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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE  
SUCCEED  
FOUNDED 1875

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

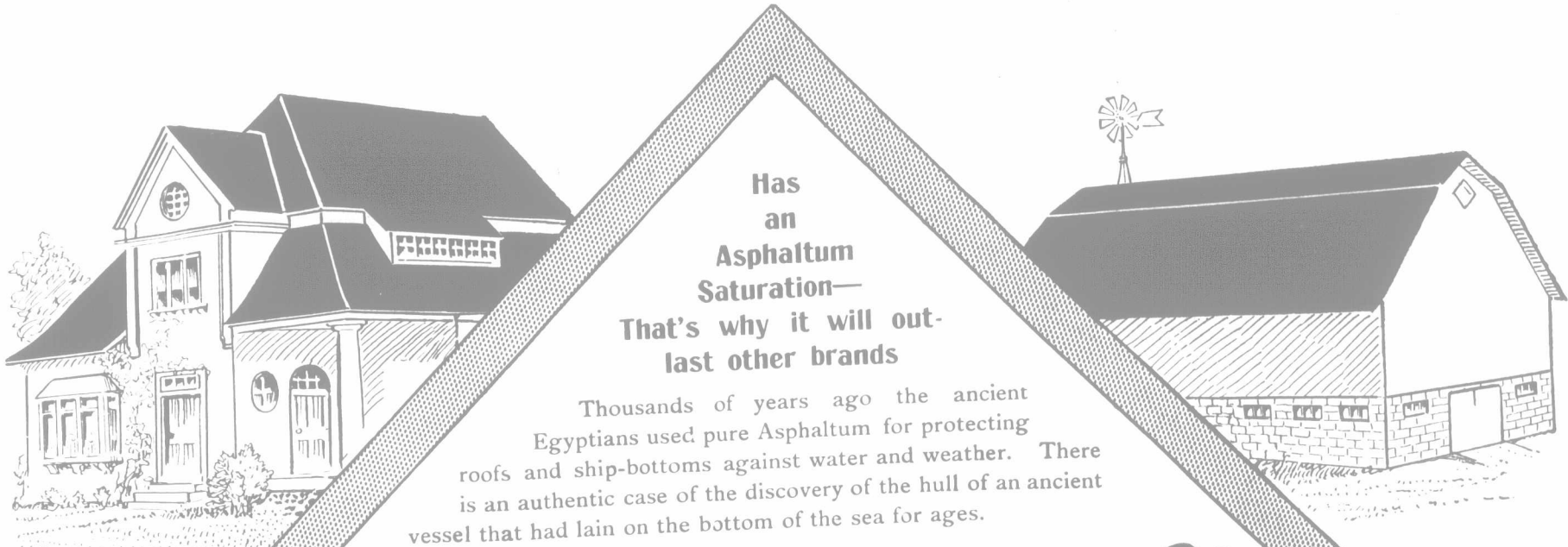
Ontario and Statistics  
Dept. of Agriculture

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Vol. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 18, 1911.

No. 973



Has  
an  
Asphaltum  
Saturation—  
That's why it will out-  
last other brands

Thousands of years ago the ancient Egyptians used pure Asphaltum for protecting roofs and ship-bottoms against water and weather. There is an authentic case of the discovery of the hull of an ancient vessel that had lain on the bottom of the sea for ages.

## Brantford Roofing

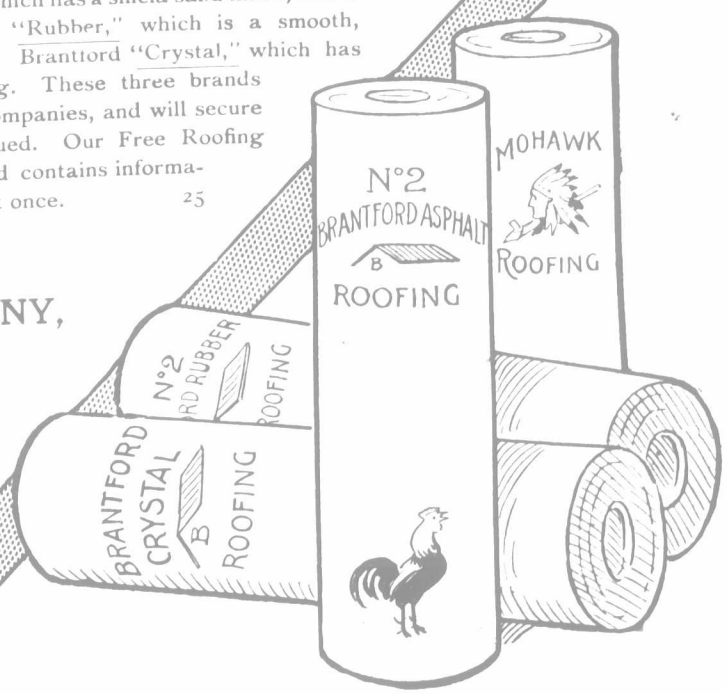
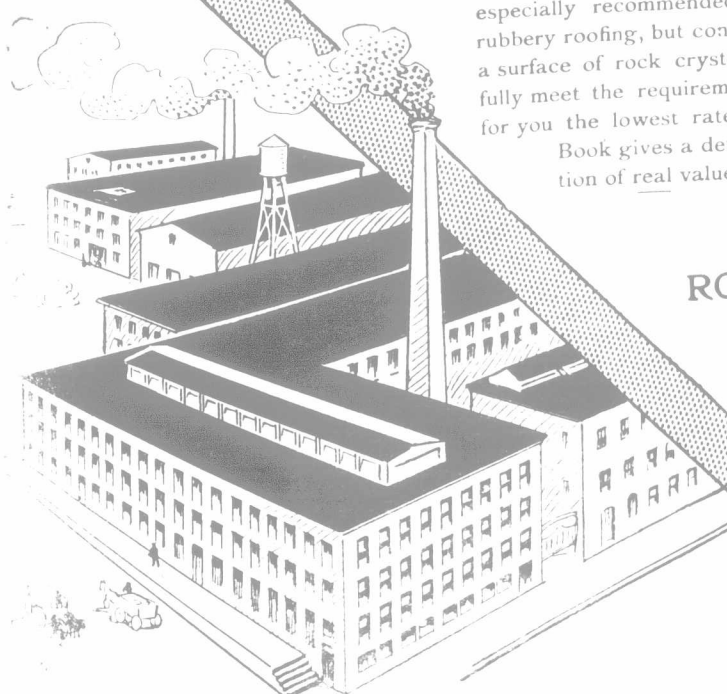
An inspection of the vessel showed that its bottom was coated with Asphaltum and was in a fair state of preservation. Nothing in the way of paints, mysterious gums and compounds has ever been originated which has stood the test of time and weather like Asphaltum. Asphaltum is what we use as the saturation for Brantford Roofing. Asphaltum, you understand, is the very highest grade of Asphalt—the same class of material which makes the best street pavement in the world—so you know how durable it is. Pure Asphaltum, such as is used in

Brantford Roofing, is but little affected by heat or cold, or even by acids or alkali of considerable strength. Certainly there is no other saturation equal to Asphaltum, yet gums and paints and compounds are used for various brands of roofing simply because they cost less. Besides Pure Asphaltum we use the highest grade of wool felt for the basis of the roofing. The Asphaltum saturation is done under tremendous pressure, so that every fibre of the wool is thoroughly impregnated with the Asphaltum. Brantford Roofing, with the Asphaltum saturation,

is put up under three brands: Brantford "Asphalt," which has a silica sand finish, and is especially recommended for durability. Brantford "Rubber," which is a smooth, rubbery roofing, but containing no "India Rubber." Brantford "Crystal," which has a surface of rock crystals, and requires no painting. These three brands fully meet the requirements of the fire insurance companies, and will secure for you the lowest rates for which policies are issued. Our Free Roofing Book gives a detailed description of each, and contains information of real value to you. Send for a copy at once.

25

BRANTFORD  
ROOFING COMPANY,  
LIMITED,  
Brantford,  
Canada.





Busy asphalt-diggers in Trinidad Lake

Natural asphalt is the life of

# Genasco

the Trinidad-Lake-Asphalt Roofing

And natural oils are the life of Trinidad Lake asphalt. They do not evaporate when exposed to sun and air like the oils of coal-tar and other residual pitch roofings. This is why Genasco does not crack and leak and go to pieces. It stays *lastingly* waterproof.

Mineral or smooth surface. Fully guaranteed.

The Kant-leak Kleet waterproofs the seams of roofing without dauby cement, and prevents nail-leaks.

Ask your dealer for Genasco with Kant-leak Kleets packed in the roll.



**The Barber Asphalt Paving Company**

Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.

Philadelphia

New York San Francisco Chicago  
Caverhill, Learmont & Company, Montreal, Que.  
D. H. Howden & Co., Ltd., 200 York St., London, Ont.



Cross-section Genasco Stone-surface Roofing

Gravel  
Trinidad Lake Asphalt  
Asphalt-saturated Wool Felt  
Trinidad Lake Asphalt  
Asphalt-saturated Wool Felt



## The Comforts OF A City Home

Will raise water to any height and store it so that you can have running water in any part of your home; in the kitchen, in the bathroom, in the laundry. You can also use the water to water your garden or for any other purpose. The cost of installation is very low. Get our catalogue and find out. Send post card to-day.

**The Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd.**  
Winnipeg Toronto Calgary.

### Agents are Coining Money



selling this Combination Tool. Sells at sight. Farmers, mechanics and others having time at their disposal should write today for our offer.

**MAY MFG. CO.,**  
FLORA, ONTARIO.

**INVENTIONS** Thoroughly protected in all countries. EGERTON, S. Patent Attorney, DEPT. OF TRADE, BUILDING, TORONTO. Write for Agents and Catalogue Sheet on request.

### Practical Help in Selecting the Decorations and Furnishings of Your Home---FREE

**MANY** people appreciate artistic homes, but few can, unaided, select those finishes that give the greatest degree of satisfaction and service. Refined and distinctive decorations are not the result of chance. They are the outcome of carefully thought-out plans.

If you are planning to decorate your home, let our Decorative Department help you. We can save you much trouble and annoyance. Simply send plans (blue prints or rough pencil drawings) and we will prepare individual color sketches, specifications, and tell what finishes are most suitable for your home.

**YOUR WALLS**  
The ideal finish for your walls is a durable oil paint which gives a flat, velvety effect. S-W Flat-tone is just such a material. The colors are soft and subdued, and produce an artistic appearance. It is perfectly sanitary and can be kept clean with soap and water, and will last for years. It is made in many beautiful, soft shades. Ask your dealer for color card, or write us.

**YOUR WOODWORK**  
Artistic effects in interior decoration are enhanced by having the woodwork nicely stained. You can produce all the different shades of oak and other expensive woods on Pine, Cypress, etc., by using S-W Handcraft Stains. They are easily applied and give a rich, distinctive effect. S-W Varnishes over Handcraft Stains give you permanent results. Ask your dealer for color card, or write us.

**THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.**  
PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS  
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
Send blue prints to 897 Centre St., Montreal

### What's Your Earning Power?

IS YOUR income sufficient and in keeping with the earning power you are capable of? Are you able to support yourself and family and enjoy the little luxuries of life? Can you draw a check on your bank to tide over the proverbial "rainy day?"

If you want to be a man of bigger earning capacity, a

## BUCKEYE TRACTION DITCHER

will accomplish that end for you. It's a machine that pays for itself in a short time—a machine that can work almost the year round.

The **BUCKEYE TRACTION DITCHER**, with a small amount of capital invested, will net you from \$15 to \$18 a day digging ditches in your neighborhood. No trouble keeping the machine busy, as farmers everywhere are insisting upon **BUCKEYE** ditches, because they are truer, of perfect level and cost 25 to 50 per cent. less. The old expensive hand-dug ditches are a thing of the past. The **BUCKEYE** digs from 100 to 150 rods a day. Our catalogue T for the asking.

The Buckeye Traction Ditcher Co.  
FINDLAY, OHIO.

## IDEAL GASOLINE ENGINES

1/2 TO 50 HORSE-POWER

Windmills  
Grain Grinders  
Pumps  
Tanks

Water Boxes  
Concrete Mixers  
Etc., Etc.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

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BRANTFORD, CANADA.

### "LONDON" Cement Drain Tile Machine

Makes all sizes of tile from 3 to 16 inches. Cement Drain Tile are here to stay. Large profits in the business. If interested send for catalogue. **LONDON Concrete Machinery Co., Dept. B., London, Ont.** Largest manufacturers of Concrete Machinery in Canada.

GOES LIKE SIXTY SELLS LIKE SIXTY SELLS FOR \$65

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For Pumping, Cross-Separators, Churns, Wash Machines, etc. Free Trial. Ask for catalog all over.

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Bax's Legal Will Form enables you to make your own will as legal and binding as any lawyer can do it for you. Insures privacy and saves costly law fees. Each form has full and plain instructions, also specimen will properly made out for your guidance. By mail, 35c., postpaid.

**BAX'S WILL FORM COMPANY**  
1250 Howland Ave., Toronto 3

### BRUCE'S RELIABLE SEED CORN, ETC.

We offer the following all specially grown for seed:

Corn	Per Bushel	Peas	Per Bushel
Compton's Early, 12-rowed	\$1.60	Blue Prussian	\$1.90
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Angel of Midnight, 8-rowed	1.50	Grass	1.60
White Flint, N. Dakota, 8-rowed	1.50	Prince Albert	1.45
Longfellow, 8-rowed	1.50	Canadian Beauty	1.75
King Philip, 8-rowed	1.50	Marrowfats, White	1.90
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White-eye Dent	1.25	Hungarian	1.75
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Selected Mammoth White	1.00	Common	1.75
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Result 25 Cents Each for Used, 30c. for New Two-bushel Cotton Bags, 10 Cents Each for Jute Bags for Potatoes.

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**John A. Bruce & Company, Limited, Seed Merchants, Established 1850, Hamilton, Ont.**

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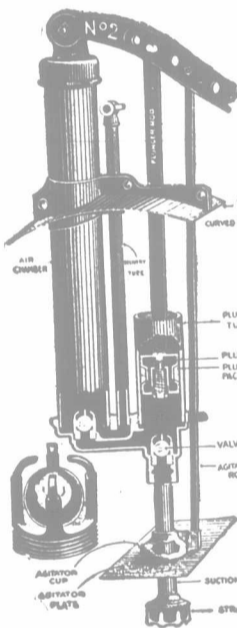


You can own a Tubular as long as you live for practically nothing except the purchase price.

But how about "peddler's" or other (so called) cheap machines that last on the average one year, cost on the average ten dollars a year for repairs, lose cream every day that Tubulars would save? The cost of owning a cheap or complicated separator is five to ten times the cost of owning a Tubular. Our local representative will show you the Tubular—The World's Best. Ask us his name.

Write for Catalogue No. 193  
**30 Yrs**  
 THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.  
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Mr. Leigh, Supt., put 40 tons (80,000 lbs.) of cold-water paint on the N. Y. C. Stock Yards, Buffalo, N. Y. When these wonderful Hand Machines give such excellent satisfaction for big jobs, don't you believe they will do your work well? The Spramotor is guaranteed. In all sizes, for Painting, White washing, Vineyard, Weed Destruction, Orchards and Row Crops. Tell us what you want the Spramotor for, and we will send you an interesting booklet of 88 pages.

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For unloading Hay and all kinds of Grain. For wood track, steel track, rod and cable track. Made entirely of malleable iron; no springs. Fitted with our patent deadlock. 25,000 of our Haying Machines in use, is the best guarantee that we build them right. Write for catalogue of Carriers, Slings, Stackers etc.—and name of dealer near you who handles Buchanan's. M. T. Buchanan & Co., Ingersoll, Ont.

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Learn Engineering Stationary, Traction, Marine, Gas or Gasoline, Locomotive Engineering, taught you at home in spare time. Write: Canadian Correspondence College, Limited, Dept. E, Toronto Canada.

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THE McCormick reel offers a wide range of adjustment which successfully meets the conditions encountered in any field, whether the grain is tall or short—standing, down, or tangled. Grain that is filled with green undergrowth is forced upon the platform with ease. The guards are placed so that the machine can be tilted to cut close to the ground without pushing trash and stones ahead of the knife.

The McCormick knotter is a revelation of simplicity in construction, accuracy in tying, and ease of adjustment. Only two moving parts constitute the working mechanism. There is no straining or pulling on the twine, and perfect knotting is assured.

The McCormick floating elevator handles grain of any length or weight without clogging.

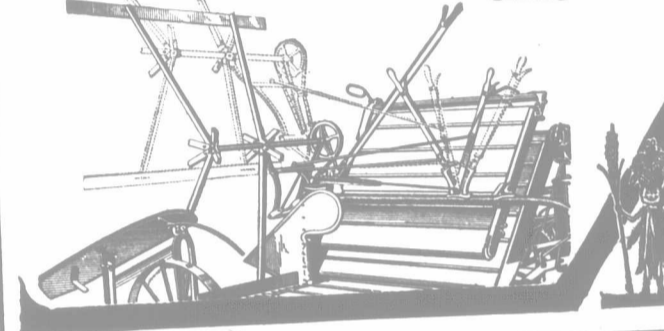
The McCormick line of haying machines and tools is as efficient as the binder.

The McCormick dealer will tell you all about these advantages and many others. Why not see him today? If you prefer, write to the nearest branch house for catalogue and any special information you desire.

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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA (Incorporated)

Chicago USA



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### GATES at Factory Prices

Why pay three or four profits when you can get gates from Dyer "The Low Price Fence Man" at factory prices, and get the BEST in gates. Small Gates \$1.75 up, Large Drive Gates \$3.75 up

Write to-day for free catalogues.  
**DYER—THE FENCE MAN**  
 Mgr. Crown Fence and Supply Co., Toronto  
 He saves you money—buy direct.

### 160 Acres of Land for the Settlers

Large areas of rich agricultural lands, convenient to railways, are now available for settlement in Northern Ontario. The soil is rich and productive, and covered with valuable timber.

For full information regarding homestead regulations and special colonization rates to settlers, write:

The Director of Colonization,  
 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
 TORONTO.

### P. E. ISLAND SEED OATS

The best in the world. Farmers sowing our selected, separated seed oats will make more by extra yield than will pay for seed twice over. All seed prepared by special Power Brush Clipper Separator. Only the large, plump, vital grain, put up in new three-bushel bags, sufficient for one acre, offered. White—Banner, Ligowo, Sensation, Big Four, Jewel, Waverly, Swedish Select, Danish, Gothland and Black Beauty (Black). Refer by permission, Agricultural Department, Charlottetown, and (or) Maritime Dominion Seed Inspectors.

Joseph Read & Co., Ltd. Summerside, P.E.I.  
 When Writing Please Mention this Paper

## You Can Afford the Very Best BT Equipment

### BECAUSE:

The special features on it (to be had from no other manufacturer) cut square in two the cost of caring for the cattle in the barn; often times prevent big knees and abortion; save feed; save expense in other ways; and in addition the comfort afforded the cows and the cleanliness made possible, increases the yield and improves the quality of the milk. By accomplishing these things, the special features on BT Equipment save money and make money sufficient to pay for the entire cost of the equipment in a very short time. The matter of Stable Equipment is worthy of your most careful consideration.



It is a pleasure to work in a stable like this. When you read our booklet you will see how this equipment lessens abortion and does away with the principal causes of big knees, ruined udders, and many other injuries which cows are liable to. You will see how the individual mangers prevent over-feeding and under-feeding. You will also learn how the exclusive features on BT Stalls mean dollars and cents to you by giving greater comfort and protection to your cows.

**BEATTY BROS.**  
 Fergus, Ontario.

Now is the time for you to decide and have your barn right inside. For the sake of appearances and for the good of the barn it is important to have it nicely painted on the outside. But for the sake of profits and the health of the cows, it is far more important that your barn be EQUIPPED RIGHT INSIDE.

Our new catalogue on Sanitary Barn Equipment tells how cement floors should be laid for stables, the proper measurement and shape for the cattle-stand, the manger, the gutter, etc. It also tells about the five exclusive features on BT Stalls.

If you are building or remodeling your stable, fill out this coupon, and we will send you free our booklet on stable construction.

We also build Hay Carriers and Litter Carriers.

### BEATTY BROS.

Fergus, Canada: 1003

Kindly send me (free) your booklet on Stable Construction and BT Stalls.

How many cows have you? .....

Are you going to remodel or build? .....

If so, when? .....

Mention if you will need a hay track or litter carrier .....

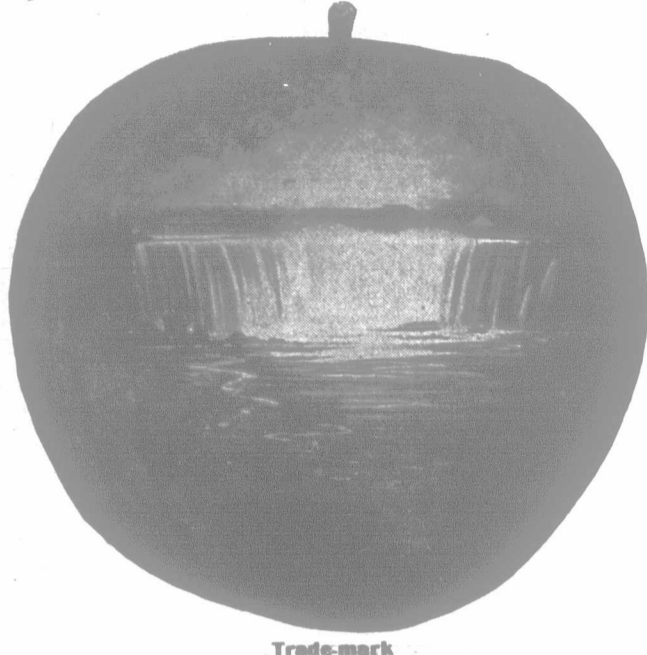
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Name .....

Post office .....

Province .....

**\$100** a Day SAVED if You SPRAY. **\$100** a Day LOST if You DON'T.



Trade-mark

## NIAGARA BRAND LIME-SULPHUR

Combination Winter and Summer Spray

AS WINTER SPRAY it will control **San Jose Scale, Oyster-shell Bark Louse, Blister Mite, Peach Curl, Aphids,** and all **sucking insects.**

AS SUMMER SPRAY, combined with Arsenate of Lead, it will control **Apple Scab,** and other fungus diseases, **Codling Moth** and all **chewing insects.**

This spray is not an experiment. It was used by thousands of fruit-growers in Ontario in 1910 with excellent results.

Write for our book on "Sprays, and How to Use Them."

**Every Fruit-grower Should Have an Hydrometer to Test His Spray.** — We will mail to any address in Canada, on receipt of 80c., the Standard Hydrometer, Pennsylvania pattern, showing both Beaume and specific gravity reading.

**BEAN SPRAY PUMPS—Hand and power—**Strong, durable and efficient. Built to wear and give large capacity with high pressure. Let us prove this to you. Send for illustrated catalogue.

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**NIAGARA BRAND SPRAY CO., LTD., Burlington, Ont.**

**FARMERS AND FRUIT GROWERS**

**ORDER NOW WE CAN MAKE IMMEDIATE SHIPMENTS**



### The Safest Fence to Buy

Safe because it will stand shocks and ill usage.  
Safe because it is a complete barrier against all kinds of stock.  
Safe because its tough, springy steel wire will give real service.

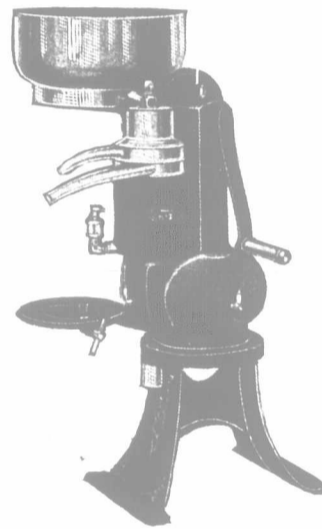
## PEERLESS The Fence that Saves Expense

is built of No. 9 galvanized wire of guaranteed quality. To this best of wire add the Peerless method of construction and Peerless lock and you have a fence without a rival.

We've built Peerless fence twice as good and twice as strong as is necessary under ordinary circumstances so that neither accidents nor extraordinary wear can affect it. It saves you money because it is long lived and never requires repairs. We know there is no fence made that will give you more lasting satisfaction. Write for particulars.

We also make poultry and ornamental fencing and gates—all of it of a quality that our customers appreciate and we are proud of.  
Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.

**THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Limited,**  
Dept. B, Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.



1910 MODEL

### ASK US ABOUT THE Simplex Link Blade Separator

For Simplicity, Perfect Skimming,  
Easy Running,  
Large Capacity, Durability,  
Under a wide range of conditions.

We carry a full line of Dairy Supplies at lowest prices. Write for our Catalogue No. 5, and full information about our 1910 machines.

**D. Derbyshire & Co.,** Head Office and Works, Brockville, Ont.  
WESTERN BRANCH:  
**G. A. Gillespie, 141 Simcoe Street, Peterboro, Ont.**

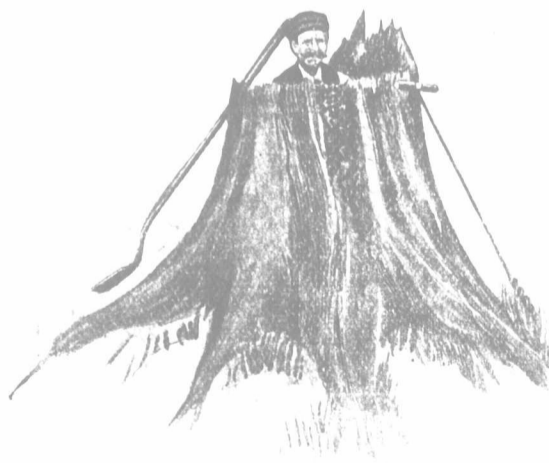
### School of Mining

A COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE.  
Affiliated to Queen's University.

**Kingston, Ont.**

For Calendar of the School and further information, apply to the Secretary, School of Mining, Kingston, Ont.

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Electrical Engineering.  
Sanitary Engineering.  
Power Development. 16



The Stump.

## STUMPING POWDER

**DO YOU KNOW**  
The Value of Stumping Powder on the Farm  
—AND THAT—  
**MONEY, TIME AND LABOR**  
can be saved by using  
**HAMILTON POWDER CO'S STUMPING POWDER**

FOR—  
Blowing Out Stumps, Blowing Out and Breaking Up Boulders,  
Turning Up and Aerating Subsoil, Digging Ditches,  
Splitting Logs, Excavating Cellars and Foundation Trenches,  
Digging Pole and Post Holes.

Write for Descriptive Catalogue on Stump and Boulder Blasting and Prices to

**CANADIAN EXPLOSIVES, LIMITED** MONTREAL, P.Q. TORONTO, ONT.  
Successors to Hamilton Powder Company. COBALT, ONT. VICTORIA, B. C.



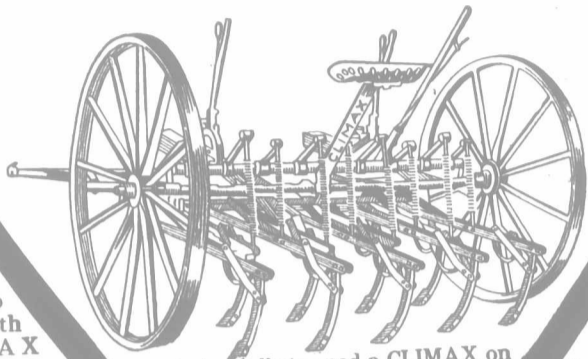
Wheel sharpened to the stump by using Stumping Powder.

NEAREST OFFICE TO WHERE YOU RESIDE.

MAY 18, 1911

It soon  
earns  
its cost

In any soil, on any farm, the CLIMAX  
earns money for you every minute you use it



**Very Strong**

You can rip sod land with the CLIMAX and a 3-horse team—so it MUST be built strong! Yet the teeth won't smash if they strike a stone—their joints unlock and fly back to pass over unharmed.

Manitoba College used a CLIMAX on land rank with wild mustard; got rid of that bad weed; and grew oats 71 inches in the straw without a weed in the whole crop! The CLIMAX certainly does destroy weeds!

**Easy Handled**

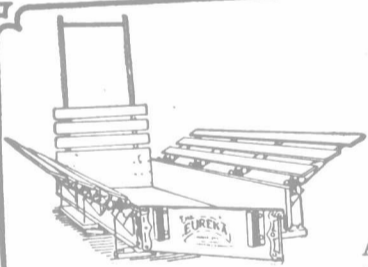
Each pole has a tilting lever; and these, with the pressure lever—all in easy reach of operator—exactly regulate depth of cut. Teeth go right for the roots of the weeds, and rip them out of the soil.

This is the stiff-tooth cultivator that gets the weeds OUT of the soil—not merely cuts off their tops or just tickles the roots a little. On dirty land you surely need the

**Frost & Wood Climax Cultivator**

You can have your choice of points—2, 4, 7 or 10 inch. You ought to learn all the merits of this money-making weed-banisher. May we send you Catalogue F 65?

**The Frost & Wood Co. Ltd. Canada** Smith's Falls



**EUREKA Wagon Box and Rack**

After a farmer puts the "EUREKA" on his wagon, he marvels how he ever managed any load you want to carry—Hay, Live Stock, Corn, Wood or Poultry. The "EUREKA" can be instantly adjusted for any load you want to carry in a moment without wrench, hooks or rope, yet it is impossible for the wings to get out of position. Made of the best Yellow Pine, Hardwood and Malleable Iron—and GUARANTEED TO CARRY TWO TONS IN ANY POSITION. Made in 14 and 16 foot lengths—and 38, 40 and 42 inch widths.

**Some of the other Eureka Lines**

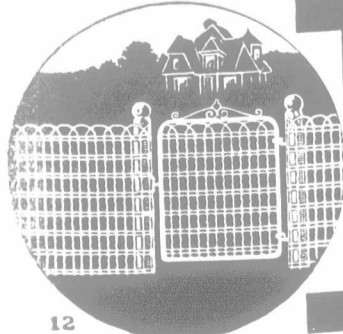
"Eureka" Sanitary Churn is the ONLY sanitary churn, Barrel is finest stoneware—not absorbent wood. Top is clear glass. Churns by hand lever, cleanest, easiest, best churn on the Market, 8, 10 and 12 Imperial gallon sizes.

"Eureka" Seed Drill will handle the most delicate seed without bruising—and sows evenly to the last seed. Easily converted from straight drill to hill dropper. A few additional parts make a complete wheel hoe, plow and cultivator.

"Eureka" Fountain Sprayer is just what you need for small Fruit Trees, Plants and Shrubs. Light, strong, compact. Two nozzles with hose attachment. Tested to stand Five Times the pressure required to expel liquid. Two gallon capacity and all expelled by one pumping.

"Eureka" Combination Anvil. Best Iron anvil, with vice, pipe vice and drill attachment, and saw clamps. Just what you need for repairing tools and machinery. Weighs 60 pounds.

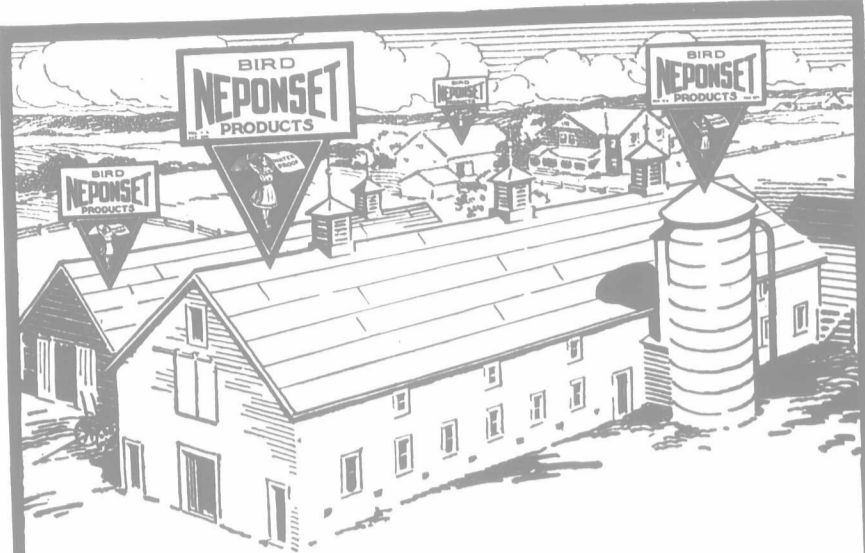
Write for Catalogue. Every farmer should have one. 14 EUREKA PLANTER CO., Limited, WOODSTOCK, Ont.



**IDEAL Lawn Fences and Gates**

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

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



Shingles are responsible for 75 per cent. of the fires that destroy farm buildings.

**NEPONSET Paroid Roofing**

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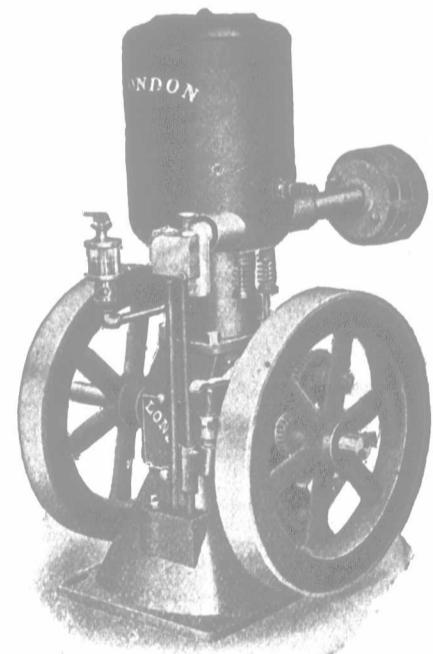
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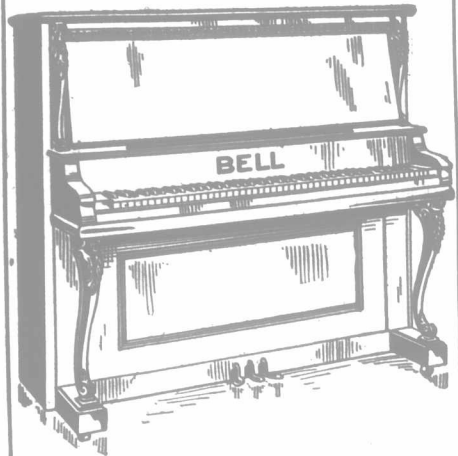
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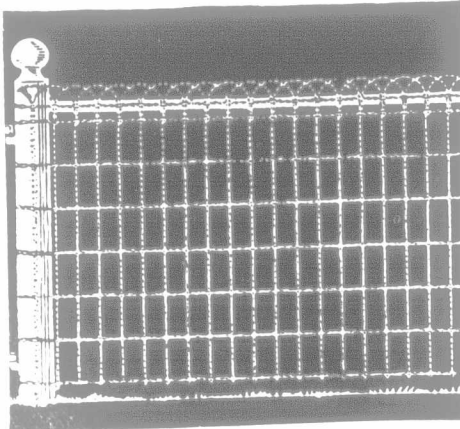
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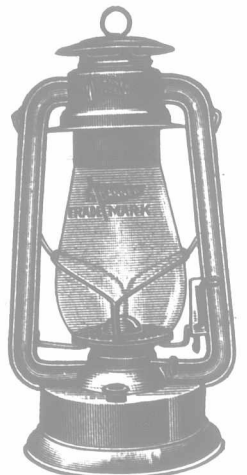
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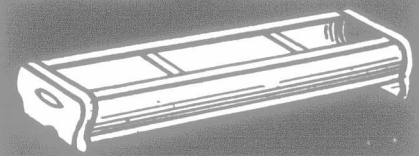
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# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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Vol. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 18, 1911

No. 973

## EDITORIAL.

The secret of easy gardening is to keep the ground clean from the start.

Early, rather than eternal vigilance, is the price of success in a fight with weeds.

Enough moisture falls in these Eastern humid regions to insure good crops, but what are we doing to conserve it for the "dry spell" in August?

Prof. Zavitz's data to the contrary, we have less use for barley as a feed crop than for any other grain. Its one redeeming virtue is that it is a good crop to seed down with.

Travellers and local seedsmen in Western Ontario report the demand for alfalfa seed this spring as phenomenal. Thousands of acres are at last being sown, but who can give a creditable reason why an even larger area was not sown ten or fifteen years ago? Alfalfa is no new thing. We have only been slow in realizing its value.

Come to think of it, farm improvement is a safe business in which to invest one's surplus cash. The farmer, at all events, knows where it is, what is being done with it, and has some control over it, which is not the case when his funds are in a double liability financial concern, exploited under the name "Farmer's." In the case of the Farmer's Bank, now in liquidation, the name was about its sole good feature. The thing itself proved as delusive as a slippery sand bank.

There are those like Mr. Gradgrind who would reduce everything to the realm of fact, hard, prosaic fact. But sentiment will not be put out of life, nor poetry, nor dreams, nor imagination. Life without these things would be a poor, dry thing, and farming itself a failure. Other things being equal, the man of imagination will grow the greatest crop of corn. Charles Eliot Norton puts the thought thus: "Whatever your occupation may be, however crowded your hours with affairs, do not fail to secure at least a few minutes every day for the refreshment of your inner life with a bit of poetry."

The National Insurance scheme of David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Great Britain, is described as the largest application of state socialism ever undertaken in any country. By it, the nation and employers will assume considerable burdens shared in by the beneficiaries, in order to protect the latter in case of sickness and unemployment. At the best, multitudes of people are unable to obtain more than the bare necessities of life, and many not that. It is being criticised as a rap upon the thrifty for the benefit of the shiftless and indifferent. But humanity are not all alike, and the bill seems to be "free and equal," and the effort to equalize and improve the chances of better living for the masses is a more self-respecting way than the workhouse.

## As to Hours.

As intimated in an editorial of two weeks ago, one of the main reasons why workmen prefer to work in factories, rather than on the farm, is that they appreciate definiteness of hours. They like to know beforehand when the day's work ends, and the practice of many Canadian farmers is dreadfully lax in this respect. They have no fixed time for quitting work, and, with human nature as it is, that usually means keeping at it till unreasonable hours.

That there are many good excuses for acting so, cannot be denied. When stuff is in good order for hauling in, and rain threatens, a few minutes extra in the evening may save hours afterwards, and there are times when a crush of work is unavoidable, and the only way to get through it is to put in longer days. The scarcity of farm help at present, and the practical impossibility of getting an extra man for a few days, aggravates the difficulty of the problem. But, making all necessary allowances, is it not true that very many farmers do not concern themselves about limiting the hours of labor. Rather, through desire to make the work go, or from habit, they scheme to make the day as long as possible. We believe this to be a profound mistake.

First, because it tends to make life to the farmer himself, as well as to all concerned, one long, wearisome grind. Work which ought to be a pleasure comes to be disliked, and the farmer himself a mere drudge. In many cases his life is shortened. A case in point is that of a sturdy English yeoman well known to the writer. Living, as he did, among poor farmers, his place soon began to be noticed for the excellence of its crops. With very little means to begin with, he prospered steadily, buying one field after another until he had a fair-sized farm. He was always at work and never sick, and seemed to be able to stand anything. When between fifty and sixty years of age, he suddenly was taken down, and in a short time died. There was no functional disease, the doctor said; he had simply spent all his strength, had worked himself to death. Are we not acquainted with many others whose strength and health have been broken through over-diligence, though their lives may not have been noticeably shortened?

And again, we believe these long hours a mistake, because long hours do not usually result in more work being done. An observant man, who had done well on a large Manitoba farm, used to say that he had found ten hours a day as long as it was profitable to have teams continue at work. Daylight in summer continued for hours later, but he found it wise to have them quit at six o'clock. Should men work longer than horses? A great number of our most successful farmers do have fixed and reasonable hours of work. They have demonstrated that it is quite possible to keep the work as well done up as can those who work till bedtime. There is no guess-work about this. The facts are known.

In this there is nothing singular. Clearness of brain and elasticity of movement, on which speed and efficiency so largely depend, cannot be expected when the whole waking hours have been spent in toil. Some, perhaps most, who thus work in harvest till after the stars appear never seem to get warmed up to their work the next day until near sunset, and then the hustle begins. If a man cannot tire himself out thoroughly in ten hours, he does not apply himself as he might.

But more is needed by human beings in order

that they may be ready to spring to their work than merely rest. Diversion, relaxation of mind, is necessary. The young people ought to have time in the evening to play, to sing, to have fun. Even if recreation takes the form of violent exercise, they are the fresher for it. And young and old should have time for reading, when in quiet they may appropriate the thoughts of others, and forget completely for the time being the work that rightfully claims the most of their strength and care. Not only is the time thus spent repaid by the added freshness and zest with which the day's tasks are afterwards attacked, but habits are being formed, and the mind is being stored with thoughts which shall stand in good stead should the days come when physical labor is impossible.

We should very much like this whole question of hours of labor on the farm to be discussed in all frankness by our readers, as we believe it to be of great importance, and we heartily invite contributions on the subject from them.

## What One Farmers' Club Accomplished.

The important functions of a Farmers' Club should be at least three, viz., (1) to develop, inform and assist its members individually along scientific, business and social lines; (2) to develop the faculty of public expression, fitting the members to represent their occupation effectively in Parliament and otherwise; (3) to secure through organized effort public benefits.

A live organization which seems to have served all three functions well, is the Farmers' Club at Ayr, Ont., which a member of our staff had the pleasure of visiting this spring, and with which he was so much impressed that he asked the new secretary, Wm. T. Edgar, for a statement of what the Club had accomplished to date in the way of tangible public attainments. Mr. Edgar has been at some pains to accumulate the data which is here presented in his own words:

"The Club was organized in April, 1908, by our County Representative, F. C. Hart, B. S. A., Galt. After appointing a staff of officers, and with a membership of about sixty, the Club commenced work at once, holding meetings once a month. These meetings, besides being an intellectual and social benefit, have been the means of promoting many things that have proved beneficial to the surrounding community.

"The first of these was the promoting of a rural telephone system, which is now flourishing under the name of the Ayr Rural Telephone Company, with Bell connection.

"Second was a very successful three-days' short course in seed and stock judging.

Third, was the organizing of a Union Continuation School—Ayr village and several of the neighboring school sections.

Fourth, a petition signed on behalf of the Farmers' Club, asking the C. P. R. to provide a more suitable loading siding, which has been built and has proven a great benefit.

"Fifth, was the organizing of a Horticultural Show, which, with the valuable aid of the Women's Institute, has proven a great success, and will be continued.

"Sixth, we presented a petition to the Provincial Government, signed by over 400 men of the community, regarding the unfairness of the law concerning the thresher crossing bridges safely with traction engines. We also sent three men to wait on the Government Committee dealing

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL  
IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
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LONDON, CANADA.

with the question, and trust that good results may follow.

"We have had several public union meetings with the Women's Institute, at which we have been favored with the presence of prominent speakers."

### Mustard Successfully Sprayed.

One of the most tedious weeds to eradicate is wild mustard. One never knows when he is through with it, as the seeds lie in the ground so long. Fortunately, it can be conquered. It never gives trouble in a well-cultivated hoe-crop, nor is it a pest in meadows. Grain is the crop in which it flourishes, and in grain it can be prevented from seeding by spraying with copper sulphate (bluestone), or iron sulphate (copperas). Bluestone is used at the rate of 10 pounds per 40-gallon barrel of water; iron sulphate at about 80 pounds. At prevailing prices in Canada, the copper sulphate, while dearer per pound, is cheaper per barrel, considering the smaller quantity required. However, the iron-sulphate solution is undeniably effective. For some years, the Botanical Department of the Ontario Agricultural College has been testing the efficiency of both iron and copper sulphate to destroy mustard, and last year, in order to further demonstrate the efficiency of iron sulphate, and to test a broadcast sprayer for this work, an experiment was conducted on the farm of John Hohenadel, in Puslinch Township, Wellington County. A standard potato sprayer, with a special broadcast attachment, was used to apply the solution, which was of the strength above noted. In all, eight acres were sprayed. The mustard was exceedingly thick, making it almost impossible to see the oat crop in which it was growing. The results may be judged from the following letter by the proprietor of the farm, as quoted in the annual report of S. W. McCready, the Professor of Botany:

"The experiment in spraying mustard was a great success; the results were most satisfactory. In my opinion, the treatment is very effective, killing every plant, no matter how thick they stood. It did not injure the oat crop in the least."

### Small Holdings.

Another year's working of the Small Holdings Act in Britain is disclosed by the report of the Board of Agriculture. The commissioners seem, on the whole, to be satisfied with the progress made, though they admit that conditions are not entirely satisfactory. Still, there is much dissatisfaction amongst the people at the slow progress made in acquiring land, and the supineness of some of the county councils. In the sixty administrative counties of England and Wales, four have acquired one-fifth of the land, so that the remaining fifty-six have not shown much energy. Norfolk has the best record, with 6,231 acres, and West Surrey the worst, with a meagre 36 acres.

During the three years' working of the act, 256,134 acres have been asked for by 17,595 approved applicants, and 89,253 acres have been acquired to satisfy 9,035 of the applicants. These figures do not show a rapid rate of progress when three years have been needed to supply only 9,035 applicants. This generation will not see much percentage of agricultural land in small holdings at this rate. Some county councils are undoubtedly opposed to any scheme which will interfere with large estates, and the Board of Agriculture have not as yet done much to overcome this opposition, which they have the power to do under the act.

Not many applicants wish to purchase—only 1.8 per cent. expressed such a desire in 1910. Although many councils are slow in acquiring land, a feature of the times is the large number of estates on the market. In nearly every county sales are advertised, and not for years has so much land changed hands. The revival in agriculture is generally given the credit for the great demand, and landlords are taking advantage of the higher prices for agricultural lands, and disposing of their holdings.

## HORSES.

### 100 Foals Without Loss.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

For thirty years I have raised from two to five foals each year. In all, over 100 have been born on my farm. They have been foaled any time from the first of April to the end of June, and I have never lost one at birth. The earlier born foals are harder and stronger in the fall, and better able to withstand our severe winters. This is not saying the later born foals do not do well. The abundance of grass in June makes an ideal condition for both mare and foal. Taken on the whole, the early foal makes a better showing at one year old.

I would like to impress on those who are starting to raise foals that good care of the mare during the winter months and up to the time of foaling is essential, if we are to expect a strong, healthy foal. Exercise and light work is most beneficial, but heavy pulls, backing of loads, insecure footing and rough handling are responsible for an annual loss of both mares and foals. If the mare is not being worked, she should be out every day, and all day, except in very severe and stormy weather.

Know when the mare is due to foal; watch her closely, and, when foaling is imminent, remove her to a large, airy, well-ventilated box stall which has been well cleaned out and disinfected with a solution of creolin or carbolic, and comfortably bedded. Then, see her every half hour, both night and day, until she foals. It pays, even though you must sit up nights to do it. It is to this I attribute my own success, which my neighbors call "luck." Many a foal is saved, and the mare, also, by being on the spot and ready to render assistance at the right moment.

If the navel cord does not break off at once at birth, tie it with a piece of cord an inch from the belly, and cut it one inch from where it is tied. Dress immediately with Monsell's solution of iron, and three times a day until the cord drops off. A solution of carbolic acid is equally good as a dressing. Monsell's solution will also cure leaking of the navel, should it be caused by an accidental rubbing off of the cord, leaving it raw underneath. Apply with a feather four or five times a day. I have had only one case of joint-ill, when my stables and surroundings were flooded, and it was impossible to carry out the above precautions.

The mare should on no account get chilled. Blanket her at once after foaling, even before she rises. If she has been fed on soft feed for two weeks or so before foaling, there will usually be no trouble with the foal's bowels or kidneys.

Watch the foal closely, and should constipation occur, give one tablespoonful of castor oil. Feed the mare bran mashes for three days, and keep her warm, quiet and comfortable, and free from drafts. If both mare and foal are well the fourth day, I consider a critical period safely passed. I prefer to let the mare and foal run together. Both are the better for it. But if we must work the mares, the foals are left loose in the box stalls, and a little of the milk taken from the mares at noon and night before the foals are let to them.

I never work a mare inside of two weeks after foaling. In three weeks or a month the foal will begin to eat oats from his dam's box, and may be encouraged to eat by leaving oats for him while the mare is at work. He will not eat more than is good for him, and as he becomes accustomed to his dam's absence, let him run in a paddock where he will get exercise and grass, but still leaving him access to the box stall. Two or more foals do better together; they like company.

When weaning time comes, if we can induce the foals to drink cow's milk, we give it to them, and sheaf oats cut a little green and hung up around the stall. They will nibble the tops of these, and it is quite safe to give them all they will eat. This, with pure water and some skim milk, seems to be just what is needed to keep them up in flesh and sleek-looking. If you can, have a paddock with plenty of grass for them to run in. They need exercise to develop bone and muscle. Keep a watchful eye on the foals, and be quick to detect anything amiss with them. Find the cause at once, and remedy it. A well-developed heavy-draft yearling should weigh from 1,100 to 1,200 pounds, or even more, according to the size of dam and sire.

Man. SAM WOOLLAND.

### Shires in the West.

The Canadian West promises to be an interesting battle-ground for the draft breeds of horses. For years Clydesdales reigned supreme. Then came our American cousins as settlers, and they brought their horse friend, the Percheron. This French breed has grown in favor of recent years, until now rings at the big shows contain almost as many of them as of Clydesdales. Suffolks and Belgians also have their supporters, and as the years roll by, these breeds gain in strength in different communities.

For years the query at our big shows has been, "What's the matter with Shire horses that they are not in prominence out here?" Generally speaking, the reply has been that this country does not want hairy-legged horses. But the show held at Calgary recently delighted the Englishman who knows draft horses. The aged stallion class for Shires comprised half a score. They were big fellows, with good underpinning. In fact, they were so good that few guessed they were other than Clydesdales. Albertans had not been accustomed to see such a string representing the Shire breed.—Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal.

## LIVE STOCK

### Sheep Washing and Shearing.

As the old fashion of washing sheep in a river or creek before shearing is yet generally in vogue, a warm day in the latter part of May should be chosen for the purpose. The sheep should be quietly driven to the washing place to avoid overheating. An enclosure of rails or hurdles should be provided close to the water for convenience of catching, and the sheep quietly caught and carefully handled in getting them into the river and while in the water. The practice of forcing the timid animals to jump from the bank into the water is cruel and dangerous. The writer recalls more than one instance of a sheep dying in the hands of the washer as a result of such practice. It is cruel to plunge the head of the sheep under water. The head should be supported by one hand, while the other is used in squeezing the soaking wool to expel the dirt, or the head may rest in the curve of one arm, while both hands are used to squeeze the wool. When sufficiently washed, the sheep should be quietly led out of the water, instead of being forced to swim out, and should be held for a minute at the border to get breath before being turned loose. Apart from the humanity of the act, which should appeal to all, it pays to handle the animals gently and kindly.

If possible, avoid driving the sheep home on a dusty road after washing, as the rising dust will adhere to the damp wool and minify the object of the washing. Shearing should be delayed for about a week after washing, in order to allow the natural oil of the skin to work into the wool, which greatly facilitates the comfort in shearing, and adds to the weight and keeping quality of the fleece. Shearing may be done on a barn floor or a temporary plank platform. The operation of shearing is simple. Set the sheep upon its rump, with the back resting against the knees



MAY 18, 1911

of the shearer. Commence shearing at the throat, shearing down the brisket, then shear the belly and inside of the hind legs; then commence at the jaw on the left side and shear to the back-bone on that side; then commence at the jaw on the right side, and shear from the back to the belly and down the thigh and buttock, until the whole fleece is removed. It is good practice to trim the hoofs with a sharp knife before commencing to shear, to avoid foot ailments. To provide for any sores between the hoofs, it is well to have on hand a small phial of powdered bluestone to apply. The fleece should be laid on the floor with the white side down, the edges drawn to the center, and the fleece rolled from tail to neck, and a rope of the neck wool twisted with which to bind the bundle.

**Cost of Raising Lambs.**

From the 1910 annual report of Prof. G. E. Day, O. A. C., Guelph, we glean these interesting particulars concerning the cost of raising lambs. In the spring of 1910 seven ewes which had been bred to a Shropshire ram gave birth to ten lambs between March 1st and 5th, and a record was kept of the food consumed by the ewes and lambs. Following is the food consumed by the seven ewes and ten lambs from the time of lambing till May 3rd, when they were turned out to pasture. The first lambs were dropped on March 1st, and the last on March 5th:

Oats, 560 lbs., at 40c. per bush.....	\$ 6.59
Bran, 224 lbs., at \$20 per ton.....	2.24
Oil cake, 196 lbs., at \$36 per ton.....	3.58
Roots, 1,648 lbs., at 10c. per bush.....	2.75
Alfalfa, 1,120 lbs., at \$3 per ton.....	4.48
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$19.64</b>

To arrive at the total cost of the lambs, we must charge all food consumed by the ewes during the year, and add charge for service fees. The complete statement of charges, therefore, would be as follows:

Hay, 1,680 lbs., at \$8.00 per ton.....	\$ 6.62
Roots, 2,250 lbs., at 10c. per bush.....	4.20
Oats, 105 lbs., at 40c. per bush.....	1.23
Bran, 105 lbs., at \$20 per ton.....	1.05
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$13.10</b>
Pasture, 7 ewes, May 1st to Nov. 1st, at 25c. per month.....	10.50
Service fees, ewes, at 50c.....	3.50
Value of food consumed by 7 ewes and 10 lambs, as previously shown.....	19.64
<b>Total charges .....</b>	<b>\$46.74</b>

Against these charges must be credited the wool produced by the ewes, 60 pounds in all, amounting to \$8.91. The net cost, therefore, was \$46.74, minus \$8.91, equals \$37.83, for the ten lambs, which averaged up to \$3.78 per lamb at two months of age. The total weight of the ten lambs on May 3rd, when they were approximately two months old, was 552 pounds, so that the average cost per lamb at this age was \$6.85, which is less than half of what the lambs could have been sold for at that time. In the calculation of cost, risk, interest, labor and manure were left out of consideration. "If the foods consumed by these sheep were charged at the actual cost of production on a reasonably good farm," says Prof. Day, "the cost would be greatly reduced."

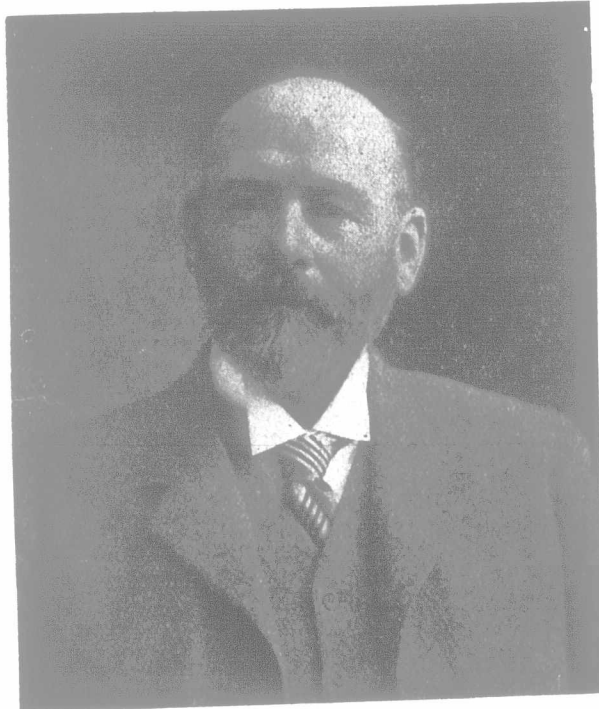
**Sheep vs. Hogs.**

The hog is never finished without grain, while sheep that never saw grain have topped the market. The question then is, how do the commodities that it takes to make one or the other compare in value? It costs money to grow grain, and it takes labor to keep down the weeds and grass which injure the grain and which sheep thrive on. It would pay to have a bunch of sheep to clean up the farm, even if they brought in no income, as they are the best fertilizers we have. One would hardly miss what 100 ewes and lambs would cost in a year's time on a quarter section (160 acres), and the profit would be about this. Estimate the cost of beginning at \$4.00 per head. They should be worth at least as much the next year. With very little care, these ewes will raise 100 lambs that will bring \$4.00 per head and they will shear at least \$2.00 per head of wool. This gives \$6.00 per head for the caring of them for a year, or 50 cents per month—five times what is generally considered the cost of growing sheep. J. J. GLADISH, Wablotte Co., Kansas.

satisfactory results, both as to yield of wool and lamb crop, were obtained during 1910 by the Animal Husbandry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, from the feeding of alfalfa hay to breeding ewes.

**Death of Richard Gibson.**

The death of Richard Gibson, the well and widely known breeder and judge of pure-bred live stock, which occurred on Tuesday, May 9th, at his home, Belvoir Farm, Delaware, Middlesex County, Ont., in the 71st year of his age, has removed from the activities of life one of the most prominent men in the ranks of Canadian stock-breeders, and one of the most experienced and skillful all-round judges on the continent of America. Born February 10th, 1840, at Belvoir, Leicestershire, England, he was one of a family of fourteen children, and the oldest boy of eight



The late Richard Gibson.

sons. On arriving at the age of twenty-one, having determined upon trying to carve out a home for himself in the new world, he landed at Quebec in May, 1861, and soon after located on a farm, in London Township, where he remained two years, when he received the appointment as manager of a 1,500-acre farm on Long Island, remaining there two years, when he secured the position of manager of the 1,500-acre farm of the Honorable Samuel Campbell, of New York Mills, near Utica, N. Y., where he remained seven years, improving a rough and much-scattered farm, on which, at his suggestion, was selected and established a herd of Shorthorn cattle, which, at its dispersion, on September 10th, 1873, made a record of high prices never before or since equalled anywhere in the

in Chicago, April, 1882, he sold thirty-three head for an average of \$736.36, and in April, 1883, twenty head for an average of \$1,016, the best average of the year on the continent for all breeds.

On removing his family from the United States, he rented a farm, but in 1883 he purchased Belvoir Farm, 300 acres, which he farmed skillfully, producing maximum crops and raising superior stock, his specialties being Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep, his prizewinning record with the latter at leading shows being exceedingly creditable. Mr. Gibson had been honored by his brother stockmen with many positions of preference. He was an ex-president and life member of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association. He had the distinction of being the only Canadian ever elected president of the American Shorthorn Association, and at the time of his death was first vice-president of the International Live-stock Exhibition Association, at Chicago. In 1880 the Ontario Government appointed him a member of their Agricultural Commission, which collected and published much useful information in that year. At the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, in 1893, he officiated as judge in a larger number of classes of live stock than any other man on the list. He was also sole judge of all breeds of sheep at the Lewis and Clark International Exposition at Portland, Oregon, in 1905.

Mr. Gibson is survived by his wife (a daughter of the late George Robson, of London Township, and sister of Captain Thomas E. Robson), and by his son, H. Noel Gibson, now in charge of Belvoir Farm; and three daughters.

An educated, cultivated, genial and generous gentleman of fine ability, Richard Gibson distinguished himself as a farmer, a breeder and a judge. A thoroughgoing English countryman of the old school, he ever did honor to the traditions of the noble race from which he sprang. His library was one of the best we have seen at any rural home, and the home one of the most cultured. In his demise, Canada loses one of its most distinguished farmers and stockmen. His frequent contributions to the agricultural and live-stock press were marked by a versatility and vigor of expression that lent charm to the extent and variety of the information conveyed. A short time before his death, Mr. Gibson donated to the City of London, to be planted in Victoria Park on Coronation Day, a number of young oaks raised from acorns gathered from trees on the Royal Farms, in England.

**THE FARM.**

**Flat Top for Sleighs.**

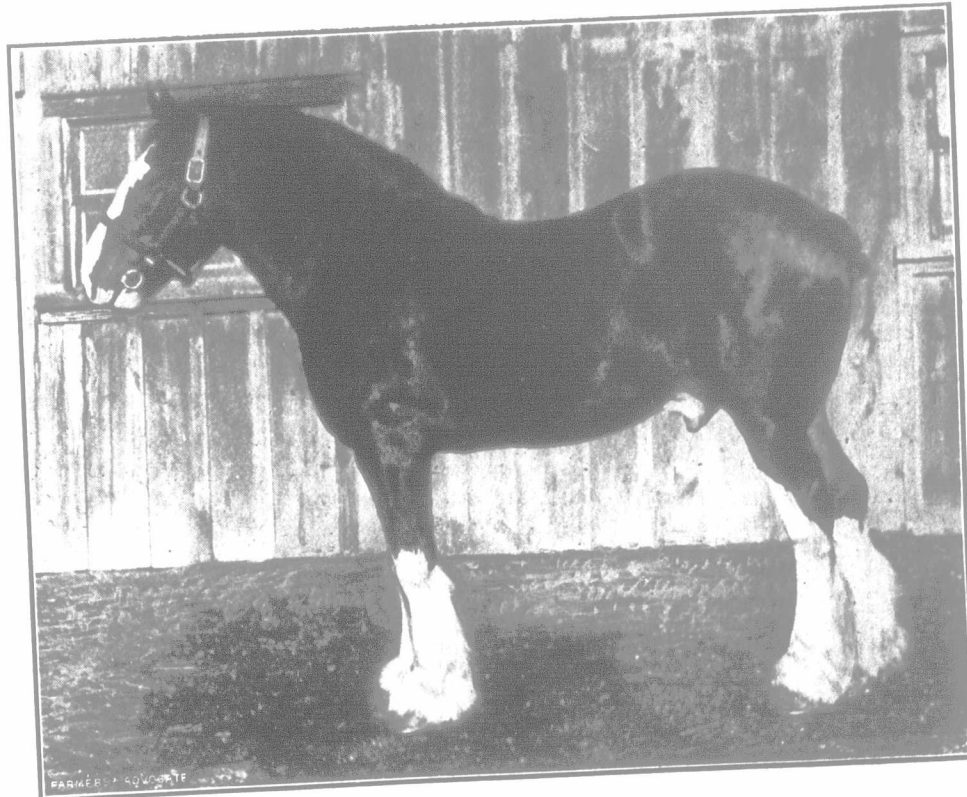
Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I would draw attention to the flat or dray top for sleighs, and the many uses to which it may be put. To make the same, I will describe the one I have in use.

The sleigh in use on my farm has false bunks, about 6 in. x 6 in. x 5 ft., with a pointed iron pin set in a bunk a couple of inches from each end, and projecting up 1 1/2 inches. Five planks, 12 feet long, by 12 x 12 inches, with the 2 x 4 inches across on the top at each end, and bolted to planks, makes the top. This top is placed with front end over point of runners. Bore hole in plank for king bolt to go down through, which keeps the top in place in front. Spike a 2 x 4-inch under platform at rear of hind bunk. The outside plank will rest on pins in end of bunk, which will keep the rear in place. Next, bore two 2-inch holes at each end, three feet apart, at equal distances from center, and just inside 2 x 4-in. cross-piece at ends. Bolt a block 2 inches thick, and with a hole through it, corresponding to that in plank, over each of these four holes, and the sleigh top is ready for its several uses:

First, by placing stakes in holes just mentioned, you have a wood-rack for teaming wood.

Second, as a top for teaming ice on.



Sailor King [11701] (14829).

Clydesdale stallion; brown; foaled 1907. First in three-year-old class, Ontario Winter Fair, 1910. Imported and exhibited by Graham-Renfrew Co., Bedford Park, Ont. Sold to W. I. Elder, Brandon, Manitoba.

world, 109 head of Bates-bred animals selling for an average of \$3,504, three cows bringing, respectively, \$40,600, \$35,000, and \$30,600. This herd got together in five years, paid yearly over 10 per cent. interest on the whole outlay, and a profit of \$220,000 when dispersed. After leaving New York Mills, Mr. Gibson both exported and imported Shorthorn cattle, and at public auction,

center, and just inside 2 x 4-in. cross-piece at ends. Bolt a block 2 inches thick, and with a hole through it, corresponding to that in plank, over each of these four holes, and the sleigh top is ready for its several uses:

First, by placing stakes in holes just mentioned, you have a wood-rack for teaming wood.

Second, as a top for teaming ice on.

Third, teaming grain to mill or storehouse, as the wide top makes your load lower, and less liable to upset.

Fourth, to haul manure to field on, as there are no sides in the way of loading or unloading.

Fifth, to take stock to market, put stock rack on top of platform, and chain or block from going sideways, as the 2 x 4 at ends prevents going ahead or back.

Sixth, by placing a two-inch piece, 7 feet long, across each end, and 14-foot plank down each side on top of cross-piece, and a board across on top of rear end of said planks spiked in position, you have an ideal rack for teaming loose hay on.

Seventh, for moving household furniture.

This covers about all the uses to which a sleigh is put, except drawing logs, and to do so will necessitate removing the top, and no changing of bolsters or bunks. Using such a sleigh top reduces very much lifting and changing in order to do the different kinds of work, and it is less likely to upset on bad roads.

Perth Co., Ont. F. C. McINTOSH.

### Labor Savers on the Farm.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In discussing the subject of labor-savers, I might say, as an introduction, that one of the points of distinction between the ordinary and extraordinary man or woman is the fact that one sees "things" and immediately adopts them, while the other doesn't. In sending you my farm conveniences, I shall give several which I have adopted, and certainly consider them labor-savers. To begin with, I have a small table on castors, which I move beside my chair at meal time, keeping upon it the dessert dishes, etc. I also set upon it dishes I wish to remove from the table while the meal is in progress. In addition, I have a large tray on which I bring in from the kitchen all at once the meat, gravy and potatoes, and other vegetables I may have. Then I load it up with soiled dishes from the table. I also use it in bringing things from the cellar.

I have a cupboard built into the wall between the kitchen and dining-room, with doors that open into both rooms. I can wash the dishes in the kitchen, put them into this cupboard, and when I wish to lay the table in the dining-room I open the doors into that room, and thereby save myself much labor and many steps.

On wash days I use a home-made washing fluid, made as follows: Take the contents of one can Gillet's lye, and add to one gallon boiling water, and let stand until cold. Then add two quarts cold water,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce salts tartar, and 1 ounce ammonia. On wash day I put three pails of soft water in the boiler,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound good soap cut fine, and one cup of this fluid, put in soiled white clothes, and let boil 10 minutes, stirring often; then wash, rinse and blue. I can wash in half the time, and with much less labor.

Washing day and ironing day are big days in the week's work. A good washing machine and wringer go a long way towards lessening labor. Sheets folded when taken from the line need no ironing. All the underwear, towels, etc., can be folded and run through the wringer.

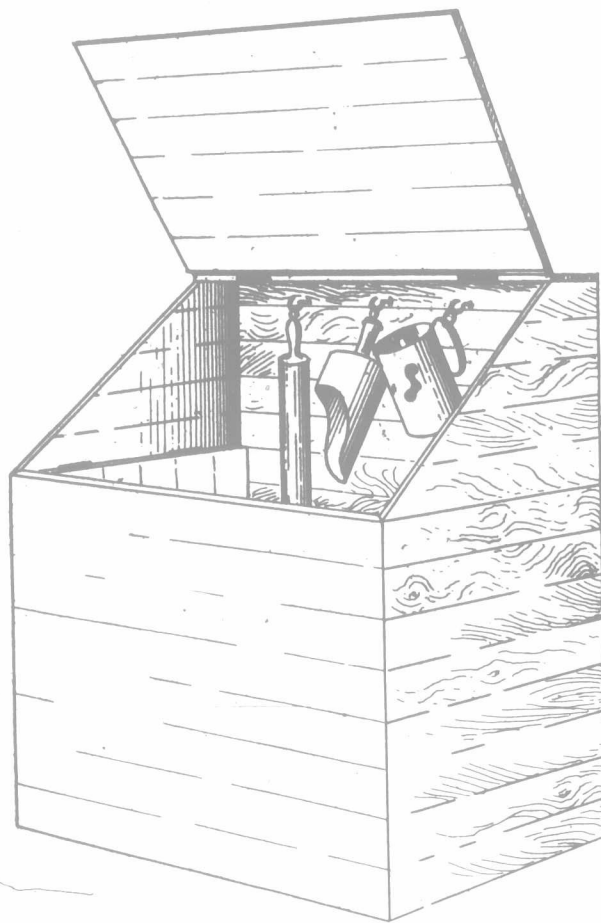
Let no woman who values her health try to go without a carpet sweeper.

Enclosed you will find a sketch of a flour box which I had made by an ordinary carpenter out of some material we had left after building the house. You will observe the bread board that drops down in the inside, also the three small wire hooks, with the scoop, sifter and rolling pin hung thereon. The cabinet, also (as I call it), is made of an ordinary box, cut off on each side at an angle, and the pieces cut away serve for the upper and lower rims. The lid is then divided, and the two partitions are fixed to the slanting sides with half a dozen small brass hinges screwed inside neatly. The thin boards of wood used for the inner shelves require rather careful manipulation, or they may have a clumsy effect. Make small grooves, and slide them in with a touch of glue. Stain the whole case walnut or oak, and varnish. On the lower shelf I keep my patterns, writing paper, ink, pencils, etc.; on the next, spools of thread, thimbles, needles, etc., and on the third and on the top shelf I keep vaseline, tooth powder, salve, and button box.

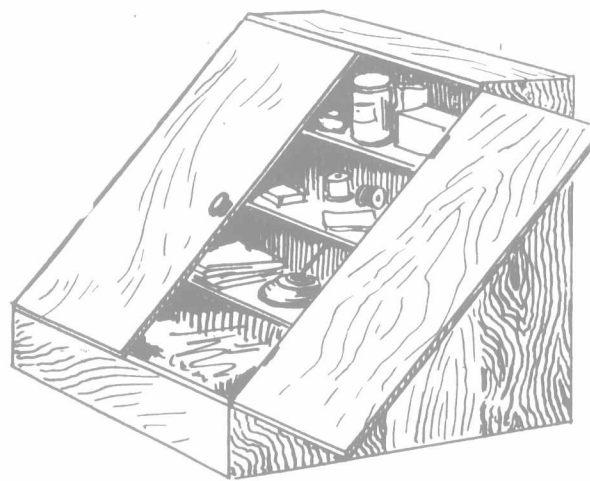
In conclusion, I want to tell you of one thing more, which, though not exactly a labor-saver, yet may save you from many a fright, and perhaps fire. In the fall, before you put up your stoves, take quite a large piece of newspaper, crumple it up, and put it in the stove pipe hole of the chimney, touch a lighted match to it and burn out your chimney before you put up your stove. I did it last fall, and have not had my chimneys burn out during the winter. But be sure and do it some day when the men are around home, or you will be frightened with the terrible fire it will make. If you think it is burning too fiercely, hold a pie tin over the hole to shut off the draft.

This paper has dealt chiefly with the little things that go to lessen labor, and which have proved themselves helpful, but there is one labor-saving device that has not been mentioned, but which is by far the most far-reaching in its influence, and that is the spirit in which we approach our work. So much of our work is mere routine, and so monotonous that we get tired, and our heart is not always in it. "He who approaches his task with a leaden heart is out of the race before he is in it. Success means that the heart sings while the hand works."

Norfolk Co., Ont. MRS. L. B.



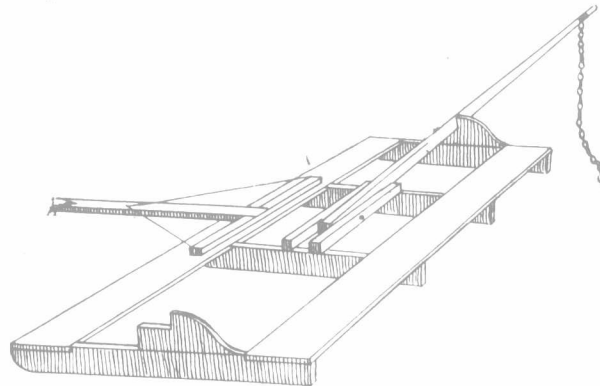
Handy Flour Box.



Homemade Kitchen Cabinet.

### Handy Tracer on Corn Marker.

I send you a rough sketch of a corn-marker which I use. It has a folding pole or strip of elm, with a piece of chain about 8 feet long to trail, and make a mark to drive by for next round. My marker is spaced for rows 3 feet 4 inches wide, so that the marker pole, to be long enough to reach across four spaces and a half, is



R. Richmond's Cornmarker.

15 feet from bolt to chain. With this marker, a man can mark four rows every time he drives across the field, and never needs to get off his marker. All he has to do is to start at one side of field, drive straight to the other end, turn around, with team a-straddle of chain mark, fold marking pole to other side, and drive ahead.

Huron Co., Ont. R. RICHMOND.

### The Weed Tax.

Did you ever stop to think of the tax you are paying to keep up the weed crop? If the state should levy a tax on your crops equal to 25 per cent. of the value you would rebel in righteous indignation. Wouldn't you? Yet a good many of us permit a stand of 25 per cent. of weeds to occupy our fields, and think we are doing pretty good farming, too. Why not grow grain or alfalfa, or sugar beets or "spuds," or some other good crop, where that weed tax is now growing? The weeds give no return. They draw more heavily on the water supply and plant-food supply than paying crops. Paying crops and weeds cannot occupy land at the same time. Let us grow paying crops and get profits, rather than pay taxes. Pound for pound, the plant food required by crops and by weeds is almost the same, but weeds are better food-gatherers. The greatest difference comes when the question of water arises. Weeds not only require more water, but are able to get it. From 300 to 700 pounds of water are used in producing a pound of dry matter in our common crops. Weeds require even more. If it comes to a contest as to which will get it, the weeds win.

ALBERT KEYSER.

### Choosing Cedar Fence Posts.

Which kind of cedar is the better for posts, highland cedar or swamp cedar, and which will last longer in the ground?

There are no authentic records proving that either highland cedar or swamp cedar is superior for fence posts. As a general rule, the cedar which grows more rapidly is not so durable as that which grows slowly. The rate of growth of the timber which you wish to use can be determined by comparing the relative width of the concentric rings which appear on the cross section of the stump. The trees in which these rings are narrowest are those which have grown most slowly, and which will, therefore, be most durable in the ground. Another very good rule to use in determining the relative durability of timber is this: those timbers which, while still sound, have the darkest heart wood, are most durable in contact with the ground. Timber owes its durability chiefly to chemical substances secreted by the tree during its growth, and stored in the heart-wood. These substances usually cause the heart-wood to assume a dark color.

H. R. MacMILLAN.

### Alfalfa and Red Clover Help Corn.

That alfalfa has a remarkable effect in increasing yields of other crops, has been abundantly demonstrated in recent years. J. A. Warren, who has charge of the work of the office of farm management in Nebraska, Kansas and Eastern Colorado, has during the past three or four years been collecting data on this point. He has found a good many cases where fields of corn have been planted partly on alfalfa sod and partly on wheat stubble. In all such cases he has carefully determined the yields on the two types of soil. The average increase in the yield of corn on alfalfa sod, as compared with wheat stubble, has been about 75 per cent. But red clover, when properly handled, especially in the eastern portion of Kansas, may have an effect comparable with that of alfalfa. My own farm is just across the line in Missouri. Six years ago this was a typical south-west Missouri run-down farm. The corn crops made twenty-five to thirty-five bushels to the acre. We have adopted a system of farming in which clover occupies an important place. This clover is sown alone in the spring. It is clipped once or twice to keep down weeds, and is cut for hay about the first of August. The next year it is used for hog pasture, and the following year the field is planted to corn.—W. J. Spillman, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

## THE DAIRY.

### Summer Management of the Dairy Herd.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Anent the question of soiling the dairy herd during the summer months, as presented in the article, "How I would manage a 50-acre farm," in the issue of April 27th of "The Farmer's Advocate," I feel that it is one that will bear looking into by our dairy farmers in general. The present method, as employed by so many, of depending solely on pasture maintaining the dairy herd from June until November, affords ample room for improvement, but that we should soil wholly, I would hesitate to say. From the standpoint of the health of our animals, this system of continual confinement, or approximately such, would be objectionable. After the long winter season, spent even in well-ventilated stables where ample provision has been made for light and disinfection of surroundings, it would be contrary to nature not to give the animals the benefits and enjoyment which is theirs, of the fresh

MAY 18, 1911

balmy and invigorating air and sunshine, day and night, of the early summer months; while later, during the excessively hot and dry season, when pastures are so parched and dry, flies so troublesome, and the full bite totally lacking, they should at least have the nights and a part of the day outside.

True, the system of relying on all summer and fall pasturing is a very expensive one, as such a system means curtailment of the milk flow of the herd. Taking the season through, it means a reduction in flesh, providing the cows went to pasture in proper condition, and necessitates the turning of a large area of the farm to this purpose, while only inadequate returns are realized. In the assigning of this area, we have often noticed a marked lack of discretion, not that sufficient area was not turned out, but rather too much. This was particularly noticeable last season in this district, where we had a great early growth, the pastures during June being simply meadows, much being trampled down and wasted; while later, during August and September, with the prolonged dry weather, this growth hardened and became very unpalatable, and lacking in nutrition and succulency and the qualities of a ration suitable for a large milk flow or maintenance of flesh. Briefly stating it, for the greater part of the season the animals were in want. One point I wish to set forth clearly is that, no matter what area we may assign to pasture, it will not provide ample sustenance for our milk cows during the entire season. We must make other provision than merely turning a larger area to pasture.

In view, then, of these facts, pasturing only is indeed a very expensive and unsatisfactory system, and it would only be prudent that we pay a little more attention to this phase of dairy farm management. It would almost appear that so much has been said and written regarding the winter care and feeding of our dairy herds, important as it may be, that summer management has been somewhat overlooked. Conditions are ever changing, and, as a result, I think that present conditions—i. e., cost of production, cost of feeds, and labor, considered—prices realized for dairy products, and the endeavor being put forth by many for increased production of the herds, demand that we give the summer seasons management more consideration, for that is the time when we expect most from our herds, and when conditions are most conducive for large production.

If pasture, then, is insufficient and expensive, and we want our cows out of doors, wherein lies the remedy? To rely solely upon meal, to tide the cows over the period of pasture shortage, would not be wholly satisfactory. Aside from the expense of such a system, if sufficient meal were provided to sustain the milk flow and fleshing, such feeding for milk is not the best. A cow is not contented unless well filled, her paunch distended with some palatable, bulky roughage, such as grass, silage, or something in the form of a green crop.

In the early part of the season, during June, particularly, no provision need be made for supplementing grass with roughage. Meal, however, in the form of bran, oat chop and gluten meal or oil cake, should be given to those which will take it, to sustain the fleshing acquired from good wintering.

Now, sufficient day pasture to provide abundance during this season, or while pastures are good, and to provide a night pasture, is all I am convinced, that is necessary, if we wish to use the land at our disposal most economically. This would mean taking a portion of the remainder of the pasture usually turned out, to provide one or two of the following crops, viz., alfalfa, corn for the summer silo, or peas and oats, to be also used inside in supplementing the pasture when it fails. Any of these crops, used in conjunction with a reasonable allowance of meal, will enable us to produce milk and keep up the condition of the herd very satisfactorily and economically. Silage from well-matured corn, provided through the medium of the summer silo, is a very handy and easily and cheaply provided soiling crop, and productive of excellent results.

Alfalfa, either as a green crop, or cured into hay, which is much the handier way to use this crop in summer feeding, while seemingly productive of just as good results, and as well relished by the animals as when cut green and hauled in at regular intervals, is a most excellent soiling crop, coming on very early, and lasting well through the season, while, with its use, perhaps less meal is needed than with any of the other crops. As a third option, we have peas and corn, a plot to be sown in spring as early as possible, to be succeeded by other plots at intervals of ten days or so, until three have been sown. This crop provides a large yield of green crop of good feeding value, while, if more is provided than is needed as a green crop, it can be cut and used for hay, or allowed to mature, and cut for grain crop. Our objection to this method of soiling, however, is the large amount of work demanded in cutting and hauling to the stables, or three times a week, and the trouble of always being able to sow near the barn. It

is good, however, and I would say by all means use it until you can get a stand of alfalfa growing, or provide a summer silo.

During the fore part of the season, then, we would turn the cows to pasture day and night, providing meal at each milking time for those that would take it. When the pastures fail, however, and the days become so very hot, flies so bad, and heat so oppressive, they would be allowed to spend much of the day inside. After the morning milking, they are fed whatever soiling crop we might be using, with meal, and then turned to the day pasture, the early forenoon generally being quite cool and inviting out of doors, where, after lying in the shade and ruminating for a while, water being also provided here in a large tank filled the night before, they go for a walk over the whole pasture, and, if the day is very hot, and flies bad, they will make their way around to the gate again about noon, when they should be brought to the stable and tied in their places. With the stable made as cool and airy as possible, and well darkened, they are truly

are overprovided with summer feed under the old system of pasturing solely.  
Dundas Co., Ont. C. HAMILTON.

In the city of Winnipeg, prices of 25 to 35 cents per pound of butter-fat for sour cream, and two to five cents more for sweet cream, have failed to secure a full supply from Manitoba, and creameries have been obliged to get part of their absolute needs from across the line. It seems the Westerner will stick to wheat till forced to keep stock.

## POULTRY.

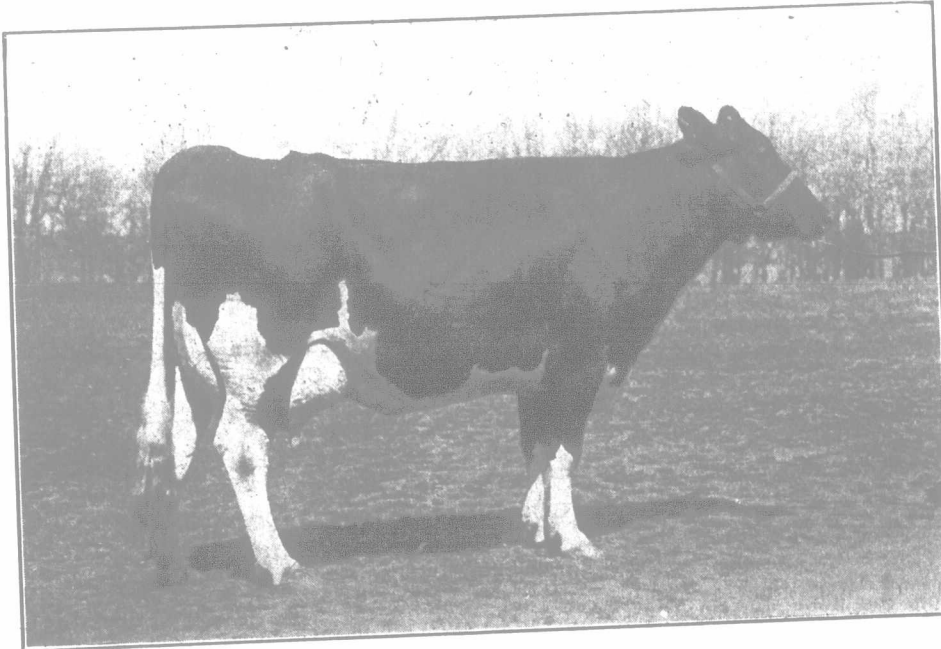
### Re Egg-eating.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

You ask for information regarding hens eating their eggs, so I will just give you my experience. I have kept poultry for a good many years, and

for some time used to be a great deal troubled in the winter by hens eating their eggs. I live on a farm, where, of course, the hens have free range the rest of the year, and I noticed that when this was the case, and they could run at large and scratch for a good deal of their living, there was no trouble with egg-eating; indeed, even a few days' liberty, and this propensity seemed to cease as if by magic. Now, I was always careful to give them plenty of lime, generally in the form of ashes or burnt bones, so I knew it was no shortage of this that caused the trouble, and this set me thinking. Up to that time I had thought hens ought to get a lot to eat, and it

did not matter much how it was fed to them, so I gave them their grain, as well as their mash, in troughs or pans; but I began to see things in a different light. I observed that the hens never ate an egg with a good solid shell, such as an egg has when everything is right. I have seen pullets a good many times, when "green" at the business, and not quite certain where to lay their first egg or two, lay them on the floor of the henhouse; but there they were when I arrived, a good deal soiled by being rolled about, but whole, all the same, and this at a time when the soft-shelled eggs were, of course, getting eaten. So, putting all together, I came to the conclusion that it was too much food and too little exercise that was the cause of the trouble, for they always had plenty of green food and fresh water, and gravel and a dust-bath, just as they have in summer, so I began to feed them rather sparingly in the early part of the winter, taking care to keep them working well for most of what they did get. I may not have quite as many eggs in January as I would if they were more lavishly fed, but I get a great many more



Pietertje Maid Ormsby (78051).

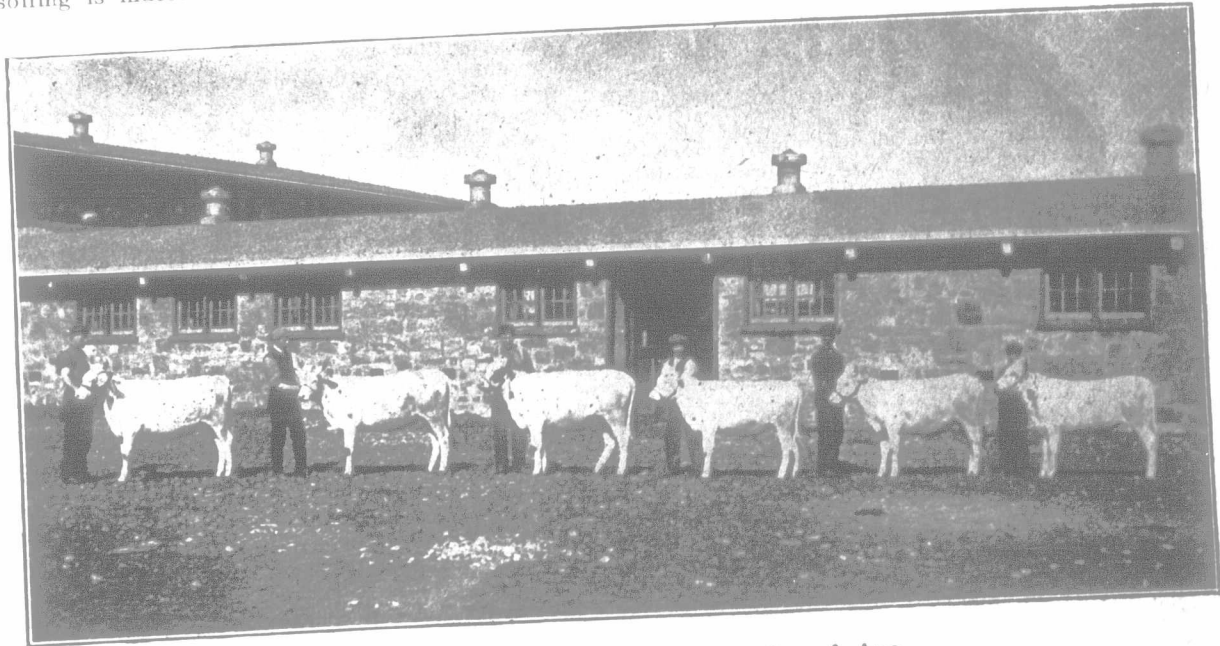
Holstein-Friesian, six years old, A. R. O., seven days, 35.56 lbs. butter; average fat, 5.31 per cent.; thirty days, 145.66 butter; average fat, 4.54. Owner, John B. Irwin, Minnesota.

very comfortable here, much more so than when standing outside all afternoon fighting flies and crowding around a gateway or in a lane. The night feed is again given before milking, after which they are turned out in the cool health-giving evening air for the night.

With plenty of straw used in the gutters, considerable manure accumulates which would otherwise be practically wasted. It should not be superfluous to add that at this season abundance of pure water and plenty of salt should be provided.

This system enables us to have the cows outside while they enjoy it most. This is to insure their good health. I would not like them stabled continuously, particularly throughout the summer nights.

It obviates the necessity of turning a large area to pasture, as a much smaller area provides abundance of the crops named for the season's feeding indoors. And lastly, the milk flow is sustained; also the flesh so often lost during this season by our best producers. The question of soiling is indeed a timely one. Few dairy herds



Ayrshire Heifers, 12 to 14 Months of Age.

The produce of skim-milk feeding during calf stage. Bred and owned at Macdonald College, Que. Sire Sir Oliver.

in the next two months, and have the satisfaction of knowing that I get all the eggs laid, instead of finding the nests wet and sticky and often minus all but a few eggs that happened to be laid with good shells. So I think, if young hens are kept busy working for their food, and other things needful supplied them, there will be no trouble with egg-eating. C. L. Muskoka, Ont.

### Re Egg-eating.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In regard to L. W., re egg-eating, if he will take knife or scissors and cut the beak off even with lower part, it will overcome the difficulty in hens. I have tried this, and find it works admirably. I was troubled very badly with egg-eaters one spring and had to treat the whole flock in this way, and found it a perfect success. The eggs were all covered with blood the same day, where the hens had tried to eat them afterwards, as they were very reluctant to give up the habit. ORTON VANSICKLE.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

### Cayenne and Vinegar for Egg-eaters.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I read an article in your paper recently about hens eating eggs. We were also troubled a short time this winter with the hens eating their eggs. We were getting from twenty to twenty-six eggs a day, when all at once they came down to five and six a day, and we just had to watch to get them. Almost every time anyone came to the barn, he could see a hen running with a piece of egg in her mouth, and the rest running after her to get it. When we would go in the henhouse, there would be hens picking at the eggs to break them.

Well, I cured them in a very short time, and I am going to tell you how, and hope it will benefit anyone who reads it who may have egg-eating hens.

The first chance I had I sent for Cayenne pepper, and then I mixed pepper with vinegar, and filled empty egg-shells full of the mixture, and laid them in the stable on the floor and in the nests. They went at them as soon as we laid them down, and ate them all up, so I filled some more right away. Some ate at them and walked away, but others came and ate them up. Next day I put out three or four more, and I fed them about ten eggs, then we began to get lots of eggs again. The hens were satisfied, and so we ate the eggs after that.

Thanking you for the many useful hints which I have already received through your paper. MRS. JOHN SCHNAERINGER. Waterloo Co., Ont.

### Hen Mothers for Incubator Chicks.

Many who use incubators to some extent get along without brooders. They endeavor in one way or another to get the chicks mothered by hens. There is no doubt that, raised in this way, scouring over a wide range with their foster mothers, they develop into more vigorous birds than when reared around brooders. This trick of getting hens to accept chicks they did not hatch is accomplished in various ways.

James Winslow, of Middlesex Co., is something of a poultry expert, and his plan is to give some sitting hens a couple of eggs apiece out of the incubator a day or two before the hatch is expected. The chicks under the hens hatch, of course, at the same time as those in the incubator, and as soon as the majority have come out, each hen is given, after dark, as many extra chickens as desired, and next morning she is delighted to see what a big family she has succeeded in bringing out of two eggs, and gladly mothers the whole lot. So says Mr. Winslow, who is a trustworthy man.

Another farmer of the same county makes a practice of setting several hens at the same date as the incubator is started, and hatching theirs about the same date as the incubator does, the old hens suddenly find their flock doubled some fine morning. This man (or, rather, woman, for she it is who looks after the chickens) reports some difficulty at times in getting hens to accept strange chickens. They peck at them occasionally.

Jack Miner, of Essex County, the wild-goose man, has a way of his own of teaching a hen, who pecks at stranger chickens given her, better manners. He puts a bonnet on her (see illustration) made of a piece of thin cotton, with a hole for her beak, and the whole tightened behind her ears with a draw-string. The cloth is open enough so that the hen can see where food is, but she cannot distinguish between one chicken and another. At the end of a week, or less, the food may be removed, and then hen will be pleased with the whole brood. Mr. Miner says that, by right, the cloth should be of the same color as the hen, so as not to scare the chicks, but when fright does not last long. He uses this plan, and

so, for reconciling a hen to the look of the young pheasants which she has hatched out, and of which he raises numbers in this way.



Jack Miner's Way of Educating a Hen to Accept Strange Chickens.

## APIARY.

### Successful Short Course in Bee-keeping.

The first short course in apiculture was held at the Ontario Agricultural College this month, May 1st to 6th. Forty-three bee enthusiasts were in attendance, including eight regular apiculture students of Macdonald Hall, and six other bodies from different parts of Ontario. Nine of the sixteen Provincial apiary instructors were present, also Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Ph. D., Dominion Entomologist, and his Assistant Apiarist, Mr. Beaulne. The programme consisted of forenoons devoted to lectures, the afternoons to demonstrations and practice, while the three evening lectures were of a more popular nature, and copiously illustrated with lantern views. The lecture work was divided largely between Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist, and Dr. E. F. Phillips, Ph. D., in charge of apiculture for the United States. Mr. Pettit handled what might be styled the more practical problems of apiculture, while Dr. Phillips discussed the question of general behaviour, anatomy, and diseases of bees. Many expressions of appreciation were heard from the class as they dispersed to their respective homes, and much credit is due the energetic Provincial Apiarist, who has already, since his appointment, in this and many other ways, done much to forward the science and art of beekeeping.

### Food of Bees.

By Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist, O. A. C., Guelph.

The food of bees consists of honey and other sweets, pollen, water, and a little salt.

Their principal food is the nectar of blossoms. This they gather and convert into honey, storing it away in their combs. The quantity of nectar secreted by blossoms varies according to the time of day and the condition of the atmosphere. Especially when the blossom is ready for fertilization is the nectar most abundant. Bees love sweets of any kind, but they visit blossoms in preference to all other sources. In fact, they will pass by any quantity of honey exposed in the apiary, if there is only nectar to be had from blossoms direct. But as soon as that source fails, they greedily seize and carry home everything in sight, in the nature of honey, syrup, and even juices of decaying fruit.

Pollen and water are used principally in the preparation of food for the larva. They are used in large quantities, and are especially valuable in the breeding operations of early spring. When pollen cannot be found, the workers will gather and use meal made of peas or other grains as substitutes. This, as well as a plentiful supply of clean water, should be provided in a sheltered place in or near the apiary during the spring months. In fact, there must be plenty of water provided all summer. Apiarists have many complaints from neighbors about bees around their water troughs—complaints which might have been avoided had water been provided in the apiary before the bees got the habit of going away from home for it. A small quantity of salt should be added to the water.

### Handling Bees.

By Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist, O. A. C., Guelph.

If the bee had not such a formidable weapon both of offence and defence, many people who are now afraid of them might be much better friends with bees. As the present system of management takes the crudest possible liberties with this insect, it is important to show how necessary operations may be performed without serious risk.

It is possible to handle bees in a limited way without tools or protection. Most successful apiarists find that three things are indispensable: First, a good smoker, one that will hold ever in readiness a volume of smoke, not to be used cruelly, but to control the bees of a colony under all circumstances. The majority of smokers now in use should have been in the museum years ago. Second, a good veil, held down from the face by the rim of a hat, and drawn close around the shoulders and chest, so no bee can get near the face. The material must be black, light in weight, without dots or figures to interfere with the sight. Third, a hive tool. Commercial hive tools are good, or a screwdriver and wall-scraper used by paper hangers will answer.

To handle bees successfully, without many stings, there are certain principles in the habits of bees which one must understand:

First, a honeybee, when heavily laden with honey, never volunteers an attack, but acts solely on the defensive. When swarming, bees issue from their hives in the most peaceful mood imaginable, and, unless bossed, allow themselves to be handled with the greatest familiarity. The reason for this is that they always fill themselves with honey from their combs before starting out to swarm. Bees, when frightened, usually begin to fill themselves with honey from their combs. Bees can be handled at all times, but are the quietest in the middle of the day. At such a time, the old bees, which are the crossiest in the colony, are out in the field. In cold, cloudy or stormy weather they are more irritable, especially if there is a scarcity of honey, as the lurking robbers excite the bees. Old bees that come home loaded are not cross, while those going out are usually angry.

During a plentiful honey flow, when the hives are crowded for room, the bees are nearly all full of honey, and the colonies can then be handled with very little smoke.

In opening a hive, care should be taken to keep control of the bees from the start. A little smoke should be blown under the cover as it is being raised, and enough more smoke driven down between the combs to keep control of the bees. Experience will show how much smoke is necessary. This varies considerably with the weather, and the amount of honey coming in. Let all your motions about the hives be gentle. Never crush or injure the bees. Acquaint yourself fully with the principles of management, and you will find that you have little more reason to dread the sting of the bee than the horns of a favorite cow or the heels of your faithful horse. I feel like emphasizing again the importance of having plenty of smoke available in the smoker, and then using it judiciously. There is really no harm that can be done to a colony by smoke, except when robbers are about, when it is not wise to smoke the guards away from the entrance, and then, also, too much smoke to a colony already subdued will drive them from their combs. Too much smoke will taint the honey.

It cannot be too deeply impressed upon the beginner that nothing irritates bees more than breathing upon them or jarring their combs. Every motion should be deliberate, and no attempt whatever made to strike at them. If a single bee is struck at, others will avenge the insult. Another point to be noted is that a bee at a distance from its hive never volunteers an attack. For instance, bees getting water at a water-trough will very seldom sting any persons or animals unless they are caught or pinched.

### REMEDIES FOR BEE STINGS.

The first thing to be done after being stung is to scrape the sting out of the wound as quickly as possible. When torn from the bee, the poison bag and all of the muscles which control the sting accompany it. These muscles continue working, forcing the sting farther into the wound, and pumping in the poison, which causes the pain and swelling. Anyone who understands this will see the necessity of getting the sting out at once. In doing this, the sting should not be squeezed between thumb and finger, but should be scraped off with the finger nail, or brushed off against the clothing. Squeezing the sting would force the remainder of the poison into the wound before the sting could be removed. After the sting has been removed, the utmost care should be taken not to irritate the wound by the slightest rubbing. Any irritation will cause more swelling. Probably the best remedy is to apply cold water or mud. In very serious cases, ammonia or soda will give some relief. The fact is that beekeepers soon become so immune to stings that there is no swelling, and the pain is of very short duration.

## GARDEN & ORCHARD.

### The Keeping Qualities of Spies.

There has been some complaint during the season of 1910-11 that Spies have not kept well. I am free to admit that the complaint can be made any year, and that in any year it can be shown that the causes are comparatively local.

The Spy is a favorite apple in Southern Ontario, in latitude 42, with an elevation less than 700 feet. It is also a favorite in Simcoe County, in latitude 44½, again with an elevation less than 700 feet. Between these two extremes of latitude there are numerous orchards, but at a much greater elevation, a few of them at an elevation of even 1,200 feet. In this latter case, however, the trees are scarcely hardy, and comparatively few are grown. With this range of elevation and latitude, one must accept a wide range of climatic conditions, and these climatic conditions affect materially the keeping quality of the fruit.

Quite apart from latitude or elevation, and almost equally important, is the "lay of the orchard." If the slope is towards the south, and fairly steep, the climatic conditions are altogether different than if the orchard is on a level piece of ground or with the slope distinctly towards the north. The fruit on the northern slope will mature later in the fall, and it is just possible that an orchard sloping sharply towards the south may mature its fruit a week or ten days earlier than another orchard half a mile away sloping sharply towards the north; and it may just happen that this difference of one week, in the case of a warm fall, may make a difference between good-keeping Spies and poor-keeping Spies. Of course, other varieties would be affected relatively.

And then, quite apart from all conditions that we may fairly class as natural, we have the individual treatment of the fruit with reference to culture, time of picking, and the conditions under which it is stored.

Another point must be kept clearly in mind in discussing this problem; that is, that the seasons vary very greatly, not only in their length, but in the total amount of heat and moisture available for plant growth.

Speaking specifically of the season 1910-11, it will be noted that the summer, and perhaps the fall, of this season was mild, and well calculated to mature fruit. I speak particularly of the country south of a line drawn from Sarnia to Hamilton. Indeed, in parts of the Province it was exceedingly dry in the summer and fall months, and fruit ripened almost prematurely. The higher and eastern parts of this particular section had more moisture, but was still good, such as would mature fruit early and well. These conditions, while making it exceedingly pleasant for apple-picking and corn-husking, were not conducive to good keeping qualities, inasmuch as very few farmers appreciated that every day after their Spies were matured that they hung upon the trees was just so much deterioration in the keeping quality. I can speak with certainty with reference to Spies that were picked and placed in cold storage, grown in Southern Ontario, that came out a few weeks ago in perfect condition, with little or no loss. But, speaking generally, there was considerable loss in Spies. The Spy is not considered one of the late winter keepers by experts, but the average run of merchants and apple dealers class the Spy, King and Baldwin all in one group, and appear to think that there is something abnormal when the Spy and King show a loss, and the Baldwin no loss. It may be that the elements tending towards decay have just reached the condition of affecting the more delicate Spy and King, but have not yet been severe enough to materially affect the Baldwin, the Pewaukee, the Stark, or the Ben Davis; and so we are inclined to look for some extraordinary circumstances, when, as a matter of fact, it is only the ordinary natural conditions which vary in intensity from year to year.

I was privileged, about April 1st, to examine a large consignment of Spies grown and stored in ordinary warehouses at Thornbury. These Spies were opened up in Ottawa, and did not show one per cent. of loss in a carload lot. The reason for the perfect condition of these Spies, when traced back, is simply the climatic conditions which, though somewhat unfavorable for keeping qualities this year in Southern Ontario, were just right, being a little warmer than usual, for Northern Ontario, but giving a perfectly-matured fruit of normal size and color, and ripening just in time to escape being frozen solid on the trees. Consequently, they were stored immediately at a temperature near freezing point, and remained at this practically all winter, till opened for sale. Some apples, grown in Southern Ontario, picked under the same conditions, but much earlier, and stored immediately in cold storage in London, were taken out in the latter part of March in per-

fect condition, showing little or no loss. Of course, it is easy to see that some of the apples taken out of cold storage showed a large loss, but where this is the case, it immediately presupposes bad handling before they went into cold storage.

It is a mistake, also, to think that the loss in apples is confined to Spies. This is by no means the case. Greenings showed a large loss this year where they were kept in ordinary storage and were not disposed of early in the season; and I believe that if exact records were taken of the earlier winter varieties, it would be noted that all these were somewhat earlier than usual, and all would show a loss where any attempt was made to prolong their season.

The remedy, therefore, for this loss in storage depends in some degree upon the mode of culture, of which I say nothing, but more particularly upon the time of picking and the promptness with which they get into an atmosphere as nearly 32 degrees as possible. If the climate enables one to do this in ordinary storehouses, well and good. If the climate is not suitable for this purpose, then artificial refrigeration must be resorted to, if the same results are to be secured.

In noting all the causes, I should like to put in a word for exceedingly small wounds, some of them almost too small to be detected by the naked eye, that are accountable for rot spots. Insects of various sorts will sometimes make a very slight prick in the skin, allowing the development of rot spores. Sometimes the ordinary scab will appear a mere speck upon the skin, so small as scarcely to be noticeable, and yet it will often be found that the decay on the diseased apple started in one of these minute specks. I examined, a few days ago, a number of decayed apples, just as they came from the package, and in no case could I find a decayed apple where there had not been ample evidence of a slight break in the skin. I mention this to show that many conditions, besides climatic, have to do with the keeping qualities of apples.

A. McNEILL.

### California Fruit Notes.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of April 6th, page 597, you quote someone concerning the pruning of the Vinifera Vine. The said "someone" is evidently not in close touch with grape-growing in California. While more than half of the vineyards are grown and pruned without stakes, as illustrated, yet a large portion are staked and trellised. I have twelve acres of Thompson's seedless raisin grape vines that are staked. Each vine has a stake, to which it is tied. My neighbor, adjoining, has a twenty-acre piece of the same kind of vines, staked as mine, with the addition of two wires stretched along each row of stakes. Several varieties of table grapes, also, have to be staked.

Most of our pruning is done by Japanese coolies, who are paid by the thousand vines, and, of course, they are in a hurry. They cut the vine anywhere between the nodes, and yet old vineyards do not show any evil effects therefrom.

It may interest Canadians to know that a heavy frost a couple of weeks ago cut the California peach and raisin crops in two. It is evident that high prices will rule for raisins and dried apples for the next 18 months.

Fresno Co., California. HIRAM PETTIT.

### San Jose Scale Weakening.

In a bulletin entitled "Insects Injurious to the Peach Trees in New Jersey," by John B. Smith, Sc. D., Entomologist at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Stations, in addition to the space devoted to other insects, a very full account is given of the San Jose Scale, its life-history, injury caused, and remedial measures, being given in detail. These have been treated fully in past issues of "The Farmer's Advocate," but we refer to the account in the bulletin because of a hopeful feature in the situation in the opinion of the author. To quote: "Very old and rough-barked trees sometimes resist perfectly, and, at the present time, the scale has lost some of the virulence of its early days." At the close of the section devoted to this insect, reference is again made to its lessened vigor, as compared with its earlier years with us, in the following words: "There is no doubt that this insect has lost much of its original vitality during the years that it has been with us, and that it is now much less resistant to our climatic and other conditions. With the insecticide battery now at our disposition, it need no longer be greatly feared, though it is not to be despised by the well-informed fruit-grower."

A five-dollar bill may seem good enough to save just now, but it will look like thirteen cents four years from now, when you sell a colt for fifty or a hundred dollars more than the colt from a cheap-service stallion would bring.

## THE FARM BULLETIN.

### New Brunswick Agricultural Appropriations.

The late session of the New Brunswick Legislature was not productive of any new agricultural legislation, but there was a substantial addition to the appropriation for agricultural work, new lines being the encouragement of horticulture and the encouragement of poultry-raising. Under the act constituting the Department of Agriculture, very wide powers are given the Commissioner of Agriculture, who can, through Order-in-Council, develop new lines of work, without need of further legislative enactment.

The policy of encouraging the organizing of new agricultural societies was assisted by the Legislature in an increase for the appropriation for grants to these societies from \$12,000 for 1910, to \$14,000 for 1911. Three years ago the appropriation was only \$8,000. There were then only 58 societies, against 94 at the present time.

The following are the appropriations for 1911:

Administration of Department, including salary and expenses of the Commissioner, and contingencies	\$ 6,333.33
Grants to Agricultural Societies.....	14,000.00
Bonuses to butter and cheese factories	1,000.00
Encouragement of dairying .....	4,500.00
Dairy School .....	2,000.00
Farmers' Institute and educational work .....	3,000.00
Grant to Maritime Stock-breeders' Association .....	800.00
Grant to cold storage at Sussex.....	750.00
Encouragement of horticulture.....	4,000.00
Encouragement of stock-raising.....	4,000.00
Encouragement of poultry-raising.....	2,000.00
Extension of markets for agricultural products .....	3,000.00
Railway fares for students attending agricultural colleges .....	400.00
Standing-crop competitions .....	500.00
Bonuses to roller-process wheat mills.	1,000.00
Grants to assist agr'l exhibitions.....	10,215.00
Miscellaneous .....	400.00
	<b>\$57,898.33</b>

The new work undertaken this year in horticulture includes not only the oversight and maintenance of some twenty-five illustration orchards in different parts of the Province, but also demonstration work on matured, bearing orchards. Three of these have been taken hold of by Provincial Horticulturist Furney, one at Corndale, Albert County; one at Maugeville, Sunbury County, and one at Douglas, York County. These orchards have been pruned and thoroughly sprayed twice, and further sprayings will be made. The fruit will be thinned, and when harvested will be carefully graded, packed and marketed.

The Poultry Superintendent is devoting most of his time to the holding of meetings and giving demonstrations of actual work. He gives instructions in the building of colony houses, and assists in the co-operative marketing of eggs and of poultry, and has been assisting all who wish to start with pure-bred flocks to get good stock and good eggs.

The work for the extension of markets has been principally in helping to place New Brunswick potatoes on the Cuban market.

The encouragement of stock-raising takes the form of importing pure-bred stock when there is a shortage among New Brunswick breeders, and in assisting in the holding of central auction sales of pure-bred stock.

The other items mentioned are not new, and are self-explanatory under the headings given. The increase of the agricultural appropriation for 1911 over 1910 is about \$7,000.

### Wiping Out a Postal Deficit.

United States Postmaster-General Hitchcock announces that at the end of the fiscal year the \$17,500,000 deficit inherited two years ago will be turned into a surplus. For the first six months of the year the revenues were \$118,573,817, and the expenditures but \$40,863 more. Since the administration began, 3,089 new post-offices were opened, delivery by carriers provided for 142 additional cities, and 2,124 new rural routes of 51,230 miles in length opened; 8,274 men have been added to the staff, and salaries have been increased.

The rural carriers now receive \$871 salary, on an average. The railways receive the same rates for carrying the mails, and there was no increase in postal rates. The wiping out of the deficit has been effected not by curtailing service or cutting down salaries, but by stopping small leaks, improved methods of handling postal business, and requiring full work for good pay. It is believed that a parcel-post system will soon be in sight.

### Fighting for Long Distance Connection.

The Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners, at a meeting in Toronto, received application from the following eleven independent telephone companies for an order compelling the Bell Telephone Co. to provide long-distance connection with their systems: Ingersoll Telephone Company, Harrietsville Telephone Association, Blenheim & South Kent Telephone Company, Wheatley Telephone Company, People's Telephone Company of Forest, South Lambton Telephone Co-operative Association, Port Hope Telephone Company, Markham & Pickering Telephone Company, Niagara District Telephone Company, and Brussels, Norris & Grey Municipal Telephone System and Consolidated Telephone Company.

The Bell Company resisted the application, being represented by counsel, and having an American expert from New York present to testify that granting such an order could not be worked out.

At the conclusion of the hearing, chairman J. P. Mabee granted the application of the independent companies for an order compelling the Bell Telephone Company to give the former long-distance connections over the latter's system. The order is good for twelve months, and if it proves satisfactory then it will be made permanent. Each of the independent companies is to reimburse the Bell Company for all expenses in connecting these companies, and any dispute as to the charges to be paid by the independent companies will be referred to the electrical expert retained by the Railway Board for settlement, in order to prevent any litigation. Each of the independent companies will make monthly or weekly returns of the long-distance traffic and the calls originating on their systems and being transmitted over the Bell Company's lines, and they will also furnish returns as to the other details in connection with the character and volume of traffic thus originating on their systems.

A long-distance connection toll of 15 cents for each long-distance call which originates on the independent lines and is transmitted over the Bell Company's lines will be paid by the independent companies to the Bell Company. This 15 cents toll will be additional to the regular long-distance tolls of the Bell Company from the point where it connects with the independent line to the destination of the call. The independent companies will pay to the Bell Company at the end of each month the long-distance tolls plus the 15 cents. This part of the order, the chairman pointed out, dealt only with outbound traffic. Regarding inbound traffic originating on the Bell Company's lines and being transmitted over the independent lines to destination, these calls would not be subject to the 15 cents charge, but the independent companies must keep records of all inbound traffic as well as outbound.

Applications from other independent companies other than the eleven named cannot be entertained during the year covered by the order.

### A Drainage Survey.

According to arrangement with the Department of Physics at the Ontario Agricultural College, "The Farmer's Advocate" farm was surveyed last week for tile drainage, and on Wednesday afternoon a demonstration was held by Prof. Wm. H. Day, who came out to the farm especially for that purpose. The method of making the survey is to set stakes and take the level of each of the four corners of a complete series of hundred-foot squares. In addition, the altitude of high or low intervening spots is taken, so that, with the rough map and data collected, a complete map of the topography of the farm may be drafted. In about two weeks' time this map should be returned to the proprietor, neatly executed, showing length, direction and size of tile required for each main and lateral drain required for the whole farm. By virtue of much experience and study, the Department is in a position to lay out thus a more economical and effectual system than even an experienced drainer could do. Indeed, it is within the mark to state that, for anyone contemplating much drainage, such a map as is supplied would be easily worth one hundred dollars, and is, besides, a nice thing to have. All it costs is the surveyor's railroad fare from Guelph, at a cent a mile, his board for about three days, a few bundles of lath, and an assistant for two or three days, amounting in all to between five and ten dollars. In addition, much valuable advice and assistance in taking levels, etc., is furnished.

The demonstration on Wednesday afternoon was attended by twenty deeply-interested farmers. Prof. Day emphasized the need of drainage, pointing out that many fields which seem to have good stands of wheat or clover, are discovered, on examination, to have bare spots where much extra crop would be produced with better drainage. One great advantage of tiling is that it warms the soil, permitting seeding two or three weeks earlier in spring. Water is the hardest substance to heat of anything except the gas hydrogen. It is ten times as hard to heat as sand, and seven times as hard as loam. About half the sun's heat striking the field on which he stood was going to evaporate moisture. Drainage would save about half the waste. Another advantage of drainage is that it allows the admission of air, and thus permits bacteria to thrive. Drained soil has also a greater capacity for capillary moisture (the only form that is valuable for plant growth), consequently it stands a drouth much better than undrained land.

Illustrating the value of digging exactly true to grade, Prof. Day cited a case in Lincoln County, where a long drain had recently been put down by an experienced drainer, who thought he had dug to a uniform grade. Examination showed a long sag of one inch, and it was further found that in the center of this sag was an inch of silt which the first heavy rain had brought

down and left there, thus reducing the capacity of the drain to that extent.

Prof. Day also explained the best way of digging true to grade, and answered many questions as to outlets, silt basins, direction and size of tile, etc.

"The Farmer's Advocate" farm is not a hard one to drain, having a fall of forty feet from front to back. We could have drained it well ourselves, but even here we consider the survey will be worth many dollars to us, and would strongly advise every Ontario farmer who is thinking of having any drainage done to apply at once for this cheap and valuable service to Prof. Wm. H. Day, O. A. C., Guelph.

### Date of Next Eastern Winter Fair.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show was held in Ottawa on Friday, May 5th. The report on the past year shows that a wonderful increase in exhibits and attendance has taken place in the last few years, while the last show was by far the best yet held. The farmers of Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec are realizing the educational possibilities of the Show, and are becoming most enthusiastic in their support of it. The attendance last year totalled about eighteen thousand, as compared with ten thousand the year previous. The financial statement shows that receipts for the past year amounted to \$14,044.77, while the expenditures were \$14,445.48. The largest receipt was the grant of \$7,500.00 from the Ontario Legislature.

In the election of officers and committees, very few changes were made. The appointments include that of Peter White, Pembroke, President; John Bright, Myrtle Station, Vice-President; and D. T. Elderkin, Ottawa, Secretary-Treasurer.

The next show will open at Ottawa on Tuesday, January 16th, and close on Friday, January 19th, 1912. The prize-list will be revised shortly by the executive committee. Several large increases will be made, as the Legislative grant has been increased to \$8,500, while further increased grants have also been made by several of the associations, including the Clydesdale Horse Association, the Dominion Shorthorn Association, and the Canadian Ayrshire and Holstein Associations.

### Cement Merger Affairs.

The application to Parliament by the Canada Cement Company for a bill to create an issue of \$11,000,000 five-per-cent. debenture stock to take the place of \$11,000,000 seven-per-cent. cumulative preference stock, now outstanding, is being opposed by Sir Sanford Fleming. The merger was brought about in 1909, eleven companies combining, with a capital of some \$30,000,000, of which \$11,000,000 was preference, and Sir Sanford complains that large sums appropriated by the group of parties bringing about the merger have not been accounted for. It is admitted that the promoters received a large block of common stock for their services, and that some money or stock is to be accounted for, but not as much (\$13,406,150) as Sir Sanford states. He was president of the International Cement Company, of Hull, that went into the merger, and was interested in others, and also president of one that did not get in. A good many members of Parliament at Ottawa express the opinion that there should be an investigation, not only in the interests of the Canada Cement Company, but of the public.

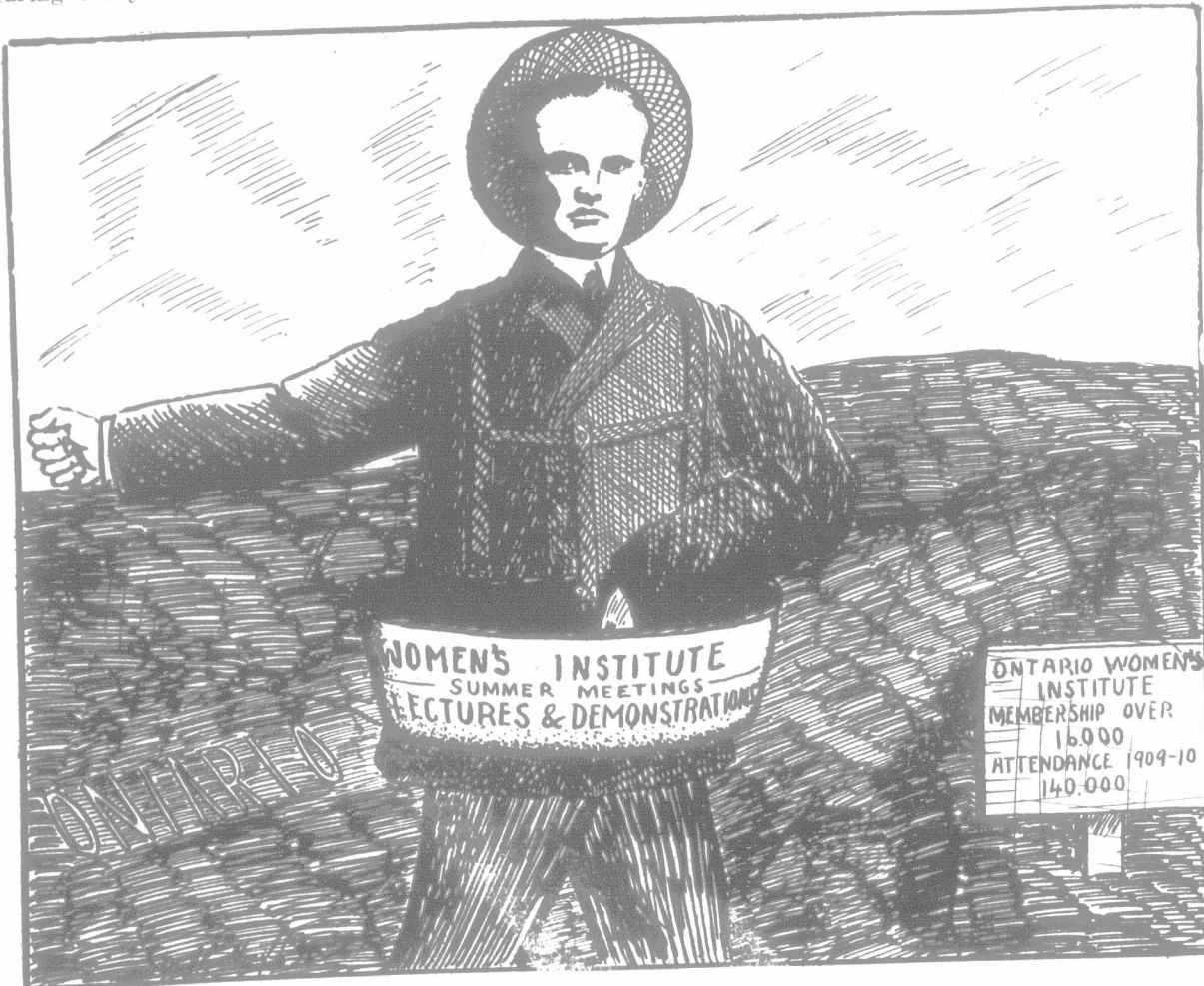
### With or Without.

The kitchen set arrived in good condition. It certainly is a beauty, and I hope it may be a joy for ever. Thanking you very kindly for your remembrance of small favors, and hoping you may live long to enjoy prosperity on "The Farmer's Advocate" farm, without the blessings of reciprocity.  
DAVID McLELLAN.  
Hants Co., N. S.

A note from our Prince Edward Island correspondent, Walter Simpson, dated May 5th, says: "Just beginning work on the land here. No seeding done yet, but will be general in a few days."

Joseph Mantell, of Peterboro, Ont., at 102 years old, is hale and hearty, spending most of the day time working his garden. In celebration of his birthday, Masonic brethren took him for an automobile ride.

A new site on the corner of University Avenue and Anderson St., Toronto, has been purchased by the Government for the Ontario Veterinary College, and new buildings will be erected.



"An Ever-widening Field."

Reports Supt. Putnam, in announcing a series of 618 lectures for the coming summer.

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is therefore an ideal place for your spare dollars.

**BANK OF TORONTO**  
Interest Paid on Savings Balances.

**MARKETS.**

**Toronto.**  
LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, May 15, receipts of live stock numbered 144 cars, comprising 3,066 cattle, 23 hogs, 74 calves, 18 horses. The quality of the cattle was good. Export trade was dull, at \$5.60 to \$5.90 bid, and none sold; butchers' a little easier, prime lots, \$5.85; loads of good, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium, \$5.25 to \$5.50; common, \$5 to \$5.25; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.25; bulls, \$4.50 to \$4.80; short-keep feeders, \$5.50 to \$5.75; ordinary feeders, \$5.25 to \$5.40; stockers, \$4.50 to \$5; milkers, \$50 to \$80; veal calves, \$4 to \$6.50 per cwt.; Ontario sheep and lambs, none offered; American yearlings, \$6.90 to \$7.25 per cwt. Hogs, \$6.05, fed and watered, and \$5.75 f. o. b. cars.

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	216	213	429
Cattle	3,011	3,467	6,478
Hogs	5,010	2,229	7,239
Sheep	1,067	1,224	2,291
Calves	861	182	1,043
Horses	7	25	32

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1910 were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	169	178	347
Cattle	2,384	3,608	5,992
Hogs	3,372	1,251	4,623
Sheep	590	175	765
Calves	552	170	722
Horses	58	40	98

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week, show an increase of 82 carloads, 486 cattle, 2,616 hogs, 1,526 sheep and lambs, and 321 calves; but a decrease of 66 horses, in comparison with the corresponding week of 1910.

Receipts, as will be seen by the above figures, were moderately large at both markets, considering the season. Trade was good; in fact, it was brisk at both markets, commencing at the Junction on Monday, and continuing steady to strong all week. Prices remained about steady all week, for both butchers' and exporters.

Exporters.—Export steers sold from \$5.95 up to \$6.12½, but only one load at the latter figure, and there were thirteen loads of Michigan State steers that sold for \$6.10, but they were a choice lot. The best load that sold at \$6.12½ were Ontario fed steers.

Butchers.—Prime picked lots of butchers' steers, \$5 to \$5.95; loads of good, \$5.60 to \$5.85; medium, \$5.25 to \$5.50; common, \$5 to \$5.25; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.25; bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.25.

Short-keep and Feeders.—Short-keep feeders, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium, \$5.25 to \$5.50; common, \$5 to \$5.25; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.25; bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.25.

Stockers and Feeders.—Short-keep feeders, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium, \$5.25 to \$5.50; common, \$5 to \$5.25; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.25; bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.25.

\$5.40; stockers, 600 to 800, \$5 to \$5.20; yearlings, \$4.40 to \$4.80; farrow cows, for grass feeding, \$3.75 to \$4.25.

Milkers and Springers.—Receipts moderate; prices about steady, at \$15 to \$80 each. The bulk of the cows sold from \$50 to \$65 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts liberal. Prices were steady to firm, at \$4 to \$6.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were large for this season of the year; but the bulk of them were States-fed wether yearling lambs. Ewes, \$5 to \$5.25 per cwt.; rams, \$3.75 to \$4.25; Ontario yearling lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.25 per cwt.; American yearling wether lambs, sold from \$6.40 to \$6.75; spring lambs, \$4 to \$7 each.

Hogs.—The dealers tried to get the prices of hogs down again the past week, but only partially succeeded. Selects, fed and watered at the market, sold at \$6.15, and \$6.25 off cars at Toronto, and \$6.90 f. o. b. cars, country points.

**BREADSTUFFS.**

Wheat.—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 85c. to 86c., outside points; Manitoba No. 1 northern, 99c.; No. 2 northern, 96½c.; No. 3 northern, 94½c., track, bay ports. Rye—No. 2, 68c. to 70c., outside. Barley—For malting, 67c. to 68c.; for feed, 50c. to 57c., outside. Oats—Canadian Western No. 2, 40c.; No. 3, 38½c., lake ports; Ontario No. 2, 36c. to 37c.; No. 3, 35c. to 36c., outside. Buckwheat—51c. to 53c., outside. Corn—American No. 3 yellow, 56c., bay ports, May shipment. Peas—No. 2, 80c. to 81c., outside. Flour—Ontario 00-per-cent, winter-wheat, \$3.40, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.10; second patents, \$4.60; strong bakers', \$4.40.

**HAY AND MILLFEED.**

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$12.50 to \$13; No. 2, \$9 to \$11. Straw.—Baled, car lots, per ton, \$6.50 to \$7, track, Toronto. Bran.—Manitoba bran, \$21 per ton; shorts, \$23; Ontario bran, \$22, in bags; shorts, \$24, car lots, track, Toronto.

**TORONTO SEED MARKET.**

The William Rennie Seed Company report the following prices, at which re-cleaned seeds are being sold to the trade: Alsike No. 1, per bushel, \$11; alsike No. 2, \$9.60; alsike No. 3, \$8.75; red clover No. 1, per bushel, \$10.50; red clover No. 2, \$9.30; red clover No. 3, \$8.40; timothy No. 1, per bushel, \$7.20; timothy No. 2, \$6.75; alfalfa, No. 1, per bushel, \$13.75; alfalfa No. 2, per bushel, \$12.25.

**COUNTRY PRODUCE.**

Butter.—Receipts large, and prices easy. Creamery pound rolls, 22c. to 23c.; separator dairy, 21c. to 22c.; creamery solids, 21c. to 22c.; store lots, 17c. to 18c. Eggs.—Prices a shade firmer, at 19c. for case lots. Cheese.—Old cheese, large, 14½c.; twins, 15c.; new, large, 13½c.; twins, 13½c. Honey.—Extracted, No. 1, 10c. to 11c. per lb.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.50. Beans.—Car lots, at country points, \$1.50 to \$1.60 for hand-picked, and broken lots, \$1.85 per bushel. Poultry.—Turkeys, 17c. to 18c. for gobblers; hens, 20c. to 23c.; yearling chickens, 18c. to 20c.; fowl, 14c. to 16c.; spring chickens, or broilers, 50c. to 60c. per lb. Potatoes.—Car lots of Ontario potatoes, 80c. to 90c. per bag, on track, Toronto.

**HIDES AND WOOL.**

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 10c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 9c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 8c.; country hides, cured, 9c.; green, 8½c.; calf skins, 11c. to 14c.; sheep skins, \$1.05 to \$1.40; horse hides, No. 1, \$3; horse hair, per lb., 33c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 6½c.

**Buffalo.**

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6.15 to \$6.25; butcher grades, \$3.25 to \$6. Calves.—Cull to choice, \$1.50 to \$7.50. Sheep and Lambs.—Choice lambs, \$6 to \$6.25; cull to fair, \$4.50 to \$5.90; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5; sheep, \$2 to \$4.50. Hogs.—Yorkers, \$6.50 to \$6.55; stags, \$4.50 to \$5; pigs, \$6.60 to \$6.65; mixed, \$6.15 to \$6.50; heavy, \$6.35 to \$6.40; roughs, \$5.25 to \$5.50.

**Montreal.**

Live Stock.—The tendency of freight rates is upwards. All the space for May and June to Liverpool and London has been taken at from 25s. to 27s. 6d. Manchester space is available at 25s.; Glasgow, at 30s. Supplies of cattle were smaller on the local market last week, and the tone was rather easier. Choice steers were selling here at 6c. to 6½c. per lb.; fine at 6c.; good around 5½c.; medium 5c. to 5½c.; common 4c. to 4½c. per lb. Trade in sheep and lambs was limited, and prices were about steady. Old sheep sold at 4½c. to 5½c. per lb., and spring lambs from \$4 to \$8 each. Quality of calves very poor, and prices range from \$2 to \$5 each. The market for hogs was slightly firm, owing partly to scarcity of supplies. Packers were short of stock, and were buying selects at 6½c. to 6¾c., weighed off cars.

Horses.—Dealers report having met with better success during the past week in the matter of securing horses in the country. One dealer got a lot of very fine heavy draft animals in early last week, at an average cost of \$300. These were sold very rapidly; in fact, they were practically all placed before they reached the city. Heavy draft horses, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$350 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$200 each; inferior, broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100 each, and choicest carriage and saddle animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Sales of abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock were made at 9½c. per lb.

Maple Products.—Dealers were showing choice new syrup, in wood, at 7½c. per lb., and in tins at 75c. to 80c. each. Sales of sugar took place at 10c. to 11c.

Eggs.—The market held about steady, the undertone being moderately firm. Grocers were paying about 21c. for straight-gathered, with the broken and inferior eggs taken out, and 23c. for the large, selected, and 20c. for No. 1, which means what is left after the selects are taken out.

Butter.—The market was rather firmer last week as a result of the prices paid in the country. The finest new creamery was quoted at 22c. per lb., here, in a wholesale way.

Cheese.—Sales of current makes, 11½c. to 12c. per lb., wholesale.

Grain.—Market was strong on oats, No. 2 Canadian Western being quoted at 42½c. to 42½c. per bushel, car lots, store; No. 1 extra feed, 41½c. to 42c.; No. 3 Canadian Western, 41½c. to 41½c.; No. 2 local white, 40½c. to 40½c.; No. 3 local white, 39½c. to 40c., and No. 4 a cent under; No. 3 American yellow corn, 60c. to 61c. per bushel.

Flour.—Flour market steady, at \$5.30 per barrel, in bags, for first patents; \$4.80 for seconds, and \$4.60 for strong bakers'. Ontario patents unchanged, at \$4.50 per barrel, straight rollers being \$4 to \$4.10.

Millfeed.—Prices steady, at \$21 to \$23 per ton for Manitoba bran, in bags, and \$23 to \$25 for shorts. Ontario bran, \$22 to \$23; middlings, \$24 to \$25; pure grain mouille, \$30; mixed mouille, \$25 to \$28.

Hay.—Dealers quote, No. 1 baled hay, \$11.50 to \$12, carloads, track, Montreal; No. 2 extra, \$10.50 to \$11 per ton; No. 2, \$9.50 to \$10; clover mixed quoted at \$8.50 to \$9; pure clover, \$7.50 to \$8 per ton.

Seeds.—Demand good. Prices per 100 lbs., in bag lots, Montreal: Timothy, seed, \$14 to \$16; medium red clover, \$18 to \$20; Mammoth red clover, \$13.50 to \$20.50; alsike, \$18 to \$23.

Hides.—Demand was steady, and the market showed no changes compared with the previous week.

**Chicago.**

Cattle.—Beeves, \$4.95 to \$6.45; Texas steers, \$4.60 to \$5.60; Western steers, \$4.80 to \$5.60; stockers and feeders, \$4 to \$5.65; cows and heifers, \$2.40 to \$5.65; calves, \$4.50 to \$7.

Hogs.—Light, \$6 to \$6.40; mixed, \$5.95 to \$6.32½; heavy, \$5.80 to \$6.20; rough, \$5.90 to \$5.95; good to choice hogs, \$5.95 to \$6.20; pigs, \$5.85 to \$6.35; bulk of sales, \$6.05 to \$6.20.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$3 to \$4.80; Western, \$3.50 to \$4.30; yearlings, \$4.60 to \$5.60; lambs, native, \$4.50 to \$6.65; Western, \$5.25 to \$6.70.

**THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE**

ESTABLISHED 1867.

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

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

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

**British Cattle Markets.**

John Rogers & Company, Liverpool, cable States and Canadian cattle making from 13c. to 13½c. per pound. The sheep trade was also lower, lambs making 14c. to 14½c., and wethers 12c. to 12½c. per pound.

**GOSSIP.**

H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont., in ordering a change in their advertisement of Shorthorns, write: "We are sold out of bulls; would be glad to have inquiries for anything else, and will mail catalogue on application."

Nitrate of soda, supplied by Chemical Laboratories, Ltd., Toronto, is one of the best of fertilizers, easily applied, and all its nitrogen available. Farmers who have used it, speak well of the results in crop yields.

**SALE DATES CLAIMED.**

May 23rd.—W. F. Elliot, Coleman, Ont.; Holsteins and Clydesdales.  
May 24th.—Dr. D. McEachran, Ormstown, Que.; imported Clydesdales.  
June —.—Date to be stated later. Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.; Ayrshires.

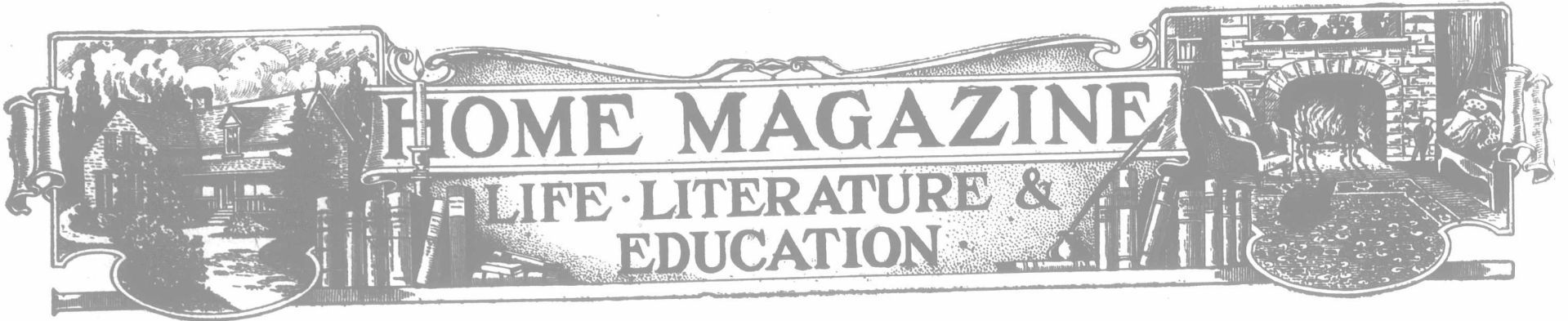
At the auction sale on May 8rd, of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, from the herd of John S. Goodwin, at Napierville, Ill., 76 head sold for an average of \$167.75, the highest price being \$605, for the five-year-old cow, Blackbird of Woodlawn 16th. The highest price for a bull was \$800, for the yearling, Barnot.

The Ormstown, Quebec, Agricultural and Stock Show, advertised in this issue to take place in that prosperous town May 23rd to 25th, is regarded as one of the most interesting events of its kind in that Province, and the auction sale on the 24th (the second day of the fair), of imported Clydesdales, offered by Dr. McEachran, of Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, should prove a special attraction to those interested in heavy horses.

In the last week in April, over 50 head of Clydesdales were shipped from Glasgow for Canada and the United States, including consignments for Adam Scharf, Cummings Bridge, Ont.; John Semple, Milverton, Ont.; Wm. Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont.; Robert Ness, Howick, Que.; Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon, Sask.; R. H. Rhodes, Cochrane, Alta., and A. Crawford, Lone Tree, Iowa.

**SOME COMING SHOWS.**

International Horse Show, Olympia, London, June 12 to 24.  
Royal Agricultural Society Show, Norwich, England, June 26 to 30.  
Industrial Exhibition, Winnipeg, July 12 to 22.  
Highland and Agricultural, at Inverness, Scotland, July 25 to 28.  
Dominion Exhibition, Regina, July 31, August 12.  
Cobourg Horse Show, August 15 to 18.  
Edmonton Exhibition, August 15 to 19.  
Victoria Provincial Exhibition, Victoria, B. C., September 26 to October 1.



### Our Flag and Its Message.

A colored boy in Honolulu, in a simply-worded but admirable address upon the story of the Union Jack and its meaning, asked of the lads who were listening to him: "And now, boys, what does the flag say to you?" No reply being forthcoming, the young speaker answered the question himself. "The red," he said, "tells you to be brave; the blue, to be true, and the white, to be pure." And this is part of the message which should be conveyed to the young lads and lassies of the Dominion when they see, as we hope they will soon all have the privilege of doing, the Flag of the Empire floating above their schools, not only on public holidays, but all the year round.

What the meaning of the flag, the Stars and Stripes, conveys to the minds of the rising generation of the United States, our Union Jack, with its significantly distinctive Canadian Badge on the "fly," should convey to the minds of the children of our Dominion. They should be taught to reverence it as the outward token of their loyalty to their King and country, and of their pride in their birthright as "citizens of no mean city." Mr. Barlow Cumberland thus speaks of it: "It heralds loyalty to our forefathers, to king, to country, to empire. It speaks to us from the past; it tells us of its great heroes; it inspires us to greater deeds. It tells us from whence we came; from whom we obtained it, and it tells us to keep it not only for those who are living here in our midst, but for those who are loyal to it around the world. Well done," added Mr. Cumberland, "to those who would spread the use of those flags amongst our Canadian schoolhouses, for they are the signals, not only of our own union, they are the signs of a nationality wider than the country in which we live, as well as of a brotherhood with our fellow peoples around the world."

Our children are doubtless able to say by rote that "Canada comprises in territory thirty per cent. of the whole British Empire to which we belong, and that Empire has in turn an area of one-fifteenth of the total area of the globe; that Canada possesses unlimited resources in the wealth of the forest, the mine, the fishery; vast stretches of the most fertile land, great lakes, noble rivers, and mountains, the scenery of which is unrivalled; that, whilst we are the fortunate possessors of all these great natural resources, we have a population as intelligent, as industrious, as sober, as law-abiding and as God-fearing as ever existed on the face of the earth, but, to the youthful mind, lessons in the abstract do not mean quite the same as when that lesson is brought home to them by some outward and visible sign—some never-to-be-forgotten object-lesson such as the Union Jack of old England, which has braved the battle and the breeze in every corner of the known world; which, as the emblem of all this moral, material and spiritual wealth, is surely a flag to be proud of, a flag our children should be trained to honor, and all other countries taught to respect.

A little more demonstration of our loyalty to our flag would surely be desirable. We are apt to take that loyalty too much for granted, to be a trifle sarcastic over the effusive utterances of our neighbors over the waving of it almost as a joke the

ubiquitous appearances of the Stars and Stripes in their cities, towns, villages and hamlets, in season, out of season, on big occasions, or on no occasions at all, etc., but "let those laugh who win," and it is impossible to deny the indisputable fact that the adoration and almost worship of the Stars and Stripes, which to the American child is part of its very nature from its cradle-days to its grave, is the outcome of this constant manifestation of the nation's symbol. Instead, therefore, of treating this enthusiasm as something to be laughed at, or when it happens to be too self-assertive on Canadian soil to bear it without open complaint, rather let us find some happy medium between our two methods. If we shrink from copying the somewhat aggressive attitude of

the educative policy of those into whose hands its destinies are entrusted.

I had written so far when, on opening my evening paper, I had the satisfaction of reading, under date 31st March, the announcement, below big headlines, that the

**UNION JACK IS TO FLY EVERY DAY BUT SUNDAY.**

The Government Orders All Flags Hoisted Above All Public Buildings.

As at present, "the flag is flown only over public buildings in seaports, or ports of entry along the international boundary," so this is surely a step in the right direction. But we want another and even more important step still to be taken, and that is the flying of the national flag

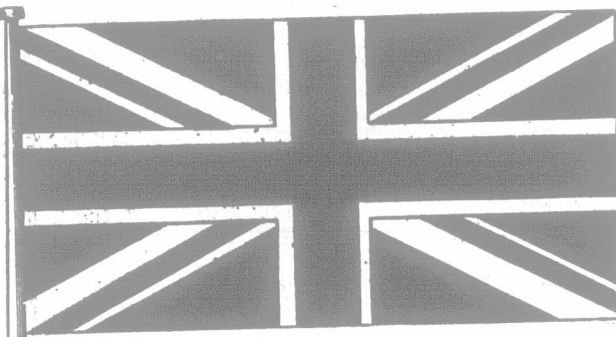
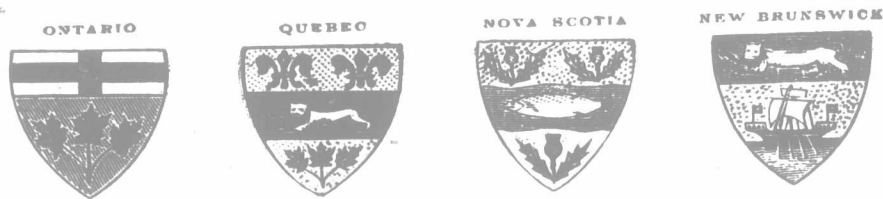
permitted to reprint some of the illustrations she offers in it, although not in the bright colors she has used, and without giving her clear but brief story of the flag itself, with its Canadian emblems. These beautiful little folders should not only be in the hands of every school teacher, but amongst the treasurers of every child in Canada. A very large number are already in circulation, and the present stock is nearly exhausted, but if a sufficient number are ordered, as they probably will be now that all hearts are stirred to renewed loyalty by the bringing before Parliament the claims for a fuller recognition of the educative value of the flag of the Empire. Some school trustees and others have already sent their orders direct to Mrs. Fessenden, 240 Herkimer St., Hamilton, to whose patriotic efforts and patient persistence we owe the foundation of our Empire Day celebration in the schools of the Dominion. The cards singly are 5 cents each, but much reduced if ordered in bulk.

### THE THOUGHT IN WHICH LAY THE GERM OF EMPIRE DAY.

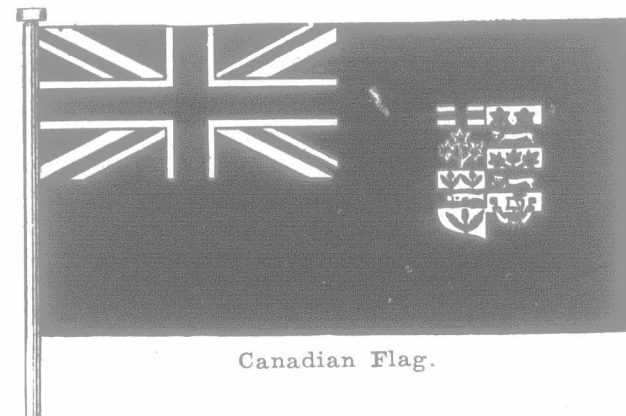
The incident which was the seed-corn of what has now become a national celebration amongst the children of our schools might have been of individual interest, only but for the enthusiasm it inspired in the heart of a little child. It came about this way: "On June 6th, 1896, a resolution of condolence to its then secretary, Mrs. Fessenden, on the death of her husband, the late Rector of Ancaster, himself an ardent Imperialist, was passed by the Wentworth Historical Society of Hamilton. In her reply, Mrs. Fessenden, who was accompanied by her six-year-old grandchild, said that she hoped that the patriotic spirit of the grandfather might descend to the child. Thereupon the little Kathleen, in recognition of the loyal service of her ancestors, and as an earnest of the future, was made an honorary member of the society. It was a notable experience for the child. Mrs. Fessenden was struck by her delight in her badge and the maple leaf she wore; by the blow of her young spirit; by the deep impression made upon her young mind by this identification with a worthy past, and by the patriotic aspiration that vaguely stirred her. The thought naturally followed, why should not all children be stimulated in the same way? If the new life and aspiration that came to this one child could come equally to all children, what a tremendous influx of national energy might be hoped for with the next generation." It was this initial thought, followed up by Mrs. Fessenden's persistent efforts, by her untiring representation of what might come of it in the future, if the seal of Government support were given to the setting apart of a day for joyous celebration, for bringing into prominence the British Flag as a grand unifying influence amongst our people, which led to the foundation of Empire Day. It remains with loyal Canadians to make it a day which should year by year gain in significance, strength and vigor as it lives its "pulsating life" throughout the Dominion for all time to come.

H. A. B.

No man for any considerable period can wear one face to himself and another to the multitude, without finally getting bewildered as to which may be true.—[Hawthorne.]



Our Union Jack.



Canadian Flag.

our friends over the border, let us at least make an end to an indifference to the teachings of our own national banner, which has become almost criminal, especially at a time when the influx of people from every nationality makes it more and more imperative that the message of the British Flag should be made known and thoroughly understood by those whose children should become the bone and sinew of the Canada of the future. The exhibition of the Union Jack throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion should be

over every schoolhouse in the land on every day, and not on high days and holidays only, and every teacher in every class to interpret (as is done in every school in the United States) in simple and enthusiastic terms, the silent language of the British Flag.

### SOMETHING ABOUT EMPIRE DAY.

By the kind permission of Mrs. Clementina Fessenden, the founder of Empire Day, and the compiler of a charming little Brochure upon the History of the Union Jack, we are



## Hope's Quiet Hour.

### Gazing Up Into Heaven.

"God's in His heaven—  
All's right with the world."

Browning has gathered up into these two lines the secret of our hope and joy and confidence. A little child can walk fearlessly through the darkness, if his hand is clasped close in the hand of his strong father; and we are God's little children. Why should we be afraid of anything when the whole universe is under our Father's absolute control? When an old Chinese woman was told the wonderful news that she had a Father in heaven, and the missionary started out to teach her the Lord's Prayer, she learned the first clause: "Our Father which art in heaven." There she stopped, saying—"That is enough for me. I am too old to learn more, but if my Father is in heaven, He will give me all I need"—or some such words as that. She had slipped her hand into her Father's, and was satisfied. But she was too old to take her part in the world's work, and a little child is too young; but those of us who are able to work and fight, as soldiers under the Great Captain, must not be shirkers and loafers, leaving all our concerns so trustfully in our Father's keeping that we fail to do our part. An earthly parent who does everything for his children, letting them slip easily through youth without any burden of work or responsibility, is not kind, but is foolish, weak and cruel. The children grow up irresponsible and selfish, having lost the precious years of training. They are without moral backbone or powers of endurance, unfitted to meet the strain of after years. God wants His children to develop into strong men and women, therefore He does not clear every trouble and difficulty out of their way. There is a grand opportunity of glorious living waiting for us on the other side of the dark door of Death, and we are being trained for it here in the school of this life on earth. Don't let us waste our chance of spiritual development. We shall need all the schooling we can get.

After our Lord had passed through death, He spent forty days—"The Great Forty Days"—in strange intercourse with His friends on earth. They never knew, as they were talking together or doing their everyday work, whether He might not appear visibly before them. A woman, as she made the house tidy or prepared a meal for her family, might work with glad expectancy, doing her very best, because the Master might at any moment make one of the family circle.

The men were on the lookout as they cast their nets, and knew there was no need for discouragement even when their work was apparently unsuccessful. At any moment their King might appear and tell them exactly the right thing to do. As they talked to one another, they remembered that He might suddenly reveal Himself to their bodily eyes, and they knew He was really present even when He chose to remain hidden. Could any tale of unkind gossip or evil scandal be told, when they were so sure of the Presence of the Holy One of God?

When the forty days were over, and the mysterious Ascension seemed to have taken away their Master from their midst, they knew it was only "seeming." They could depend on His promise, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." Whatever the Ascension meant, it did not mean that their Lord was far away, though He did not allow them to see Him.

But a change in His dealings with them was necessary. They could not enter wholeheartedly into ordinary work while they were constantly looking up to see if He had appeared. They were in a state of nervous tension and excitement which was unnatural, and could not fail to be harmful if it were long-continued. It was good for them that He should keep out of their sight—good in many ways. It is better for us to walk by faith than by sight, so we may grow in patient trustfulness, in quiet courage, in strong endurance. It is often very good for a child to be thrown into the bracing atmosphere of school-life, where he has to stand on his own feet, and cannot run to the peaceful shelter of a mother's arms when startled or hurt.

When the disciples stood in stunned dismay, looking up after their Lord as if they had nothing left to live for, now that He had disappeared from their sight, two men stood by them in white apparel; which also said: "Why stand ye gazing up into heaven?" If the child, left at school by his mother, stood at the window gazing along the street where she had disappeared, a teacher might come up and ask the same question. Real love for the mother would make him put all his mind and heart into the work she had left him there to do. It was not love, but a selfish desire to be with her, that would make him waste the precious hours in gazing after her.

So it was with the disciples. If they loved their Lord, they would prove their loyal affection by putting their hands and hearts into the work He had just told them to do. "Ye shall be witnesses unto Me." He had said, "both in Jerusalem, and in all Judaea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth."

It is a splendid and a tremendous mission, we also have our share in it. Witness for our Master in our own neighborhood, in our own Province, in our own Country, and in China, Japan, Africa, etc. The task is so tremendous that we may think it is useless to attempt it at all. But how thankful we should be that others have done so much to spread the glad tidings of Love. The other day a lady told me that her cousin—a missionary from China—had described to her the way babies and old people in that country are often thrown out to die, and nobody but the Christians will take the trouble to pick them up and care for them.

Those who fancy they are too cultured to believe in Christianity, accept as their right the innumerable advantages which they gain from living in a Christian country. Is this fair or honest?

But to return to our subject, "Gazing Up Into Heaven." I was calling on a lady the other day, and she said that her eyes had been rather troublesome lately. The doctors told her the trouble was caused by too close work in an office. The eyes were injured by too short a view; she needed to look out and up, instead of keeping her gaze fixed constantly on her desk. I told her that I should try to bring a spiritual lesson out of what she told me. We so often have weak spiritual sight, so often injure our power of spiritual vision, because we keep our attention constantly fixed on things that are too near us. Though we must not stand gazing up into heaven all the time—as the hermits used to do in their desire to become Christ-like—it is impossible to be helpful witnesses for our Master if we spend all our thought and attention on earthly things. If our days are spent in strenuous work, with no remembrance of the unseen Lord, Who is as certainly close beside us as He was beside those expectant disciples during the Great Forty Days, we shall find that our power of seeing the Vision of His Face is seriously impaired. We shall get spiritual "conjunctivitis" if we are foolish enough to fix all our attention on things that we can see with our bodily sight, and then the chief joy of life will be gone. How can we tell others effectively about Christ if we are not in daily, hourly touch with Him ourselves?

But, if we are to bear witness to Him successfully, we must not be dreamers, spending valuable time in too much gazing up into heaven. If one who claims to be a follower of Christ is careless about paying his debts, slothful in business, rough and uncourteous in manner, slovenly in dress and untidy in habits, then shame is brought on the cause of Christ. Instead of volunteers being won, they are inclined to keep their distance. We are called to bear witness to the Presence in our midst of One Who is LOVE, and how often we try to show our zeal for Him by condemning nearly everybody we talk about, by trying to push our own pet prejudices in most unloving fashion, or by grumbling as if we did not believe in our Father's wise care over us.

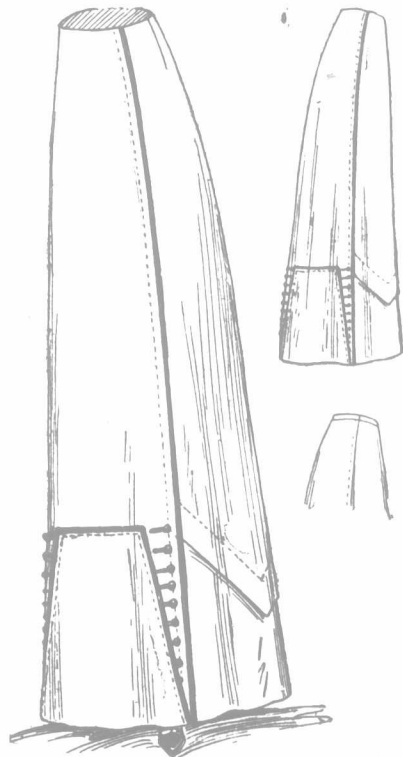
Let us gaze up into heaven, and then try with all our might to reflect practically the Love we see there. Love is our business on earth, and a loving life is always a successful life. The Ascension of our Lord made it possible for us all to keep in touch with Him; and He can—if we will let His Love flow through us to all around—keep more closely in

touch with all the world through His witnesses. He is out of our sight, but it is only for "a little while," and "no one need despair in the palms of whose hands lingers the touch of Jesus Christ."

"Run the straight race through God's good grace,  
Light up thine eyes, and seek His face."

DORA FARNCOMB.

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### What is a Lady?

The question, "What constitutes a true lady?" is discussed by Mrs. R. Neish in a contemporary. "No woman is a true lady," she writes, "who is a snob—neither one who apes her betters, nor she who despises those beneath her, and boasts of her rich or titled friends, or keeps her humbler acquaintance in the background, or from your knowledge altogether. No woman who does these things, be she great or small in society's eyes, is really and truly a lady at heart. A true lady should be a gentlewoman." Gentle and womanly, pure and fearless. I can pick her out from among the best of the women I love—a woman before whom men of all and every class instinctively remove their headgear, and to whom they speak with deference and courtesy."

### In the Flower O' the Year.

"Come, gentle spring! ethereal mildness, come!" sang the poet Thompson, nature-lover to the extent of writing four long poems to "The Seasons."

The immortal author of "Elegy, Written in a Country Churchyard," in a more exultant poem than that masterpiece of plaintive philosophy, speaks of the "untaught harmony of spring."

"Lusty spring, all dight with leaves of flowers," noted old Spenser of "The Fairy Queen," with a fine observation, for who indeed but must be "lusty," in spirit, at least, in spring?

But one might quote on and on. What poet or would-be poet, from Cædmon, on through the ages, who has not felt himself constrained to an attempt at self-expression at least in this season of seasons? And who can say that the fledgeling who writes,

"Oh, Spring, it is a lovely time,  
I love it ever and ever,  
When Spring comes I'll not leave our  
clime,  
Nor myself from it sever."

(with a fine religious flavor savoring of the old-time Metrical Version of the Psalms of David!)—who can say that he, I say, feels any the less keenly the joy and inspiration of spring, than he who sees in the blossoming hawthorn "green tapestries brodered all with pearls," or he who sings of "the odorous breath of cherry-bloom far-flung on airs of night"?

And then the question arises: Does the spirit of poetry exist only in the one who seeks to give expression to it? Or, in other words: Is not every man and every woman, to some extent, at least, in this season of youth and joy, a poet?

Someone has said that every lover is a poet, and it took the shrewd Tennyson to observe that, "In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thought of love." Probably ardent fancy glows very well at any time of the year, yet the poet had fact on his side, too. We have been told by the superintendent of an institution that turns out young ladies to a turn as its specialty, that the grand passion works unusual havoc at the time of cherry blossoms and bird-matings. At that time, she says, the girls all are restless. They want beaux and moonlight walks, and canoe trips on the river in the evening; and sundry paper-backed books by Bertha M. Clay are very much in demand. So the poet's contention is corroborated, it seems, for there is usually a Jack or two for every Jill, and moonlight walks, and canoe rides and tete-a-tetes on the veranda aplenty.

Lovers enough and romance enough, assuredly, and every lover a poet in some sort, albeit his eyes—or hers (alas for the paucity of English words, that so often compels us to the masculine, or to the awkward, in describing common properties)—may not be "in fine frenzy rolling."

But, lovers aside, may it not be so that the blessed poet-spirit, with its clear, pure joy in living and in all things good and beautiful, thrills through the heart of even the most reserved, or the most practical, or even the most "stodgy" of us, on these dear May mornings?

May it not be that that old man, walking through the woods on his way for the cows, hand on hip, walking-stick sinking into the moist black soil as he goes, feels things too deep for human speech as he looks up through the green-gold flush of the young leaves pluming out between him and the blue? . . . That cattle-dealer, pointing with his whip as he drives along the country road—do you say that the gold of that butter-cup-besprinkled field is all lost upon him, or that he feels no thrill or memory as he passes the pink and white glory of the orchards by the way? . . . Even in the city, why does the business man straighten his shoulders and look about with a new interest in life as the soft airs

come down and the flowering almonds and syringa peep out beyond the barrier of granolithic all the way down town? Even at the busy market with its interesting medley of faces, and tongues, and colorings, is there no poetry in it all, on this fine May morning—or would it take a Browning to decry it—such a Browning as he who found verse in the odds-and-ends of a junk-shop?

We have a habit of thinking a great deal of people who have "achieved" things, and too often, perhaps, we count it something to number among our friends the man who has won distinction in art or literature, or the professions, or business. My Fabian friend, with his waving locks, velvet-jacket, and Bohemian way of living, is worth inviting my friends in to meet, albeit he is poor as a church-mouse; but so, also, is my friend, the farmer, or store-keeper, or real-estate man, who has amassed his shekels to an enviable pile. I pat myself on the back as I walk over his velvet carpets; I dilate with egotism as I smoke his choice Havanas; and I "strut sitting down" as I whirl along beside him in his automobile.

Were I wise, I should disassociate both of these from their achievements, except in so far as those

reference has already been made at the beginning of this ramble. Such a sympathy alone could have made the words immortal.

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene,  
The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear;  
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,  
And waste its fragrance on the desert air."

But is the gem any the less rare, or the flower any the less sweet?

### Creative Education.

(From Essay on Application, by Henry Van Dyke.)

It would be a good thing if the cities and towns of America (the rural districts, also) would spend twice as much as they are spending to-day for common-school education. It would be a good thing if we could have twice as many teachers, and twice as intelligent, especially for the primary grades. And then it would be a good thing if we could sweep away half the "branches" that are now taught, and abolish two-thirds of the formal examinations, and

small doses for practical purposes. Half-endowed technical schools spring up all over the land, like mushrooms after a shower. We have institutes of everything, from stenography to fariery; it remains only to add a few more, such as an Academy of Mesmerism, a College of Mind Healing, and a Chiropodists' University, to round out the encyclopædia of complete culture, according to the commercial ideal.

Let no one imagine that I mean to say a word against trade schools. On the contrary, I would speak most heartily in their support. So far as they do their work well, they are an admirable and needful substitute for the earlier systems of apprenticeship for the various trades. They are really worth all the money that is put into them. But the error lies in supposing that they can take the place of the broader and higher education. By their own confession, they move on another level. They mean business. But business is precisely the one thing that education does not mean. It may, doubtless it will, result in making a man able to do his own special work in a better spirit and with a finer skill. But this result is secondary, and not primary. It is accomplished by forgetting the specialty and exalting the man.

The right ideal of education is the creative ideal. It does not seek to adorn men with certain rare accomplishments which shall be the marks of a Brahminical caste. It does not seek to train men for certain practical pursuits, with an eye single to their own advantage. It seeks, by a vital culture, to create new men, and new kinds of men, who shall be of ever-increasing worth to mankind.

The educated man is a new man. It is not merely that he knows more. It is not merely that he can do more. There is something in him which was not there when his education began. And this something gives him a new relation to the past, of which it is the fruit, and to the future, of which it is the promise.

This, it seems to me, is the real object and the right result of education: to create out of the raw stuff that is hidden in the boy a finer, stronger, broader, nobler type of man.

I care not whether a man is called a tutor, an instructor, or a full professor; nor whether any academic degrees adorn his name; nor how many facts or symbols of facts he has stored away in his brain. If he has these four powers—clear sight, quick imagination, sound reason, and right, strong will—I call him an educated man, and fit to be a teacher.

I use the word "sight" to denote all those senses which are the natural inlets of knowledge. Most men are born with five, but comparatively few learn the use of even one. The majority of people are like the idols described by the psalmist: "Eyes have they, but they see not; they have ears, but they hear not; noses have they, but they smell not." They walk through the world like blind men at a panorama, and find it very dull.

The power to use the senses to their full capacity, clearly, sensitively, penetratingly, does not come by nature. It is the fruit of an attentive habit of veracious perception. Such a habit is the result of instruction applied to the opening of blind eyes and the unsealing of deaf ears. The academic studies which have most influence in this direction are those which deal principally with objective facts, such as nature study, language, numbers, drawing, and music.

But the education of perceptive power is not, and cannot be, carried on exclusively in the study and the classroom. Every meadow and every woodland is a college, and every city square is full of teachers. . . . Every true university should make room in its scheme for life out of doors. Walter Bagehot said of Shakespeare that he could not walk down a street without knowing what was in it. John Burroughs has a



In Apple-blossom Time.

achievements have been an expression of what is most admirable in my friends themselves. To think more of a genius than of other people is really to give way to a form of hero-worship in reality little less vulgar than the worship of wealth. If I am far-seeing, I will recognize that the genius is only a man who has succeeded in expressing the world-thought better than the others. I say the "world-thought" advisedly, for do we not all love to see our own thought expressed in paint, or verse, or prose? If it is not expressed, we do not give the universal approbation which proclaims the man a genius.

Yes, if I am wise in my admiration, I will consider the whole man, his honor, his justice, his kindness, his strength, his tenderness, his personality, his usefulness in the big, needy world; and I will suspect hidden depths of all these qualities in every man I meet, and I be enabled to

to them have. . . . When a human being, such a wisdom would give to the whole, big world, a sympathy, which is approached. . . . Such a world-feeling only can have produced that exultation to which

make an end of competitions and prizes, and come down or rather come up, to the plain work of teaching children to read intelligently and write clearly and cipher accurately—the foundation of a solid education.

The marketable ideal of culture makes itself felt, also, to a considerable extent in some of the higher institutions of learning. . . . The plan is to educate boys, not for living, but for making a living. They are to be cultivated, not as men, but as journalists, surveyors, chemists, lawyers, physicians, manufacturers, mining engineers, sellers of wet and dry goods, bankers, accountants, and what not. In obedience to this theory, the attention of the student is directed from the outset to those things for which he can see an immediate use in his chosen pursuit. Literature is spoken of in academic circles as a mere embellishment of the stolid course, and philosophy is left to those old fellows who are going into the ministry or into teaching. The library is no longer regarded as a spiritual palace where the student may live with the master minds of all the ages. It has taken on the aspect of a dispensary where useful information can be procured in

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college on a little farm beside the Hudson; and John Muir has a university called Yosemite. If such men cross a field or a thicket, they see more than the seven wonders of the world. That is culture. And without it, all scholastic learning is arid, and all the academic degrees known to man are but china oranges hung on a dry tree.

[The rest of the essay above begun deals with imagination, literature, the power of thinking for one's self, the power to will nobly. We would advise all who are interested in the education of themselves or others, whether in school or out of it—for education may be carried on without school walls very effectively—to procure this book, "Essays of Application," from the local library, and read this essay throughout.]

Bits from Van Dyke.

"There is the highest authority for believing that a man's life, even though he be an author, consists not in the abundance of things that he possesses. Rather is its real value to be sought in the quality of the ideas and feelings that possess him, and in the effort to embody them in his work."

"The final result of true education is not a selfish scholar, nor a scornful critic of the universe, but an intelligent and faithful citizen who is determined to put all his powers at the service of his country and mankind."

"Some of the most thoughtful men in the country have not been college-bred."

"What we need at present is not new colleges with a power of conferring degrees, but more power in the existing colleges to make men."

"These, then, are what the education of life is to bring out—Reason, Righteousness, and Service."

"But if life itself be the school, what becomes of our colleges and universities? They are, or they ought to be, simply preparatory institutions to fit us to go with our education. Not what do they teach, but how do they prepare us to learn—that is the question."

"He who can learn no more has not really learned anything."

"I want books not to pass the time, but to fill it with beautiful thoughts and images, to enlarge my world, to give me new friends in the spirit, to purify my ideals and make them clear, to show me the local color of unknown regions and bright stars of universal truth."

"It is not only the famous people and the well-dressed people who are worth meeting. It is everyone who has something to communicate."

"It is the resistance that puts us on our mettle: it is the conquest of the reluctant stuff that educates the worker. I wish you enough difficulties to keep you well and make you strong and skillful."

Bees and Basswoods.

We cannot make a complete country home without a few colonies of bees. They are just as much needed as are the hens and the birds. We doubt if even the family cow has a more important place in the right sort of country home. The bee is busy every hour of a pleasant day in spring, making sure that your fruit crop does not fail. He is equally important in the vineyard and the berry field and the orchard; and there is a great deal for him to do in the meadow and the cornfield as well. Not one-half of our apples and pears even can get along without the help of this busy little worker. Grapes especially are dependent upon his visits; so much so that the Blacktons and Lindlys, and most of the other best-bred sorts, would bear no fruit at all if left to themselves.

When you are going to the country, one of the first things to look after is, are you really supply bee-food? This is too often neglected. There are pastures for the cows, and stalls for the horses, and pens for the hens, but the bees are expected to shift for themselves. This they can possibly do, by skirmishing over a few scraps of space, taking their

provender from your neighbor's garden; but if you expect them really to do good work in the way of pollenizing, and then put up a storage of honey enough for themselves and for you, you must look out for their having an abundance of bee food. With ten acres of land, you need ten to twenty hives of bees.

At the very beginning of your planting, consider this problem, not simply what you wish to eat yourself, but how to feed these co-workers. If you are a fruit-grower, you will find that raspberry blossoms will give a lot of fine honey, and that an apple orchard in spring is for a short time a grand feasting place. Nearly all the fruits give good foraging for nectar, and so do some of the flowers which delight our eyes along the borders—but by no means all of them. Roses, phloxes, pinks, pansies, nasturtiums, do not furnish much that the bees desire. Oranges in the South, and mock oranges in the North, are both loved by the bees. The legumes, all of them, furnish honey; especially is an alfalfa field a magnificent storage for them to draw upon.

But the greatest joy of the hives is when the lindens blossom in July. The basswood is a wonderful tree in every way, and when it is in bloom, it is one of the most beautiful in the world. Bees will work in them all night, in their passion to extract every particle of the nectar. Our village streets should be bordered with them; and this should be done as a matter of economy, to furnish bee food, as well as to secure superb shade. Think of the millions of pounds of honey that might be gathered along our street sides. Village authorities should see to this; but the home-maker should do more—he should have a little grove of lindens planted, if possible, even before his own house is built, and in the shade of which his hives can find location. The tree is easily obtained along our forest edges, and it takes a grip on the soil very readily. Planting five hundred maples, you will lose fifty, and twice that number of walnuts or hickories, but you will rarely lose a thrifty basswood, even if planted without protection.

There are other trees known as honey-makers, and very much loved by the bees; among them are the beautiful mountain ash and the wild cherries, while not a little honey is made from the maples in early spring. Many of these trees have the advantage also of being loaded later in the season with bird-food. They do not take much room, maples excepted, and they serve well as wind-breaks. The basswood, however, stands far ahead, not only for shade, but for the quality of

the honey that it yields. There is none better, not even that taken from the clovers.

Our city folk are coming out into the country unprepared for its problems, and these are many and taxing. It will require five years of schooling, with Nature as an unflinching schoolmaster, before they can have created such a home as they dreamed. It is altogether a blunder that you have little to do but to plant seed in the earth and put the roots of trees under the soil in order to accomplish country home-building. Trees will not grow if set ignorantly, and they will starve if unfed—almost as quickly as unfed cattle. There is a little skirmishing that can be done in the way of gardening, by an ignorant person, and it is well to begin with some of these simpler affairs. To get a crop of oats is comparatively easy, but to get a crop of apples is a complex problem; both require knowledge and educated common sense.

Every possible alliance must be secured, and among them all the bee is as good as the best. This is the charm of land life, that it unites the well-meaning to a single end. The robins and the grosbeaks do what they can for us, as well as themselves, and it is a great deal that they do. The honeybees and the bumblebees are humbler, but they are just as important. They give us food in the orchard, and delicious food from the hives. A wonderful place is a well-adjusted farm; a modern home, made up of nearly everything that grows, and where nearly everything that flies or runs cooperates.

John Burroughs says that the bees show lack of reasoning powers because they go on amassing honey beyond anything that they can use themselves. This logic is narrow, and it leaves out altogether the social unity of the universe. The world is not only one by attraction of gravitation, but it is solidly united in its life interests. There is no such thing as serving ourselves alone. We live in and for each other. The world is a hive, and, whether we will or not, whatever we do or refrain from doing, affects the whole. Who will take our accumulations after we are gone? All the same, we are all gathering, not for ourselves, but for other folk. This we say, then, have a few hives of bees; plant a few basswoods; and eat your own honey. Feed your bees liberally, and let them contribute as freely to you in return. This they will do; it is part of the moral arrangement of the world, as well as of the physical, that we should help each other.

The rural editor has taken five hundred

pounds of honey during 1910, from a dozen swarms of bees, and all this besides the fact that the buzzers have given him a decent apple crop, while there are almost no apples elsewhere. The basswoods have fed the bees, and, through them, have gloriously fed us, and now they hang down great clusters of seed-balls to make future basswoods, while the leaves are turning gold; for soon the leaves also will have finished their work overhead, and will drop down to become humus, and then add to the wealth of the soil. It is a glad universe to workers of all sorts; and the bees and the basswoods alike are happy as they are beautiful. The work of life is a poem, and there is no right music but that of the bene-volens.—N. Y. Independent.

Ten Commandments for Rural Health.

It is from the Jeanes Fund, established for the general benefit of the colored people, and with the aid of the Public Health Service, that a new table of ten commandments for health in country life has been issued, intended first for Southern negroes, but which may be repeated for whom it may concern, of whatever race or color. They are boiled down from a more technical, longer draft, and are as follows:

"First—Have sand spittoons. Spitting on floors spreads consumption and other diseases.

"Second—Use outhouses with tub or box under seat, which must be emptied at least once a week. Pour oil into the tub to keep insects away.

"Third—Haul away stable manure at least once a week, and let no refuse or stagnant water collect around the house.

"Fourth—Be careful to protect food from flies, for flies carry several forms of disease.

"Sixth—Use only pure drinking water, and if it is uncertain whether the water is pure, boil it before drinking.

"Seventh—Have plenty of fresh air in the room day and night. Avoid smoky lamps.

"Eighth—Keep away from whiskey and all alcoholic drinks, including all patent medicines.

"Ninth—Wash frequently, and be very careful to have fingers clean when cooking or handling food.

"Tenth—Raise and eat plenty of vegetables and fruit, and have a supply of milk and eggs."

Choose always the way that seems best, however rough it may be. Custom will render it easy and agreeable.—[Pythagoras.]



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goods. The latter are sometimes starched with ordinary starch, made very blue with bluing.

To Iron Embroidery.—Fold and re-fold the ironing sheet to make a thick pad, then iron the embroidery on this on the wrong side. The part of waists to which buttons are sewed may be ironed in the same way.

To Launder Jabots.—Baste the pleats down before washing, dip in skimmed milk or borax water, instead of starch, and iron. Afterwards, remove the bastings and give an extra rub with the iron.

### GENERAL NOTES.

Always soak fresh stains in clear warm water, and rub out before applying soap. A little coal oil added to starch gives a good gloss, and helps to keep irons from sticking.

If irons stick, soap the bottom of them and rub off well, or rub them on salt or with a piece of laundry wax.

When white goods have become scorched when ironing, soak the spot in lukewarm water, put lemon juice on it, sprinkle with salt, and put in the sun to bleach.

To Whiten Linen.—Blend a little pipe-clay in the water used in washing. This saves both labor and soap.

To Whiten Yellowed Cotton Garments.—(1) Put coal oil in the water when boiling. (2) Rinse the garments in water to which a teaspoonful of turpentine has been added, then bleach on the grass. (3) Soak the articles in buttermilk for several days, changing the buttermilk once or twice. (4) If very yellow, make the following mixture: Mix coal oil, clear lime water and turpentine in equal parts. Add one cup of mixture to a boiler of clothes, and boil for half an hour.

Javelle Water.—This is fine for removing fruit stains, but it must only be used for white clothes. Place four pounds bicarbonate of soda in a large granite pan, and pour over it four quarts of water. Stir with a stick until the soda has dissolved, then add one pound chloride of lime, and stir until every particle of this also is dissolved. Let cool, then strain into jars and cork tightly. A small cup of the javelle water added to the boiler of water will keep clothes very white. To remove fruit stains, prepare a mixture of one part javelle water and four parts soft water. Soak the stained spot in this for several hours, then wash and rinse well. Grass stains may be removed by alcohol.

## The Flower-garden Competition.

Will Peel County subscribers please take note that the Flower-garden Competition for the Pearson prizes of \$30, \$20 and \$10, will close June 10th. All applications must be in by that time, stating township, concession and lot, unless good cause for not having them in by that date is provided.

May I say that I am simply astounded that so few applications have been received up to date. In so beautiful a county as Peel, there must surely be numbers of people who love the beautiful, yet it seems that this splendid offer of Mr. Pearson's is not receiving the attention due to it. Perhaps the trouble is that a great many imagine a large garden and endless work necessary. This is not so. Mr. Pearson distinctly stated that taste rather than extent is to be considered, so that a comparatively small garden may easily succeed in outdistancing the larger ones. Have it as small as you can manage, then, but think out well what you shall plant in it, and be sure to have the soil rich enough to secure luxuriant growth. Do not forget, also, that vines, even morning-glories, tall nasturtiums, or such easily-grown annuals, are very valuable for their grace and availability for places where a background is necessary. Make up your mind to-day to try this competition, will you not?—and send in your application—so that we may have it entered as soon as possible.

If enough of you take up this work—who knows?—you may this fall establish a Flower Show that may be an example to all surrounding counties. This, of course, is only a suggestion, and has nothing to do with the competition. I have long wondered that Flower Shows, such as those held at least triennially in most of the cities, have never been established in the country, where there are so

## 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.]

## Summer Laundry Notes.

To set color:

(1) Delicate blues and pinks can be laundered without fading in the following way: Put a teaspoonful of turpentine in two quarts of water. Soak the goods in this before washing the garment, and hang in the shade to dry.

(2) Green, Lavender and Pink Goods.—Soak in salt water and let dry. When laundering, put a cupful of vinegar in the rinsing water.

(3) Before washing linens embroidered with blue, or any light blue linen, soak for an hour or two in cold water in which sugar of lead—1 oz. to the gallon—has been dissolved.

(4) Purple, Black and Lavender.—Soak two hours in vinegar and water, two tablespoons to the quart, and add vinegar to the rinsing water. . . . To set red, use one pint salt to four gallons water, or two ounces alum to the gallon of water. Soak for an hour and let dry.

When washing any fine colored goods, use a very mild, white soap, such as "Ivory," and lukewarm water. Never rub soap on the articles—always dissolve it in the water before putting them in.

No colored garment should remain long in the water. Dry them quickly in the sun, and, when still a little damp, bring them in and iron at once, with an iron that is not very hot. Do not leave them rolled up damp longer than a quarter of an hour. If you cannot iron them directly after washing, let them dry out, and sprinkle with warm water fifteen minutes before ironing. When possible, as for mulls and muslins, iron on the wrong side.

### STARCHING.

It is not sufficient to pour boiling water over starch to make boiled starch. Let it boil, stirring all the time, until the starch granules are thoroughly cooked. Add a little laundry wax or a teaspoonful of turpentine.

Cold water starch should be mixed in the proportion of one tablespoon starch to a cup of water. Add four drops turpentine, and as much borax as will lie on a dime, dissolved in a tablespoon of boiling water. This will do up one shirt, or four collars and two pairs cuffs. Keep a little borax water to add if starch should become too thick.

Black Materials.—Thin black materials may often be stiffened sufficiently by dipping in milk, to which blueing has been added. To make stiffer, dip in gum arabic water, made as follows: Dissolve one ounce gum arabic in a little cold water, then add one quart boiling water. There is also a patent starch sold for dark goods. Black may be prevented from running or fading by soaking in water to which turpentine has been added, a tablespoon to the pail. The same method may be used for navy blue



Let's make a Jelly Roll—  
With FIVE ROSES flour.  
Its *Strength* and *Fineness* hold your  
batter together in the long well-greased  
pan.  
Bakes *evenly*.  
Smooth Texture—soft, golden Crumb, spongy,  
porous, yielding.  
No holes, nor lumps to vex you.  
And when you turn it out on the damp  
napkin hot and *savory*, and you spread the  
under side with "jell"—  
It doesn't get soggy nor crumbly.  
Roll it gently, carefully.  
Not a *crack*—not a *break*.  
Perfect Smoothness—a Perfect Roll—*Yours*.  
Bake anything, make anything.  
Use FIVE ROSES—*bread and pastry*.  
Melting puff paste—flaky pie crust—crinkly fritters—  
tooth some rolls.  
FIVE ROSES for anything—*everything*.  
Be flourwise.

# Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

many schoolhouses and village halls all ready for such functions. What think you?

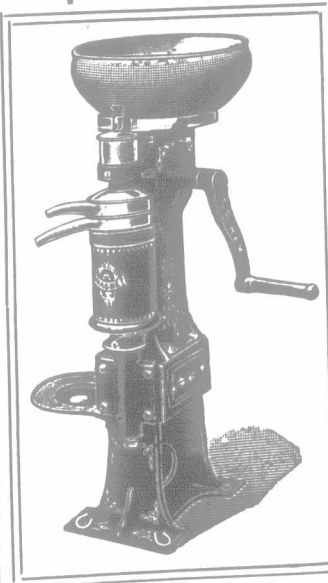
## Nature Cure for Consumption.

Everybody imagines that he breathes pure air; but, as a fact, the house, or store, or office, or church, or hall that is plentifully supplied with pure air, is a rarity. Go down the street; note how many open windows you see. Not one in fifty is open. The women are afraid of the curtains, or the furniture, or the rugs, or the carpet; they are afraid that one or two flies might come in. They are afraid a breeze might blow in and muss up things. So our houses are death traps, and our children have thin chests, weak lungs, and when they grow up they help swell the statistics on consumption and pneumonia.

Air is life. The more air we have the more life. How much is a life worth? How much? Let us open the doors and windows; let us build houses with more windows; let us invite the life-giving air; bed chambers should be so constituted that they are practically outdoors, as far as the air question is concerned.

Custom demands closed windows and bright carpets; custom kills more than war or pestilence. Every consumptive that dies is killed by a custom. Society is indifferent. When a few Chinamen died in San Francisco from some obscure disease, the medical world had a series of fits; it was the "plague," and the doctors tried to work up a panic in this country. Trains eastbound in Texas were overhauled, and people were asked if they had the "plague," and, if the doctors had not been choked off, they would have had the "plague" all over the country, and would have frightened thousands to death. But consumption kills over 700,000 per year, and yet there is no great panic. The doctors are not per-

## MONEY CANNOT BUY A BETTER CREAM SEPARATOR THAN THE "MAGNET"



Made in Canada by Canadian skill that has been concentrated for many years on the perfecting of this one utensil. SQUARE—NOT CHEAP "WORM" GEAR is the drive used in the "MAGNET"—the only satisfactory drive that CAN be used in a fast running machine like a Cream Separator.

We save at every point—time, money, friction, worry, and the last particle of butterfat from escaping with the skim.

An "advertisement" cannot deal with any Cream Separator. It is not what is said about a machine but what it does that counts. Are you interested in a Cream Separator? Will you allow us to give you a full demonstration in your own dairy of what it accomplishes and what there is in its construction that makes it impossible for any other cream separator to do for your dairy profits?

Send a post card at once and we will do all this without any obligation on your part.

**The Petrie Mfg. Co. Ltd., Winnipeg**  
REGINA, VANCOUVER, CALGARY, ST. JOHN,  
HAMILTON, MONTREAL.

turbed. They are very serene. And the public takes it all as quietly, and we go on protecting the curtains and the carpets, and the "consumption-cure" fakery are happy.—Selected.

[To the above, it may be added that the very latest fashion is to have curtains drawn back from the windows almost altogether—quite over the wall. A good fashion. Let us keep it.]

## Washing Blankets.

Now that the bright, airy spring days are here, it is necessary to wash the blankets before they are put away for the summer.

Many people find that a plentiful use of pearline in the water gives satisfactory results. A little ammonia may also be used when washing all undyed woollen articles, and it should be remembered that the soap should always be dissolved in the water, never rubbed directly on the woollen material.

Make a strong suds of some good soap free from resin, which hardens the fibre of the wool, shake the blankets well, then plunge them in. Do not use a board, but wash with the hands. Rinse through several waters, each hotter than the last. This process is said to be very satisfactory, as the heat expands the wool and keeps it soft. Shake out well, pin on the line closely, and pull the edges straight.

## Recipes.

Tapioca Pudding.—Two scant table-spoons soaked over night. Stir into 1 pint boiling milk and cook half an hour in a double boiler. Beat yolks of 2 eggs with ¼ cup sugar, and add 2 small table-spoons prepared cocoanut. Take from the fire and stir in this mixture. Set on stove again and cook three minutes. Beat whites of the eggs stiff, add 2 table-spoons sugar, spread over top, and brown in oven.

## LIVE STOCK SPRING SHOW

TO BE HELD AT Ormstown, Que., ON THE

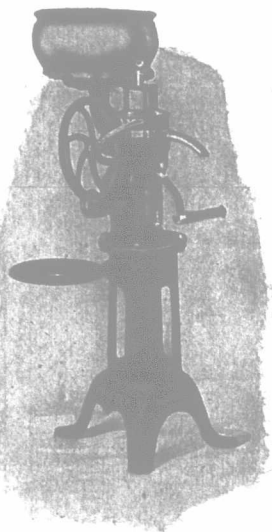
23rd, 24th and 25th May, 1911

A large display of Imported and Canadian-bred Registered Clydes and Pure-bred Ayrshire and Holstein Cattle.

Auction Sale of Imported Fillies and other stock on Thursday, May 25th, at 10 a.m.

ARCH. McCORMICK, - - - Secretary.

## The MASSEY-HARRIS CREAM SEPARATOR



*Saves more of the cream at all temperatures than any other*

### Because

It has a larger skimming area, over which the milk is uniformly distributed, and because there are no conflicting currents of milk and cream in the Bowl.

### The Self-Balancing Bowl SPINS LIKE A TOP

on a Ball Bearing at the upper end of the Spindle and at the centre of gravity of the Bowl. It runs easily and smoothly, skims clean and is easy to wash.

Full description and some valuable hints on dairying are contained in a beautifully illustrated booklet "PROFITABLE DAIRYING."

Get one from the  
MASSEY-HARRIS  
AGENT.

**Potato Souffle.**—Rub 4 good-sized boiled potatoes through a ricer. Take 1 cup milk and 2 tablespoons butter and let them come to a boil. Add the potatoes, salt and white pepper to taste, and beat to a cream; then add, one at a time, the yolks of 3 eggs, beating steadily. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and fold them into the mixture. Pour all into a well-buttered dish, and bake 20 minutes in a hot oven.

**Potato Puffs.**—Sift together 5 dessertspoons flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon baking powder, and a pinch salt. Grate into this 3 large, cold, boiled potatoes. Add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk, 1 tablespoon chopped parsley, and 2 well-beaten eggs. Drop the mixture by spoonfuls into a frying-pan containing hot dripping, and fry to a light brown.

**Puree of Split Peas.**—One cup split peas soaked over night in cold water. Put on to boil with  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon soda. Let boil 10 minutes, drain, then add more water and a little ham or mutton. Boil 2 hours, put through a colander, return to the stove, add a tablespoon butter and a tablespoon flour rubbed together, boil a few minutes, season, and serve with bits of buttered bread, toasted in the oven.

**Veal Potpie.**—Cut 2 lbs. veal into bits, put into a pot with 2 quarts water and simmer gently for a couple of hours, adding a little onion or potato, or both, if liked. When nearly done, season with salt and pepper. Just before taking from the fire, add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup cream or rich milk, and a heaping tablespoon of butter rubbed with a tablespoon flour. Pour over split baking-powder biscuits, and serve at once.

**Beef Loaf.**—One lb. rare beef chopped fine, 3 crackers rolled fine. Add salt and pepper to season, and one well-beaten egg. Mix well, press tightly into a bowl, then turn out on a buttered tin. Rub a little melted butter over it, and pour on 1 cup canned tomato. Bake  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour, basting frequently with the tomato.

**Artichokes.**—Peel and boil in salted water 15 minutes. Drain, and serve with a sauce made as follows: Mix 1 tablespoon butter with 1 tablespoon flour, add 1 cup water, salt and pepper to season, and cook. When done, stir in the yolks of 2 eggs beaten up with a teaspoon lemon juice.

**Veal.**—Get a rib piece of veal weighing about 3 lbs., and have a pocket cut in one side. Fill with dressing as for fowl and roast two hours.

**Coffee Cake.**—Half cup butter, 1 cup sugar, 2 eggs,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup molasses,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup cold coffee, 2 cups flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon soda in the coffee,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon each of cloves and mace, and 1 teaspoon cinnamon. Bake in a long cake tin.

**Hot Gingerbread.**—Separate 2 eggs. Beat yolks light, add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk, 1 cup molasses with  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon soda dissolved in it, 2 cups flour, the whites of the eggs beaten stiff. Beat all

hard for five minutes. Bake in a moderate oven for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.

**Rice Custard.**—Mix 1 pint milk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint cream, 1 ounce sifted ground rice; sweeten and stir until it nearly boils. Add beaten yolks of 3 eggs. Stir, let simmer a minute, pour into a dish, and grate a little nutmeg over the top and bake.

**Rhubarb, Stewed.**—Wash and cut in half-inch pieces. If very tender, do not skin. Put into a saucepan, cover with half the weight of sugar, and set on back of stove to cook slowly. Keep covered. No water is needed this way. The rhubarb may be prepared this way, and baked in the oven.

**Rhubarb Pie.**—Make with two crusts. Filling: Mix one cup sugar and the chopped rhubarb, one egg, and one large cracker rolled.

### Weaving.

A subscriber, in reply to "Nokomis," states that weaving rugs, etc., is done by Mrs. G. Abernethy, Embro, Ont.

### The Separator.

What is it keeps me late for church,  
And leaves me always in the lurch?  
I find the cause for which I search,—  
The Separator.

Farewell the books that make us wise,  
And evening star, and sunset skies,  
For I must wash as daylight dies,  
The Separator.

And if I pause my friends to see,  
I know, though I laugh merrily,  
That unwashed skeleton waits for me,  
The Separator.

Chained to that thing each blessed minute,  
Simon Stylites isn't in it!  
'Twould chain the sun, securely pin it!  
That Separator.

Perhaps some future day I'll be,  
In the Milky Way, or Galaxy,  
And lots of space twixt it and me,  
The Separator.

### THE LOST PLEIAD.

### A Very Welcome Letter from Nova Scotia.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have been a reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" for four years, and think it is a fine magazine for the farm and home. I have never seen any chatters from Nova Scotia, although it has quite a large circulation here. Nearly all seem to be from Ontario. What a big place Ontario must be compared with Nova Scotia. But, if our Province by the sea is small, she is rich in the numerous resources, forests, fisheries and minerals, and last, but not least, agriculture. She is handicapped for want of railroads—that is, in some parts of it.

But it is not of our county I am going to write, but of a seventieth anniversary I attended in the beautiful Stewiacke Valley, Colchester County. This valley is thirty miles in length, and two miles wide, the Stewiacke river flowing down through the center, and spanned every two miles with an iron bridge. It is one of the most beautiful valleys in the world as far as natural scenery goes. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap, better known as Uncle Billy and Aunt Patty, as they were affectionately called by the whole community, whether relatives or not, were married seventy years ago, the 9th of February, 1841, by the Rev. James Smith, D. D., then the only Presbyterian minister in the valley. Now there are four congregations where there was but one.

For sixty years they lived on the farm, and in 1891 they celebrated their golden wedding. By this time, Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap were getting up in years, and having no children to leave their large farm to, and help being hard to get, they disposed of their farm and moved to Middle Stewiacke, where they bought a cozy little place to live out the remainder of their days.

In 1901, they celebrated their diamond wedding, and on the 9th day of February, in each succeeding year, friends and relatives have gathered in their home to cheer and congratulate them on such an important event, which became more wonderful as the years went by. Having all their faculties preserved to a wonderful degree, they still enjoy good health, and

1911

We thank purchasers for their kind recommendations, and are pleased to report very satisfactory progress in the sale of "PREMIERS" for the past season.

We now especially request any intending agents or purchasers to write us for quotations on the present and future season's trade.

## "THE PREMIER" IS THE SEPARATOR YOU WANT

IT DOES WHAT WE CLAIM. IT GIVES SATISFACTION TO THE PURCHASER.

Write us for information:

THE PREMIER CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY  
St. John, N. B. TORONTO Winnipeg, Man.

are so sprightly and cheerful. Mrs. Dunlap does all her work, and is always found at the washtub Monday morning, and no house in the valley is kept more neat.

The 70th anniversary exceeded any that preceded it. They came from all parts of the valley, Upper, Middle and Lower, and the surrounding towns and villages. Tea was served to 175 guests, between 5 and 7 o'clock.

So great was the crush of neighbors and friends, that adjournment was made to a fine public hall just across the road. A chairman was appointed, and the bride and groom seated on the platform, the groom wearing the tall beaver hat that he wore at his marriage 70 years ago. Suitable music was furnished by the Middle Stewiacke choir.

During the day, a telegram of congratulations was received from His Excellency Earl Grey. This was read. Letters of congratulation were also read from Lieut.-Governor McGregor, Sir Wilfred Laurier, R. L. Borden, John Stanfield, M. P., Warden Kennedy, Principal McKinnon, of Pine Hill College, and a number of other ministers and personal friends.

An address was presented from Upper Stewiacke Session, of which Mr. Dunlap was long a member, and signed by all the members of Session. This finished the programme, and the groom was asked to reply, but he was so overcome he could not speak, and asked the chairman to reply for him.

This very pleasant evening was brought to a close by singing, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," and we wondered if we would ever meet with them at a gathering like that again.

They were both born in the same year, and are ninety-six years old, "ninety-six years young," one minister at the gathering put it.

I never have any trouble keeping my hams and shoulders if I get them dried and smoked before the flies come. It should all be done in April. I put mine in bags and place in a barrel in the cellar, then cover with ashes. The one I am using I hang up in the cellar after putting it into the bag. A man who has had a good deal of experience with hams told me (when I asked him about the mould) that hams that were mouldy were sure to be good. I must stop now, for I will want to come again, if the dear Dame permits. JEAN ASHMORE. Colchester Co., N. S.

**The Hats.**

Girls of bygone days wore hats; Think of it—the stupid flats! Styles so simple and so crude We have hurred to desuetude. Nowadays upon their heads Women carry feather beds, Footballs, flower pots, laundry bags, Bales of feathers or of rags; Helmets, pie plates, butter tubs. Jungle growths of trees and shrubs; Dishes, saucapans, jardinieres. Sofa cushions, flights of stairs; Baskets green and pink and brown, Right side up and upside down; Pyramids and Eiffel Towers, Garden plots of gorgeous flowers; Buckets, barrels, hives for bees, Boxes meant for fruit or cheese; Drying frames, with wires and slats; Anything, in short, but—hats!

—R. H. Titherington.

**The Beaver Circle.**

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

**Our Senior Beavers.**

**A May-day Picnic.**

(Concluded.)

Little girls are not usually slow about carrying out their plans. If you had been at school No. 5 on the following May-day, you would have seen ten girls going away very busily at recess, whispering, and moving about with a great deal of important and secret business. Miss May, the teacher, wondered very much what it was all about, but very

wisely she did not ask. She was not surprised, however, when, at noon, she was stopped, just as she was starting off for luncheon, by a delegation of "The Ten," as the girls now called themselves.

"Teacher, if you please, said Nettie, 'may we have a meeting in the school-room to-night after four? And will you stay with us?'"

"A meeting?" smiled Miss May. "Why, what have you on hand now?"

A perfect chorus of explanation followed, from which, finally, Miss May was able to untangle the threads and understand, that a Society was to be formed for the Protection of Birds and Flowers, and Kindness to All Living Things.

"I think your idea is splendid, girlies," she said presently, "but if you don't mind I will wait for you under the trees down the road. I have a fancy that this society had better be all your own."

The matter of using the school-room being settled, the notes that the girls had written at recess went flying in all directions, one being given to each boy and girl in the school. The notes read as follows:

"You are respectfully invited to attend a mass-meeting of the pupils of S. S. No. 5, to be held in the school-room at ten minutes after four this evening."

After much deliberation and comparing, this form had been decided upon as properly dignified and suited to the occasion.

Of course, there was a great deal of excitement and questioning as to what the mysterious meeting was to be about; but none of The Ten would tell, not even Maggie Weir, who, quite delighted to be taken in with the girls so, would clap her brown little hand over her mouth in a very funny fashion whenever anyone tried to quiz her ever so little.

Before dismissing at four o'clock, Miss May said:

"I understand there is to be a meeting in this room after school is dismissed. I will not be here, but may I ask that the same kind hearing be given to the girls who will talk to you, as would be given to me if I were the speaker."

Prayers were said, but I am afraid not many were listening to them that evening.

Hats and baskets were not distributed, and the lines were not sent out as usual. Instead, Miss May pinned on her hat and turned at the door to smile and wish success to the undertaking.

When the door was closed, there was, of course, a great deal of giggling and shuffling, especially on the part of the very little ones, to whom anything unusual in the school routine is very funny; and one or two rude boys threw crusts and tried to "act smart." I wonder if there is a school anywhere that does not number a boy of this stamp—who thinks that showing off and being silly at the wrong time is being funny.

It had been arranged that Nettie Sills was to be the speaker, so she got up at once, went to the desk, rang the bell, and began to explain all about the society. When she had finished, she said, "Now, what do the rest of you think about it? A discussion will be in order"—just as she had heard the President say at a Woman's Institute meeting which she had attended with her mother.

There was silence for a minute, then Tom Haynes, a fine, manly boy, who could always be depended upon to do the right thing in the right place, stood up. "I think the whole idea a good one," he said. "We all know how useful the birds are to the country, and how much we enjoy hearing their songs when they come back in the spring; and I am sure we do not want to see the flowers disappear, as they have near so many of the cities. The phrase, 'kindness to all living things' is fine, too, I think. I have seen men beating dogs and horses terribly, just because the poor animals did not understand, as people would, what was wanted of them. I think if all boys and girls were trained to be kind, not only to people, but to all the dumb animals, the world would be a good deal happier."

Tom was going to sit down, but Nettie said, "Will you move, then, that we have such a society?"—somewhat as she had heard at the Women's Institute meeting, you see.

"I move," said Tom, "that we, the pupils of S. S. No. 5, form a Society for the Protection of Birds and Flowers, and for Kindness to All Living Things."

"I second that motion," responded Mary Merritt.

"Then, I call for an election of officers," said Nettie, at once.

To make a long story short, motions were made and seconded, and voted on by hearty clapping in very school-fashion, and before half-past five o'clock, Tom Haynes had been put in for President, Nettie Sills as Vice-President, Miss May as Honorary President, Mary Merritt as Secretary.

It had also been decided that a meeting with a programme consisting of essays and stories about plants, birds and animals, should be held once a month, and a committee made up of Annie Bowen, Maggie Weir, and three boys appointed to arrange the programme for the first meeting.

Will Baker, a boy whom Tom Haynes called "the least lazy boy in the school," also brought in a new idea.

"As we are pledging ourselves to protect the birds," he said, "knowing that our crops and gardens will do better because of them, how would it be if we each made a garden, vegetables and flowers, and had a fall fair in the school-house in September? We could save up some of the best essays and stories read, and read them at the fair."

"Yes! Yes! Hooray! Hooray!" shouted the boys and girls, and there was a deafening clapping of hands. Enthusiasm was at high tide, and this idea was very popular. It was at once decided that nearly every boy and girl in the school should begin gardening at once, and report at the next meeting.

It was now time to close, but before the meeting was dismissed Tom Haynes got up once more.

"It seems to me," he said, "that 'Society for the Protection of Flowers and Birds, and for Kindness to All Living Things,' is rather a long 'handle' for a club. Just think how awkward it would be to answer if anyone asked you, 'What club do you belong to?'—Everyone began to laugh, but Tom went on: "Now, I have been wondering how it would be to keep this for our motto, and to have it placed up somewhere in the schoolroom: 'Our motto, Protection of, etc., but to call our club say the 'True Blues.' To be 'true blue,' you know, a fellow—I beg your pardon, girls—a member must be straight all through—thoughtful, kind, honorable, not lazy,—just about all we chaps and girls ought to be." "Hooray! Hooray!" shouted the boys and girls again, and Miss May, reading by the tree down the road, heard, and smiled.

A few moments later she saw the children come trooping out.

"I'm afraid I kept you waiting a long time," said Nettie, running to her breathlessly. "We didn't have a very business-like meeting, you know, but oh, it was a success! And everybody went in for everything, and —"

Enough to say that the whole story was poured out to Miss May, by a dozen eager tongues, and that Miss May was pleased as could be.

Sometime again we will tell you how the "True Blue Club" progressed.

**Our Junior Beavers.**

[For all pupils in third book and under, who are not over ten years of age.]

In our last competition, the prizewinners are Reita Derbyshire, Mabel Sollitt, Pearl Wallace, Myrtle Weaver, with extra prizes to Mildred Redner (age 7), and Marie McDougall (age 6).

A very good little letter was sent by little Blanche Long (age 5).

Beatrice Nichols forgot to tell her age, and Mary Rowe, Grace Moore, Maggie Malcolm, Marjorie Nolan and Gertrude Skippen, are too old to write for "Junior" Beaver Circle.

Honor Roll.—Ivy Patterson, Jessie Fraser, Orletta Parkinson, Della Jackson, Reta Willcocks, Edna Knechtel, Irene Clough, Mabel Dann, Gellie Van Sickle, Ruth Dinsmore, Wilfred McEwen, Eva Thompson, Cecile Webster, Dorothy Young, Kennle McIntosh, Maggie Walker, Mildred Campbell, Jessie Pritchard, Mildred Wonacott, Arville Hearn, Pearl Smith, Mildred McIvold, Nora Haase, Dorothy Caldwell, Gertrude Noon, Jim

**Mangels**

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**SWEDE TURNIPS**

Keith's Prizetaker.—Lb., 30c.; 5 lbs. or over at 25c. By mail, lb., 35c.; 5 lbs. or over at 30c.

We also offer the following well-known varieties: Elephant, Kangaroo, Scottish Champion, New Century, Canadian Gem, Magnum Bonum, Carter's Invicta. Lb., 20c.; 5 lbs. or over at 18c. By mail, 25c. lb.; 5 lbs. or over at 23c.

**SEED CORN**

All Canadian grown. Bags free. Price per bush. Wisconsin No 7.....\$1 10 Improved Leaming..... 1 10 White Cap Yellow Dent..... 1 10 Pride of the North..... 1 40 Compton's Early..... 1 40 Longfellow..... 1 40 North Dakota White Flint..... 1 40 Eureka Hand Corn Planter..... 1 35 Amber Sugar Cane at \$5 per 100 lbs.

**FERTILIZERS**

Nitrate of Soda..... Per ton. \$57 00 Sulphate of Potash..... 58 00 Muriate of Potash..... 49 00 Acid Phosphate..... 18 50

PEAS.—Golden Vine, \$1.20.

**SEED POTATOES**

Per bag. Quick Lunch (extra early).....\$2 00 Empire State..... 1 75 Eureka (early)..... 1 75 Irish Cobbler..... 1 75 Eureka Hand Potato Seeder..... 1 50 Yankee Seed Potato Cutter..... 2 75

**GEO. KEITH & SONS** 124 KING STREET, EAST. Toronto, Canada Seed merchants since 1866.

**SEED CORN**

Mallory Selected White Cap Yellow Dent. The popular silage and fodder corn; also a great yielder of grain. Price for either shelled or ear corn, \$1.00 per bushel. Sacks free.

N. E. MALLORY, Blenheim, Ont.

She—"They say that an apple a day will keep the doctor away." He—"Why stop there? An onion will keep everybody away."

**ONE MORE OF THE PIONEER WOMEN**

Tells her suffering sisters to find relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills.


**Mrs. Forrester had Rheumatism and other Kidney Diseases for two years, but Dodd's Kidney Pills made her well.**

Dinsmore, Sask., May 15.—(Special.)—One more of the pioneer women of Saskatchewan, relieved of pain and suffering by Dodd's Kidney Pills, has given her statement for publication in order that other suffering women may profit by her experience. This time it is Mrs. John Forrester, well known and highly respected in this neighborhood.

"My trouble started from a severe cold," Mrs. Forrester states. "My sleep was broken and unrefreshing. I perspired freely at the slightest exertion. I had pains in my back, and Rheumatism developed, from which I suffered for two years.

"I do not need to tell you that I was far from being a well woman when I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. But now I am thankful to say my troubles are gone. I recommend all suffering women to use Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Suffering women can learn from the experience of others that the one sure way to health is to cure their Kidneys, and Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure the Kidneys.



**MOLASSINE MEAL**  
MADE IN ENGLAND

Holds the world's record as a food for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs and Poultry.

IMPORTED BY  
**ANDREW WATSON,** 25 Front St. East, Toronto, Ont.  
91 Youville Square, Montreal, P. Q.

## Executors Unreserved Auction Sale of Farm Lands

1 1-2 MILES FROM FORDWICH.

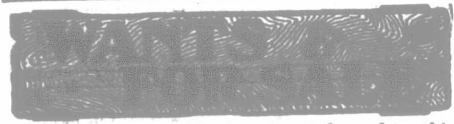
200 Acres, Lots 20 and 21, Con. 10, Howick Tp., Huron Co.

150 acres clearance, 25 acres hardwood, balance pasture land; never-failing creek; soil clay loam, gravel bottom; well fenced; large new bank barn; good outbuildings; comfortable dwelling; two never-failing wells.

Assessed Value, \$7,200.00.  
Estimated Value With Standing Crop, \$9,500.00.  
Terms: \$6,000.00 Cash, Balance on Easy Terms.

No heir a prospective buyer. Possession given 15 days after date of sale. Place and date of sale; King Edward Hotel, Fordwich, June 7th, 1911, at 2 o'clock p.m.

Herbert W. Laird } Executors. Inquirers Address: H.W. Laird, Fordwich, Ont.  
William F. Wade }



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

TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 60 cents.

**ALABAMA NEEDS 50,000 FARMERS**, dairy-men and stock-raisers to supply her local markets with butter, poultry, vegetables, hogs and cattle. The best lands in the world can be had at \$5.00 to \$50.00 per acre. Let us help you to get a farm in Alabama, where the climate is delightful, where you can raise several crops each year on the same land, and find a ready market for same. We are supported by the State and sell no lands. Write for information and literature. State Board of Immigration, Montgomery, Alabama.

**DAIRYMAN WANTED AT ONCE**—One who understands bottling milk, separator, etc., on a large dairy farm near Toronto. Wages, \$25.00 month and board. Erindale Farm, Ltd., Erindale, Ontario.

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

**GOVERNMENT STANDARD SEEDS FOR SALE**—Golden Vine Peas, \$1.00; White Siberian, Banner, Silver Mine, Scottish Chief Oats, 50c.; O.A.C. No. 21 Barley, 90c.; Mandehouri, 75c.; Red Clover, \$8.75 and \$9.00; Alsike, \$8.50; Timothy, \$6.50 and \$7.00; Leaming, Southern White, Red Cob Corn, 80c.; bags extra. Ask for samples. The Caledonia Milling Co., Ltd., Caledonia.

**MALLORY'S SELECTED EAR CORN**—White-cap Yellow Dent, one dollar per bushel, seventy lbs.; sacks free. N. E. Mallory, Blenheim, Ontario.

**ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES**, unimproved, soil clay loam, north half lot eleven, fourth concession, Township Hilliard, clear deed, for two sound horses. Box X, Farmer's Advocate, London.

**SEND POSTAL CARD** for special prices on our Improved Automatic Compressed-Air Sprayer. Best machine made at the price for spraying potatoes. Cavers Bros., Manufacturers, Galt, Ontario.

**WANTED**—Several good hardwood bush lots. State what you have to offer for spot cash. Box O. S., "Farmer's Advocate," London.

**WANTED**—Good reliable dairyman to take full charge from 75 to 100 cows. Permanent position to right party. Salary \$150.00 per month. Address M. Gatchell, Sudbury, Ont.

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

**Choice Ayrshires** Good fteats, heavy producers and high testers. Prices low considering quality. White Wyandottes, \$2 each. **WILLIAM THORN**, Trout Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Ont. Long-distance phone in house.

**BICYCLES**  
Bicycles and supplies at factory cost. Save one-third by dealing direct with us. Besides new machines, have made-over bicycles, many as good as new for little money. Prices given also for supplies. **Union Jack Bicycle Works, Tillsonburg, Ont.**  
PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

### 150 Acres Choice Clay Loam

Good brick house, large new hip-roofed barn, with splendid stabling underneath for 24 cattle, 7 horses and box stalls; also a new building, 26x58, in which are pig pen, hen pen and sheep pen; small drive shed. This farm is very suitable for fall wheat; only five acres is too rolling for comfortable working; twenty acres bush and pasture; 1 mile to school, post office and blacksmith; 2½ miles to village, where are railway station, churches, stores, etc.; 5 miles from market town; only about 30 miles from Toronto. Price, \$50 per acre; \$1,500 down.

### 140 Acres Sandy Loam

One hundred acres of this is a good black loam; the balance is much lighter. Brick house, good barn with comfortable stables underneath, small orchard; 1½ miles to school; 2½ miles to village; where are churches, railway station, stores, etc.; 3½ miles to good market town; 37 miles from Toronto. Price, \$4,000; \$1,000 down.

### 50 Acres Clay Loam

Good stone house, barn about 32x50, stable 25x50; stone root-house; ¼ acre orchard; 1½ miles to school, on a main road; 2½ miles from village; 24 miles from Toronto. A comfortable home at moderate cost. Price, \$3,200; \$1,000 down.

Full information of above three properties by writing PHILIP & BEATON, Whitevale, Ont.

### Arkona Basket Factory for Berry Boxes

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

**Geo. M. Everest, Prop., Arkona, Ont.**

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

Atkins, Mary Hastie, Emily Connell, Barbara Martin, Clara McCarten, John Bradley, Rhea Walker, Mabel Haase, Bella MacLeod, Florence Botham, Dorothy Wilson, Will Rose, Isabel Walker, Norman Schell, Bertha Johnston, Laura Chesney, Sadie Henry.

Here are as many of the compositions as we have room for:

#### A Wash Day.

Ruby Smith was the name of the little girl in the picture, and she lived in Brantford. She had a kind mother who was an invalid, so the doctor advised her to spend the summer by a river. Ruby was a very industrious little girl, so, before starting for the river, she got her dolls and all their clothes and packed them in her little trunk. When they got there, Ruby was delighted to think of the lovely things she would do all vacation. They lived in a pretty cottage by the river side, with pretty flower-beds all around it. Ruby loved to take care of them and water them with her little watering-can. She would often pick pretty bouquets for her mother, who, I can say, appreciated them very much. Her father would often take her for a boat-ride and go fishing. One bright day after Ruby had watered all the plants, gone for a boat-ride, and played in the sand, she could not find anything to do. She then went into the house, and saw one

of her dolls lying on the floor with a dirty dress on. This gave her an idea; she would wash her dolls' clothes. She got out her little washtub and sat it on her little table; she then took her watering-can and carried water from the river till she filled her tub. She gathered up all her dolls' clothes and put them in the water to soak while she ran and got her clothes-pins in a basket. Her father ran two posts in the ground, and Ruby hung her clothes-line between them. She got some soap and scrubbed away at the clothes till the foam rose up just like her mother's did when she washed. When she went to hang them on her line, she found she was not tall enough to reach it, so she had to get her little stool to stand on. She took her clothes-pins and pinned them all on. At last they were dry, and then she ironed them. Just when she had finished, her grandmother came in and said, "Here is little Ruby Busy Body!" for that is what she called her. At last, they were on her dolls, and how nice and clean they looked! After a few days, she and her mother went back to their home in Brantford, and Ruby often thought of the pleasant times she had spent at the river.

MABEL SOLLITT (age 10, Book III).  
Uxbridge P. O., Ont.

#### Dorothy's Sunday.

Dorothy, whose father and mother were dead, lived with her Uncle Robert and Aunt Elsie. She had everything she wanted. One Sunday morning, when they were getting ready for church, she asked if she might stay home with Mary, the girl. After kissing their little girl, they left her to her own pleasure. She roamed through her little garden, picking a few posies for the dinner-table, then she took her little can that her uncle had given her on her birthday, and thinking it not right to do on Sunday, she went and sat on the door-step. After watching bees and trees, she soon grew restless for something for her busy hands to do. She went to her little room to play with her dolls, and she thought how beautiful it would be to play with the little tub her uncle had given her Saturday night. After much thought, she wondered if God would mind if she did not use any water. How quickly the next half-hour went! What fun it was hanging clothes out with the cunning little clothes-pins! What fun it must be to be Aunt Elsie and hang out real clothes! When, just at this minute she heard her uncle say, "Hello, my bonnie lassie! What! are you washing on Sunday?" Dorothy never knew why her face felt so hot.

Aunt Elsie wondered if the little girl would not be as well at church.  
MYRTLE WEAVER (age 8, Book II).  
Chatham, Ont.

#### Evelyn's Washing.

Evelyn Shaver, a little girl of nine summers, was taken to a summer home near the St. Lawrence River by her mother in the July holidays. On one fine morning, Evelyn's mother told her to put on her old apron that was somewhat torn, so as not to spoil her dress, and wash her dollie's clothes, because the rest of the friends were going fishing and she was getting pretty lonesome. You may be sure Evelyn was delighted to hear this, and at once set to work. First, she moved her washing outfit to a lovely spot along the shore where the water was shallow, and there some of the older campers had put up a line that served as a clothes-line. She was not long washing her dollie's clothes, but after the washing, it seemed a long time until they were dry, but now they are well dried, and she makes herself busy by taking them off the line. The little stool on which she stands belongs to her grandma, so she must be careful of it and not break it. She is putting her clothes in a little old-fashioned tub that is sitting on a little bench, and she is putting her clothes-pins in a basket by the stool on the ground. After she gets the clothes off the line, she will carry some water in the sprinkling-can from the river where the pond-lilies are growing and sprinkle her doll's clothes, and fold them, to make the ironing part much easier when her mother starts the oil-stove. Don't you think Evelyn's dolls will have nice clean clothes?  
PEARL O. WALLACE  
(Age 9, Book II).

Shanly, Ont.

#### A Little Housekeeper.

Dear Editor,—One day this little girl asked her mother if she could wash her dollie's clothes. Her mother told her that she could, if she did not interfere with her work.

The little girl then got her little old-fashioned tub which had belonged to her grandmother. She got all of her dolls' clothes gathered up, the tub full of water to wash the clothes in. She then got the sprinkler full of water to rinse the clothes in, after she had washed them through the tub.

To make believe she is a big person, she has her tub set on a chair, just as she had seen her mother do. She has also got the clothes-basket, which was given to her for Christmas, with some clothes in. Her basket with the clothes-pegs in is sitting on the ground by her clothes-basket.

She has used a piece of wire stretched from two posts to hang her clothes on. As she is not tall enough, she has her little footstool to stand on, so she can reach the line on which she is hanging her clothes. She has washed all the bed-clothes and dresses of the dolls. Her clothes look very white, and they are pinned on the line so well that I think this is not the first time she has put out a washing of her own.

When she grows up, I think she will make a good housekeeper, for she is only about seven years old. She has made a good start.

REITA DERBYSHIRE  
(Age 9, Book II).

Leamington, Ont.

#### The Busy Little Girl.

One beautiful, bright Monday morning, little Helen, seven years old, combed her curly hair, dressed herself, put on her white apron, and thought she would do some work. She had a flower-garden, so she thought first of all she would take her sprinkler and give her flowers some water. After that was done, she got her washtub, put it on a bench in her garden, put her basket of clothes-pins near her, and started washing her dollie's clothes. When she had them washed, rinsed, and starched, she got a little stool to stand on to reach the line, then put one pin on each garment, and left them in the sun to dry.

MILDRED REDNER (age 7, Book II).  
Rednersville, Ont.

#### Aggie's Wash Day.

Dear Puck,—Aggie woke up one morning, and the sun was warm and bright, so she thought it would be a good day to wash her dolls' clothes.

She got out a little table that was used for plants and put her washtub on it, and got nice warm water and some soap, and soon the clothes were clean as new. She got her skipping-rope and tied it to the posts of the porch, and then she got her little stool to stand on and her mamma's clothes-pins. She pinned them on the line, and the sun and wind soon made them dry. Her mamma will let her iron them with her irons. She will have a fine time dressing her dolls in the clean clothes.

MARY McDOUGALL  
(Age 6, Book I).

Dayton, Ont.

#### Waiting.

By Grace Stone Field.

The mists were breaking when she sailed away.

The sea was still beyond the shining bay.  
A lonely gull, with slantwise wheel and dip,

Followed my ship.

High tide and low, red moon and sunset ray.

Over the restless waters, shift and stray;  
The lonely gull skimmed home with wings a-dip.

Still stays my ship.

Somewhere, beneath the waves, perchance she hides.

Lifting and falling with the sullen tides;  
A rock-vent wreck, the sea in pirate grip  
May hold my ship!

Nay, for her freight was hope, her sails were spun

Of faith and patient toil, from sun to sun;

And safe in port at last, through storms that whip,

She'll sail,—my ship!



POULTRY AND EGGS

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

BUFF ORPINGTONS. EXCLUSIVELY FOR 10 YEARS. Eggs That Will Hatch. 9 chicks guaranteed

One selected pen, \$3 per 15—all large birds. Utility pens, \$1 per 15—extra heavy layers.

Hugh A. Scott, Caledonia, Ont.

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

A STRAIN OF GAMES—None better; prize-winners at Guelph and Toronto. Eggs this season from select pens of the best birds money can buy, at \$2 per 15. Silver Duck-wings, Red Piles, Black-breasted Reds and Silver Pits. Write for particulars. Ivan Armstrong, Drayton, Ontario.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS reduced to \$1 per 15 for rest of season. Three selected pens. Prize-winning females. First and second prize males, and sire of last year's winners heading pens. Excellent laying strain. Satisfaction guaranteed. Edger Staples, Bright, Ont.

BIG MONEY in Anconas, S.-C. White Leghorns. Free circular. 95% fertile eggs; any quantity. Baby chicks. Write quick. E. O. Apps, Box 224, Vice-President International Ancona Club, Brantford, Ontario.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Fine, large, golden birds; excellent layers. Eggs: \$1 per 15 eggs. Bert Hamm, Caledonia, Ontario.

BARRED ROCKS—Canadian National Exhibition champion female for two successive years. Cockerels and eggs for sale. Leslie Kerns, Freeman, Ontario.

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

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

EGGS—Single-comb Rhode Island Reds; winter layers, \$1.00 per 15. Grand laying Indian Runner ducks, 10c. each. Frank Baldwin, Glanworth, Ontario.

EGGS REDUCED—Indian Runners \$1.00 per 15; Single Comb Rhode Island Reds 75c. per 15, \$1.49 per 30. Choice pair of Pekins for sale. Frank Barnard, Glanworth, Ont.

FIFTEEN Buff Leghorn eggs, one dollar. Circular free. J. E. Griffin, Dunville, Ont.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—World's most beautiful fowl. Large, hardy, great layers. Choice cockerels, \$1.50 up. Breeding pen; ten of the best females that money can buy mated to Canada's greatest winner and sire of winners. Eggs: only \$2 per 15. Glenora Stock Farm, Redney, Ontario.

HOUDANS, S. S. HAMBURGS AND BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS for sale cheap; good layers. Crone Bros., Box 795, Collingwood, Ont.

INDIAN RUNNERS AND WHITE WYANDOTTES—Eggs, dollar per setting. W. D. Monkman, Bond Head, Ontario.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS reduced to \$1.25 per 13. Howse, Box 6, Niagara.

PRIZE BARRED ROCKS, with egg record. Eggs, one to three dollars for fifteen; six dollars hundred. Pekin duck eggs, one and two dollars for twelve. Jas. Coker, Jerseyville, Ontario.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING—\$1.50 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Clarence Wilson, Glanworth, Ontario.

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

SELECT BARRED ROCKS, bred from New York and Boston prize-winners. Winners at leading Canadian shows, including the "Ontario." Eggs half price. Thos. Andrew, Pickering, Ontario.

SINGLE-COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS—Choice of season, \$1.25 per setting. Good hatch guaranteed. A. B. Warder, Box 1, Spex, Ontario.

SINGLE-COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—Eggs for hatching. N. Y. winners. Have also eight last year's cockers, \$2 each. E. Jeffries, 214 Bain Ave., Toronto.

S.-C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS—From high-class stock. Make money for me, also for you if you get into my strain of hardy workers. Pullets lay at 4 months, and keep at it. \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Invest and you won't regret. Cockerels cheap. B. W. Lanscott, "Seven Acres," Brantford.

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

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

SINGLE-COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Records, S. 278; \$1 setting. White Wyandottes—Records, 248; \$1 setting. Trap nest. Cawan, Wemyss, Ontario.

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

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Pure Regal strain. Eggs for hatching, one dollar per fifteen. Wm. Howe, North Bruce, Ontario.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—From choice matings, farm-raised; fifteen eggs, one dollar; one hundred, four dollars. Marshall Smith, Palmerston.

Pleasant Valley Farms EGGS FOR HATCHING.

White Wyandottes, \$1.25 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Special matings, \$3.00 per 15. Also S.-C. W. Leghorns, pen headed by first-prize C. N. E. cockerels, \$1.50 per 15.

Geo. Ames & Sons, Moffat, Ont.

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

RUPTURE CURED I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated on. I fooled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it. Capt. W. A. Collings, Box 798, Watertown, N. Y.

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 ENCLOSE 2c. STAMP FOR POSTAGE. 50c. a Box at all dealers or upon receipt of price from THE ELECTRIC BEAN CHEMICAL CO., LTD., OTTAWA.

The Circle Railroad in London describes a circle whose diameter is about ten miles. In the car was an old and very obese lady, who expressed the utmost solicitude lest she be carried past her station. A passenger assured her that her station was half an hour away, and that he would tell her when they reached it.

"Thank you very much, sir," said the fat old lady, "but whenever I get out, bein' as 'ow I'm so 'eavy, I backs out; an' I ain't more than 'arf-way out afore along comes the guard an' 'e says: 'Look lively, there, mum,' says he, 'look lively,' an' 'e pushes me back in again, an' I've been round the circle three times this morning!"

Some Don'ts for Hunters.

Timely Hints on the Use of Firearms. Don't forget that the front end of a gun is always dangerous, no matter who holds the weapon.

Don't forget to handle guns on the theory that they are always loaded and cocked. It is an excellent working hypothesis.

Don't forget to be very careful in choosing those whom you allow to accompany you on a hunting trip. There is nothing like picking number eights out of your scalp, or digging a few buckshot out of your legs, to make you particular in choosing your hunting companions.

Don't go hunting with a crowd. One companion with a gun is enough to watch and to look out for when firing one's own weapon.

Don't trust the lock mechanism of the best gun ever made. When working the lever or bolt of a magazine to transfer a cartridge from magazine to barrel, see that the muzzle points in a safe direction.

Don't put a loaded gun into a wagon. Don't put a loaded gun anywhere out of your hands. If you must lay it down or stand it against a tree or fence, unload the gun. But when you pick it up again assume that it is loaded, and handle it accordingly.

Don't attempt to get over a fence with a loaded gun in your hands. If you insist on keeping the load in your gun while scaling a fence, shove the gun through first, muzzle foremost, and when you are over, pick it up by the stock.

Don't keep a gun loaded when it is not likely to be called into immediate requisition.

Don't shoot at anything simply because it looks as if it might be a deer; be absolutely sure that it is a deer, and nothing but a deer.

Don't shoot at all unless you know exactly what you are shooting at; something moving in the brush is not game—it is a man or a boy.

Don't shoot with bullets unless you are reasonably sure as to where they are going to stop.

Don't forget the rule: Never permit a revolver, loaded or unloaded, to point toward yourself, or anyone else—unless you mean to kill. If a friend playfully points an unloaded pistol at you, knock him down, and get sense into him somehow.

Don't forget for a moment that all firearms are deadly weapons, that they were made to destroy life, and are fearfully efficient contrivances for that purpose. A moment's forgetfulness may mean sudden death, or a lifetime haunting horror and misery.—Northwest Farmer.

This One Wasn't Spoiled.

A boy of twelve years of age, with an air of melancholy resignation, went to his teacher, and handed the following note from his mother before taking his seat:

Dear Sir,—Please excuse James for not being present yesterday.

He played truant, but you needn't whip him for it, as the boy he played truant with and him fell out, and he licked James; and a man they threw stones at caught him and licked him; and the driver of a cart they hung on to licked him; and the owner of a cat they chased licked him. Then I licked him when he came home, after which his father licked him; and I had to give him another for being impudent to me for telling his father. So you need not lick him until next time. He thinks he will attend regular in future.—The Christian Advocate.

John L. Reid, of Cromley Bank, Ellon, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, has accepted an invitation to judge Shorthorns at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto this year. Mr. Reid is the owner of one of the best herds of Shorthorns in his native country, and has an enviable reputation as a breeder and judge of this breed of cattle. Canadian breeders and exhibitors will be pleased to learn of his appointment.

At an auction sale of Guernsey cattle on May 11th, from the herd of Frederick Phillips, at Villanova, Pa., 78 head sold for \$37,275, the record price for a bull of this breed, \$3,200, being paid by Mortimer F. Plant, of New London, Conn., for the three-year-old bull, Billy's France of the Hague, winner of first prize and champion honors at Toronto, 1910, when shown by the Tretheway Model Farm, at Weston, Ont. The same buyer paid \$2,600 for a cow.

News of the Week.

A direct steamship service between Canada and New Zealand is to be established in the near future.

Archbishop McEvay, head of the Archdiocese of Toronto, died on Wednesday, May 10th.

Edmonton won the dramatic, and Winnipeg the musical, trophy in the "Earl Grey" Contest recently held in Winnipeg.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Frederick Borden and party have gone to London to attend the Imperial Conference and the Coronation.

A movement is afoot looking to the building of a thousand-mile link of the C. N. R. from Port Arthur to Montreal, to assist in opening up the rich agricultural and timber lands of Northern Ontario.

The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission will send out a party this summer to explore the country from the Height of Land to James Bay, with a special view to extending a railway line to some harbour on that Bay.

Again during the past week fierce fighting has taken place in Mexico, and the rebels have gained in power. The chief cause of the trouble has been the despotism of the President, Diaz, and a few of his followers. Although during his regime Mexico has prospered, Diaz was not progressive, and failed to keep up with the liberal tendencies which, extending over the whole world, reached also Mexico. While his people were crying out for some measure of self-government, he turned a deaf ear, refused the right of suffrage, and countenanced excessive taxation and the overpowering domination of the political bosses, who, by a sort of modern family compact, virtually came to possess the land. While nominally elected by the people, the Governors of all the states were appointed by the President, the mayors and judges of all the cities were chosen by these governors, and so Diaz continued to stand with his finger on the button of one of the most complete political machines in existence. Besides the ordinary property and salary taxes, too, money was extorted in every possible way. For example, a farmer could not slaughter an animal without paying a license fee of from \$3 to \$5; business people were compelled to pay five or six distinct taxes. And so the inevitable happened. The people, with Francisco Madero as leader, rebelled; the entire Cabinet resigned; and Diaz was called upon to vacate his position. He refused, and bloodshed and battle followed. He has promised to resign as soon as peace is concluded, but the war goes on.

Official records of 240 Holstein-Friesian cows were accepted by the American Association, from March 21st to March 25th, 1911. This herd of 240 animals, of which one-half were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days, 96,896.1 lbs. of milk, containing 3,432.326 lbs. of butter-fat, thus showing an average of 3.54 per cent. fat. The average production for each animal was 403.7 lbs. of milk, containing 14.301 lbs. of butter-fat; equivalent to 57.7 lbs. or 27 quarts of milk per day, and 16 1/2 lbs. of the best commercial butter per week.

J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont., too late for this issue, sends a change for his advertisement of Shorthorns, in which he states he is leaving for Great Britain about the end of May, and will select and purchase Shorthorns and horses for parties entrusting him with orders. His address after May 27th, will be in care of Geo. Harrison, Gainford Hall, Darlington, England.

# GATES AND THE HARVEST

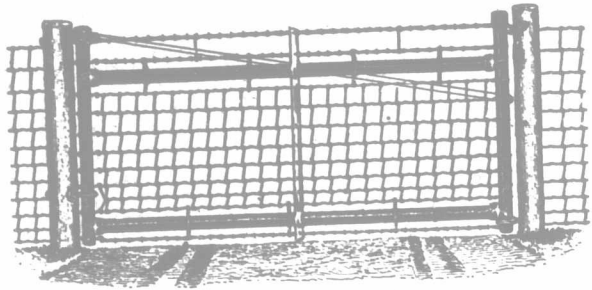
The Garden of a Com-muter's Wife.

(By Mabel Osgood Wright.)

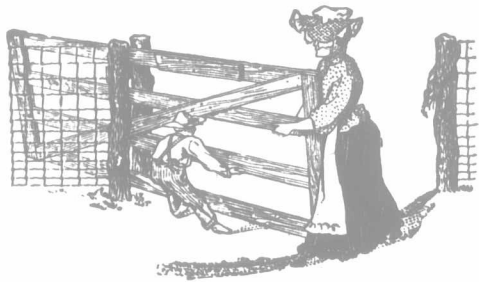
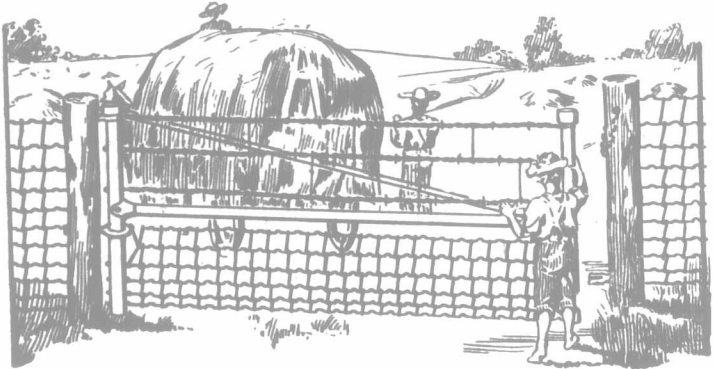
The story is told of a farmer who, with immense labor, sowed and reaped in field and meadow, and then—set fire to his harvest!

Crazy, you say! Perhaps, but only an exaggerated case. Not much worse than the farmer who plants wheat carefully, ploughs young corn, has a fine big garden or field of clover, and then NEGLECTS HIS GATES. The stock get in, and do as much damage as the fire set by the half-witted man in the story.

Profanity and a tough sapling avail little against the natural-born "cussedness" of the average four-footed creature. The ONLY safeguard is a GATE, and not only a gate, but a STEEL gate. For we can't expect stock to keep away from temptation. If a MAN signs the pledge, he can go around the block to avoid the saloon, but the stock take an open or even a sagging gate as an invitation to enter—and the damage is directly traceable to your own short-sightedness.



A complete remedy for this, and a guarantee of sound sleep o' nights is found in the CLAY Gate. A gate of steel, made in Guelph, by the Canadian Gate Co., Ltd. These are strong, of perfectly mechanical construction, and equipped to the smallest detail to stand every strain of stock or weather. The firm making them guarantees that the material is High Carbon Steel Tubing, strong, but so light that the children can lift it, or the frailest woman open it with ease.



Our illustration of the woman tugging at the old wooden gate, is a picture of old-time days on the farm; days when work of the hardest kind was made harder, and life was drudgery through lack of simple facilities and mechanical help. Those were days when fences used to be made only "in the light of the moon," else they would sink. And rails must be split according to the time laid down in the almanac.

Now, of course, these superstitions have disappeared, along with the old shovel-plow with which the plowman "tickled" two acres a day. Farmers no longer watch the moon, or fear a Friday. But one big superstition still holds in the minds of a few—the old idea that a good gate is an extra luxury, a sort of "frill" on the farm, along with a phonograph or automobile.

And so long as the superstition holds, of course, so long will there be wooden gates, sagging, rotten gates. So long will there be wasted crops and damaged fields.

Bad gates are the beginning of many a neighbor's feud. It riles Jones to see his corn trampled by Smith's hogs, and Smith's wife's cabbages have fallen a prey to Jones's hungry heifer. So there are legal squabbles and bad blood from one generation to another.

And religion! Many a backsliding can be directly traced to a rickety gate that sagged and stuck in the snow just as the convert was on his way to prayer-meeting. Good steel gates—the "CLAY" kind—pay for themselves the first year in peace of mind, to say nothing of crops and cattle protected. Tinkering with old wooden gates is expensive, as well as a troublesome waste of time and lumber.

CLAY GATES may be raised to swing clear of the snow, or to let the smaller stock under, or they can be lowered until the barbed wire at the bottom keeps the smallest chickens out. At either height, or any angle, it is as substantial as if hung level.

CONVENIENCE, too, is a big point with the CANADIAN GATE CO., and you don't have to be a first-class carpenter to hang or adjust it. Any boy can make the holes in a post—one hole for each hinge, and one for the foot fork. Then, after it's fixed, the boy will appreciate a swing on it for his reward—and the swing won't hurt the gate, either, any more than will the run of the biggest and the swing won't hurt the gate, either, any more than will the run of the biggest bull. For CLAY GATES are made to HOLD, to guard. And every home and farm demands the safe and sure protection they afford. Their special sixty-day guarantee demands the farmer to prove both the satisfaction that these gates will give, and the saving of money that they will really bring. Write for free literature to

CANADIAN GATE CO., LIMITED, GUELPH, ONTARIO

CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

As my lady sat and sipped—she has recently lost a molar, and so used her lips like a beak—she forgot her woes, and suddenly reverted to me, saying:

"Now, you must really tell me what you are thinking about. What are you planning? You are staring downhill there as if you had not heard a word that I said. Ah, I know, you are thinking to make that slope into a lawn, and a nice one it will be if you can get the grass to take. We've had horrid luck, and are all plowed up on three sides again for the fourth time."

"A lawn? Why, it is a lawn now!" I exclaimed indignantly—"a lovely, wild lawn."

"A wild lawn? How odd! just fancy! Why, it is full of everything but grass. Somehow, I thought a lawn was all grass, you know." This with a critical squint that she always gives when she thinks she has made a point.

"I believe, now you mention it, that lawns are usually made of plain ordinary grass, all one even color, shaven, shorn, and oh, so monotonously green; an unnatural sort of thing; in short, just like the foliage beds people freckle these lawns with."

"Now, our lawn that you see down there is decidedly unusual, I will grant, but it's perfectly natural and not at all monotonous, for it's never the same color for two successive months. Nature, when undisturbed, is never monotonous, you know. Even when using green, the most frequent color on her palette, she throws in contrasting tints by way of expression, and you will seldom see two sides of a leaf of the same hue, and the leaf stem frequently gives a bold dash of bronze or purple. Look at the wild grasses of meadows and marsh lands. Do not all the flower colors wash over them in the course of the year, and our bare hillsides wear nearly the heathery hues of the old world?"

"In our climate the usual lawn implies a procession of men picking out weeds, followed by another lot sprinkling a mixture of grass seed and earth; then comes a din of mowing machines, and in the fall an avalanche of top-dressing, making one think of modernizing the old proverb, 'A grain of wheat is worth a grain of gold' to read 'A blade of grass costs a grain of gold.'"

"My lawn is full of resources, and therefore makes few demands. An occasional sprinkling of fertilizer is gratefully received and calls forth a rich green blush of pleasure, but is not exacted; a very moderate trimming by a single mower keeps its tresses in decent array. Then, too, it has seasons like the garden, and many surprises to boot, for in parts it has both moist and dry soil."

"In April, pussy-toes, the little white vernal everlasting, patter across it, and early blue violets hide between the tufted grass at the bottom toward the stone fence. Saxifrage flowers spring from the leafy rosettes in dry spots where the rock comes nearly to the surface, and in late May moss pink shows its rosy glow here and there."

"Then there are always guinea gold dandelions, strewn at random, that later turn to down and fly away like veritable flowers of magic. Next, following the white violets, come blue speedwell, bluets and coy wind-flowers in the moist hollow. A few vagrant ox-eye daisies will hang about the fence edge and nestle in among the shrubs, and Jack-over-the-ground creeps hither and thither with golden cups and shining leaves."

"In July yarrow spreads its fragrant fern-cut leaves, and covers places where the grass is thin, and bedstraw with its queer, rough stems and white cross flowers, while up under the hemlock trees on the right,

## DR. J.M. STEWART'S SURE CURE

### Liquid GALL CURE



The perfected result of 30 years of veterinary practice. A natural remedy of roots and herbs, free from poisonous drugs.

CURES GALLS, OLD SORES AND ERUPTIONS, ULCERS, SCRATCHES, CRACKED HEEL, CALKS, CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, etc.

Put up in 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 sized bottles. If your dealer cannot supply you, send direct to us. We pay express.

Palmer Medical Co., Limited  
Windsor, Ontario.



DILATION and MEDICATION have long been used in the treatment of piles. But until the invention of The NATURA AUTOMATIC MEDICATING DILATOR they have never been used in conjunction with each other. Both of these factors are most beneficial in the treatment of PILES, but either one alone can do more than afford temporary relief—used together in the NATURA AUTOMATIC MEDICATING DILATOR a quick and permanent CURE is effected.

The benefits of Dilator to the entire system can hardly be overestimated. The use of the NATURA DILATOR will be found beneficial to the nervous system, the heart action, the circulation, and gives an exhilarating effect to the entire mental and physical make-up.

Piles often lead to many other disorders to the organs and glands, closely related to the rectal region.

These troubles yield readily to the Natura treatment, as their cause is removed.

WRITE TO-DAY for full information regarding our method of home treatment.

For sale at all reliable druggists, or write:

WALTER JOHNSON, The Palmer Medical Co., Windsor, Ontario.



Indian pipe raises its ghostly stems, and pyrola flourishes under the beech tree by the bank wall.

"Look across the green now, for the lawn is delicately green, even if not wholly grass. Do you see that purple tint where the slope begins? It is wild thyme, and next month these purple flowers will be replaced by purple-bronze leaves, and yonder,

(Continued on next page.)

YOUR hands come in contact with all kinds of germs. "SNAP" is antiseptic. It kills germs and removes dirt and stains. At all dealers—15c. can.



**A 26-inch Natural Wavy Human Hair Switch**



Sent on Approval

Just send us a lock of your hair. Enclose \$3.85 and we will send you our **26-inch Natural Wavy Human Hair Switch** to match exactly the shade of your hair. Gray or extra shades cost a little more. If not entirely satisfactory, return it, and we will refund money. If you find it a big bargain, tell your friends and take orders for three and get your own free. We manufacture all kinds of hair goods at lowest prices. FREE advice on all diseases of hair and scalp.

**F. WEBER & COMPANY**  
27 Gerrard St. W. Toronto, Ont

**A Thick Neck**

This is the name usually given to Goitre, a most uncomfortable, unsightly and dangerous condition. A few years ago we were asked to prepare our home treatment for Goitre, a trial having been so satisfactory in one case. Since that time our

**GOITRE SURE CURE**

has been a winner. Letters of gratitude from those who have used it received frequently. A young man recently said: "My collar is a size smaller in three weeks, and my health is better." Internal and external treatment. Price \$2, express paid.

**SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, Moles, Etc.,** permanently removed by our reliable treatment—Electrolysis—which is given only at our offices here. Satisfaction assured. Booklet "F" mailed free.

**Hiscott Dermatological Institute,**  
61 College St., Toronto. Estab. 1892

**Soclean**

**THE DUSTLESS SWEEPING COMPOUND**

—a faultless disinfectant that makes house-cleaning a joy. The only sweeping compound that destroys germs—lays and absorbs dust and leaves a refreshing and fragrant odor in the home after use. Your grocer will tell you all about its manifold virtues. It's a brown powder sold at 25c, 50c and \$1.00 the pail.

**SOCLEAN LIMITED**  
King and Spadina Ave., Toronto 203



**Children's Dresses**

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

**DY-OLA**  
ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

and making them over.



Send for Sample Card and Story Booklet.  
**The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited,**  
Montreal, Can. 80

**LIGHTNING**

Send for fine, free book, all about lightning and the world system of protection. Installed with best guarantee of money refunded or damage made good. Standard everywhere. 2000 insurance companies use and reduce rates on D.S. rooled buildings. Act now. Tomorrow may be too late. Address  
**W.D. & STRUTHERS, 465 6th Ave., Des Moines, Ia.**

climbing around the hill, is a trail of wild marjoram. Do you not smell the clean fragrance that the afternoon dampness holds close? My lawn is a bouquet an acre wide!"

"I smell turkey dressing," said my lady, suddenly.

I had quite forgotten to whom I was speaking, but the shock sobered me at once.

"That is, soup flavoring, I mean; but it's a right stiff guess enough, I reckon, for they do use thyme and such things in cooking. I remember ordering some once when I used to go to market.

"Well, my dear, you always were odd, and you can have your lawn a 'kichen bouquet' if you choose, but I'm sure our landscapist would say it isn't at all the thing for us.

"By the way, where do you buy your tea? It is delicious! Our butler never gets mine twice alike, and he blames it on the second man, whose duty it is to see that the water boils. He only pours it on, of course, and serves it.

"Make it myself, as you always do in the indoor season? I tried it once and burned a hundred-dollar mechlin sleeve drapery in the horrid urn lamp.

"Would you just give me a bunch of your delicious lemon verbena? It will be such a relief to have a change in the flavoring in the finger glasses. The only good-smelling thing we have this year is rose geranium, and we're done to death with it. Last night I really believe the chef flavored the ices with it, and last week he candied some with rose leaves, and they looked real well in my new pierced silver basket."

"I do not think that I shall sit upon the piazza in the afternoon again for some time. I shall have the seat mended up in the old cherry tree where I used to perch and play princess in a tower and feel romantic ten years ago, and then I can vanish among the branches, where nothing worse than tree-toads and blue-jays can see me.

I find myself wondering about Dora Penfield. Is it a case of vocation, or is there a romance in hiding? I wonder how Evan will bear up under a whole week's visitation. If she comes Saturday, I shall know all about it; and if she doesn't, I shall forget that I wanted to know, which will do quite as well. I wonder if she will be interested in the garden. I hope so, for I must do some hard work again next week.

That reminds me that I have promised father that I will speak to Martha about learning to make Franco-American bread. Poor lamb, he is really pathetic. He says he has eaten toast until he expects to turn to crumbs, and that pikelets, muffins, and Sally Lunn cakes are no longer a consolation or substitutes. Heigh-ho! it is too late to-night.

Ah, how the fragrance floats up through the window from my "bank whereon the wild thyme grows." I wonder what Shakespeare would have thought of Mrs. Jenks-Smith! She would hardly have considered him "the thing"; but possibly might have suggested that he give a reading in her garden at half rates to introduce himself.

**XVI. SEPTEMBER.**

**The Colors of Flowers.**

September 5. The garden change between late August and early September is in degree of ripeness only. Two weeks ago the annuals pleaded their cause most eloquently by their cheerful profusion. Now, a storm of a night and a day that threatened to bring cool weather, but merely passed over leaving a wake of yellow haze, has well-nigh stripped these summer flowers of their fleeting finery. Everywhere the seed pods raised above the fallen petals make their bids for perpetuity, while the early-blooming, hardy plants that escaped trimming, like foxgloves and Sweet William, are already surrounded by a colony of downy, tender green seedlings.

"Pods are the poppies, and slender spires of pods  
The hollyhocks."



Enduring fit, because all Pen-Angle Underwear is unshrinkable. Exceptional value because it does wear amazingly. Real comfort, because so knit that the shape stays in it. These

reasons should make you request the brand and look for the trademark. Have you tried Penman's No. 95? For the children as well as grown ups.



**Pen-Angle UNDERWEAR & HOSIERY**

Some of the characteristics which have won popularity for the

**Gourlay Piano**

are Its beautiful singing tone, Its evenness of Scale, Its responsiveness of action, Its beauty of Design and Its capacity to withstand hard usage without becoming "tinny."

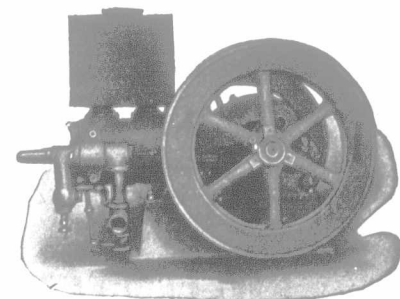
**Gourlay, Winter & Teeming**  
188 Yonge Street  
Toronto

**Engines for Farmers**

The Barrie 3 H.-P. Engine is designed especially for farmers' requirements. Will do its work quickly and economically. Practically runs itself. No expert attention required. You can thoroughly rely on it.

Comes to you mounted on skid, with battery box and all connections made, ready for use immediately. Write for descriptive booklet, also agency proposition.

ADDRESS:  
**A. R. Williams**  
**Machinery Co., Toronto,**  
Ontario Distributors for  
**Canada Producer & Gas**  
**Engine Co., Limited,**  
**BARRIE, 14 ONTARIO**



## Wear Ruthstein's Steel Shoes— For Comfort, Health and a Saving of \$10 to \$20



**N. M. RUTHSTEIN**  
The Steel Shoe Man—he has made a million feet happy.

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

Don't you want to join this great army of health-savers and money-savers? Don't you want to do your work without your feet bothering you? Don't you want to save about \$10 on your shoe money every year? Then wear Steel Shoes, like the half million that are now doing it!

### No More Wet or Cold Feet

There is nothing in the world like my Steel Shoes. Nothing can even compare with them. The soles are stamped out of a thin, rust-resisting, seamless, special process steel. This steel extends from heel to toe and up around the edges. There are no cracks or seams. The soles are studded with adjustable steel rivets which protect them from wear and give a sure, firm footing. When rivets wear out they can easily be replaced by yourself. Fifty rivets cost 30 cents and they will keep your shoes in good repair for two more years.

The uppers are made of the very best quality of pliable, water-proof leather, fastened forever to the steel bottoms. Water or cold cannot penetrate my Steel Shoes. Thus they keep your feet always dry and comfortable! And Steel Shoes have inner soles of springy hair-cushion which gives elasticity to tread and absorb jar when you walk on frozen ground. But comfort isn't all. You

### To Dealers—

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

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

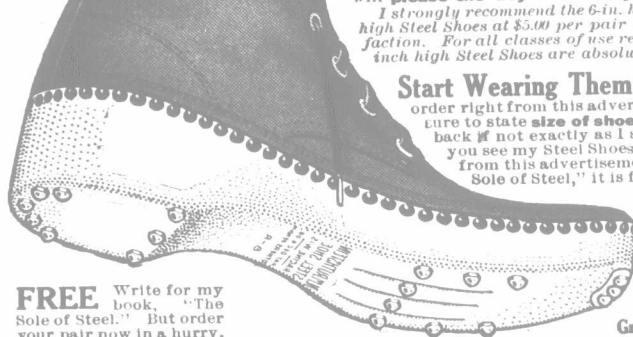
### Save Doctor Bills

Prevent Rheumatism, Colds, Neuralgia, Corns, Bunions, Etc.

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

### Outwear 3 to 6 Pairs of Best All-Leather Shoes

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



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

**N. M. Ruthstein**  
The Steel Shoe Man  
Dept. 13, Toronto, Can.  
U. S. Factory, Racine, Wis.  
Great Britain Factory, Northampton, Eng.

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

## THE IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO

**Means More Milk, More Profit and Cheaper Feed**

Do not be satisfied with experimental silos, get the one that by years of use has proved its worth. In justice to yourself you cannot afford to use any other. Be guided by the verdict of our users, the only men who are the most competent to judge. Built from lumber treated with wood preservative specially prepared for that purpose. Made in all sizes and shipped complete. Free catalogue on application. The oldest company in Canada building silos.

**CANADIAN DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED**  
592 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL, QUE.

## C

# aldwell's

## MOLASSES MEAL

FOR HORSES  
CATTLE  
SHEEP  
OR HOGS

Substitute a few pounds of this ration for an equal amount of grain, and watch your stock grow sleek, healthy and fat.

Guaranteed to contain over 80% PURE CANE MOLASSES (no beet sugar refuse), and is always uniform. It works wonders with all live stock.

Ask your dealer, or write for the facts to

**The CALDWELL FEED CO., Ltd., Dundas, Ont.**

The ulcove of camelia balsams is quite dishevelled, and the pointed, cocoon-like pods, from which one always expects to see a moth or butterfly emerge, are ripening at the bottom of the stalk, and sending forth a fusilade of brown shot. These balsams, though rather unpickable flowers, have been a two months' glory, from their solid quality and the beautiful colors of the spurred blossoms. No annual more perfectly displays the so-called pastel tints—peachblow, lilac, mauve, ivory white, pale salmon, in addition to vivid crimsons, scarlet, and many vivid and spotted hybrids.

Alas for my bed of novelties from the "Yellow Journal" catalogue! Not only did it become merely a mass of miscellaneous wreckage even before August ended, but so sodden and water-soaked that I have to have the debris removed with a garden fork, and Bertle has now thoroughly worked over the ground for the first planting of Shirley poppies. Those sown in early September make sturdy tufts before frost, and in spring, bloom three weeks earlier than those from the October-sown seed that does not germinate until April.

Father and Evan have taken their vacations during the past three months by daily installments, thus making the most of the opportunity and fine weather. Evan has made many little garden improvements; for him, as well as father, vacation idleness is merely a change from mental to physical employment.

The wild walk beyond the sun garden offered the greatest possibilities, and it is chiefly there that he has spent his strength, sometimes varying his work by training our new horse in side-saddle docility. This penchant of Evan for horse-training was the primary cause of depriving the Church of his services. In his youth, when on a probationary visit to his uncle, the Dean, he had escaped daily to a near-by race course, and there ingratiated himself so thoroughly with the stable men that he was allowed to exercise an especially cantankerous mare. He was thus surprised by His Reverence when handling a mount in an exceedingly scientific and jockeyfied manner, and sent home in disgrace.

The wild walk born of the cowpath is either arched by trees or screened by bushes for the greater part of its length. In one place, however, for a space of some twenty yards, it crosses the open field, giving a view of cultivated farmland below that mars the effect of wildness and seclusion.

To overcome this defect, Evan, with Bertle's aid in post-setting, has made the framework of a sort of arbour that screens the walk completely. It is not of set and formal lattice work like the old rose arbour, for its posts, though nearly of the same height, are no two of the same size or distance apart, being slim trees—birch, cedar, maple, tulip, pine, and chestnut, with the bark left on. These he has bound together with the woody vines of wild grapes from the grove above the house, where they reach up sometimes thirty or forty feet into the trees, without branching, and then loop and twist themselves into huge grotesque knots. An ox yoke, found in an old barn, and venerable with lichens, makes the entering lintel of the roof, also woven of grape vine and curved branches.

(To be continued.)

Geo. D. Fletcher, Birkham, Ont., writes: I have sold my imported bull, Benachie—69954—(for which I have had much inquiry through my advertisement in "The Farmer's Advocate"), to Ira Minor, Low Banks, Ont. Though Benachie had been well described in "The Farmer's Advocate," Mr. Minor said on seeing him and his stock, that both were better than he had anticipated. Mr. Minor has used a choice imported bull for the past few years, and though he reduced his herd by a sale on April 10th, he has kept his best females, and wishes to build up his herd by using a first-class imported bull. Benachie has proven himself a grand getter.

## KEEPING YOUNG

### Oatmeal is Said to Ward Off Age—Often 20 Years

Two noted scientists, by experiments on animals, have proved that youthfulness depends on the thyroid gland. And that something in oats seems to feed that gland.

It appears that old age can be deferred many years by caring for this gland. The main care is to feed it, and the proper food is oats.

Oats contain more energy food, more food for the brain, more food for the nerves, than any other grain that grows. And now it seems that they also serve to keep one young.

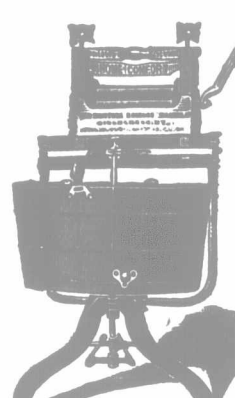
But common oatmeal isn't good enough for such an important diet. The rich, plump grains alone are used in the making of Quaker Oats. They are selected by 62 siftings, and only ten pounds are obtained from a bushel.

Quaker Oats means just the cream of the oats made delicious. It costs but one-half cent per dish.

Made in Canada. (175)

## Just Six Minutes to Wash a Tubful!

This is the greatest washer the world has ever known. So easy to run that it's almost fun to work it. Makes clothes spot-

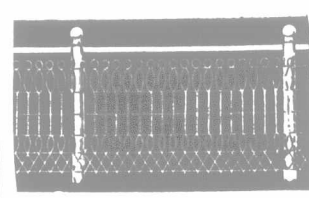


lessly clean in double quick time. Six minutes finishes a tubful.

Any woman can have a 1900 GRAVITY WASHER On 30 days' free trial.

Don't send money. If you are responsible, you can try it first. Let us pay the freight. See the wonders it performs. Thousands being used. Every user delighted. They write us bushels of letters telling how it saves work and worry. Let the 1900 Washer pay for itself. Just send us 50 cents each week out of the money it saves you. Write to-day for our Free Washer Book. It explains the "easy payment plan." Tell us your nearest freight station. Address me personally for this offer. E. A. D. Bach, Manager, The 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario. The above offer is not good in Toronto, Winnipeg, or Montreal and suburbs. Special arrangements made for these districts. 2190D

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Our many styles of Ornamental Fences are Dipped in Green or White Enamel

Write for fully illustrated catalogue. 16c. TO 20c. A RUNNING FOOT. If our goods are not represented in your district, we will send you the conditions of our agency proposition.

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## Cowan's

### Cake Icings

If you had trouble with prepared Cake Icing, it was not Cowan's. Even a child can ice a cake perfectly, in three minutes, with Cowan's Icing. Eight delicious flavors. Sold everywhere.

**The Cowan Co. Limited,**  
Toronto. 89

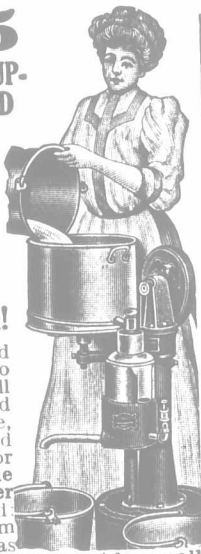
PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

MAY 18, 1911

# 15<sup>95</sup> AND UP-WARD AMERICAN SEPARATOR

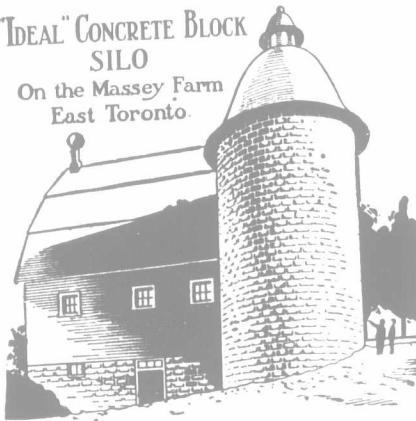
This Offer Is No Catch!

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



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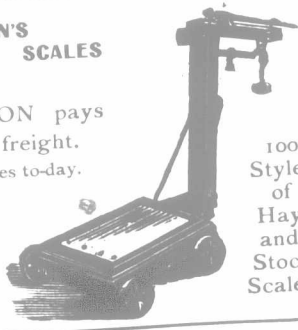
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Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain, Cures Spavin Lameness, Allays Pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay the horse up. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 E free.

Mr. Robt. Jones, Sr., Marmora, Ont., writes, April 8, 1907: "I had a valuable horse with a big leg and used one bottle of ABSORBINE, and it cured him completely."

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Farmans, Limited, Montreal, Canadian Agents.

**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.

### O. A. C. Examinations 1910-11.

Following are the results of examinations at the Ontario Agricultural College in 1910 and 1911, showing the standing of the students for the college year just completed at Easter.

#### FIRST YEAR.

Results of first-year examinations, arranged in order of proficiency. Maximum, 2500 marks:

Nash, 2178; Winslow, 2142; Freeborne, 2097; Neelands, 2019; Davis, 2012; Hirst, 1981; Hipple, 1962; Waterhouse, 1961; Kelleher, 1927; Puleston, 1909; Leppan, 1906; Kingsmill, 1854; Robb, 1848; Good, 1840; Rogers, 1824; Bergey, 1806; Hare, 1806; McLaurin, 1780; Laidlaw, 1775; McLostie, 1767; Lattimer, 1763; Culverhouse, 1760; Dunlop, 1733; Scott, 1730; Nourse, 1709; Gravely, 1694; McConkey, 1683; Stansfield, 1678; Allan, 1658; Strong, 1654; Crawford, J. D., 1653; Neale, 1648; Crawford, S. L., 1639; Creelman, 1635; Carpenter, 1631; Hurdall, 1630; Zavitz, 1621; Brown, 1609; Campbell, 1601; Foyston, 1600; Jowsey, 1590; Patterson, 1581; Moseley, 1574; English, 1573; Duncan, 1569, No. 15; Gillespie, 1568, No. 16; Hill-Tout, 1560; Hales, 1558; Gardner, 1554; Hotson, W. B., 1553; Duff, 1549; Irvine, 1548; Adair, 1546; Castro, 1544; Standish, 1542; Ryan, 1532; Penna, 1520; Lever, 1519; Lund, 1519, No. 17; Nixon, 1516; Thorpe, 1514; Hallows, 1504; McGregor, 1501; Hunter, 1499; Teece, 1498; Robertson, 1485; Halliday, 1483; Solomon, 1481; Pickett, 1477; McLennan, 1470; Reilly, 1467; Wilkinson, 1460; Downie, 1448; Begg, 1439; Hamilton, 1421, No. 2; Lindsay, 1420; Barber, 1417; Craig, 1415; Simpson, 1403; Gifford, 1399, No. 3; Jackson, 1393; Wills, 1391, No. 18; Smith, C. T., 1357; Cormie, 1348, No. 13; Moorehouse, 1342, No. 7; Anderson, 1335, No. 17; Hogarth, 1292, No. 2; Angle, 1291; Robinson, 1287; Sanderson, 1280; Park, 1273, Nos. 2, 18; McCall, 1263, Nos. 7, 18; Harris, 1258, No. 15; Wiltshire, 1243; Fretz, 1238, No. 7; Zpalteholz, 1226; Johnson, 1211, Nos. 15, 16; Hill, 1202, Nos. 2, 7; Mallory, 1201, Nos. 1, 14; Farmer, 1197, Nos. 1, 2; Ford, 1193; Mollison, 1185; Weld, 1184; Beswick, 1175, Nos. 15, 17; Foster, 1155; Pilkey, 1150, Nos. 1, 7; Russell, 1140, No. 7; Hotson, J. N., 1125, No. 15; Wilson, 1114, No. 3; McDonald, 1099; Graham, 1071; Cameron, 1058, Nos. 1, 17; Fleming, 1053, Nos. 7, 10; Nesbitt, 1048, Nos. 1, 3; McIntyre, 1029, Nos. 3, 7; Gould, 1015, Nos. 7, 18; Taylor, 880, No. 5.

Students conditioned in more than two subjects are considered as failed. Number, or numbers, following a name, indicate subjects on which a candidate is conditioned. For explanation, see subject-key below.

Note.—We have omitted names of a number of students who sat for only one examination (either Christmas or Easter), and were, consequently, starred in many subjects.—Editor.

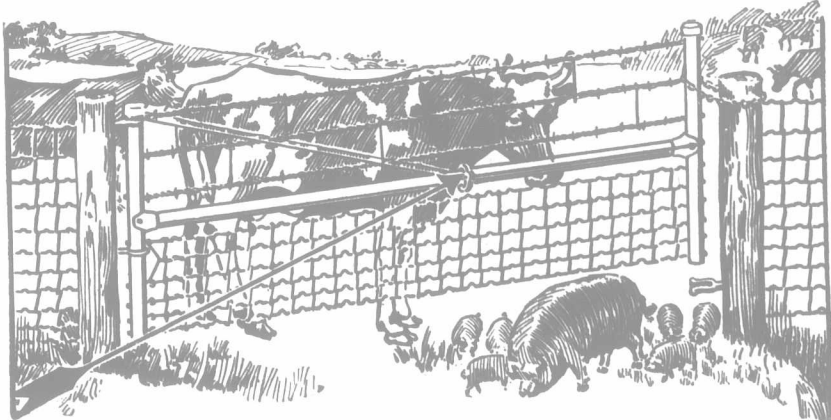
1, English Literature; 2, English Composition; 3, Arithmetic; 4, Soil Physics; 5, Mechanics; 6, Manual Training; 7, Chemistry; 8, Geology; 9, Botany; 10, Zoology; 11, Horticulture; 12, Field Husbandry; 13, Animal Husbandry; 14, Dairying; 15, Poultry; 16, Apiculture; 17, Veterinary Anatomy; 18, Materia Medica.

#### SECOND YEAR.

Results of second-year examinations, arranged in order of proficiency. (Pass list only given.) Maximum, 3100 marks.

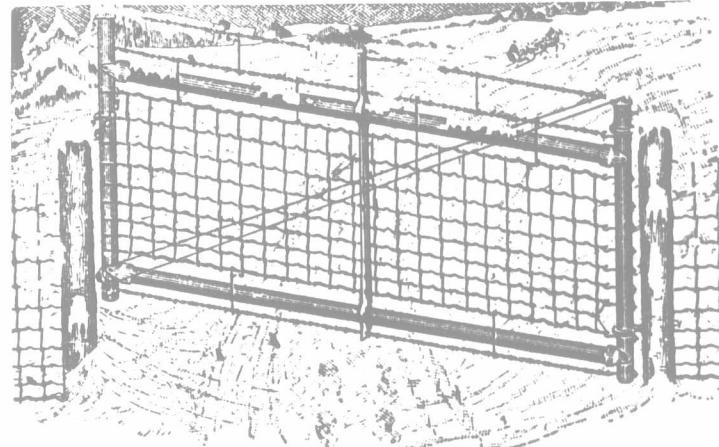
Hopkins, 2426; Hextall, 2409; Stanley, 2378; King, 2281; Kay, 2261; Davies, 2257; Britton, 2247; Bramhill, 2198; Henry, 2189; Harding, 2162; Reid, 2155; Beckett, 2137; Tregillus, 2135; Nixon, 2108; Wilson, 2082; Fry, 2072; Stark, 2058; Stairs, 2033; Coleman, 2022; Cooke, H., 1980; Stanforth, 1977; Sackville, 1952; Grange, 1948; Hampson, 1939; Presant, 1897; Moore, A. C., 1880; Hunter, 1878; Ackers, 1874; Carroll, 1873; \*Herridge, 1872; Miller, 1849; \*Woltz, 1849; Calvert, 1845; Cleaves, 1841; \*Ellis, 1839, No. 10; \*Hood, 1837; Hiddleston, 1836; Jenkins, 1808; Vining, 1791; Millen, 1786; Dougall, 1779; Campbell, 1771; Noble, 1763; \*Darling, 1759; Heggie, 1759; Brown, 1754, No. 11; Tisdale,

## IN THE SUMMER



It is often convenient to be able to raise one end of a gate, so that, while your cattle are kept in a field or yard, your sheep and hogs may be free to go into another field.

## IN THE WINTER



The same raising device will enable the gate to swing over the snow; no more need to take your gates off their hinges. The CLAY GATE is made of heavy high-carbon, steel tubing.

Write for particulars of our sixty-day free-trial offer.

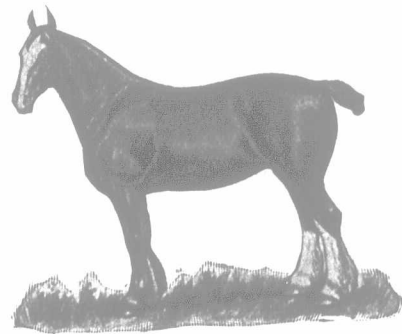
**Canadian Gate Co., Ltd., Guelph, Ont.**

## AUCTION SALE

Of Fifteen Imported

# Clydesdale Fillies

and one Yearling Stallion



At Ormsby Grange Stock Farm, ORMSTOWN, P. Q., on the second day of Ormstown's Great Spring Show,

**Wednesday, May 24, 1911**

They are by Baron's Best, Lord Derwent, Pride of the Lothians, Sir Geoffray and Silver Cup. A rare opportunity to buy the best at lowest prices.

**D. McEACHRAN, Prop., Ormstown, Que.**

## NEW IMPORTATION COMING

We still have on hand a few first-class stallions that we will sell worth the money in order to make room for our new importation early in the summer. \*Phone connection.

**JOHN A. BOAG & SON, QUEENSVILLE, ONT.**

**A FEW CLYDESDALE SELECTS LEFT.** I have one 6-year-old Clydesdale stallion 3 years, that are big, drafty, character colts, and bred the best; 3 Percherons rising 3. There is no better selection in Canada, nor no better prices for a buyer.

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**IMP. CLYDE STALLIONS AND FILLIES**

Imported Clyde stallions and fillies always on hand, specially selected for their size, type character, quality, faultless action and fashionable breeding. Prices right. Terms to suit.

**GEORGE G. STEWART, Howick, Que.**

**HORSE OWNERS! USE**

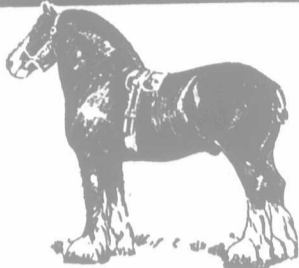


**GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.**

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all blemishes from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for circulars. Special advice free.

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**Your Horse Is Worth Insuring**

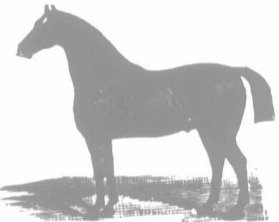
No matter what its value. Whether it's \$50.00. Whether it's \$1,000. Our Company issues policies covering all risks on all animals at a very small cost. Also transit insurance.

**General Animals Insurance Co. of Canada**

Dept. D, Quebec Bank Building, Montreal. OTTAWA BRANCH: No. 106 York St., Ottawa.

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

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



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

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists, 471 King St., E. TORONTO, ONT.

**Fistula and Poll Evil**

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's

**Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

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Canadian Horse Repository BONDED STABLES 110 ST. ETIENNE STREET, MONTREAL. Grand Trunk Stock-Yards

**Horses of all Classes**

**MESSRS. HICKMAN & SCRUBY** Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, Eng.

Exporters of Pedigree Live Stock of all Descriptions. From now on we shall be shipping large numbers of horses of all breeds, and buyers should write us for particulars before buying elsewhere. If you want imported stock and have not yet dealt with us, advise us to order half your requirements from us, and obtain the other half any way you choose; we feel confident of the result, we shall do all your business in the future. Illustrated catalogues on application.

1743; McElroy, 1739; Pawley, 1739; Howlett, 1737; Murray, 1728; \*Whaley, 1728, No. 1; Culham, 1698; \*Buchanan, 1665; \*Jeffrey, 1660; Hart, 1656; \*Finnie, 1652; \*Wallace, 1648; \*Jarvis, G. L., 1643; Johnston, 1643; Tomlinson, 1632; Gerow, 1629; McKee, 1625, No. 11; Howitt, M. H., 1621; \*Howitt, E. H., 1601; \*Lampman, 1601, Nos. 1, 3; Lindsay, 1589, No. 8; \*Barrett, 1573, No. 10; \*Alderwerelt, 1559; \*Jarvis, E. W., 1557, No. 1; \*Smith, C. L., 1550, Nos. 10, 13.

The following students did not obtain 1550, out of a possible 3100 marks, and have, therefore, failed to make the 50 per cent. on general proficiency necessary for entrance to third year:

\*Honey, 1549, Nos. 1, 10; \*Hayes, 1542; \*Smith, J. V. B., 1537, Nos. 61 10; Evans, 1526, Nos. 8, 11; Stafford, 1449, Nos. 2, 10; \*Madden, 1406, Nos. 9, 15.

The following men wrote on only one examination, either Christmas or Final. (Supplemental included in totals.) Howlett, Miller, Stark, Tisdale, Wallace.

\* preceding the name, indicates that the student did not obtain 60 per cent. in English.

Students conditioned in more than two subjects are considered as having failed. Names of these have been omitted.

1, English Literature; 2, Composition and Public Speaking; 3, Economics; 4, Surveying; 5, Agricultural Engineering; 6, Electricity; 7, Farm Mechanics; 8, Agricultural Chemistry; 9, Animal Chemistry; 10, Plant Physiology; 11, Economic Botany; 12, Bacteriology; 13, Dairying; 14, Poultry; 15, Entomology; 16, Horse Judging.

**THIRD YEAR.**

Results of third-year examinations, arranged in order of proficiency. Maximum, 2100 marks.

VanSickle, 1664; Gibson, 1610; Aikenhead, 1568; Beaupre, 1552; Phillips, 1499; Reeves, 1495; Lund, 1411; Bosman, 1400; Bradt, 1362; Macdonald, 1335; McTaggart, 1310; Dawson, 1303; McRostie, 1297; Diaz, 1288; McCulloch, 1288; Bland, 1285; White, 1281; Green, 1277; Ross, 1275; Murray, 1271; Cherry, 1260; Boyd, 1255; Rebsch, 1253, No. 5 (sick at Easter); Clark, 1244; Wright, 1240; Petch, 1231; McMillan, 1204; Lord, 1196, No. 3; Rylie, 1189, Nos. 1, 2; Reinecke, 1184, No. 2; Rogers, S., 1162; Fay, 1153, No. 1; Bergey, 1152; McRae, 1134, No. 1; Rogers, C., 1121, No. 4; Sorley, 1118; Iwanami, 1113; Rettie, 1099; Tipper, 1089; Smith, 1060; Johnston, 1054; Clemens, 996, No. 1; Auld, 976, Nos. 1, 2, 3 (failed); Weir, 964, No. 5 (sick at Easter); Graham, 924 (sick at Christmas); Stevenson, 803, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 (sick at Easter); Schuyler, 730, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 (sick at Easter); Tompkins, 707, Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11 (entered in January); Brown, 646, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 (sick at Easter).

**LIST OF SUBJECTS.**

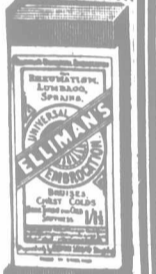
1, Organic Chemistry; 2, Quantitative Chemistry; 3, Plant Physiology; 4, Economics; 5, Cold Storage and Ventilation; 7, Calorimetry and Meteorology; 8, Calorimetry; 9, Inorganic Chemistry; 10, Qualitative Chemistry; 11, Cryptogamic Botany.

**MEDALS, SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES AWARDED, APRIL, 1911.**

Governor-General's Silver Medal—S. H. Hopkins, Lower Nicola, B. C. The George Chapman Scholarship—J. Miller, Mt. Elgin, Ont. Prizes \$10 in Books, Valedictory Prize—man—G. J. Jenkins, Todmorden, Ont. First in General Proficiency, First and Second Year Work—S. H. Hopkins, Lower Nicola, B. C. Scholarships awarded on First Year Work, Theory and Practice, \$20 in cash—Agriculture, S. G. Freeborne, Magneta-wan, Ont. Biological Science, J. F. Nash, Windsor, Ont. English and Mathematics, J. H. Winslow, Chelsea Green, Ont. Physical Science, F. Waterhouse, Killiney, Ireland. Special Prizes in English—Third Year, H. S. Rylie, Oakville, Ont. Second Year, H. M. King, Hickson, Ont.

Imported Clydesdale stallions and fillies, the second importation since March, are advertised for sale in this issue by J. & J. Semple, of Milverton, Perth County, Ontario, and Lu Verne, Minn., U. S., at prices varying to suit customers.

**ELLIMAN'S Embrocation**



**FOR USE ON ANIMALS.**

Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Bruises, Cuts and Wounds, Broken Knees, Sore Throat, Sore Shoulder, Sore Udders of Cows not in Milk, For Sore Mouths in Sheep and Lambs, For Foot Rot in Sheep, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds.

Elliman's Royal Embrocation.

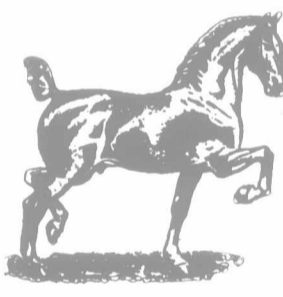
**FOR HUMAN USE.**

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Chronic Bronchitis, Sprains, Backache, Bruises, Slight Cuts, Cramp, Soreness of the limbs after exercise, Elliman's added to the Bath is Beneficial.

Elliman's Universal Embrocation.

ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

To be Obtained of all Druggists Throughout Canada.



**Union Horse Exchange**

UNION STOCK YARDS, TORONTO, CANADA.

The Great Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market.

Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages and Harness every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and Harness always on hand for private sale. The only horse exchange with railway loading chutes, both G. T. R. and C. P. R., at stable doors. Horses for Northwest trade a specialty. J. HERBERT SMITH, Manager

**HIGH-CLASS CLYDESDALES**

I have for sale eight high-class imported Clydesdale stallions, 3 to 7 years old, sired by some of the best bred and most noted horses in Scotland; up to a good size; full of quality; all good doers; in the pink of condition for the season. Will sell them well worth the money, and on terms to suit, as the service season is approaching. Write for particulars, or better, come and see them at my stables in Markham, G. T. R., 20 miles from Toronto; Locust Hill, C. P. R., three miles distant. Will meet visitors on shortest notice.

**T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont.**

**YOU WANT A STALLION OR A MARE? Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.**

Have some of the choice ones left yet. It will be worth your while to look them over. JUST 35 MILES EAST OF TORONTO PRICES TO SUIT YOU.

**Imp. Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies for Sale**

Second shipment since March. Stallions from \$500 up to \$5,000. Fillies and mares in foal, from \$250 up to \$600. Don't be fooled or misled, but come here and convince yourself. Phone connection.

J. & J. SEMPLE, Milverton, Ont., and Lu Verne, Rock Co., Minn., U. S. A.

**Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Clydes and Hackneys.**

We are just now offering exceptional values in Clydesdale and Hackney stallions and fillies, of all ages; prizewinners and champions, highest-class types of the breed, to make room for our new importations. T. B. MACALLAY, Prop. Hudson Heights, Que. ED. WATSON, Manager.

**Imported Clydesdales**

My new importation of Clydesdale stallions for 1910 have arrived. They were selected to comply with the Canadian standard, combining size, style, quality and faultless underpinning with Scotland's richest blood. They will be priced right, and on terms to suit. BARBER BROS., GATINEAU PT., QUEBEC.

GOSSIP.

Edward Coey, Larne, Ireland, has hired, for the second season, to William Duthie, Collynie, Scotland, the roan four-year-old Shorthorn bull, Merry Stamp, which was purchased at the dispersion sale of the herd of the late Sir Hugh Smiley, Ardmore, Larne, for 100 guineas. He is of the Missie family, and by Extra Stamp.

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., reports the following sales in the past week: On Monday, I sold to Jas. Yule, for the Van Horne Farm, at East Selkirk, Man., two young Shorthorn bulls, one red and the other dark roan, both sired by Superb Sultan, and from good, young dams. On Tuesday, I sold a Butterfly two-year-old heifer with a beautiful heifer calf at foot, the calf being by Superb Sultan, the dam from a good imported cow, by Imp. Royal Prince; they go to C. F. Lyall, of Saskatchewan. On Wednesday, I sold a young bull to go to Saskatchewan, and shipped six Clydesdale stallions to B. O. Miller, Lucas, Iowa. The stallions were the best young horses I could buy, and bred in the purple. On Friday, I sold to Hon. W. C. Sutherland, of Saskatoon, Sask., a two-year-old grandly-bred Lavender heifer, a Lavender yearling heifer, by Superb Sultan, and from a daughter of Avondale; this is also a good calf. A Village Girl bull, almost a year old, fit to show any place, and sired by Upper-mill Omega (from Miller Bros.' herd), and the great Whitehall Sultan heifer, Sultan's Fancy, that was bought jointly by Miller Bros. and myself at Mr. Harding's recent sale. A few more are not decided on, but will be in a day or two. To Messrs. Trotter & Trotter, Brandon, Man., I sold a good big gelding and six Welsh ponies, and helped him to buy a good Clydesdale mare and two more geldings. I also sold to Mr. Sutherland, 50 Shropshire yearling ewes, a very choice lot.

UNITED STATES CROPS.

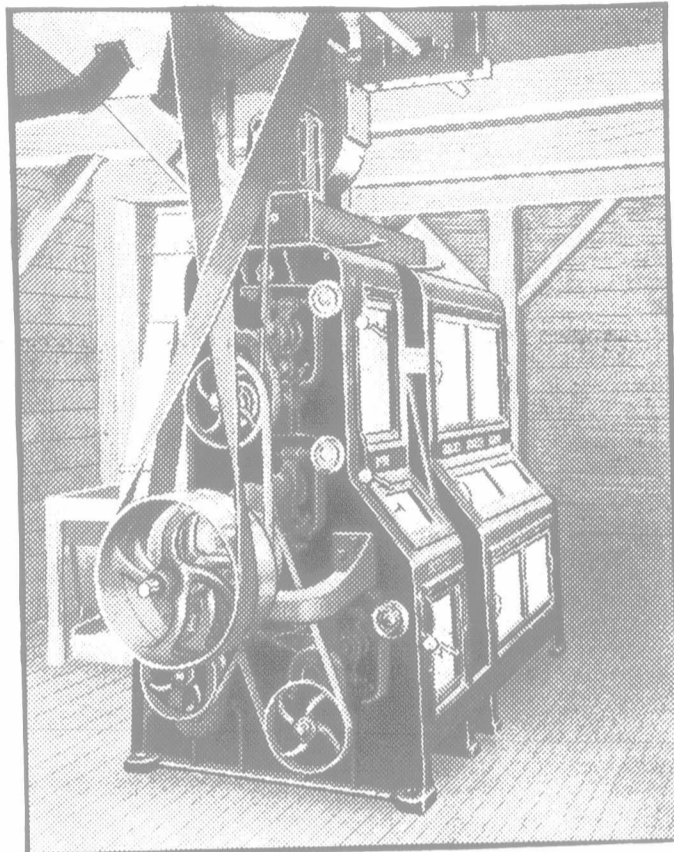
The Crop-reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture, estimates, from the reports of correspondents and agents of the Bureau, as follows:

On May 1, the area of winter wheat to be harvested was about 31,367,000 acres, or 1,940,000 acres (6.6 per cent.) more than the area harvested in 1910, and 3,118,000 acres (9.0 per cent.) less than the area sown last fall (34,485,000), acres.

The average condition of winter wheat in the United States on May 1 was 86.1, compared with 83.3 on April 1, 82.1 on May 1, 1910, and 86.0, the average for the past ten years on May 1, according to the Crop-reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The condition of the wheat crop on May 1 of the past five years, averaged 85.7 per cent.; in the same five years, the final yield per acre averaged 15.5 bushels; if the above ratio should prevail this year, the condition of 86.1 per cent. would indicate a yield of 15.6 bushels per acre, which compares with 15.8 bushels, the final estimate of yield per acre in 1910, 15.8 in 1909, and 15.5, the average of the past five years. On the estimated area to be harvested, 15.6 bushels per acre would produce 5.4 per cent. more than the final estimate of production last year, 9.6 per cent. more than the production of 1909, and 8.7 per cent. more than the average annual production of the past five years. The outturn of the crop will probably be above or below the figures given above, according as the change in conditions from May 1 to harvest is above or below the average change in the past five years.

The average condition of meadow (hay) lands on May 1 was 84.7, compared with 89.8 on May 1, 1910, and a ten-year average on May 1 of 89.4. Stock of hay on farms May 1 is estimated as 7,549,000 tons (12.4 per cent. of crop), against 7,275,000 tons (11.2 per cent.) on May 1, 1910. The average condition of pastures on May 1 was 81.3, compared with 89.3 on May 1, 1910, and a ten-year average on May 1 of 87.4. Of spring plowing, 71.0 per cent. was completed up to May 1, compared with 80.3 per cent. on May 1, 1910, and a ten-year average on May 1 of 67.2. Of spring plowing, 60.0 per cent. was completed up to May 1, compared with 65.0 per cent. and 81.9 per cent. on May 1, 1910 and 1909, respectively.



VIEW OF MIDGET MILL INSTALLATION.

The Midget Flour Mill

A machine for small country flour mills. Produces flour equal to the largest mills. Requires small floor space and takes little power to run. It restores the village mill to its ancient position. (Send for Catalogue, describing operation and giving testimonials.)

**CAPACITY AND YIELD.**—The Midget will grind 4 1/4 to 4 1/2 bushels of winter wheat per hour, and 4 1/2 to 5 bushels of spring wheat. The yield varies slightly with the class of wheat milled. Speaking generally, the mill will make a barrel of flour from 280 lbs. of wheat. The actual percentages of flour obtained from the wheat can be varied by the operator.

A	B	C
71 lbs. straight run flour. (All one quality.)	51 lbs. good baker's flour. 20 lbs. finest patent flour.	54 lbs. fine flour. 20 lbs. 2nd quality flour.
14 lbs. bran.	14 lbs. bran.	14 lbs. bran.
15 lbs. shorts.	15 lbs. shorts.	12 lbs. shorts.
100	100	100

The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Limited

Fairbanks Scales, Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engines, Safes and Vaults

Montreal Toronto St. John, N. B. Winnipeg  
Saskatoon Calgary Vancouver

Cut out this advertisement and send to us, with your name and address:

Name ..... Address .....

**Standard Wire Fence**

Here's the Fence That is all Steel—  
Steel wires, steel locks, steel posts. Standard Woven-Wire Fence, all No. 9 hard steel wire, well galvanized. "The Tie That Binds" is hard, smooth steel that holds uprights and running wires absolutely secure without any. Standard Patent Posts are 12 gauge steel, bent at right angles, and cemented so that wires are held without staples. Get the best wire fence for your farm. Write for our Metal Gates of Galvanized Steel. Our headquarters are in Toronto, Ontario and Winnipeg, Manitoba.  
THE STANDARD WIRE FENCE CO. OF WOODSTOCK, LIMITED, Woodstock, Ont. and Brandon, Man. 18

**CALVES WITHOUT MILK**

Write for Free Booklet  
"How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk"

Contains full information and complete feeding directions for using

**Blatchford's Calf Meal—The Perfect Milk Substitute**

Three or four calves can be raised on it at the cost of one where milk is fed. No mill feed The only calf meal manufactured in an exclusive Calf Meal Factory Established at Leicester, England, in 1809.

**STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., LTD., TORONTO, ONT.**

**ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS**

Young bulls and one- and two-year-old heifers, of showing quality and most fashionable breeding; thick-fleshed, smooth and even.

L. O. CLIFFORD, Oshawa, Ont.

**Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.**

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

**Scotch Shorthorns**

For sale: Some choice, smooth, heavy boned, fleshy yearling bulls for the farmer or breeder. Also a large number of cows and heifers from imported stock. Some show material among these.

Mitchell Bros., Burlington, Ontario.  
Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct. Sta.

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

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

**Scotch Shorthorn Females for Sale**

I am offering, at very reasonable prices, females from one year to five years of age. The youngsters are by my grand old stock bull, Scottish Hero (imp.) = 55042 = (90065), and the older ones have calves at foot by him, or are well gone in calf to him. Their breeding is unexcelled, and there are show animals amongst them. A. EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, GUELPH, ONT.

**SALEM STOCK FARM**

J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONTARIO.  
ELORA STATION, G. T. R. AND C. P. R. LONG-DISTANCE PHONE.

One of Canada's oldest herds, with a show-yard reputation excelled by none. If you want something high-class we can generally fill the order.

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From Grand Trunk Stations in Ontario

To Western Canada (via Chicago), including certain points on Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, May 2nd, 16th, 30th; June 13th, 27th; July 11th, 25th; August 8th, 22nd; September 5th, 19th. Winnipeg and return, \$38.00; Edmonton and return, \$41.00. Tickets good for 60 days. Proportionate rates to principal points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Homeseekers' excursion tickets will also be on sale on certain dates via Sarnia and the Northern Navigation Company. Secure tickets and illustrated literature from any Grand Trunk Agent, or address A. E. Duff, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

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

**ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE**

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

**ABERDEEN - ANGUS**

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

**Glenburn Stock Farm**

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

JOHN RACEY, Lennoxville, Quebec

Here is a Herd of Breeders, Feeders and Milkers.

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

JOHN ELDER & SON, HENSALL, ONT.

**Shorthorns and Yorkshires**—A choice lot of young bulls and heifers at reasonable prices, from such noted families as Miss Ramsden, Crimson Flower, Lady Sarah and others. Also a fine litter Improved Yorkshires, prizewinning stock.  
ISRAEL GROFF, Elmira Ont

**Fletcher's Shorthorns and Yorkshires**

Stock for sale of either kind or sex.  
GEO. D. FLETCHER, Binkham P.O. Erin Station, C. P. R.

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

## Had Severe Pains In Back. Felt As If It Must Break.

Mr. Alfred E. Davis, Gorrie, Ont., writes:—"For some years I suffered from severe pains in my back, and could hardly work at all, and when I stooped down to pick up anything felt as if my back must break. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills and after taking two boxes was entirely cured, and I feel that I cannot speak too highly in their favor."

"This was nearly four years ago and I still remain cured."

For Backache, Lame Back, Weak Back, there is no remedy equal to Doan's Kidney Pills for taking out the stitches, twitches and twinges, limbering up the stiff back and giving perfect comfort.

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 8 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. In ordering direct specify "Doan's."

### Scotch-bred SHORTHORNS!

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

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ontario  
Long-distance Bell phone.

### WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

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

JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO

### 10 Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 10

FROM 10 TO 14 MONTHS OLD  
The Princess Royal, Secret, Bessie, Village Maid families are represented in lot. First-class herd headers and farmers' bulls for getting market-topping steers. Prices very reasonable.

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

### MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

1854-1911  
Two strictly first-class young Shorthorn bulls for sale now. Come and see them, or write.

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

### 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.

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

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

### SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

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

### Shorthorns

Present offering 12 bulls from 8 to 20 months old; 4 cows and heifers to choose from. Nearly all from imported bulls. At prices to suit everyone. Come and see them, or write: Robert Nichol & Sons, Hagersville, Ont.

### SHORTHORNS, Clydesdales and Oxford Downs.

Seven red and light roan bulls, 1 to 16 mths., by Blossoms Joy = 7374 =; some with imp. dams. Heifers 1 and 2 yrs. Clydesdales, both sexes. Flock of Oxford Downs. All at low prices for next month. Phone connection. McFarlane & Ford, Dutton Ont.

### Scotch Shorthorns

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

### Reciprocity Detrimental.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Some exponents of reciprocity have attempted to argue that both the farmer and consumer will be greatly benefited by this reciprocal pact; but it looks to me as if this is only opinion based on imperfect knowledge, and that the tendency will be a reversal of what these gentlemen have predicted. In the United States, the price the consumer pays is vastly in excess of what the farmer receives. A few years ago, an industrial commission investigated the price of farm products, and established the ratios between producer's and consumer's prices, and learned that the average price of beef in the United States was 38 per cent. higher to the consumer than the price the farmer received. The milk investigation covered nearly eighty cities in different parts of the country, and the consumer had to pay in the proximity of 100 per cent. more than what the dairyman received. In vegetables, there are many variations, owing, in many instances, to the direct purchase from the farmer by the consumer, running all the way from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. The farmer received 74 per cent. of the price of lambs, and other instances can be given where the consumer has to pay all the way from 50 to 150 per cent. more.

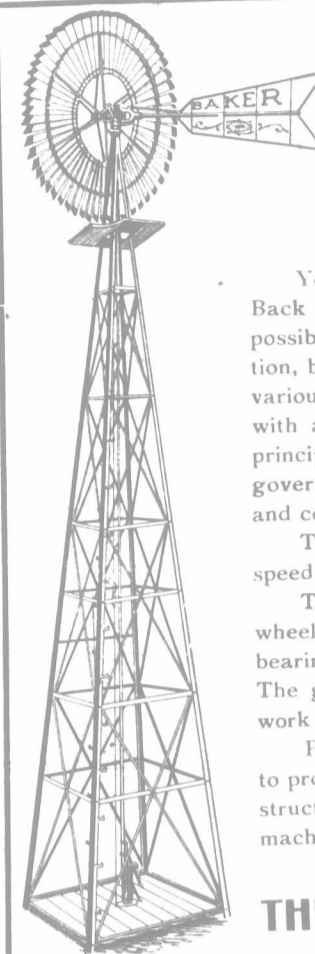
I cannot see where it will help the hog industry, which is one of the foremost industries of Essex and Kent Counties. From the years 1907 to 1910, it will be found that on an average the markets of the cities of Hull, Montreal and Peterboro, were higher than Chicago or Buffalo. The average price of pork in Peterboro during this time was \$7.81 per cwt., and Buffalo, \$7.62 per cwt. The fruitmen have asserted very emphatically that it will injure their business, which is in its infancy, and some have even contended that it will be ruinous.

After considering the prosperous state of the country, it does not look like a discreet step for the Government to change our fiscal system. Prince Edward County in this Province was virtually forced into mixed farming, and thus into prosperity, by the withdrawal of the deceptively-profitable United States market for barley. The land was deteriorating in value because the fertility wasn't being restored to the soil; but with mixed farming coming in vogue, the land subsequently increased in value. Nova Scotia is another example. Land is valued at \$12 an acre in Nova Scotia, as against \$25 in Maine, at \$32 in Prince Edward Island, as against \$24 in Vermont, and \$43 in Quebec, as against \$25 in New Hampshire, and in the Leamington Fruit District it sells for from \$200 to \$400 an acre; but how will this argument, if endorsed, affect these enterprising investors?

The Hon. Mr. Fielding, in his speech, in which he alluded to the anxiety of the West for this pact, intimated that if Eastern Canada were to reject this measure, it would ultimately lead to separation; but it is doubtful if the Westerners want reciprocity very badly. Their main contention was that they had to pay exorbitant prices for farming implements on account of the excessive duty; but it does not seem that wheat prices will be greatly increased. The Winnipeg wheat market has been ranging from 3 cents to 5 cents under the Minneapolis market, and this trifling margin may be accounted for by the longer freight haul, and the consequently higher freight rates.

In regard to the annexation scare, people do not look upon it with very much trepidation. Canada, as a self-governing colony of Great Britain, enjoys almost complete autonomy, and since the results of Lord Durham's short regime, when he attained the record of a prolonged controversy and agitation by a brilliantly comprehensive report, therein laying out a course of Colonial Constitutional Government, which has practically made us an independent country, we have been quite content to remain as we are, and, in addition, to the benefits of a free country, the Government has obtained their approval before various public arguments, which will doubtless result in a few years, but only delay the detrimental to the country as a whole.

MILTON FAIRBANKS.



## "BAKER"

### Back Geared Pumping Mill

Years of practical demonstration have brought our Back Geared Mill up to a point as near perfection as possible, not only in strength and mechanical construction, but in details, every item has been watched under various conditions of the mill in service and changes made with a view of improvement to the mill in mechanical principles, durability, efficiency for heavy work and self government, as well as to maintain simplicity of design and convenience of adjustment.

The mill will turn itself out of gear at a maximum speed or when wind is strong.

The correct mechanical principle of carrying the wheel on the independent steel spindle, permits the ball-bearing "BAKER" mills to pump in the lightest wind. The gears are free from all weight and resistance and work free and easy.

Parts subject to the greatest strain and wear are made to provide for these conditions. The entire mill is constructed with a view of giving long service. All gears are machine-moulded from cut patterns.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.  
**THE HELLER-ALLER CO., WINDSOR Ontario.**



**This Feed Costs Nothing** if you count the results it gives. Livingston's Oil Cake is just what cows need. It tastes good—is easily digested—keeps stock in prime condition all the year round—actually increases the percentage of Butter-fat by 16% over Pasture Grass. The richer the cream, the more money you make. Livingston's is the feed that pays for itself.

### Livingston's Dairy Oil Cake

Write for free sample and prices:  
**THE DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED, BADEN, ONT.**



### H. CARGILL & SON


have to offer at the present moment an exceptionally good lot of young bulls, which combine all the requisites necessary for the making of superior stock sires, viz.: Quality, Size, Conformation and Breeding. If interested, come and make your selection early. Catalogue on application.  
**John Clancy, Manager, Cargill, Ontario.**

### SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

THE FOLLOWING CHOICELY-BRED YOUNG BULLS ARE FOR SALE:

Name	Color	Age	Sire	Dam
1 Broadhooks Ruler	=81058=	White	April 27, 1910	Bullrush (imp.)
2 Ramsd. n Recuit	=77495=	Red	Nov. 9, 1909	Bullrush (imp.)
3 Royal Bud	=81056=	Red roan	Jan. 4, 1910	Royal Winner (imp.)
4 Royal Emblem	=81060=	Red	Jan. 26, 1910	Royal Winner (imp.)
5 Royalty	=81059=	Red	Apr. 22, 1910	Royal Winner (imp.)

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



### Elmhurst Scotch Shorthorns and Large English Berkshires

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

### Springhurst Shorthorns and Clydesdales

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

### Maple Hall Shorthorns

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

### "The Manor" Scotch Shorthorns

Present offering: 1 choice yearling bull, an "Undine" & dam imp. Young cows in calf. Yearling heifers: Clippers, Mims, Wimples, Julias, etc. Inspector selected. Prices moderate. Phone connection.  
**J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO**

### DON JERSEYS!

Consider more of the blood of Golden Fern's Lad than any other Jersey herd in Canada. For sale are better calves from 4 to 9 months of age, and young bulls from calves to 1 year.  
**D. DUNCAN & SON, DON, ONT.,** Dunan Station, C. N. R. Phone connection

### Brampton Jerseys

Bulls fit for service are getting scarce. Just a few left. Yearling heifers in calf are in great demand; 6 for sale; 6 now being bred. Brampton Stockwell the sire. A few good cows and some calves for sale. Production and quality.  
**B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.**



### DR. WILLIAMS' Fly & Insect Destroyer

MANUFACTURED BY BAKER & BOUCK

Have you money to invest? How would you like to make 1,000% on your investment? You can do it. We have it on the word of one of the largest breeders of thoroughbred cattle in Canada, that for every dollar's worth of DR. WILLIAMS' FLY & INSECT DESTROYER he uses he gets in direct return \$10. His books prove his statement.

#### ATTENTION, STOCKMEN!

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

Josephine, the Missouri Chief, the most wonderful cow in the world, valued at \$20,000, producing 17,008.8 lbs. of milk in 6 months and 529 lbs. butter, was subjected to the annoyance of flies for one day, and the quantity of milk was reduced by 18 lbs. from the day previous. Calculate what that means for the season, and add the result to your bank account, and see what DR. WILLIAMS' FLY & INSECT DESTROYER can do for you.

If your local dealer does not carry it, see that he orders it at once.

Order from: J. A. BROWNLEE, 385-7 Talbot St., London, Ont. J. A. JOHNSON & CO., 171 King St. East, Toronto, Ont. JOHN FOWELL, Travelling Representative, Woodstock, Ont. R. BARKER, 338 River Ave., Winnipeg, Man., or directly from the manufacturers.

BAKER & BOUCK, Morrisburg, Ont.

## Ring-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. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

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



Rock Salt, \$10.00 ton.

Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide St., E., G. J. CLEW, MANAGER, Toronto, Ont.

## WE NEED THE MILK

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

### MONRO & LAWLESS,

Eimdale Farms, Thorold, Ontario

## HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BARGAINS AT SPRINGBROOK

Offering: Two rich-bred bulls, 10 months old, R. O. dams; one bull 20 months old. High-class stock. Price \$75 to \$85 each for quick sale. Come and see them. Don't lose time.

A. C. HALLMAN, BRESLAU, ONT.

Lake View Dairy Farm I have several of noted Francy breeding, also daughters of Sir Admiral Ormsby. Present offering: Bull calves and heifers. W. F. BELL, BRITANNIA BAY, ONTARIO

### MINSTER FARM

## Holsteins and Yorkshires

R. HONEY, Brickley, Hastings St., Northumberland County, offers bull calves, R. O. P. cows, and from a sound Count Hengerveld Faysse De Kol, also heifers and ready to mate.

2 Pure-bred H-F. Bulls for Sale For sale: 1 month old, \$25.00; 3 months old, \$40.00. Noddy marked. Best of breeding. Strong and sound. MOUNT DAIRY, MILTON, ONT.

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

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### WOUND ON HEEL.

Heavy colt has a barbed-wire wound on heel, or back part of hind foot, immediately above the hoof, and it is festering. Have used different liniments, but they seem only to irritate it. R. S. C.

Ans.—For festering wound, keep clean, and dress three times daily with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid in water. If proud flesh appears, dress once daily for a few days with butter of antimony, applied with a feather.

#### REGISTERING SHEEP—INJURED HORSE.

1.—Please let me know where I can get sheep registered.

2. Horse got a stick run clean through its leg, about four inches above the pastern joint. W. E. B.

Ans.—1. Write Accountant Live-stock Records, Department Agriculture, Ottawa. State breed of sheep and number you wish to register, and ask for blank forms. The rules and fees are printed on back of these forms.

2. If the case is as serious as the description given, better consult a veterinarian.

#### LOSING FEATHERS.

Two young cocks have lost all the feathers off their necks, and the comb of one is turned black on the points. Some of the hens seem to be losing feathers from their necks. There is a bare band around the neck, close to the head. Kindly suggest a cause of, and remedy for this trouble.

#### ENQUIRER.

Ans.—First, be sure that the fowls are not plucking out the feathers. Nothing seems to please a cock bird better than to stand and allow the hens to pick the feathers from his neck. And, mayhap, there may be only one or two guilty of the vice. Or, the loss of feathers may be due to a parasite which lodges at the base of the feathers. In the first case, allow the hens free range where they can find insect life and plenty of grass. If there are only one or two offenders, kill them, unless valuable. In the second, rub bare and surrounding parts with carbolated vaseline. The dark point will likely soon come right. A. G. G.

### GOSSIP.

#### CLYDESDALES AT AYR.

The 76th annual show of the Ayrshire Agricultural Society was held at Ayr, April 25-26. The oldest class of Clydesdale stallions on the prize list was that for three-year-olds, in which section Wm. Dunlop's Dunure Footprint, by Baron of Buchlyvie, was placed first; M. Marshall second, with Macaroon, by Baron Burgie, and Wm. Taylor third, with Sir Rudolph, by Sir Hugo. For two-year-olds, Wm. Dunlop was first, with Dunure Index, by Baron of Buchlyvie; John McMillan was second, with another son of Baron of Buchlyvie, out of a Labori dam. This colt is big, with fine, hard, flinty bones, excellent pasterns, and goes close and straight. He was purchased by McCallum Bros., of Brampton, Ontario, at it was started \$100 more than his sire changed hands for at the same age. A. & W. Montgomery were third, with a son of Baron's Pride. The first- and second-prize yearlings were an extra good pair, Messrs. Montgomery being first, with a get of Fyrolasting, and Mr. Dunlop second, with The Dunure, by Baron of Buchlyvie, out of a Hiawatha dam. Stephen Mitchell was third, with Boquhan Jupiter, by Apakwa. In the Derby, Boquhan Jupiter was first. In brood mares, first was J. Ernest Kerr's Cleely, by Baron's Pride, Alex. Norton was second, with Miss Hiawatha. In yield mares, Stephen Mitchell was first, with Boquhan Lady Peggy, by Hiawatha. In three-year-olds, D. V. Stewart was first, with Moissen, by Oyama. In two-year-old fillies, Wm. Dunlop was first, with Dunure Myona, by Baron of Buchlyvie. The first-prize yearling in a big class, was Dunlop's Dunure Back Silk, by Baron of Buchlyvie.

## VANCO LEAD ARSENATE

Kills Codling Moth and Leaf-eating insects every time.

VANCO contains a guaranteed amount of Arsenic Oxide. Simply mix VANCO LEAD ARSENATE with water and you have a spray that is sure death to Codling Moths, Potato Bugs, Cabbage Worms, Asparagus Beetle and all other leaf-eating insects.

Easy to spray—will stand two or three rains without washing off—and will not burn the foliage.

Absolutely guaranteed in quality and strength. Made in Canada. Factory near at hand, means low prices and less freight.

Write for prices and free book on spraying.

FERTILIZERS—We also sell Nitrate of Soda, Muriate of Potash, Sulphate of Potash and Acid Phosphate.

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

### FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD—HOME OF:

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

Rag Apple Korndyke, sire of eight A. R. O. daughters that, at an average age of 2 years and 2 months, have records that average 17 1/4 lbs. each, and over 4.2% fat for the eighth. Three of them made over 20 lbs. each.

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

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

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

### HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

More high-record cows in our herd than in any other in Canada, including the champion Canadian-bred three-year-old, and the champion two-year-old of the world for yearly production. The sire of these champions is our main stock bull. We have a large number of heifers bred to him that will be sold right to make room for our natural increase. Also bull calves for sale. We invite inspection of our herd. Trains met at Hamilton when advised. Long-distance Bell phone 2471 Hamilton.

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

### Lakeview Holsteins!

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

### E. F. Osler, Bronte, Ontario

Centre and Hill View Holsteins We have added to head our herd a record sire, and a 26-lb. 4-year-old dam. Have 2 bulls born in January from Bonheur Statesman. Their gran lams have over 21 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also younger ones from good A. R. O. dams. These will be P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Woodstock Stn. sold right, considering their backing. LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

### HOMWOOD HOLSTEINS THE MAPLES HOLSTEIN HERD

Home of the champions. Headed by the great milk and butter bred bull, Grace Faysse 2nd's Sir Colantha. Only choice, thrifty bull calves for sale at present. M. L. HALEY and M. H. HALEY, SPRINGFORD, ONTARIO.

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

Walburn Rivers, Falden's, Ontario

### Holstein Bulls

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

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

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

F. E. PETTIT, Burgessville, Oxford County

Springbank Two choicely-bred bull calves for HOLSTEINS sale. One is 10 months, the other 12 months. From high-class milkers. Prices reasonable. For particulars and breeding write to: Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs, Ont. Fergus, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

### Silver Creek Holsteins

We are now offering about a dozen yearling heifers and 3 young bulls. They are all of superior type, and whose 7 nearest dams have 7-day records that average 27 lbs., is at head of herd. A. H. TEEPLE, CURRIES P. O., Ont. Woodstock Station. Phone Connection.

### BUSINESS-BRED AYRSHIRES AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

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

Five choice bulls fit for service; from large-teated, heavy-producing dams. A few extra fine bull calves. Females all ages. Prices very reasonable.

D. LEITCH & SON, Cornwall, Ont. Box 145.

### STONEHOUSE Ayrshires

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

HECTOR GORDON, HOWICK, QUE.

### Ayrshires

Bull calves, from 4 months to 9 months, from imported sire and Record of Performance dams. Records \$0 to 63 pounds per day.

N. Dyment, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, 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 & Yorkshires

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

ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.

## All Skin Diseases Can be Directly Traced To BAD BLOOD.

Therefore to get rid of these skin diseases it is absolutely necessary that the blood should be thoroughly cleansed of the accumulated poisons, and for this purpose there is nothing to equal Burdock Blood Bitters.

This remedy has been on the market for over thirty-five years and when you use it you are not experimenting with some new and untried remedy.

Miss Stella Eichel, Maitland Forks, N.B., writes:—"I have been bothered with Salt Rheum on my hands for three years and it itched so I didn't know what to do. I tried everything but nothing seemed to be any good. I heard of Burdock Blood Bitters and bought two bottles of it, and now I am perfectly cured and have no Salt Rheum on my hands any more. I cannot speak too highly of Burdock Blood Bitters."

Manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

**COLD IN HEAD  
CATARRH**  
INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY THE OLD  
**DR. MARSHALL'S  
CATARRH SNUFF**  
25¢ AT ALL DRUG STORES OR SENT PRE-PAID BY C. H. KEITH, CLEVELAND, OHIO

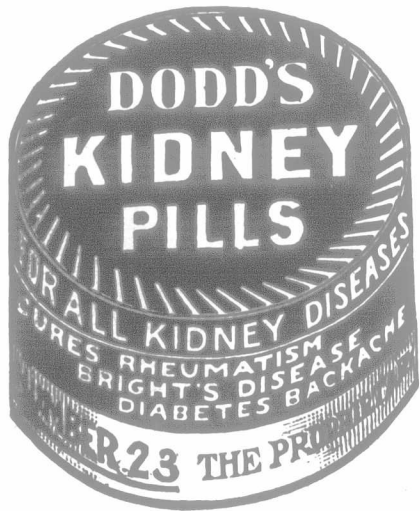
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Write us now, or, for certain, before you sell, and obtain our prices. Better state quantity, breed and whether washed or unwashed. We want to buy your wool.

**E. T. CARTER & CO.**  
84 Front St. E., TORONTO, CANADA

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

The conductor of the old-fashioned slow-going London horse 'bus turned to the driver. "Look 'ere," he exclaimed disgustedly, "a bloke's just got in that wants you to pull up at the next 'ouse after the fourth lamp-post wot's got yeller blinds!" "Orl rite—orl rite!" responded John. "People ain't wearin' out their boot leather. I don't think! Just go an' arsk 'im which part of the 'ouse 'e'd like to be druv to—inter the parlor, wif the family, or hup to 'is room in the hattie!"



## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

### INTEREST—MINERAL FOR ANALYSIS.

1. How much interest will come in a year on \$200, and \$21, at 5 per cent.?  
2. Where could I send some mineral to be proved or analyzed? D. E.

Ans.—1. Interest on \$200, at 5 per cent., \$10, and on \$21, \$1.05.

2. We presume the Geological Survey, Ottawa, would attend to the matter for you, or you might send the sample to Prof. W. G. Miller, Provincial Geologist, Toronto, Ont.

### ASSESSMENT EXEMPTION.

About the Assessment law: It provides exemption of income in municipalities not to exceed \$300. Now, some say, if you have only \$300 you are entirely exempt; if you have more, then you will be assessed the whole amount of your income, and others say they can only assess what is over \$300, and exempt the \$300. Now, what is really law? Please let me know in plain words, so that anyone can understand it. E. C. S.

Ontario.

Ans.—The \$300 exemption applies only to income derived from investments, deposits or loans where such income does not exceed \$300, and where the person is a householder or head of a family and is not in receipt of income from all sources exceeding \$300.

### PUMPING AND PIPING WATER.

Have a rock well 720 feet from my barn. The water stands 8 feet from top of well. There is a fall of 3½ feet from well to barn. I wish to have the pump at the barn, as I think water will be fresher than standing in a supply tank or well at the barn. Water is to be used for household purposes also.

1. What sized piping would I use?
2. Would a cylinder below the pump be necessary?
3. If so, what size?
4. What kind of pump would I need?
5. Could I pump it by hand?

W. J. B.

Ans.—1. The pipe should be as large in diameter as the spout of the pump. It will pump easier than if a smaller pipe is used.

2. No.
3. (See answer to No. 2.)
4. Any ordinary pump.
5. You could pump by hand, and, after the water once starts to come, pumping will be easier than if your pump were situated at the well, as the fall from the well to the barn will aid in the pumping. The only objection to this arrangement is that it would take a considerable time to start the water, as it will first be necessary to pump out the air in the pipe. WM. H. DAY.

### PIPING—SEEDING—ROUP.

1. What size of pipe would be required to draw water from a 20-ft. well to stable, a distance of 200 feet? The stable floor is three feet lower than top of well. Would an ordinary pump answer the purpose?

2. Have a piece of low land (in sod) I intend summer-fallowing. Would like to seed it to permanent pasture for pasture next summer. When would you advise sowing seed?

3. Several hens have a swelling on left side of head, covering the eye. One of them seems all right again, only that she is blind of the eye. They are apparently as healthy and vigorous as the rest of the flock. J. W. G.

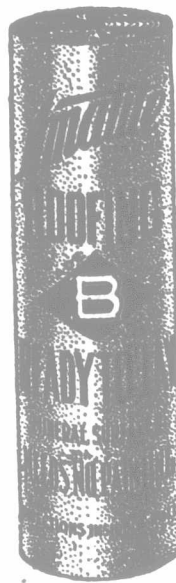
Ans.—1. Water could probably be drawn through a pipe of almost any size for a distance of 200 feet, but the larger the pipe, the less the friction, and the more easily will the pipe work. A wooden pump would, we think, work, if the pipe were not less than two inches in diameter.

2. Would sow grass seed on summer-fallow as early as practicable, in June, if possible.

3. Your hens are undoubtedly suffering from one of the forms of roup. The disease is infectious, and affected birds should be separated from the others. In the drinking water of the well fowls place some permanganate of potash, to every gallon about as much as will lie on a 5-cent piece. This is a good preventive.

# Amatite ROOFING

## Why the Buyer of Amatite Never Complains



When a man buys ordinary ready roofing he usually neglects to paint it and after three or four years he comes back to the dealer with a protest. It is human nature to neglect painting roofs.

When a man buys Amatite Roofing he lays it on his building and in three or four years it is still as good as new and does not need any paint. He forgets he has such a roof but no harm is done by that.

There is nothing to neglect in the case of Amatite. Amatite has a peculiar surface—a sort of plastic

### Everjet Elastic Paint

A lustrous carbon black paint, very cheap, very durable—for protecting all kinds of metal and wood work.

## THE PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO., Limited

Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver  
St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.

concrete made of pitch and mineral matter.

This surface is plastic enough so that the material can be rolled up into handy rolls in the usual manner and handled just like any other ready roofing. When unrolled on the roof and nailed down it presents to the weather a continuous surface of mineral matter and pitch. On this surface wind, rain, storm, heat and cold have little effect. Year after year it looks up to the sky undisturbed and unaffected. It costs nothing to maintain and relieves the owner from all responsibility.

Dealers can improve their business by selling Amatite and buyers make a good bargain when they buy it. The price of Amatite is less than that of most painted roofings of less weight and durability.

Sample free on request.

Address our nearest office.

### Creonoid Lice Destroyer and Cow Spray

A powerful disinfectant for farm use to make the hen house and cattle barn sanitary. Suppresses odors, kills germs.

## KEEP THE SORT OF SHEEP THE MARKET WANTS

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

**Alloway Lodge Stock Farm.** Railway station, London.

**ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ont.** Telephone.

**STOP! LOOK!! READ!!! FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE!!!!**  
Are now increasing rapidly in number. Shearings and lambs. Choice. Getting ready for the anticipated brisk trade. Write for circular and prices to:

**J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm.**

**Woodville, Ontario.**

## DUROC - JERSEY SWINE

30 choice young sows, bred and ready to breed. Young boars fit for service. Also a choice Jersey bull calf. Bell phone in house.

**Mac Campbell & Sons, Northwood, Ont.**

**Hillcrest Tamworths** are second to none in America for type and quality. For sale are both sexes and all ages, from sows bred and boars fit for service down to youngsters. **Herbert Gorman, St. George, Ont.**

**Elmsdale Chester Whites** For sale: A choice lot 6 to 8 weeks old. Pairs furnished not atkin. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Express charges prepaid. For prices and particulars address: **L. H. CALDWELL, MANOTICK, ONTARIO.**

## Pine Grove Berkshires.

Boars fit for service. Sows three, four and five months old.

Milton, C. P. R.

Georgetown, G. T. R.

**W. W. Brownridge, Ashgrove, Ontario.**

**White Hampshire Hogs**—Largest herd in Belton Canada. We bred the hogs that won both championships at Toronto and London for two years. Still have a few choice sows ready for service. Can furnish pairs or more not related. **HASTINGS BROS., Crosshill, Ont.**

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

## Monkland Yorkshires

7 months or age. An exceptionally choice lot, full of type and quality; also a limited number of young boars.

**MATTHEW WILSON, FERGUS, ONTARIO**

## Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns

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

**A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO**

## Willowdale Berkshires.

For sale: Nice lot of 5 months' sows, one 5 months' boar. Eggs from my famous flock of R. C. K. 1 Reds, \$1 per 13. Express prepaid on 5 settings or more. Phone 52, Milton.

**J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton, Ontario, C. P. R. and G. T. R.**

## MAPLE VILLA YORKSHIRES AND OXFORDS

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

**Bradford or Beeton Sta. J. A. CERSWELL, Bond Head, Ont.**

## Elmfield Yorkshires

Present offering for quick sale: Young sows about 5½ months old. Will register and crate for \$19.00 each. **G. B. MUMA, Ayr, Ont.**

**SUNNYSIDE CHESTER WHITE HOGS**—I am now offering some very choice young things of both sexes, of breeding age. A few Shropshire sheep of both sexes. Also Red Cap cockerels and pullets. **W. E. WRIGHT, Gleanworth P. O., Ont.**

GOSSIP.

At the recent National Horse Show, Toronto, S. A. Lister, manager for the firm of R. A. Lister & Co., manufacturers of the famous Melotte cream separator, purchased from Hon. Robert Beith, of Bowmanville, a very handsome pair of imported prizewinning Shetland ponies.

Official records of 241 Holstein-Friesian cows were accepted by the American Association, from March 26th to April 4th, 1911. This herd of 241 animals, of which the usual one-half were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days, 100,540.6 lbs. of milk, containing 3,490.393 lbs. of butter-fat, thus showing an average of 3.47 per cent. fat. The average production for each animal was 417.2 lbs. of milk, containing 14.483 lbs. of butter-fat; equivalent to 59.3 lbs. or 28.3 quarts of milk per day, and 16.9 lbs. of the best commercial butter per week. Large as were the averages reported in the last issue of these reports, the showing made this time is better yet; for the whole herd averaged almost 60 lbs. of milk per day, and almost 17 lbs. of commercial butter per week. As milk is usually sold, there would have been about 29 quarts per day; which, at the moderate price of 6 cents per quart, would have amounted to \$1.74 per day as income from each of the 241 animals reported.

AYRSHIRES AT AYR.

At the annual show at Ayr, the third week in April, the Derby for three-year-old cows, in a class of 33, was won by Alex. Cross, of Knockdon, with Blue Blood II., by Sir John of Old Graintrey; second honors went to McAlister's Margurite, winner of the Kilmarnock Derby and championship. Ten aged cows, in milk, formed a very useful class. John McAlister won with his Kilmarnock second-class winner; second at Ayr was Alex. Hunter's Tulip, which was first at Kilmarnock, besides winning the Derby at Kilmarnock and Ayr last year. Third was John Murray's Muir Lady Augusta, champion at the recent Cumnock Show. For cows in calf, Chas. M. Douglas was first, with the Chapelton-bred cow, Betty II., by Campfollower. In the three-year-old class in calf, John Murray had an outstanding winner in his Cumnock Derby winner, Cinderella, by St. George. In a small, but select, class of cows in calf or milk, three years and upwards, and with authenticated milk records of natural milk, Chas. Douglas was first with Bell, which was fourth in the aged-cow-in-calf class; James Neill was second with a Hover-a-Blink VII. The sweepstakes class for cows in milk or calf, of any age, Mr. Cross' Derby winner led; McAlister being second and third. The Ayrshire Herd-book Society's champion cup for the best female of the breed, went to Alex. Cross' Derby winner, Blue Blood II.

The first three aged bulls were placed the same as at Kilmarnock, James Howie leading with Sir William, champion at Kilmarnock; Homer Young second, with Merry Monarch, and third with Special License. In two-year-olds, Howie's Rising Star, after a keen tussle, was placed first, and his Ayr Review second. The first five yearling bulls were outstanding, first place being given to Howie's Aristocrat, Logan's Footprint second, and the same exhibitor's Craigilee third. John N. Drummond was fourth, with Clan Drummond, by Cylene; Thos. Drummond fifth, with Diamond, by Marksman.

In the Derby class for bull stirks, Logan's Footprint was first with Drummond's Clan Drummond second. Competition was keen in the two-year-old heifer class, in which Michael Logan was first, with his home-bred Bonnie Betty, by Bona's Scotland; second going to Homer Young's Royal Jean, by Everlasting; third to John N. Drummond's Lily, by Nether-king King Arthur. In a strong class of yearling heifers, J. N. Drummond won, with Cherry, by John Bull; M. Logan second, with Lady Betty, by Victor Hugo; Homer Young third, with Nameless, by Special License. The champion cup for the best bull, any age, went to James Howie's two-year-old, Rising Star, with the same owner's Aristocrat second, and Mr. Howie withholding his third prize, Sir William.

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more about lightning

Lightning cannot harm any building roofed with Preston Shingles. That we guarantee to you when we sell you this perfected metal roofing. And you can be sure, too, that these shingles, galvanized so they pass the exacting British Government test for galvanized sheet metal, are good for the long years of satisfactory roof-service that you have a right to expect.

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Wood shingles, thinly sawn (not split) from trashy timber, are no longer a good roofing investment. For their life is brief, and their service never roof-worthy. Their furred-up surface collects dust and moisture from the start, and the shingles warp, track, rot—and LEAK. Preston Shingles, with their heavy smooth galvanizing, are many times as cheap, in the long run, as choicest wood shingles, which are scarce and costly.

why the lock matters so much

We invite you to study every metal shingle made—if you will also study the Preston. For only so can you clearly see why our improved lock (the device that makes the whole roof storm and wind proof) is far ahead of any other. It matters much to you that the lock shall be absolutely weather-proof—because unless it is so that roof's owner is booked for trouble. There is a free book waiting for you that will tell you a lot about roofing. Why not ask for it? Address

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Is Best Suited To The Canadian Climate

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Every foot of "Dominion Special" Wire Fencing is made entirely from Canadian ore—a claim which no other manufacturer of wire fencing can make.

Not only is "Dominion Special" Wire Fencing cheaper than other kinds of fencing, but it can be put up more quickly, lasts longer, and takes up less room.

An experience of twenty-five years in the manufacture of wire enables us to produce a strong, springy fencing, so perfectly galvanized that it will stand up against any climate—hot or cold. If your dealer doesn't keep "Dominion Special," write for catalogue and other particulars.

We've always a large supply of our best-selling designs on hand, and can make prompt shipments.

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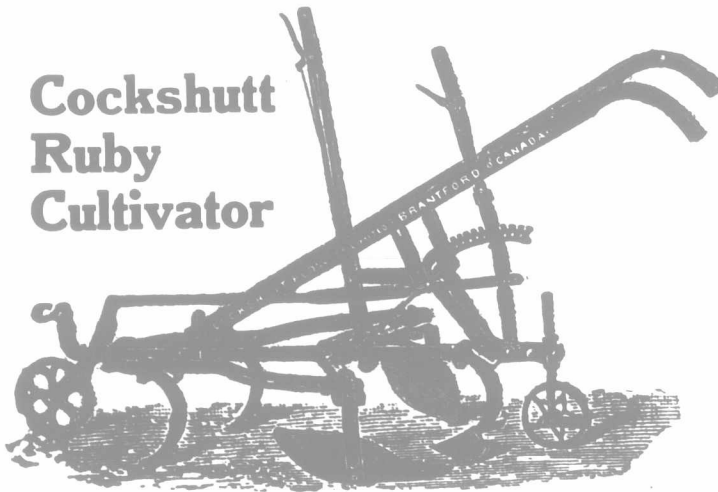
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You have your choice of both CONE and DISC styles. Send for our dairy book. It will interest you. 10



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**Cockshutt  
Ruby  
Cultivator**



The Cockshutt Ruby Cultivator is the ideal light weight cultivator for all kinds of work. Its construction is strong and at the same time very simple.

The teeth are adjustable and can be moved up and down, backward and forward to suit all kinds and conditions of work. We ship it with any kind of blade desired also with weeder, short hiller and two blades and attached to the cultivator are three extra blades to be used in place of the short hillers and weeders.

**No need to go unequipped with the best cultivator at the price of the commonplace—with the Ruby at your call.**

**Cockshutt  
Diamond  
Point  
Cultivator**

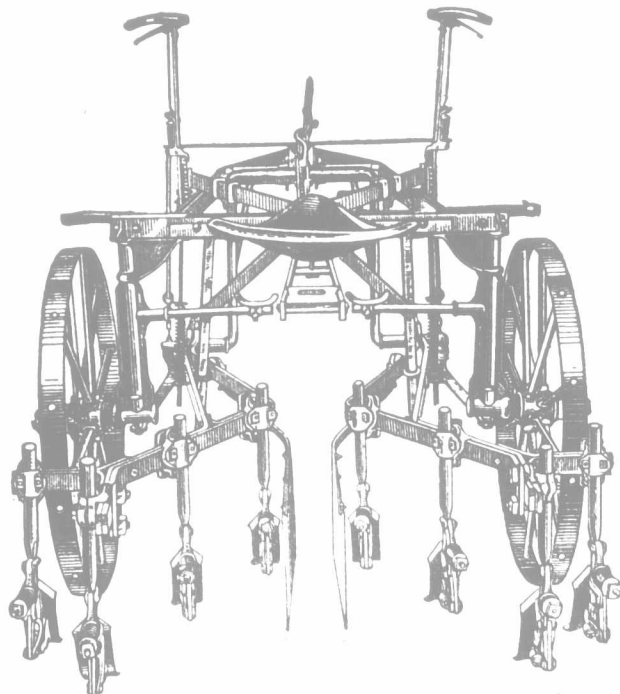


The Cockshutt Diamond Point Cultivator is built with the same care and of the same reliable materials as the Ruby, but is of somewhat heavier construction.

There are no working parts to get out of order. The long handles give ease of control and operation. The frame is so designed that the sods and weeds will not clog at the rear teeth.

It is supplied with one or two levers, as desired, and is shipped with any blades you may choose from our Catalogue.

**You will find this a splendid general service Cultivator thoroughly reliable, up-to-date, long-lasting.**



**Cockshutt Corn Cultivator**

Users claim our new Cockshutt Corn Cultivator to be the most up-to-date and satisfactory on the market. It can be adjusted to cultivate as close as 28 inches and it will also cultivate the widest rows equally well. It is built almost entirely of steel with a high axle and low wheels. The wheels are very strong and have dust-proof bearings.

Without stopping the team this cultivator may be adjusted to any width or depth by levers which are within easy reach of the driver.

Each gang is fitted with four teeth but the clips are adjustable so that if three are to be used they may be spaced an equal distance apart.

The points are reversible giving twice the wear. Thistle blades are shipped with the machine also centre section if desired. We fit this machine with spring teeth when these are asked for. This Cultivator will make your corn crop show bigger and better returns every year you use it.

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