannot travel as a private citizen. He asked as a favor that he and his wife might be permitted to proceed quietly over the road in Italy which he and his wife traversed on their wedding trip, twenty-five years ago. Receptions awaited him at every station, flags flew, bunting fluttered, bands played, and addresses were read to him, wherever they could be squeezed in en route. That is the way in which Roosevelt is permitted to travel in quiet.

King, and dukes, and men of letters and science, have invited him to dine with them. He has accepted. Who

would not? Least of all, perhaps, the critics who have howled loudest.

Theodore Roosevelt is a strong man. He has incurred the hatred of the Trusts, and he does not care. He is a man full of vigor which he does not try to suppress. Why should he? Moreover, he is a man who feels himself entrusted with a mission. Wherever he goes, he feels it laid upon him to speak out for justice and honor, and "the commonplace everyday virtues." He has been accused of uttering platitudes, but his platitudes are just such as a great many people are too prone to forget. He has been accused of wordiness and of repetitions. Possibly he is wordy. He has much to say, and he does not wish to leave any of the messages, which seem to him so important, unsaid. He is willing to repeat because, no doubt, he believes with Pestalozzi, that, "Repetition is the secret of all true education." After all, we are but children of a larger growth, and he has seen some few things—which he attempts to teach—clearly.

to elevate the common, everyday life of common, everyday people. He is an American, but in this respect he is a Citizen of the World.

What we mean will, perhaps, be evident by a perusal of the few quotations following. They have been taken from the ex-president's speech, before an audience of the educated of France, at the Sorbonne. Platitudes? Perhaps. Yet platitudes which have made an "immense impression in Europe." . . . It is regretted that lack of space forbids the publication of the whole address.

"The poorest way to face life is to face it with a sneer. . . . There is no more unhealthy being, no man less worthy of respect, than he who either really holds, or feigns to hold, an attitude of sneering disbelief toward all that is great and lofty, whether in achievement or in that noble effort which, even if it fail, comes second to achievement. A cynical habit of thought and speech, a readiness to criticise work which the critic himself never tries to perform, an intellectual aloofness which

accepting individual responsibility and yet of acting in conjunction with others, courage, and resolution—these are the qualities which mark a masterful people."

"The average man must earn his own livelihood. He should be trained to do so, and he should be trained to feel that he occupies a contemptible position if he does not do so; that he is not an object of envy if he is idle, at whichever end of the social scale he stands, but an object of contempt, an object of derision."

"The man who for any cause for which he is himself accountable, has failed to support himself and those for whom he is responsible, ought to feel that he has fallen lamentably short in his prime duty. . . . But the man who, having far surpassed the limit of providing for the wants, both of body and mind, of himself and of those depending upon him, then piles up a great fortune, for the acquisition or retention of which he returns no corresponding benefit to the nation as a whole, should himself be made to feel that, so far from being a desirable, he is an unworthy citizen of the community; that he is to be neither admired nor envied; that his right-thinking fellow countrymen put him low in the scale of citizenship, and leave him to be consoled by the admiration of those whose level of purpose is even lower than his own."

"It is a sign of marked political weakness in any commonwealth if the people tend to be carried away by mere oratory, if they tend to value words in and for themselves, as divorced from the deeds for which they are supposed to stand. The phrase-maker, the phrase-monger, the ready talker, however great his power, whose speech does not make for courage, sobriety and right understanding, is simply a noxious element in the body politic, and it speaks ill for the public if he has influence over them."

"Virtue, which is dependent upon a sluggish circulation is not impressive. The man who is saved by weakness from robust wickedness is likewise rendered immune from the robuster virtues. The good citizen must first of all be able to hold his own. He is no good citizen unless he has the ability which will make him work hard, and which at need will make him fight hard."

"We are bound in honor to refuse to listen to those men who would make us desist from the effort to do away with the inequality which means injustice; the inequality of right, of opportunity, of privilege. We are bound in honor to strive to bring nearer the day when, as far as is humanly possible, we shall be able to realize the ideal that each man shall have an equal opportunity to show the stuff that is in him by the way in which he renders service. There should, so far as possible, be equality of opportunity to render service; but just so long as there is inequality of service, there should and must be inequality of reward."

"Remember, always, that the same measure of condemnation should be extended to the arrogance which would look down upon or crush any man because he is poor, and to the envy and hatred which would destroy a man because he is wealthy. . . . Ruin looks us in the face if we judge a man by his position, instead of judging him by his conduct in that position."

"Of one man in especial, the citizens of a republic should beware, and that is of the man who appeals to them to support him on the ground

Men of To-day.



Roosevelt, as He Emerged from the African Jungles.

Doubtless, he has made a few blunders—who has not?—but he has been at least well-intentioned. He may have erred in tact, or in etiquette. A roughrider might be expected to commit such errors.

Ex-President Roosevelt has been no sycophant. A soldier, he favors peace and the limitation of armaments. He has not lost his head by reason of position. He is today, as he was before he ascended to the Presidential chair, the friend of the common people.

More than one observer have declared him "The most remarkable man since Napoleon Bonaparte." (No simile is intended, evidently.)

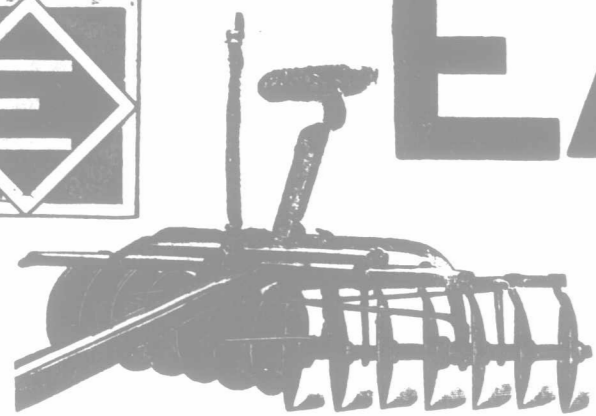
Without doubt, he is, in the make-up of him, dramatic, yet, to the thinking, the most remarkable thing about him is his persistence in trying

will not accept contact with life's realities—all these are marks, not, as the possessor would fain think, of superiority, but of weakness."

"Let those who have kept, let those who have not strive to attain a high standard of cultivation and scholarship. Yet, let us remember that these stand second to certain other things. There is need of a sound body, and even more need of a sound mind. But above mind and above body stands character—the sum of those qualities which we mean when we speak of man's force and courage, of his good faith and sense of honor. . . . We must ever remember that no keenness and subtleness of intellect, no polish, no cleverness, in any way make up for the lack of the great solid qualities. Self-restraint, self-mastery, common sense, the power of



EATON FARM IMPLEMENTS



THE DISC

Our Disc Harrow is made of the best of materials and embodies all the late improvements. The Harrows are steel throughout, with ball and roller bearings. The Scrapers work freely, and clean the discs properly. We use a patent disc cleaner. The Seat is within easy access to the shifting and scraping levers. The Hitch is well back, thus leaving little weight on horses' necks.

N2-214, 18 discs, 16 ins. diameter, weight 490 lbs. Price delivered in Ontario..... 22.00
 Delivered in Quebec and Maritime Provinces, extra..... 1.25

N2-216, 14 discs, 16 ins. diameter, weight 425 lbs. Price delivered in Ontario..... 24.75
 Delivered in Quebec and Maritime Provinces, extra..... 1.35

DIAMOND DRAG HARROW

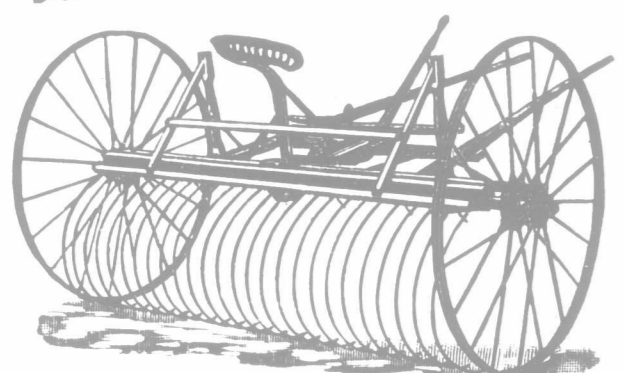


The frame is all steel, connected with channel steel bars, and the teeth are inserted through these bars and firmly bolted on top, twenty teeth to a section. Harrows complete with drag bar, at the following prices:

N2-210, 3 sections, 60 teeth, weight 175 lbs. Price delivered to your nearest railroad station in Ontario..... 9.75
 Delivered in Quebec and Maritime Provinces, extra..... 60c

N2-212, 4 sections, 80 teeth, weight 240 lbs. Price delivered to your nearest railroad station in Ontario..... 13.00
 Delivered in Quebec and Maritime Provinces, extra..... 75c

8-FT. STEEL SULKY RAKE

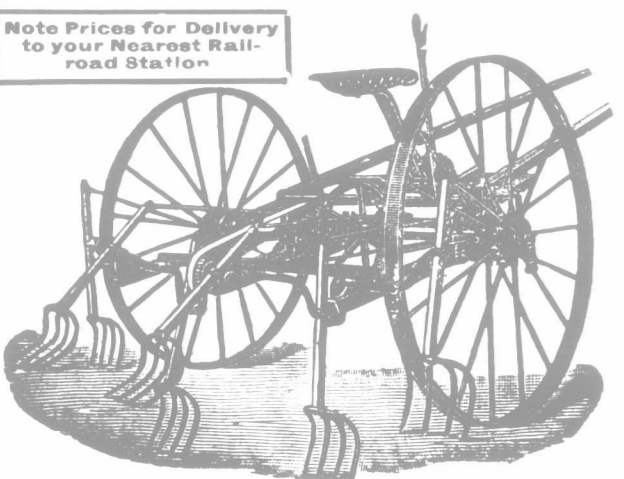


This rake is made with steel wheels. It has 26 teeth, and where the teeth are fastened single steel is used. The shaft on our rakes are so constructed that they may be used for either one or two horses, if desired.

N2-205, Width 8 ft., No. of teeth 26, weight 410 lbs. Delivered to your nearest railroad station in Ontario..... 21.75
 Delivered in Quebec and Maritime Provinces, extra..... 1.25

N2-208, Width 10 ft., No. of teeth 32, weight 465 lbs. Delivered to your nearest railroad station in Ontario..... 24.00
 Delivered in Quebec and Maritime Provinces, extra..... 1.40

OUR ALL STEEL HAY TEDDER



By using the Hay Tedder, hay that has been cut in the early morning can usually be dried and put under cover in a same day, thus avoiding much labor and a possibility of loss from bad weather. It has been thoroughly tested, and is highly recommended by those who have tried it as a perfect machine.

N2-220, Shipping weight 570 lbs. Price delivered to your nearest railroad station in Ontario..... 37.00
 Delivered in Quebec and Maritime Provinces, extra..... 1.75

Absolute Satisfaction, Prompt and Safe Delivery Guaranteed

THERE ARE NO BETTER FARM IMPLEMENTS MADE THAN THE LINE WE OFFER YOU

It has always been our policy that if we cannot handle the best that is manufactured we will offer you none. This year in presenting to you our line of farm implements we do so knowing full well that we are offering you the newest and latest improved goods on the market, and you may order with the full assurance that they are as good as the best regardless of price or reputation of any farm implements on the market to-day. We ask you to remember this when ordering. We solicit your order not only because our prices are low but because our quality is as good as the best.

WE GUARANTEE THE QUALITY

We are enabled to do this because we know that the material which enters into the manufacture is the very highest grade of stock of its particular kind. We know that the manufacturer has been making high grade farm implements for years. We know that they have been thoroughly tested, that they are standard makes and regular sizes. We could not possibly guarantee the quality unless we were positive, and that we are, as our guarantee shows.

SELLING FOR CASH WITH ONLY ONE SMALL PROFIT ADDED GIVES A LOW SELLING PRICE

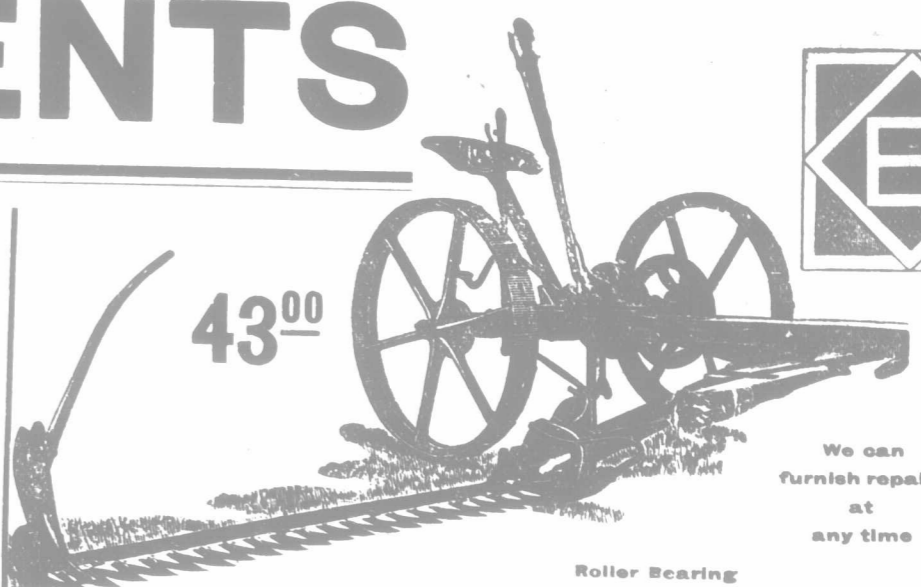
The prices we are quoting on farm implements mean that we buy for cash that we buy in large quantities; that our buyer knows what goods are worth; that we add but one small profit and sell for cash.

WE DO NOT SELL ON THE TIME PAYMENT PLAN

If we did we would have to increase our prices to you and we do not think this plan is worth the difference. Those that sell on credit expect to lose by bad debts. Therefore, they must charge for the accommodation on all you buy on the credit plan, and in every case the purchaser has to pay for the price.

WE KNOW WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY

If you will give us one small trial order we know we will get the second, because you will be so thoroughly satisfied with the quality and the large saving that it would be folly to order elsewhere. You may make your selection and buy from us with the full assurance that you will get from us implements of High Quality and at a price that will mean a saving of Dollars.



43⁰⁰

Roller Bearing

THE MOWER

Thoroughly Tested and one of the Best Mowers on the Market

DESCRIPTION

The Cutter Bar. Perhaps the most important of all the parts of a mower is the Cutter Bar. No expense has been spared in making that on our Mower superior to all others. The Bar is made of cold-rolled steel, and rolled in such a shape that it is impossible for it to get out of shape, and is manufactured with a smooth top, the nuts being below, with an improved guard rounded away at the shank. The smooth top of the Bar enables the light grass to slip over it without hanging.

The Cutter Bar Spring. One of the improvements of our Mower is the counter-balanced spring is exerted in bringing it out without the guards pivoting the ground and choking the machine.

The Rocking. This upon this machine is one of its best features. The bar can be locked in any position or, by the use of the link on the end of lever, it can be arranged not to engage in any of the.

The Pitman is longer than on most mowers, and gives as direct motion as possible to the knife. We use a hickory Pitman with steel jaws and brass boxing.

Draft Connection is attached above the inside shoe on Cutter Bar, and extends to the shifting doubletree, and absolutely overcomes side draft.

The Main Shaft and Gearing. The Shaft is made of the very best cold-rolled steel shafting. The Main Wheels are of good height and broad on face, giving increased traction.

The Gearing has only four wheels, and taken in connection with the four driving pawls on Cut is 5 feet wide.

The result is that when machine moves the knife moves, the lost motion being reduced to an imperceptible point, and machine will stop and start in the heaviest grass crop without backing.

N2-20, Weight 710 lbs. Our price delivered to your nearest railroad station in Ontario..... 43.00
 Delivered in Quebec and Maritime Provinces, extra..... 2.25

EATON FARM MACHINERY IS GUARANTEED TO BE AS GOOD AS THE BEST ON THE MARKET

THE Acme WALKING PLOW 10⁵⁰

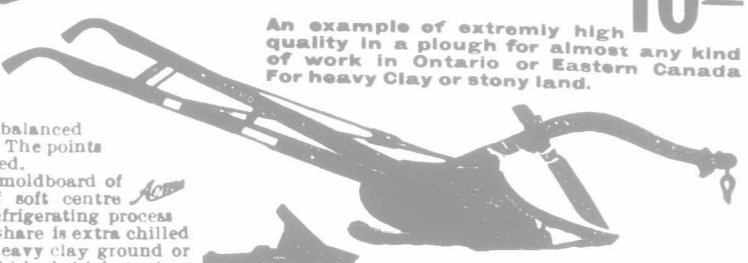
The Acme No. 10 will give you satisfaction under most conditions; turns a perfect furrow, with no side draft. The points are carefully tempered.

The landside and moldboard of No. 10 are made of soft center steel hardened by refrigerating process and polished. The share is extra chilled for use in stony or heavy clay ground or soil. The beam is 1 1/2 inch high, carbon channel steel, with high arch, and will not bend.

The clevis is of heavy malleable iron with ample adjustment for depth of land. The handles are heavy and of first quality stock. The adjustable braces are of steel. The rounds are reinforced with steel stay rods. This plow comes fitted with knife couler, extra share and wrench.

N2-26, Weight 146 lbs. Delivered to your nearest railroad station in Ontario..... 10.50
 Delivered in Quebec and Maritime Provinces, extra..... 50c

N2-27, Skimmer extra, weight 21 lbs. Price..... 65c
 N2-28, Wheel extra, weight 20 lbs. Price..... 65c



THREE-SECTION FARM ROLLER 28⁰⁰

NOTE PRICES FOR DELIVERY TO YOUR NEAREST RAILROAD STATION IN ONTARIO

Three-Section Steel Drum, 24 in. in diameter, 8 ft. long, shaft right through, steel, upper frame heavier. Delivered in Ontario..... 28.00
 Delivered in Quebec and Maritime Provinces, extra..... 2.40



THE Acme WALKING PLOW 10²⁵

The makers of our Acme Plows employ only the most skilled workmen and use only the best materials.

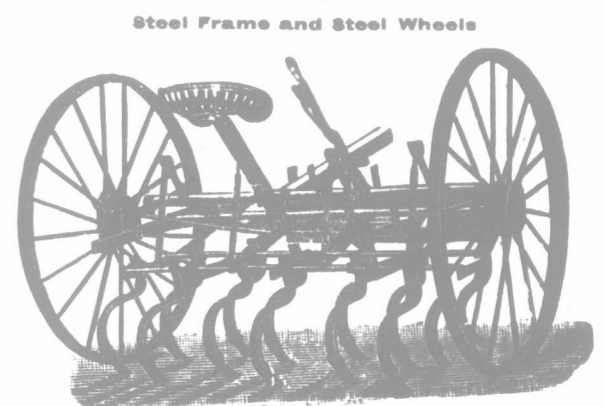
The Acme will turn a furrow 8 to 12 inches, in light draft, handles easily with no jerking or tiring of the arms. The moldboard is made of best soft-tempered, 1/2 in. thick, hardened, ground and polished. Share and moldboard are double beveled, with high curve to give ample clearance. The handles are selected stock, well braced and adjustable. Bottom is well braced and has heavy frog. This plow is suitable for sandy or light soil, but is not suitable for heavy clay or stony soil.

Shipped with knife couler, extra share, wrench and combination clevis.

N2-22, Weight 146 lbs. Price delivered in Ontario..... 10.25
 Delivered in Quebec and Maritime Provinces, extra..... 50c



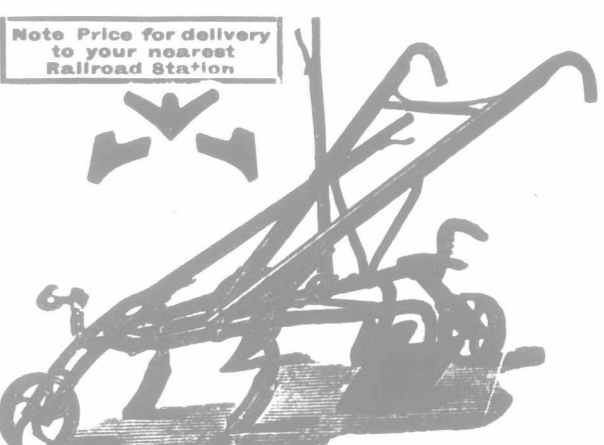
OUR DIAMOND CULTIVATOR



The Frame is of channel steel, which is the strongest and best that can be used. The Wheels are steel, well constructed and of good height. The Teeth are of finest tempered spring steel and fitted with double points, which may be replaced at small cost when worn without buying whole new teeth. There are three rows of these teeth. The Pressure Springs are made of tempered steel wire, which are reliable to break than flat springs. This Cultivator easily operates in all soils, is especially built to do its work in the hardest and stiffest of soils.

N2-218, Weight 560 lbs. Price delivered in Ontario..... 32.25
 Delivered in Quebec and Maritime Provinces, extra..... 1.75

THE IMPROVED SCUFFLER



This Scuffer is made entirely of steel, excepting the handles, which are made of the best oak or white ash, and are finished with oil and varnish. This is absolutely the best value on the market to-day. It has five teeth, as shown in cut, also rear depth wheel and three extra teeth, making eight in all.

N2-222, Weight 8 1/2 lbs. Our price delivered in Ontario..... 7.00
 Delivered in Quebec and Maritime Provinces, extra..... 95c

FREIGHT

In order that you may know the exact cost of any piece of farm machinery delivered to your nearest Railroad Station, we quote the price delivered so that there will be no doubt in your own mind about high freight charges, or that the freight charges added to the original price of the article will cost you more than you could buy it for elsewhere. The prices we quote mean the exact cost laid down at your own Railroad Station.

OUR QUALITY GUARANTEE ON FARM IMPLEMENTS

After you have received a piece of farm machinery from us and have thoroughly tested it and you do not find it to be the very best quality and manufactured in the very best way and you are not perfectly satisfied that we have saved you money, you may return it and we will refund all the money you sent us and we will also pay the return charges. You run no risk in ordering any piece of machinery from us. So before buying elsewhere try us. We will not charge you one cent for the use you may have had of the implements while making the test.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED CANADA TORONTO

REPAIRS

We are not selling you Farm Implements for which you will be unable to get repairs. We will ship you promptly any order you may send us for any part of the implements we sell. We will also replace free of charge any part broken through defective material or poor workmanship. Remember, we can furnish repairs this year, next year and ten years from now. Neither will we charge you excessive prices for some small minor piece or casting. All repairs are sold on the same close margin of profit as our farm implements.



The Last Meeting of the Royal Families of Britain and Russia.—Barton Manor, August, 1909.

Prince Edward, Princess of Wales, Queen Alexandra, Princess Mary, The Czar, The Czarina, Princess Victoria, King Edward, Grand Duchess Olga (behind), Grand Duchess Anastasia (in front), The Czarina, Grand Duchess Toinia, Prince of Wales, Grand Duchess Marie.

that he is hostile to other citizens of the republic, that he will secure for those who elect him, in one shape or another, profit at the expense of other citizens of the republic. . . . If a public man tries to get your vote by saying that he will do something wrong in your interest, you can be absolutely certain that if ever it becomes worth his while, he will do something wrong against your interest."

Since delivering the speech at the Sorbonne, Colonel Roosevelt has delivered addresses at Christiania and Berlin. At the former, as recipient of the Nobel Peace prize (on account of his efforts for the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war), he dealt mainly with the subject of International Peace. His address at the University of Berlin, where he received the honorary degree of Ph. D., was substantially similar to the one given in France.

Our English Letter.

Something More About the Gospel of Prevention, as Preached and Practiced at Starcross.

It gave me great pleasure to learn that our editor could make room for two more of the illustrations of the beneficent work carried on at the Starcross Institution for the Feeble-minded Children of this section of England, the work being somewhat akin to that which it is devoutly to be hoped may be the result of the official investigations undertaken, at the request of the Ontario Government, by Dr. Helen McMurchy.

Whilst the necessity for the segregation of these unfortunates is recognized alike on both sides of the Atlantic, their lack of will-power making their very existence a menace to future generations, the success of such training as that carried on at Starcross, and the proof given by such of them as are already under protective care in some of our own Canadian charitable institutions; that, by laundry work, sewing, etc., they can contribute in some measure to their support, should greatly simplify the problem of "What shall we do with our feeble-minded?"

As a reply to some of the requests for further details, I do not think I could do better than to offer you, as a whole, the very kind letter of Mr. Ernest W. Locke, the able, sym-

pathetic and devoted superintendent of the institution of which I write:

Starcross, 28th April, 1910.

Dear Madam,—I have read with much interest the article in "The Farmer's Advocate," on the question of the feeble-minded, especially the sympathetic reference to the work carried on in our institution. As I am given to understand there may be space in a forthcoming number of the magazine for some further re-

marks on the subject, it has occurred to me that a few particulars respecting the industrial occupations of our feeble-minded inmates might prove of interest.

Amongst the many useful occupations of the girls, the making of Honiton lace and the knitting by machines are perhaps the most interesting. These industries can only be undertaken by pupils who possess a fair degree of intelligence, necessitat-

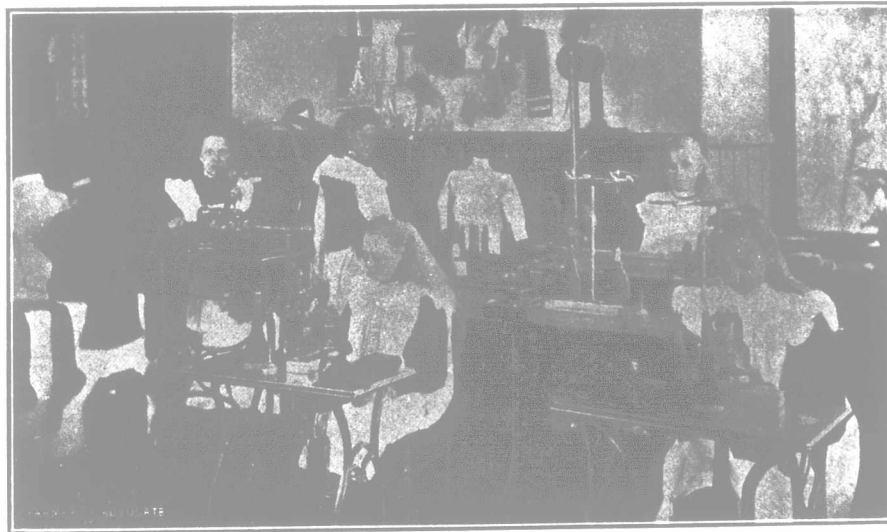
ing, as they do, the power of concentration of thought, delicacy of touch, cleanliness and carefulness, qualities which are frequently lacking in the feeble-minded.

The lace-making class consists of about 30 girls, ranging from 8 to 20 years of age, many of whom have now become skillful workers, able to execute the most delicate patterns with perfect accuracy and attention to details. The lace is made on pillows, and, to the uninitiated, the multiplicity of pins and tiny bobbins which are twisted and worked so quickly by the deft fingers of the workers appears quite bewildering. The girls take the greatest interest in their occupation, and it is pleasing to observe the rapt expression on their faces as they watch the dainty pattern grow under their manipulation.

As a proof of the good quality of their work, I may add that the class have taken several prizes at Arts and Crafts Exhibitions in the neighborhood, and orders are frequently received from quite distant parts of the country for collars, handkerchiefs, ties, etc. Quite recently, an order reached us from a lady in Italy for some lace, as a wedding present for a lady in Switzerland, who, in acknowledging the receipt, wrote that it had been very much admired by her friends.

The machine-knitting is also a useful occupation. In this industry, 12 girls are employed. Here all the socks and stockings for the 200 inmates are manufactured, as also the blue jerseys worn by the boys. There are five machines in use in the knitting room, three for socks and stockings, and two for the jerseys, etc. On these machines, in addition to the articles already mentioned, all sorts of woollen garments and fancy articles are made for sale, and I may add that several football clubs in the neighborhood always come to us for their stockings to be made in the club colors. It may, also, perhaps, be interesting to mention that a family who started for Canada on the 23rd of this month took with them a complete woollen outfit made by our girls.

There are many other useful industries taught the female inmates, such as straw-hatmaking, dressmaking, laundry work, etc., whilst the boys learn tailoring, shoemaking, carpen-



Knitting Class, Starcross.



Lace-making Class, Starcross.

tering, painting tweed, serge, practically the ments of the premises.

From the fact that much ma feeble-minded supervision, b thrown upon world, they v a few excepti failures, owing power to stat become a burp serve to per all those who ject desire to gives me, the know that th tion of the f so earnestly al Council of I cordially w ment which to the welfare May I say h kindness of th er's Advocate the illustrati and, if any f this subject, receive a cop Yo

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His Maje

tering, painting, and the weaving of tweed, serge and flannel, so that practically the whole of the requirements of the institution are met on the premises.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that much may be done to render the feeble-minded self-supporting, under supervision, but, if these cases were thrown upon their own resources, and had to fend for themselves in the world, they would, save, perhaps, in a few exceptional cases, prove utter failures, owing to their lack of moral power to stand alone, and not only become a burden upon the state, but serve to perpetuate the evil which all those who have studied the subject desire to see eradicated.

It gives me, therefore, much pleasure to know that the subject of the segregation of the feeble-minded has been so earnestly taken up by the National Council of Women of Canada, and I cordially wish success to a movement which cannot fail to conduce to the welfare of the nation.

May I say how much I appreciate the kindness of the editor of "The Farmer's Advocate" in finding space for the illustrations of our institution, and, if any further articles appear on this subject, I should much like to receive a copy.

Yours faithfully,
ERNEST W. LOCKE,
Supt. and Secretary.

To this letter I would just add a few observations entered in my notebook when visiting this institution:

1. Great merit in every department of manual training; marked interest and pride in achievement, shown by boys and girls alike.
2. Great cleanliness in copy-books, accuracy in imitation, and hardly a blot to be seen.
3. The really artistic decorations of the passages and walls, the work of the inmates.
4. Good results from "the maximum of manual instruction, with the minimum of scholastic work."
5. Carefully tested in several departments of hand-training to discover bent of mind and ability, before the selection of the special industry as a means of self-support.
6. The delight in the new provision for the boys of the Upper Forms, of a locker for his individual belongings.
7. The beneficial working of the good-conduct badges, which are eagerly sought for, the small money rewards which accompany them proving an incentive to perseverance and good behavior.

8. The countenances of the children show content with their surroundings, and trust in the kindness and care of their several teachers. Conspicuous by its absence is that "institution face," which is but too often seen on the poor little waifs and strays of humanity, who, having neither kith nor kin of their own, become the involuntary wards of a nation. To these children, the Training Institution at Starcross is a real home, and the excellent superintendent and his sister the kindest of guardians. H. A. B.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Toronto Children's Fresh-air Mission.

Dear Miss Farncomb,—We are again preparing for another summer's outing for the children. Last year, through God's goodness, 702 little ones were sent out—this year we trust just as many will be able to go.

We are so grateful to the many friends who, through reading the "Quiet Hour," opened their homes to the little ones.

Some of the children had to be returned on account of homesickness, and just as soon as they reached home, they were anxious to go back to the country again. Poor little children! It is all very new to many of them, and how the delicate ones improve in the two weeks, and how happy and well they all look when they come back—what a blessing it is that so many open their homes and receive these little ones, in His name.

Many donations were received without name or address attached, mentioning that they were readers of "The Farmer's Advocate." We have no way of thanking the friends, nor of sending them a report of the work the following year.

We wish to thank you, Miss Farncomb, for your continued interest in this work; and we trust you will be able to speak to the friends through the "Quiet Hour" again this year. Our report is now in the printer's hands, but we will mail you a copy soon.

Yours sincerely,
FLORENCE ROBERTS,
21 Scarth Road, Toronto.

A City Tale.

I heard a story the other day, and I've shaped it into a rhyme,
With the simple thoughts that occurred to me as I heard it at the time.
'Tis only a childish incident, but it taught a lesson to me,
And you know the greatest Teacher taught with a baby upon His knee.

It happened, you know, in that dingy part at the eastern end of the town,
Where sickened humanity loses its heart,
and nature seems always to frown;
Where the black smuts fall from the chimneys tall,
And the engines of toil never rest,
And it's only in dreams that they think of the beams that shine in the golden west.

'Mid the twilight gloom of an upper room,
Like flowers laid out in a row,
Ere the gardener Death bound them into a wreath for the Bride of the King, you know,
Some children were lying, and tossing, and sighing, and nightly there passed away,
A baby's soul from the world's control, to the regions of endless day.

On one little bed lay an aching head that tossed to and fro on the pillow,
Like a tiny boat on the waves adrift when rocked by an angry billow;
And his shining eyes seemed to peer through the skies, just as lamps on a good ship's breast,
Seem to look, as they shine through the mist and the brine, for a haven of safety and rest.

He was only a wild, neglected child, a waif of the city grim,
Whose mother was dead, the nurses said, and whose father cared nothing for him;
And the pain that he bore, he bore it alone, for no one had taught him to pray,
Though at times in a dream he would say he had seen "a land that was far away."

And they heard him talking, one afternoon (so one of the nurses said),
Of an angel of light who came down in the night, and passed at the foot of the bed;
And his little voice trembled, his little frame shook, as he said in words broken and slow,
'He goes to the other boys' beds every time, but he never comes near little Joe.

'I wonder, suppose if I turn down the clothes, and watch till he comes, by and bye,
And beckon him near, will he come to me here?' and he finished the words with a sigh.
But a smile came over his pale, wan face, at the thought of his fancy born,
And he longed for the night with the feverish might that he'd hitherto longed for the dawn.

The shades of evening deepened fast o'er the city's soot and grime,
Till there boomed over all, from the bell of St. Paul, the old day's funeral chime;
And the new day breaking, the good nurse waking, arose with the twilight gray,
And passed down the room, 'mid the slackening gloom, to the spot where the little boy lay.

And she started, amazed, and then lingering gazed, for a wondrous sight met her view,
Which brought tears to her eyes, as of joy and surprise, as well it might bring them to you:
A little hand reaching in action beseeching, a figure half raised in a bed,
Two little eyes closing as softly reposing, and all of it stiffened and dead.

For the angel of light had come down in the night, and passed up the ward to and fro,
Till the beckoning finger had caused him to linger at the bedside of poor little Joe.
And before he could mutter the prayer he would utter, the small silver cord had been riven,
And the angel had said, as he turned from the bed, "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Oh, mighty the teacher, tho' infant the preacher, how clearly he points to the skies,
More than all our fine colleges, systems and "ologies," mystical, learned and wise,
Oh, thank God, when we're weary with doubt and with theory, and scales seem to cover the sight,
Still in tiny wee fingers this simple faith lingers, and baby hands lead us to light.

Oh, 'tis strange how we older ones blunder and fight with the fancies that get in our way;
We bar up the windows while praying for light, draw the curtains while crying for day,
We sorrow and weep, and we stumble and creep, when there's nought between us and the joy,
But the shadows we throw on the path of ourselves,—would a baby do so with a toy?

Oh, you who have asked the Levite's help, who to Jew or to priest have cried;
Our Lord never saw a hand upraised and passed on the other side;



His Majesty King Edward, photographed a few months ago, while shooting over his preserves at Sandringham, accompanied by his corps of attendants, and the dog which has so continually mourned for his late master.

And He's walking the wards of the hospital still, while mankind is groaning in pain;
 And there never was one that e'er beckoned His aid, that ever has beckoned in vain.
 Well, I told you 'twas only a childish tale, but it gave me so much delight,
 That I thought I'd just fashion it into rhyme, and tell it to you to-night.
 Its simple annals of childish faith may well excite sympathy's tears,
 Although there are those in the world, I suppose, who could hear of them only with sneers.
 So the hospital surgeon he laughed,
 "Ha! ha! it seemed a ridiculous thing;
 But the angels in heaven they shouted a psalm to the triumph of Christ the King."
 —A. H. Miles.

An Angel or Thunder!

The people . . . said that it thundered; other said, An angel spake to Him.—S. John xij: 29.

Our Lord had spoken aloud to His Father in heaven, and the answer was audible to the people who stood around—they heard the sound and some said, "an angel spake to Him," while others thought it was only a peal of thunder. It is much the same in these days. An unexpected blessing comes to one man and he looks up and thanks his Father for the gift, while another person would only say, "That was a wonderful bit of luck for me."

Perhaps both alike offer earnest prayers for the recovery of a sick friend—sick in body or soul. The friend recovers, and one looks up to thank the Good Physician, while another gives the earthly doctor all the praise.

Yesterday I received a letter from a lady in England, who had read the Canadian edition of "The Vision of His Face," and thought the book could only be bought in Canada. She was passing through Old London, and thought she would inquire at Elliot Stock's shop—on the chance that it might be found there. She went in, and was surprised to find a pile of copies near the door—the English edition was just out, and she had "happened" on the publisher. Was it merely a remarkable coincidence that she had picked out the only shop in London where it could have been found that day? If it was only a coincidence, then it is strange indeed that my prayers should so often be followed by such coincidences. The child and nurse—in the poem given above—would have seen God's answer to prayer in such an event. The hospital surgeon would have called it "a chance." So it is always. God pours blessings of prosperity on some of us, and we are apt to take them without a word of acknowledgment. Perhaps He sends the blessings of adversity, to help our souls to grow, and we only grumble at our hard fate. If we want to have ears and eyes open to spiritual things, we must accustom ourselves to see God's hand in His everyday gifts. Let us look up and thank Him for the night's sleep, or for the sleeplessness through which He tried to catch our attention. Let us thank Him for daily strength, or for the weakness which forces us to press close to His side. Let us thank Him for an easy, peaceful life, or for the difficulties which are intended to make us grow strong and brave. Whatever comes to us is a gift from our Father. Let us listen for His voice always, and then we shall never fancy that "fate" tosses each day's events to our feet. Let us expect pleasant gifts from God, and accept them with some expression of thankfulness.
 DORA FARNCOMB.

English Edition.

A copy of the English edition of Miss Farncomb's "Vision of His Face" has reached this office, a volume somewhat different in appearance from the Canadian edition, but with the same dedication, so interesting, etc., to many of our readers. "To my true and loyal friend, Mary Weld, without whose encouragement I should not have ventured into the great sea of literature." Miss Weld will be affectionately remembered by many of our readers as the "Minnie May" and "Mollie" who once contributed largely to the pages of "The Farmer's Advocate."

In the introduction to this volume, Rev. J. Stuart Holden writes: "These brief chapters are full of that unspeakable radiance which the Vision imparts to beholding souls. . . Without having anything of the sound of the trumpet, the book vibrates with the music of the harp, and I am certain that those who take it up in the desire of gaining more clearly the Vision of the King in His Beauty, will lay it down with deep gratitude and satisfaction of heart."

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.]

Stencilling.

Dear Dame Durden,—In your issue of April 21st I noticed a "budget" from "Auntie," in which she asks about stencilling, and as I do a good deal of it I thought perhaps if you would kindly publish this it might help her.

I design all my own patterns; in fact, sell numbers of them to those in the neighborhood. Whatever design I wish I draw on tough manilla paper, then cut along the design with a sharp knife or small scissors, then I take stencil oil and paint over the design on both sides (stencil oil can be procured at the Art Metropole, Toronto). When dry, the design is ready for use. As to outfit, one

strange we all have our pet hobbies? Mine is chickens. Although they take a great deal of care and attention, one seems to get pretty well paid for the trouble when eggs are selling at 14c a-piece or better.

I have a nice flock of about 155 hens, mostly Black Minorcas, and a few Brown Leghorns. For several years I have been culling out and raising chicks from my best stock, until now I think I have a strain of up-to-date layers. I also keep a strict account of eggs laid, sold, etc.

In the fall of 1909 I started in with 139 hens, but, owing to having a cement floor put in the poultry-house, the poor things were turned out and kept out for a couple of weeks. I had a fine lot of pullets at the time, and they were in prime condition, but the weather turned cold and several of them took the roup, from which they died; so by spring I had left about 125. However, I had to make the best of it, so set about raising some more.

Out of 70 chicks hatched I raised 68. The crows got one, and one got drowned. During the year the hens laid 1,683.3 dozen of eggs, out of which I sold \$293.92 worth, besides having a goodly supply of both eggs and chickens for the table.

Now, don't think I spend all my time with poultry. There are five of us in family; I do my own housework, gardening, sewing, in fact, everything that a farmer's wife has to do, and simply take poultry as a side line, for it seems to work in along with the rest, and one does not miss the time so very much.

Of course, it does not leave much time for making or receiving calls. However,

garden every week, for a "stitch in time saves nine." However, if my land is light I would rather have the garden on the flat, for then it does not dry out nearly so quickly. Having thus prepared the ground, I plant a few early potatoes, then a little of lettuce, reserving the seed that is left for later on; then I get in my black seed onions as soon as possible. For early onions I prefer the potato onions, put in close together, and when beginning to use take out every other one. The next are my Dutch sets. Having a large family, I put in a whole paper of garden peas, another later. This plan enables me to keep in green peas nearly all summer.

I always stake my peas and tomatoes up. I find that a dozen tomato plants are enough for an ordinary family. Cucumbers I plant about the 1st of June. I also raise muskmelons, squash, pumpkin, watermelon; also a little sage. Amongst all these vines I plant my tomato plants as much as possible, for this plan helps to ward off the fly, which does not like the smell of the tomato. Sweet corn I put in early, if the weather is warm and settled; if not, I leave till later, as corn will not thrive in wet or cold weather. I put in butter beans for early use, and white for the winter's supply. I sow my carrots along with my cabbage, for carrots are also a preventive for the cabbage insects. However, for a sure remedy, I save the stovepipe soot, and scatter it freely on all my vines, citrons, muskmelons, and so forth, and on my cabbage too. This plan is a sure preventive. I must not forget the popcorn, which children take so much delight in. Well, I hope we will all be prospered this year.
 MRS. WM. CAMPBELL,
 Lanark Co., Ont.

Pop-corn Pudding.

Select some nicely-popped corn and roll it. To three cups of corn add 3 cups of milk and set on back of stove to soak for an hour or two. Then add 1 egg, 2 tablespoons sugar, butter size of walnut, pinch of salt, nutmeg, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup raisins, and bake. Serve with cream and sugar. This makes a very good pudding.
 A FARMER'S DAUGHTER,
 Middlesex Co., Ont.

Some Recipes.

Dear Dame Durden—I presume all are welcome to the Ingle Nook? Anyway, here I come. I want to write a letter some time, as I enjoy so much reading the breezy letters from others. I suppose all know how busy mothers are, at this time of the year especially, but we feel that we are in touch with everyone now that we have the telephone and rural delivery, and we certainly would not change places with our city friends.

I have read the enquiry for ammonia cookies, and hope all who try these will enjoy them as well as we do:

Ammonia Cookies.—1 oz. baking ammonia, 1 lb. half lard and butter, 2 lbs. granulated sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. flour (perhaps a little more), 1 pint sweet milk. Powder the ammonia and dissolve $\frac{1}{2}$ hour before using in the milk. Add any flavor you wish, and a little salt—not too much, or it will spoil them.

Lemon Biscuits.—Whites of 6 eggs—beaten light, 1 cup granulated sugar, 1 cup butter, 3c. baking ammonia, a little salt. Soak ammonia in sweet milk $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; mix very stiff, add oil lemon.
 Essex Co., Ont. C. H. B.

Pork Cake.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have received many helpful hints and recipes, also much pleasure in reading Ingle Nook from time to time. The gardening essays were very practical. How much we miss the vegetables when we don't have them, which is too often the case. More often laziness is the cause than anything else. If the men will plow and harrow a suitable piece of ground in the right way and at the right time, there usually is no case but a woman can plant a few seeds and do some of the weeding at any rate. Let us send in a report in the fall, telling what success we had with our gardens.

Pork Cake.—1 lb. fat pork, chopped fine. Pour over it 2 cups boiling water, and cover until cool. Add 2 cups molasses and 2 cups brown sugar, fruit and



Residence of Mr. Allison, Owen Sound, Ont.

Vines, shrubs and trees give an air of coziness. (Photo by Allison.)

cannot readily do without madder lake, lemon chrome, Prussian blue, burnt sienna, chrome green No. 2, and flake white. Windsor and Newton oil colors are the best, and the regular stencil brushes, Nos. 0, 2 and 5, are sufficient. Thumb tacks are necessary to keep material and pattern from slipping.

The secret of good stencilling lies in using very little paint on the brushes; blotting paper can be used to test on before stencilling.

I have three designs for curtains, a rosebud running design, about 5 inches wide; a rose conventional one, about 3 inches wide, and a poppy design, the colors of each varying to suit the room for which they are intended. The two former designs run down the inner edge and across the bottom of curtains; the poppy one is scattered over the curtains. I also do designs for centerpieces, shirt-waists, book marks, cushion tops, dresser covers, etc.

Should "Auntie" or anyone else like to know anything more re stencilling, she can procure my address from you, Dame Durden, and send me a stamped envelope and I will answer her promptly.
 "INTERESTED"
 Northumberland Co., Ont.

Something About Chickens.

Dear Dame Durden,—Does it not seem

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OUR DIAMOND JUBILEE YEAR



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are used in all our garments. This is a feature well worth considering. BARTELL PATENT Pockets will not sag nor gap, and will retain their shape permanently. This feature not only greatly improves the appearance, but adds to the life of any garment. BARTELL PATENT Pockets are to be found only in the highest-grade clothes, which is one of our reasons for adopting them for use in the making of PAQUET Guaranteed CLOTHES.

The Suit Illustrated

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Sizes 36 to 44 only. Larger sizes 75c. per size extra.



READ THESE OPINIONS FROM SATISFIED PURCHASERS:

Langdon, Alta., February 17th, 1910.
THE PAQUET CO., LTD., QUEBEC:
Dear Sirs,—Received my suit to-day, and wish to say that you have certainly satisfied me. The value you give is astonishing, as I think I am correct in saying that you could not purchase this suit here under twenty (20) dollars.
Yours truly,
H. D. P.

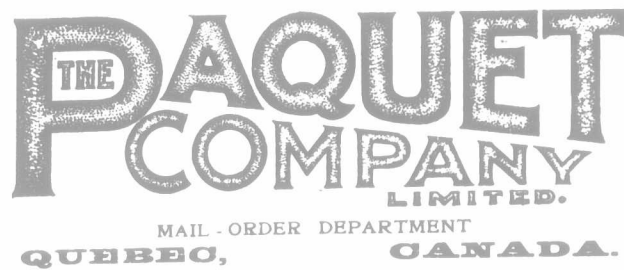
Yale, B. C., February 22nd, 1910.
THE PAQUET CO., LTD., QUEBEC:
Gentlemen,—The suit reached me on the 19th inst., and am pleased to say that it is highly satisfactory, and will be glad to recommend your House in future—well made, and a good fit.
Yours truly,
W. D.

Pictou, N. S., March 27th, 1910.
THE PAQUET CO., LTD., QUEBEC:
Dear Sirs,—Kindly send me samples, as I want to get a suit both for work and Sundays. I see a few of your suits here, and they are the best I have seen for a long time, and do not know how you can put them up so cheap with such good work on them.
Yours truly,
J. C. P.

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WRITE TO-DAY!

spice to suit the taste; soda; flour to mix rather stiff. Bake very slowly.
Lambton Co., Ont. LUCY E.

Removing Paint.

Dear Dame Durden,—I shall be very pleased if you or any reader can tell me how to remove a paint stain from a white silk dress. I tried salts of lemon with no effect.
Toronto, Ont. F. S. T.

Rub butter on and let stand over night. Next mix a little ammonia with some turpentine and rub in well, soaking and rubbing until stain disappears. If this method fails I know of no other.

Recipes.

Fruit Snows.—Put any remnants of stewed fruit through a sieve. Gently fold in the stiffly-beaten whites of two

eggs. If there is not enough to "go round," make a boiled custard with the yolks of the eggs and pour round. Garnish with whipped cream if you choose.

Fruit juices left over when canning may be used in several different ways. They may be (1) thickened with unflavored gelatine and made into a jelly; (2) frozen into a water-ice; (3) used instead of milk to make a blanc mange; (4) sweetened and thickened with cornstarch to make a pudding sauce.

Left-over Vegetables.—Make into (1) soup. Put vegetables through a sieve, season, and heat in stock or milk. (2) Salad; by mixing with dressing. (3) Croquettes. Bind with sauce or egg, mix in a little chopped meat, and fry.

Good Pudding, "Hard" Sauce.—Beat together butter and sugar, also ½ cup whipped cream and beaten white of an egg.

Lemon Pie.—For one pie use 1 lemon,

1 tablespoon butter, 1½ tablespoons cornstarch, 1 cup water, white of 1 egg, sugar to taste. Wet the cornstarch in a little of the water, and set the rest of the water over the fire in a saucepan. When it boils add the wet cornstarch and boil for a minute after it thickens. Add the butter and set the mixture aside to cool. Line a pie-plate with paste. When the filling has cooled add to it the lemon juice, the grated rind, and sugar to sweeten. Beat well, turn it into the crust, and bake about 20 minutes in a very quick oven. When done spread over the top the beaten white of egg sweetened with a teaspoonful sugar and flavored with a little lemon extract. Brown the meringue and serve the pie cold.

Washing Blankets.

Blankets washed by the following

process are said to be as soft as when new: Take ½ bar good laundry soap, shave it fine, pour over it 1 pint boiling water, put over the fire and stir until it becomes a thick paste, add 1 tablespoon borax and 2 tablespoons ammonia. Have ready a tub of tepid soft water softened with a tablespoon borax. Stir into this the mixture, then put in the blankets. Let soak an hour, occasionally turning them over, then run through the wringer. After this rinse in clear, tepid soft water, being careful not to rub with the hands. Run through the wringer again, and hang in the sun to dry.

Our Scrap Bag.

The value of onions: "Eat onions in May, and all the year after physicians shall play," is an old adage. To May add all the other months of the year.



Bicycle Ball-bearings and rigid stand make the "LEADER" easy running—and there is nothing to interfere with pail being placed beneath bar to drain off the butter-milk.

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can be used either by foot or hand—sitting or standing. Made of strong white oak—sweet and clean—won't crack or chip like glass and crockery—and will last for years.

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DR. CANNADAY 999 Park Square, Sedalia, Mo.

When Writing Mention The Advocate

When washing windows do not use soap or any other alkali. To half a pail hot water add 1/2 cup coal oil. Apply to the windows with a sponge, wrung rather dry. Let stand a little while, then polish with clean, dry cloths. The work had better be done on a dull day rather than on a bright sunshiny one, which dries the windows rather too quickly at the danger of streaking. Paint and putty spots may be removed by wetting with hot vinegar and rubbing with a penny.

Try oilcloth aprons with bib and pocket for working in the kitchen. When soiled they can be cleaned like a slate.

Onions.

"Onions! Odoriferous! Pah—keep away from me!"—and so this really valuable plant is passing into the realms of the Has-beens, to a great extent.

Now, this is all wrong,—many of the things we do are all wrong. Onions are odoriferous, but if all hands round eat them, who is unpleasantly conscious of the fact? Then, even if this objection cannot be surmounted, why should it not be remembered that onions cooked are not nearly so objectionable as onions raw—from the point of odor, of course? And now for the reasons for using them:

A few weeks ago a body of physicians of Philadelphia announced that they had found onions to be of especial value in treating consumption. The announcement was made officially, and so should not be disregarded as mere rumor so often is. —Point number one.

Point number two—Onions have long been known by the wise few who pay attention to such things as one of the best nervines in the world. "What they need is not only country life for a time—all the time if it were possible—but onions, unlimited onions," said a doctor to the mother of two nervous girls, one of whom was almost on the verge of nervous prostration.

Point number three—As onions are helpful in the treatment of consumption, so are they also useful in cases of coughs, colds and la grippe, although the modern treatment is to give them as an article of diet rather than to bind them on throat and feet as our grandmothers used to do.

Point number four—Eaten at least every other day, they are excellent for clearing the complexion.

"But I cannot eat onions. I can taste them all the next day,"—then eat them cooked only, or try the Spanish or large onions of any kind in this way: Slice them, pour boiling water over and let stand until cool, then pour off and chill with very cold water. This will render them digestible and inoffensive, usually, to the most delicate stomachs.

There is no better way of serving onions to those who enjoy them than when young and green, crisped and chilled in cold water, and served with salt, and in order that a supply may be always on hand, successive sowings should be made from time to time during the summer. Young "black seed" onions are very good, and come in splendidly when the potato onions or multipliers have become too hot and strong to be enjoyed. For early spring the "perennial onions," left in the ground over winter, are very appetizing, coming in, as they do, when there are few other green vegetables to be had.

If, however, objection is taken to the odor of raw onions there are a hundred other ways of preparing—even of disguising—this "awful vegetable," as it has sometimes been called. Try, for instance, a few of the following:

Onion Nests—Cut large onions in two and steam them until tender, or simmer in salted water. Take out a little from the center of each, mix it with some minced beef, season well, and return to the cavities. Set in a hot oven to re-heat and brown.

Tomato and Onion.—To canned tomato add left-over boiled rice and minced onion, let simmer, season, and serve for dinner.

Onion Soup—Slice three large onions thin and fry brown in a spoonful of butter or fat. Add 1/2 cup sifted flour, stirring well, then pour in slowly 1 pint boiling water, stirring all the time. Add four large potatoes, mashed, and a quart of boiling milk. Season, let boil five

minutes, and serve with fried bread cut in dice. You may strain the soup if you wish.

Mashed Onions.—Peel the onions, slice, and let simmer in milk until tender. Drain and replace in the saucepan with just sufficient of the milk in which they were cooked to moisten well. Simmer in a double boiler until thick, then rub through a sieve, add butter, salt and pepper, or paprika, and serve very hot.

Baked Onions.—Peel large onions, slice off the top and remove a little at the heart. Fill this with butter and replace the top. Put the onions in a granite baking pan with a little water and butter. Cover and bake about 2 hours, basting when necessary. Remove the cover for a while to brown the onions if liked, and thicken the liquid to make a gravy.

Stuffed Onions.—Parboil large onions and remove the centers, leaving a firm shell. Fill with a mixture of bread-crumbs moistened with milk and butter, and seasoned with salt and herbs, mixing in a little grated cheese, hard-boiled egg or chopped meat. Put a bit of butter on top of each onion and bake with a little stock in the pan.

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



6650 House Gown or Wrapper, 34 to 44 bust.

6643 Boy's Sailor Blouse Suit, 8 to 12 years.



6652 Sailor Blouse or Shirt Waist for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.



6627 Tunic Skirt with Five Gored Upper Portion, 22 to 30 waist.



6649 Boy's Blouse, 12 to 16 years.

Give age or measurement, as required, and order by number. Price, ten cents per pattern. Address: Fashion Dept., "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

**Make Him
SQUIRM**

These 52 disks from cream separators were in a common separator sold on discarded for a Tubular on facts



It is very easy to make agents and makers of common cream separators squirm. If they claim their disk filled or otherwise complicated machines are simplest or easiest to clean, just you smile and remind them that

**Sharples Dairy Tubular
Cream Separators**

have neither disks nor other contraptions. If they claim their common machines skim closest, smile again and remind them that Sharples Dairy Tubulars develop at least twice the skimming force, and that skimming force does the work. If they claim their many piece machines are most durable, smile some more and remind them that many parts mean rapid wear. When you see how common sense and smiles make agents for common separators squirm, you'll not want a common machine.

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

30 Yrs
Write for Catalogue No. 193

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

A city man went into the country for the summer. He found a model dairy farmer was one of his neighbors. He went to the farm after milk, and on the way saw a herd of sleek, well-fed, and clean cows. Much encouraged, he approached the manager.

"My servant will come to you each morning for three quarts of milk," he said.

"All right, it will be eight cents a quart."

"And I want your best milk," added the city man.

"Ten cents a quart," said the dairy man.

"That's all right," said the city customer. "So long as my servant can see your man milk the cow, that price will be all right."

"Fifteen cents a quart" from the dairy man broke off negotiations.

**ONE WOMAN'S
STATEMENT**

Tells Her Suffering Sisters to Use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

They Proved a Blessing to Her When Her Pains and Weakness Were Almost More Than She Could Bear.

St. George, Man., May 23 (Special).— Hoping to save her sister women in the West from pains and aches which come at the critical times in a woman's life, Mrs. Arsene Vinet, of this place, has given the following statement for publication—

"I have brought up a large family and have always enjoyed good health until the last two years. I am fifty-four years of age, and at the critical time of life that comes to every woman, I had pains in my right hip and shoulder. I could not lie down two minutes at a time without suffering the greatest agony. Sometimes I awakened with a feeling as if someone had laid a piece of ice on my head. Another time it would be a burning pain under the left shoulder.

"I took many medicines, but could get no relief, till reading of cures of similar cases to my own by Dodd's Kidney Pills, led me to try them. They did wonders for me.

"I want all women to know what Dodd's Kidney Pills did for me."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidneys. The woman who has sound Kidneys is safeguarded against nine-tenths of the suffering that makes life a burden to the women of Canada.

POULTRY AND EGGS

BARRED Rock eggs, safely packed in Morgan baskets, \$1.00 per 15. C. H. Chalmers, Smith's Falls, Ont.

B. P. ROCK EGGS—At half price in June, etc.; 237 egg strain. Mrs. J. R. Henry, Waterdown, Ontario.

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

BARRED ROCK EGGS—From a pen of the "National Strain." Selected for their choice barring, and persistent layers of perfect colored eggs, and mated with choice cockerels. Vigorous, broody, barred to the skin. Price, \$1.00 per 15, or \$2.00 for 32. W. C. Shearer, Bright P.O., Ontario.

CANADA'S BEST ANDALUSIANS—Grand layers of big eggs. See our show record at Guelph, Ottawa, Hamilton, Brantford, etc. Setting, two dollars. Baker Bros., Guelph.

CANADA'S BEST ANCONAS, Winter layers, Very profitable. Free circulars. Tells all about Anconas and Leghorns. Edmund Carlyle Apps, Box 224, Vice-President International Ancona Club, Brantford, Ontario.

EGGS at \$1.50 per 15, shipped in special egg baskets, from the following varieties: Rose and Single Comb White, Single Comb Black Leghorns; also Black Columbia and White Wyandottes. Mention this paper. A. & T. Readwin, 236 Paisley St., Guelph, Ontario.

FERTILE EGGS—White Wyandotte, \$1.50 per 30; \$4.50 per nine dozen. W. A. Bryant, Cairngorm, Ont.

GREAT REDUCTION—Famous Pride of Ontario strain of Rose-comb Rhode Island Reds and White Wyandottes, are prizewinners. Record-breaking layers, large, healthy, vigorous; illustrated circular free. Eggs, special reduction price, only 75 cents per 15. We guarantee satisfaction. Robert Smith, Colville, Ontario.

QUEEN DUCKS—Eggs for hatching from prizewinning stock. \$1 for 7; \$2 for 15. J. H. Rutherford, Caledonia East, Ont.

RHODE Island Reds, Rose-comb; bred eleven years from carefully-selected heavy winter layers of large brown eggs. Fifteen eggs, \$1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jno. Luscombe, Merton, Ont.

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

SINGLE-COMB Black Minorcas—Stock and eggs for sale. Ontario winners and great layers. Satisfaction guaranteed. For particulars write: H. Dunning, Thornton, Ont.

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

Pleasant Valley Farm offers **WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS** for hatching from 2 pens of grand winter layers. Large white birds. \$1.00 and \$1.50 per 15, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per 100. **G. AMOS & SONS, Moffat, Ont.**

SPRING BANK FARM Offers S.-C. Brown Leghorn eggs at \$1 per 15, \$4 per 100. Excellent layers from prize-winning strain. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Wm. Barnett & Sons, Fergus P. O., Ont.**

WANTED FOR SALE

FOR SALE—New Woven Wire Fencing, all sizes and lengths, at half price. Write quick to Imperial Waste & Metal Co., 7 Queen St., Montreal.

FARM FOR SALE—In Brock Township, about 50 miles from Toronto; near church, school and excellent markets; 165 acres, more or less, suitable for grain or stock farming. Good buildings, well watered, excellent soil, and one of the best farms in this fine township. Apply to Robt. H. Shipman, Cannington.

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—Small family and all modern conveniences. Mrs. F. H. Hayhurst, Galt, Ontario.

POSITION WANTED—As farm manager or herdsman by single man. Twelve years' experience with pedigree stock; well recommended. Apply: Robson, 83 Kent St., Ottawa.

SEED CORN—\$1.00 per bushel in three varieties, LEAMING, PRIDE OF NORTH, SOUTHERN SWEET; BAGS, 25¢ each. **CALEDONIA MILLING CO., CALEDONIA, ONT.**

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

Current Events.

Premier Sir Wilfrid Laurier is making an extensive trip through the Canadian West.

A Bleriot monoplane arrived in Montreal last week. It was purchased by Mr. Jean Versailles of that city.

Probably no greater congregation of royalty and great men was ever known than that which assembled to do honor to the memory of the late King last week. Eight kings were present.

It was proposed, at the annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers, at New York, to construct a new through waterway from the Great Lakes to New York City, in order that closer trade relations between Canada and the United States may be thereby promoted.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

QUARANTINING STOCK.

1. If inspector comes and quarantines my stock, and my horse goes mad after and dies, does the Government help pay my loss?

2. How long can they keep my stock quarantined, if stock shows no signs of rabies, and were not exposed?

FARMER.

Ans.—1. No. The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa does not pay any compensation for any animals, unless these are destroyed by order of an inspector acting under the authority of the Minister.

2. The Department can keep stock or premises under quarantine as long as they have any reason to believe or suspect that any danger is likely to result from the removal of such restrictions.

SALE OF HORSES.

A, while driving along road, met B driving a team of horses. A asked B, "How much for the team?" B replied, "\$400." A agreed to this, and paid \$1 deposit, also stating he would come and get horses and pay for same in less than two weeks. A week later, A wrote B he did not want horses, and for B to keep the \$1 deposit.

1. Can B compel A to take horses?

2. What is minimum amount necessary to bind such a bargain?

3. Are both parties equally bound?

4. If A had not come for team when agreed, could B have sold horses without being liable to an action for damages?

R. N.

Ans.—1. No; but B may recover damages from A for his breach of contract.

2. There is no limit.

3. Yes.

4. No.

FARMS FOR SALE BY PHILP & BEATON, Real-estate Brokers. Whitevale, Ont.

120 acres, Whitby Township, Ontario County; 2 miles from Brooklin, G.T.R., where are post office, churches, market, bank, etc.; 14 miles from public school; 33 miles from Toronto; good clay loam; good frame house of 7 rooms; good barn, 32 x 80, with good stabling and all other necessary buildings; good wells, cistern and never-failing spring; good fences; one acre of good orchard. This farm has been the home of the owner, Mr. David Burns, for over 30 years, and the land is clean and in a high state of cultivation. Price, \$8,000; \$1,500 down.

140 acres, Pickering Township, Ontario County; half mile from village, post office, school, churches, etc.; 3 miles from railway station and continuation school; rich clay loam, clean and high state of cultivation; splendid, two-story brick house of 10 rooms, bathroom, storied brick house of 42 x 85, 9 ft. furnace, etc.; fine bank barn, 42 x 85, 9 ft. furnace, etc.; with good stabling, also, pigery, stone wall, with good necessary building-driving-house, and all other necessary buildings; house erected in 1907; barn in 1902, good ing; house wired and rail fences; good orchard of 3 acres, 25 years planted; \$12,500; \$4,000 down. **Philp & Beaton, Whitevale, Ont.**

NEW SCALE WILLIAMS

The Peerless Sembrich

—who received \$60,000, a year in New York alone—who was the "star" of all the stars of the Metropolitan Grand Opera Co.—and who has just retired at the pinnacle of her artistic career—selected THE NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PIANO for her Canadian tour.

Madame Sembrich, of course, had her choice of the world's finest instruments. The fact that her preference was the NEW SCALE WILLIAMS shows the esteem in which this marvellous piano is held by the premier artists.

The beautiful tone—which blends so exquisitely with the singing voice—is equally delightful in the home as well as on the concert stage.



TORONTO, Can., Nov. 4, 1909.

"I wish to thank you for the New Scale Williams Concert Grand Pianos which you are furnishing for my concerts in Canada.

"It gives me pleasure to tell you that I find the tone beautiful and of splendid power and carrying quality".

Sincerely yours,
MARCELLA SEMBRICH.

The New Scale Williams is made both in the Grand and Upright styles—in many superb designs.

Our catalogue shows them. Write for a copy.

THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO. LIMITED, OSHAWA, ONT. 164 A

BRANCH OFFICES:
Winnipeg, Man., 323 Portage Ave.
Montreal, Que., 733 St. Catherine St. W.
London, Ont., 261 Dundas St.



OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

The General Animals Insurance Co'y of Canada

Insure stallions, and also make a specialty of insuring entire colts against risk of death during and after castration.

All kinds of live stock insured.

For particulars apply to:

The General Animals Insurance Co., Limited.

25 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

'Phone M. 4154.

J. D. Reesor, Manager Western Ontario.


WE HAVE FARMS

of all sizes and suitable for all kinds of farming in every county in Western Ontario. Send for our catalogue.

The Western Real-estate Exchange, Ltd., 78 Dundas St., London, Ont.

BULBS AND PLANTS—Import Bulbs and Perennials direct from Holland at quarter price. Get import list at once. Morgan's Supply House, London, Ont.

Dying plumber (to son)—You'll find I ain't bin able to leave you much money. Bill, it's all got to go to yer mother and sisters. But I've bequeathed you that there job at Mugley's we've bin at such a time. Don't hurry over it, Bill, and it'll always keep you out of want, anyway.




BRUCE'S NEW CENTURY SWEDE TURNIP

SALES season 1901, when first introduced, 16 lbs.; 1906, 4,351 lbs.; 1909, 9,370 lbs. The best all-round variety. It is one of the few Swedes that resist mildew, the best shipping variety, and for cooking purposes cannot be excelled by any other Swede. It is a purple-topped variety, resembling Westbury, of splendid uniform growth, of fine quality, a heavy cropper, and the roots are clean and of handsome shape. In sections where large quantities are grown for the American market, the growers and shippers will have no other. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 17c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 28c.; 1 lb., 45c.; 4 lbs., \$1.60, postpaid.

Bruce's Mam. Inter. Smooth White Carrot

Sales, season 1891 when first introduced, 14 lbs., now 1,352 lbs. The best of all field Carrots, and invaluable for horses. This grand half-long Carrot is of large size, solid, productive, of finest quality, a splendid keeper, and has the advantage of being much more early harvested than the old long varieties. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 17c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 33c.; 1 lb., 55c., postpaid. Send for our handsomely illustrated, 104-page Catalogue of Vegetable, Farm and Flower Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Poultry Supplies, Garden Implements, etc. **FREE.**

J. A. BRUCE & CO'Y, LTD., HAMILTON, ONT.
Seed Merchants. Established 60 Years.



Kills the Bugs. Feeds the Plant.



Bug Death

AND THE

Farnham Dust Motor

Yes, we make both, and we use both, for we grow 30 acres of potatoes, and what we claim for our goods, from practical experience, we know to be true.

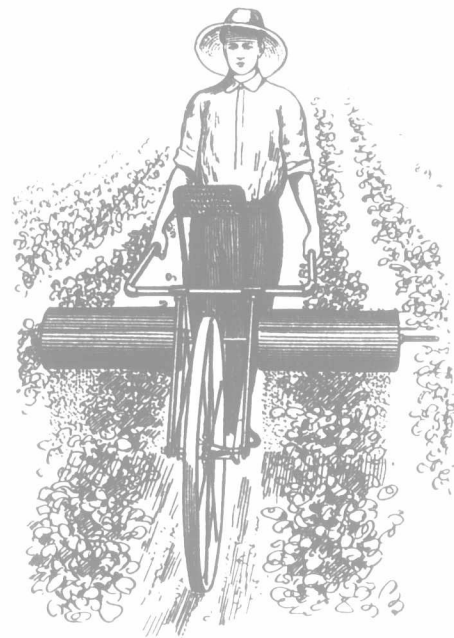
When you inquire of your dealer for BUG DEATH, see that our trade-mark is on the package.

BUG DEATH is sold in convenient packages, as follows: 1 lb., 15c., 24 pkgs. a case; 3 lbs., 35c., 12 pkgs. a case; 5 lbs., 50c., 6 pkgs. a case; 12 1/2 lbs., \$1.00, 4 pkgs. a case; 50-lb. keg, \$3.75; 100-lb. keg, \$7.00.

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

The Farnham Dust Motor will dust two rows of potato vines or strawberry plants at one time as fast as a man will walk.

Bug Death Chemical Co., Ltd., St. Stephen, New Brunswick



BOOK REVIEW.

COMMON WEEDS.

A handy 140-page pocket guide, entitled "Common Weeds of Canada," by D. W. Hamilton, M. A., Ph. D., of the Provincial Normal School, Fredericton, N. B., has made its appearance, and is a decidedly useful addition to the literature on this subject. The loss and inconvenience to farmers from these field and garden pests is enormous, and Dr. Hamilton's object is to provide information in a form that will facilitate their identification and eradication. Students and teachers will find it useful, as well as farmers. There is a good introductory chapter, concluding with practical suggestions on weed extermination, then follow the descriptive notes on the different weeds, arranged under families, with one devoted especially to the pests that are overrunning Western Canada. The illustrations, though not colored, are clear. The book, in paper covers, sells at 50 cents per copy, and the publishers are The Macmillan Co., Toronto, Ont.

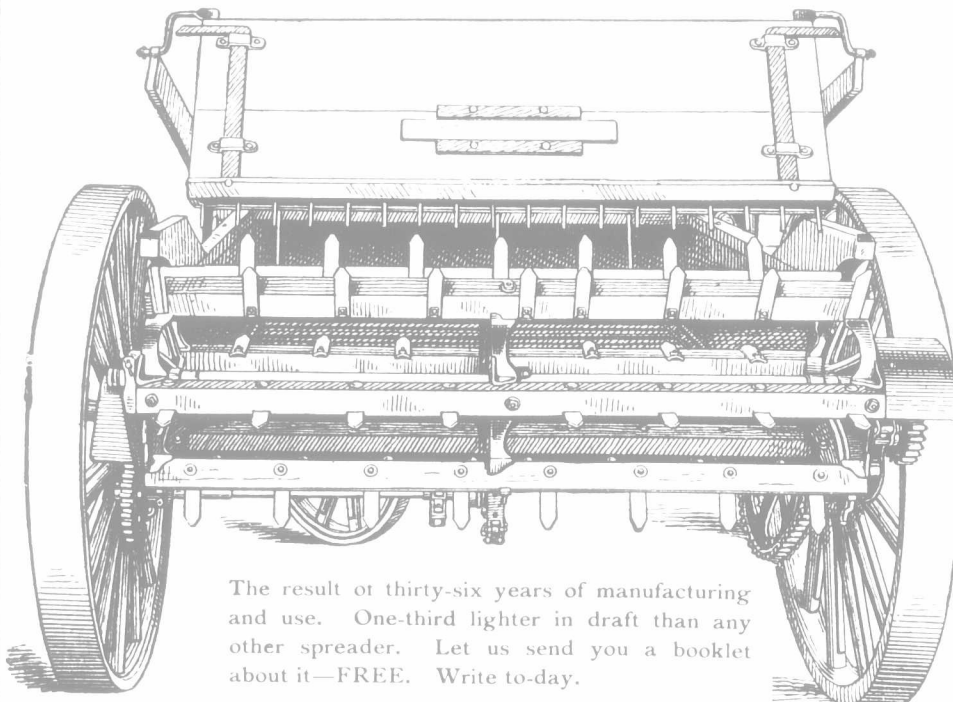
TRADE TOPIC.

A SPRAY BOOK.—A useful Spray Book has been issued by the Niagara Brand Spray Co., Limited, of Burlington, Ont. It has been prepared with considerable care, and gives information in accord with the experience of many up-to-date fruit-growers. Lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead are two materials which, applied together, constitute an excellent combined fungicide and insecticide. Lime-sulphur, diluted to summer strength, is rather cheaper than Bordeaux mixture, will not russet or discolor the fruit, is convenient to apply, and possesses practically as great fungicidal value as Bordeaux mixture. Arsenate of lead is poison to use with lime sulphur. Write for their booklet to the Niagara Brand Spray Co., of Burlington, Ont.

The Kemp Manure Spreader

EQUIPPED WITH

The Reversible, Self-Sharpening, Graded, Flat-Tooth Cylinder.



The result of thirty-six years of manufacturing and use. One-third lighter in draft than any other spreader. Let us send you a booklet about it—FREE. Write to-day.

W. I. Kemp Company, Ltd., Stratford, Ont.

POLES OF STERLING QUALITY
Michigan White Cedar
W. C. STERLING & SON COMPANY
Oldest Cedar Pole Firm in Business
Producers for 30 Years
1880. **MONROE, MICHIGAN** 1910

Please Remember to Mention "The Farmer's Advocate" When Writing

GOSSIP.

Thomas B. Carlaw & Son, Warkworth, Ont., breeders of Holstein cattle and Yorkshire swine, write that they have a choice lot of young boars and sows for sale, true to type, and bred from imported strains. Also Holsteins from deep-milking tribes.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

June 7th.—At Guelph, Harry Smith and others; Shorthorns.
June 8th.—E. Jeffs & Son, Bond Head, Ont.; Shorthorns.
June 15th.—R. H. Reid & Sons, Pine River, Ont.; Shorthorns.

SHORTHORNS, LEICESTERS AND BERKSHIRES AT AUCTION.

Another very interesting sale of pure-bred stock will be held on Wednesday, June 8th, 1910, when the entire herds and flocks of Shorthorn cattle, Leicester sheep and Berkshire hogs, the property of E. Jeffs & Son, will be sold by auction, positively without reserve. The sale will be held at their farm, Stoneleigh, eight miles east of Beeton Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and six miles west of Bradford Station, G. T. R. On day of sale, conveyances will meet both north and south bound morning trains at both places. Mr. Jeffs, Sr., is one of the oldest Shorthorn breeders in Canada, and is also one of the best and most extensively known. The stock to be sold at this sale is the production of half a century's breeding. The Shorthorns are a most useful lot, bred essentially for dual purposes, Bates foundation and Scotch topped. Owing to the active demand of late months for sheep, there are only nine head left, seven ewes and two rams, a one-shear and a two-shear. Among the ewes are high-class show material. The Berkshires are an extra nice lot, about 27 head, a number of them old enough for breeding. Fuller particulars next week.

CLYDESDALES AT GLASGOW.

At the Glasgow Spring Show, May 3rd and 4th, the display of Clydesdale mares and fillies was specially good, the stallions, none older than three years old, being classed, were not up to as high a standard. Three-year-old stallions were numerous. First prize went to Wm. Taylor, for Sir Winston, by Hiawatha; second to Matthew Marshall, for Marathon, by Marcellus; third to Wm. Barr, for Sir Galahad, by Baron of Buchlyvie. He served ten mares last year, and left ten foals, a good record.

Two-year-old colts were a small class. Wm. Dunlop's Dunure Footprint was first. Wm. Taylor was second with the Sir Hugo colt which stood first at Kilmarnock, and John Pollock was third, with Ruby Blacon, by Ruby Pride.

Yearling colts were a strong class, led by Mr. Kilpatrick's brown colt, by Everlasting. Wm. Dunlop was second, with Dunure Amos, by Hiawatha.

The male championship went to Dunure Footprint. The female championship went to Stephen Mitchell's four-year-old mare, Boquhan Lady Peggie. The reserve was Wm. Dunlop's first-prize yearling filly, Dunure Myrene.

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"Believing that a little fun now and then, is relished by the wisest men," I send you this for your "Funnygram" column:

A lady visiting in a rural district saw a beautiful brood of chickens, a round dozen in number. "Six brothers and six sisters!" she exclaimed. On her return visit, some three months after, she could only count six sisters, which led her to inquire what became of the six brothers? "Oh," replied the farmer's wife, "They have all gone into the ministry." "That was too bad," replied her lady visitor. "Oh, I don't think it; they would not have made good laymen, anyway."

—S. K. Ruddell.

Halton Co., Ont.

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—S. K. Ruddell.

Halton Co., Ont.

When Writing

The most wonderful sound-reproducing instrument of the cabinet type, combining the highest results of musical genius with a masterpiece of cabinet work—

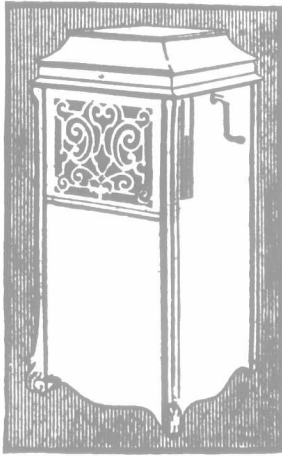
The Amberola

The newest Edison Phonograph

The Amberola is beautifully simple in outline, exquisitely designed and comes in either mahogany or oak, to harmonize with surroundings in any home. It has drawers in the lower part for holding 100 records.

It plays both Edison Standard and Amberol Records

This is the Amberola's biggest advantage over all other instruments of the cabinet type—because Amberol Records play longer than any other Records made, rendering the best of all kinds of music as it is meant to be played, without hurrying or omitting important parts. But the Amberola gives you much of the best music that you cannot get in any other sound reproducing instrument of the cabinet type. The price is \$240. Other types of Edison Phonographs, \$16.50 to \$162.50.



Leo Slezak now sings for the Edison

The greatest living lyric tenor, Leo Slezak, has made ten new Grand Opera Amberol Records for the Edison Phonograph. These Records include the great arias from Verdi's Otello, together with arias from other Italian Grand Operas. Slezak sings these Italian Grand Opera arias exclusively for the Edison Phonograph. Hear these new Slezak Records at your dealer's—and be sure to see and hear the Amberola.

Edison Grand Opera Records 85c and \$1.25
Edison Standard Records 40c
Edison Amberol Records (play twice as long) . . . 65c

National Phonograph Co., 100 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J., U. S. A.

AN INVESTMENT FOR THE WORKINGMAN, THE CAPITALIST AND THE TRUSTEE

For the workingman, the capitalist, the trustee, no more secure or profitable investment exists than the Debentures of this Company. A Trust security in which the investor can make terms and amount of investment to suit himself. Rate of interest is 4 per cent., payable half-yearly. Particulars gladly furnished.

Temporary address: 434 Richmond St., London, Ont., Can.

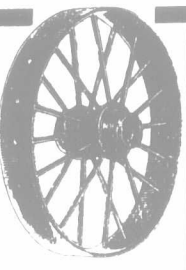
THE ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE CO.

A. M. Smart, Manager
Dundas St. - Market Lane.

SAVE YOUR BLACKSMITH BILLS

Get more work and wear out of your wagon. Dominion Wagons are strongest, lightest, best material. Outlive 3 wooden ones; cost less. Do twice the work. Save time, money, labor. Easiest on horses. None so good. Change to platform pattern in a few minutes.

Equip your wagon with Dominion Wide-tire Steel Wheels instead of wood. Cold won't snap them. Easiest for rocky or muddy roads. Fit all axles. Cheapest, sturdiest. Send for catalogue. No charge. Write NOW.



Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co.,
12 Orillia, Ontario. Limited

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.

Glenwood Stock Farm—Holsteins and Yorkshires. Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young Yorkshire sows, about 2 months old, for sale cheap. True to type and first-class. Bred from imported stock. **Thos. B. Carlaw & Son, Warkworth P.O., Ont.** Campbellford Station.

When Writing Mention The Advocate

Don't Throw It Away. Does Your Granite Dish or Hot Water Bag Leak? **USE MENDELS** They mend all leaks in all utensils—in brass, copper, granite, hot water bags, etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Anyone can use them; fit any surface; two million in use. Send for sample pkg. 10c. Complete pkg. assorted sizes, 25c, postpaid. Agents wanted. **Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. 5, Collingwood, Ont.**

Silo Bands & Handy Stanchions

Round Iron Silo Bands, 3c. per lb. The Handy Stanchion—best, neatest and cheapest cow fastener in existence. Secures or releases full row instantly. Furnished on trial.

ROYAL GRAFTON, MT. CHARLES, ONT.

GOSSIP.

H. C. Hamill, Box Grove, Ont., writes: "I will have to ask you to change my advertisement of Ayrshires, as I have sold all the bulls I advertised, thanks to 'The Farmer's Advocate,' the best advertising medium I have ever tried. It brings results every time."

THE GUELPH SHORTHORN SALE.

Following up the notes in our last issue of the offering at the great joint sale of high-class Shorthorns, to take place at Guelph on Tuesday, June 7th, our field man, who has inspected the cattle, and speaks in the highest terms of their excellence, says: J. P. Mitchell's consignment consists of six females, a two-year-old roan Ury, by Nonpareil Count; a roan two-year-old Missie, by same sire; a roan two-year-old Roan Lady, by same sire; a roan yearling Duchess of Gloster, by Imp. Lord Rosebery; a red two-year-old Duchess of Gloster, by Mayflower's King, and a roan two-year-old Jilt. All these heifers are in calf to Bandsman (Imp.), a Cruickshank Butterfly. In the founding of his herd, Mr. Mitchell never took cost into consideration. There is no richer-bred herd in existence, and their individual excellence is the highest. His offering at this sale will be on showing lines, some of them with Toronto honors to their credit. Israel Groff's consignment consists of four females and one bull, Valley Farm Argonaut, a white two-year-old Duchess of Gloster-bred son of Scottish Fashion. This is an exceptionally good bull, beautifully fleshed. Of the females, one is a red yearling Cruickshank Lady Sarah, by Chancellor's Model; one a red yearling Miss Ramsden, by same sire; one a red three-year-old Crimson Flower, by same sire. She has a calf at foot by the above bull. The other is a roan four-year-old Duchess of Gloster, by Village Champion. Some of this lot were being fitted for Toronto show next fall. They are exceptionally well-fleshed, and essentially high-class.

The consignment of H. Cargill & Son consists of seventeen females, one a red five-year-old Cruickshank Victoria, by the Missie bull, Imp. Golden Banner; one a roan three-year-old Cruickshank Victoria, by the Missie bull, White Hall Marshall; one a red two-year-old Manson Beauty, by the Missie bull, Imp. Lord Mistletoe; one a roan two-year-old M. Rachael, by same sire; one red two-year-old Ury, by same sire; one a roan two-year-old B. Mayflower, by the Beaufort Rose-bred bull, Imp. Blood Royal; one roan two-year-old Rosalind, by same sire; one red two-year-old Marr Roan Lady, by Imp. Lord Mistletoe; one red two-year-old Clarit, by the Lavender bull, Lavender Lord; one red two-year-old Princess Royal, by the Princess Royal bull, Merchant Prince; one roan two-year-old Tulip, by same sire; one roan two-year-old Lady Sarah, by Imp. Blood Royal; one roan two-year-old Gem of the Vale, by the Missie bull, Imp. Merchantman; one roan yearling Miss Ramsden, by the Lady Ann bull, Lord Annan; one roan yearling Rosalind, by Imp. Blood Royal; one roan yearling Bessy, by same sire; one red yearling Ury, by same sire. All but four of these, which are too young, are bred to the following high-class bulls: Red Star (Imp.), a Beaufort Pride; Proud Hero (Imp.), a C. Clipper, and Diamond Boy, of the Flower Girl tribe. The high-class quality of the Cargill herd of Scotch Shorthorns is well known, second in type, quality and breeding to no other herd in America. The above consignment was specially selected for this sale, and will come out, as will the entire offering, in the best kind of condition.

TRADE TOPIC.

BUYING WIRE FENCES.—To B. L. Dyer, Manager of the Crown Fence Supply Co., 47 Wellington St., East, Toronto, is due, we are told, the credit of being the first man in Canada to sell wire and iron fences and gates direct to the consumer. Our readers will understand that this method of buying saves them a considerable sum of money, and the big business which Mr. Dyer is building up all over the country is proof that people are appreciating his methods. One feature of his business is his "square deal" to everybody, and his "send 'em back-if-they-are-not-right" guarantee. Write for Mr. Dyer's free catalogue and prices, mentioning this paper.

Barn Roofing

Fire, Lightning
Rust and Storm Proof
Durable and
Ornamental

Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering and we will make you an interesting offer.

Metallic Roofing Co.
Limited
MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO and WINNIPEG

It Sticks

A sharp shower, and the afternoon's work spraying the potato patch with Paris Green is lost. Not so with

"VANCO"

Lead Arsenate

Even after two or three rains enough will be left to keep down the bugs.

It is just the same when you are spraying fruit trees for Codling Moth or any other insects—"VANCO" Lead Arsenate sticks best and kills surest.

"VANCO" Lead Arsenate contains 15% to 16% Arsenic Oxide and only 40% moisture average.

It sprays easily and never burns the foliage.
10c. to 13c. per lb. according to quantity.

"VANCO" Spray Chemicals are prepared in Canada, in our laboratories, by practical men. Government analysis and practical tests have proved them high in quality. Yet they are lowest in price.

Club your orders and save on freight 15

Chemical Laboratories Limited
126-136 Van Horne Street, Toronto.

GET THE WASHER RUN BY GRAVITY!

We have harnessed the Power of Gravity to the 1900 Washer. It is the Greatest Combination known for quick, clean, easy washing.

Washes a Tubful in six minutes! The Washer almost runs itself! In just six minutes it washes a tubful of clothes spotlessly clean. Over half a million housewives have tested this and proved it. So can you, without spending one cent! Here is the offer!

WASHERS SHIPPED FREE FOR 30 DAYS' TEST

We make this offer to any reliable man or woman anywhere. We send the Washer by freight, at our expense and risk. That's because we absolutely know you will be as delighted with the Washer as the thousands who have tried it. Get one of these wonderful Washers and say "good-bye" to the washboard forever. Good-bye to backaches, worry and washday drudgery! Let Gravity Power do the hard work! Let the Washer cleanse the clothes! We sell the Washer on little payments—only 50 cents a week. It pays for itself in a hurry. Then works for you—free for a lifetime! Drop us a postal card for the Free Washer Book and tell us your nearest freight station. Send to-day. Address me personally for this offer.

F. A. H. BACH, Manager.

The "1900" Washer Co., 357 Yonge St. TORONTO, CANADA

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

Was Troubled With Dyspepsia.

For Years Could Get No Relief Until She Tried

Burdock Blood Bitters.

Can Eat Anything Now.

Mrs. Herman Dickenson, Benton, N.B., writes: "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters and find that few medicines can give such relief in dyspepsia and stomach troubles. I was troubled for a number of years with dyspepsia and could get no relief until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters. I took three bottles and became cured and I can now eat anything without it hurting me. I will highly recommend it to all who are troubled with stomach trouble."

Burdock Blood Bitters has an established reputation, extending over 34 years, as a specific for Dyspepsia in all its forms, and all diseases arising from this cause.

For sale by all dealers. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Ringo-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

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

"SAVE THE HORSE" SPAVIN CURE.

REG. TRADE MARK



The most perfect and superior remedy or method known, with greater power to penetrate, absorb and cure than anything discovered in veterinary medical science or practice. Besides being the most humane, "Save-the-Horse" is the most unflinching of all known methods. It is effective without fessing up the leg, making a blister, or leaving a particle of after effect.

Armstrong, Mo.—Enclosed \$5. Please send me bottle of "Save-the-Horse." I used your medicine on three different tendons of four years' standing—the horse had practically become useless. Many other remedies had been applied without results. "Save-the-Horse" effected a complete cure.

Yours truly, C. R. BOLKNE, Drugs and Stationery.

50¢ a bottle, with signed guarantee contract. Send for \$5.00 copy, booklet and letters from business men and trainers on every kind of case. Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ringbone (except low), Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoe Bole, Injured Tendons & all Lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealer or Exp. paid, TROY CHEMICAL CO., 148 Van Horn St., Toronto, Ont., and Binghamton, N. Y.

ABSORBINE

Cures Strained, Puffy, Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Sores, Wire Cuts, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness, and all aches and pains quickly without blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Horse Book 5 E free.

Before After ABSORBINE, JR. (mankind \$1.00 and \$2.00 bottle). For Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Prostatitis, kills pain. Your druggist can supply and give references. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 258 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents: Lyman's Ltd., Montreal.

NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS

Gerald Powell, Commission Agent and Interpreter, Nogent Le Rotrou, France, will meet importers at any port in France or Belgium, and assist them to buy Percherons, Belgians, French Coach horses. All information about shipping, banking and pedigrees. Many years' experience; best references; correspondence solicited.

Peachblow Clydesdales and Ayrshires!

CLYDES—2 four-year registered stallions, one imported. AYRSHIRE—3 very choice bull calves, all registered. All good colors, and from good milking dams. Prices right.

R. T. BROWNLEE, HEMMINGFORD, QUE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

TENANT CUTTING WOOD.

A rents a farm from B for three or five years. B reserves the right to sell, A to give up possession should B sell. A has wood cut for the following winter. Can A move the wood, or is he entitled to payment for cutting it? Ontario.

Ans.—We think that A is not legally entitled to move the wood from the farm, but that he should receive compensation for his labor in cutting it.

BUTTERMILK TOO RICH.

Would like to know the reason why buttermilk is just like cream. The cream was sour, and was at a temperature of 65 degrees. The churn was three-fourths full, and was churned in forty-five minutes. I don't believe it is on account of churn being too full, as the same occurred when churn was not so full.

MRS. W. E. K.

Ans.—If cream was rich, the temperature was too high, the churn was much too full, and possibly fresh cream had been added shortly before churning. Try churning at a temperature of 60 degrees or less, with the churn not more than half full, and with the cream rich and well-stirred together and evenly ripened, no sweet cream being mixed in for at least 12 hours previous to churning, and better results will likely be secured.

SPAVIN.

I have a one-year-old light colt which has been lame on one hind leg. A small jack spavin has just appeared. The same hock is boggy.

1. Will a heavy blistering cure jack or bone spavin?
2. What kind of blister would you recommend, or would you prefer to have it fired at once?
3. Also, would you blister to remove bog?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. In young animals, blistering will often cure lameness resulting from both bone and bog spavins.

2. It would be well to try blistering first, and if a cure is not effected during the summer, firing by a competent veterinarian could then be resorted to. The standard blister: Two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline, is recommended. Clip the hair off the parts; tie so that he cannot bite them. Rub well with the blister, daily, for two days, and on the third day wash off and apply sweet oil. Turn loose and oil every day. When the scale comes off, tie up and blister again. If necessary, put a third blister on in a month after the second.

3. Yes. Would blister both at the same time.

STEEL ROOF AND LIGHTNING-RODS.

1. What do you think of steel roofing as a protection against lightning, with No. 9 wire to ground?
2. What do you think of lightning-rods, "the manufactured rod"? Would rods of that kind be of any benefit on a steel roof, or would wire be just as good?
3. In last year's report for Ontario, seven barns were reported burned. Had any of those barns wire on for protection?

READER.

Ans.—1. Steel roofing, having a good metallic connection with the earth, furnishes an almost perfect protection against lightning stroke. To be at all safe, however, there should be more than a No. 9 wire connection. A cable of several No. 9 wires, lightly twisted together, should extend from each of the four corners of the roof to the ground.

2. Wire rods are just as good as "manufactured rods," and, in many cases, better, but neither would be of any use on the ridge of a barn roof with steel. Connection between roof and the ground is all that is needed.

3. The information is not at hand to enable us to give a definite answer. Have never known a barn protected by wire rods to be injured by lightning, though instances of such rods having harmlessly conducted a lightning discharge to earth, are known to us.

THESE CUP JOINTS PREVENT DUST



Your doctor would recommend the Pease "Economy" Furnace on THIS point alone. It's a small one, but is ESSENTIAL for pure air in the home. Let me tell you how the cup-joints on the Pease

"ECONOMY" FURNACE

insure these ideal conditions. Some firepots are cast in one piece. No allowance is made for the expansion and contraction that takes place—they eventually crack. This allows the fine dust to reach the air chamber and thence all through the house.

The "Economy" firepot, in TWO SECTIONS, prevents this. The upper section fits into the cup-joint on the lower section, just where I am pointing. This cup-joint is packed with fire clay. No matter how much expansion or contraction THE DUST CANNOT ESCAPE to the air chamber. Learn more about "Economy" Furnaces. Read every one of my talks.

WRIGHT FURNACE

Send to-day for our free booklet—"The Question of Heating."

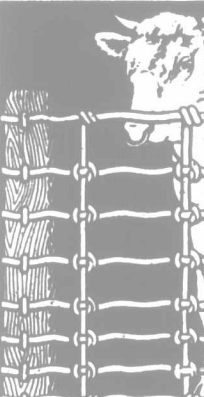
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NOTE—We manufacture exclusively Warm Air, Hot Water, Steam and Combination Heating Systems



The fence that's strong all through



Every wire in our heavy farm fence is No. 9 hard steel, with uniform strength and lasting qualities in each strand. A fence with any small or soft wire in it is short lived. A chain is no stronger than the weakest link. Then PEERLESS Fence made from English wire is rust-proof—that withstands more than double the endurance of other makes.

Peerless the fence that saves expense

The PEERLESS does not cost anything to keep—there are no repair bills—it is not affected by changes of temperature. The horizontal wires being crimped makes ample provision for all contraction and expansion. PEERLESS Fence, once well stretched, is always tight—no shock affects it. We are manufacturers of high grade farm, poultry, ornamental fencing and gates. Write for Free Book, a sample of PEERLESS Fence and a simple method of testing any make of fence.

THE DANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., LTD., DEPT. B, HAMILTON, ONT., WINNIPEG, MAN.


TURN LOSS INTO PROFIT

WITH THIS MODERN CANNER.

Saves its cost in one short season. Utilizes fruits and vegetables you'd lose by decay. Easily operated in kitchen or store. Product faultless. Sells at good prices. Three sizes: 100, 200, 400 tins an hour. Prices: \$30, \$60, \$90. Write quick for our free booklet No. 4C. Tells you how to turn loss into profit.

THE MODERN CANNER CO.,
CANADIAN BRANCH: ST. JACOB'S, ONT.

CANS MONEY



WAVERLY CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

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

Ormsby Grange Stock Farm, Ormstown, P. Quebec.

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

Imported Clydesdales

My new importation of Clydesdale stallions for size, style, quality and faultless underpinning with Scotland's richest blood. They will be priced right, and on terms to suit. C. W. BARBER, GATINEAU PT., QUEBEC.

CLYDESDALES, Imported and Canadian-bred.

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

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

We have still for sale several good Clydesdale Stallions; also our prize-winning Hackney Stallion, Blanch Surprise, and a few good Clydesdale and Hackney Mares. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms. Phone connection.

JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Bayview Farm, Queensville, Ont.

SMITH & RICHARDSON'S CLYDESDALES.

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



Are yours, Mr. Reader? Sometimes your whole fortune is stored in those buildings. Fire and Lightning are no spectators of persons. "Galt" Galvanized Steel Roofing and Siding are the best Fire Insurance Policy ever issued. A prevention is better than a cure—don't forget that. The new "Galt" Shingle with its patented Gale-proof Closed-end Side-lock and continuous interlocking and over-lapping bottom lock, absolutely defies wind rain or snow to penetrate or injure it. Covered nailing flanges at both top and sides insure a tenacious grip of the sheathing, which no gale can loosen.

The handsome Gothic Tile pattern warrants their use on the best buildings. "Galt" Corrugated Steel Sheets are the best made. Straight, true, close-fitting corrugations make a weather-tight roof—fire and lightning proof at the cost of a wood roof. All "Galt" Galvanized products are made from the Best British Galvanized Steel Sheets which will last a lifetime. Don't accept inferior goods—the "Galt Kind" cost no more than the others. Our free Catalog "B-3" tells about these goods. THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE.

THE GALT ART METAL CO., LIMITED, GALT, ONT.
Sales and Distributing Agents: Dunn Bros., Winnipeg and Regina.

"Galt" Shingles

It Works While They Work

If horses go lame, you don't have to lay them off to cure them. Kendall's Spavin Cure works while they work—and cures them while they earn their keep. For Spavin, Curb, Ring-bone, Splint, Sprain, Swollen Joints, Lameness

Kendall's Spavin Cure
"Completely Cured Him"

Moose Jaw, Sask., Oct. 13th
"Two years ago, I bought a colt that was badly spavined, and completely cured him with only two bottles of your Spavin Cure. Worked him steady all the time and sold him last winter for a top price."
Howard Brock,
Also famous as the standard family liniment \$1. a bottle—6 for \$5. Ask your dealer for free copy of our book "A Treatise On The Horse," or write us, 53
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Emsbury Falls, Vt.

UNION STOCK - YARDS Horse Exchange
WEST TORONTO, CANADA.
The Greatest Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market.
Auction sales of Horses, Carriages, Harness, etc., every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and harness on hand for private sale every day.
The largest, best equipped and most sanitary stables in Canada. Half-mile of railway loading chutes at stable door. Quarter-mile open track for showing horses. Northwest trade a specialty. HERBERT SMITH, Manager. (Late Grand's Repository.)

T. H. HASSARD'S NEW IMPORTATION!
MY NEW IMPORTATION OF
Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies
are now in my stables at Markham, Ont., and, as usual, I have a big range for selection, of a type, breeding and quality seldom equaled, never excelled, by any previous importation. Call and see them. Phone connection. T. H. HASSARD, Markham, Ont.

CRUICKSTON STOCK FARM, GALT, ONTARIO
The services of any one of the following high-class stallions can be secured for approved mares by applying to the manager: **Mograzia**, Champion Standard bred stallion; **Bingen Pilot**, by Bingen, 2.06 1/4; **Jim Tod**, by Tod, 2.14 1/4, also sire of Kentucky Tod; and **Crayke Mikado**, Hackney stallion, Champion at Chicago International, and the Canadian National, Toronto; **Baron Howes**, Champion Clydesdale stallion, considered by expert judges to be the best Clydesdale stallion in America. For all particulars, apply to
JAS. WETHERILL, Manager, Galt, Ont.

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

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

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS
In my stables at Ingersoll, Ont., I have always on hand Clydesdale stallions and fillies, and Hackney stallions, personally selected in Scotland for their high-class type, quality and breeding. Let me know your wants.
W. E. BUTLER, INGERSOLL, ONT.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

BLOODY EGGS.

What is the cause of the yolk of an egg being half blood? SUB.
Ans.—Clots of blood in eggs are believed to be caused by the rupture of a small blood vessel in the oviduct. No alarm need be felt unless the trouble is repeated several times.

CEMENT FOUNDATION.

Would a cement foundation under a barn on sandy soil be any better to be put down in a trench, or just the surface taken off? R. K.
Ans.—A foundation trench, considerably wider at the bottom than the thickness of the wall, had better be dug below the frost line.

PIG MANURE VS. HORSE MANURE.

Will you please say whether pig manure or horse manure has the highest percentage of fertilizing matter, and which soil suitable for? D. C. F.
Ans.—Hog manure is much richer than horse manure, and is suitable for any soil in which it is not especially desirable to set up active fermentation.

TRAINING HORNS.

Have a young bull, 13 months old, whose horns are not growing in a shape to suit me. How should I treat them to cause them to grow downward and inward? Have been told to scrape on the opposite side to which they are wanted to grow. YOUNG FARMER.
Ans.—If you scrape at all, it should be done on the side to which it is desired to have horns turn. Probably as the bull gets older, the horns will assume a more correct shape. Horns can be drawn together by applying a device which exerts a constant pull by means of a screw or by twisted wire.

BLACK-KNOT.

1. Is sulphur put in holes in the trunks of cherry trees good for black knot?
2. If not, what would you advise?
J. F. T.
Ans.—1. No.
2. Cut out and burn all knots during early spring, and whenever seen during summer. Always cut a few inches below the diseased area. See that no diseased trees are allowed to remain around or near the orchard, as they will spread the disease to new trees. A short time before the buds burst in the spring, the trees should have been sprayed with either lime-sulphur or Bordeaux mixture.

Veterinary.

RETENTION OF THE MECONEUM —FATALITY IN PIG.

1. I have two colts a week old. They were smart at first, but their bowels did not move. I gave them castor oil and croton oil, without results. I have given them \$2.50 worth of oil, and they are no better. They are bloated.
2. I lent a hog to my neighbor for three months. He lives about a mile from my place. I went after him, and tied a rope to his hind leg to drive him home. He would go a few rods, then stop and breathe heavily, go a couple of rods further, stop again, etc. It took me two hours to get him home. He wheezed all the time. Next morning I roused him up, and he commenced to bleed from his mouth and died. He was in good condition. J. A. H.
Ans.—1. The meconium (the contents of the bowels when born), exists in lumps, and the colt cannot expel it. It should be removed by the finger, and injections of linseed oil and warm water given. In rare cases, it is wise to give a little castor oil, but I cannot understand how your colts have taken so much oil and still live. We like to depend upon the finger and injections, and never give more than one ounce of oil. I expect your colts will be dead before you see this.
2. The exercise was too much for the hog that was fat and not used to it. The exertion caused rupture of a blood vessel. He should have been taken home in a wagon. V.

HORSE OWNERS! USE GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all blemishes from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blindness. Send for descriptive circulars.
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

Horse Breeders

Artificial MARE IMPREGNATORS
We GUARANTEE you can get from 2 to 6 mares in foal from one service of stallion or jack. Increase the profits from your breeding stables by using these Impregnators. No experience necessary to use them successfully. Prices, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each prepaid.
Popular SAFETY IMPREGNATING OUTFIT, especially recommended for impregnating so-called barren and irregular breeding mares, \$7.50 prepaid.
Write for CATALOGUE which illustrates and describes our Impregnating Devices, Breeding Hobble, Stallion Bridles, Shields, Supports, Service Books, Etc.
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Increase Your Profits

Don't Have a Blind One

"VISIO"
An Absolute Cure for Moon Blindness (Ophthalmia), Cataract and Conjunctivitis. Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes. A trial will convince any horse owner that this remedy absolutely cures defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our GUARANTEE. Money refunded if under directions it does not cure. \$2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price.
VISIO Remedy Ass'n, Dept. 8, 1933 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill.

MESSRS. HICKMAN & SCRUBY
Court Lodge, Edgerton, Kent, England.
Export pedigree live stock of every description. Owing to rapid increase in business, Mr. L. C. Scruby has been taken into partnership. During the spring months the export of horses will be a specialty. We are at this business all the year round, and can do better for you than you can do for yourself, even if you do come over to do your own business. Send us your orders, and we will do the best we can for you. Nobody can do more.

HIGHLY-BRED CLYDESDALES FOR SALE

Always on hand, stallions, colts, mares and fillies. The champion stallion, "Baron Howes" (13847), was purchased from this stud. Apply:
JOHN R. BEATTIE,
Baurch Farm, Annan, Scotland.

For Sale: REGISTERED HACKNEY STALLION, COCK ROBIN.
Three years old; 15 1/2 hands; chestnut; hind feet white. Sire Commodore 3rd, imp., (6695), by Chocolate Jr. (4185). Dam Ada Adair (181), by Robin Adair 2nd, imp., (3907). For description, terms, etc., address: **G. W. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.**

Imported Clydesdales Imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale mares and fillies and young stallions, of most fashionable breeding, up to a big size, with character and quality. Among them are 4 mares in foal. Phone connection. **Alex. F. McIven, St. Thomas, Ont.**

The Maples Herefords

Canada's Greatest Show Herd
For sale: 6 young bulls and a number of young females, bred from imported and show stock. None better. Prices right.
W. H. HUNTER,
Orangeville, Ont., P.O. & Sta.

Homestead Aberdeen - Angus

Bulls all sold, but must sell a number of cows, as I am short of grass. Will be priced low for quick sale. Come and see them before buying.
Wm. Ische, Sebringville, Ont.
Long-distance phone.

FOR SALE: SOME NICE YOUNG Aberdeen-Angus Bulls

and some females of all ages. Also a first-class Clydesdale stallion. **J. W. Burt, Coningsby, Ont.**

ABERDEEN - ANGUS

Will sell both sexes; fair prices. Come and see them before buying. Drumbo station.

WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

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

Balmedie Polled Angus and Oxford Down sheep — Offering several exceptionally nice heifers, and a few young bulls. Discriminating buyers will be pleased with my herd. Anything in the herd will be priced. Also ram and ewe lambs. **T. B. Broadfoot, Fergus P. O. and Station.**

60 Specially Selected SHORTHORNS by Auction 60

IN THE WINTER FAIR BUILDING, AT GUELPH, ONTARIO, ON Tuesday, June 7th, 1910



Robina C. 2nd = 88656 = 52134

Commencing at 1 p.m. sharp, there will be sold, 60 head of Shorthorn cattle—57 females and 3 bulls—representing such popular and fashionable tribes as the Marr Misses, Roan Ladys, Rachels, Bruce Mayflowers, Augustas, Cruickshank Village, Lovelys, J. or Jealousys, Lady Sarahs, Cecelias, Victoria, Butterfly, Duchess of Glosters, Crimson Flowers, Urys,

Jilts, Minas, Miss Ramsdens, Vanitys, Golden Fairys, Maid of the Mist, Tulip, Diamonds, Clarets, Matildas, Rosalinds, Princess Royals, Brawith Buds, Ivys, Lady Empress and Gem of the Vale. All will be offered in prime condition and possessed of superior show-ring merit, and nearly all will be eligible for registration in the American Book.



Spring Grove Butterfly = 88602 =

Consigned by such well-known breeders as: Harry Smith, Hay; Capt. T. E. Robson, London; H. Cargill & Son, Cargill; J. T. Gibson, Denfield; A. E. Meyer, Guelph; W. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph; J. F. Mitchell, Burlington; I. Groff, Elmira.

Terms cash. For catalogues apply to:

Auctioneers (GEO. BELLOW, Marysville, Mo.
CAEY JONES, Chicago.
CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, London.

HARRY SMITH, Hay P.O., Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

FATALITY IN COW — CAKED UDDER.

1. Cow swelled under jaw and throat and died in a week. Another cow is showing the same symptoms.

2. Ewe has caked udder. Give cause and treatment. W. M. W.

Ans.—1. The symptoms indicate catarrh, and the death and another cow showing symptoms, indicate a malignant form often caused by unsanitary surroundings and drinking bad water. See that food and water are of good quality, keep in sanitary premises, apply mustard mixed with oil of turpentine to swellings, and give internally 1 ounce hyposulphite of soda, three times daily.

2. Caused by the increased activity of the gland, blows, cold, failure of lamb to draw milk, etc. Apply hot poultices, or bathe long and often with hot water, draw milk every few hours, and rub well after bathing with camphorated oil. V.

MAMMITIS.

1. Cow will be due to calve on June 18th. About three weeks ago one quarter of udder became swollen and hard. We treated as recommended in "The Farmer's Advocate" of December 9th, 1909. The swelling and caking has disappeared, but the milk is still a little stringy, and yellowish in color.

2. Are nitrate of potash and saltpetre the same drug?

3. If this cow were allowed to go dry now, would it cause any trouble when she calves? C. C.

Ans.—1. Continue to bathe the quarter with warm water, and, after bathing, rub well with camphorated oil. Milk the quarter three times daily until the milk becomes normal.

2. Yes.

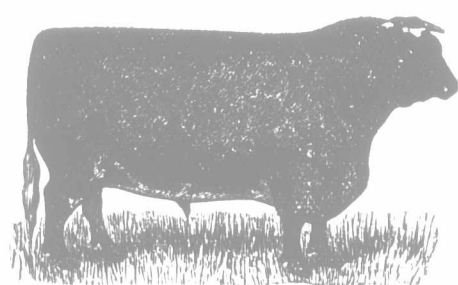
3. It will be safer to get the quarter in a healthy condition before she goes dry. V.

Shorthorns, Leicesters, Berkshires

BY AUCTION, AT STONELEIGH STOCK FARM, ON

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8TH, 1910,

MESSRS. E. JEFFS & SON will sell by auction their entire herd of Shorthorn cattle, Leicester sheep and Berkshire swine. The Shorthorns are Scotch-topped—22 head, 19 females and 3 bulls, including the stock bull, imp. Famous Pride—a most desirable lot of the useful kind. A number of high-class



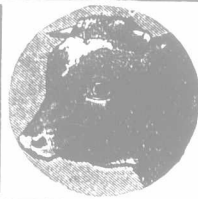
Leicester sheep and Berkshires of both sexes of breeding age. Conveyances will meet morning trains from north and south at Beeton and Bradford. Terms: 6 months' on bankable paper, or 6% per annum off for cash. Catalogues on application to:

E. JEFFS & SON,
BOND HEAD, ONT.

J. K. McEwen, Weston, and R. Faris,
Bradford, Auctioneers.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Oxford Down Sheep. Scotch Shorthorns: Several red bulls 10 months of age, by Protector, imp.; some with imp. dams; heifers 2 and 3 years of age. Clydesdale mares and fillies. Lincoln and Oxford sheep. All at reasonable prices. Phone connection. McFarlane & Ford Dutton, Ont.

Shorthorns and Oxford Down Sheep. Young bulls and heifers of richest Scotch breeding and highest quality. Twelve ewe lambs, two aged rams and two ram lambs. None better. Phone connection. Duncan Brown, Iona P. O., Ont.



PLAN to come to GUELPH, Ont., on JUNE 7

next, and secure a heifer of Royal breeding and quality. Bred to a first-class bull. Harry Smith, Hay, Ont., will be pleased to send you a catalogue. Cordially yours,

H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ontario

CLOVER DELL SHORTHORNS. Present offering: A few females of breeding age, also 1909 young stock, both sexes, at reasonable prices.

L. A. Wakely, Bolton, Ont. Bolton Junction, on C. P. R., within one-half mile of farm.

SHORTHORNS, Berkshires, Cotswolds.

About 50 Shorthorns on hand, including 9 bulls from 9 to 12 months, also young heifers and cows. No Berkshires or Cotswolds to offer at present. CHAS E BONNYCASTLE, Station and P. O., CAMPBELLFORD, ONT.

When Writing Mention The Advocate

OAK LANE FARM

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds

Young stock for sale—most fashionably bred. GOODFELLOW BROS. MACVILL P. O. ONT. Bolton Station, C. P. R.; Caledon East, G. T. R. Local and Long-distance telephone.

Miscellaneous.

A BOUNDARY FENCE.

Does the law, as it now is, provide for straightening a fence that divides two farms? I will cite an instance: A fence, apparently, is on the line between two farms for about thirty rods at each end, but about thirty rods near the middle of said fence it is perhaps two rods from the straight line; it was occasioned by a creek running there, which has been taken as a division of the two farms for a great many years. If the law provides for straightening, how will I proceed if the other man be obstinate? Ontario. R. F.

Ans.—Generally speaking, the law does make the provision in question, but in the instance cited it would hardly be in place. From the statement of facts submitted, it would seem to be a case where, if there is to be an alteration of the line—so long established—it must be by mutual agreement rather than by compulsion.

DAMAGED UDDER — BOOKS ON STOCK FEEDING.

1. What treatment do you recommend for a cow's quarter udder, from which there is a very poor supply of milk, the results of a mechanical injury to the teat, in which the milk now clogs and curdles? Are liniments of any avail?

2. Is the use of a teat expander or bistoury on a lump in teat safe in the hands of a layman?

3. What literature would you advise me to read as a beginner, bearing on byre management? G. H.

Ans.—1. As a rule, a quarter in the condition described is seldom restored to its former usefulness. Liniments may have a helpful effect, after repeated and long-continued bathing with hot water.

2. The instrument to be used for this purpose should be used only by an experienced person, and should be disinfected, and anointed with some healing salve before being used.

3. Feeds and Feeding, by Professor Henry, price, \$2.15; and The Farmer's Veterinarian, by Burkett, price, \$1.60, postpaid, from this office.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

AN ENCROACHING FENCE.

Would like to know whether A can make B move his fence. A's fence is on the right line. B moved his fence onto A twelve feet. It was there when A bought the place eight years ago. B's fence was there twelve years. It never was a line where B put his fence. The straight line stood for thirty years. Can A make B put it on the line?
Ontario.

Ans.—We cannot tell from the above statement of facts alone. It is possible that B may have acquired title to the strip of land in question by length of possession. A should have taken steps for the removal of B's fence to the true line promptly upon discovering that such fence was misplaced. It may be too late now for any proceedings to be effective, but it would be well for A to consult a solicitor personally about the matter.

HOGS ON LAST YEAR'S SEEDING OF ALFALFA.

I have one acre of alfalfa which was sown about one year ago for the purpose of hog pasture, and have a good, thick stand. Would like to know if pasturing this summer with hogs would injure it in any way, or if it would be more profitable to cut for hay for one season? Would prefer to pasture if it would not injure the stand.
J. H. M.

Dufferin Co., Ont.
Ans.—While the alfalfa would become more firmly established if stock were kept off another year, still, as you have sown it for pasture, and apparently need it for that purpose, we would suggest using it. Perhaps part of the piece could be hurdled off and reserved from pasture for another year. Then, if necessary, this part could be pastured in 1911, and the other reseeded. Do not pasture closely in any event.

CATTLE CHEWING BOARDS.

My cattle are chewing every board and rail they can get hold of. They are confined in the yard. Have salt before them all the time, with some sulphur mixed with it. Get good clover hay, roots and chop, for feed. This year, calves are chewing manger in front of them also. Kindly state cause, and is there anything they should get.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—This is a habit, possibly due to a want of phosphates in the system. Give an ounce of phosphate of lime in a pint of cold water, as a drench, to each, night and morning, or give it in bran or chop. A small closed handful of sifted wood ashes in the feed once or twice a week, is also recommended. Enriching the soil with phosphatic fertilizers would likely do something to correct the condition in time, and would likely prove profitable anyway.

PIGS ROOTING EACH OTHER'S SIDES.

I have a litter of pigs nine weeks old. I have been feeding them two parts shorts and one part oats, barley and buckwheat chop. Am giving about three teaspoonfuls of sulphur twice or three times a week to the twelve of them. They are growing fairly well, but still do a lot of rooting at each other's sides.

1. Can you tell me the cause, and what can I do for it?
2. How much and how often do pigs of that age require salt?
3. Would you advise sowing clover with buckwheat, sowed at three pecks per acre?
A BEGINNER.

Ans.—1. The rooting at each other's sides is probably only a habit they have got into on being weaned. If they are not getting milk, try scalding their meal before feeding it. Give them some sods to root over.

2. Young pigs require very little salt, but a little may be placed where they can get it at will, and then they will not take too much. Charcoal and wood ashes are also good, kept where they may take at will.

3. Clover seeding with buckwheat is sometimes successful, though not invariably so. If you try it, kindly report results.

Make this 60-Day Test of Brantford Roofing—then Test Any Other Make

Write us, or your dealer, for sample of *Brantford Asphalt Roofing*. Place it in water for sixty days. When you remove it, rip open with heavy knife, and you'll find insides—the vital part—perfectly dry. Life-like, solid—as before test. Just think of severeness of this test! The result is evidence you cannot overlook. Then make this test with any other Roofing. You'll find the wood pulp—jute or cotton-cloth insides soaked—softened—lifeless. It cannot withstand severe weather, which is, at its worst, not one-twentieth so severe as *Brantford's Test*. Wood pulp is like paper. It acts like paper, when soaked—welts away. How could you expect such a foundation to fight off Roofing Enemies! For resistance, it must depend upon animal fat, grease, or other refuse coating, themselves veritable mines of danger. They evaporate—wear off—expose shameful foundation to awaiting enemies. This coating cannot prevent penetration—protect defenceless insides from harm. But *Brantford Asphalt Roofing Foundation* is one sheet of evenly-condensed, long-fibred *pure Wool*, with life and body of its own. A secret mixture of *Asphalt* is forced into it, soaking every fibre. After mixture dries, foundation possesses resisting-power so amount of soaking or beading can effect.



Brantford Roofing

after special Water-proof Coating, into which Silica Sand is rolled under pressure, is applied, becomes a solid mass of resistance. It is weather, acid, alkali, frost, water-proof. Cannot freeze, crack or melt. Wonderfully pliable. Brantford has but one coat—first. Write for free Book and Samples.

Brantford Asphalt Roofing, No. 1, 2, 3.
Brantford Rubber Roofing, No. 1, 2, 3.
Brantford Crystal Roofing, one grade only. (heavy).
Mohawk Roofing, one grade only.
BRANTFORD ROOFING CO., Ltd., BRANTFORD, CAN.

275 BURLINGTON SHORTHORNS 275

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

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

INVERNESS SHORTHORNS I can supply Shorthorns of all ages, with richest Scotch breeding and high-class individuality.
W. H. BASTERBROOK, Freeman, Ont.

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

Nitrate of Soda

The Modern High Grade Straight Fertilizer

Cheapest, Cleanest
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Can be used anywhere on any crop
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\$3.00 worth of Nitrate on an acre of Grass has given an increased crop of 1000 lbs. of barn-cured Hay. Effective alone or as a supplement to other fertilizers.

Prime hay has sold for \$25 per ton in New York this season.

Books on the crops which interest you will be sent free.

Send name and address on Postal Card

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Scotch Shorthorns A. Edward Meyer
P. O. Box 378, Guelph, Ont.,
Breeds SCOTCH SHORTHORNS Exclusively. Twelve of the most noted Scotch tribes have representatives in my herd. Herd bulls; Scottish Hero (imp.) = 55042 = (90065) 295765 A. H. B.; Gloster King = 68703 = 283804 A. H. B. Young stock for sale. Long-distance phone in house.
John Miller, Brougham P. O., Ontario.
Claremont Stn., C. P. R., 3 miles.

SHORTHORNS

Willowdale Stock Farm, Lennoxville, Que., has for sale young stock of both sexes, from his noted herd of 1,600-pound cows, descendants of Joy of Morning, Broad Scotch, etc.
J. H. M. PARKER, PROPRIETOR.

GLENGOW Shorthorns

Have two excellent bulls left yet, both about ten months old, and good enough for any herd; also a number of choice heifers, all ages. For particulars write to:
Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.

Maple Grange Shorthorns

Am offering an extra choice lot of 1-, 2- and 3-year-old heifers, Scotch and Scotch-topped, Clarets, Nonpareils, etc., sired by Royal Bruce. Imp., and among them are daughters and granddaughters of imp. cows. Young bulls also for sale.
R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.
Phone connection.

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

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

I have on hand young bulls and heifers of high-class show type, pure Scotch and Scotch-topped, sired by that sire of champions, Mildred's Royal. If you want a show bull or heifer, write me.
GEO. GIER, Grand Valley P.O. and station, also Waldemar station.

Spring Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by Clipper Chief (imp.) = 64220 = (94673). If you want to get an imported bull, or a good Canadian-bred one to head your herd, be sure and write, or come and see them. Long-distance telephone.
KYLE BROS., AYR P.O., ONT.

SALEM SHORTHORNS

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

Three Shorthorn Bulls for Sale.
Show animals, choice breeding. Prices reasonable. Stock bull, Benachie (imp.).
Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham P.O., Erin Sta., C.P.R.

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

VALLEY HOME SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES

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

ELECTRIC BEANS
CREATE RICH, RED BLOOD
ARE A TONIC BLOOD MAKING BEAN

ELECTRIC BEANS
Stand supreme as a Blood and Nerve Tonic.

They are unequalled for Billouness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Heart Palpitation, Indigestion and Anemia.
Those who are in a position to know what is best use "ELECTRIC BEANS."

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80c. a Box at all Dealers or upon receipt of price, from
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STEWART M. GRAHAM
PORT PERRY, ONTARIO.
Pedigree-live-stock and real-estate AUCTIONEER. Graduate of Jones' National School.


Jerseys and Chester Whites

I am offering some choice young Jersey bulls, sired by Brampton's Elucher, winner of first prize, Toronto and Winnipeg, and from choice, deep-milking cows with good teats. Also Chester White pigs, 3 to 4 months old, both sexes, at special prices.
CHAS. E. ROGERS, Dorchester, Ont.

BRAMPTON Jerseys
CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD
We are offering for sale one 2-year-old bull and four yearlings, fit for service; also six bull calves; females of all ages. Come and see them, or write.
B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

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

Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it. Known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

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A High Percentage

The combined percentage of Protein and Fat in

BRANTFORD GLUTEN FEED

is 25%

There is no better feed for milking cows. Present price, \$24.00 per ton.

The Brantford Starch Works
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.

Special Notice.

BETTER THAN SPANKING.

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 821, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money, but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

HOMWOOD HOLSTEINS

headed by Grace Fayne 2nd's Sir Colantha, one of the richest bred bulls of the day. (The home of Lady Aagie De Kol, sweepstake cow at Guelph Winter Fair, '08-'09.) Official record 27 1/4 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Also Queen's Butter Baroness, champion 3-year-old of Canada; official record 23.66 lbs. of butter in 7 days; and several others with records of over 20 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Only a few choice bull calves for sale. **M. L. & M. H. Haley, Springfield, Ont.**

Centre and Hillview HOLSTEINS

140 head, 45 females in R. O. M. Herd headed by Brookbank Butter Baron, Bonheur Stelmant and Sir Sadie Cornucopia Statehide. The average of dam, sire's dam and grandam is: milk in 7 days, 66.85 lbs.; butter in 7 days, 30.58 lbs. We have bulls born March, '09, to two weeks old for sale, from Record-of-Merit dams. Long-distance telephone. **P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Ont., Woodstock Sta.**

Fairmount Holsteins

Headed by Aagie Grace Cornucopia Lad, whose dams for four generations have records that average 21.30 lbs. For sale are two young sons of his, cows and heifers freshened to him. **C. R. Gies, Heidelberg P. O., St. Jacob's Sta.**

Evergreen Stock Farm

For sale: A fine bull calf 2 months old, from Pauline Pet, record 15,000 lbs. of milk per year for 8 years; sired by Sir Mercena Faforte. Also other bull calves at moderate prices. **F. E. PETTIT, BURGESSVILLE, ONT.**

Elmwood Holsteins

Choicely-bred calves for April and May delivery. Sired by imported Ykema Sir Posch and Pontiac Sarcastic, a grandson of Sarcastic Lad. Registered. Delivered. Express paid. Safe delivery guaranteed. **E. D. GEORGE & SONS, PUTNAM, ONT.**

Ridgedale Holsteins

I have left three bull calves that will be priced right for quick sale; their dams are heavy producers, and their sire was bred right. **R. W. WALKER, Utica, Ont.** Phone connection.

CALVES

Raise Them Without Milk. Booklet free. The Steel, Briggs Seed Co., Toronto, Ont.

When Writing Mention The Advocate

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

AN OVERFLOWING DITCH.

The ditch on the front of my farm is filled up level, and the water from the road runs into my field. Can I make the Council deepen the ditches so that they will hold the water?
Ontario.

Ans.—We think you are entitled to and can obtain the desired relief. You should write to the Council, or attend them at a regular meeting, and lay the matter before them. It ought not to be necessary for you to take any legal proceedings, but if the Council will do nothing in the way suggested, instruct a solicitor to put appropriate pressure upon them.

TORONTO MARKET QUOTATIONS

Does "The Farmer's Advocate" give correct reports of Toronto markets? The local buyers say it does not.

W. A. B.
Ans.—Most emphatically. The Toronto market is reviewed for us by the most experienced and painstaking market reporter in that city. His review, as published in each issue, consists of an accurate account of the previous week's markets. This is supplemented by a wire giving receipts of stock and prices paid at the West Toronto Yards on Monday of the week in which the report is published. We can quite understand that drovers should dispute the quotations given, for our representative is at pains to record, not only the ruling, but also the topmost figures paid. It is accurate, though, for he does nothing by guess.

SWEENEY.

I have a colt that is four years old and is sweened. Could you tell me what is good for it?
H. S.

Ans.—There is no quick cure for sweeney. It requires a long rest, and the muscles of the shoulder blade must be blistered repeatedly. Hair should be clipped off and blister rubbed well in at the point of shoulder, and also over the shoulder blade. Use two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces of vaseline. Tie so he cannot bite the part. In 24 hours rub well again with the blister, and in 24 hours turn loose. Oil every day until scale comes off. Repeat blister every month as long as necessary, which may be three or four months, or longer. Between the blisterings, it is good practice to use friction by hand-rubbing, or the occasional application of a strong liniment.

TOBACCO BARN.

I want to build a tobacco barn, 60 by 40, height 18, stable one end for five horses, loft for hay, granary in front of horses, cement under granary. State how ventilated to keep grain good. Would you put cement floor for horses, and board flooring? I want barn to hold six acres of tobacco. Please tell me the amount of lumber I need to build this barn, and the cost.
D. E.

Ans.—The cement floor would be most lasting for the horse stable; if you wished, plank could be placed over the cement. There should be comparatively little difficulty keeping the grain in good condition if the cement floor in the granary is well laid on a well-drained bottom. The chief point to consider is the ventilation for the tobacco. For this purpose, use horizontal ventilators on the sides and ends of the barn, having four ventilators about 18 to 20 inches wide, which would be the width of two boards. By having a pole attached by hinges to the four ventilators, they may be all opened in one operation. Rotary ventilators that draw the foul air off by suction, have given good satisfaction at the Experimental Farm. Since the barn is to hold the produce of six acres of tobacco, besides having a horse stable and granary in one end, it should be longer. Our barn at the Experimental Farm at Harrow is 36 x 60, and holds six acres of tobacco. The cost of the building you intend to erect would be \$1,600.

W. A. BARNET,
Mgr. Exp. Farm.
Essex Co., Ont.

Make a big profit from every Cow

Do you know what your cows are doing? Do you know which ones are profitable— which ones are eating their heads off? It will pay you to get rid of the robber cows.

The Automatic Milk Scale and The Facile Jr. Babcock Tester

will show you in a short time which cows in your herd are paying a profit.

The Automatic Scale is made especially for weighing milk in the pail. There is a screw when the pail is on the hook. Then when the pail of milk is placed on the hook this indicator gives the exact net weight of the milk. It has another indicator that records the same as any spring balance so it can be used for weighing anything up to 30 pounds—larger sizes weigh up to 120 pounds.

The Facile Jr. Babcock Tester is designed especially for use in the dairy and on the farm. It is extremely simple in construction and operation. The working parts consist of but two cut gears and they are enclosed in a cast iron case to keep them free from dirt and to prevent their catching clothing, towels, etc. It turns easily without vibration or jar. It is sent complete with glassware, bottle brush, acid and full directions for use. It will pay you to have this scale and tester whether you milk three or thirty cows.

Our free catalog shows everything for milk dealers and dairymen at lowest prices.

W.A. DRUMMOND & Co.
175 KING STREET E. TORONTO, ONT.

O.K. CANADIAN 4-ROW SPRAYER

Sprays 4 rows while you drive. No hand pumping to do. Wheels and nozzles adjustable for wide and narrow rows. Can be adjusted to spray vines 6 inches to 2 1/2 feet high. Can be furnished with broadcast vineyard and tree spraying attachments.

Write for particulars:
Canadian Potato Machinery Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.



WOODBINE FARM HOLSTEINS

Offers a number of fine bulls and bull calves, sired by Sir Creamelle, who is a direct descendant in two different lines of the great cow, Duchess Ormsby, 24.44 lbs. butter in 7 days, dam of five daughters with records that average 20 lbs. of butter in 7 days, the greatest producing family of the breed. Write for prices. Telephone connection. Shipping stations: Ayr, C. P. R.; Paris, G. T. R.; A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ontario.

Holstein - Friesians

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

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS!

Herd headed by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, whose sire, Pietertje Hengerveld Count De Kol, is the sire of De Kol Creamelle, the world's champion milk cow, with 119 lbs. milk in 1 day, 780 lbs. in 7 days, 18,017 lbs. in 100 days. He has five daughters that average 30 lbs. in 7 days, and 120 lbs. in 30 days. His dam, Grace Fayne 2nd, 26.30 lbs. in 7 days, is dam of Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead with the following records:

7 days, 4 years old,	29.16 lbs.	% fat 4.12	Bull
30 "	4 "	119.22 "	" "
7 "	5 "	30.55 "	" 4.09 calves
7 "	6 "	35.55 "	" 4.37 for sale
7 "	5 "	35.55 "	" 5.42 sale

E. F. OSLER
BRONTE, ONTARIO.

The Maples Holstein Herd

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

High-class Holsteins

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

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES!

Fresh importation just landed in quarantine of 60 head. I have the choicest lot of 12 young bulls I have ever imported. From the best herds in Scotland, such as Auchincrain, Osborne, Netherhall, Bargenoch, Barr of Hobsland, Mitchell of Lochfergus. All fit for service. A number of cows, 3-year-olds, 2-year-olds and 20 choice yearling heifers. All are for sale.
R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

Always have for sale a number of first-class **Short-horns, Shires and Lincoln's**, of both sexes. Drop us a line, or better, come and see for yourself. Weston Sta., G.T.R. & C.P.R. Long-distance phone in house.
HIGHFIELD P. O., ONTARIO.

CRAIGALEA AYRSHIRES

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

ISALEIGH GRANGE AYRSHIRES!

Our herd were all selected on their ability to produce a heavy yield of milk. We have a number of 40, 45 and 50 lb. cows, imported and Canadian-bred. From them are young bulls and heifers for sale. None better. **JAMES BODEN, DANVILLE, QUEBEC, ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM.**

Shannon Bank Ayrshires and Yorkshires

Am now offering young bulls and heifers, true to type and high in quality. Young Yorkshires of both sexes.
W. H. Tran & Son, Locust Hill P. O. & Sta., Ont.

Ayrshires from a Prizewinning Herd

—Have some nice bull and heifer calves for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to **WM. STEWART & SON, Campbellford Sta., Menie P. O., Ont.**

Ayrshires and Yorkshires!

We still have a few choice individuals of almost any age on hand in Ayrshires, and are always ready to price any. Other breeders in this section. Bull calves from Record of Performance cows. A few young Yorkshires on hand.
ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.

HILLCREST AYRSHIRES

—Bred for production and large teats. Record of Performance work a specialty. Fifty head to select from. Prices right.
FRANK HARRIS, Mount Elgin, Ont.

Ayrshires

—Four young bulls, all bred on fashionable in dairy, out of famous dams; as well as in breeding. Will be sold worth the money. Females all ages.
N. DYMENT, Clappison's Corners, Ont.

Stonehouse Ayrshires

36 head to select from. All imported or out of imported sire and dam. For sale: females of all ages. Am now booking orders for bull calves.
Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec.

Please Remember to Mention "The Farmer's Advocate" When Writing

Had a Bad Cough FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS. WAS AFRAID IT WOULD TURN INTO Consumption.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that when a person catches cold it must be attended to immediately or serious results may follow.

Thousands have filled a consumptive grave through neglect.

Never Neglect a Cough or Cold, it can have but one result. It leaves the throat or lungs, or both, affected.

Mrs. A. E. Brown, Ottawa, Ont., writes:—"I have had a very bad cough every winter for a number of years which I was afraid would turn into consumption. I tried a great many remedies but only received temporary relief until I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and after taking two bottles my cough was cured. I am never without a bottle of Norway Pine Syrup."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is the foundation of all throat and lung complaints, relieving or curing all Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Sore Throat, etc., and preventing Pneumonia and Consumption.

So great has been the success of this wonderful remedy, it is only natural that numerous persons have tried to imitate it. Don't be imposed upon by taking anything but "Dr. Wood's." Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



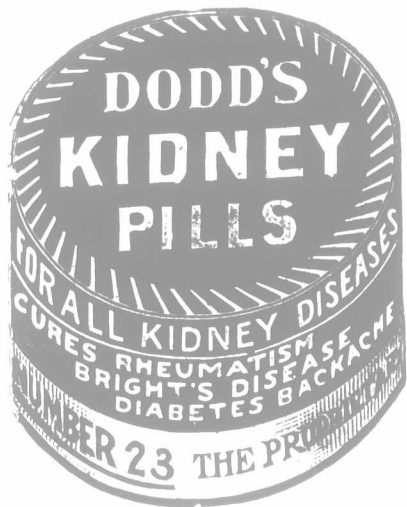
"ELECTRO BALM" CURES ECZEMA,

Also Piles, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands and Face.

Gentlemen use it after shaving. This Balm is handled by the best firms, and is highly recommended by those who have used it.

Write for Free Sample
50c. a Box at all Dealers or upon receipt of price, from
THE ELECTRIC BEAN CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., OTTAWA.

At a brilliant "at home" given by a society woman, a pianist of world-wide reputation was asked to perform. When he had finished, the lady's young daughter was made to sit down and play her new piece. "Now, tell me, Herr —," said the fussy mother to the great artist. "What do you think of my daughter's execution?" "Madame," he replied deliberately, "I think it would be a capital idea."



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

ANALYSIS OF DRINKING WATER.

Where can I get drinking water analyzed? My horses were fed good feed all winter and still keep very thin. I know of no other cause unless it is the water they drink.

Ans.—Send for instructions how to take sample, etc., to Frank T. Shutt, Chemist, Experimental Farms, Ottawa. Are you sure your horses' teeth are in good condition, and that they have not worms.

VALUE OF MANURE—SELLING OR EXCHANGING STRAW.

1. How much per load is horse and cow manure worth? I have to haul it one mile from village.

2. Which would be more profitable, supply straw for bedding, or pay cash, and have straw pressed and shipped 65 miles, straw selling at \$7 per ton?

3. Cow is blind of teat for two years, but when she freshens, there seems to be milk in the same quarter. Would an operation be successful? J. D. McB.

Ans.—No definite figure can be more than suggested. The value depends on a great variety of factors discussed in these columns last winter. Among these are the degree of poverty of the soil and the character of the crop to be produced. For general farm purposes, we should say that, unless contaminated with bad weed seeds, good horse and cow manure would be easily worth a dollar per two-horse load, besides the cost of hauling a mile. Few are willing to pay that much, but then nothing is more certain than that manure is commonly undervalued. Candidly, we believe clean manure is worth much more than the figure named.

2. Does this question mean whether it is more profitable to supply straw for bedding, taking the manure made in exchange, or to press straw, ship it 65 miles, sell for \$7 a ton and buy manure? If so, the answer will depend somewhat upon the customer supplied. Possibly, though, it would pay to sell the straw and buy manure, always providing that one knows the source of hay and bedding used by the party from whom manure is purchased.

3. An operation in this case would probably be unwise.

PROVISION FOR STOCK AT SEA

1. What forage of all kinds, and what quantities of same, would you advise taking aboard ship for four Holstein cattle and six delivery mares, for a 30-day passage at sea, to have them in best possible condition at end of passage? The cows are fresh. Don't want milk to fall off more than possible.

2. What quantities, and at what intervals, would you feed at sea?

3. What is about the current market price of the items you advise me to take?

4. As a precautionary measure, what drugs, and what quantities of same, and for what ailments, would you advise taking along?

5. What veterinary appliances, if any? G. H.

Ans.—1. For each horse or cow, provide 14 lbs. clean clover and timothy hay, mixed, if possible, in equal proportions, for each day on board. For each cow and each horse, provide 4 lbs. good wheat bran for each day on board. For each cow, 4 lbs. nutted oil cake, 4 lbs. ground oats, and 2 lbs. ground corn. For each horse, 6 lbs. ground and whole oats in equal parts, and 1 lb. oil cake, nutted, same as for cows. Provide 5 lbs. wheat straw for each animal each day.

2. Divide the feed in three equal feeds, and mix well before feeding, all but hay; this should be fed often to the horses, to break the monotony of the journey, and to keep them from overeating at one time.

3. Hay is worth about 1 cent per pound, corn 14 cents, oats same, oil cake 2 cents, and straw 1 cent per pound.

4. Would take raw linseed oil, 5 gallons for cows; to prevent indigestion, and would take a liberal quantity of other good cures for distemper and coughs in horses.

5. Would take no appliances for treating horses or cattle, as it is not safe for an inexperienced man to use anything but the simplest remedies. R. M.

'WOULD YOU PAINT?'



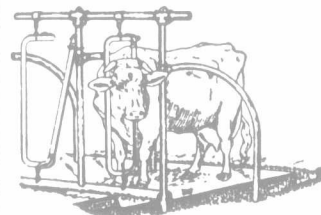
Right at the starting point have a care. Many unreliable brands are offered. Whoever uses them pays for it. You cannot afford to lose.

RAMSAYS PAINTS

are sold by reliable dealers only, backed by guarantees, and the makers are responsible. You cannot get the established reputation quality in any other paints—and you pay only the proper price—not too high and not too low—known in Canada for over sixty years. Write for our Booklet AB on house painting. It will help you. It is handsome.

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"BT" Steel Stalls and Stanchions



With cement floors reduce labor to a minimum, and make bright and sanitary stables. They are practically indestructible, while the out-of-date stables are constantly in need of repair, and are short-lived when compared with the latest and most up-to-date stables.

Our new catalogue contains a lot of valuable information for you if you are building a new barn or remodeling your old one. It is free, and a post card with your name and address plainly written will bring it. Write: **Beatty Bros., Fergus, Ont.**

I WILL SHEEP of the different English breeds for those wanting them. Selections will be made with the greatest care, and the charges will be moderate. Will also bring a few CLYDESDALES and SHORTHORNS on order. Let me know what you want, and ask for particulars. Have two Shorthorn bulls just landed that will be sold worth the money, and they are high-class in every way. Have as usual home-bred Shorthorns. **ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.**

LABELS Metal Ear Labels for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

The old standby for all who have stock liable to stray, or to dispute as to identification or ownership; for herd or flock records, or for general convenience. Send for free circular and sample. It may save you much trouble. Write to-day.

F. G. JAMES, BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO.
Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs.—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons, Harriston, Ont.**

WOOL

WE WANT TO BUY YOURS. WRITE NOW FOR OUR PRICES.
E. T. CARTER & CO.,
84 FRONT ST. E., TORONTO, CANADA.

Fairview's Shropshire Offerings:

Their breeding is of the very best, and for 26 years they have proved their superior quality in the leading show-rings, including three World's Fairs, where the Fairview exhibits won more section, flock, champion and special prizes than all competitors combined. That's the kind we now offer. For a flock header or a few ewes, write for circular and prices to: **J. & D. J. Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.**

LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES.

Have for sale at the present time a fine lot of young sows bred to imp. boar, due to farrow end of May; also boars ready for service. A good lot of spring pigs. Pairs supplied not akin from large stock from the best British herds. Long-distance Bell 'phone. C.P.R. & G.T.R.
H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.

Maple Villa Yorkshires and Oxford Downs

For immediate disposal: A number of choice young boars ready for use. Some splendid sows bred to farrow in May, and others of breeding age. An excellent lot of ewe lambs. Satisfaction assured.
J. A. CERSWELL, BOND HEAD, ONT., BEETON OR BRADFORD STATIONS.

Willowdale Berkshires!

Nothing to offer but suckers and three extra choice young sows, bred to farrow May and June. Be quick if you want one. **J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton P. O. and Station. C. P. R. and G. T. R.**

Monkland Yorkshires

With very nearly 100 sows in breeding, of modern type and high-class quality, our herd will stand comparison with any in Canada. We are always in a position to fill large or small orders with despatch. Long-distance 'phone. **JAMES WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT.**

DUROC - JERSEY SWINE

Imported and home-bred. Sows ready to breed Boars fit for service, and younger ones either sex Also Embden geese. **MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, HARWICH, ONT.**

PINE GROVE YORKSHIRES

At the late Guelph Winter Show we won more prizes than any two exhibitors, including all the firsts and sweepstakes for best dressed carcasses, both at Guelph and Ottawa Winter Fat-stock Shows of 1908-09. Young pigs for sale, mated not akin, all the progeny of imported stock of superior excellence. **Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.**

PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES!

Sows bred and ready to breed. Nice things, three and four months old.
W. W. BROWNIDGE,
Milton, C. P. R. Ashgrove, Ont.
Georgetown, G. T. R.

Hilton Stock Farm

Present offering: 6 yearling heifers and several younger ones. All very choice. Of Tamworths, pigs of all ages and both sexes, pairs not akin. **R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont.** Brighton Tel. and Sta.

Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns

FOR SALE: Young sows due April and May, by imp. boar, dams by Colwill's Choice, Canada's Champion boar in 1901-2-3-5; also choice pigs, both sexes. Two yearling Shorthorn bulls, Syme and Lavender families, and six choice heifers and heifer calves. Prices right. Bell 'phone. **A. A. Colwill, Box 9, Newcastle, Ont.**

Tamworths

A grand lot of young boars from 2 to 4 mos., also young sows (dandies). Some just bred. Some in farrow to first-class boars from best herd in England. Prices reasonable. **Chas. Currie, Morriston, Ont.**



Beware Imitations.

When you buy Roofing Look for the RUBEROID MAN

There are upwards of 300 imitations of the genuine RUBEROID. This is one of the strongest proofs of its high quality. A worthless article is never imitated.

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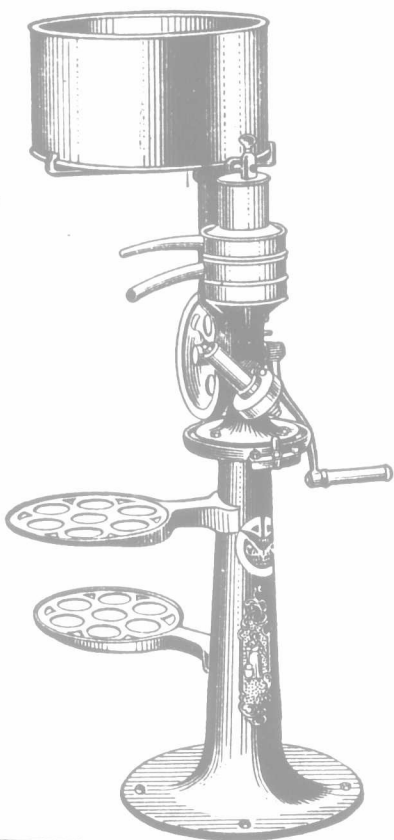
can always be identified by the large picture of the RUBEROID MAN on the outside of each Roll and the word "RUBEROID" stamped on the underside of the material, every few feet.

Ask the Ruberoid dealer in your neighborhood to show you a sample of Ruberoid that has actually given service for 17 years. If he does not happen to have a sample write direct to us and we will send you one by mail.

We want every house owner to read our book "All About Roofing." It gives valuable information as to cost and service of all kinds of Roofing.

Sent free on request. Write to-day.

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MANUFACTURERS, MONTREAL. AGENTS EVERYWHERE.



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

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

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

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

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

Write for the book to-day—NOW.

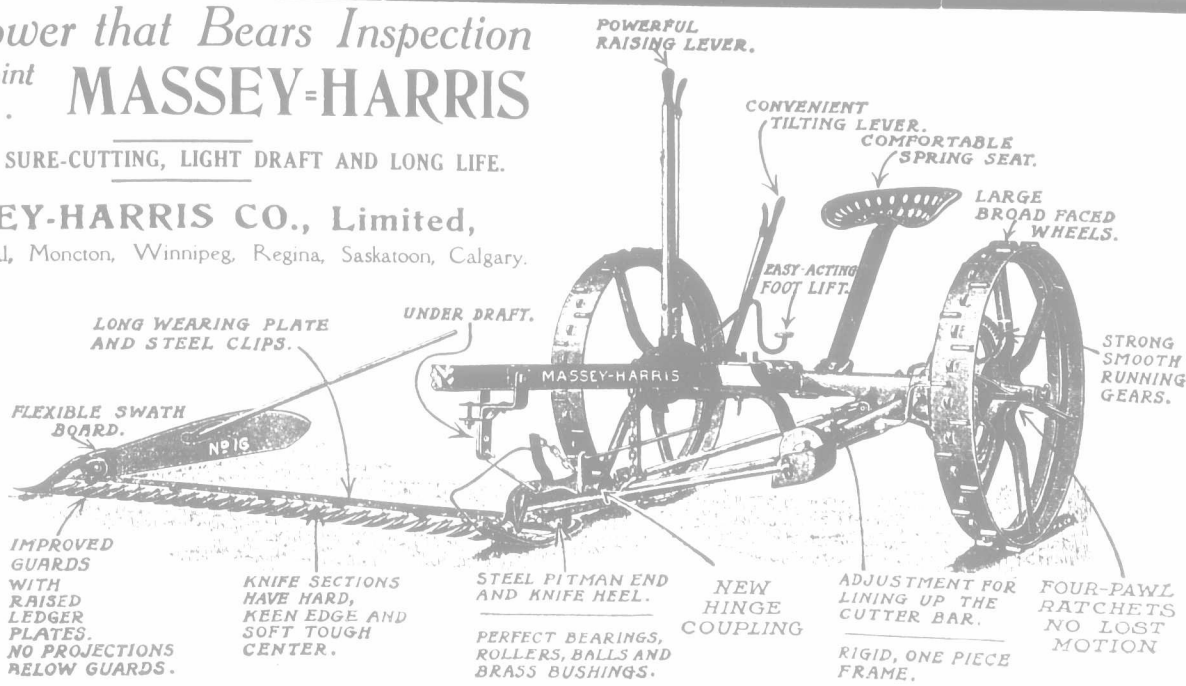
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The Mower that Bears Inspection at Every Point is the MASSEY-HARRIS

FAMOUS FOR SURE-CUTTING, LIGHT DRAFT AND LONG LIFE.

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Cutter Bar has perfect freedom of movement, allowing it to conform to uneven surfaces and cut smooth and clean.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

PAYING A MORTGAGE.

If a man buys a property for \$3,500, assuming a mortgage for \$1,650 at 6 per cent. interest, and paying the balance in cash, the instalments on same mortgage to be paid each six months, either \$50 or \$150, can the purchaser oblige the Mortgage Company to accept payment in full at the expiration of three years from the date the mortgage was issued?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—You do not state the length of the mortgage term, therefore we are unable to answer the question definitely. Assuming, however, that it is five years—which is usual, or, at all events, upwards of the three years, the answer to your question is: No.

RATION FOR HORSES—ANALYSIS OF FEEDS AND SOILS.

1. Please give the proper ration for a working team on farm, and also ration for idle team?

2. Could a person with a fairly good High-school knowledge of chemistry and physics, determine the contents of any kind of feed, and what apparatus would be need, and how is it performed?

3. If one were to send a sample of soil to O. A. C., would they analyze it and be able to tell what that soil was lacking to make it in proper balanced state to grow whatever one might want to grow?

W. J. B.

Ans.—1. For a horse, say 1,000 to 1,200 pounds in weight, a good working ration would be mixed timothy and clover hay, with a gallon of oats three times a day, or perhaps a little more. On Saturday evening, half or two-thirds the usual amount of oats might be substituted by an equal bulk of bran, and perhaps the same on Sunday morning. An idle horse of this weight would do very well on mixed hay without grain, but with a few carrots once or twice a day. Economy might be effected by using, say two-thirds hay, one-third oat straw, and one or two pounds a day of bran, with about a quart of oats.

2. Probably not satisfactorily.

3. Not certainly. It is possible that the analysis might indicate some clear deficiency in the composition of the soil, but the only conclusive answer to the question, "What does one's soil need?" is the answer given by the crops grown in an experiment with manures and fertilizers intelligently applied.

CEMENT FLOORS FOR STABLE.

1. How much cement would it take to floor a cow stable 30 feet square, and how much gravel?

2. How much of a slope should there be from the manger to the gutter, and how deep should the gutter be? Also, which would be best for the stalls, rock, elm posts or cedar?

3. Horse, four years old, has sight scum on one eye. Has been on for three years. Can see a little. What will remove it?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. If the soft earth is removed down to the solid clay where floor is to be laid, and the surface is graded to suit the finished floor, an average depth of two inches of concrete is sufficient for cow stable. Mixed 1 to 5, which is about the proper strength, there would be required for floor 30 feet square, including gutters, about 10 barrels of cement and 1½ cords gravel. For most sites, it may be best to have a bottom coat of a few inches, especially under the stall floor. This can be mixed 1 to 10, and cobblestones also can be pounded in. The finishing coat, as above described, should be laid while the other is soft, so that union between the two takes place. If the bottom coat is laid, an extra amount of both cement and gravel will be needed.

2. For cows, a slope of 1½ inches in 5 feet is right. Steers should have 2 inches. Seven inches is a fair depth for gutter. Many have no back gutter wall, only a gentle slope up to passageway. Would prefer cedar for stall posts.

3. It is doubtful if anything will remove hairiness from the eye. If sure that scum is on outside of eyeball, a solution of 3 grains nitrate of silver in an ounce of distilled water might be tried. Touch the eye daily with a soft feather dipped in solution.

GOSSIP.

Recently a ewe, the property of James Delargy, Ballyvoy, Ireland, gave birth to four lambs. This is the fourth year in succession for this ewe to have four lambs at a birth, an achievement which entitles her to considerable distinction.

GERMAN PATENT OFFICE.

The following statistical information regarding the German Patent Office for 1909, has been furnished through the courtesy of Egerton R. Case, Patent Attorney, Temple Building, Toronto, Ontario.

The total number of applications filed, 44,411; applications originating in Germany, 34,998; originating in other countries, 9,413; originating in the United States, 1,913; originating in France, 1,552; originating in Great Britain, 1,301; originating in Switzerland, 1,080; originating in Austria, 1,034; originating in other countries, 2,533; total, 9,413.

The number of patents granted was 11,995. To German inventors, 8,166; to United States inventors, 935; to Great Britain inventors, 714; to France inventors, 590; to Austria inventors, 426; to Switzerland, 350; other countries, 814.

It will be noted that the number of patents granted to German inventors to applications filed was 231.3 per cent.; to United States applicants, 48.8 per cent.; to Britain, 55 per cent.; to French, 38 per cent.; to Austrians, 41 per cent.; to Swiss, 32.5 per cent., etc.

It will be noted that the higher ratios are to the countries where the strictest examinations are made.

In addition to the large number of patent applications filed in Germany during the year 1909, there were also 52,933 Gebrauchsmuster (or petty) patents applied for, making a total of 97,344 patents of the classes applied for, and 11,955 regular patents, and 43,510 Gebrauchsmuster issued, or a total of 55,505.

DAMMING THE ST. LAWRENCE.

A group of American capitalists are asking the Canadian and the United States Governments for a very valuable privilege on the St. Lawrence River. They want the right to generate, approximately, 600,000 h.p. of electric energy by damming that river at the Long Sault Rapids, near Cornwall. It is a somewhat difficult matter to realize at once just what that means, but when we are told that it would take pretty nearly one-half of the yearly output of all the coal mines in Canada to produce the same amount of 24-hour horse-power, it can readily be seen how valuable such a privilege would be to the capitalists at least. To Eastern Ontario, corporation control of that enormous energy might not be so advantageous. Large corporations with monopoly privileges have ever been noted for their strict adherence to the law of monopoly price, i.e., exacting as high a price as is compatible with the greatest possible profit. With them the interests of the consuming public are but incidental to corporation profits.

But there are other more serious objections to the scheme. These have been concisely set forth by the Commission of Conservation in a report on the project made last February before the International Waterways Commission—the tribunal that is to report upon the advisability of the proposed dam. The report of the Commission stated that Canadian interests are given a maximum consideration in the company's plans. Of the total proposed development only a small portion (one-sixth) would be developed on the Canadian side of the river. The Canadian market, it is stated, cannot at present absorb its own proposed development, and should it be exported to the United States, the United States interests it would create would prevent its subsequent development to meet the future needs in Canada.

Moreover, the company proposes to channel for navigation the river on the east side of the river, a project which would be beset with difficulties. Thus, if permitted to build the dam, not only would it be a difficulty for the company to deal with the despoiled river, but also an route from Toronto to Montreal would become a thing of the past.



\$1,000 for a Coat of Paint

It seems hard to believe, yet that is the sum of money that a coat of Martin-Senour Paint 100% Pure added to the selling price of a certain house.

For several seasons, a shabby weather-beaten house had been offered for sale. There were no buyers until a shrewd real estate broker purchased the property and, with a single coat of paint, magically changed it from a shabby house to that of a home of dignity—a home of comfort and elegance; furthermore, he sold it within a very short time clearing \$1,000.

Nothing so preserves and maintains the value of your property like

Martin-Senour Paint 100% Pure

whose mission is to paint your buildings uniformly, economically, safely and surely.

The coat of Paint made the sale. Don't let your property depreciate in value for the need of paint.

If your dealer cannot supply you, notify us and we will gladly direct you to where our paints are to be had.

Decline All Substitutes

Write for illustrated booklet, "Home Beautiful," and interesting color card. Free for the asking. The Martin-Senour Co., (Limited) Montreal

Pioneers Pure Paint



BUILT FOR HARD WORK



A Disc That's Stiff, Strong, Sharp.

Don't fear for a WINDSOR DISC HARROW. Don't worry for a second that it will go back on you when you have a hard piece of work for it to do. The Windsor is so substantial, so well braced at every angle, that no matter what it strikes, it withstands the shock. Put it into whatever kind of land you have, and it will cultivate and pulverize that land to your entire satisfaction. It is doing so for thousands of satisfied farmers today. The

FROST & WOOD DISC HARROW

has an all-steel frame, strongly protected at all angles with rigid braces. It is built on the out-throw principle. The two levers in front of driver—very conveniently located—control the two separate gangs of discs, which can be set at any angle necessary. This is a rigid harrow, but does most excellent work on any kind of land. On knolly ground it has a tendency to level the field, because of its rigid sections. But whether on side hill or level wherever driven it will cut uniformly the length of both gangs.

It is built in two styles—the Front Truck Style, as shown in illustration, and also as a Pole Harrow. The demand for Truck Harrows is growing very rapidly, because by its use you make the work of the horses infinitely more comfortable. Operating a Windsor Truck Harrow is solid comfort for both man and beast. We also build a Pole Harrow with a patented adjustable Pole Attachment, by which the pole can be instantly set for 2, 3 or 4 horses. See illustration of this in catalogue. Both of these Harrows are substantially built. The discs are made of the best quality of steel, and tempered in our own factory, so we recommend you to buy them. Ask us or our agent for further information and catalogue. P. 23



SQUARE STEEL AXLE.

Frost & Wood, Co., Limited, Smith's Falls, Can.

Present Your Daughter With a Bank Account

...with a bank account... her pay... she

3 1/2 %

This will teach her to be thrifty, and give her an education in the value of money—knowledge every girl should have. \$1 opens an account 3 1/2% interest, accumulating to \$100 in 10 years. Obliging clerks.

Agricultural Savings Co., 109 Dundas St., London, Ont.

This 5-Ton Scale Is Easy To Buy—

You need not club with your neighbors to equip your farm with the scale you need—the CHATHAM Pitless Scale. **COMES READY FOR USE** You can afford to buy it yourself. It will save you more than its cost in one season. Up to five tons it will weigh accurately all you buy or sell. You can erect it ready to use in a morning. **YOU HAVE NO BOTHER**

**No Pit to Dig
No Extras to Buy**



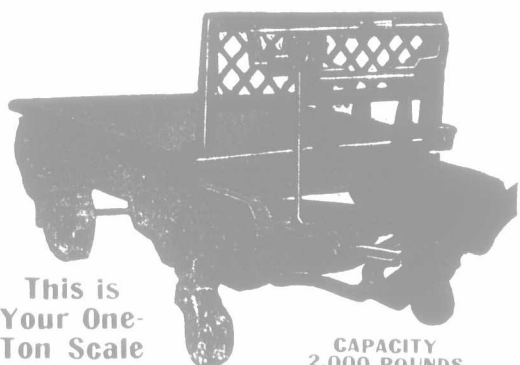
Your CHATHAM Pitless Scale will be YOUR Scale, that you can take with you when you move. You can always get for it what you paid for it. And you need no skilled help to set up the CHATHAM—it comes to you complete, with plain directions. Built wholly of heavy steel. Nothing to rust, decay or go wrong. Government guarantees its absolute accuracy. Tested before it leaves the factory. Warranted fully.

This is the Complete Scale

Bear in mind that you have no hard work to do in setting up a CHATHAM. It is all solid steel, stands on its own feet above ground—no pit to dig, no fussy preparation needed before you use it. Comes to you so you can be weighing on it in a few hours after you get it. No skilled mechanic necessary at all.

Special Compound Beam—No Extra Cost

This season we include our new Compound Beam with each CHATHAM Pitless Scale without adding a cent to the price of it. You can find no bigger bargain, yet the price is away down low. In sections where we have agents we offer special long-time credit terms to those who would rather try the Scale before they pay for it. Write us and ask for full details.



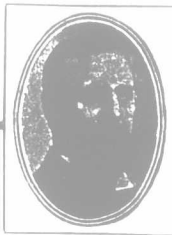
This is Your One-Ton Scale

CAPACITY 2,000 POUNDS

Handy to move about as a wheelbarrow, yet accurately weighs up to a full 2,000 pounds. Swivelled pole and front wheels let you turn it short through doorways and around corners. Strong and staunch, too, like all scales we build.

You'll Never Wear it Out

Main frame is one solid and very heavy casting. Levers are specially made and strong, so they won't sag under excessive strains. Bearings run themselves, because pivot on a self-lubricating loop; tilt the platform and it will weigh right. Weighs anything, any small.

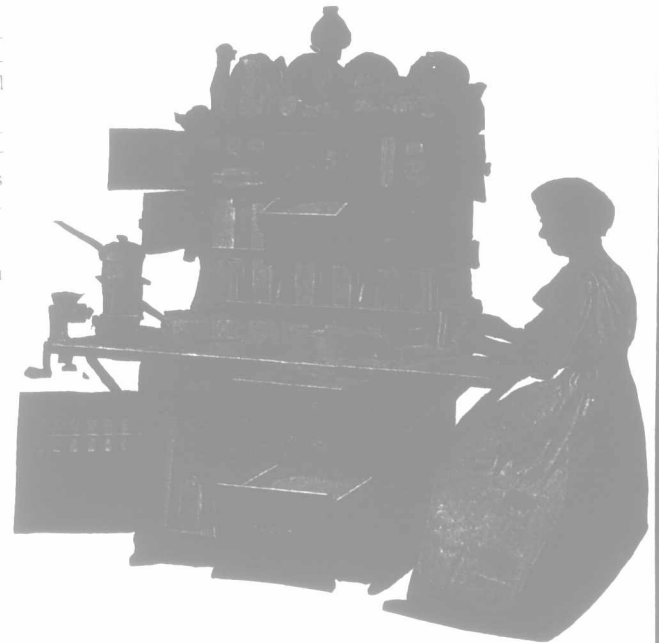


I personally vouch for every statement this advertisement makes, and I further guarantee that my Chatham Pitless Scale is the biggest scale value you can buy for money in this or any other country. Write me about it and I will see that this is proved to your complete satisfaction. Write now.

W. O. CAMPBELL, President

SAVES -MONEY- -TIME- -WORK- AND REALLY COSTS NOTHING

You can easily afford this handsome, practical kitchen necessity. For our special offer (please send for details of it) lets you pay for it out of what it actually saves in lessened grocery bills. You should ask us about it at once.



Whole table-top one heavy sheet

OF BRIGHT ALUMINUM

You cannot begin to know the CHATHAM by this picture. For the picture cannot show even one of its most pleasing and valuable features—the SOLID SHEET OF BRIGHTLY-POLISHED HEAVY ALUMINUM that forms the covering of the table-top and extension leaves. This ALUMINUM is extra-heavy weight, pure metal—LOOKS LIKE SILVER—LASTS LIKE STEEL—cannot rust—won't gather dust or dirt—easily cleaned—simply perfection! And this is the ONLY kitchen cabinet you can buy with an aluminum top—which ADDS FULLY FIVE DOLLARS TO ITS VALUE. Yet you pay NOTHING EXTRA for it!

You must see it to know it

You must see the Chatham Kitchen Cabinet to appreciate how handy, compact, sensible it is. Exterior of specially-selected black ash, hard as rock and beautifully polished. Panels of golden chestnut. Bake-board, drawers and flour-bin of snow-white basswood. With the CHATHAM everything you use in cooking is at your fingertips. You can get meals ready sitting down. Your flour-bin (metal lined—holds 75 pounds!) is right under your hand in easy reach. Sugar-bin (opened or closed by a touch) is just in front of you. Six air-tight canisters (free with every Chatham Cabinet) stand in the shelf-rack. Big, dust-tight drawers hold spoons, egg-beater, funnels, strainers, etc.; ample closets for kettles, pans, and the like.

Everything in its place Easily moved to sweep under

And you can tidy up as you go along when you have a CHATHAM. There is a place provided for all the things you now walk back and forth for, between pantry and table. The CHATHAM spares you all those countless steps. Cupboards for jams and tinned foods; three roomy drawers (besides the two large ones) for small packages. High top makes a fine shelf for dishes—enclosed on three sides, and a rod at the back as a plate rack. Fine French plate mirror in center door—fix your hair in a second if anyone comes. The CHATHAM is mounted on ball-bearing castors. You can readily move it when you are sweeping up. Yet it is most solidly built—nothing shaky nor wobbly about it. Whole thing is dust-tight, mouse-proof—a permanent, durable, satisfying kitchen help.

You should now investigate

Yet, with all these conveniences—features found in nothing else—the cost of a CHATHAM is probably less than you imagine. You should write us for the address of our agent nearest you. He will name you a price that will surprise, and he will gladly show you the cabinet and point out its merits. Write us to send you illustrated explanation.



We use one of my Cabinets in my own home; and the women-folk say frankly that they simply could not get on without it. It certainly does cut kitchen-work square in half.

And I know we build it so well it is safely be GUARANTEED to you.

Manson Campbell, President

**FREE BOOK
JUST ADDRESS**

The Manson Campbell & Co. Ltd., Limited Chatham, Ontario.

Quebec Agents: Cote & Company, 6

Chatham Fanning Mill.