

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE SUCCEED

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

Dept. of Agriculture  
Census and Statistics  
Dec 31, 09

Vol. XLV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MARCH 10, 1910.

No. 911



"THE EEL" 2:02 1/2

## Makes Each Animal Worth 25 per cent. Over Its Cost



At a cost of only two-thirds of a cent per day per Animal, Royal Purple Stock Specific makes each Animal worth 25 per cent. more.

You never heard of any other Specific, "Stock Food," doing likewise.

Royal Purple will permanently cure the Cots, Colic, Worms, Skin Diseases and debility, and restore run-down Animals to plumpness and vigor.

It will increase the milk-yield three to five pounds per cow a day inside of from two to three weeks. It makes the milk richer than ever before.

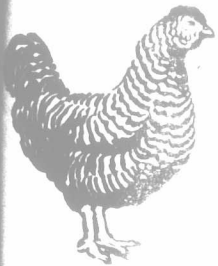
MR. ANDREW WEGRICH, of Wainflett, Ont., says: "This is to certify that I have tried your Royal Purple Stock Specific for two weeks, on one cow. On the 16th I weighed her milk as 17 pounds. I noticed a change after 5 or 6 days, as there was an extra weight of milk. On the 29th, I carefully weighed the milk, and she gave 22 pounds. I am giving an order for 5 boxes, as I consider it the best I have ever used."

"Stock Food" will not do this. Because "Stock Food" is nothing more or less than a mixture of the very things which you, yourself, grow on your own farm.

It is not more food your Animals need. They must have something to help their bodies get all the nourishment from the food they are getting. So that they will fatten, and stay fat, all the year 'round. They need something to prevent disease, to cure disease, and to keep them in the best of health, all the time.

### Not a Stock Food

Royal Purple is not a "Stock Food," nor a "medicine." It is a Conditioner. It does not contain Grain, nor farm products. Nor does it contain "Dope," or any other injurious ingredient. Royal Purple does not merely temporarily bloat or inspire the Animal. It fattens and strengthens it, permanently.



No other Specific known adds flesh so quickly as Royal Purple. It makes 6-weeks-old Calves as large as ordinary-fed Calves are at 10 weeks.

Royal Purple makes naturally thin Animals fat and heavy. And it builds up the health and restores the former plumpness and vigor of run-down stock, in little or no time.

The very best time to use, this Conditioner is NOW. It digests the hard food properly and prevents the animals getting indigestion or losing flesh.

### 50 per cent. Cheaper

One 50-cent Package of Royal Purple will last one Animal 70 days. This figures a little over two-thirds of a cent per day.

Most "Stock Foods" in 50-cent Packages last but 50 days, and are given three times a day.

But Royal Purple Specific is given only once a day, and lasts 50 per cent. longer.

(A \$1.50 Pail, containing four times the amount of the 50-cent Package, lasts 280 days.)

## Royal Purple

### STOCK AND POULTRY SPECIFICS

So, you see, it is only necessary to give Royal Purple Specific once each day.

Just think of making each Animal worth 25 per cent. over its cost! What will that mean to you, Mr. Stock Owner!

Royal Purple creates an appetite for food, and helps nature to digest and turn it into flesh and muscle.

As a Hog fattener, Royal Purple has no equal.

### Never Off Feed

Dan McEwen, the horseman, says: "I have used Royal Purple Stock Specific persistently in feeding 'The Eel,' 2:02 1/2, largest winner of any pacer on Grand Circuit in 1908 and 1909, and 'Henry Winters,' trial 2:09 1/2, brother of 'Allen Winters,' winner of \$36,000 in trotting stakes in 1908.

"These horses have never been off their feed since I started using Royal Purple Specific. I will always have it in my stables."

### For Poultry

Royal Purple Poultry Specific is our other Specific. It is for Poultry—not for stock.

It makes the Hens lay Eggs in Winter as well as in the Summer.

MRS. WM. BURNHAM, Sanford, Ont., says: "Dear Sirs,—This is to certify that I have used two boxes of your Poultry Specific for my hens. They laid so well while feeding it to them, I wondered if you would mind sending me word how or where I could get some this winter. I bought it from your agent last winter. I had 32 hens, and some days I got two dozen eggs a day in February and March, while feeding them the Specific."

Royal Purple Poultry Specific prevents Poultry losing flesh at moulting time, and permanently cures every poultry disease. It makes their plumage bright and keeps them always in prime condition.

It makes your Poultry worth more than they could ever be without it.

If you are not satisfied, after testing it, you don't lose anything, do you?

Centralia, Ont., Feb. 7, '10.

The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.:

Gentlemen,—We have been using Royal Purple Poultry and Stock Specific for the last three weeks, and must say that results are remarkable. Am feeding the Stock Specific to two milking cows, and they have increased 30 per cent. in their milk. The Poultry results are even more marked than this. We have about 60 hens, laying age. When we commenced feeding, we were getting five and six eggs a day, and in the last five days the same flock of hens laid 150 eggs, almost an average of 31 each day, and those five days have been the coldest this winter.

You can see results plainly in two or three days after the use of "Royal Purple," and the poultry have the same lustre and appearance now as in the summer time. With cows and poultry, am using exactly the same feed and care as before starting to feed "Royal Purple."

When farmers and stockmen get acquainted with Royal Purple, it will have a greater demand than all other tonics and stock foods on the market combined. Yours truly, ANDREW HICKS.

### Free Book on Diseases

Ask your dealer for our 32-page Free Book on Cattle and Poultry Diseases.

This valuable little Book also contains many cooking recipes, as well as full details about Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics.

It is worth many, many dollars to every owner of Stock or Poultry. Yet it costs you nothing. It ought to be in the home of every Stock and Poultry owner in Canada.

It gives the symptoms of all Animal and Poultry diseases, and tells the best drugs to be used in cases of emergency.

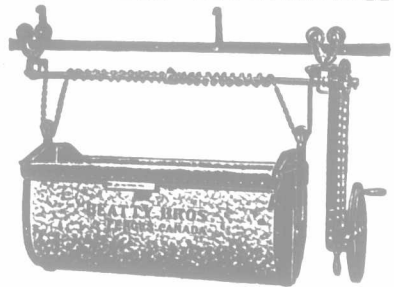
If your dealer cannot give you this book, write us, and we'll promptly mail it to you, Free, postpaid.

If your dealer cannot supply you with Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics, we will supply you direct, express prepaid, upon receipt \$1.50 a Pail for either Poultry or Stock Specifics.

The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co.  
London, Ontario.



**THE "BT" LITTER CARRIER**



Note the double purchase in lifting and the simplicity in construction.

No machine on the farm is used as many days in the year, or saves as much hard, disagreeable work as a Litter Carrier. A boy can fill, wind up and push out in a "BT" LITTER CARRIER four barrows of manure with ease, no matter how much mud or snow there is in the yard. The manure can then be dumped into a wagon or sleigh, and put directly on the land, with very little if any more labor and time than is required to pile it in the yard with the old method, where the greater part of the fertilizing value of the manure is wasted.

Write for free catalogue showing best method of erecting Litter Carriers, and telling why you should buy a "BT" LITTER CARRIER.

BEATTY BROS., FERGUS, ONT.  
We also build Steel Stalls and Stanchions and Hay Carrier Goods.

**DO YOU KNOW**

THAT WORN-OUT LANDS MAY BE MADE PRODUCTIVE AND PROFITABLE BY THE JUDICIOUS USE OF THE RIGHT KIND OF FERTILIZER?

NOW IF YOU HAVE A PIECE OF LAND THAT WONT GROW ANYTHING BUT WEEDS, TALK WITH US ABOUT IT AND LET US SUGGEST THE RIGHT FERTILIZER

WE FEEL VERY SURE THAT WE CAN SHOW YOU HOW TO USE FERTILIZERS WITHOUT GREAT EXPENSE SO YOUR LAND WILL PAY

CONSULT US FREELY IT IS OUR BUSINESS TO KNOW ENQUIRIES FREELY ANSWERED AGENTS WANTED FOR TERRITORY NOT TAKEN UP THE W.A. FREEMAN CO. LIMITED HAMILTON ONTARIO



**Synopsis of Canadian North-west Land Regulations.**

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, solely owned and occupied by him, or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing, may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right, and cannot obtain a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres, and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. COOK,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

**INVENTIONS** Thoroughly protected in all countries. EGERTON R. CASE, Registered U. S. Patent Attorney, TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO. Booklet on Patents and Drawing Sheet on request.

When Writing Mention This Paper

**EWING'S**



**—the Seeds You Can Depend Upon**

What's the use of having good land—of fertilizing it—of working it well—if you sow poor, old, half-dead seeds?

The best seeds—Ewing's—cost less than the land, the fertilizer or the work—but your crop depends on them. Saving cents on seeds means throwing away dollars in crops, for you cannot get good crops from inferior seeds.

Ewing's Seeds are strong—healthy—clean—reliable. They are not only sure to grow, but sure to grow good crops, if you give them a chance and weather conditions permit.

If you want to get the most out of your land, out of your work, out of your cash investment, get Ewing's Seeds. Don't accept substitutes. If your dealer hasn't Ewing's write us direct.

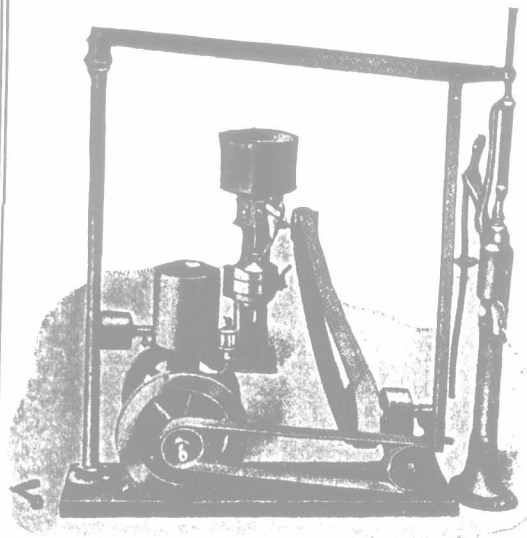
Send a post card for our big Illustrated Catalogue. It's free—and interesting.

Wm. Ewing & Co., Seedsmen, McGill St., Montreal.

**Reliable Seeds**

**IDEAL GASOLINE ENGINES**

1 1/2 TO 40 HORSE-POWER.



Windmills, Grain Grinders, Pumps, Tanks, Water Boxes, Concrete Mixers, Etc., Etc.

Send for catalogue.

GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LIMITED, Brantford, Canada.

**DO IT NOW!!!**

Now is the time to plan for the coming season's work, and in order that your plans may be well founded, you must have

**Simmers' Seed Catalogue for 1910**

It contains a fully illustrated and descriptive list of up-to-date varieties of Field Seeds, Garden and Flower Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Garden Tools, etc. Also a great deal of valuable information that will assist you in making up your requirements in these lines.

We give you the benefit of our long experience in the seed business, extending over more than half a century, and you can rely on getting just what you order, and everything of the very best quality obtainable.

Write for our 1910 Catalogue to-day.

**J. A. SIMMERS,** Toronto, Ontario.  
SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS.



**Build Concrete Silos**

Any size with the London Adjustable Silo Carbs. Wood Silos, open top and full cover. Steel Silos, have a 1000 lb. lift, on the top of the silo, the corn cuts the steel and they come right out. There is always a large amount of grain around the silos used by freezing. A CONCRETE SILO once built will last for ages. Asbestos is better than steel silos, a 10 lb. one is absolutely safe for thousands of years. Write for the merits of concrete silos. Send for Catalogue. We manufacture a complete line of Concrete Machinery. Tell us your requirements. London Concrete Machinery Co., Ltd., 19 Marmora St., London Ontario.

Largest manufacturers of Concrete Machinery in Canada. Agent for Manitoba, Ontario, W. H. Ross, 100 St. George St., Toronto. Agents for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and P. E. I., J. B. Ross, 100 St. George St., Toronto. Agents for B. C., Alberta, Saskatchewan, and the Northwest, J. B. Ross, 100 St. George St., Toronto.

**Northern Ontario**

The forest and mineral wealth of Northern Ontario has attracted many people from all parts of the civilized world.

One ninth of the world's reported output of silver in 1908 was taken from Ontario mines.

New discoveries of undoubted richness are being constantly reported from sections far distant from the far-famed Cobalt. Yet a more certain reward is insured to the settler who acquires for himself 160 acres of the rich agricultural lands now open for settlement and made accessible through the construction of railways and Colonization Roads.

The fertility of the soil is unsurpassed. The timber is in demand at a rising price. Mining, railway and Colonization Road construction, lumbering, etc., afford work in abundance to those who have not the means to provide a market for farm produce at prices unequalled anywhere.

Cochrane, the terminus of the T. & N. O. Ry., on the G. T. P. Trans-continental Railway, now under construction, is in the same latitude as the southern part of Manitoba, and 800 miles nearer the seaboard.

That the experimental stage is past is clearly demonstrated. The country is rapidly filling up with settlers from many of the other Provinces, the United States and Europe.

For information as to terms of sale, homestead regulations and for special colonization rates to settlers and for settlers' effects write to

**D. SUTHERLAND,** The Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, TORONTO.  
HON. J. S. DUFF, Minister of Agriculture.

**Bagpipes**



We're the largest Bagpipe dealers in North America.

Lowrie's famous make is the kind we sell. Write to-day for

FREE CATALOGUE

We're from the Old Country ourselves, and know all about the Pipes.

Chanters, Bags, Reeds, Etc., in big stock.

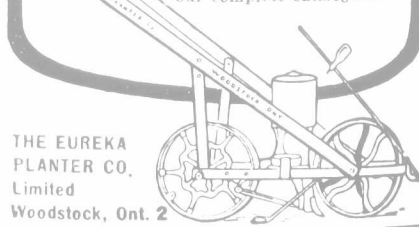
Repairs promptly done. Write for catalogue to-day.

**C. W. Lindsay** LIMITED, Ottawa, Ontario.

**'The "BACON" Seed Drills and Cultivators**

The only Rear-Wheel Driven seed Drill on the market. The "Bacon" handles seed without bruising or breaking, and sows evenly to the last seed. Machine instantly converted from a regular seed sower into a hill dropper. Feed cut prevents waste of seed with turning rows.

For sowing Sugar Beets, Parsnips, Radishes, Carrots, Onions, etc., the 1908 model of the "Bacon" is unequalled for strength, lightness, easy running and good work. Write for our complete catalogues.



THE EUREKA PLANTER CO. Limited Woodstock, Ont. 2

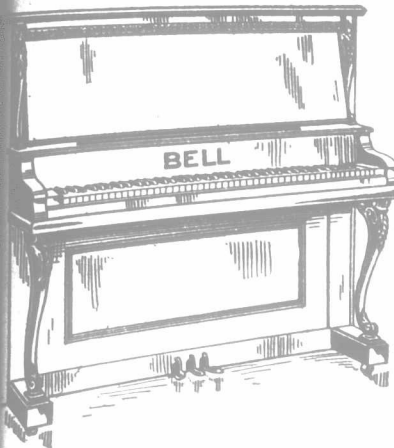
GOES LIKE SIXTY SELLS FOR \$65  
GILSON GASOLINE ENGINE  
For Pumping, Cream Separators, Churns, Wash Machines, etc. **FREE TRIAL** Ask for catalogue all over  
GILSON MFG. CO., 150 York St., Guelph, Ont.

**Corn that Will Grow**

Canadian-grown seed corn. Your money back if not satisfied.  
**J. O. DUKE, RUTHVEN, ONTARIO**



**BELL  
ART  
PIANOS**  
CANADA'S BEST



used in thousands of homes—not  
Canada alone, but throughout the  
world.

The only piano with the illimitable  
tick-repeating action.

Send for free catalogue No. 40.

THE  
**BELL PIANO & ORGAN CO.**  
GUELPH, Limited, ONTARIO.

**SEED OATS**  
SCOTCH-GROWN  
**REGENERATED BANNER**

This is the best oat for Ontario.  
If you are interested in and grow  
oats, you cannot afford to be  
without this grand variety. Send  
for sample. While the stock lasts  
we offer them at, single bush.,  
\$1.50; 5-bush. lots, \$1.25 per  
bush. Bags free.

**O. A. C. No. 21  
Mandescheuri Barley**

Just received our stock from the  
grower. It is the finest barley  
we have ever seen. Send for a  
sample and see for yourself. It  
will pay you to get it if you grow  
barley. While the stock lasts  
we offer it at, single bush., \$1.50;  
in 5-bush. lots, \$1.25. Bags free.  
Send for catalogue.

**GEO. KEITH & SONS**  
Seed Merchants,  
124 King St. E., TORONTO.

**Make With An American  
Money SAW MILL**

Lumber is high. A car load or two pays  
for an American Mill. Supply your needs  
and your neighbors'. No experience needed.  
Haul mill to timber if desired. All Sizes—  
All Prices. The Variable Friction Feed,  
Combined Ratchet Set Works and Quick Re-cutter  
means most work  
with least power.  
Free Catalogue  
lists all kinds of  
wood working ma-  
chinery. Ask for it.

American Saw Mill  
Machinery Co.  
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Hackettstown, N.J.  
1564 Terminal  
Buildings  
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THE ORIGINAL MT. GILEAD HY-  
DRAULIC PRESS produces more cider  
from less apples than any other and is a  
**BIG MONEY MAKER**  
uses 10 to 40 barrels daily, hand  
power. Presses for all pur-  
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apple-butter cookers, vine-  
gar generators, etc. Cata-  
logue free. We are manufac-  
turers, not jobbers.  
**HYDRAULIC PRESS MFG. CO.**  
1001 and 1003 Manufacturers of cider  
presses in the world.  
10 Lincoln Avenue, Mount Gilead, Ohio

When Writing Mention This Paper.

**How the Frost Fence "Gives" and  
"Takes," Like a Spring**

ANY "coilless" Fence is liable to snap in  
certain weather conditions.

But the Frost is a coil Fence. In Winter,  
when steel Wire contracts, Frost coils "give"  
their surplus, instead of snapping like "coil-  
less" Fence.

And in Summer, when the Wire expands,  
that surplus returns to the Frost coils, instead  
of sagging and causing the Fence to lose its  
shape.

And no matter how often contraction or  
expansion is caused, the Frost Fence always  
acts the same, like a Spring.

**Merely Excuses**

Lots of other Wire Fences have a Tension,  
Curve or Kink, as an excuse for "Give" and  
"Take." But the number of these "gives"  
and "takes" is limited. They cannot keep it  
up. It isn't in the Wire or the method to do  
so.

Both the Frost Field-Erected and the Frost  
Woven Fence have extra provisions for  
"Give" and "Take." But no others have it.  
You simply cannot find another Fence which  
will retain its shape like the Frost.

Please remember that when buying Fence!

**Make Our Own Wire**

We are the only Fence Makers in Canada  
who Make and Galvanize Wire exclusively  
for Fence purposes.

Wire, to give satisfactory service in Can-  
ada, should be made especially to fight off the  
peculiar Canadian climate, which simply  
knocks the very life out of most Fences. But  
all Wire is not made with Canadian condi-  
tions in view.

For that reason we decided to Make and  
Galvanize our own Wire. So we built a  
Mill for Wire-making, and another for Gal-  
vanizing, and installed the most modern  
Machinery in use.

Then we obtained the services of one of  
the most Expert Wire-Makers in America.  
A man with 25 years of Wire-Making experi-  
ence back of him.

The new Frost Wire is Annealed so sci-  
entifically that it possesses the proper temper  
for Canadian conditions.

Every inch is of uniform temper, and  
stronger than any other No. 9 Wire. It  
will not snap, regardless of the peculiar  
Canadian weather variations.



About 75 per cent.  
of Wire Fences rust  
12 or 15 years sooner  
than they should.  
This is because they  
are Galvanized too  
thinly.

When Frost Wire  
goes through its  
Double Galvanizing  
process, the Galvan-  
izing not only  
"coats" it but goes  
deep into it, becom-  
ing a part of the  
Wire itself.

Frost Galvanizing is doubly thick, yet it  
will not scale.

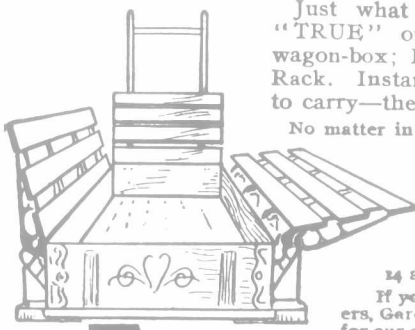
This gives the Frost Fence a life of about  
16 to 15 years longer than most Fences. No  
peculiar climate can rust the new Frost  
Fence.

Send for free Booklet and Samples.

The Frost Wire Fence Co.,  
Hamilton, Limited, Ontario  
Agents Wanted

**Frost Fence**

**"TRUE" COMBINATION  
WAGON BOX  
AND RACK**



Just what every farmer needs. With the  
"TRUE" on his wagon he has a first-class  
wagon-box; Hay, Stock, Corn, Wood or Poultry  
Rack. Instantly adjusted for any load you want  
to carry—the only tools you need are your hands.

No matter in what position you put the wings, it is im-  
possible for them to get out of that posi-  
tion, but it would take you but an instant  
to change them.

We guarantee this article to be made of  
nothing but the best of material—Yellow  
Pine, Hardwood and Malleable Iron—and  
to carry two tons in any position. Made in  
14 and 16-ft. lengths and 38, 40 and 42-inch widths.

If you need anything in the line of Planters, Seed-  
ers, Garden Drills and Cultivators, Sprayers, etc., write  
for our catalogue. We have dealers in your town.

THE EUREKA PLANTER CO., Limited - Woodstock, Ont.

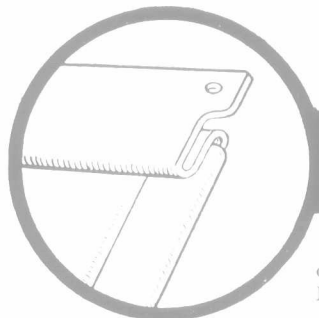
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Grain, Stock and Fruit  
Farms that are for sale in  
Ontario are listed with us.  
Those wishing to buy a  
Farm should write us. We  
have farms at all prices  
for sale. Write for list.

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**Well DRILLING &  
PROSPECTING MACHINES**  
Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!  
LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

**Preston Steel Shingles are  
safe-locked on all four sides**



**TOP LOCK**

You can only get the safe-lock  
construction in PRESTON Safe-  
Lock Shingles.

Look at picture of our side lock.  
See how the sides of the shingles hook over each other. This  
is on the principle of the sailor's grip. It is utterly impossible  
for shingles locked in this way to pull apart. The heavier the  
strain the firmer the grip.

The top of a shingle is where the greatest strain falls.  
Now look at our top lock. It is twice as strong as our  
wonderfully secure side lock. Notice that it consists of  
three thicknesses of sheet steel. The top of our shingle  
is unaffected by strains due to settling of building or  
shrinking of sheeting.

PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles are proof against rain,  
snow, wind, frost and lightning. The only way to get  
PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles off the roof is to remove  
the nails one by one and unlock each shingle separately.  
When you put PRESTON Shingles on your roof they are  
on to stay.

PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles are the only shingles  
made and galvanized according to British Government  
Specifications. Shingles galvanized according to these  
specifications are good for twice the service of shingles

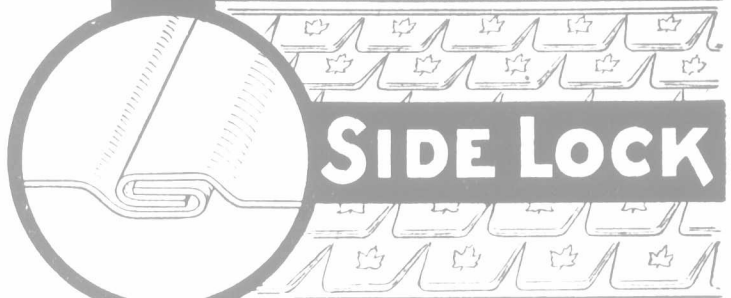
**PRESTON  
SAFE-LOCK  
SHINGLES**

galvanized in the ordinary way. They are  
also the only shingles with a Free Lightning  
Guarantee.

Send today for our free booklet "Truth  
About Roofing." We did intend to charge  
something for this booklet. But we will send  
it free as a reward to all who cut out, fill  
in and mail the coupon to us. Do it right  
now.

**METAL SHINGLE AND SIDING  
CO., Limited, PRESTON, ONT.**

Branch Office and Factory, Montreal, P.Q.



**SIDE LOCK**

Queen Street Factory. Please send me your new booklet,  
"Truth About Roofing." I am interested in roofing, and  
would like complete information about PRESTON Safe-Lock  
Shingles and British Government Specifications.

Name.....  
P. O. Address.....  
County..... Province.....



**We Pay Express or Postal Charges.**

**Except on a Few Special Heavy Articles.**

On purchases of \$5, or over, to any point within 200 miles of London, express charges will be prepaid by us, also postage on like purchases, within postal regulation size and weight, to any point.

If your order does not amount to \$5, club together with your neighbor or friends. Samples sent on request, with mail-order blanks and all instructions enclosed.

Communicate with our Mail-order Department. Information will be given regarding styles, prices, etc., even if you do not intend purchasing.

# SHOPPING BY LETTER!

## A Great Store Service Brought Right Home

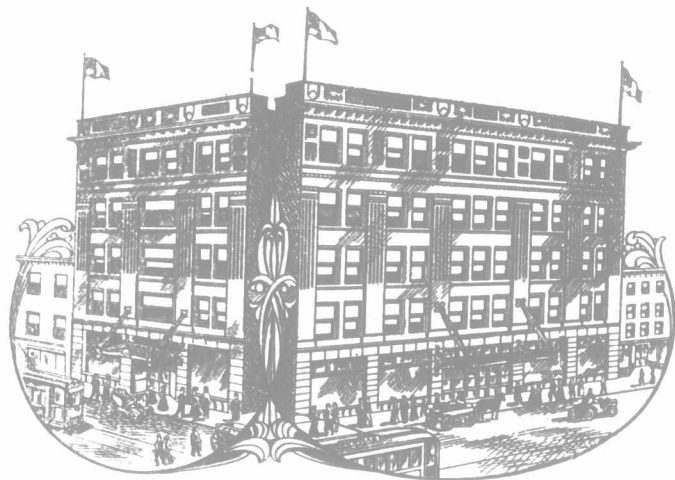


Rural mail delivery and the postal system of Canada bring our great store service right to your door. The Smallman & Ingram business is known, we might say, the world over. Our buyers visit England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany and Switzerland, and our customers, extend from Quebec to Vancouver, and even to China merchandise has been shipped from this store.

We carry almost everything that men, women and children wear, including

**Men's and Boys' Clothing**

Also Furniture, Carpets, Wall Paper and Draperies.



149, 151, 153, 155, 157, DUNDAS ST.  
593, 595, 597, RICHMOND ST.

**Write for Samples.**

A post card or letter will bring samples to your home of almost any kind of merchandise that is sold by the yard, such as:

**DRESS GOODS, SILKS, MUSLINS, COTTONS, SHEETINGS, FLANNELS, SHAKER FLANNEL, SHIRTINGS, PRINTS, RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, ETC.**

For ready-to-wear garments send for blank measurement forms for men or women. In hosiery or gloves just mention size last worn.

**WRITE FOR SAMPLES.**

Address Mail-order Department.

**DIRECT IMPORTERS!**  
Dundas and Richmond Sts.

**SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED**

**DIRECT IMPORTERS!**  
London, Ontario, Canada

**LEARN TO BE AN ENGINEER**

Complete course of instruction on Stationary Engineering given you by mail at your home. Learn in your spare time. Special instruction also in Traction Engineering, Gas and Gasoline, Marine and Locomotive Engineering. We guarantee to fit you for any examination for Government license. Free booklet on request. Write today. **Canadian Correspondence College, Limited, Dept. E., Toronto, Can.**

**CENTRAL Business College**

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# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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1866.

Vol. XLV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MARCH 10, 1910

No. 911

## EDITORIAL.

Study other people's plans, and make your own. A person of reasonable intelligence should usually be able to devise for himself a plan that will suit him better than any that another person could propose.

There is one feature in the first-prize barn plan which came very near disqualifying it. The cream-separator room is built into the basement at the end of the calf stable. What would the milk commission say to that?

The recent advance in prices of choice butcher cattle on Toronto market was explained last week by our market reporter. The American buyers have been taking them when enough heavy cattle were not available, thus forcing up the prices for this class by a dollar and a half a hundredweight, till they sold nearly as high as the best exporters, and in some cases higher. This is the day of the handy-weight butcher's beast, profitable to raise, to sell, and to buy, except, possibly, for export, in which case a big steer's passage costs no more than that of a light one.

W. E. Raney, K. C., in his cogent argument before the Select Parliamentary Committee, on the bill to prohibit the business of race-track gambling, was able to quote every important agricultural journal in Canada that has spoken at all on the subject, in favor of the bill; also the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, the principals of agricultural colleges, agricultural organizations, the voice of labor, the churches of Canada, the business men of the Pacific Province, the Jockey Clubs of British Columbia, and the great body of disinterested public opinion throughout the country.

Opponents of the Miller Bill wax emphatic in condemnation of the hypocrisy of those who, while themselves investing in Cobalt stocks and bonds, the wheat-pit, cards, billiards, and the like, would legislate against a simple, innocent sport like playing money on the ponies. Certainly, an anti-race-track gambling law would not eliminate all forms of speculation and gambling, nor can you expect to make people moral by Act of Parliament. But when any particular abuse reaches the stage of flagrant indecency and demoralization that race-track gambling has attained, something must be done.

The not infrequent tangles cropping up in overseas Clydesdale pedigree records, and the difficulties of identification of registered horses, together with the litigation referred to in our last Scottish Letter, to settle the question of ownership of a noted horse, are incidents which scarcely appear creditable to the business methods of the usually canny Scot. Horses are not commonly so nearly alike as peas or pumpkins, and it would appear that their individual identity might, by men used to handling that class of stock, be settled without the need of a microscope, by one who is not shortsighted, a defect not regarded as common among natives of the Heatherland. The rather frequent hitches occurring in pedigree records are doubtless largely chargeable to neglect on the part of breeders to give timely and careful attention to the matter, and partly to the proverbial frugality of the people in the home of the Clydesdale. Circumstances, since the advent of the present urgent Canadian call for horses of this popular class, have illustrated the imprudence of saving at the spigot at the risk of losing at the bung, which we apprehend has been the experience of not a few Scottish breeders in regard to registration.

## European Crop-improvement Methods.

Seed Commissioner G. H. Clark, in his evidence at a recent session of the Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture, at Ottawa, stated that Canada exports about a million dollars' worth of clover seeds per year, marketed in London, Liverpool, Hamburg, and other large centers. On his visit to Europe last summer he studied first-hand seed-control and seed-breeding stations in Holland, France, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland and Sweden. Most of our field, root and garden seeds come from Germany and France, where some farms cover 6,000 acres, but most of them are small holdings. Canada gets neither the best nor the poorest of the seeds. In Sweden, the kinds and varieties of crops are selected to suit the soil and climate of that country, and should be proven desirable for Canada by trial before being imported in large quantities. Mangel seed is grown for quality and yield, and, if for foreign countries, orders must be given a year ahead. At the great seed-breeding station of Svalof there are sections for scientific work and for growing and selecting seed, 1,500 acres being used there, and 3,500 located elsewhere. Five specialists, with assistants, are at work on one or more crops, under the general direction of Prof. H. Nilsson. They have produced varieties and strains of potatoes practically immune from blight. The potato specialist propagates extensively from the seed proper, rather than the tuber. Valuable work with grasses and clovers has been done. Taking timothy as an example, individual plants of merit are dug up by their roots and transplanted in their trial grounds. The best plants are increased by root division, as the seed cannot be used because of natural cross-fertilization. After they have satisfied themselves as to which of the individuals are the best, quite large plots are transplanted in isolated places, after which reproduction is made from the seed. Dr. Witte, in charge of this particular work, has been able to produce a perennial red clover of excellent quality. To get this, he took the wild red clover, which is common and exceedingly hardy in Sweden, and planted it in an isolated place, together with some of their best cultivated sorts. He let the bees do the work of crossing. He took the seed from both these plants and sowed it in an isolated plot. Before the clover came in bloom, he hoed out those plants which were undesirable, leaving only two or three of the cross-breds.

With regard to other grains, they followed German methods of improvement, similar to those of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association, for some years (until 1905), but in 1902, owing to the fact that Swedish crops were particularly subject to rust and lodging by storms, Prof. Nilsson and staff began to go out over the country and select individual plants of good yield, that stood up, free from rust. The seed of the best heads was sown in single rows. From these, in turn, the best were selected, and so on, till one hundred acres of good grain was grown, tracing to a single plant. The original individual plants of merit Prof. Nilsson calls "mutants," occurring by natural cross-fertilization in wheat, oats and barley. In south Sweden the grain yields have been increased over thirty per cent. by these methods, and are rust-resistant; and those of the whole country are now second only to those of Great Britain. In all directions from Svalof the crops are uniformly good, and the seed appears all to trace back to the seed farm, which, by the way, is supported by the Government, the agricultural societies, and private enterprise, to the total amount of some \$20,000 annually. Thirty years ago Swedish agriculture was at a

low ebb, according to Mr. Clark's information, but now there is little emigration, and 50 per cent. of the population live on the land, and 90 per cent. of the farms are owned by those who live on them. Sixty-six per cent. of the farms range between 10 and 50 acres each. This happy change was brought about by a re-parcelling of the land, agricultural education, thorough methods of cultivation and manuring, and the use of high-class seeds. The Canadian Seed-growers' Association is incorporating in its rules some of the good points of the Swedish practice, viz., the production of foundation stock from individually meritorious plants, followed by careful selection.

In Germany, Denmark and Sweden families make a good living on what would be wasted by carelessness on Canadian farms, while their natural conditions are not nearly so good as ours.

## Better Times Ahead.

The people of the Western Provinces are optimists. They have reason to be. The remarkable development of the past few years is but an augury of that which will take place in the near future. Even where settlement has been fairly complete, only a small portion of the arable land has been brought under the plow, and there also still remains much land to be possessed. The inrushing population may be likened to a conquering army, whose every march is a triumph. Some there will be who fall by the way or get shoved aside, but their voices are not heard in the dominant note of victory that prevails. Or the West may be compared to a person in youth, to whom the prospect ahead, the future, is everything. Rose-colored tints prevail.

The older Provinces in the East are just as naturally tempted to take the view of life peculiar to a middle-aged or older person. The first exuberance is gone. There is a tendency to look back with something of pensiveness, and to look forward with apprehension, rather than hope. The feeling is apt to arise, especially in the mind of one who has lately visited the West, that while the Prairie Provinces are bound to go ahead, we are bound to stand still. A hopeless attitude such as this cuts the nerve of endeavor, is calculated to bring about the very condition that is dreaded, and is totally at variance with facts. Progress is not confined to newer sections. Witness, for example, Britain's wonderful trade expansion, the decline of which has been so confidently predicted again and again.

What most surprised a Scotchman from Aberdeen, who had been in Canada for many years, on revisiting his native heath, was to find such a change and improvement in methods of farming followed there. Like most Old Countrymen, he had been in the habit of unfavorably comparing Canadian ways of farming with the model farming of the Motherland, never dreaming that supposed perfection could change, except for the worse. He was reluctantly forced to admit, on seeing the change, that it was for the better.

In the early seventies a young man left Ontario for Manitoba, where he has become a prosperous farmer. A few years ago he returned to his native Province for an extended visit, staying the most of one winter. He, like the Scotchman, expected to find things just as he had left them, and expressed much surprise at the changes that were visible to him, though little thought of by residents here. The changes in the West during his time had been wonderful, and he was not inclined to minimize them, but they had been expected. While here, he took in the Winter Fair at Guelph, and the attainments in meat production by Eastern farmers, exhibited there, was evidence to him that the old Province had not been asleep. The



## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED)

JOHN WELD, MANAGER

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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weighing of hogs by farmers, to find out when they could be most profitably shipped, struck him as reducing the bacon business to a science. Though it was winter, the increase in size and number of shade trees was to him wonderful. In short, he was almost prepared to assert that advancement here was almost as great as in Manitoba.

When we bear in mind that the value of the output from the farms of older Ontario, with practically no change in area or population, has doubled in the last sixteen years, we realize something of what has been done. While advance in prices accounts for part of this, increase in production and quality has also taken place. But the limit has not been reached, as we are too prone to think. Another doubling is possible, and ought to be attained in less time.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture C. C. James has been sounding the cheery note of hope in his addresses during the winter. In the East there is, he says, a happy combination of climate, soil, sunshine and water, which makes more extended fruit-growing advisable. Professor W. H. Day has been demonstrating the increased yields to be secured by underdraining. And what with improved seed, more profitable crops, such as corn, alfalfa and clover, 6,000-pounds dairy cows, large incomes from small farms, increasing prices for farm products, etc., all of which are within sight, the future is bright. "The best is yet to be."

A proposal to have the appropriation of the Dominion Government for rural mail delivery supplemented by a grant from the Government of Ontario, is being pushed by George Wilcox, Springfield, Ontario. His hope is that all thickly-populated localities in Ontario, and not the existing mail routes only, might by this means have a three-times-a-week rural mail service, which would be greatly appreciated by the people. Ontario does one-half the mail business of the Dominion, he writes, and as last year's post surplus was \$800,000, he thinks that a considerable proportion of her \$400,000 share of this surplus might well be handed over to this Province by the Ottawa exchequer. This, with a Provincial grant added, would be sufficient for the service referred to.

### Systematic Directions for Spraying

To the average man, spraying fruit trees to control insect pests and fungous diseases, is like using a foreign language with a strange alphabet. He does not know enough about it to know where to start in. The consequence is many never start, unless some neighbor takes hold, and shows by his own practice just how and when to do it.

Now, the science and practice of spraying are like some other things—not so very difficult, after all, when one goes at it. The most perplexing feature of the whole business is the confusing and apparently conflicting variety of methods and recommendations offered. In order to clear up and simplify the whole subject, we have arranged for the publication of a series of articles on the insects and fungous diseases of each fruit, together with the means of controlling them. The times and formulae for the usual sprayings recommended for each fruit are given, together with instructions how to combat the less usual pests, which sometimes call for special spraying or other treatment. These articles are now running in "The Farmer's Advocate," having commenced in the issue of February 17th, and are prepared by a thoroughly well-informed and practical expert, L. Caesar, B. A., B. S. A., Demonstrator in Fungous Diseases and Insects at the Ontario Agricultural College. His directions may be followed implicitly, with confidence. To show how comparatively simple this matter of spraying can be made, Mr. Caesar recommends for the apple and pear only three sprayings, as a usual and ordinary practice: (1) lime-sulphur, before the leaf-buds burst; (2) either Bordeaux or lime-sulphur, combined with arsenate of lead, just before the blossoms open; and (3) the same mixture (only with the fungicide applied in weaker strength) just after the blossoms fall. Some might consider it advisable to make another application of fungicide two or three weeks later for scab, but Mr. Caesar apparently considers that this should not usually be necessary, if the other three sprayings are done thoroughly, according to directions. Instructions how to prepare and apply these several mixtures will appear in season. Meanwhile, read carefully and preserve every one of these articles. Follow directions minutely, be thorough and painstaking, and you will be able to spray fairly effectually, without ever having seen the work done at all. If, in addition, you can witness a demonstration, so much the better.

Any fruit-grower who fails to spray (unless he is most extraordinarily favored by nature), is standing in his own light. If you go at it in earnest, the instructions printed in this paper this spring will be worth to you anywhere from five to fifty dollars net profit per acre—perhaps more. That is too good an opportunity to miss. Spray this year.

### Do Not Starve the Orchard.

What farmer among us would think of growing wheat on a field for twenty years in succession without manure? What would be said of one who attempted not only that, but also to secure at the same time a crop of rye, sown amidst the wheat (assuming for argument's sake that it were possible)? Yet, hundreds of thousands of farmers are every year attempting just such a short-sighted policy. They try to grow apples and grain or hay on the same soil. As Mr. Jones brings out in his admirable contribution on the subject, published last week, it has been estimated that the plant food carried away from an acre of apple orchard in fruit sold and leaves blown off, would be worth, at commercial rates, \$207.45 in twenty years, or over ten dollars' worth a year. Against this, a fifteen-bushel crop of wheat would remove in twenty years only \$128.23 worth of plant food, or between six and seven dollars' worth a year. The orchard makes annual demands almost as heavy as a twenty-five-bushel crop of wheat, not allowing anything for the yearly growth of wood. Remember, too, that an orchard makes no return of roots and stubble to keep up the physical condition of the soil, nothing but a few leaves and the seeds of some waste fruit. Yet, when an orchard has borne a crop of fruit, and perhaps had a crop of hay or grain removed the same season, we wonder why it should need a rest the next year!

Bear in mind that a cropped orchard not only suffers a double demand on its fertility, but the sown crop is almost certain to stint the trees of moisture, particularly in the early part of the season, when an extra supply of it is needed. A good orchard, well attended, is the most profitable branch of the average farm. It should be liberally fertilized with manure and wood ashes, well cultivated in the early part of the season, and then sown to a cover crop, to be plowed under the following spring. It pays handsomely to do it. Do not starve the goose that lays the golden egg.

### Getting His Son Interested.

A real grievance with many farmers is that their sons are interested in the sporting page of the daily paper, in fast roadsters, in the happenings in the city, but not enough in the work that occupies them from day to day, or the stock or farm crops from which their living is derived. It goes without saying that high-class work cannot be done, no matter what line of business is followed, if thoughts are elsewhere while one is busy. But not only does a lack of interest result in inferiority of work and consequent lower returns, it inevitably leads to a dislike for it. A father on the farm has much to answer for in the way a boy's inclinations are led. But, with the best intentions and efforts on his part, the problem of getting the boy interested in his daily work is a very real one. One of the greatest secrets is to draw the boy out by giving him an active share in the management of the farm. Get his mind working on a few problems, and it will go on from one point to another as naturally as the tendrils of a clinging vine wind about its support. Good agricultural reading is a great aid, and in this connection we append the suggestion of a correspondent, offered by him in explanation of the fact that his name was not on the subscription list. Five years ago he had a bright, intelligent, 15-year-old boy whom he wanted to start right, and, as a move in that direction, presented him with several pure-bred animals. "Now," said he to the boy, "I am going to start you this way, but first of all you must take some good agricultural weekly journal, which, if you read carefully, will give you many a good point that will be useful to you when you come to manhood days." The son, acting on his father's advice, decided, like a sensible boy, to try "The Farmer's Advocate" for one year, with the result that it has been a weekly visitor to that home ever since. His interest has not flagged.

## HORSES.

### Horse Production in Canada.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

For many years the argument has been put forth that the horse was doomed to extinction, by reason of the discovery of more suitable motor-power. But time has proved the fallacy of such statements. Years ago, when electric power was being installed in Toronto and other cities for street-car and other purposes, the horse was said to be doomed to extinction. The bicycle did it again, the automobile was to finish the horse, and the traction engine removed all doubt. Still, the horse is produced in greater numbers, and of better quality, than ever before, and prices paid for good ones rise higher and higher, while the demand has increased until it cannot be supplied with animals of desired character, and, in many places, with animals capable of performing the work required, even though accepted, of undesirable character as to quality and appearance. Therefore, considering the very remunerative prices obtainable, and the good prospects of still higher prices, owing to the increasing demand in city and country alike—in the country to partly solve the labor problem on the farm—also for railway construction and other purposes, as well as for pleasure, it seems as though the producer of good horses will receive profitable returns for them for many years to come, if not for ever. Returning to the traction engine, be it either steam or gasoline, the Western Provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—offer more suitable conditions for the use of such power than does any other part of Canada. That being the case, there is where it would be expected that the horse should not be required, and that the demand would fall off so that horses would become cheaper. But such is not the case, as one dealer at Winnipeg reports prices in that city \$65 per head higher than a year ago. Pairs weighing from 1,250 to

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1,350 pounds each will sell in the dealers' barns at from \$400 to \$550 per pair; and animals weighing 1,600 pounds up, of the right quality, are worth almost any price. The same conditions prevail in Saskatchewan and Alberta. A few days ago a gentleman here informed me he had a request from Alberta to purchase a carload of horses in Nova Scotia to take out there, offering good prices, and that he did not know where to find them. And last week a gentleman visited here, inquiring for good Clydesdale mares, and asking whether Prince Edward Island, Ontario or Scotland would be the best place to secure them; he is prepared to pay liberal prices. Then, a few months ago a number of females were imported into Prince Edward Island, and disposed of at satisfactory prices; and last December, sixty-four fillies, many two-year-olds, were offered at auction in St. John, N. B., several selling for \$365 each, others for \$335 and \$330. As great a demand, if not greater, exists in British Columbia, and higher prices are paid. Such are the market conditions in Canada and Great Britain and France, all these countries being overtaxed to supply the demand for good horses. Therefore, Canada has a great opportunity to make money by producing the desirable kind.

Then, the question resolves itself into what is the desirable kind? A good big, high-quality horse of any class will bring a remunerative price. But there is a greater demand for good draft animals than any other class. They require to possess beauty, strength, endurance, activity, folding, straight action, proportionate form, necessary weight (1,600 pounds, or more), perfect soundness, be educated to work, kind and gentle in the stable. Such animals are always in demand, and if the females are pure-bred, it will enhance their value considerably. It is possible for many farmers to produce such animals, if they would apply themselves. Pure breeding is desirable, and the breed may be a matter of choice among the Clydesdale, Shire and Percheron breeds, always considering the convenience in securing a good sire of the breed desired, and the breeding of the mare. If she be a Percheron, then use a Percheron stallion, if the services of one of desirable character can be obtained; the same with either of the other breeds. There are several other breeds of draft horses, but none more suitable than the three above named. And as it is not advisable to increase the breeds produced, but rather decrease them, it will be advisable to leave the others out of consideration. And as Clydesdales and grade mares of that breed are more numerous, and give satisfaction to the people acquainted with good ones, it would be well for Canadians to reconcile themselves to that breed, and produce the good ones, now that they have acquired foundation stock good enough to produce the best, if they are careful in breeding them; retain the best mares and feed them and their colts well, remembering that the first year of the colt's life is very important, and if it gets a setback that year it will never fully recover; also, that good horses cannot be grown out of wind and water. Both are necessary, but should be accompanied with plenty of good food, such as good hay, oats, bran, roots, a little flaxseed and salt in winter, with plenty of exercise twice a day, and good pasture, water, salt and shade in summer. If good ones are produced, they will find ready sale at good prices, as no other motor-power has been invented so satisfactory for agricultural purposes as the horse, in Canada.

J. STANDISH, V. S.

Agricultural College, Truro, N. S.

**The Thoroughbred Cross.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
In your February number of the 24th, James A. Cochrane, at the conclusion of his interesting letter, "The Hackney Horse," expresses himself as follows: "Undoubtedly, the most successful cross for the Hackney is the half-bred Coach or Standard-bred."

I cannot allow the above opinion to go unchallenged as being altogether correct. A cross of the Thoroughbred horse, close up, is essential for the production of all our light horses, driving or riding, and this was evidence given before the Select Committee at Ottawa recently, who have been sitting in connection with the Racing Bill. It is only necessary to read the evidence given by Colin Campbell, Mr. McLennan, Dr. Quinn, Dr. McEachren, of Montreal; A. E. Dymont, Esq.; Lt.-Col. John S. Hendrie; Hon. Adam Beck; Live-stock Commissioner J. G. Rutherford, of Ottawa, and others. Mr. Yeager, himself, in giving evidence before the Select Committee, gave it as his knowledge and experience that the best cross for a Hackney sire was a mare with warm blood in her, i. e., got by a Thoroughbred stallion, and that his most successful sales of stock were bred that way.

WILLIAM HENDRIE.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

**The Standard-bred Horse.—II.**

By Jas. A. Fraser, New Glasgow, N. S.

The second greatest son of Hambletonian 10 as a producer was Electioneer 125. His dam was Green Mountain Maid, by Harry Clay 45, second dam Shanghai Mary, pedigree unknown. Here we must again place Shanghai Mary as descending from the old-time trotters. Electioneer 125 sired 158 trotters and 2 pacers in 2.30 or better; 104 of his sons begat 1,292 trotters and 342 pacers; 110 of his daughters produced 141 trotters and 24 pacers in standard time (2.30). This is a wonderful showing, second only to that of George Wilkes 519. How the blood of these great trotting sires is breeding on, is illustrated in the case of Bingen (2.06½) 29567, the sire of the champion trotting gelding, Uhlán 2.02½, and The Leading Lady 2.07, the fastest three-year-old trotting filly, by the record. Bingen is a grandson of Electioneer 125 on the paternal side, and a great-grandson of George Wilkes 519 on the maternal side.

Space will not permit a recapitulation of the other great sons of Hambletonian 10, such as Abdallah 15, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid 2.14, and of the great sires, Belmont 64 (the sire of Nutwood 2.18½), and Almont 33, whom the late General Withers, of Lexington, Ky., advertised throughout the world as "the great sire of trotters"; Happy Medium 400, sire of Nancy Hanks 2.04, and 87 other trotters and 6 pacers in 2.30 or better; while 69 sons begat 292 trotters and 160 pacers, and 83 daughters produced 107 trotters and 40 pacers, all in 2.30 or better.

The other sons of Hambletonian 10 that occur to me as successful sires are: Dictator 113 (brother of Dexter 2.17½); Aberdeen 27; Volunteer 55; Cuyler 100; Edward Everett 81; Echo 462; Harold 413, sire of Maud S. 2.08½; Jay Gould 197, and Strathmore 408.

Second to Hambletonian 10 as a progenitor, comes Mambrino Chief 11, b. h., foaled 1844 (five years earlier than his greater relative, Hambletonian 10), by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mam-

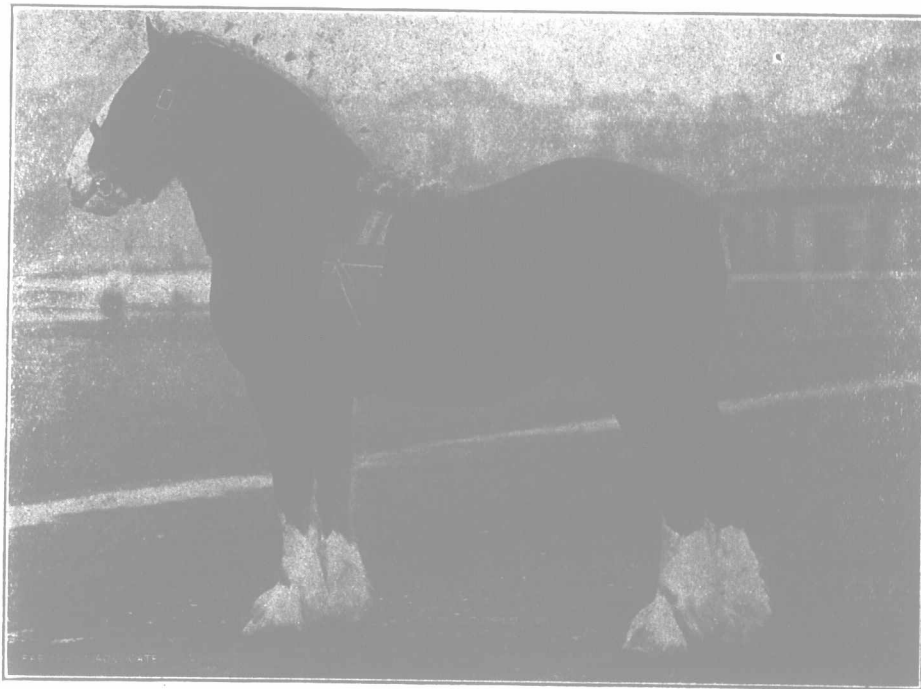
Temple 2.19½, to beat 2.20, trotting in public, and according to rule. It is true that the forbears of Penisa Maid 2.04½ had an infusion of Hambletonian 10 and Mambrino Chief 11 blood on the way down from Kentucky Hunter, the grand-sire of Flora Temple; but, practically Penisa Maid's blood lines are similar to those of Flora Temple 2.19½, the first 2.20 trotter to harness. We make this reference to show the wide parentage of the Standard-bred horse.

To further show the origin of the Standard-bred horse, it may be stated that the numbered sires began with the numeral 1, which is attached to Abdallah 1, breeding given above; 2 was given to Hambletonian (Harris'), a son of Mambrino, by Imported Messenger; 3, the writer does not know; 4, Andrew Jackson, a son of Young Bashaw; 5, Black Hawk, by Sherman Morgan, son of Justin Morgan, dam not traced, but it is fairly certain that she was a mare that was bred in New Brunswick, Canada. The blood of Black Hawk 5 flows in the veins of many of the best of the Standard-breds. Morse Horse 6 has the sixth number, by European (McNitt Horse), dam Beck, by Hambletonian 2, second dam by Peacock, son of Imported Messenger. Witherell Messenger 7, a grandson of Imp. Messenger, is next on the roll of honor; Henry Clay 8, by Andrew Jackson 4, dam Surrey mare, pedigree not traced; Royal George 9, foaled about 1842, by Black Warrior, son of Tippoo, dam the Billington mare, by Barnes, near London, Ont.; Hambletonian 10, as above. We give these to show the wide and various foundations the Standard-bred has, but gradually the Hambletonian 10 and Mambrino Chief 11 strains are assimilating nearly all the others. American Star 14 has contributed a great deal to the breed, and, besides, a lot of Thoroughbred blood has flowed in, but there is a marked difference of opinion as to how much it has leavened the lump. However, the Standard-bred of the present is the result of partially centralizing all the best of the blood on the continent. The American trotter anteceded all the horses given numerals in the Standard Registry, but the Messenger gave greater speed, size and lung power.

To illustrate popular lines of the present-day Standard-bred, we may take the pedigree of Native Belle 2.07½, the fastest trotting two-year-old colt or filly that has so far been produced. Her record was made in Lexington, Kentucky, in October last, and it is likely to stand for some time unbeaten. Her pedigree runs back along the paternal line through Baron Wilkes 4758 (2.18), George Wilkes 519 (2.22), to Hambletonian 10. The dam of Baron Wilkes 2.18 was Belle Patchen 2.30½, by Mambrino Patchen 58, son of Mambrino Chief 11.

The dam of Mambrino Patchen was the Rhodes mare, by Gano, Thoroughbred. The sire of Native Belle was Moko 24457, whose dam was Queen Ethel, by Strathmore 408, son of Hambletonian 10. Strathmore's dam was by Volunteer 55, also a son of Hambletonian 10. Native Belle's dam was Yellow Belle, by General Wellington, a son of Electioneer 125, dam Waxana, by General Benten 1755, second dam by Lexington, Thoroughbred. The dam of Yellow Belle was Chestnut Belle, by Red Wilkes 1749, by George Wilkes, by Hambletonian 10. Chestnut Belle's dam was Lizzie Sprague, by Governor Sprague 444 (2.20½). Lizzie Sprague's dam was Gilroy Mambrino, by Gilroy, son of Lexington, Thoroughbred. Gov. Sprague was by Rhode Island 267, dam Belle Brandon, by Hambletonian 10. Rhode Island was foaled about 1857, was by Whitehall, son of North American, dam Mag Taylor, by Davy Crockett. That is a fair sample of the breeding of a fast trotting Standard-bred.

Another of the past year's 2.10 trotters is Great Medium 2.09½. His sire is Great Heart 11172 (2.12½). The latter was by Mambrino Russell 2008, he by Woodford Mambrino 345 (2.21½), by Mambrino Chief 11. The dam of Great Heart 2.12½ was a daughter of George Wilkes 2.22, by Hambletonian 10. The dam of Great Medium was Pilotina, by Pilot Medium, 1597, son of Happy Medium 400, and Tackey 2.26, by Pilot Jr. The dam of Pilotina was Snip, by Magna Charta 105, by Morgan Eagle.



**Montrave Viceroy (14278).**

Clydesdale stallion; bay; foaled June, 1906. Winner of the 100-guinea Challenge Shield, and reserve for the Cawdor Cup, Glasgow Stallion Show, 1910. Sire Hiawatha (14278).

brino, by Imp. Messenger; dam "a large, coarse mare from the West, pedigree not traced, bred in Dutchess County, New York." Here we are back in the woods again for the breeding of the dam of Mambrino Chief 11, so we may class her among those trotters which grew like Topsy in the old days. Among others, Mambrino Chief 11 was the sire of the great race mare, Lady Thorn 2.18½, and of her brother, Mambrino Patchen 58. Mambrino Chief 11 was the sire of 6 trotters, 23 sons that begat 96 trotters, and 17 daughters that produced 24 trotters—not much pacing blood there. However, his blood is to be found in nearly all great trotters of the present day; it has bred on amazingly, more in the female line than in the male. It will be noted that Mambrino, son of Imported Messenger, the grandsire of Mambrino Chief, is also the grandsire of Hambletonian 10. It is, then, no wonder to find the blood of these two horses, when blended, producing as it has. The great results of the intermixing of the blood of these great stallions is another proof that the greatest triumphs in breeding animals comes from judicious inbreeding. Champions have been produced in the male line from both Hambletonian 10 and Mambrino Chief 11, notably Lou Dillon 2.01, Hamburg Belle 2.01½, and Uhlán 2.02½, from the former, and Alix 2.03½, The Monk 2.05½, and others, from the latter.

It is worth noting here that one of the trotting champions of last year, Penisa Maid 2.04½, came from the same lines as the first horse, Flora



Snip's dam was the Holmes Horse, by Black Hawk 5. One of these pedigrees runs back in the male line to Hambletonian 10, and the other to Mambrino Chief 11. They are fair samples of present-day breeding of the Standard-bred horse. The descendants of Hambletonian 10 and Mambrino Chief 11 seem to dominate all other strains, but not entirely, for the successful sire, Be Sure 0195, race record (pacing) (4) 2.06½, goes back on the paternal side to Pilot Jr. 12, and on the maternal side to Iron's Cadmus and Pilot Jr. 12. These lines dominate, with only an outcross to Mambrino Chief 11.

Let us give one more popular pedigree, that of Fletty Dillon 2.08½, the champion two-year-old pacing filly of this year. She was sired by Sidney Dillon 28157, dam by Wilkes Boy 3808 (2.24½), a son of George Wilkes 519 (2.22); second dam by Almont 33, by Abdallah 15, son of Hambletonian 10. Sidney Dillon, who is best known as the sire of Lou Dillon 2.01, is a son of Sidney 4770 (2.19½), by Santa Claus 2000 (2.17½), by Strathmore 408, by Hambletonian 10. Sidney Dillon's dam is Venus, by Capt. Webster 2.30½, by Williamson's Belmont, a Thoroughbred. This is an interesting pedigree, for there is in it four crosses to Hambletonian 10, one to Thoroughbred, two to Mambrino Chief 11, one to Norman 1777, by the Morse Horse 6, one to Pilot Jr. 12, and three untraced.

The filly, Miss Stokes 2.19½, one year old, is by Peter the Great 28955 (2.07½), thence back in the male line through Happy Medium 400, to Hambletonian 10. The dam of this greatest of fillies is by Guy Wilkes 2867 (2.15½), by George Wilkes 519 (2.22).

Hamburg Belle 2.01½ is a Wilkes product on both sides of the family tree. Her rival, Uhlan 2.02½, is by Bingen 2.06½, thence back to Hambletonian 10. Uhlan's dam is by Sir Walter Jr. 2.18½, by Aberdeen 27, a son of Hambletonian 10. The outcrosses in this pedigree are to American Star 2.14, and others not traced—part of the great unknown that started the trotting breed before it was technically written down as Standard. Indeed, some writers on the trotting horse affect to despise the Standard and distinguishing numerals, on the ground that new blood is continually coming in, not included in the Trotting Horse Registry; but when Standard blood produces such yearling fillies as Miss Stokes 2.19½, such 2-year-olds as Native Belle 2.07½, such 3-year-olds as General Watts 2.06½, the Standard Registry will likely stand our time. We may merely add to the foregoing that the progeny of Hambletonian 10 has first call, with Mambrino Chief 11 second, in the male line, and Pilot Jr. 12, and American Star 14, first and second—or both equal—in the female line. But the female descendants of the horses given as first and second in the male line throw speed with wonderful uniformity. The most successful line from Hambletonian 10 is that of his son, George Wilkes 519, with Electioneer 125 second. Prodigal 6000 (2.16) is the leading stallion just now of the Mambrino Chief 11 tribe, and the leading sire of 2.30 or better trotters of this year.

That is enough of that, for, as your readers, who never see anything but a Clydesdale and a Hackney, read it, they will know a little about the great American trotter and poor man's horse, information that might be useful.

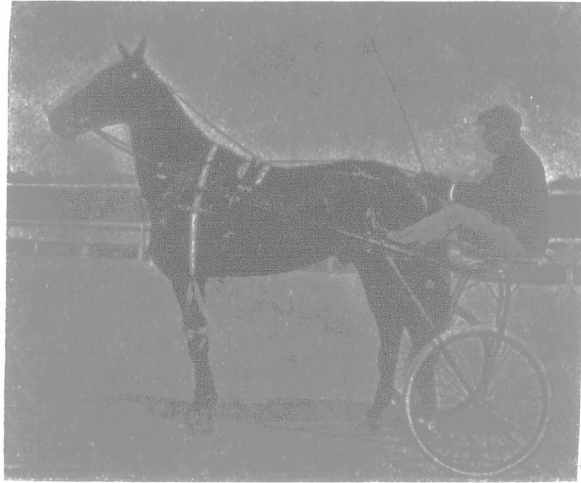
The tale, as written above, of this great tribe, who number in the millions, and who are found at all kinds of work in every State of the great Republic, and every Province of the growing Dominion, is meagre and patchy, but the animal about whom it is written is at once the rich man's pride and the poor man's slave and breadwinner. Now for the finish.

What are these Standard-bred horses good for? That is a question that will be answered in different ways by different men. When the Government of New Brunswick set about to improve the general-purpose horses of the Province, they sent an agent to Kentucky and purchased a dozen or so Thoroughbred stallions. The Kentuckians are nothing if not horse-men "to the manner born." They know a harness horse at his best; they also know a Thoroughbred at his best; none better. But do they use Thoroughbreds to improve the light-harness horse of the State? They do not. If Thoroughbred horses make the best carriage horses, the best road drivers, the fastest trotters, or the fastest pacers, does anyone think the astute horse-men of Kentucky would not breed the Thoroughbred for those purposes, instead of the Standard-bred? We are not criticising the action of the Government, except if it be criticism to compare their plan to improve the light-harness horse with the methods of the people from whom they bought the Thoroughbred stallions.

Our people want something that on the road can get somewhere. This they find in the horse that for more than a hundred years has been bred and used for those purposes on the northern half of this continent, the horse that has done their work; their saddle horse, until carriages came into general use, and their carriage and road horse ever since, the highest type of which is the Standard-bred; and in the opinion of the writer, and thousands of others, the best general-purpose horse in the world. He can pull the plow, the harrows,

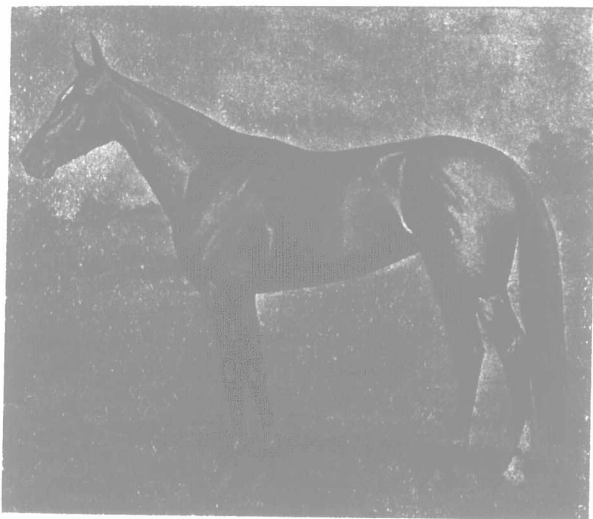
the manure spreader, the cultivator, the mowing machine; haul the hay, grain and roots into the barn and cellar, and for a driving and saddle horse is not excelled, perhaps not equalled in the world.

The Standard-breds have been used in harness ever since and before the days of Justin Morgan; their blood is akin to nine-tenths of the horses in



The Abbott, 2.03½.

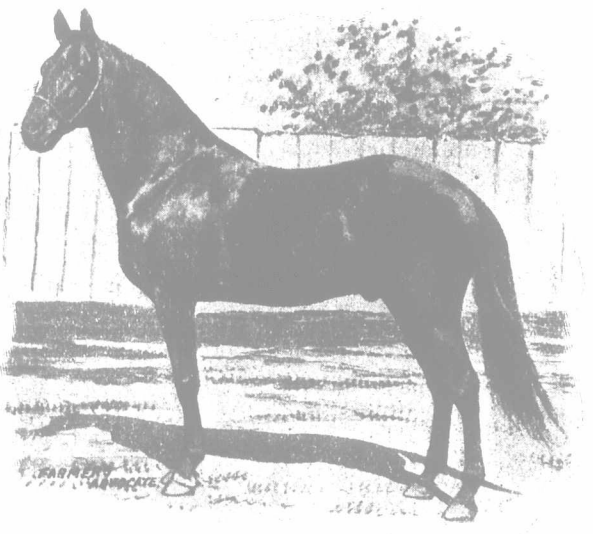
the Province, and, for the matter of that, the same breed is really almost every man's everyday horse in all the others of the Maritime Provinces, and in Quebec, Ontario, and the United States; in fact, has been with these people of all these places as far back as we find the horse in their history. He has been and will continue to be the people's horse in these countries; he has been de-



Alix, 2.03½.

veloped by them, is getting better and faster all the time; he is the great American and Canadian horse.

The Hackney, the Standard-bred's only possible rival, is of foreign blood. Where used, he makes no improvement in our general-purpose horse; in fact, he does not nick. He is a toy, and, even as a fancy knee-actor, he has frequently been out-



Reflector, 2.07½.

pointed by the Standard-bred, while the sweeping, far-reaching stride of the latter leaves the Hackney hopelessly in the rear.

Would we advise farmers to breed Standard-breds? We answer that the majority of farmers in these lower Provinces do that now, and would exchange for none other. Where a long road lies between a farmer and his market and church, he

must have them; they are the only horse that would suit him. They are tractable, easily broken, and safe to drive and work. But the farmer who prefers a slow-moving Percheron or Clydesdale, those are the horses he wants. These heavy horses, if well fed and well broken, sell well. They are in demand for trucking in towns and cities. Perhaps there is no way an ordinary farmer who breeds horses can turn an honest penny more quickly than by raising the draft breeds. Every farmer should think the question out for himself, and do that which he decides will bring him the best returns. One thing is certain, one should not couple a mare of the trotting breed—as are generally the greater number of mares of this country—with a Clydesdale or Percheron stallion, unless he wants to breed "lunkheads." Breed each to his kind. Whatever his mares are, breed them to the best of their kind. When breeding cattle, stock-raisers know that, to get good results, they must not cross-breed. Breeders of horses among farmers are slow to recognize that basic fact. If a farmer wants to raise horses of the heavy-draft purpose, he will only be wasting time by trying to produce what he wants by crossing his country-bred mares with draft stallions. Let him dispose of his trotting-bred mares as fast as he can, and replace them with heavy-draft mares. Keep the breeds separate, as he knows he must with his Jersey, Ayrshire or Shorthorn cattle. He never thinks of improving his dairy cows by using a bull of the beef breeds. The result works out the same way with horses, slow though we are to learn the lesson.

I noticed that, at a horse show in Toronto, a few years ago, there was a gorgeous display of what the press said was a dozen of magnificent Hackney stallions, every one of which was imported from England, except one, and he was by an imported Hackney stallion, out of an imported Hackney dam. Goodness me, those were not Canadian horses! At the same show there was an equally magnificent display of Standard-bred stallions, larger horses than the Hackneys, and fine carriage horses, just the kind the average Canadian likes to sit behind and drive. The latter were all bred in Canada; in fact, judging by what Ontario horsemen flash on the trotting and pacing circuits every summer, the Province is full of them. Need we doubt which is the Canadian horse?

One sentence more to this interminably long epistle: The Standard-bred is the sporting horse of the common people of the United States and the Dominion of Canada, and sport of this kind is beneficial to our people, providing the trotting tracks can be kept free from the evils of betting. If betting becomes general, our people will neither engage in the sport nor patronize tracks on which it is carried on. You will agree with me that this trait in our country people—those brought up on the farms—is something to be proud of; it is a great national trait in our people, from Sydney to Vancouver. Nothing is by our farmers more keenly enjoyed than a contest of speed by trotting and pacing horses, providing there is no betting and no cheating. Thanks be to Providence, they won't have the latter. The former they like, and they cannot have it without the Standard-bred horse, the only domestic animal whose native land is the United States and the Dominion of Canada. —THE PEOPLE'S HORSE.

### A Good Loser.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

So much criticism has been offered in regard to the first-prize essay on "Colt-training" that "The Farmer's Advocate" must feel as if they will have, in the future, to cut out offering prizes for essays, although it has been your policy to do so ever since "The Farmer's Advocate" was first published. I can remember, back in the eighties, when competition was keen, and has been ever since; but I do not remember ever seeing such "a tempest in a teapot" over the result. It looks thin-skinned for the ones who failed to raise so much trouble. A good loser is better than a good winner. Your comments on the matter in Feb. 17th issue are to the point. All who know the judge in this competition must recognize his ability to place the awards correctly. As you say, probably he favored more especially the training of the lighter breeds or warmer-blooded horses, but in your rules it was supposed to include any and all breeds.

As one who had a try at it himself, and whose attempt came last, or was not even read at all, I submit gracefully to the judge's decision.

Colchester Co., N. S. A. H. CUTTEN.

In his address at the late annual meeting of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, President John Bright said, amongst other good things: "The Directors are proud to be able to present the best financial report that has ever been presented to an annual meeting of the Association, and to report the best year in the history of the Clydesdale horse in Canada all along the line. There has been a record scored in importation. More horses have been brought to



Canada for the improvement of the breed than in any previous year. Not only is this the case, but there has been a great and commendable increase in discrimination in the kind of horses imported. Never have such a large number of high-class animals crossed the ocean to Canada in one year before." Mr. Bright also called attention to the unprecedented demand for Clydesdales in the Western Provinces, and appealed to Ontario breeders and importers to not hold their spare stock at too high prices, but to sell at a fair price, and thus encourage the dissemination of Clydesdales in those Provinces, where a great future for the breed is assured.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Selling Versus Buying Prices.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Considerable discussion is now going on respecting the increased cost of living, and the general verdict seems to be that the producers—that is, the farmers—are reaping all the benefit.

As a farmer and a producer, I cannot agree with that opinion. It is true that pork, poultry and eggs have been abnormally high, but the prices to farmers for beef cattle, grain of all kinds, potatoes and vegetables, are not in excess of the average in the last forty years. Take wheat, for instance. The farmer has been getting about a dollar; large quantities were sold in this district for less. I have seen it all the way from \$1.25 to \$2.00, and when I was a boy, less than a dollar was considered a low price. Corn, oats and barley are in much the same class as to prices. Then, take beef cattle. I have frequently known, in the last thirty years, export cattle to bring \$6 a hundred, live weight, and sometimes more. Your quotation of February 17th gives \$5.50 to \$6.50 for exporters, and medium to choice butchers at \$5.00 to \$6.00. If meat is too high to the consumer, I opine the rise will be found to take place after the farmer has got his small quota of profit, taking into account the price of grain and the care of the animal, etc. Eggs have been selling here in Essex at 25 to 30 cents for the last two months, and when they get to the consumer in Toronto the price has been 40 to 50 cents.

A correspondent of the Toronto Daily Star puts the whole matter in a nutshell when he says: "A large purveying company in this city has been paying large dividends to its stockholders for many years. One year the dividend amounted to nearly 100 per cent. It is pretty safe to assume that this fat year will bring them cent. per cent. or more."

How is it that live hogs are quoted in Buffalo at \$9.60 to \$9.90 per cwt., and the same class in Toronto at \$8.40 to \$8.75, and the cured meat at a cent to two cents less than Toronto prices?

If the Canadian Swine-breeders' Association can see any benefit likely to accrue to Canadian producers of hogs, by raising the duty on American pork as high as Haman's galloways, in view of conditions as stated above, their ideas of customs tariffs and trade must be very crude.

Essex Co., Ont.

L. C. PALMER.

### Importance of Ventilation.

In an address delivered recently at a Fair Banquet, at Oakville, Halton County, Ontario, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, among other topics, dealt with the importance of an efficient working system of stable ventilation, in order to maintaining the health and vigor of farm stock. It was the belief of the speaker that most stables were kept too hot. There is no reason for the temperature of a stable containing animal life, with its exhalation of impurity, being held away up at sixty and seventy degrees. Such a condition in a stable was not only unhealthful for cattle, but if persisted in should ultimately cause a falling-off in the supply of milk from a dairy cow, or in the accumulation of beef on a fattening animal. The ideal temperature was thirty or forty degrees, being refreshed all the time by a supply of pure air through proper ventilators. Dr. Rutherford then described his own simple scheme of ventilation, which has proven successful at Guelph and at the Exp. Farm at Ottawa, and which may be applied quite easily to any building, even a bank barn. The Rutherford ventilator is built on the principle of a box-stove. A supply of fresh air comes in at the floor close to the wall, conducted there through a pipe which leads from an aperture in the foundation, and when the doors or traps are laid open in the roof or upper wall a steady current of cool, fresh air is ventilating the stable, without causing undue draft. By the use of a damper the suction can be stopped while the stock is being temporarily turned outside.

### The Lambing Season.

The unusually heavy snowfall of the present winter will probably have prevented the in-lamb ewes from getting as much exercise as is necessary for insuring healthy and vigorous lambs. The flock may, therefore, require more than usual care and attention during the lambing season. When the lambs come strong and healthy, they are generally able to help themselves to nourishment, and need comparatively little attention. The careful shepherd, however, will not mind losing some sleep at this season, in order to see that the youngsters get a fair start in life. He will visit the fold before retiring for the night, and if there are signs of a coming addition to the family, will return at intervals of an hour, until the newcomer has had its first feed. As the lambing season approaches, the ewes should receive more liberal feeding in order to keep up their strength and provide a supply of milk for the lambs. A light feed of oats, or a mixture of oats and bran, will help to keep them in good spirits and strength; and, if roots are in store, a limited feed of these will also be helpful. Good clover hay is almost indispensable for the feeding of the flock. It is a good plan to have in readiness for the lambing season a few short, low hurdles with which to provide an impromptu pen in which to confine a young ewe with her first lamb, or for a ewe that produces twins, in order to keep them together

rect, time had better be given for nature to work out its own deliverance. If the presentation be abnormal, it should be made right by the oiled hand, and then time be given before hurrying matters. If assistance is needed, it should be given gently, and in harmony with the throes of the mother. If the lamb is coming hind feet first, take it away in that position. If the case has been a very difficult one, it is a good plan to pour from a bottle, or by means of a syringe, into the vagina a mild solution of carbolic acid in warm water, to avoid inflammation and the forcing out of the uterus, which is liable to occur. If this trouble occurs, the protruding mass should be washed clean with warm water, with a little carbolic acid in it, and replaced with the hand, a dose of laudanum given, and a few strands of wool from each thigh tied together across the vulva to prevent a repetition of the protrusion.

### Care of the Sow and Litter.

With porkers selling at prices close to nine cents a pound, "pigs are pigs," in reality, and the problem of saving the youngsters on their arrival, and keeping them growing steadily, is an important one. In the case of litters coming in March, comfortable quarters are a necessity. If the pen is not close enough to exclude frost and drafts, it will pay to put in a temporary lining

to the outside wall where the sow makes her bed, and a temporary covering of boards overhead may also be necessary to keep the place sufficiently warm. The bedding should not be too plentiful, and short wheat straw is preferable, as in long straw the piglets find difficulty in getting out of the way when the mother lies down, and are in danger of being overlaid and smothered. An attendant should be on the watch when the youngsters are coming, but should not interfere unduly as long as things are going on normally, though circumstances may be such as to require attention. It is a good plan to get the sow used to being handled and petted before the time for parturition arrives, so that she will not be frightened or disturbed when it is necessary to place the young pigs beside her for warmth and nourishment. If the sow is nervous or excitable, and persists in rising during the ordeal, it is well to have a basket on hand, with some chaff or short straw in it, in which to place the pigs, covering them with a blanket, until all the litter are born, when, by scratching the sow on the back and gently rubbing her udder, she may be induced to lie down, when the pigs may be quietly placed with her. The sow should then be left undisturbed for at least 12 hours, and, per-



Co-Boss.

haps, as well for 24 hours, before offering her any food, and then only a warm drink of swill, with perhaps a little bran in it. Feed her lightly for the first three or four days, and gradually increase the bulk of her feed as the pigs get stronger and need more milk. As the pigs grow older, and the milk supply larger, care should be taken that both sow and pigs have room to move about each day for exercise, as there is danger of constipation in the sow, and of the pigs becoming too fat from the heavy supply of milk. They should grow without getting fat while young, as an accumulation of fat is liable to hamper the action of the heart and circulation of the blood in many cases, causing the ailment known as thumps, the symptoms of which are quick breathing, and the working of the sides, like bellows, a condition which can seldom be relieved, and commonly results in the death of the finest of the litter in a day or two after being noticed. If the weather is not suitable for turning them out for a few minutes for exercise daily, they should be forced to move around in the pen or the feeding passages, and for this purpose an old broom may serve a good purpose in getting them to go where wanted. When

for a day or two, until they get acquainted. If a lamb comes weak, and is not able to stand to suck, the ewe may be gently placed on her side, the lamb brought to the fountain, and a little milk drawn from each teat and forced into its mouth, which is held open with the forefinger, when, as a rule, it will draw the milk for itself, and rapidly gain strength. In the case of a weak lamb becoming chilled in the night, the best treatment is to take it to the house and warm it by the stove, or submerge it in a pan of quite warm water then rub it dry with flannel cloths, feed it a little of the ewe's milk warmed to blood heat, and then return it to its dam.

In the case of a ewe losing her lamb, she may be made to take one of a pair of twins by tying her by the neck in a pen made of hurdles, smearing the lamb's back with some of her own milk, and holding her while it sucks for the first few days. Or the skin of the dead lamb may be stripped from it and placed upon the lamb to be adopted, in which case the ewe will readily take to it.

In a case of unduly delayed parturition, an examination should be made to discover whether the presentation is normal or not, and if it is cor-



the pigs are two or three weeks old, a low trough should be placed where they may be given a little warm milk apart from the sow, and a little ground oats, with the hulls sifted out, may be gradually added. For best results, the pigs should not be weaned before they are eight weeks old, though, if they are eating well, and it is desired to breed the sow again for an early autumn litter, they may be weaned at six weeks of age. It is desirable that fall litters come not later than September, in order that they may have plenty of exercise out of doors, and gain strength of bone and vigor of constitution to endure the necessary confinement in the finishing period in the winter months. With present and prospective prices, it will pay to give attention to the adoption of methods of treatment which keep the pigs going on from start to finish.

### Invest in a Few Ewes.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Farmers who have invested in a few well-bred ewes the last few years, are now reaping a rich harvest, while their neighbors, who have not had the foresight to invest in this class of stock, are out of it altogether. What pays better than a few ewes on rough land, or a run on the roadside a few weeks in summer, till you can get them on the hay stubble, to clean out the fence-corners and eat the small weeds there, which, if left, would ripen seeds that would blow all over the farm, to cause further trouble and many extra hours in cleaning the land, to say nothing of the amount of moisture taken from the soil, to the detriment of other crops? In other words, turn your weeds into mutton, which, at the present time, at 7 cents per pound, is paying better than hogs at 8½ cents, time and feed counted in. What enriches the land better than pasturing off with sheep? What has sheep-pasturing done for the eastern counties of England? It has made thousands of acres rich and fertile, which were waste. Many farmers say that sheep are hard on pasture. I have never seen pasture killed by sheep. We have tried pasturing-off a field so poor that it would not grow oats; this year we had 17 bushels rye per acre. We intend to put this field in rape this spring, and feed off with sheep. We know by experience that nothing does land so much good as sheep manure, and little labor is involved.

We had one of the finest crops of corn this last fall I ever saw, following two years' pasturing with sheep. What is more convincing than facts? Besides the value of pasturing, we have other returns which are quick and sure, viz., lambs and wool. Wool has been down in price. Why? Because our farmers are on the wrong track. What we want is to cater to the trade. Produce more short wool, so that Canadian manufacturers can use it, instead of our exporting it to the States. We also want a duty on wool and clothing, to help home industries. We also require more improved machinery in the woollen mill. Get out of the old rut in which anything will do, and be more up-to-date. Use improved methods, then we shall compete with other countries, and farmers would reap the benefit. No country is so well adapted to sheep-farming as Canada, with its beautiful dale and den, and living springs. But we must be up-to-date, improve our flocks, and the rewards will be sure.

Peel Co., Ont. OLD COUNTRY JOE.

### Cutting Straw at Threshing.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Having been a constant reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" for eight or nine years, I must say we are all highly pleased with it, and would not be without it now on any account. Of the many articles published in your columns about the better ways of working, I have not noticed any on the above subject. The old-fashioned method of cutting straw was generally to get on a gang of perhaps half a dozen men or more during winter, with horse-power and cutting-box, and, of course, this meant considerable expense, and also a great deal of labor handling the straw all over again. This last season we have adopted a much-improved plan. A number of farmers formed a company and purchased a threshing outfit of their own. They then purchased an ensilage cutter and blower, and placed it behind the separator, so that the straw drops into it, and is cut and blown to any place required in the barn, the cutter being driven by a belt from the cylinder shaft, the whole thing driven by a 14-horse-power engine. We find this works entirely satisfactorily, and requires fewer hands at threshing time, as the straw, being well cut, requires little or no tramping. It is then all ready to be mixed with silage, pulped roots, or whatever may be convenient, and the stock relish it much better. SUBSCRIBER.

Grey Co., Ont.

[Note.—The idea is a good one in several respects, but not new. It has been described several times in "The Farmer's Advocate." Some grain separators have the cutter built in behind as part of the machine. Cutting the straw be-

fore it goes into the cylinder has also been tried, though soon discarded as unsatisfactory. Cutting the straw economizes labor and storage space. Some claim that the chaffed straw goes too fast, and is not so good an absorbent as the uncut. An experiment conducted at one of the Stations in the Eastern States seemed to confirm this view. Our own impression, concurred in by many stockmen, has always been that cut straw was a better absorbent, and went further in bedding. Probably there is not so much difference, after all, when one is accustomed to either, and uses both with equal care. Straw cut to lengths varying from one to six inches is nicer to handle in the manure, though one stockman of our acquaintance complains that cut-straw manure does not bear up his cattle so well in the barnyard, or keep them so clean, as when the straw is not cut.—Editor.]

## THE FARM.

### Value of Lightning-rods.

In attempting to give readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" some information as to the value of lightning-rods, it is not my intention to enter into the scientific side of the question whatever, but simply to present a few facts that may be gleaned from reports in our possession.

Since 1901, the Department of Physics at the Ontario Agricultural College has been collecting data with regard to damage done to buildings by lightning. Altogether, we have reports of 562 buildings being struck, of which 288, or a little over half, were burned. Of those struck, 15 were fitted with lightning-rods, and 5 of these were burned, but of these 5, three had rods out of repair; therefore, we may consider that in reality only 12 buildings that were really rodged were struck, and of these only two were burned. Thus, according to our statistics, as collected, only one-sixth of the buildings that have rods in good repair, and are struck, are burned. This is a much lower rate than the proportion previously given, where we saw that those burned amounted to more than half of all the buildings struck.

If we consider barns alone, comparison is even more favorable to those that are rodged. We have reports of 206 barns; of these, 150 were burned; that is, practically three-fourths of all the barns struck by lightning are burned. Eight of these barns were rodged, of which two were burned; that is, of the rodged barns struck, only one out of four is burned, whereas of all barns struck, three out of four are burned; that is, if a barn is not provided with lightning-rods, it is three times as likely to be burned, if struck, as one that is, not making any allowance whatever for the rods which are out of repair. Of the 8 rodged barns struck, one that was burned, and one that was not burned, had the rods out of repair. Thus, we may consider that, in reality, only six rodged barns were struck, and of these, only one was burned; hence, of the rodged barns, with rods in good repair, only one is burned in every six that are struck. To us, these facts have one unmistakable meaning, viz., that rods, properly installed, are a protection to buildings that are struck by lightning. WM. H. DAY, Prof. of Physics. Ontario Agr. College.

### How to Roof a Silo.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As I see a "Feeder" asks for instructions as to how to roof a silo, I thought I would give our experience. Our silo is of cement, 14 x 37½. We had bolts built in, with which to fasten the plate, which was made of two thicknesses of 14 x 8 cypress, cut in short lengths, with joints broken, and the corners on outside trimmed off. The rafters were 2 x 4, 12 feet long, nailed at the top to a ventilator, made octagon, of 2 x 10; beveled at the proper angle, and securely nailed together; these were dressed on the outside, and 3 ft. 6 in. high. Then the rafters had cross-pieces nailed between, near the plate, and the sheathing was made of 12-ft. pine boards, ripped from one corner to another, with the wide ends at the eaves, and the points at the top. The shingles were then laid. Of course, they have to be trimmed a little at the top end, more particularly as the roof nears the top. We had two small gothics, one on the west side, containing a hinged window, in which the blower-pipe is inserted when filling; the other on the east side, over the chute where the silage is thrown out. This also has a window. Then, two 12-inch elm planks were put across the center of silo, on which to walk from the chute to the other gothic. The ventilator has wire netting on top to keep the sparrows out, and has a galvanized-iron top, about 12 inches from ventilator, to shed the rain. We like the roof very well, and think that it is all right. Some of our neighbors dispensed with the shingles, and put on, instead, a prepared roofing. D. L. Oxford Co., Ont.

### Farmyard Manure.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I notice you have been for some time trying to find out the true value of a ton of manure, and you have had several answers, mostly from scientific men, but I think, when you take into account the different ingredients which the manure is composed of, the answer is a hard one to give. It brings to my mind a story I heard of a man who had an article he wanted to weigh, and he had no scales, so he placed a plank across a fence, and piled stone on one end, and the article on the other end, and made them balance, and then he guessed the weight of the stones. The writer of the last article I saw came to the conclusion it was worth two dollars per ton. Now, an analysis may be all right with regard to some articles, but in others it is not much use. I have conceived a plan whereby any person could test it. Take two acres of land which is hungry for manure, divide them in two halves, and give one a liberal coat of manure, and on other half place no manure, and then put the whole in crop, say roots. Keep track of how many tons of manure, and of the difference of crop, and you would know how much the manure was worth. I think this would be a nice little job for some of the experimental farms to try, but, Mr. Editor, my opinion is any farmer could do more good by making a study of how to grow the crops that will bring him in the most succulent food for his stock, and the manure will take care of itself. Of course, I do not mean that you will handle the manure in a careless manner. In the first place, I would give you my opinion of what kind of rotation to follow. You will understand this is largely a dairy country. I notice a great many writers in "The Farmer's Advocate" favor a short rotation, probably three years, and they very often give the first year in grass. Now, I think that is beginning at the wrong end. How are you going to get a catch of grass until you prepare the land? If I was going to put a farm right, I would take the poorest and dirtiest field, and put it in roots and corn, or, I should say, mangels and corn, as our milk goes to the cheese factory, so we have no use for turnips. But I notice some farmers are growing some kinds of sugar beets and sugar mangels which are better feed than mangels, and are just as good as turnips. Now, let any farmer on a hundred acres put in, say, ten acres of roots and corn, and properly work and manure it, and he will grow more good feed than he can grow of any other kind of feed; and then plow his field very light in the fall, and he has got a field to seed down to clover or grass of any kind he likes, and, if he handles it right, he should get a good catch of grass, and he should also have a good crop of grain.

I would like to say a few words about how I would handle the manure. I do not believe much in drawing manure in winter. If you want to grow mangels, the ground should be manured in the fall. My experience is that if you manure a root field in winter, it makes the ground wet and soggy, and you never get the same tilth. Of course, it is necessary to draw sometimes in winter to keep ahead with the work, but I would rather not spread on the ground in winter. To get right manure, you must get from different kinds of stock. I had my barn arranged so I could draw out my manure with a horse; then I would spread on the manure pile, say, horse manure, then cow manure, the manure from the hogpen pile in the barnyard, and let the cattle run on it. It will get a nice little heat, which will not do it the least harm. I might say I always depend mostly on the richer feeds, and use my straw for bedding, and we have our straw cut when threshed, which makes the manure easy to load, and also easy to spread. I have noticed a great many claim that sheep manure is the richest, but my experience is it is about the poorest of the lot; and another opinion I read frequently is that manure from fattening cattle is the best, but my opinion is that the strength lies entirely with what kind of feed you are feeding. Perth Co., Ont. A RETIRED FARMER.

[Note.—Feed certainly has much to do with the quality of the manure produced, but not everything. Feed being equal, or nearly so, the manure from fattening cattle will be worth more per ton than that from growing or milking stock. As to ascertaining the value of manure, it is not so simple that it can be solved by a one-year experiment. Probably not over one-third of the benefit from the manure would show in the first year's crop.—Editor.]

### Wide Adaptability of Concrete.

A correspondent tells of the many purposes for which he finds cement-concrete useful. Not only has he stable and barnyard floors of concrete, but his dairy is built of it; the upper part of his stone-walled well is cemented around, and the curbing above is of the same material; a hogpen, walls and floor, is to be largely concrete, and, says he, "When they bury me, I want the rough box or shell made of the same stuff."

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# A Variety in House Plans: Prize Competition.

It is often impossible, and usually inadvisable to copy exactly any given plan in house-building. To be absolutely satisfied with the finished product, one must, to a great extent, consult one's own tastes and needs—the size of the family, the probability of dividing the house at some future time to accommodate two families, and many other considerations.

suitable for a farm home; while the office upstairs emphasizes a very important but sometimes very much overlooked item in farm life, viz., the necessity of systematic business methods. The mere existence in the house of an office, with desk and pigeon-holes, must be an incentive to keeping papers, etc., in order.

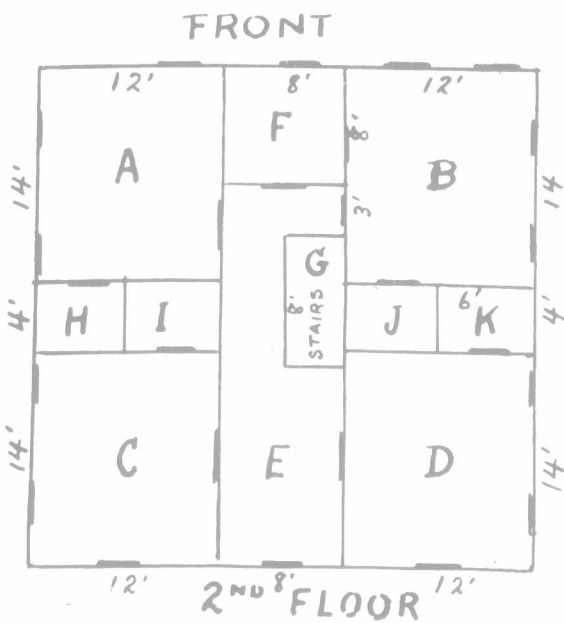
No. 3.—Here is a house which covers considerable area, but which, as the description shows, has been especially designed to accommodate two families and an invalid. Especially good points here are: (1) The porches, giving plenty of places to sit or work out of doors in summer, without interfering with the amount of sunshine that goes into the house, as a veranda occasionally does; (2) front and back stairs; (3) closet for coats, off hall. . . . The bathroom in this house seems to be in a very inconvenient place, and the second floor would be vastly improved if arranged so that each bedroom should have a closet.

No. 4.—Here is a plan for a compact little house that may commend itself for certain situations and circumstances. It has evidently been built to suit a small family, and no space has been wasted. Since meals are served in the kitchen, pantry (D) is in a very good place. If (B) were used for dining-room, however, the pantry would not be conveniently situated, and some change in the plan would be necessary. A possible objection to this plan (in the minds of some, at least) might be that the stairway can only be gained through the kitchen. This, however, has probably been so arranged to save space.

Of the remaining plans, two very excellent in themselves, were ruled out of the competition because unaccompanied by a description, as requested. These will, however, be reproduced in an early issue.

PRIZE HOUSE PLAN (NO. 2).  
(Equal Standing with No. 1.)

Built of red brick of very even, deep color, pencilled in white. All drops of mortar were cleared off brick after building, by going over entire portion with fine brush and muriatic acid. This required two days' labor. Foundation is concrete.



No. 1.

The most satisfactory method, obviously, is to consult a number of plans, culling a point here and a point there, until the ideal for one's own requirements has been met.

In the two plans awarded the prizes (equal) in our house-building competition, for instance, many excellent features may be observed, and the best points of both might be combined to form a house which, presumably, might suit a prospective builder better than either.

No. 1, it will be observed, represents a house compact, economical to build, easy to work in, easily heated, no doubt very cheerful and very comfortable. Put into it a water system somewhat similar to that of No. 2, place sewing-room (2nd floor) at back of hall, and transform it into a bathroom, and the house may suit to a T. Mr. X, who has a family of moderate size, desires all up-to-date conveniences, and has sworn never to divide his house, but to order a new one built when the eldest son marries. The coat-room, dumb-waiter, etc., must recommend this plan to the feminine element of the family, but, of course, these are details that can be incorporated anywhere.

## Description of the Plans.

PRIZE HOUSE PLAN (NO. 1).

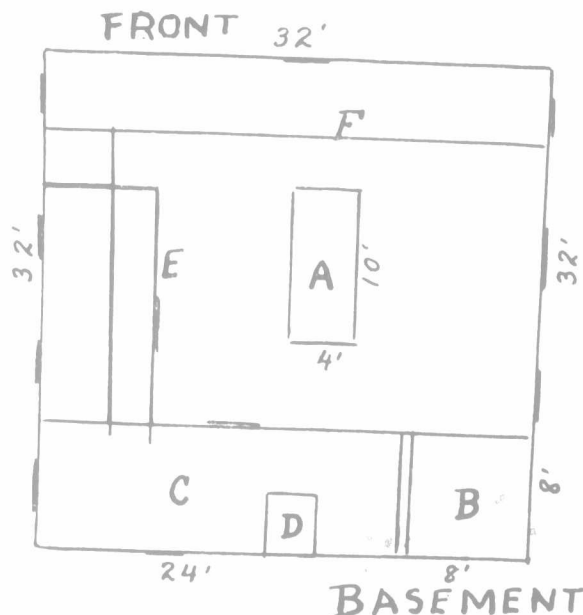
Although I am not the proprietor of this farm dwelling-house, built in 1908, nevertheless I will try to send the plan, as I was greatly pleased with its domestic conveniences. The house is brick. At the front is a little veranda, with railing at sides, and two bay windows. The front door has a large, fancy glass, below which is the door-bell. E represents the vestibule, which is 4 x 8 feet. The second door has a large fancy glass, also. F represents the hall, with a door entering A, the parlor; B, the reception-room, second parlor, or, in case of sickness, a handy bedroom; and C, the dining-room. G is the stairway, underneath which is the cellar-way. From the dining-room we pass into D, the kitchen, which on the north side has the cellar door; H, a dark closet for working coats, etc., a door leading into the front room B, and I, a small storeroom for the flour, sugar-bag, etc., with shelves at the top for empty sealers and some of the tinware. On the east there are two windows, between which is the bake-table, with three drawers in it, side by side, about 12 inches wide and 18 inches deep, running back the width of the table, for flour, sugar and salt. About two feet above the table is a cupboard, the length of the table, and built to the ceiling. In this we keep everything possible handy for baking, cooking, etc., and the necessary bake-dishes. In the corner, over the cistern, is a sink, with pump and waste-water pipe. On the south is a door leading out on the back veranda. Now, in the corner between the dining-room and kitchen, we have a double cupboard, built between the two rooms, from the floor to the ceiling. This is divided horizontally into two parts, the upper part a double cupboard, the lower shelf of which we keep vacant, so that dishes of prepared food may pass through to dining-room; into the lower part a dumb-waiter comes up from the cellar, and this may be relieved either from dining-room or kitchen. Between the dining-room C and parlor A are sliding doors. On the second floor G is the stairway, leading into a hall eight feet wide, which has a nice window for a sewing machine. D is a bedroom, with closet K; C is a bedroom, with closet I; A, a bedroom, with closet, H; B, a bedroom, with closet J; and F, which is a small room, 8 x 8 feet, may be used, if convenient, for a bathroom, if not for a sewing-room or storeroom.

In the basement, A represents cellar-way; B, brick-cement cistern; C is butter-cellar, with D, the dumb-waiter from the dining-room; E is the fruit-room, and F is the place for potatoes, roots, etc. The floor of cellar is cement. The windows are one glass for each sash, and all upper sashes are made to lower from top, in order that house may be easily ventilated.

When everything is handy, the work is easy, and the goodwife does not require the help she would have to have to get the same amount of work done in some inconvenient house.

LINCOLN GOOSE-QUILL.

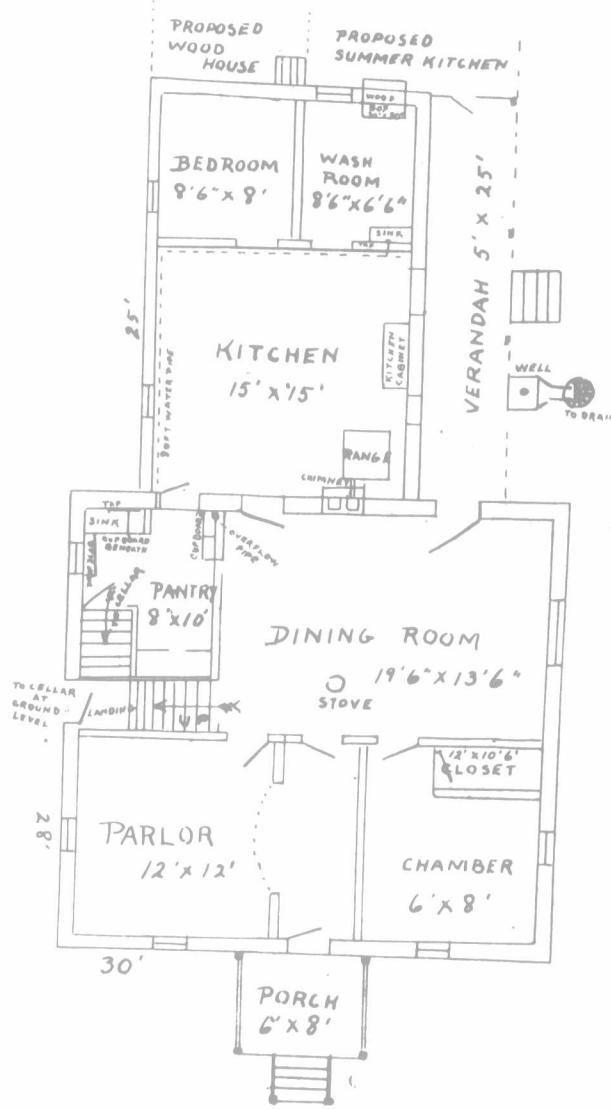
Wentworth Co., Ont.



No. 1.

made of fine, gritty sand, 1 to 7; walls are 13 inches thick, on 20-inch footing; cellar, 6 ft. 3 in. height in clear. Milk-room and entry have cement floors, remainder clay floor.

House walls are 12 inches thick, being two walls of brick, with 2-inch dead-air space between. Walls are tied together with No. 7 steel wire and brick headers. Inside wall has bond timber, to which 1 1/2-inch strapping is nailed; on this it is lathed and plastered. This gives two distinct hol-

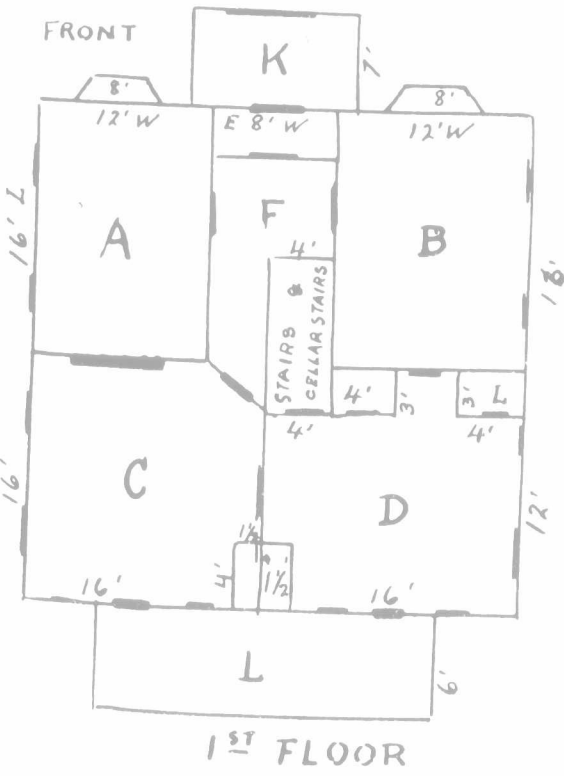


No. 2.—First Floor.

lows, which insures absolute dryness and warmth.

Window and door arches are rock-faced brick, painted a darker red. Window and door sills are concrete, 3 of sand to 1 of cement; these were made at a cost of 30 cents each.

All downstairs, except wash-room, is finished in natural wood, cherry and Georgia pine wainscoting, alternately, and Georgia pine doors, casings



No. 1.

Coming to No. 2: Here is a plan that may suit excellently Mr. Y, whose family is larger than that of Mr. X. Possibly he would install a furnace and a fireplace or two, and would arrange to have the stairs pass directly from a hall on the first floor, but these are mere matters of detail. The hand: "kitchen" bedroom, also the large attic, are points which make this house especially



and baseboards. However, I would advise prospective builders to use common white-pine doors and grain them, as hardwood will invariably spring from the heat of the furnace or stove.

Downstair ceilings are 9 ft. 6 in., and the second floor 9 ft. 2 in., in height. Attic ceiling is 10 ft. to deck, thus giving a large room where clothes may be dried on stormy days, by opening the attic windows, of which there are three in number.

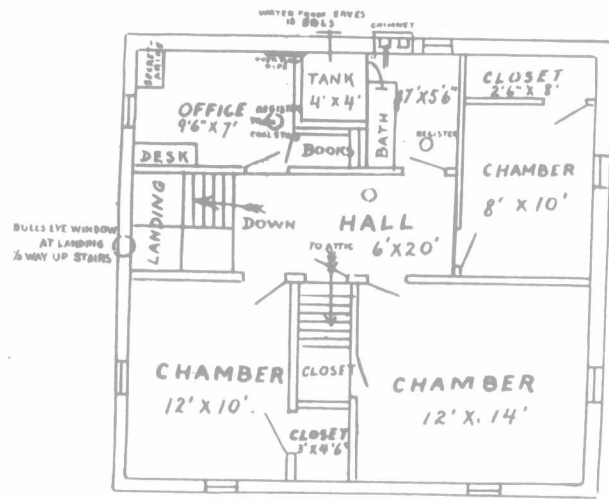
change the positions of parlor and guest-chamber, when, by the use of sliding or folding doors, the dining or sitting room and parlor could be thrown into one while entertaining a large company.

We have yet to see a farmhouse which better meets our views of comfort, economy and convenience.

E. F. AUGUSTINE.  
Lambton Co., Ont.

I, front hall; J, side entry or office; K, kitchen sink; L, drive-well pump; M, pantry sink.

Second Story—A A A, bedrooms, each with clothes-closets; B, stair connecting with first story; C, hall, with well of staircase protected by balustrade; D, bathroom; E, three-barrel tank; F, intake pipe; G, larger overflow pipe; H, bath-tub; I, waste pipe of bath-tub; G G,



No. 2—Second Floor.

We are just now flooring attic, which will make a convenient place to set up more beds when a large force of men are required, in apple harvest.

The points of superiority we claim for this house are: Its compact form, and consequently easy heating arrangements; low cost of construction, without detracting from appearance; convenience in every form, with no waste space; complete water system, the greatest convenience of all.

There is no open stair in front hall, as space required for this on second floor is utilized for closets and attic stair, and the heating of the house is much easier. The two landings on the stair break its apparent length, and, as upper part is open, and has hewed posts and rail, it eliminates the objection held to a box stair.

The coal stove, with hot-air pipes to registers in bathroom and office, heat the whole house perfectly, and is much more cheerful, we think, than a furnace. It also gives us a much better cellar.

The office, for writing, bookkeeping, etc., we consider very necessary to every business farmer.

There is only one chimney, which has double 8-inch flues. This extends 6 inches above the deck, and gives perfect draft to kitchen, as well as main portion of house.

In the illustration, a very slight view is given of the kitchen, which has mansard roof, with a

PLAN NO. 3.

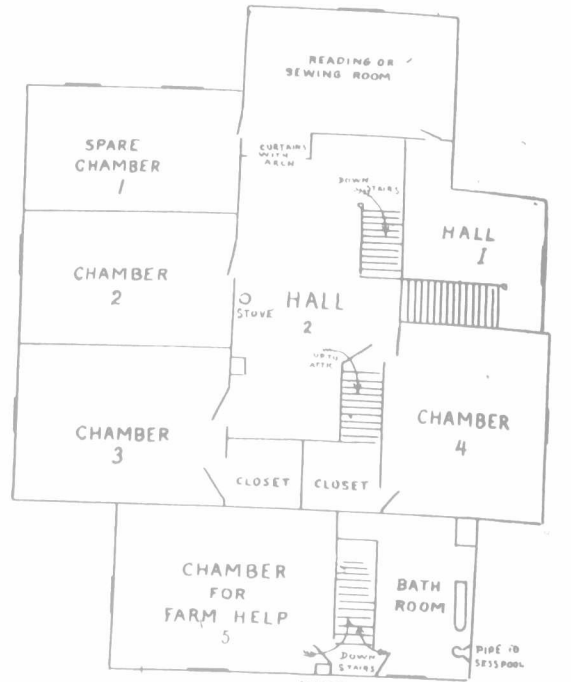
I have drawn you out a rough plan of my house, which I built last summer. I planned it myself, and the carpenters built it for me from just such sketches as I have sent you, and a little model of pasteboard, which has got destroyed. I have not got it quite finished yet. Porch No. 1 and 2 not completed yet, and the water system is not finished as yet. I have not put in a furnace, but am heating this large house with the cook stove and one heater most of the time. In very cold weather we start a fire in stove in hall No. 2, which makes all very comfortable. Some would prefer a furnace, and I made provision for one in the cellar when I built. The attic is not finished, but could be made into three or four nice bedrooms, if I should choose, or one large room to hang clothes on wash-days in winter. The windows are all two-light windows, they being 26 x 26, except the two front ones, which are 40 x 40, with an 18-inch transom.

The house sits on a stone foundation, and is a brick-clad; 2 x 4-inch studding; 1-inch boards on the outside of them, then paper on the boards, and 1/2-inch boards on the paper, then brick-clad outside of that again; lath and plastered on the inside. It is a very warm house. I have done with as few outside doors as possible, and, having the windows of two lights, it keeps the cold out there.

This house was planned for a large family, there being, up to a couple of weeks ago, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Sr.; Miss Simpson, my sister; Mr. Simpson, Jr., and wife and little daughter, and one hired man. My mother was an invalid for many years, and could not help herself, so that accounts for the two bedrooms being side by side downstairs, with a door between. Of course, this could soon be turned into a large bedroom, if one wished, but it is very handy as it is in taking care of sick ones. The young will grow old, and then they do not care to climb the stairs.

So you see by this that it has been planned for one large family, or two small ones. Most of the old people would like to stay on the farm in their old days if they could, but, on account of no room in the house, or not having it convenient, they are forced to leave, and let their sons or daughters take their place. If more houses were built something like the one I have sent you the plan of, father and mother could take it easy, and receive the best of care in their old days.

YORK CO., ONT. FRED R. SIMPSON.



No. 3—Second Floor.

stovepipes, which warm hall and adjacent rooms; K, register in ceiling of kitchen, to warm bathroom.

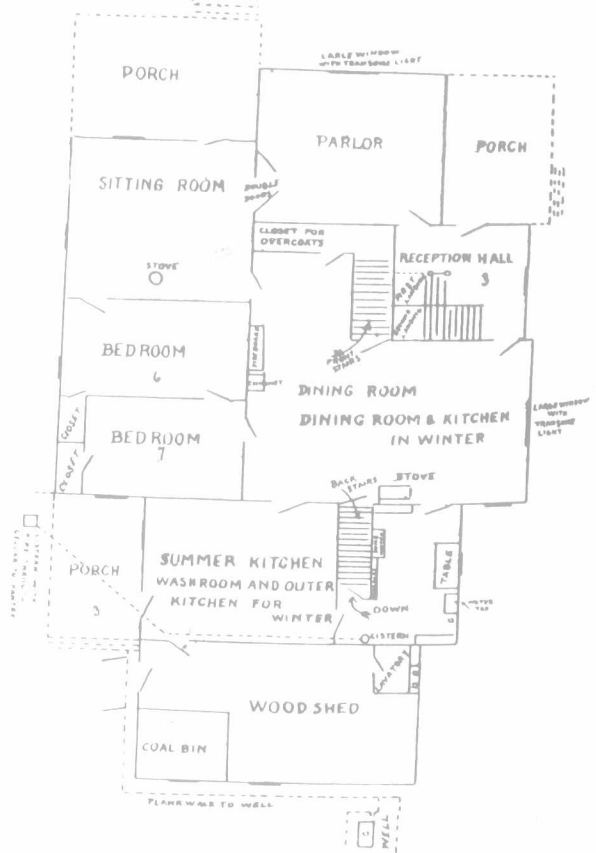
Basement—A, vegetable storage; B, dairy; C, chimney, with ventilating flues opening into both divisions; D, dumb-waiter.

Lambton Co., Ont. T. C. WHEATLEY.

Syrup for Home Use.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

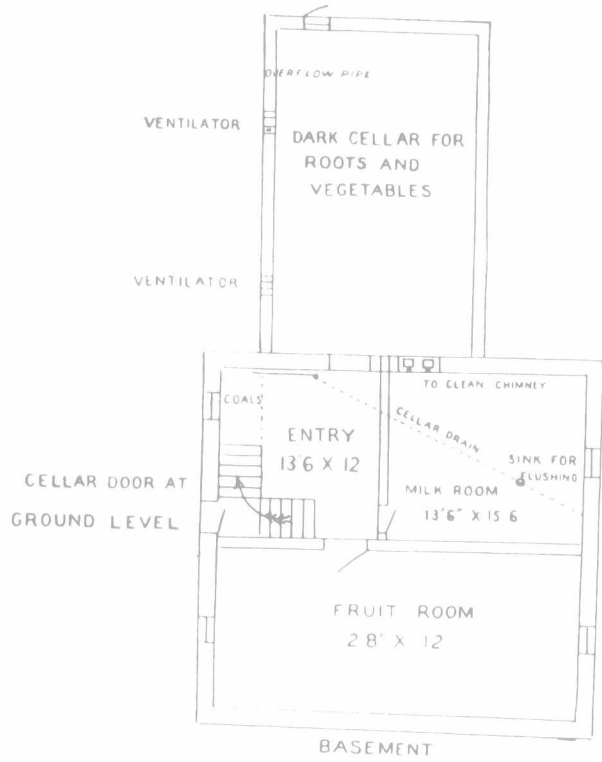
We tap 225 trees, varying in size from 8 inches to 2 feet or over in diameter. We tap with a 6-10 and 7-10 bit. Our bush is open to the west.



No. 3—First Floor.

We use a modern evaporator, which we think is all right, as it saves a lot of fuel and labor, which is quite a consideration. We generally make about 75 imperial gallons of syrup, weighing about 134 pounds per gallon. Our whole outfit cost about \$75, including evaporator, pails, spiles, and two storage tanks, capacity 100 gallons each. We boil from 200 to 250 gallons of sap per day. We do not make syrup for the profit that is in it. We make it for our own use, and sell what we don't need at \$1.25 per gallon.

GEO. CLELAND.  
Perth Co., Ont.



No. 2.

six-sided cupola or belfry, and, when viewed from east or west, has a very different view from that shown in the illustration. The roof is XXXX B. C. shingles.

The entire cost of the house, not including board of men, work done by proprietor, or sand and gravel used, was \$1,600.

The work we did ourselves only consisted in hauling all the materials. The sand and gravel was furnished from the farm.

The only improvement that we have seen since building is that, if one so desired, he might ex-

PLAN NO. 4.

The farmhouse plan herewith submitted is the result of careful examination and comparison of numerous plans and suggestions found in the agricultural press and elsewhere. The house has proved itself, during nearly two years' occupancy, to be perfectly adapted to the needs of the 50-acre farm on which it stands. Indeed, we could not name any desirable change or addition, except the introduction of soft water into the pantry sink, which can easily be done. This house would supply the needs of a 100-acre farm, or larger farm, equally well, unless the family were exceptionally large, or much hired help employed. My specialties are the dairy and market garden, in which lines we find the basement specially useful.

The dumb-waiter is a great time and labor saver. The bathroom is also one of the most desirable things that could be introduced into any farmhouse. The water tank, which is lined with galvanized sheet-iron, and stands on legs in the corner of the bathroom, with its bottom on a level with the top of the bath-tub, and its top on a level with the eavetrough, and with which it is connected by an intake pipe, and furnished, also, with an overflow pipe, is a simple arrangement, safe against flooding or much freezing.

The basement, 23 x 29 feet, and 7 feet clear, is built of concrete, 10 inches thick, laid off above ground in imitation of stone. The first story, comprising the portion over the basement, together with an ell, 8 x 16 1/2 feet, not excavated, is of brick veneer. The remaining part story, extending to 14 feet high, is shingles, the roof, also, being shingled. The ceilings are 8 1/2 and 7 1/2 feet, those of the second story running up the rafters 18 inches. There is a summer kitchen, 10 x 14 feet, over the back door. The veranda is one story, with uniform roof covering front hall and side entry.

References to Plan: First Story—A, kitchen, in which all meals are usually served; B, sitting-room, or can be used as dining room if thought desirable; C, bedroom, which could be used as parlor; D, pantry or workroom, in which separator is placed and washing done; E, dumb-waiter hung on weight in basement; F, chimney, with three flues, the center one of which is for ventilation of basement; G, clothes closet; H, veranda;

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### Raising and Harvesting Sugar Beets and Mangels.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We prefer sod for cleanness and mellowness, and economy of labor. Our soil is clay loam, plowed in the fall, a good depth. Before plowing, put on with the spreader a light load of straw manure; in the spring, when the ground is dry, put on a heavy coat of manure, with what ever straw there is in it cut, so that the ground can be well worked, and manure worked into the ground thoroughly. Don't count how many times you go over the ground, but go over it until you have it thoroughly worked, almost like an onion bed, then the manure will be thoroughly incorporated with the soil. Make sure and not go on the ground until it is dry. Sow on the level. We use a grain drill for sowing, putting them three feet or three and a half feet apart. Do not say it will not do to sow with a drill until you have tried it. We have used a drill for three years, and have had good results.

Just as soon as possible, put on the two-horse cultivator; you can cultivate them almost as soon as you can see the rows. Then, when you come to hoeing, cut them out first thing about a foot apart; thin down to one the next week. Go through them every week with cultivator until too large. Do not let weeds get ahead of you. It is very important to cultivate. When you come to harvesting, first cut off tops with hoe, drive along with wagon and throw them in; drive them out to cows. Take your iron harrow (not too heavy, and teeth not too sharp) and pull them out. Twice over them is all they require; this pulls them all out, and takes most of the dead leaves off. As soon as dried, throw them into rows, and then into wagon. We prefer sugar mangels, as they are good growers, and withstand drouth well.

Grenville Co., Ont.

"FARMER."

stimulate a painstaking interest in this work by example and patient coaching. But the best specific suggestion we can offer is to weigh every cow's milk twice a day, and mark down the weight on a sheet tacked up in the dairy, totalling each cow's record every month and every year. Read Mr. Freeman's letter in "The Farmer's Advocate" of February 10th, page 214. Perhaps our correspondent will reply that the men he hires cannot calculate or set down figures properly. Then hire men who can, at almost any wages. By all means weigh the milk.—Editor.]

up and a fall of snow, gave a top-dressing of manure with spreader. Manure is hauled out to fields, and used as top-dressing on new meadows, applying with spreader, until cold weather sets in or too much snow falls, when it is put in heaps, and spread in spring on corn and root ground, and some on grain-crop ground.

Barbed-wire fences are being replaced by woven wire, which are neat in appearance, and keep stock where they are put.

My machinery consists of a full line of machines required, and kept in first-class condition. Horses are heavy-draft, and we try to raise a colt each year from heavy Clydesdale stallion, so as to be able to sell a marketable horse each year, prices for such being about \$200.

My herd of cattle consist of a pure-bred Holstein bull and twenty-four good grade Holsteins. We raise a few calves each year, and milk cows about ten months each year. They are well fed the whole year. In winter, all silage, hay and clover and straw they will eat; also, roots and meal. They are kept in a first-class, well-lighted and well-ventilated stable.

In summer, in addition to all the grass they will eat, when taken in to milk we always have water for them in trough and tank, and salt at side of stall, and a little meal in manger, and they are always ready to leave the pasture and go straight to stable. Water should be in the troughs long enough to have chill taken off, as cows will drink more. I find it good practice to fill the troughs after cows are put out; the water is then ready for next time. And should a cow get too loose in her manure from excessive rains or other causes, I give her dry bran.

I have no individual cow records, but only keep cows that have a large flow of milk, which is sent to factory to be made into butter or cheese, or sent to the city, and is paid for twice each month with check, and statement per 100 pounds.

Our hogs are pure-bred Yorkshires, and litters are sold at about six months, from 175 to 200 pounds, and were worth, this past season, 8 cents, live weight. The poultry are pure Plymouth Rocks, are pleasant to look at, profitable to keep, and a fine table fowl for the Thanksgiving dinner. The surplus eggs, after supplying the family, are exchanged for groceries. Labor is mostly done by our own family, and hired man in summer.

#### 1909 MILK RETURNS.

January, \$112.19; February, \$123.97; March, \$154.56; April, \$152.05; May, \$163.19; June, \$193.61; July, \$198.18; August, \$170.83; September, \$150.49; October, \$188.26; November, \$168.36; December, \$156.63. Total, \$1,932.32. Average per cow, \$80.51.

#### SUMMARY OF YEAR 1909.

| Receipts.   |           |
|---|-----------|
| One horse sold  | \$ 200.00 |
| Cows sold   | 125.00    |
| Calves sold   | 50.00     |
| Hogs sold   | 200.00    |
| Milk sold   | 1,932.32  |
| 200 loads manure                                      | 200.00    |
| <b>\$2,707.32</b>                                     |           |
| Expenditures.   |           |
| 12 tons meal  | \$ 300.00 |
| 30 tons hay   | 300.00    |
| Straw   | 50.00     |
| Man, labor  | 150.00    |
| 1,400 bushels roots                                   | 100.00    |
| 90 tons silage  | 100.00    |
| Interest on investment, and depreciation on machinery | 300.00    |
| Estimated profit                                      | 1,407.32  |
| <b>\$2,707.32</b>                                     |           |

This profit is besides the increasing value of stock and farm. A. A. McLENNAN, Glengarry Co., Ont.

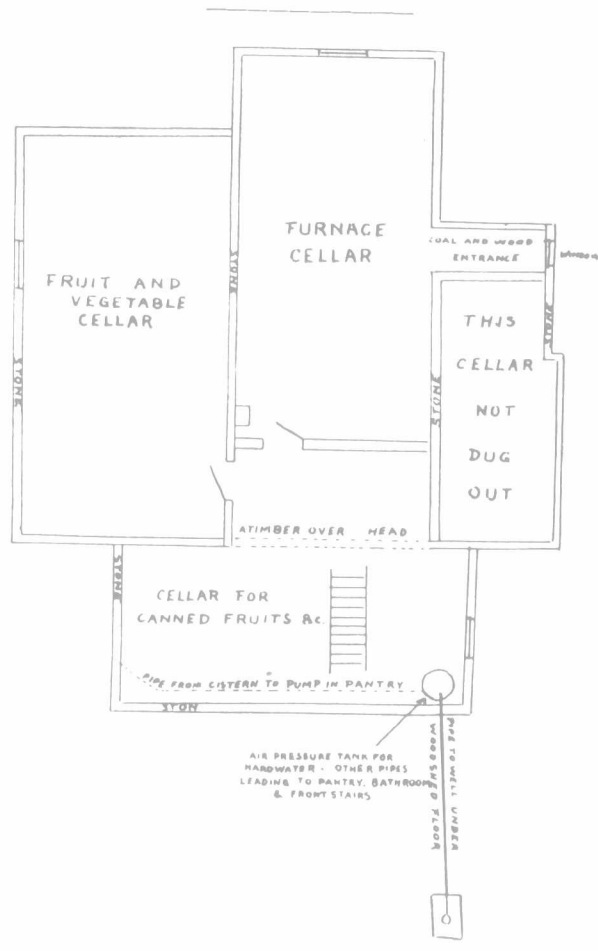
#### Creamery "Statements."

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

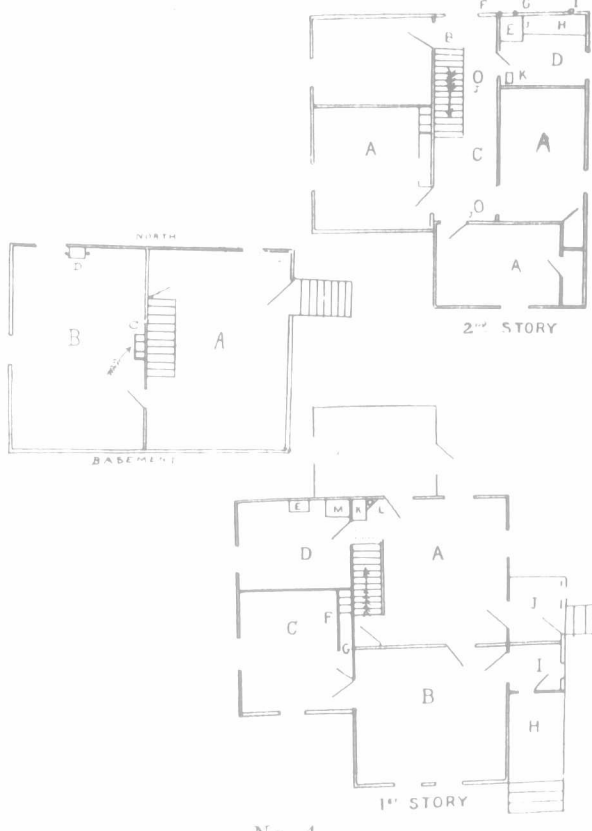
It is essential that creamery statements be true to facts, and correct in details. Incorrect or misleading statements are of no value for conveying information to the patrons. It is a question if they are of any true value for any purpose. Creamery statements should, also, be complete. Incomplete statements, though correct as far as they go, often cause suspicion and distrust among patrons, sometimes resulting ultimately in disaster to the creamery.

It is a question how much information the patron should be given. Some maintain they should be given as little as possible; a statement of the amount of milk or cream sent; the test; the amount of butter-fat; the price for butter-fat per pound, and its total value, in their opinion, is all that is necessary to be given. A better way is to give the patrons all the information they desire in regard to the business. There is nothing gained by withholding information patrons have a right to know.

In the case of a creamery owned and managed



No. 3—Basement.



No. 4.

#### A Glengarry Dairy Farm.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

My farm is divided between plowed land, pasture and hay crops, about one-third of acreage of each. Land is plowed in fall with single and two-furrow plow, and is principally sown to oats, which have proven the best grain to grow in this section. My roots grew in abundance last year, and corn grew to perfection, being sown with disk drill seeder, about three feet apart in the rows, and cultivated with team on riding cultivator.

Hay is principally timothy, some clover and alfalfa, but not much of latter is grown in this section. As soon as ground was firm enough to carry team, went over spots that were winter-killed with disk drill, and seeded again, with splendid results. Cut three cuttings, and there is a good covering on field now; and, after freezing

### THE DAIRY.

\$82.99 Per Cow.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I see where you have been publishing milk records for the year, so I thought I would send one in I have just finished adding, a daily record for the year of 1909, for one of Winchester's youngest dairy farmers, W. P. Allison, Chesterville. I find that his herd of 18 cows have averaged 8,033 pounds for the year. They are all grades, except two, which are registered Holsteins, one of which gave 17,204 pounds in one year, and the other gave 10,249 pounds in nine months. He sent the milk to the factory for six months, and shipped for six months to Montreal, for which he realized \$1,493.83, or an average of \$82.99. The one Holstein cow's milk amounted to \$208.70. The cost of shipping has been deducted from the total amount. CHAS. GRAHAM.

Dundas Co., Ont.

#### The Milking Problem.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Much has been said and written on dairy subjects, and I take great interest in all of the articles. The different breeds have been discussed, the proper stabling, and most desirable kinds of feed, but one of the most important parts of dairying has been omitted, or else has escaped my notice, and this part has always been my bugbear; that is, the milker. In my opinion, more than half of the good cows are ruined by poor milkers. I have changed mine at least six times within the past three years, in order to get one that was a good milker. They all tell you that they can milk, but, so far, not one of them is a good milker; nearly all of them will leave the cow before she is milked dry; when she just stops giving a stream, they will leave her for another, leaving from one-half pint to a pint in each cow. I have been to my stables ten minutes after the milking was done, and milked two quarts from five cows. Now, what is the result. With a pint of milk left in a cow every day for one week, the cow, however well fed, will give that much less the following week, and so on through the season. One of my best cows was nearly dried up this year two months after she freshened, from this cause. I should like to see this matter discussed, and hear from some of our dairy farmers who are obliged to depend upon hired help. The best cows, with the best stabling, and all the feed they can eat, will not give good returns when not properly milked, and it is a difficult matter to watch the cows being milked twice a day. I should like the editor's criticism. J. H. M. PARKER.

[Note.—As editorial criticism is invited, we venture to suggest, while realizing quite fully the difficulty of securing good milkers, that if intelligent men are hired, and paid good wages, it should be possible, in a majority of cases, to



# Annual Statement of the Winchelsea Creamery 1909.

| MONTH                      | Lbs. Cream      | Average Test | Lbs. Fat         | Lbs. Butter   | Actual % Over-run | % Over-run paid Patrons | Total Money Received | Amount paid Patrons | Average Selling Price per lb Butter | Price paid Patrons per lb Butter | Price paid Patron per lb Fat | Cost of Manufacture and Cream hauling per lb | Total Cost     |
|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|----------------|
| January                    | 18548.5         | 27.61        | 5121.25          | 5954          | 16.26             | 16.                     | \$ 1605 27           | \$ 1396.19          | 26.96                               | 23 50                            | 27 26                        | 3 46   | 200 48         |
| February                   | 17167.5         | 27.73        | 4761.63          | 5539          | 16 32             | 16.                     | 1429 24              | 1246.27             | 25.80                               | 22 50                            | 26 10                        | 3 30   | 182 97         |
| March                      | 23158.5         | 29.13        | 6747.            | 7607          | 12.74             | 13.                     | 1872.05              | 1597.47             | 24 60                               | 21                               | 23 73                        | 3 60   | 271 58         |
| April                      | 30846.5         | 29.22        | 9016.08          | 10251         | 13.69             | 14.                     | 2538 80              | 2178 33             | 24.76                               | 21 25                            | 24 23                        | 3 51   | 360 47         |
| May                        | 61790.5         | 29.44        | 18191.62         | 21036         | 15.63             | 15.50                   | 4563 76              | 3839.07             | 21.69                               | 18 25                            | 21 08                        | 3 44   | 724 69         |
| June                       | 128790.         | 28 31        | 36468.31         | 42252         | 15 87             | 16.                     | 9248 77              | 7816.62             | 21.88                               | 18 50                            | 21 46                        | 3 38   | 1432 15        |
| July                       | 122806.5        | 28.22        | 34063.11         | 40155         | 15.84             | 16.                     | 8809 28              | 7428.67             | 21.93                               | 18 50                            | 21 46                        | 3 43   | 1380 61        |
| August                     | 105080.5        | 29 08        | 30523.13         | 35782         | 17.22             | 17.                     | 7969 26              | 6798.58             | 22.27                               | 19                               | 22 23                        | 3 27   | 1170 68        |
| September                  | 81895.5         | 29 26        | 23968.10         | 27839         | 16.15             | 16.                     | 6513 29              | 5567.80             | 23.39                               | 20                               | 23 20                        | 3 39   | 945 49         |
| October                    | 45611.5         | 29 26        | 13350.08         | 15080         | 13.               | 13.                     | 3818 46              | 3318.92             | 25.31                               | 22                               | 24 86                        | 3 31   | 499 54         |
| November                   | 36230.5         | 27.86        | 10092 25         | 11211         | 11.18             | 12.                     | 3059 67              | 2690.64             | 27.29                               | 24                               | 26 88                        | 3 20   | 369 03         |
| December                   | 30809.5         | 27.27        | 8382 60          | 9512          | 13.83             | 14.                     | 2739 86              | 2409.95             | 28.71                               | 25 25                            | 28 78                        | 3 46   | 330 51         |
| <b>Totals and Averages</b> | <b>702885.5</b> | <b>28 64</b> | <b>201285.16</b> | <b>232254</b> | <b>15 38</b>      |                         | <b>54167 71</b>      | <b>46290.91</b>     | <b>23.32</b>                        | <b>19 93</b>                     | <b>22 90</b>                 | <b>3 39</b>                                  | <b>7876 80</b> |

NOTE:--To facilitate the work of reckoning the butter for each patron, the fractional part of each monthly over run was not used. A small balance of butter and its money value was, therefore, carried from month to month.

Jan 21st 1910.—We have this day audited the books of the Winchelsea Creamery for the year 1909 and have found them correct.

SIDNEY ANDREW  
WILLIAM SMITH } Auditors

by a co-operative joint-stock company, the patrons are entitled to a knowledge of all the business transactions of the creamery relating to their personal accounts. Unless the patron is also a stockholder, the details of the accounts for expenses does not concern him. The stockholder, however, is entitled to the fullest details of the expense accounts, as salaries, supplies, fuel, etc.

Patrons of a creamery under private ownership have a right to the same information relative to their personal accounts, that has been mentioned in connection with patrons of the joint-stock company. The details of the cost of making the butter, and other expenses of management, are private affairs of the owner, and do not concern the patrons, unless there are expenses charged against them. They should know the details of any expense charged to them, in addition to the regular "making" charge. It is better, however, to have all expenses, or cost of management, covered by one "making" charge.

Monthly and yearly statements should be issued to the patrons by all creameries. The monthly statement should state:

1. The amount of milk or cream, in pounds.
2. The test. This should be determined by the use of the Babcock tester, and the use of scales in sampling.
3. The amount of butter-fat, in pounds. Multiply the pounds of milk or cream by the test, and the fat is ascertained.
3. The per cent. of overrun. This is the amount over 100 pounds of butter that is made from 100 pounds of fat. Some creameries issue statements showing that a certain quantity of butter-fat made 100 pounds of butter. The patron then has to figure out, if he wishes to know, the per cent. of overrun. It is much better to state that 100 pounds of fat made a certain quantity of butter, and the patron knows directly the per cent. of overrun. Example: 100 pounds fat made 116 pounds of butter; 16 is the per cent. of overrun.
5. The amount of butter in pounds. By using the per cent. of overrun, the amount of butter is found. Some may ask, "Why take the trouble to reckon the butter, when the patrons will get full returns by paying according to the butter-fat?" Simply because the majority of patrons want to know, and have a right to know, how much butter the creamery makes for them from their cream.
6. The net price to the patron per pound butter-fat. This item would be unnecessary if all creameries paid their patrons uniformly by the pound of butter. For the sake of comparison, it should be included, as many creameries pay according to the butter-fat.
7. The net price to the patron per pound butter. Paying by the pound of butter is the right method. It is butter that is made, not butter-fat. Butter-fat is not a salable commodity by itself. It is butter that is sold, and it is butter that should be paid for. The patron may desire to compare creamery prices with prices elsewhere. How can he compare the price per pound fat at the creamery, and the price of butter at the city or country stores? It may be said that paying by butter-fat is the simpler way. Why, then, this extra work? The answer is easy. It satisfies the patrons, and it pays.
8. The total value.

9. Any indebtedness of patron.
10. The total amount of butter made.
11. The average selling price. By deducting the net price per pound of butter to the patron, from the average selling price, the cost per pound is ascertained.

A copy of the monthly statement of the Winchelsea Creamery is submitted with this article.

Annual statements should comprise the monthly totals and averages for the year. A copy of the annual statement of the Winchelsea Creamery for 1909 is also submitted.

Judging from a purely business standpoint, parts of this statement may appear unnecessary. But to the Winchelsea Creamery patrons every item contains information showing conditions throughout the whole year. They will note differences in the averages of the tests; in the percentages of overrun, and in production and prices. The creamery management should seek to be able to give satisfactory reasons for these differences, in so far as they lie under its control. The patrons should also study these differences, as they bear on production, particularly so in regard to the quality of the cream, as it affects butter yield and butter prices.

The annual statement should at any rate contain the total butter made, the total money received, the amount paid patrons, the average selling price, the net price to patrons, the total cost of making, and the cost per pound of butter.

This statement should be audited by auditors appointed by the patrons.

It is a good plan for the management of the creamery and its patrons to have an agreement as to cost of making. The patrons of the Winchelsea Creamery and its proprietor have agreed that the charges for making, cream hauling, and

all other expenses, shall not exceed four cents per pound of butter.

At the annual meeting of the patrons of the Winchelsea Creamery, on March 3rd, 1909, it was decided that, owing to the lack of uniformity in the methods of testing cream and of paying patrons of creameries throughout Ontario, and the consequent misunderstanding and dissatisfaction among the patrons, something should be done. The following resolution was then carried, all present voting for it: "That a uniform method of paying patrons be adopted in all Ontario creameries; that the patrons be paid for the butter made from their milk or cream, as ascertained by the Babcock test and the percentage of overrun; and that this resolution be brought before the Minister of Agriculture by the Dairyman's Association of Western Ontario; and that Robt. Taylor, M. Elford, John Delbridge and W. H. Passmore be a committee to draft a copy of this resolution of Dairyman's Association of Western Ontario, and present it to Frank Hems, Secretary of Dairyman's Association of Western Ontario.

After all, these matters are in the hands of the patrons. Let them demand complete and true statements, and uniform methods in paying, and they will get them.

W. G. MEDD,  
Huron Co., Ont. Prop. Winchelsea Creamery.

## POULTRY.

### When Hens Should Lay.

The Poultry Department of the Central Experimental Farm, at Ottawa, is conducted for the purpose of discovering and demonstrating profitable methods in poultry-keeping, and making such information as widely public in farm circles as possible. It is not run for display purposes alone, though many visitors seem to have that general idea about various branches of "The Farm." One afternoon last summer a couple of tourists took a survey of the poultry plant, and before going the lady stepped into the office of Supt. A. G. Gilbert to compliment him on "the fowls" they had seen.

"I suppose you are getting lots of eggs?" she queried.

"No, ma'am."

"What! And you have so many beautiful birds?"

"Not to lay when eggs are cheap."

"Well, well! Did you ever!"

"People who wish to produce eggs to sell at 15 cents a dozen, may do so. We are having our hens lay when eggs are worth 40 cents a dozen."

The lady frowned out on the walk, remarking, sotto voice, to her spouse, "My dear, we had better be going. There's a very disagreeable man in there."

### Artificial Incubation.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

One of the most important problems that has ever confronted the poultry public is that of artificial incubation and brooding. It demands our most careful attention. Without it, to rear chickens in large numbers, and of uniform age, would be very difficult, if not impossible.

There are many makes of incubators and brooders. I know of over seventy. This gives us a fair conception of the prodigious number of machines sold each year, to enable so many companies to continue to operate.

We have had a good deal of experience in operating incubators and brooders. Our experience may be useful to beginners who are not acquainted with the artificial method.

WINCHELSEA, ONT. Feb 11 19 10

Mr. Rolt Davis

In Account With

The Winchelsea Creamery

G. W. MEDD, Proprietor.

For the month of January

| CR Lbs. Cream                | Test | Lbs. Fat | 100 lbs. Fat made | Lbs. Butter | Net price fat per lb. | Net price butter per lb. | Total Value | Amount of Cheque |
|------------------------------|------|----------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| 286                          | 28   | 80.08    | 116 lbs Butter    | 92.89       | 28 4/2c               | 24 1/2c                  | \$ 22.75    | \$               |
| DR Lbs. Butter               |      |          |                   | 2           |                       | 27 1/2c                  | \$ .55      | \$ 22.20         |
| Total Butter made            |      |          | 86 05             |             |                       |                          |             |                  |
| Average Selling Price per lb |      |          | 28.02             |             |                       |                          |             |                  |

NOTE Cream supplied to the Winchelsea Creamery should be clean, sweet, untainted and rich in quality. Cream haulers are instructed to pour the cream into their pails before sampling; to sample each and every weight of cream; to weigh to half pounds, and to reject all cream that cannot be made into first-class butter.



BUYING THE MACHINES.

The difficulty of making a selection may seem great. My advice is to buy the best; it is none too good. This may appear a great difficulty, for all manufacturers are striving to prove that their pattern is the best. Send to the leading manufacturers for catalogues. Order the machine that gives the best guarantee, for this is the greatest proof of superiority.

SELECTION OF EGGS.

A very important thing is the selection of eggs; in fact, many poultrymen attribute their success mainly to the selection of well-formed eggs, strongly fertilized, and from vigorous stock. It is important to set your own eggs, for then you know precisely what kind of birds they are from. See that the breeding stock is in good condition, and never breed from any bird that has been seriously affected with disease. Such a bird is likely to be constitutionally weak, and the eggs laid by her to contain weak germs, and from these weak chickens are the usual result. Always select from well-matured hens, if possible. If pullets are used, they should be fully matured. This is a most important point. Remember the male is half of the pen; see to it, then, that he is vigorous and well matured. Keep the pen containing the breeding stock well ventilated, and free from dampness. Fresh air and dryness are essential. Feed nourishing foods, avoiding mashes; give plenty of grit and fresh, pure water. Attention to these little essentials is very necessary.

OPERATING THE INCUBATOR.

It is impossible to give rules applicable to all the machines on the market, as they differ so greatly. But there are a number of rules which should be suitable to either hot-water or hot-air incubators. We enumerate some as follows:

(a) The best place to set the incubator is where there is the least drafts and jarring. A well-ventilated cellar is recommended by many, but such is not possessed by all. Set the machine an inch or more from the wall to avoid jarring.

(b) Disinfect the machine thoroughly by spraying or washing it out with a solution of some good disinfectant. Put in the lamp none but a high-grade oil.

(c) When the machine has run for a day at 100 degrees, disinfect it again, and while the machine is damp, put in the eggs.

(d) Watch the air-cells, and ventilate according to the directions that accompany the machine.

(e) When the eggs begin to pip, if your machine has a single glass door, hang a curtain across it, leaving about an inch at the end. The theory is that the chicks, being attracted by the light, will make their way to it, and drop into the nursery below. In some of the English-made machines, the nursery is at the top of the incubator, and it is claimed that the temperature of the nursery is the same as that of the incubator—a point of no little import.

(f) Do not open the door on any account. The chicks should get out of their shells without aid. Opening the doors to help one chick, often kills several. After the hatch is done, we take out the trays, and leave the chicks in the incubator for 36 hours. The chicks have sufficient food in the yolk of the egg to supply them with nourishment for the time named.

BERT SMITH.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Insects Attacking the Pear.

Most of the insects already described as attacking the apple, attack also the pear. In addition to these, there are two others that require attention.

The Pear Psylla.—The psylla is a crimson-colored, tiny, clear-winged insect, about 1-10 of an inch in length. If disturbed, the adults very quickly spring up and fly away. The winter is passed in the adult stage under loose bark, and in crevices on the trees. Early in spring, before the buds burst, they lay numerous little orange eggs on the twigs, usually near buds. The eggs soon hatch, and the immature insects begin to feed on the opening leaves and new growth. There are several broods in a year, and both the adult and immature insects feed almost continuously, sucking the juice from the tree. Badly-affected trees become sickly-looking, and often appear as if covered with smoke. This is due to a black fungus which grows on the great quantity of honey dew that these insects secrete as they feed.

Means of Control.—1. In a number of orchards natural enemies of the psylla, such as ladybird beetles, larva of lacewing flies, and assassin bugs, have almost annihilated it, but they cannot always be relied upon to do so.

2. A number of good fruit-growers in the Niagara District have informed the writer that they have not been troubled by this insect since they began to spray their orchards every spring, before the buds burst, with lime-sulphur.

3. Kerosene emulsion of the ordinary strength, or whale-oil soap, 1 pound to 6 gallons of water, applied as soon as the leaves are out, and re-

peated at an interval of 10 days or so, is very helpful, and is much used in the United States.

Pear and Cherry Slug.—The slug that attacks both the pear and cherry foliage is the caterpillar of a black, four-winged fly, about the size of a house-fly. The slugs themselves are easily recognized on the leaves. They are dark-colored, slimy, and taper from the head-end to the tail, looking like little tadpoles. They begin to make their appearance about the middle of June, and feed on the upper surface of the leaves, eating all the green part off, and leaving the skeleton. Sometimes, as this last season, they make sad havoc of the foliage, especially on cherry trees. There are two broods in a year, and slugs may be seen up to the cold frost in autumn. The winter is passed in earthen cases in the ground.

Means of Control.—This is an easy insect to control. All that is necessary is simply to examine the trees in June and July, from time to time, to see if there are a sufficient number of slugs to require attention, and if so, spray the trees with arsenate of lead, 3 pounds to 40 gallons of water. Dusting fresh air-slaked lime, or even fine dust, over them will usually keep them fairly well under control.

DISEASES OF THE PEAR.

Pear Scab.—The pear scab resembles very closely in appearance the apple scab. It begins, however, somewhat earlier in the season, and so requires an earlier spraying.

Means of Control.—Spray (1) just before the buds burst, (2) just as the blossoms are ready to burst, (3) just after the blossoms have fallen. Either Bordeaux (4, 4, 40) or lime-sulphur may be used. If the latter be chosen, use the regular spring strength of either home-boiled or commercial, about 1 gal. to 30 or even 40 gals. of water, for the second and third. Either fungicide, if thoroughly applied, will control the scab, even on Flemish Beauty pears.

Pear Blight or Fire Blight.—Pear blight is the worst disease that attacks the pear. It attacks, also, the apples, and is then usually called Twig Blight. It is not a fungous disease, but a bacterial one, and cannot be controlled by spraying to any appreciable extent. The disease passes the winter on the trees in the dead areas or cankers caused by itself the previous year. Insects are the agents in its transference from tree to tree. These get the tiny bacteria on their mouth-parts and bodies, and when they attack any part of another tree, some of the germs are left in the wounds made. Usually, the disease begins on the tenderest twigs and watersprouts, and works rapidly down towards the main branches and trunks, killing the part as it passes along. Often trees are killed in a single season.

Means of Control.—There is only one known way of treating this disease, namely, to cut out every branch or twig as soon as it is seen to be affected. Always be sure to cut about a foot below where the diseased bark is seen, and take care not to run the saw through a diseased part. If this should accidentally happen, disinfect the saw with formalin, which should be carried along in a pail. The fruit-grower should go through his pear orchard every two weeks in the summer, and see that the blight is attended to. In this way he can often, with little trouble, keep his trees healthy for years, whereas they would otherwise soon perish. In the spring of the year, before the regular pruning, every sign of the blight should be cut out with special care, so that it may not be carried by insects. On apple trees it often dies out of its own accord, especially on old trees; young orchards should, however, be attended to like pears. If a young pear-orchard is being set out, it is wise to plant blight-resisting varieties, especially Kieffers.

SUMMARY OF RULES FOR SPRAYING APPLE AND PEAR ORCHARDS.

1. Shortly before the leaf-buds burst, use preferably home-boiled or commercial lime-sulphur, regular spring strength; no poison is required, as a rule.

2. Just before the blossoms open, use either Bordeaux (4, 4, 40) or commercial lime-sulphur (about 1 gallon to 30 of water); 2 pounds arsenate of lead should be used to every 40 gallons of either of the above fungicides.

3. Immediately after the blossoms have fallen use the same fungicide and poison as in No. 2, but the fungicide should be somewhat weaker, as this has to be a heavier application to control the codling moth.

These three sprayings are usually all that are required in most orchards.

Note.—Do not expect excellent results unless you do thorough work. Personally see to it that the spraying is well done.

L. CAESAR.

O. A. C., Guelph.

Last week, an editorial squib concluded with the question, "Who knows but that ten dollars a hundredweight will be realized for hogs before this paragraph strikes the reader's eye?" Sure enough, the Buffalo market report recorded heavy hogs \$9.95 to \$10.00. We prophesied better than we knew.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Education, Organization, Demonstration.

The week commencing Monday, 21st February, has been of vast importance to those who love New Brunswick, and especially to those who work for the conservation and the advancement of its natural resources.

The Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick met in Fredericton in annual convention on February 21st. The session extended over two days.

On Wednesday, the Canadian Forestry Convention met in the Legislative Assembly Chamber, and it was said to have been the most interesting and profitable meeting on forestry questions ever held in Canada, and that the result of these meetings would be the quickening into life of the determination that Canadian forests will not be allowed to disappear, as have those of the Republic to the south.

On Thursday, the New Brunswick Fruit-growers' Association met in convention also in Fredericton, and held three very interesting sessions under their president, Isaac Stevenson, of Mauderville, and A. G. Turney, lately appointed Provincial Horticulturist. Each of these gatherings created an unusual interest, and the Farmers' and Foresters' meetings were crowded at every session.

The first session of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association met at 8 p. m. The keynote of this meeting was education. Each speaker endeavored to prove that education along right lines was just what our farmers most needed, the more difficult problem being where this education should begin, whether at the common school, consolidated school, high school, university, or at an agricultural school or college endowed for the purpose.

President Wetmore, in his opening address, endeavored to show that practical education would easily double the productive capacity of the farm, sharpen the business ability and insight of the farmer, so that he would be better able to make the most of his opportunities, and fit him to hold his own among the sharp business men of our time. This, I think, was the impression Mr. Wetmore wished to leave with his hearers, and that it was poor policy to be stingy as regards the teacher.

Dr. Landry, the Commissioner of Agriculture, in his address, dwelt upon the need of a greatly-increased amount of farm products, seeing such large amounts of money were sent out of the Province for what it is quite capable of producing. Dr. Landry showed he had full confidence in the possibilities of our farmers being able to make such improvements as gradually to reduce these importations to the vanishing point. He told us his Department had been busy working out the details of a programme designed to advance the interests of the farming communities. He said farmers were showing a disposition to co-operate with the Government to improve their position, and advance the agricultural interests of the Province in general. Dr. Landry declared that when the present administration came into power, he found the agricultural societies of the Province diminishing. His Department had taken the stand that agricultural organization was essential, and through its efforts twenty-seven new societies have been organized during the past three years. Where the Provincial grant had been \$10,000 a year, it would be necessary to increase it to \$13,000. At the same time, the speaker thought the Government was not doing its whole duty to the agricultural community, and efforts were being made to provide for a greater measure of agricultural education for young people. At present the Government paid the transportation of students attending agricultural schools, but this was not sufficient. An experimental farm should be established at Fredericton. He had talked the matter over with Hon. Sydney Fisher, and he believed that it would come sooner than was expected.

W. S. Carter, Chief Superintendent of Education, said farming was no longer a drudgery, but a profession requiring more intelligence than most other occupations. In the past, farmers, in their ignorance, said they knew all about farming, laughed at scientific knowledge, robbed the earth of its fertility, without making any returns, and often labored under the burden of a heavy mortgage. But to-day the farmer is convinced he has a great deal to learn, and this promising state of mind has brought about the farmers' conventions. Mr. Carter declared that the charge that the public school was educating the young people away from the farm was not strictly true. The public-school instruction might sometimes seem useless, but even botany had its value. The speaker said many people were skeptical of school-gardens, but the fact was it afforded the chance to our young people to secure practical education, and enabled them to appreciate the underlying laws of nature.—indeed, if it only taught the need of constant war on weeds and moths. He said that in Manitoba it is estimated that the loss due to the pressure of undesirable weeds would pay the cost of public education many times over. Mr. Carter advocated the establishment of small model farms all over the country to serve as object lessons.



School Inspector R. P. Steeves said that the problem of conserving or developing the farming resources of the Province was largely a matter of education. In many parts of the Province the method of farming had exhausted the soil, and, though the brawn and sinew of the people remained the same, whole districts were being depopulated. If the farmer had sufficient education to realize that cultivation may be made to increase the fertility of the soil, he would never feel called upon to tell his son to get an education, in order that he might get a livelihood without so much expenditure of energy upon a grudging soil. He is unable to realize the possibilities or dignity of his own calling. He said the present system of instruction did not put us in intelligent relation to the soil, out of which all must derive subsistence. Its purpose seems to be mainly to prepare its pupils to become teachers.

On Tuesday morning the Association met in the Arctic Rink. Prof. Cumming, of the College of Agriculture, Truro, N. S., addressed a large gathering of farmers upon the need of more attention being given to cattle on the farm. He thought the greatest drawback to the success of the farmer of New Brunswick was because he paid more attention to lumbering and fishing than to his farm. As a result, they had impoverished their lands, and were turning their eyes to the West; but the fact was, the land was more fertile in most sections than the land in the West. The farmer's policy of cutting hay for export was a great mistake. It impoverished the soil quickly. The right policy was to feed the hay to the cattle and horses, and so make possible the returns to the soil of those elements taken up by the grass. Men who raised hay for export were not farmers at all; they were simply land-miners, robbing the soil of its producing properties. In 1901 the Maritime Provinces had 300,000 milch cows, and the production of milk averaged about 3,000 pounds. A little attention to breeding and feeding would easily increase the production to 6,000 pounds per cow. If the farmers of the Province kept as many cows as they might easily do, the annual output of our dairies could be increased at least eight times, say, to a value of \$80,000,000 per year. Denmark, which is no bigger than New Brunswick alone, does a dairy business of over \$100,000,000 a year.

The reports of the Vice-Presidents of the different counties consisted, for the most part, of a statement of the crops and weather. After the reception of the reports of the Vice-Presidents, W. W. Hubbard, Secretary of Agriculture, addressed the meeting on the need of co-operation, and the relation of the Department of Agriculture to the Farmer's Societies. He said that, on account of co-operation, the Danish farmers were twenty-five years ahead of the farmers of New Brunswick.

A discussion followed upon the subject, "Can Farms be Successfully Managed Without Live Stock?" This was mainly a speaking duel between those who followed the example of the potato-growers of Maine and the beef-feeders and dairymen. Commercial fertilizers were the mainstay of the potato-grower. But, seeing we have not the market the Maine potato-grower has, the farmer who depended on his stock to keep up the fertility of his soil seemed to think himself in the better position.

On Wednesday morning, Dr. Standish, of the N. S. Agricultural College, Truro, held the attention of the farmers for hours while he explained the various points to be considered in the judging and breeding of horses. "With all due respect to the inventors," said the doctor, "the horse, as a motor power, is never likely to be superseded. In the West, where the traction engine might be supposed to have found its best field of usefulness, horses were in greater demand than ever before. Farmers could not adopt a more profitable industry than horse-raising. No product yielded such large returns, or was easier upon the soil."

Thursday meeting, the closing one of the Convention, opened with an address by the President, on the subject of fertilizers, in the course of which he advocated the purchase, by the various societies, of ingredients for making the complete fertilizer.

Premier Hazen then addressed the farmers in a most complimentary speech. I did not notice that the Premier committed himself to anything much in particular, but he left us with the statement that "Farming was a business which, in the interest of the Province, must be attended to, and if this duty was properly carried out, increased prosperity must result."

The officers for the ensuing year are: President, S. B. Hatheway, Kingsclear; Vice-Pres., Walter Stevens, St. Stephen; Recording Secretary, Bliss M. Favett, Sackville; Treasurer, H. H. Smith, Blissville.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

Moved by W. H. Bell, of St. John, and seconded by J. H. Schofield: Whereas it is advisable to amend the Dairy Act, therefore, resolved:

1. If a petition signed by a majority of the patrons of any creamery or cheese factory, be forwarded to the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, requesting an official test of a composite sample of

cream at said creamery or cheese factory, the Hon. Minister of Agriculture shall give directions to a competent official of his department to make such tests.

2. Said official to be required to appear before a magistrate or notary public, and make a sworn affidavit that he shall carefully test such composite samples of cream in strict justice to all parties concerned.

3. Said official to be empowered to take a sworn affidavit of the proprietor or manager of said creamery, and that the proprietor or manager be required to make a sworn affidavit before each testing time, to the effect that he believes such composite samples of cream to have been carefully and intelligently collected, and that said marked bottle contains an average of the cream sent by such patron, as marked since the last testing time.

4. Said official shall continue to test monthly, or more often, if necessary, the composite samples of cream of said creamery, until two-thirds of the patrons of said creamery shall signify their desire that such official test shall cease.

5. Clause (o), section 21, of the Dairy Industry Act, relating to penalties, shall apply to this addition.

6. Forms of affidavit, etc., to be supplied by the Department of Agriculture.

Another resolution urged legislation to provide for the early construction of the St. John Valley Railway, assisted by a Government guarantee of bonds.

That election of officers of the Association should be carried out entirely by vote of the Association as a body, was the gist of another motion.

Another resolution was offered by J. H. Schofield, to the effect that it had been shown by facts and figures that the average production of dairy stock made no profitable returns, and that the keeping of stock was necessary to keep up the fertility of the farms; and, further, that the market of this class of product had now reached about as high as it is likely to get; therefore, the only remedy lay in increasing of the production of the individual, without the corresponding increase in cost to produce.

Having in view the increase in expense occasioned by such methods, the local Government should be petitioned to grant a bonus based on the individual production, to meet this extra cost.

A lengthy discussion followed, but eventually the resolution carried, and Mr. Schofield, S. B. Hatheway, Mr. Roach, and G. E. Fisher, were appointed a committee to interview the Government.

The New Brunswick Fruit-growers' Association opened on the morning of February 24th, with a fair attendance. A few points from this convention will appear next week. W. L. McP.

#### The Guelph Sale.

There was a good attendance at the seventh annual auction sale of Shorthorn cattle, held at Guelph, on March 2nd, under the auspices of the Guelph Fat-stock Club, and the quality of the stock offered was of a somewhat higher standard than in former years, many of the animals being of considerable merit, and practically all in good thriving condition. Prices were governed largely by merit. When the animal was up to a pretty good standard, it sold for \$100 or over. Following is a list of those sold for \$100 and upwards:

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Matchless Marquis, calved Sept., 1908; John Pirie, Winterburn | \$145 |
| Senator Fox, Jan., 1909; W. A. Burnett, Salem                 | 140   |
| Lustre 15th, Jan., 1902; S. Pugh, Milverton                   | 128   |
| Missie Marquis, Oct., 1908; A. Robinson, Eden Mills           | 125   |
| Sutton Belle 7th, April, 1906; E. V. Thompson, Guelph         | 117   |
| Jim McDonald, Dec., 1908; Geo. Haemell, Ariss                 | 110   |
| Jealous Hero, May, 1909; Neil Black, Corwhin                  | 118   |
| Senator Aureole, March, 1909; H. Wilkinson, Varnoy            | 100   |
| Collini Minstril, Sept., 1908; J. B. Kitchen, Corwhin         | 100   |
| Royal Hero, Sept., 1908; John Kelly, Shakespeare              | 110   |

Death claimed last week a stalwart among Canadian fruit-growers, in the person of Murray Pettit, of Winona, Wentworth Co., Ont., in his 67th year. Mr. Pettit was a man of marked individuality, an extensive fruit-grower, a prominent member of the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association, of which he was a past president, and had charge of one of the local fruit-experiment stations, doing much valuable experimental work with grapes.

The short courses in stock and seed judging, held at various points throughout Ontario this winter, have been very successful. Twenty-three have been held, with an average attendance of about 200 persons at each session.

The rabies situation in Western Ontario is growing more serious.

#### What is Doing in Essex.

The corn exhibit, held in the Town of Essex during the first week of February, is apparently bearing fruit. Groups of farmers may often be discovered earnestly discussing some topic of interest suggested by lectures delivered on different days of the exhibition.

What the results of such discussions may be, is very difficult to determine, but they cannot fail in bringing some good. The main subject of conversation are corn-growing and underdraining among the farmers of North and Centre Essex, while in Southern and Western portions it is confined more closely to fruit, vegetables and tobacco. In the former sections, it is hoped that it will result in greater pains being manifested in a thorough and more intelligent preparation of the soil for the reception of the seed, and also a more careful selection of suitable seed, both as to variety and quality, than has hitherto been displayed.

The steady winter weather, of unusual length, has seriously interfered with the farmers' plans, so far as draining has been concerned. Previous seasons (at least for many years) have given spells of open weather, enabling farmers to push forward ditching at a season when other farm work was not demanding attention. Notwithstanding this fact, fullest preparations are being made for an extended advance in this most beneficial undertaking. Farmers along the front are busy preparing their hotbeds, evidently believing that a hard, steady winter will be followed by an early spring. Prospects for fruit and vegetables are very bright. The ever-increasing demand for choice early fruit and vegetables, coupled with better shipping facilities made possible by electric railways, is giving encouragement to farmers along Lake Erie. They are seeking to augment their profits by increasing the acreage planted, and also by using a greater amount of fertilizing matter. Probabilities are that "The Haintz Factory" will require a larger stock and greater variety of vegetables to meet the demands made upon their business, than during past season. Even at the present time, many contracts have been entered upon for the production and deliverance of required grade of vegetables. A. E.

#### Dairy Development in P. E. Island.

An increase of 8,314,839 pounds of milk supplied Prince Edward Island cheese factories in 1909, over 1908, and an increase of \$67,214.93 in the gross value of the cheese output, was reported at the annual meeting of the Prince Edward Island Dairyman's Association, held in Charlottetown on February 22nd. The increase of milk supplied for buttermaking was 3,270,433 pounds, and the increase in gross value of butter made was \$22,328.30, making a total increase of \$89,543.23 in value of output from the dairy stations of the Province. This is an encouraging increase over 1908, which in turn had registered a considerable increase over 1907. The average price for cheese last season was 11.16 cents.

A discussion took place respecting the facilities for transporting cheese from the factories on the Island to the ocean steamers. Complaints were made of cheese being delayed in the hot weather on the P. E. Island Railway, taking two days for them to reach Charlottetown from the factories in the outlying sections, and resulting in them being received by the exporters in a heated condition. This discussion resulted in a resolution asking the Dominion Minister of Agriculture and the Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner to provide ice cars on the P. E. Island Railway for the transportation of cheese and butter during the hot weather, between the factories and the shipping points.

The Provincial Government had intimated their willingness to grant a sum of money to be given in prizes to those sending the greatest quantity of milk to a cheese factory or creamery. A committee was appointed by the Association to confer with the Commissioner of Agriculture as to the plan on which the prizes would be awarded. W. S.

#### Pure-bred Stock for the West.

A large shipment of pure-bred live stock was sent to Western Canada last week by the Live-stock Association of Ontario. The shipment, which filled a long palace horse-car and a fitted box car, consisted of 17 horses, 12 cattle, and 27 sheep. Clydesdales were largely in the majority among the horses, there being 13 Clydesdales, 2 Shires, 1 Thoroughbred, and 1 Standard-bred. There were 3 Shorthorns, 1 Jersey, 2 Aberdeen-Angus, 1 Ayrshire, and 2 Holsteins. The sheep were Shropshires, Oxfords and Suffolks. Much of the stock was purchased by Western breeders on personal inspection, and the balance was secured through correspondence. Buyers were represented by 22 parties in the West, whose shipping stations are scattered from Winnipeg to Calgary. It is expected that another shipment will go out the latter part of March or early in April. Parties requiring space should send their application to the Secretary, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto.



**Ontario Good Roads Convention.**

Railroads, local and transcontinental, steamship lines, and electric radial lines bulk largely in the public eye and in the newspapers, but of equal importance are the public highways, to which every property owner can demand access. The improvement and management of these formed the burden of the addresses and discussions at the Convention of the Ontario Good Roads Association, held in Toronto, March 2nd, 3rd and 4th. Municipal delegates from all parts of the Province formed the bulk of the gathering, but there were, besides, many county engineers, road superintendents, and private individuals interested in the good-roads movement, who had come at their own expense. The "Government Standard for County Roads," "Road Management in Different Counties," "Road Metal," "Benefits of Good Roads," "Steel and Concrete Bridges," "Road Dimensions," "Earth Roads," "Cost of Roads," "Cities and Good Roads," and allied subjects, were discussed by practical men before a practical, hard-headed audience. When a speaker showed that he knew his subject, many and pointed were the questions he had to answer.

The convention appeared rather long-drawn-out, some of the sessions being somewhat tedious, and the large number who were in attendance on the second day, thinned off to a mere scattering on the last afternoon.

The presence of three Iroquois Indian chiefs and a warrior from the different Ontario reserves, was an interesting feature, and their plea for an extension of Government-aided roads through the reserves was favorably received, and a resolution in sympathy with it passed.

In the State of Massachusetts many leading roads have been built, costing about \$8,000 per mile, said Harold B. Parker, Chairman of the State Highway Commission. Oil or tar surfacing, to resist auto wear, has proved fairly successful. Automobiles, of which there are 25,000 in that small State, pay an annual tax of 50 cents per horse-power. Receipts from this total up to \$325,000, which is turned over to the Highways Commission.

New York State is also spending lavishly on macadam roads, having already spent \$50,000,000. As explained by Engineer G. C. Diehl, of Erie County, Buffalo, there are three different classes of roads under construction: State roads—great thoroughfares from city to city—paid for by the State; county roads, and township roads, which are State-aided.

Some officials of the Ontario Motor League had a place on the programme, and others of them were given a hearing by request. These gentlemen seemed anxious to have farmers understand that they wished to be friendly, and that farmers' interest in good roads was identical with their own. They argued that cities and towns should help, and were willing to help in the building of roads. They asked for the support of the Good Roads Association in urging upon the Government the building of Provincial trunk highways, at Government expense. Visiting delegates were all presented with tickets for the Automobile Show, then being held in the city.

**BRIDGES: STEEL OR CONCRETE.**

The bridge question received a good deal of attention, both in addresses and discussion. Some delegates from northern counties spoke of still using wood in these structures, but the almost unanimous feeling was that wood, while most useful in its day, should now not be mentioned or thought of. In regard to the merits of steel, as compared with concrete bridges, Frank Barker, C. E., County Engineer of York, read a very full and complete paper. His preference was for concrete. When steel bridges first came into use, he said, it was expected that they would be practically indestructible. But the life of many of them was short. Some that had been put up cheaply by bridge companies had not lasted over fifteen years. Fifty years, he contended, was as long as any of them might be expected to be safe. The chief trouble with steel bridges, as was brought out both by Mr. Barker and by others in discussion, and by Jas. A. Bell, St. Thomas, City and County Engineer, in his excellent address on "Concrete Highway Bridges," was that municipalities failed to keep them painted. Rust worked constantly unless this was done, and in time rendered them unsafe. Mr. Bell, whose experience as engineer reaches away back to the times when steel and concrete were unheard-of bridge-building materials, was given an excellent hearing, and answered readily many pertinent questions that were fired at him. The bridge question seemed to have special interest for the delegates. Mr. Bell believed that, for long bridges, a steel overstructure, with concrete foundations, was ideal. In comparing the two materials for bridge purposes, it was to be remembered that a steel bridge was at its strongest the day it was opened for traffic, while a concrete bridge was weakest then, and got stronger with age.

**BRIDGE DESIGNS.**

Culverts of concrete are universally recognized as the only proper kind. For bridges up to 16

feet in length, a reinforced concrete flat slab is best, in thickness about an inch for every foot in length. From 16 to 40 feet in length, reinforced concrete beams, covered with concrete floor, are most suitable and cheapest. When the length is from 40 to 100 feet, then the solid-concrete arch is the best form. In an arch bridge, special attention must be paid to having abutment foundations good, as the tendency of a weight on an arch is to spread it. The requirements of the future should be kept in mind, also, in laying foundations, as a concrete structure is practically everlasting. The tendency of creek beds is to get lower; very seldom do they fill up. And, as in consequence of the extension of draining, heavier spring floods are to be expected, abundance of room for the greatest possible waterflow should be provided.

**STRENGTH REQUIRED.**

In the matter of strength, also, the requirements of the future should be reckoned with. At present, some municipalities are unable to make use of a steam roller, on account of their bridges not being able to carry such a weight. All bridges should be strong enough for a 15-ton roller to cross safely.

**APPEARANCE.**

As concrete lasts for all time, practically, both design and execution of buildings of that material should be such as to be pleasing to the eye.

**GOVERNMENT STANDARD FOR COUNTY ROADS.**

"The Government Standard for County Roads" was the subject of an address by W. A. McLean, C. E., Provincial Engineer of Highways. There was no absolute standard applicable to all sections. Conditions varied, as, for instance, in Frontenac Co., stone has to be taken out of the roadway, while in western counties scarcely any was to be found. Besides the question of road-making material available, there were other factors, such as the amount of traffic the road had to bear, which were also given consideration.

Before a Provincially-aided county road can be begun, the county must appoint a qualified superintendent to supervise the work. This is wise, as, without competent supervision, neither good nor cheap roads will be built.

General directions are that road must be 24 feet from shoulder to shoulder, with a rise from side to center of one inch to the foot, the central part being covered with crushed stone or good gravel, 8 feet wide, and 8 inches thick. Where subsoil is wet, tile drains are to be inserted, preferably close to the roadway, rather than in center or in ditches, and there must be free surface drainage everywhere.

It is expected, also, on the ground of economy, that proper machinery will be used. A steam roller will save repairs, and the need for very fine crushing of stone. Where stone is plentiful, it is expected that crushers will be used.

Bridges are to be of steel and concrete for long spans, and of concrete for short spans or culverts. One object in this movement is to establish model stretches of road for local road-builders to copy.

In answer to questions, Mr. McLean said there was no standard for upkeep of such roads; that a span of 50 feet and longer of reinforced concrete was quite practicable, and that the mixture for top of such bridge was 1, 2 and 4, and for sides 1, 3 and 6, of cement, sand, and stone, respectively.

The report of the Executive Committee showed that only sixteen counties had accepted the Government's offer of bearing one-third of the expense of special county roads. These are: Carleton, Halton, Hastings, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Lincoln, Lanark, Middlesex, Peel, Perth, Prince Edward, Oxford, Wellington, Waterloo and Simcoe, and the amount received is about \$700,000 in all. An agitation to have the Government's proportion increased to one-half, is joined in by twenty county councils.

**EARTH ROADS AND SPLIT-LOG DRAG.**

In many sections of the country, said W. B. Rittenhouse, of Beamsville, Lincoln County, on account of the lack of gravel, earth roads are the only kind possible. He maintained that by using the split-log drag, such roads, once graded, could be kept in excellent condition, at a cost of \$5 to \$10 per mile yearly.

**DRAINAGE.**

Most of the speakers on road construction spoke of drainage as the groundwork of road-building. C. Talbot, Middlesex Co. Engineer, advocated putting in tile-drain system previous to gravelling or metalling roads, as being true economy.

**COST OF A METALLED ROAD.**

Several estimates of the cost of a road of broken stone were given, the average being about \$3,000 per mile. A cord of crushed stone weighs six tons, and cost of applying varies, according to length of haul, etc. On one stretch, the cost, including crushing, hauling, spreading and rolling, was \$5.39 per cord. Where material is brought in by rail, cost is much increased.

The list of speakers other than those mentioned included Geo. S. Henry, York Co.; Controller T. L. Church, Toronto; Mayor Geary, Toronto; T. L. Kennedy, Peel Co.; H. G. Bleecker, Belleville; C. J. Foy, Perth; J. L. Taylor, Hamilton; J. M. Young, Wellington Co.; C. R. Wheelock, Peel Co.; A. McG. Rankin, Frontenac Co.; H. J. Bowman, Berlin; Chas. Anderson, Lennox and Addington; Jas. Sheppard, Queenston (views of roads and bridges); and R. H. Jupp, Simcoe County.

Resolutions that Government aid to county roads should be increased from one-third to one-half of the total cost, protesting against Essex and Kent Counties being allowed to divert such aid from county roads to public ditches, and favoring Government beginning a system of main leading roads, were passed.

Officers elected were: President, W. H. Pugsley, Richmond Hill; Vice-Pres., Thos. Kennedy, Cooksville; Sec.-Treas., Col. Farewell, Whitby; Assistant Secretary, W. A. McLean, Provincial Engineer of Highways, Toronto. The Executive consists of officers, and R. H. Jupp, Orillia; Warden Hall, Prescott; K. W. McKay, St. Thomas; and L. A. Hamilton, Lorne Park.

**Rod in Pickle for Mrs. Hopkins.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Just finished reading Mrs. Hopkins' article, in last number of "The Farmer's Advocate," "Why Boys and Girls Leave the Farm," and I do not agree with her at all.

Mrs. Hopkins may be (and undoubtedly is) a woman of education, but in her effort to tell why boys and girls leave the farm, she has come far short. She lays it to rudity of farm life. Does she know anything about farm life? My impression of Mrs. Hopkins is this, that she has spent part of her days on a farm, and possibly married one of those nice city chaps, with a pile of cash, or in some other way has risen above (as it seems to her) her country cousins, and undertakes to tell them something she knows very little about.

There are just as well-mannered and well-dressed people in the country as in the city. Will Mrs. Hopkins deny this? She claims she wrote for helpfulness, not criticism. Where is the helpfulness in solving this great problem? Surely Mrs. Hopkins has not set it forth; and as for criticism, I am sure she will get all that is coming to her. Mrs. Hopkins is an extremist. She sees nothing whatever in the people who live on farms, and everything in people who live in the city. Does she not know there are extremes in both country and city as well?

Did Mrs. Hopkins ever see a farmer's wife climb in a wagon with a basket on each arm? I am sure Mrs. Hopkins is ignorant of the things she is writing about, as will be seen from the statement made, namely: "It is an understood fact in the farmer's family that the farm is for the boy." It may be sometimes, but not always. Mrs. Hopkins says it is always.

**THE COUNTRY FOREVER.**

Lincoln Co., Ont.

A bill to amend the Motor Vehicles Act has been introduced into the Legislature of Ontario by Valentine Stock, South Perth. It aims to lessen danger to farmers' wives and children in charge of horses, by compelling motorists to stop and assist them past. Under present Act, many motorists, when signalled to stop, simply drive on till horses jump, or do not stop at all. It is intended to bring them to "immediate" stop when signalled to do so. It also aims at bringing offenders to justice promptly. The present Act allows "reasonable" time in which to produce license. The bill would provide that licenses should be carried, have recorded on them previous conviction, if any, and on second offence be taken from them.

A merger of nearly all the canning factories of the Dominion is announced as having been consummated. The new company will be known as the Dominion Canners, Limited. There are fifty-six factories in the concern, with a capital of \$10,000,000. It is intended that competition will be limited, and expected that prices of canned goods will be increased.

A department of experimental breeding, with special reference to the laws of heredity, and the improvement of animal life, has just been opened at the College of Agriculture, Madison, Wis., under Dr. Leon J. Cole, of the Yale Scientific School, who originally graduated from the Michigan Agricultural College. He subsequently represented the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry in breeding work on Rhode Island.

Sixteen young men have been taking the month's course in agriculture at the Collegiate Institute in Collingwood, Ont.





## Positions for Young Men

The TRADERS BANK OF CANADA is open to receive applications from fifty well-educated youths of good morals and manners between the ages of sixteen and twenty years.

Applicants should enclose testimonials from their present or former High School teachers and from other gentlemen who know them, a certificate from their family physician as to health and heredity, and a copy of a recent photograph.

Address applications to  
THE SUPERINTENDENT,

THE TRADERS  
BANK OF CANADA

TORONTO, ONT. 124

## MARKETS.

### Toronto.

**LIVE STOCK.**  
At West Toronto, Ont., on Monday, March 7th, receipts numbered 72 cars, comprising 1,577 cattle; 70 sheep; 38 calves. Trade good; prices firm. Prime butchers' cattle, \$6 to \$6.25; loads of good, \$5.50 to \$5.90; medium, \$5.25 to \$5.40; common, \$4.50 to \$5; milkers, \$4.50 to \$7.50; veal calves, \$4 to \$8 per cwt. Sheep higher; ewes, \$5 to \$6 per cwt.; lambs, \$7.50 to \$8.15. Hogs, firm, at \$9.25, for selects, fed and watered, and \$9, f. o. b. cars at country points. Indications pointed to higher prices for hogs.

**REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKET.**  
Receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week were as follows:

|        | City. | Union. | Total. |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| Cars   | 198   | 155    | 353    |
| Cattle | 2,873 | 2,155  | 5,028  |
| Hogs   | 4,216 | 1,480  | 5,696  |
| Sheep  | 609   | 171    | 780    |
| Calves | 228   | 77     | 305    |
| Horses | 97    | 491    | 588    |

For the corresponding week of the year 1909, the total receipts were:

|        | City. | Union. | Total. |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| Cars   | 202   | 105    | 307    |
| Cattle | 3,491 | 1,663  | 5,154  |
| Hogs   | 3,085 | 946    | 4,031  |
| Sheep  | 728   | 289    | 1,017  |
| Calves | 257   | 38     | 295    |
| Horses | —     | 187    | 187    |

The supply of well-finished cattle, both butchers' and exporters, was not equal to the demand, and these were as high in price as at any time this season, but common and medium, half-finished cattle were plentiful, and sold from 15 cents to 25 cents per cwt. lower than in our last letter.

Exporters.—More finished shipping cattle would have sold.  
Geo. Campbell, on Monday and Tuesday, bought for Morris & Co., 571 exporters, 950 to 1,400 lbs., at prices

ranging from \$5.25 to \$6.50; only one load at the latter figure, the next highest figure being \$6.30, and the bulk of Mr. Campbell's cattle were bought at \$5.50 to \$6.

E. L. Woodward, bought for Swift & Co., 393 exporters, as follows: Heifers, 1,000 lbs. each, at \$5.75; 8 loads of steers, 1,250 to 1,350 lbs., at \$6.15 to \$6.35, for the London market; 10 carloads steers, for Liverpool, 1,150 to 1,225 lbs., at \$5.70 to \$6.10, and several bulls at \$5 to \$5.50.

Butchers.—Prime picked lots, \$6 to \$6.25; loads of good, \$5.75 to \$6; medium, \$5 to \$5.50; common, \$4.50 to \$5; cows, \$3 to \$4.75; bulls, \$4 to \$4.75.

Milkers and Springers.—There was a strong market for milkers and springers, at unchanged prices, ranging from \$35 to \$70, the bulk selling from \$45 to \$60 each.

Veal Calves.—A moderate supply met a good demand, at \$4 to \$8 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were light all week, and prices were firmer. Ewes, \$4.75 to \$5.50 per cwt.; culs and rams, \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt.; lambs, \$7.50 to \$8.25 per cwt.

Hogs.—The run of hogs was light, not nearly enough to supply the demand, and prices steadily advanced during the week. Selects, fed and watered at the market, sold at the close of the week at \$9.25, and \$9, f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—Reports from all quarters go to show that the horse trade in Toronto was never better in many years. Manager Smith reports receipts of over 400 horses for the week, of which over 200 were sold up to time of writing. The bulk of those sold were for the Northwest market, but several shipments were made to the Lower Provinces, as well as some to different parts of Ontario. Mr. Smith reports prices as follows: A few choice-quality drafters, 1,700 lbs. each, sold at \$250 to \$260 each, but the general run of drafters sold at \$180 to \$225; general-purpose, \$140 to \$200; expressers, \$150 to \$225; drivers, \$100 to \$225; serviceably sound, \$35 to \$80 each.

### BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white, \$1.08½; No. 2 mixed, \$1.08. Manitoba—No. 1 northern, \$1.12½; No. 2 northern, \$1.10½, on track, at lake ports. Rye—67c. to 68c., outside. Peas—No. 2, 83c., outside. Barley—No. 2, 56c.; No. 3X, 54c. to 55c.; No. 3, 49c., outside. Corn—New, kiln-dried, 70c.; new No. 3 yellow, 70c.; No. 4 yellow, 68c. Oats—No. 2 white, 39c., outside; No. 3 white, 37c., outside, and 42c. to 42½c., on track, Toronto. Flour—Ontario 90 per cent. patents, \$4.45, for export, at seaboard. Manitoba first patents, \$5.70; second patents, \$5.20; strong bakers', \$5.

### HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, No. 1, \$14 to \$15; No. 2, \$13 to \$13.50, on track, Toronto.  
Straw.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$7.50 to \$8.  
Bran.—Car lots, track, Toronto, in bags, \$23.50. Shorts, \$25.

### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Good to choice quality butter is scarce and firmer, as the bulk of receipts is of medium quality. Creamery pound rolls, 29c. to 31c.; creamery solids, 25c. to 27c.; separator dairy, 25c. to 26c.; store lots, 22c. to 23c.  
Eggs.—Storage, 27c.; new-laid, 29c. to 30c.

Honey.—Extracted, 10½c.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.25 to \$3.  
Beans.—Hand-picked, \$2.15 to \$2.25; primes, \$2 to \$2.10.

Cheese.—Market steady. Large, 13c.; twins, 13½c.

Poultry.—Receipts light. Prices firmer, as follows: Turkeys, dressed, 18c. to 22c.; chickens, fresh-killed, 20c. to 21c.; cold storage, 17c.; fowl, fresh, 17c.

Potatoes.—Prices unchanged, at 47c. to 50c. per bag, for car lots, 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, 11½c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 10½c.; No. 3 inspected steers and cows, 9½c.; country hides, 8½c. to 9c.; calf skins, 11c. to 13c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.75; horse hair, per lb., 32c.; tallow, per lb., 5½c. to 6½c.; sheep skins, 90c. to \$1 each. Wool and raw-fur prices given on request.

### FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples of choice quality are scarce, but No. 2's are plentiful and cheap. Winter apples sell from \$1.25 to \$3, the latter price being for the best Spies. The bulk of sales are at \$2 to \$2.50 per barrel. Onions, per bag, \$1.10 to \$1.15; carrots, per bag, 40c. to 50c.; parsnips, per bag, 65c. to 76c.; beets, per bag, 55c. to 65c.; cabbage, per barrel, \$1.25 to \$1.50; turnips, per ton, \$6.50.

### SEEDS.

No change in the situation as described in our last report.

### Montreal.

Unfavorable weather and the Lenten season, exercised a somewhat weakening influence upon the market, and prices ran off fractionally. The situation has improved, and buyers from out-of-town are making purchases. Cattle—Some good, heavy, Manitoba stall-fed cattle, sold at 5½c. to 5½c. per lb., and some choice Ontario steers changed hands at 6½c. to 6½c. per lb., but this price did not hold, later purchases being made at ½c. less. Good stock sold at 5½c. to 5½c., medium down to 4½c., and common down to 3½c. The market for lambs was firm, and sales took place at 7c. to 7½c. per lb. Sheep were steady, at 4½c. to 5c. per lb. Calves were dearer than usual, being from \$5 to \$15 each. There was also much strength in the market for hogs, and prices advanced about ½c. per lb. Select stock sold at, practically, 9½c., and from that down to about 9½c., weighed off cars. On Monday, 7th, 10c. was reported.

Horses.—Trade during February was a little disappointing, some merchants not having sold half what they did in January. Demand is just now from local and Quebec sources, and also from the Northwest. As a rule, the West takes high-priced animals, but just now, no one seems to want anything but the cheapest grades. They would buy them as low as \$50, and do not want to pay more than \$150. Values rule about steady, being as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$180 to \$240 each; small horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$150 each; broken-down horses, \$50 to \$100 each, and choicest saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—Market for dressed hogs very strong, in sympathy with the firmer tone in live, and prices are now up to 13½c. to 13½c. per lb. Potatoes.—40c. to 45c.

Apples.—Receipts have been very large, some ten cars having been offered at one sale. As a result, prices for No. 2 stock ranged from \$1.75 to \$2.25 per barrel, some bringing as high as \$2.50 per barrel; No. 3 stock sells at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per barrel.

Eggs.—The market for eggs has been quite weak the past week, offerings having increased largely. Fresh-laid, in the country, were 25c. per dozen, this stock selling here, wholesale, at 28c. and 29c. per dozen, and to grocers at 30c. If there were any selects, they were worth perhaps 28c., No. 1 candied being quoted around 23c. to 24c. On Monday, 7th, prices were fractionally dearer, fresh 30c.

Butter.—It is very doubtful if the market was as firm as the previous week, notwithstanding many statements which have been published to the contrary. The wholesale price of finest fall makes, 25c. to 26c., and purchasers need not pay more. Fresh rolls were rather firm, owing to the poor roads interfering with delivery, and prices were 21c. to 21½c., wholesale, here.

Cheese.—Market for cheese rather firmer, and holders of white Ontarios were asking as high as 12½c. for them, although many think that 12½c. to 12½c. should cover the market. White was at a slight premium.

Grain.—The market for oats shows some easiness, and prices are a fraction lower, No. 2 Canadian Western oats, carloads, store, are selling at 44½c. to 45c. per bushel; No. 3 being 43½c. to 44c. No. 2 white Ontario oats sell at 44c., No. 3 at 43c., and No. 4 at 42c. No. 3 barley, 60c., and No. 4 58c., feed barley being 56c.

Flour.—Market unchanged, Manitoba first patents, \$5.80 per barrel, in bags; seconds, \$5.30, and straight rollers, \$5.10. Ontario winter wheat patents,

## IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CHARTERED 1875

Capital Authorized, \$10,000,000.00  
Capital Paid Up, 5,000,000.00  
Reserve, 5,000,000.00

### SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

\$1.00 opens an account. Interest paid at highest current rate from date of deposit.

Farmers' sale notes discounted. Branches throughout the Dominion of Canada.

\$5.50 to \$5.60; straight rollers, \$5.10 to \$5.25.

Feed.—Market firm. Ontario bran, \$22.50 to \$23 per ton, in bags; middlings, \$23.50 to \$24; Manitoba bran, \$22, and shorts, \$23; pure grain mouille, \$31 to \$33; mixed mouille, \$27 to \$29. Cotton-seed meal, dull, at \$39 to \$40, f. o. b., Montreal.

Hay.—Market higher, No. 1 being \$15 to \$15.50 per ton, carloads, Montreal, track; No. 2 extra, \$14 to \$14.50; No. 2 hay, \$12.50 to \$13; clover mixed, \$11.50 to \$12; clover, \$10.50 to \$11.50 per ton.

Seed.—There was a lull in demand, first orders having now been pretty well filled. Timothy seed, per 100 lbs., f. o. b., Montreal, \$5 to \$7; red clover, \$18 to \$20; alsike, \$14 to \$17.

Hides.—Market steady. Dealers paying 10c., 11c. and 12c. per lb., for beef hides; 12c. and 14c. for calf skins; \$1 to \$1.10 each for sheep skins (an advance of 10c.); \$1.75 and \$2.25 for horse hides; 1½c. to 4½c. per lb. for rough tallow, and 5c. to 6c. per lb. for rendered.

### Chicago.

Cattle.—Steers, \$5.50 to \$8.25; cows, \$4 to \$5.75; heifers, \$4 to \$6; bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.50; calves, \$3 to \$10; stockers and feeders, \$4.25 to \$5.75.

Hogs.—Choice heavy, \$9.90 to \$9.95; butchers', \$9.85 to \$9.90; light mixed, \$9.50 to \$9.70; choice light, \$9.65 to \$9.80; packing, \$9.75 to \$9.85; pigs, \$8.85 to \$9.20; bulk of sales, \$9.45 to \$9.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$6.50 to \$8.10; lambs, \$8.50 to \$9.35; yearlings, \$7.25 to \$8.60.

### Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6.75 to \$7.25. Veals.—\$6 to \$11.50; a few, \$11.75.  
Hogs.—Heavy and mixed, \$10.10 to \$10.30; rough, \$9.25 to \$9.75; dairy, \$9.60 to \$10.20.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$6.25 to \$9.85; yearlings, \$8.50 to \$9; wethers, \$7.50 to \$7.90; ewes, \$6.75 to \$7.25; sheep, mixed, \$3.50 to \$7.25.

### British Cattle Markets.

Liverpool and London cables quote live cattle (American) at 12½c. to 14c., dressed weight; refrigerator beef, at 10c. to 10½c. per pound.

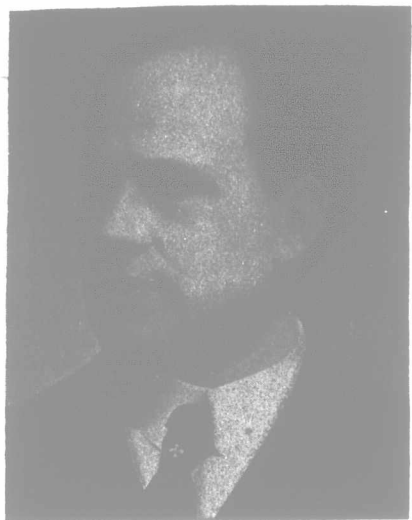
Down on a Southern plantation, the dairy hands were accustomed to do the milking, squatting down in a primitive fashion, until the owner introduced milking stools with other improvements; but the initial experiment with the innovation was not exactly a success. The darkey who first sallied forth with the stool, returned in a bruised and battered condition, and with an empty pail. "I done my best, sah," he explained. "Dat stool looked all right to me, but de blamed cow, she won't sit on it!"

A German shoemaker left the gas turned on in his shop one night, and upon arriving in the morning, struck a match to light it. There was a terrific explosion, and the shoemaker was blown out through the door and almost to the middle of the street. A passer-by rushed to his assistance, and, after helping him to arise, inquired if he was injured. The little German gazed at his place of business, which was now burning quite briskly, and said: "No, I ain't hurt. But I got out shust in time. Eh?"





**Men of To-day.**



Mr. J. C. Eaton, Toronto.

Head of the T. Eaton Co. He made a donation of \$250,000 recently towards the new General Hospital.

The agitation started by some of the Members of Parliament to expedite the business of the House by cutting out long speeches and useless repetitions, shows that at last the glamor of "office" is giving way to sound common sense. Time was when a Member must needs make a speech, to be printed later in pamphlet form, and distributed among his constituents, in order to show them that he was of some account in the House. But it has come to be known that such exertions count for little, after all; that what a man is, and what he does, are the things that make good; and that if he stands for some great principle, or some original idea, he is heard for the forcefulness rather than the muchness of his speaking. Such a light cannot be hid under a bushel.

It takes common sense to show a man that, if he has nothing to say, he should keep his mouth shut, especially during a session which costs the country thousands of dollars a day. It takes common sense to teach a man that, when he has something to say, it is his duty to say it, and as briefly and forcefully and passionately, if necessary, as he can. It takes much study and much boiling down, and, above all, much feeling, to make such a speech, but it is bound to be effective. It takes common sense, also, to teach a man that when someone else has said a thing, perhaps much better than he can say it, it is worse than folly to go on "with vain repetitions, as, verily, do the heathen," and that the best thing he can do is either to remain silent, or, at best, give the nail a rap on the head, as sharp and pointed and effective a rap as he can.

That such economy of time has been abundantly necessary, is evident from the fact that the Members have taken the matter up themselves. The best cleaning in such matters ever comes from the inside, and it is probably but a matter of time until the Member who dares to be over-prosy, or bombastic, or flowery, or long-winded, will be shown how to subside.

The increased cost of living in towns and cities is becoming a serious matter, the more so that no way out of the difficulty seems forthcoming. Every United States magazine one picks up, and some of the

Canadian ones, too, is filled with hopeless flounderings as to the cause, and equally hopeless flounderings as to whether the future may mend matters or not. Depreciation of gold, the tariff and the trusts, cold-storage, labor unions, the speculation mania, extravagance—each of these, in turn, or a bundle of them collectively, has been made the scapegoat, the scapegoat which, alas! is little likely to carry the burdens into the wilderness. One contemporary throws much of the blame on the housewife, quoting from Dr. Simon Patten, of the University of Pennsylvania, who has said, point-blank, that the modern wife is "a liability, instead of an asset; a burden, rather than a helpmate"; and from Dr. H. W. Wiley, who declares that, "When woman learns the true art of cookery" we shall live more cheaply.

There is not the slightest doubt but that the woman who thoroughly understands dietetics can make better use of provisions than the one who does not; she understands how to get the maximum of nourishment at the minimum of expense. It is true, also, that, "if the average cook knew more about preparing the cheaper cuts of beef, much could be saved," but, as a matter of fact, few housewives, especially among the middle classes, know the names of more than a few cuts of beef; the other kinds are just as nutritious, but are seldom called for." At the same time, there is the unpleasant fact to face that, just as soon as there is a marked demand for any one article of food, the price moves up. Let no one think that if everyone started to buy flank and brisket only, the prices of these would remain as they are. Whatever the mechanisms that control the evolutions of trade may be, they are sure and unanimous. Nor is all the soaring tendency confined to meats. It is generally recognized that during the past five years the cost of clothing, and of having clothing made, has increased by from 30 to 40 per cent.

From the general dilemma the farmer stands somewhat aloof. He alone has a prerogative of independence in this matter. He is master, to a great extent, of his foodstuffs; he can wear his clothes much longer than can the man behind the desk or the counter, for a patch is no bar to respectability in the country; and when it comes to the pinch, the farmwife is usually adept enough with her needle to fashion her own and her children's "wherewithal they shall be clad."

Sometimes, even, the farmer has been accused of being at the foundation of the rising scale, but he knows that this is not so, for he can point to times when he was paid from 3 to 5 cents per pound, uniformly, for the same beef whose choicer cuts retailed at 18 cents per pound.

It is all a great tangle. One thing is sure, some few are becoming wildly rich, and the many are becoming rapidly poorer. There is something somewhere that sadly needs a setting right, but who is there who can do the work? For the nonce, however, let the farmer realize that the farm is no bad place in which to live in these mysterious and costly times.

**The Windrow.**

Among the new books to be brought out this spring will be a novel which Robert W. Service is now writing in his cabin up on the hill behind Dawson City, Yukon. He has given up

banking, and has taken to writing as a profession.

Out of the 200 members of the new Finnish Diet, 15 are women, and of this number 9 are Social Democrats.

A private bill has been introduced in the Italian Parliament seeking to permit women to vote in municipal and provincial elections, and to allow them to enter the professions. Premier Sonino has expressed his approval of the bill. The recent intellectual, economic and social improvement in women, he says, justifies a corresponding advance in legislation.

Conductor Reynolds, of North Bay, who, at the risk of losing his own life, saved the lives of sixteen people in the Spanish River wreck, in January, is the first Canadian upon whom the Albert Medal of the First Class for heroism has ever been conferred.

In the world's market for 1909, over \$50,000,000 worth of automobiles were sold.

Doctor Commandon, a French scientist, has harnessed the ultra-microscope to the moving-picture machine, with the result that he is enabled to project upon the screen the struggle of microscopic organisms for life. The French Academy of Science was recently entertained by him with the battle of white and red corpuscles in blood.

A trolleyless car, equipped with an Edison storage-battery, has been successfully tested in New York. The chances are that it will soon supplant the trolley car.

The whole of Omar Khayyam's Rubayyat has been set to music by Mr. Granville Bantock, Professor of Music in Birmingham University. Mr. Bantock was thirty before he read Omar. A copy was given him then for a wedding present. At the first sitting he read it through three times, and at once resolved to set it to music. As a preliminary, he committed the text to memory, and allowed it to soak into his mind for seven years.

**"Slang."**

By the Spartan.

There is a rather disagreeable ring in the word itself, is there not?—like the clanging of a bell with a great deal of brass in it.

Take from it one letter, "n," and you have "slag," and that is a worthless stuff which results from the refining process of precious metals.

Is not the place of slang in the economy of culture a very parallel one? Precious metals are rare; so are the people that do not use slang. Refined ore is greatly coveted, and so, too, deep down in the respectful human heart, are coveted these admirable and exceptional people.

There are no records in antiquity or in modern times to teach us whence first came this abominable prostitution of the wonderful phenomena of speech. We are only sure that it is here—very much present in every community the length and breadth of Saxondom. "Slag" ad infinitum! Refined ore almost as undiscoverable as the "Golden Fleece"! For we would draw the line only at the purist. No lapse permissible in that select company!

And yet, what would our dear Saura comic operas do without slang, or our monaced "Chappies" of the Strand, or our "Punch," or our correct "smart set" of Gotham, with their breezy little bits of risqué

French? A hardship, certainly, here, and possibly all precious ores were really intended to be hidden from the common gaze in this much-chattering world of speech, as well as in the mountains of nature. Perhaps!—and it really looks as though the great majority of us thought so.

We regret to have to admit that there does seem at first to be a strange force of description in certain slang words—a certain rugged force in that slang, which is profane invective. Nevertheless, we think that, not even in the most forceful of such loose-speech is there the power of correctly-chosen English.

Biographies of great men have, indeed, many a confession on this theme. Lord Wellington, for instance, does not appear to have managed altogether without the more emphatic (?) kind of language. "He himself told once of an episode in the Peninsular War, when he, the Commander-in-Chief, had to get down on his knees before the punctilious Spanish Junta. The Duke never forgot that knee-bending of his. But note how he puts it: "I didn't give a tupenny d— for the Junta, but I did want those supplies, so down I went on my marrow-bones." He might have much better have said, "I was not greatly in awe, etc.," but the gallant old Duke had to be himself to the last, apparently.

So, too, at Waterloo; biographical history records certain oaths of his addressed to Picton and others on that Titanic field. One can fancy a certain awful significance in such expressions coming from an iron man like Wellington; but, after all, what a serenely fine and strong thing it would have been if he had managed without them.

An interesting side-light comes again from the last phase of John Ruskin. After the colossal intellect had broken down, and finally became unhinged altogether, Ruskin lapsed repeatedly into torrents of blasphemy and swearing. It was a rather striking phenomena. For it seemed that the unceasing, and, in some respects, largely unrequited, labor of the great Victorian had infused him with a fearful gnawing, never appeased.

Strange that this should have been the outlet, for Ruskin was, of course, all his rational life, a purist of purists. The fact, moreover, fills one with a pathetic regret. Blasphemous oaths seem to be infinitely removed from the author of "Sesame and Lilies," and indeed it is a subject to be touched upon transiently and delicately. We note it merely because of the striking lapse coming in the case of the greatest master of prose, and its seemingly proving a certain innate tendency to such language in the strongest—much to be guarded against!

In literature, any author of fiction will frankly tell you that the temptation to make rough and crude characters speak as the rough and crude do speak, is very great. In some of the finest classics of the language—Adam Bede, for instance—a stray oath does here and there appear, while slang is often used freely. Yet, this "slag" amidst the more refined product invariably lowers the æsthetic effect of the whole. The only remedy seems to be in finding a setting apart from the uncouth and the indiscriminate.

Thus much for swearing. It is common enough, and repulsive enough, also, but it is a question whether the more-generally-used slang expressions are not really as harmful. There



seems to be no hard-and-fast line. Swearing is an unqualified sin of speech; slang is a sin diluted, but it is all perversity begotten of the depths.

As to the profuse and ubiquitous use of the latter, it is not difficult to assign causes, however impossible to ascertain the origin. Reflecting on its growth, one sees that one of the early causes must have been the ignorance both of the bourgeois and the gentleman. Meagreness of vocabulary, and its consequent inarticulateness, forced the untutored to express themselves in words coined for the occasion, and suggested by the whim of the moment.

Indeed, the latter principle is very evident still, and we constantly add words more or less spurious to the colloquial language, so that in time these even creep into standard dictionaries. This, of course, is often really a valuable principle, for thus far makers of dictionaries have safeguarded us admirably.

It is, then, pretty safe to conclude that, had early standards of education been of a high level, and equally so amongst all classes, the use of slang would probably have been unknown. In this connection, slang, of course, includes grammatical errors and wrong selection. Indeed, the whole waste-heap might as well be rolled together—of such height, we suppose, that an Archimedes could not calculate it—to await the coming of the consuming fires that all "wordists" and literary people generally hope some day will descend upon it.

All will agree that the best antidote for this intellectual poisoning is to be found in the reading and memorizing of pure English—John Ruskin, Lord Macaulay, Lord Morley, Lord Rosebery (Lordly sounding group, but thus much the Lords have accomplished)—any of these authors can be recommended. One's mind cannot be too well saturated with the prose of language-artists.

Thus much in a limited survey. Let us add one single thought: Language is a most inscrutable criterion! If

you wish to be classed among the commonplace and the nonentities of the human family, use slang and spurious English. This will keep you there as certainly as a foot-square label painted red. If, on the other hand, you care to rank yourself with the only aristocracy that this nation possesses, or ever can possess—the aristocracy of culture—then, be studiously careful to keep your speech pure. No need to elaborate. Everyone can be classified to a considerable extent by five short minutes of conversation.

True, the tendency of the century is towards more widespread use of indifferently language, with commercialism to thank for it, partly; but not all of us need follow, and none of us deliberately.

Something of an effort required, of course—a sort of Alpine climbing—but the survey from the summit is, here, too, a vision worth the toil—to all, perhaps, but 'Arry, of our mutual acquaintance, and "E'll be blowed if 'e'll bother, bah jove!" Let it console the purist that 'Arry's strength lies in numbers, and there only.

### Our English Letter.

V.

#### SOME DEVONSHIRE CHARACTER SKETCHES.

The weather all over England has been more or less of an uncertain type, and even down here in sunny Devon, brightest gleams of sunshine have been too speedily chased away by sudden gusts of wind and unwelcome downpours of rain to make feasible the excursions I had planned to enjoy, and tell you about afterwards. Meanwhile, as I am in close proximity to the Moorlands of which Eden Philpotts writes of graphically and so understandingly (as only those can write who know by personal experience the people and scenes which their pens portray), I have been reading two or three of his latest works, which are so vivid in their descrip-

tions of life and character that I feel impelled to make a few extracts for my column in "The Farmer's Advocate." Those of you who live in towns where there is a public library might ask for "The Mother," "The River," "The Whirlwind," in all of which are pen-pictures of what one knows to be real life, though given under the guise of fiction. It is perhaps difficult for us in Canada, where everything is marching onward with rapid strides, everything shaping itself into fuller developments, aided by the marvellous discoveries of the age in which we live, to realize the unchanged conditions under which so many spend their lives in the Motherland. As it was with their forbears, so, in many of the rural districts, is it with them now. "Us don't want any of your newfangled ways; what was good enough for them as is gone, is good enough for we." And it is of such as these, and of their unique and picturesque surroundings, that even Philpotts writes so charmingly. He evidently knows every foot of the land, every river and stream, every bird and beast, every tree, shrub and flower, every legend of the past, as well as, through frequent intercourse with them, the men and women of whom he tells us. At any rate, so well he knows their types, their quaint utterances, their humor, their blunt manner of speech, their religious views, often tinged by a fatalism of which they are probably unconscious, that each of his characters is as real as if photographed.

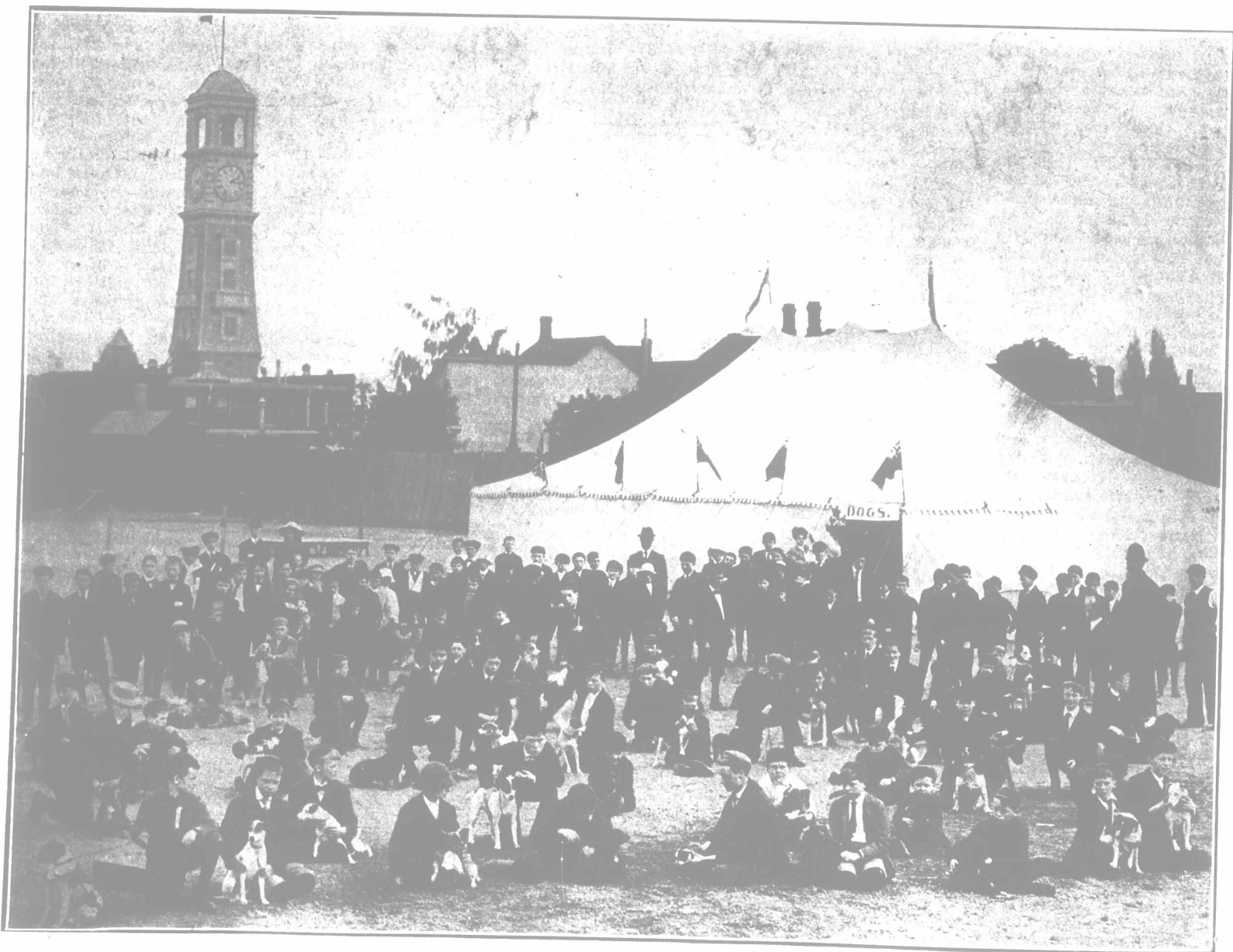
Readers of his books may sometimes be startled at the "calling of a spade, a spade," by the plain-spoken references to incidents which are usually presented in print by names more euphoniously veiled, but, had our author followed this method, it would have been at a sacrifice of truth to conventionalism, and his pen-pictures of Moorland Devon would have been lacking in the vividness which is their peculiar charm.

"A feature of Devon," our writer tells us, "are those cultivated penin-

sulas of land that thrust forward up the surrounding coombs, and point into Dartmoor's bosom. The foothills of this great tableland are fledged with forests and rich with fertile earth, but here and there, greatly daring, the farms have fought upward and reclaimed a little of the actual desolation. Thus was Ruddyford driven like a wedge into that stony wilderness beneath the north-western ramparts of the great moor." And this is Ruddyford Farm, introduced to us in the story of "The Whirlwind." But it is less to the plot of the story itself than to the characteristics of the men and women who live in its pages, that one feels oneself drawn. Perhaps one might have preferred that the big Daniel Brendon, with his many fine and even lovable qualities, had been less stern and unbending in his interpretation of what a Christian should be; and that Sarah Jane, with her keen wit, outspoken ways and loving heart, had followed less blindly a more Pagan interpretation of hers; but if so, we should probably have missed many fine passages of pathos, as well as humor, both of which are to be met with in nearly every chapter of the books written by Mr. Philpotts.

Tabitha Prout, the housekeeper at Ruddyford Farm, is by no means as insignificant a person as the men-folk, who depend upon her for so many of their creature comforts, thought fit to consider her, probably believing that the belittling of the weaker added something to the dignity of the stronger sex. But it is thus even her brother, honest old John Prout, the Farm's overseer, describes Tabitha:

"There is only one female in this house, and you can hardly say she's a woman. Merely a voice, and a pair of hands, and a pair of eyes, and a few bones tied up in a petticoat; my sister Tabitha—as good a soul as ever fretted a houseful of males. 'Bachelor's hall,' they call this place down to Lydford. And so 'tis, for only the plowman, Joe Tapson, have ever been married,



Broadview Fall Fair—Some of the Prize Dogs.



and he'll tell you plainly, without false feeling, that the day that made him a widow-man was the first he ever thanked his God for."

N. B.—Joe Tapson was undersized, with one eye, a wrinkled brown skin, and a little goat-beard, the rest of his face being shaved clean once a week—on Sunday morning.

Joe Tapson and Tabitha often wrangled fiercely about the relative powers of the sexes. It is not to be wondered at that it should be recorded of Tabitha that she "sniffed scorn upon him" when he could deliver himself of such sentiments as these: "There's nought else in the world that men can't do a darned sight better than females. Don't you deceive yourself there. Why, look around, even to cooking and sewing; tailors and men-cooks beat you out of the field. . . . The likes of you don't really do much more than cumber the earth. . . . Women be wanted for the next generation—not for this. Their work lies there. . . . and when, etc." At this point the indignant Tabitha, allowing herself but one last fling, "Tis a good thing you've no finger in the next generation, and I lay the happiest moment in your wife's life was the last," ordered him to shut his mouth and get out of her kitchen, which was "the worm turning," indeed.

But there were other types of men and women in Lydford, but they must wait until my next time to be introduced to you. H. A. B.

(To be continued.)

## The Beaver Circle.

### Some City Farmers.

City boys are more interested in farming than most farm boys! Now, I think I see some of our country lads prick up their ears and say, "That can't be so!" But it really and truly is; and now let me tell you about it.

Some of you may have seen the Broadview Exhibit of manual-training work at the big Toronto Exhibition. I saw it last year, and then I heard a few things about the Broadview Boys themselves, which made me want to go out to see them right away. It was November, though, before I had the chance, and, when I started off on a Broadview car one cold, gray day, heading for the regions "over the Don," where, I was told, I should find the place at least which the Broadview Boys are making famous, it was with sore misgivings that there would be anything to see or hear. I had heard of the Boys' "township," and of their gardens, but how much of municipal matters would one hear in the middle of the afternoon? And what would gardens look like on a cold, raw day in November?

Now, I may as well tell you that I didn't find a single, solitary boy that day, but I found someone else whom the Boys themselves would probably think

much more of a find—in short, the originator and spirit and soul of the whole undertaking, Mr. C. Atkinson, of the Broadview Boys' Institute.

He lives in a big house, with a lawn and some pretty shrubbery about it, and, extending quite across the front of the lawn, a fence which the Boys—those precious Boys of his—built every bit themselves.

At the door, Mr. Atkinson himself met me, the cheeriest sort of man, with a great big welcome for "The Farmer's Advocate." He had won a prize from it once, a long time ago, he said, when he was a boy living on the old farm, and, through a correspondence started because of that prize, he had won also a life-long friend.



Bernice Breese.

A little Beaver who is now in the Orthopedic Hospital, Toronto. Letters sent there, 100 Bloor street west, will reach her.

Mr. Atkinson is not very tall, but he has good broad shoulders. He is, perhaps, rather fair, wears a trimly-clipped beard, and looks as if he were ready at any time to join in with boys' work or boys' fun.

"Come in," he said, with that hearty way that makes you feel right at home, and then I saw that the floors of the big house—big parlors on both sides of the broad hall—were quite covered with linoleum; that there were tables with games and books everywhere, and photos of "Boys" all over the walls. It was just the place for boys, a place where they could be serious if they wanted, or where they could have a "good time" if they wanted, without any carpets to get their shoe-nails caught in, or any lacey cushions to get tangled on their buttons.

From the windows, appeared on two sides the fields where the Boys had had their gardens in the summer, the little paths still showing how the plots had been laid out; and farther on might be

descried the grass-plot where battles in football and other important things have been fought and won.

"I have always thought that boys were more neglected than girls," said Mr. Atkinson, "and so I decided to give my life up to helping them."

I am not going to tell you the whole story, for I am going to try to get Mr. Atkinson himself to do that, some day, and that will be much better, but I will just give you an inkling of how this boys' friend "helps." He suggests, and guides, as I understand it, and the Boys "turn in and do their best."

I have spoken of the gardens. Each boy has a plot of ground of his own, in which he plants what he chooses, the older boys helping the younger ones, and all learning lessons in tillage and fertilizers, and the many other things that gardening has to teach. The Boys come to work after school, or after work in store or factory (all live in their own homes), and a busy scene it must be out there, over the Don, on many a fine summer's evening. They may do what they like with the flowers or vegetables that they raise, but they are required to keep neat accounts and observations regarding their work.

Then, their domain has been formed into a miniature township, with reeve, councillors, and all, and each boy put in office must learn its duties, just as though he were a man, serving a real township.

In the fall, there is always a fall fair, to which hundreds of people come, materially adding to the Boys' funds. In winter, there are a Mock Parliament, which may be a training future members of Parliament well for their work, and a course of lectures, illustrated when possible, given by teachers from the O. A. C. and elsewhere. The lads have also formed an Aeronautic Club, and one of their number has proved himself possessed of no little genius in constructing airships.

Whether at work or at play, "the little fellow" is always King at the Broadview Institute; the older boys must always be chivalrous towards the younger, and so they themselves learn, without knowing it, to be fair, and manly, and kind.

When a boy is over sixteen (I think it is sixteen), he can no longer be a member of the Institute, but the most of the ex-members keep in touch with Mr. Atkinson, and he loves to tell how many of them have gone gardening, or even farming. As a matter of fact, the Broadview Boys are intensely interested in both of these businesses, or professions—I really think they should be called professions, considering how much one needs to know to do either well. To them, the farmer is the big man, the man to be envied.

One of the Broadview Old Boys, who is still, however, just a lad, is running a very profitable market garden a short distance out of Toronto. Another coaxed his father, a city man of some wealth, to go ranching out near Saskatoon, and now the father and the rest of the family are quite delighted with the new life. Such as these are the bits of news that Mr. Atkinson loves to give you.

Space is crowding, so I must stop for this time, but I hope that, henceforth, you will take more interest in reading odds and ends about these busy, happy "farmer boys," in the big city of Toronto. PUCK.

## Our Junior Beavers.

### MY WISHES.

By Eleanor M. Pickles.

I wish I were a little cloud  
A-sailing in the sky,  
It must be fun to sail about  
And live up there so high.

I wish I were a sunbeam  
A-dancing on the tree,  
It is so light and airy  
To heavy little me.

I wish I were a little leaf  
A-blowing on the breeze,  
Or else a little birdie  
Building nests among the trees.

But where do little clouds go  
When Mr. Storm comes by?  
I think I'd be a bit afraid  
When thunder shook the sky.

And what happens to the sunbeam  
When the sky is dull and gray?  
It must have to stay inside then,  
For it cannot dance and play.

The little leaf in autumn time  
Falls to the hard, cold ground,  
And sometimes the bird's nestie  
By the great big cat is found.

So after all my wishes  
I now begin to see  
That I am very lucky  
To be just little me.

Dear Puck,—I wrote once before when the Circle was called the "Children's Corner," but I never saw my letter in print. I am a little girl, 9 years old. I go to school in the summer, but I don't go now, as I have a long way to walk. I am in the Senior Second class. I am going to try for the Third book next summer.

For pets I have a dog and a cat. I call my dog Rover, and my cat Mouser. We have three horses, and quite a few cattle. I have a calf which I call Daisy; it is black and white.

I think I will close my letter now, wishing the Beaver Circle all success.  
EVA THOMPSON.  
(Age 9, Class II.)  
Roseneath, Ont.

I have never written before, and I will write you this letter. I have a pony; I feed it lucerne and spelt, and chop and condition powders, mixed. It is nine months old. I will ride it next winter. I am in the First book, and like to go to school. I like your paper very much.  
CYRIL COPELAND (age 8).

Dear Puck,—I enjoy reading the letters in "The Farmer's Advocate," so I thought I would write one too.

I have a little sister and a brother. We have a Shetland pony. We drive to school every day. I am in the Senior First class. Our pony's name is Minnie. We have a dog; his name is Scottie. I have a cat; its name is Teddie.

I live on a farm about two miles from Dundee. I am seven years old.

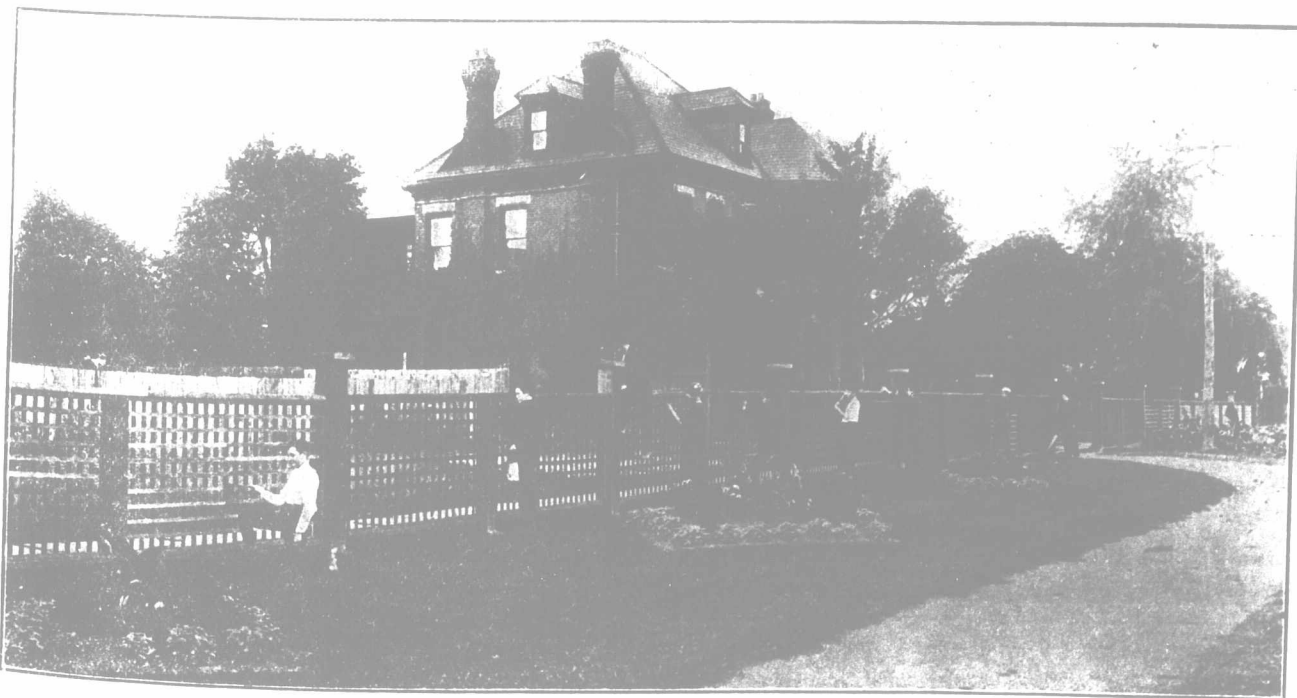
I guess I will close, as this is my first letter, and I don't want to take up too much room.

STELLA MORTON GUTHRIE.  
(Age 7, Class I.)  
New Dundee, Ont.

An Irish soldier on sentry duty had orders to allow no one to smoke near his post. An officer with a lighted cigar approached, whereupon Pat boldly challenged him, and ordered him to put it out at once. The officer, with a gesture of disgust, threw away his cigar, but no sooner was his back turned than Pat picked it up and quietly retired to the sentry box.

The officer, happening to look around, observed a beautiful cloud of smoke issuing from the box. He at once challenged Pat for smoking on duty.

"Smoking, is it, sorr? Bedad, and I'm only keeping it lit to show to the corporal when he comes, as evidence against you."



Broadview Boys—Completing the New Fence.





**I**f your baking goes wrong, investigate—find the cause. Look to your stove, your yeast, your baking methods.

If you succeed in pinning the trouble down to the flour—then take up the flour question in dead earnest.

Consider that flour, to be successful from a baking standpoint, must be *fine* to produce light bread or pastry, *pure* to make that bread or pastry wholesome, and *rich* in nutriment to make it nourishing.

## Ogilvie's Royal Household

has these three qualities in the greatest degree.

Ogilvie's Royal Household is *milled* by the most modern methods, and made only from *Manitoba Hard Wheat* which contains the highest percentage of nutriment.

Royal Household Flour never disappoints.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited, Montreal.



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The up-to-date woman whose skin and lips easily chap and burn in the cold winter winds, turns, for quick relief, or as a preventive, to her assortment of

**VASELINE**  
Preparations in Tubes—12 Kinds  
Each remedy for special purposes, Convenient, Economical, Sanitary.

**VASELINE CAMPHOR ICE**  
Heals chapped hands and face, cracked lips, cold sores, rough skin, sun and windburn.

**WHITE VASELINE**  
Invaluable internally for coughs, colds, sore throat. **CAPSICUM VASELINE** is better than a mustard plaster and does not blister.

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

## Hope's Quiet Hour.

Editor "Quiet Hour":

In a recent number of "The Farmer's Advocate," over the pen-name of "Faith," the subject of the so-called decline of religious feeling was lamented in such a way as to solicit a few words from me. As our friend Faith said, "There must be reasons for conditions, and remedies for those conditions." I will consider these. Many old conceptions and superstitions have been either discarded or displaced by truer conceptions, and we are still under a load of misconceptions which we must get rid of. The old idea of a seven-day creation is fast losing ground. Religious feeling has not lost ground, but faith in old conceptions of Truth. Religious feeling does not consist of clinging to errors, but in following the light of our soul.

Now, let us consider the colleges. Many well-meaning people condemn the teachings of our colleges, and would keep Truth and Light under a bushel, rather than have to relinquish their cherished faiths and beliefs. All that the general public ever gets from the colleges are a few instances of the destructive or negative teachings. Of the positive or constructive side, one never hears anything, and so we—the public—conclude there is no positive side. Our foundations are destroyed, and we have nothing to build upon or to build with. We forget that there is an Eternal Reality behind all appearances, and what one has heard is only as a little ripple on the surface of the ocean. Some writer has written that an honest doubt will lead to a surer faith; and so it will, for, on investigation, you will either prove or disprove it, and know it for yourself. The colleges are helping us to wriggle out of the bog of error and superstition toward a fuller truth.

Now, for the third cause of the so-called decline of religious feeling. As in the dark ages the church tried to keep the masses within their small enclosure of thought, so does the church of to-day. They do not attack these new teachings, nor yet do they recognize them. If they attack them, they would attack the very heart of their existence. If they recognize them, they would admit their fallibility and lose much of their authority. Now, what is the result of this attitude? Because the church consistently refuses to recognize Truth as revealed by Science, archeology, etc., it is losing its hold of the people. So I hold that the church and clergy are just as responsible for the production of materialists and atheists as are the colleges.

The masses are crying to be taught, and they are preached to; they are crying for bread, and are given a stone. The church, decrying or lamenting the advanced thought of the colleges, is losing hold on the large mass of educated and thinking people. Religious feeling is found at the bottom of every human heart, but its hunger for food must be satisfied or it dies.

Now, for the remedy for these conditions. Some would say to stop all this new teaching and adhere to the old. This was done once, and the result was the reformation. And that is just what the church is doing to-day, and the result of it is that a new religion is being evolved at the present day. The movement is already strongly in evidence.

If any of our readers are interested enough to wish to know the writer's ideas as to what this new philosophy will be like, he will be pleased to answer any question, provided a 2c. stamp be inclosed for postage.

A. E. WAHN, Walkerton, Ont.

As the church is made up of men and women who are far from perfect—either in wisdom, knowledge, goodness or common sense—it would be a continual miracle if no mistakes were made. Happily, the tendency of human beings to go to extremes in opposite directions helps to keep the balance true. Some members of the church cling to the precious traditions of past ages so tenaciously that they are unwilling to see that the present age has also great lessons to teach truth-seekers. On the other hand, some are, like the Athenians, so eager to hear new things, and so proud of 20th-century discoveries, that they toss aside as valueless the accumulated learning and experience of the ages that are past.

The church has, like the woman in our Lord's parable, carelessly allowed some of the souls committed to her charge to fall out of her hands. Did not the Lord of the Church warn us that it would be so? Our business is not to stand aloof and criticize—it is easy to look down loftily and find fault—but to make good use of priceless "old beliefs" in the marvellous light of "new knowledge." Just because religious feeling—as our correspondent says—"is found at the bottom of every human heart," and we are all hungry for truth, we are bound to walk warily, lest by bigotry we shut out the light of new knowledge or—on the other hand—we become like sponges, hungrily soaking ourselves with every new theory, only to be squeezed dry and filled up afresh by the next eloquent advocate of a "new religion." We do not want to be like the Pharisees, hounded with the chains of tradition; neither do we wish to be "children, tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine."—(Eph. iv.: 14)—HOPE.

Amblecote, Quamichan Lake,  
6-2-1910, Duncans, B. C.

William Weld Co.:

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in acknowledging the two books by Hope, "The Vision of His Face," which have proved more helpful and encouraging to those that have as yet read them than has been proclaimed of them, and I am sure that every home would become so much brighter and happier by its presence.

Yours truly,

ED. MASSAY WROUGHTON.

P. S.—I would like if Hope would give us a talk, at some convenient time, on Persecution; also on Temperance, using and explaining the statement (miracle) made by our Lord turning water into wine. Do you think it was fermented?

I receive a great many requests for chats on particular subjects, but it is impossible for me to talk to order. If I should go to a "Conversation Party" and be given a list of subjects—"astronomy, botany," etc., I should be tempted all the evening. There is a story told of a preacher who was given—as he went into the pulpit—a paper containing the subject for his sermon. He opened it and read the one word, "Zaccheus." He preached this sermon: "Zaccheus was a little man. So am I. Zaccheus was up a tree. So am I. Zaccheus made haste to come down. So will I."

If I were to try to take all the suggestions offered me, my Quiet Hour chats would probably be as short and profitless. Besides, I want to keep Hope's Hour a quiet and restful one. Controversial subjects are far from restful. There are hosts of topics which we can speak about without quarrelling. I want to stir up love for each other, not strife.

The following letter and poem were sent by our old friend, Mr. Tracy:

Dear Hope,—I send a hymn, or prayer, I wrote some time ago for my children. I do not claim to be a poet, but I did want something worth listening to my children, so asked my Saviour to give me something, and I send you a copy. I trust you will pardon all blunders when I tell you that my father settled in the Township of Pickering when it was all bush, and I was about three years old, and there was no school till I was 13, then I got one month at school, and about two the next. That is all my day school. Your sincere friend,

EBENEZER TRACY.

A PRAYER.

Take me, dear Saviour, as I am,  
A weak, unclean, and sinful man;  
I need the cleansing of Thy blood  
To make me fit to dwell with God.  
I am so glad that I do know  
Thy blood can make me white as snow;  
This is my joy, my simple trust,  
To lean upon Thy loving breast.  
While thus I trust, how sweet the peace!  
It is unto my soul a feast;  
May this sweet peace, Lord, with me stay,  
Even unto the last great day.  
And when on earth my work is done,  
Then through the merits of Thy Son  
Give me a place at Thy right hand,  
In Thy glorious Heavenly Land.  
And when in that bright world above,  
So full of glory and of love,  
There all Eternity employ  
In praising Thee with sweetest joy.  
—E. T.



FOUNDED 1866

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ph. iv.: 14.)

Michigan Lake,  
Duncans, B. C.

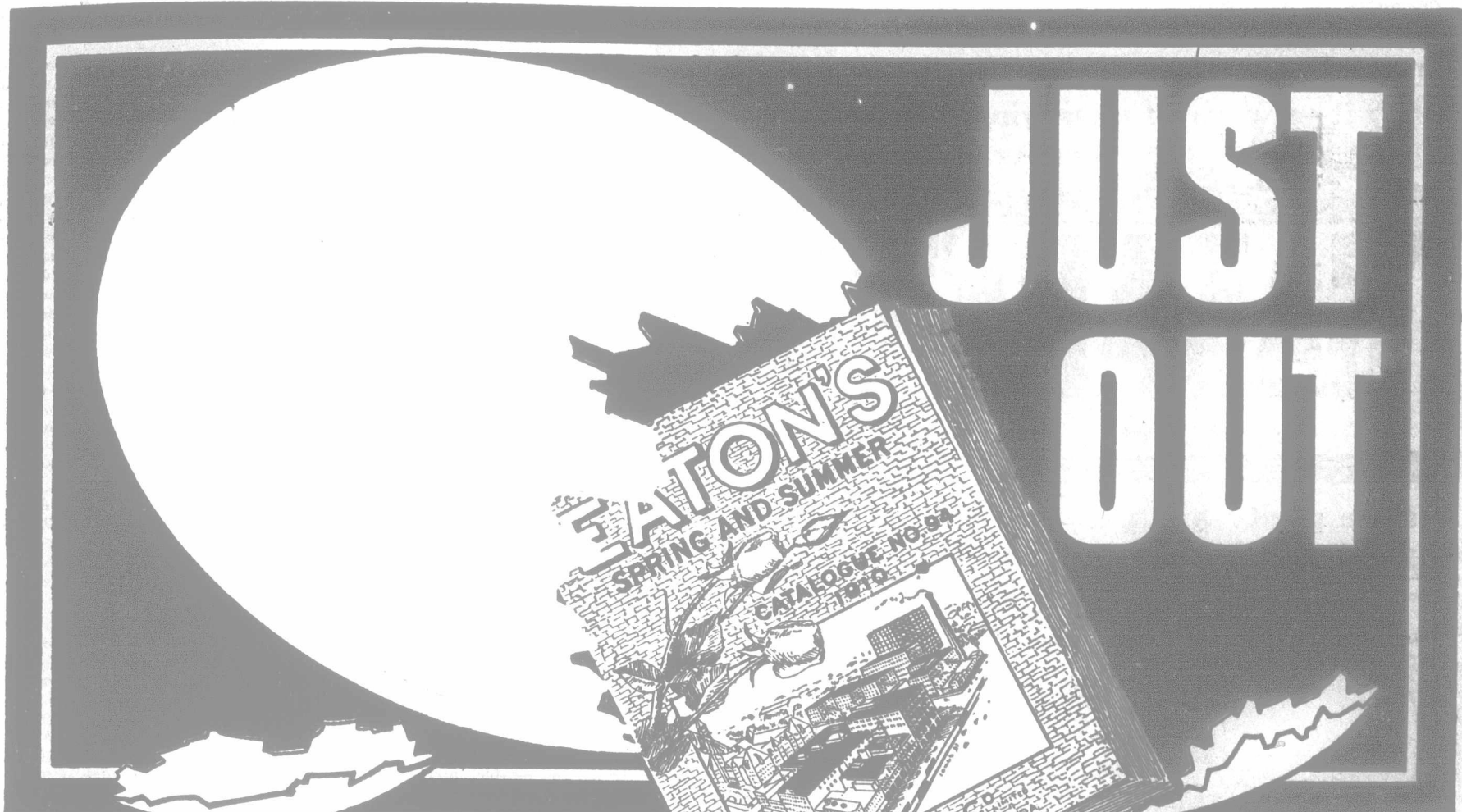
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—E. T.



# JUST OUT

# EATON'S SPRING & SUMMER CATALOGUE 1910

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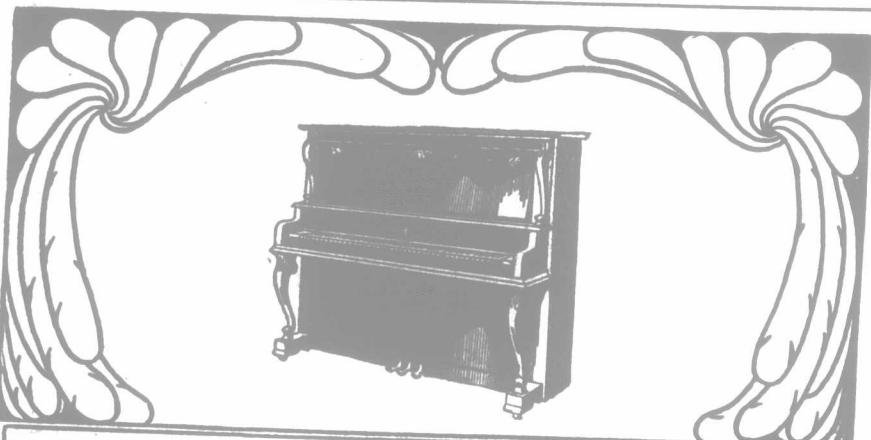
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One of Miss Miller's most pronounced characteristics is her loyalty to her native land—and always her preference is for the thing 'made in Canada.'

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May, 8th 1909.

During my early studies in Portage la Prairie, I used a Williams Piano, and I have cherished memories of that sweet little instrument. But upon my return to Canada after an absence of several years, during which time I had opportunities of using the best makes in Europe, I was



MISS MILLER

delighted beyond measure to note the wonderful improvements secured through the introduction of your New Scale. You are to be congratulated in producing in the New Scale Williams a piano which I consider as standing in the front ranks among the world's greatest instruments. Edith J. Miller.

The improvements, mentioned by Miss Miller, are fully explained by text and illustration, in our new books which will be sent free on application. Write for copies and our easy payment plan.

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**W. P. NILES, WELLINGTON, ONTARIO**  
Grower of Seed Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Oats and Barley.

The great battle over the Bible in our day, though raging fiercely, it is not for those who have a living faith in divine Providence to be dismayed. Faith's reference to the young man at Kingston is a startling instance where a misunderstanding may occur. While the professor may have gone too far in showing the unimportant nature of the literal narrative, I have no doubt he made it clear that it was a literal record, containing spiritual wisdom for the education of his hearers. Supposing the professor had spent the precious hour in proving the parable of the Prodigal Son was merely a literal occurrence, and the parable of the man that went from Jerusalem to Jericho was similar to any story we might read in the newspaper! As a matter of fact, are not the parables concerning the falling away and consummation of Christian truth and light, spoken by the Lord, understood and believed in their literal, more than in their spiritual, sense? And so with many parables in the New Testament. What does "Faith" say to such teaching, and is not he, with others, claiming such teaching as the only true interpretation to be given to the narratives (parables) of both Testaments, ignoring the truth that "all scripture is given by inspiration, and is profitable for doctrine, etc." Many are coming to see the results and darkness of thus reading the Word of the Lord. All the inspired scripture in the Bible is the Lord speaking unto us, and He speaks unto us in parable, and without a parable He speaks not unto us, and it was the Lord who put the question, "How readest thou?" in reproof of those who read the Word for literal fact and natural ideas. The Apostle says to all such readers, "The letter killeth, it is the spirit that maketh alive."

Many a man would pass judgment upon what is revealed from Heaven, and would insist, and even force, his fellows to fall in line with his conclusions, and treat as heretics all who could not comply with their views.

JNO. BROADFOOT,  
Brussels P. O., Huron Co.

I wish to thank all who have written to me, for their active expression of interest in "Hope's Quiet Hour." It is impossible to publish more than a small portion of the correspondence received from our readers, without interfering with subjects of more general interest—but letters are always welcome, especially those from elderly readers.

HOPE.

**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.]

Styles for Spring! Already I hear some of my correspondents, young and otherwise, asking what is to be worn, on the assumption that I, being in the city, must know all about it.

Well, I have just been consulting about a dozen "advance" fashion books, and I find the following:

For suits, the very newest thing is the Russian blouse coat,—short or long,—a long one appeared among our fashion illustrations, Feb. 17th issue.

The short tailored coat,—from 28 to 32 inches long,—made on plain, straight, hipless, bustless lines, as Harper's Bazar tells us, will also be a favorite. It may have a "shawl" collar, or may be collarless, like the Russian blouses, with but an embroidered, braided, or shaped band for decoration. Occasionally, a narrow vest is inserted.

With these coats, the most of the skirts, which must escape the ground, show pleats somewhere, although plain skirts still have their innings. The materials used for suits will be fine serge, cheviot, homespun, a soft hop-sacking, camel's-hair-finish check in gray or black and white, and diagonal weaves of all kinds, with linen, fine crash, and silk, for later wear.

For gowns, the one-piece dress, which may be built on princess or semi-princess lines, with pleats, however, in the

lower third, will still be fashionable, although Russian blouse waists and pleated skirts with "tunic" or overskirt, are newer. Net or lace chemisettes, are undersleeves will be very popular, and the neck of dresses promises to be very low, cut with a V or square. Indeed, the fashion magazines are advising their devotees to begin neck exercises and massage at once, in preparation for the semi-decolleté fad. Sleeves of fancy dresses will be elbow or three-quarter length again, and the popular trimming will be embroidery, soutache braid, and bands woven along the edge of the goods "on purpose." The materials for these gowns will be legion, but the new foulards, with woven borders, will be in especial favor. Armures, silk and wool san toys, silky-finished cashmere, satin cloth, and linens, are all good, and extra-popular colors will be Nile green, gray, blue, and deep, soft blues, all to be relieved by touches of black. Just here, however, better wear a shade that is not ultra-fashionable, than one which is not likely to be becoming. The favored shades of green and blue are hard to wear.

The good old separate waist, fancy or severely tailored, according to the use to which it is to be put, still enjoys the smile of Madame la Mode, so there need be no hesitation about making up a few of them for the summer.

Just one more point, and I am done: Hair, simply must be dressed with an appearance of simplicity. The high pompadour, and puffs padded out with "rats," are already a relic of the dark ages, and the coronation braid or—still never—"rope twist," brought softly and flatly around the head, holds undisputed sway. True, unless one has quantities and to spare of hair, this arrangement requires the assistance of a good long switch. But let that pass. The majority of women, nowadays, insist on putting foreign things on their heads, anyway, and the new way is immeasurably prettier and more sensible looking than the old "padded and pomp'd erection."

**Feather Comforters.**

Dear Dame Durden,—Having seen an inquiry about feather comforters, I thought my experience might help a little. About fifteen years ago I had a goose-feather bed which I did not use, so, after well washing and boiling the feathers, I made them into comforters. I bought a good quality of art satine and made into a sort of bag the size I wished my comforter to be. Two kinds of satine can be used, one on each side. Then I put in, without an interlining, enough feathers to make it soft and fluffy. Next I spread it on a flat surface (after sewing up the opening, which was only large enough to admit the feathers), the floor will do, or two large tables, and patted it all over with my hands to insure an evenness of feathers, then basted with long stitches, round and round, or any way to hold them in place, and finally loosened the stitch of my sewing machine to the fullest extent, using a large needle with thread to match the satine, and sewed in rows about three or four inches apart all round, commencing at the outside. A table at the end of the machine will hold the comforter while sewing. Now my friends envy me the possession of such warm, soft and light bedding, although not one of them is down. I have made six altogether since then. Perhaps this explanation will seem too long. If it is, just put it in the waste-paper basket.

A BUSY FARMER'S WIFE.  
Peel Co., Ont.

**A Homesick One.**

To the Home Circle,—This is Sunday afternoon, and it seems very lonely. We have sold our own farm and bought a new one. We think we will do well in money matters, and our home is lovely, but we do miss our old friends and neighbors. I do not know why it is—we have been here about one year and six months, and never a person has come to see us—except agents, and they seem very friendly.

We go to church, and the people speak all right on Sunday. The preacher has called twice, and that is all. I wonder if it is my fault. At home, we always had lots of company, and we miss it so much. Of course, my husband, in a business way, has met several men, but



socially we are entirely out of it. I simply never see a woman or girl to speak to, and it seems as if I can't stand it always; yet we hate to sell and leave it all.

I don't think I act proud. I always seemed to make friends before; but here they seem to shun us. Do you think it is always like that in a new place? Hereafter, I will always feel heart-sorry for a newcomer. Sometimes, after being to the store or church (the only two places to go for me), and seeing other women talking and chatting to each other, I go home and weep for the days at home when I was not shunned, or, rather, politely ignored. Seventeen months of such a life has begun to unnerve me, and I sometimes think I will give it all up, not go to church or anything. The time does not drag; I have my baby girl to play with, my house-work to do, and lots of reading. We get the Daily Globe, "The Farmer's Advocate," Ladies' Journal, etc., etc., but it seems I can't get used to not having friends.

Enough about my own troubles. Probably I am better off without friends. At any rate, I enjoy your talks, and the letters. How I wish there was a Rural Club I could join.

We live near the lake, and how grand it is to watch the icebergs piled up on the shore, great chunks of ice, one on top of the other. It is fine to iceboat out to them, and climb as high as we dare. There is splendid skating, too. The snow seems to blow off in just the right spots.

I wonder if any of your letter-writers could plan a house for my mother-in-law? It is to be 25 by 32.

She wants a square reception hall, if possible. The main part will be 25 by 32, and the woodhouse and cellar will be added in a lean-to.

Thanking you for your advice, and tell me that I can get on all right without any neighbors, if you can.

"SWEET TWENTY-FOUR."

My dear, I cannot imagine why your neighbors do not call. There must be some nice, kindly people among them, if you could only meet them. Do you know if it is the fashion in the neighborhood to hold a receiving day? If this is the custom, perhaps the enigma is solved,—people are just waiting for you to signify that you are ready to have them come. If this has not been the custom, why just keep on being friendly as occasion offers. They will come round after a while.

As regards the house, we hope to give a number of house-plans in both sections of our paper before long. In the meantime, suggestions from anyone will be welcome.

**Beef Fat.**

I am writing to know if you can tell me any way to render out beef suet, or fat, to take that beefy flavor away. I do not see why it would not be as good as the fat of the pork, if it could only be seasoned, or a little something put in it to take that beefy flavor away.

Brant Co., Ont. R. R.

Can anyone answer R. R.'s question? Personally, I have never noticed any objectionable flavor in anything made with beef-fat shortening.

**A Held-over Letter.**

Dear Dame Durden,—I saw a request for directions for making vinegar out of maple sap in one of your issues. When I first started to make it, about twenty-two years ago, I was told by old-timers to boil every three pailfuls of sap into one, and I suppose that is about the right proportion, but nowadays I can tell when it is sweet enough by just tasting it. It has to be boiled down till it is pretty sweet. If you happen to get it too sweet, add a little more cold sap, then put it in your keg, and, for a start, you can either use old vinegar, or mother from the bottom of your old supply. It can also be made without a start, but takes longer. I made twenty-five gallons last year, and fifteen this. I have only missed boiling in the bush two years out of twenty-two, and there is nothing so nice after the long, dreary winter, than to get out, and I never enjoyed a meal better than the ones I had taken out to me there. Dear Dame, I saw you once, but, under the circumstances, I could not enjoy your company.

I may explain some time, but at present lack the time. I enjoy your page, but am always very busy, and very seldom write. Tell all your readers to join the Women's Institute; it is a grand institution.

GRAY BIRD.

I wish you had spoken to me, Gray Bird.

**THE KINGDOM SAVED.**

When Barry Sullivan, the Irish tragedian, was playing Richard III. one night, and the actor came to the lines, "A horse, a horse! My kingdom for a horse!" some merry wag in the pit called out:

"And wouldn't a jackass do as well for you?"

"Sure," answered Sullivan, turning like a flash at the sound of the voice. "Come around to the stage door at once!"—Rochester Herald.

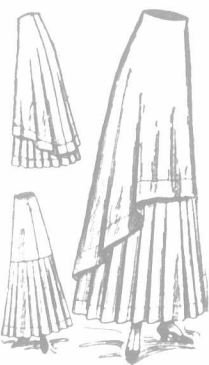
**The "Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.**



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.  
6313 Semi-Princesse Gown.  
32 to 40 bust.



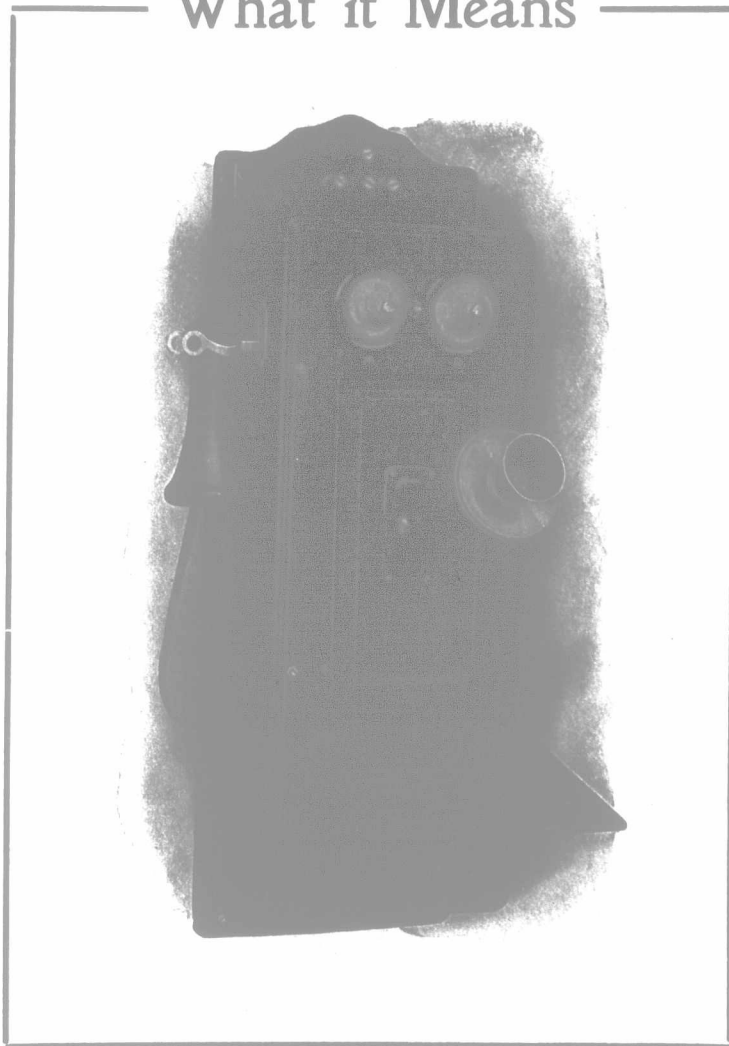
6455 Over Blouse with Guimpe, 32 to 40 bust.



6558 Misses' Skirt with Tunic, 14 and 16 years.

**Telephone Quality**

**What it Means**



"The best is always the cheapest," is an old saying, but, nevertheless, is true. In no line does it apply, however, with such force as it does in regard to a telephone.

A dollar or two is the difference between a good telephone that combines all the latest and best in the telephone art, with first-class material and the highest class of workman-ship, and the inferior telephone that is not up-to-date and is made of second-class material, or worse yet, of "made-over" parts.

The low-priced telephone starts to go out of order, and in one week it will cost you two or three dollars in time and trouble to make the necessary trips to put it right. Think what this amounts to in a year, where you have 10, 20 or 50 such telephones on your line.

No! Quality is what you want in a telephone. A couple of dollars in the price is not here or there.

**QUALITY SELLS THE GOODS**

The force of the above telephone reasoning was recognized by us when we started to manufacture telephones, and we spared neither time nor money to get the highest standard of quality. Our success has shown that we were right. We have during the past three years vastly increased the number of our customers. The record of our telephones on one line made customers for us on a neighboring line. In other instances, companies using another make gave us a trial order, and, after practical test, adopted our telephones. We have already the assurances that enable us to say that this spring will see scores of companies leave the telephones they have been using and equip their new lines with Canadian Independent telephones. Thus quality wins out, and our business is maintained on the only permanent basis.

**GET OUR BULLETINS**

If old operators are coming over to us, any new companies should consider well before deciding on the telephone they will use. Do not buy without writing us. If you want any telephone information, write us and ask for our No. 2 Bulletin.

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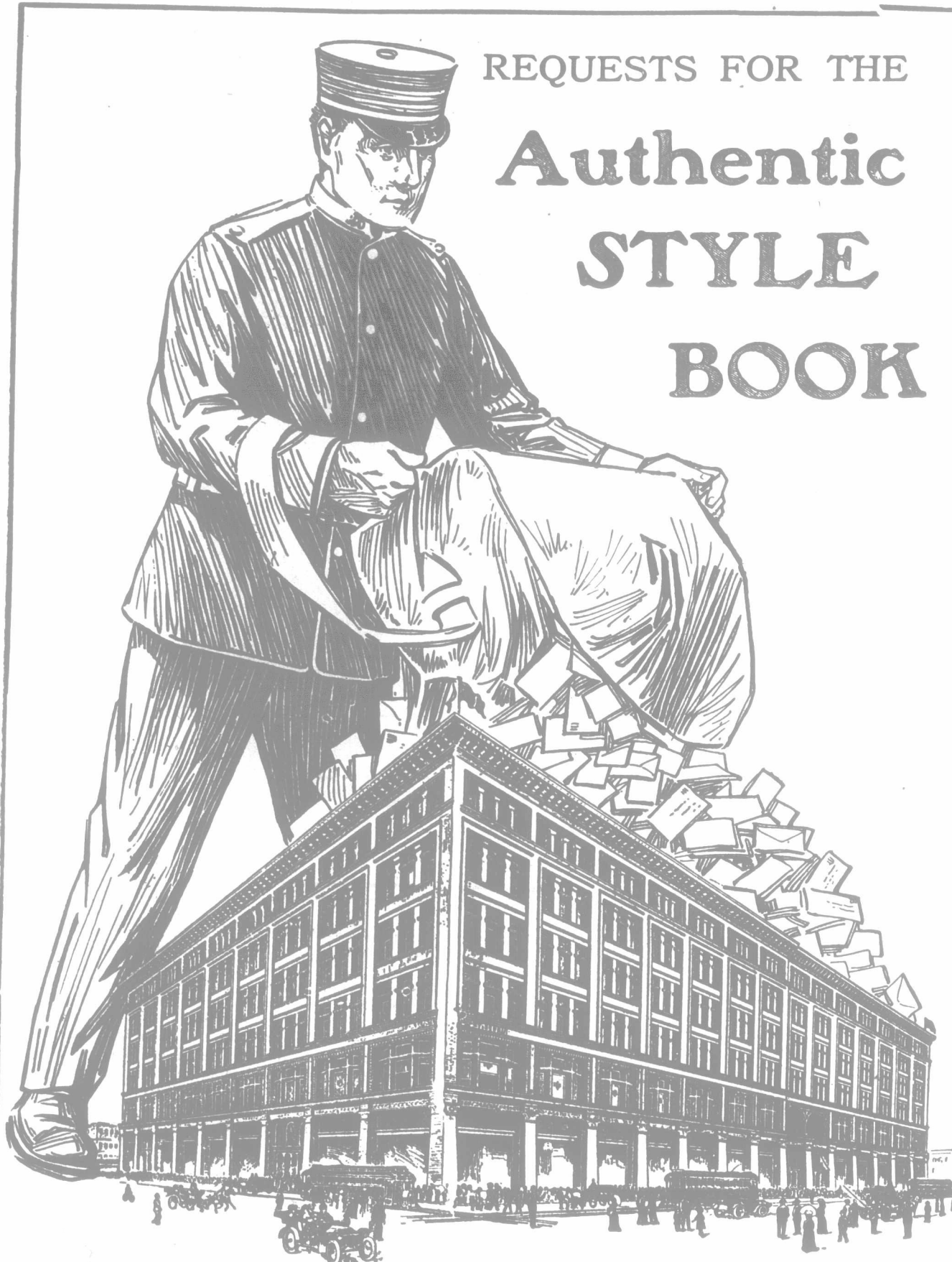
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STYLE  
BOOK**

The first appearance of our beautiful new **Spring and Summer Catalogue** is bringing an avalanche of requests upon us. Had it appeared earlier it would not have been authoritative with regard to styles. It will show you the approved wearing apparel for 1910, as well as all the new novelties just brought back from Europe by our army of buyers. Your address on a post-card will bring it to you free of charge.

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ROBERT **SIMPSON** COMPANY  
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**DYER sells Fence at Factory Price**  
I can sell you Crown Wire or Iron Fence, any style, give you far better quality and save you money. Same on Metal Gates. I sell direct from Factory to you at small margin, saving you salesman, jobber and retailer profits. Never been done in Canada before. Over fifteen years experience in Fence and Gate business has taught me how. Let me quote you E. L. Dyer, Mgr., Crown Fence and Supply Co. Toronto, Can. I pay all freight. Don't buy Fence or Gates until you read my free booklet.



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24 to 42 bust.  
No. 6561.

Give bust or waist measure (use if misses' pattern.) Price 10 cents per number. Address: Fashion Dept., The Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

**Notice to Roundabout Club.**

COMPETITION IV.

Our next subject, "The Highest Type of Farmer: How He is Evolved," is now open. Kindly send essays so that they may reach this office within two weeks after date of this issue. Prizes will be given as before.

We may mention that, so far, the prizewinners have confined their choice to the leather-bound classics. The nature-books, beautifully illustrated as they are, have been quite overlooked. We are sure that they would not be if our competitors had a chance of seeing them. Will not someone break the ice? List of books, as it appeared in our issue of Nov. 25, will be sent to prizewinners on request.

**The Golden Dog**  
(Le Chien D'Or.)

A Canadian Historical Romance.

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[Serial Rights Secured by the Wm. Waid Co., Ltd., London, Ont.]

CHAPTER LIII.—Continued.

He long solicited in vain for another interview with Amelie, but until it was seen that she was approaching the end, it was not granted him. Mere Esther interceded strongly with the Lady Superior, who was jealous of the influence of Pierre with her young novice. At length Amelie's prayers overcame her scruples. He was told one day that Amelie was dying, and wished to see him for the last time in this world.

Amelie was carried in a chair to the bars to receive her sorrowing lover. Her pale face retained its statuesque beauty of outline, but so thin and wasted!

"Pierre will not know me," whispered she to Heloise, "but I shall smile at the joy of meeting him, and then he will recognize me."

Her flowing veil was thrown back from her face. She spoke little, but her dark eyes were fixed with devouring eagerness upon the door by which she knew Pierre would come in. Her aunt supported her head upon her shoulder, while Heloise knelt at her knee and fanned her with sisterly tenderness, whispering words of sisterly sympathy in her ear.

Pierre flew to the Convent at the hour appointed. He was at once admitted, with a caution from Mere Esther to be calm, and not agitate the dying girl. The moment he entered the great parlor, Amelie sprang from her seat with a sudden cry of recognition, extending her poor thin hands through the bars towards him. Pierre seized them, kissing them passionately, but broke down utterly at the sight of her wasted face and the seal of death set thereon.

"Amelie, my darling Amelie!" exclaimed he: "I have prayed so long to see you, and they would not let me in."

"It was partly my fault, Pierre."



# TOO BAD



Too bad any woman must wash a complicated cream separator. Too bad any one is misled into thinking complicated bowls are necessary. LOOK AT THE

**UPPER PICTURE.** Those 52 disks were all used in one common disk machine that was discarded for a Sharples Dairy Tubular.

**LOOK AT THE LOWER PICTURE.** It shows the only piece used inside the wonderfully light, simple, sanitary, easy to clean, wear a life time Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator Bowl. Any wonder Tubulars probably replace more common separators every year than any one maker of such machines sells? Tubulars skim faster and cleaner than any other separator. Tubular sales exceed most, if not all, others combined. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. The only modern separator—The World's Best.



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**Pimples, Blotches, Eczema, Psoriasis, Discolorations, Wrinkles, Mothpatches, Dandruff, Falling and Fading Hair, Moles, Warts, Ruptured Veins, Smallpox Pittings, Superfluous Hair, etc., etc.**

If you desire information regarding these or any other skin trouble, write us fully. No expense for consultation. Our fees are moderate; our work highly satisfactory, and superior to any given elsewhere. Booklet "G" mailed on request.

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Use 1 gal. Salimene to 100 gal. water. (Lime-Sulphur Solution.) At it 14 years.

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by using Salea. (Arsenate of Lead and Salimene comp.) Also

**Arsenate of Lead, Bordeaux Mixture.** Agents wanted.

**Monmouth Chemical Co.**  
Dept. O., Little Silver, N. J.

Write for book, "All About Spraying."

When Writing Mention This Paper.

said she fondly. "I feared to let you see me. I feared to learn that you hate, as you have cause to do, the whole house of Repentigny! And yet you do not curse me, dear Pierre?"

"My poor angel, you break my heart! I curse the House of Repentigny? I hate you? Amelie, you know me better."

"But your good father, the noble and just Bourgeois! Oh, Pierre what have we not done to you and yours!"

She fell back upon her pillow, covering her eyes with her semi-transparent hands, bursting, as she did so, into a flood of passionate tears and passing into a dead faint.

Pierre was wild with anguish. He pressed against the bars. For God's sake, let me in!" exclaimed he; "she is dying!"

The two quiet nuns who were in attendance shook their heads at Pierre's appeal to open the door. They were too well disciplined in the iron rule of the house to open it without an express order from the Lady Superior or from Mere Esther. Their bosoms, abounding in spiritual warmth, responded coldly to the contagion of mere human passion. Their ears, untingled to the voice of man's love, tingled at the words of Pierre. Fortunately, Mere Esther, ever on the watch, came into the parlor, and seeing at a glance the need of the hour, opened the iron door and bade Pierre come in. He rushed forward and threw himself at the feet of Amelie, calling her by the most tender appellatives, and seeking to recall her to a consciousness of his presence.

That loved, familiar voice overtook her spirit, already winging its flight from earth, and brought it back for a few minutes longer. Mere Esther, a skillful nurse, administered a few drops of cordial, and, seeing her dying condition, sent instantly for the physician and the chaplain.

Amelie opened her eyes and turned them inquiringly around the group until they fastened upon Pierre. A flash of fondness suddenly suffused her face, as she remembered how and why he was there. She threw her arms around his neck and kissed him many times, murmuring, "I have often prayed to die thus, Pierre! close to you, my love, close to you; in your arms and God's, where you could receive my last breath, and feel in the last throbs of my heart that it is wholly yours!"

"My poor Amelie," cried he, pressing her to his bosom, "you shall not die! Courage, darling! It is but weakness and the air of the convent; you shall not die."

"I am dying now, Pierre," said she, falling back upon her pillow. "I feel I have but a short time to live. I welcome death, since I cannot be yours. But oh, the unutterable pang of leaving you, my dear love!"

Pierre could only reply by sobs and kisses. Amelie was silent for a few moments, as if revolving some deep thought in her mind.

"There is one thing, Pierre, I have to beg of you," said she, faltering, as if doubting his consent to her prayer. "Can you, will you, accept my life for Le Gardeur's? If I die for him, will you forgive my poor blood-stained and deluded brother, and your own? Yes, Pierre," repeated she, as she raised his hand to her lips and kissed it, "your brother, as well as mine! Will you forgive him, Pierre?"

"Amelie! Amelie!" replied he, with a voice broken with emotion, "can you fancy other than that I would forgive him? I forgave Le Gardeur from the first. In my heart I never accused him of my father's death. Alas, he knew not what he did! He was but a sword in the hands of my father's enemies. I forgave him then, darling, and I forgive him wholly now, for your sake and his own."

"My noble Pierre!" replied she, putting out her arms towards him. "Why might not God have suffered me to reward such divine goodness? Thanks, my love! I now die content with all things but parting with you." She held him fast by his



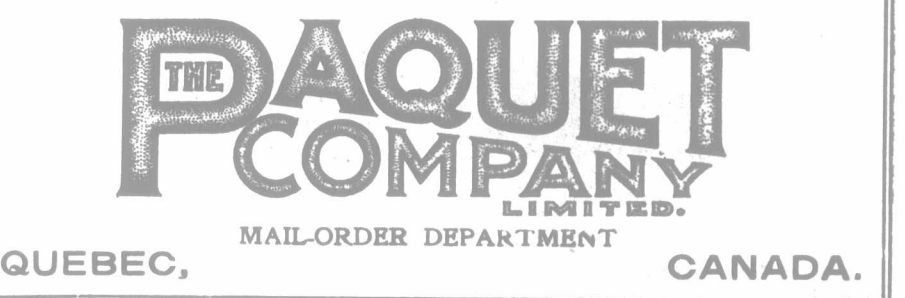
# THIS FINE Guipure Lace Collar

PREPAID TO YOUR 19 cents ADDRESS FOR ONLY 19 cents

Send us this ad., together with the price, 19c., and we will send you this beautiful Guipure Lace Collar, prepaid, by return mail. The length is 14 inches, and the height is 4 1/4 inches on the sides, and 2 1/4 inches in front and back. White, cream or black, as preferred. Extra Special, 19c.

# ASK FOR A COPY OF THE NEW PAQUET CATALOGUE

For spring and summer, 1910. This catalogue is overflowing with values like this lace-collar offer. Pages 72 to 77 illustrate more than ONE HUNDRED well known articles in GROCERIES at extra special prices. Pages 22 to 23 show the latest creations in Millinery for spring. Pages 1 to 4 show the newest styles in Ladies' Suits. In fact, every one of the 104 pages of this catalogue will interest you and save you money. Write NOW. A post card will do—you'll get the catalogue by return mail.



# Peerless Jr. Poultry Fence

Close enough to keep chickens in. Strong enough to keep the cattle out. Saves Expense

PEERLESS JUNIOR Poultry Fence will do all you wish of a poultry fence and will do much more. It is built close enough to keep the chickens in, but it is also built strong, rigid and springy. Those heavy, hard steel top and bottom wires, together with intermediate laterals, will take care of a carelessly backed wagon, or an unruly animal and spring back into perfect shape again. It is the most handsome and most effective poultry fence on the market. At every intersection the wires are firmly held together by the never-slip PEERLESS Lock.

# The Fence That Saves Expense

because it never needs repairs. It is the cheapest to put up, too. It is stretched up like a field fence. More than half the price can be saved in posts and lumber alone, as required by some other poultry fences. Write to-day for our printed matter. It tells you how to get your full money's worth in fences. We build fences for every purpose.

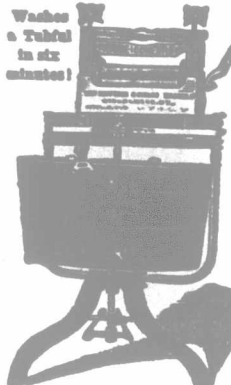
**BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Limited**  
Dept. B  
WINNIPEG, MAN. HAMILTON, ONT.

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



### GET THE WASHER RUN BY GRAVITY!

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



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

**WASHERS SHIPPED FREE FOR 30 DAYS' TEST**

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

F. A. H. BACH, Manager  
The "1900" Washer Co., 357 Yonge St.  
TORONTO, CANADA

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

### Better Butter



If you want to get better butter and more butter out of the cream, get a "FAVORITE" CHURN.

Easiest to operate—easiest to clean. More of them sold in Canada than any other churn—because they are the best.

Hand lever and foot tread—8 sizes, to churn from 1/2 to 30 gallons of cream.

A New One! The "CHAMPION" High Speed Washing Machine has the new momentum balance wheel. Easiest to operate. Write us if your dealer cannot supply them.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, - ST. MARY'S, ONT.

## Cowan's Maple Buds

are different from and better than any other chocolate confection you ever tasted. Maple Buds are not made by any other concern, as the name and design is fully patented. Look for the name on every Bud.

The Cowan Co. Limited, Toronto.

### Money for Brains

Money is paid every day for brain work. Are you getting your share of it? You may have the brains, but you need knowledge to make use of them. We can give you the necessary knowledge in almost any line if you will take your spare minutes and use them under our direction. We teach you Commercial work, Matrimonial, Teachers' courses, Engineering and 100 other courses by mail at your own home. Write and tell us what interests you.

Canadian Correspondence College, Ltd  
Department E  
TORONTO, CANADA

hands, one of which she kept pressed to her lips. They all looked at her expectantly, waiting for her to speak again, for her eyes were wide open, and fixed with a look of ineffable love upon the face of Pierre, looking like life after life was fled. She still held him in her rigid clasp, but she moved not. Upon her pale lips a smile seemed to hover. It was but the shadow left behind of her retreating soul. Amelie de Repentigny was dead! The angel of death had kissed her lovingly, and unnoticed of any she had passed with him away.

The watchful eye of the Lady de Tilly was the first to see that Amelie's breath had gone so quietly that no one caught her latest sigh. The physician and chaplain rushed hurriedly into the chamber, but too late. The great physician of souls had already put his beloved to sleep—the blessed sleep, whose dream is of love on earth, and whose waking is in heaven. The great high priest of the sons and daughters of men had anointed her with the oil of His mercy, and sent his blessed angels to lead her to the mansions of everlasting rest.

The stroke fell like the stunning blow of a hammer upon the heart of Pierre. He had, indeed, foreseen her death, but tried in vain to realize it. He made no outcry, but sat still, wrapped in a terrible silence, as in the midst of a desert. He held fast her dead hands, and gazed upon her dead face until the heart-breaking sobs of Heloise, and the appeals of Mere Esther, roused him from his stupor.

He rose up, and lifting Amelie in his arms, laid her upon a couch tenderly and reverently, as a man touches the holiest object of his religion. Amelie was to him a sacrament, and in his manly love he worshipped her more as a saint than as a woman, a creation of heavenly more than of earthly perfections.

Pierre bent over her and closed for the last time those dear eyes which had looked upon him so pure and so lovingly. He embraced her dead form, and kissed those pallid lips which had once confessed her unalterable love and truth for Pierre Philibert.

The agitated nuns gathered round them at the news of death in the Convent. They looked wonderingly and earnestly at an exhibition of such absorbing affection, and were for the most part in tears. With some of these gentle women, this picture of true love, broken in the midst of its brightest hopes, woke sympathies and recollections which the watchful eye of Mere Migeon promptly checked as soon as she came into the parlor.

The Lady Superior saw that all was over, and that Pierre's presence was an uneasiness to the nuns, who glanced at him with eyes of pity and womanly sympathy. She took him kindly by the hand, with a few words of condolence, and intimated that, as he had been permitted to see the end, he must now withdraw from those forbidden precincts, and leave his lost treasure to the care of the nuns who take charge of the dead.

#### CHAPTER LIV.

"The Mills of God Grind Slowly."

Pierre was permitted to see the remains of his affianced bride interred in the Convent chapel. Her modest funeral was impressive from the number of sad, sympathizing faces which gathered around her grave.

The quiet figure of a nun was seen morn and eve, for years and years after, kneeling upon the stone slab that covered her grave, laying upon it her daily offering of flowers, and if the name of Le Gardeur mingled with her prayers, it was but a proof of the unalterable affection of Heloise de Lotbiniere, known in religion as Mere St. Croix.

The lamp of Repentigny shed its beams henceforth over the grave of the last representative of that noble house, where it still shines to commemorate their virtues, and perpetuate the memory of their misfortunes, but God has long since compensated them for all.

Lady de Tilly was inconsolable over

## CANADIAN GROWN Strawberry Plants

BUY YOUR PLANTS from a successful Ontario grower—one who is producing from ten to fifteen thousand boxes of berries an acre. I grow only those varieties that have proved to be the best for productiveness, flavor and keeping. I consider the following varieties among the best to grow:

- Sample (female).—Late, productive, large, attractive. Canning factories value this berry very highly.
- Enhance (male).—Late, the best pollinizer for the Sample. Productive, dark red, one of the best canners, will remain on the vines ripe, in good condition, longer than any other berry that I grow.
- Senator Dunlap (male).—Medium season, productive, large, very attractive, and every strawberry grower should have quite a large proportion of his crop of this most desirable variety. Good plant maker.
- Splendid (male).—Medium season, productive on all kinds of soil, and holds up its size to the last picking. Good plant maker. Rightly named Splendid.
- Williams (male).—Late, productive, most generally planted of any berry grown in Ontario; canners' favorite, but should be left on the vines until well ripened, otherwise will have a green tip.
- Aroma (male).—Late, productive, best long-distance shipper I grow.
- 3 W's (male).—Have not thoroughly tested.

In buying your plants from Ontario growers you save your duties and heavy express charges. I can assure you that you will get better plants than I ever got from the so-called pedigreed or thoroughbred plant growers, and I have heard many others of our Canadian growers express themselves likewise.

My price for any of the above varieties is \$4.00 a Thousand, C. O. D. If the plants are not as represented your money will be refunded. You can depend upon getting the varieties asked for, as I DO NOT SUBSTITUTE.

**Jas. E. Johnson, Fruit Grower, Simcoe, Ont.**

## Come to the Cement Convention and Exhibition

AT THE PRINCESS RINK, LONDON, ONTARIO,  
March 29th, 30th, 31st, and April 1st, 1910.

ADMISSION FREE. REDUCED RAILWAY RATES.

See the newest and best concrete-making machinery, the many uses of concrete, the modern building material—from house construction to a hitching post. This exhibition is as much for the layman as for the cement makers or dealers. It will open your eyes to the possibility of cement, and the trip will pay you well.

If you handle anything used in building, you can get profit out of space at this exhibition. Write me about it for prices and full particulars.

**A. M. HUNT, MANAGER, LONDON, ONT.**

Ask your local ticket agent for a reduced-rate certificate.

## Make a big profit from every Cow

Do you know what your cows are doing? Do you know which ones are profitable— which ones are eating their heads off? It will pay you to get rid of the robber cows.

### The Automatic Milk Scale and The Facile Jr. Babcock Tester

will show you in a short time which cows in your herd are paying a profit. The Automatic Scale is made especially for weighing milk in the pail. There is a screw when the pail is on the hook. Then when the pail of milk is placed on the hook this indicator gives the exact net weight of the milk. It has another indicator that responds—larger sizes weigh up to 120 pounds.

The Facile Jr. Babcock Tester is designed especially for use in the dairy in construction and operation. The working parts consist of two cut gears and they are enclosed in a cast iron case to keep them free from dirt and to prevent their catching clothing, towels, etc. It turns easily without vibration or jar. It is sent complete with glassware, bottle brush, acid and full directions for use. It will pay you to have this scale and tester whether you milk three or thirty cows.

Our free catalog shows everything for milk dealers and dairymen at lowest prices.  
**W.A. DRUMMOND & Co.**  
175 KING STREET E. TORONTO, ONT.

## Sale By Public Auction!

MARCH 17, 1910.

J. Trethewey's Farm, Yonge St., Newtonbrook, Ont.

Care stop at farm. 35 HEAD OF HORSES, registered Clydesdale mares and stallions Hackneys and Thoroughbreds. Some first-prize winners in the lot. 34 HEAD OF CATTLE, Farm Implements, Harness, Cutters, Buggies, etc., etc. Everything nearly new, bought since last April.

J. H. PRENTICE, AUCTIONEER. SALE AT 10 O'CLOCK.

Terms: Cattle, horses, and all sums of \$10 and under, cash; over that amount, 10 months' credit on approved joint notes.



### 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.

**A** PEN of five Houdans at a bargain (Charlton strain); satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. H. Weston, London, Ont.

**B**UFF Orpingtons—Eggs from grand winter-laying, prizewinning strain, \$1.50 and \$3 per 15. Correspondence or inspection invited. Wm. T. Lawrence, 191 Grey St., London.

**B**ARRED ROCKS—I have a few cockerels and pullets bred from first winners at Toronto and London exhibitions. Eggs now for sale. Leslie Kerns, Freeman, Ont.

**B**ARRED Rock eggs for hatching, good laying strain, one dollar for thirteen. Satisfaction guaranteed. Nelson Smith, Jerseyville, Ontario.

**B**LACK Langshans are the best egg and meat producers. Glenloch Farm has a combination of Croad, Kirby and Smith and Robinson blood. Eggs, \$3 dozen. City Office, 396 Yonge St., Toronto.

**B**UFF Orpingtons, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, imported, and 200 to 230 egg strains; carefully mated; farm raised; combining size and quality. Eggs, \$1.50 per fifteen. Ingleside Farm, Hamilton, Ontario.

**B**ARRED Plymouth Rocks, 237-egg strain; one dollar per setting. Mrs. J. R. Henry, Waterdown, Ont.

**B**RED Fr size and eggs. White Wyandottes. Beautiful white birds. Eggs: 15, \$1; 55, \$3; 110, \$5. R. J. Gibb, Galt, Ont.

**B**UFF ORPINGTONS—Pure bred. Stout cockerels. Price \$3. Order eggs for hatching early. Hugh A. Scott, Caledonia, Ont.

**B**EST five-dollar Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels in Canada. Holders of two championship cups. You cannot improve your stock with the one and two-dollar kind. Twenty-five dollars on deposit with The Advocate to guarantee satisfaction to all customers. J. C. Pringle, London, Ont.

**B**ARRED Rocks, Minorcas and Houdans, winners at Guelph, Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver and Lindsay. Stock and eggs for sale. Circular free. C. Day, Highgate, Ont.

**B**ARRED Rocks, males and females, from New York and Boston prizewinners. My birds won at leading Canadian shows. Prices right. Eggs for hatching. Thos. Andrew, Pickering, Ont.

**B**ARRED Rock cockerels. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for particulars. W. W. Dods, Alton, Ont.

**B**ARRED Rock pullets \$1.50; eggs, \$1.50 per thirteen; chicks, 12c each. Persons desiring chicks should speak soon. Mrs. James Patterson, Amulree, Ont.

**C**ANADA'S best Anconas—Winter layers. Very profitable. Free circulars. Tells all about Anconas and Leghorns. Edmund Carlyle Apps, Box 224, Vice-President International Ancona Club, Brantford, Ontario.

**E**GGs—From choice S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, S. C. Black Minorca and White Wyandottes, \$1.50 per 15. Have your order booked early. Mrs. Lovering, Barrie, Ont.

**F**OR SALE—Buff Orpingtons and Barred Rock cockerels; Pekin and Rouen ducks, drakes. Thirteen Barred Rock eggs, one fifty. All grand stock. Last chance—Baker Bros., Guelph, Ont.

**F**OR SALE—M. B. turkeys. Fine heavy birds, bred from first-prize winning stock. R. G. Rose, Glanworth, Ont.

**F**OR SALE—Ten choice nicely faced Andalusian hens, bred from first-class stock, at two dollars each; about all of them laying now. C. Richardson, Gourock, Ont.

**K**ELLERSTRASS Cook Strain White Orpingtons. Hilder's strain Buffs. Eggs, \$1 and \$2 setting. Stock for sale. H. Ferns, 715 William Street, London, Canada.

**M**OTTLED Ancona eggs from thoroughbred stock, \$2 for 15; circular free. B. W. Wardle, Box 131, Corunth, Ont.

**W**HITE and Brown Leghorns—Prizewinning stock; also eggs for hatching. Clearing sale of pullets at big sacrifice. Must make room. Arthur Master, Highgate, Ont.

**PURE-BRED POULTRY!**  
Barred Plymouth Rocks.  
White Orpingtons.  
We have the finest strains in North America. Stock and eggs in season. Enivar Poultry Farms, Lansing P. O., Ont.

**FOR SALE!**  
**Imported Percheron Stallion,**  
**Mephisto, Registered No. 34011.**  
Color, black. Weight, 1,950 lbs.  
Registered in the American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association Studbook. Foaled May 19, 1901. For pedigree and particulars, address:  
**S. B. Lawason, Secy. Treas., St. George Percheron Horse Co., St. George, Ont.**  
When Writing Mention This Paper.

the ruin of her fondest hopes. She had regarded Pierre as her son, and intended to make him and Amelie joint inheritors with Le Gardeur of her immense wealth. She still desired to bequeath it to Pierre, not only because of her great kindness for him, but as a sort of self-imposed amercement upon her house for the death of his father.

Pierre refused. "I have more of the world's riches already than I can use," said he; "and I value not what I have, since she is gone for whose sake alone I prized them. I shall go abroad to resume my profession of arms, not seeking, yet not avoiding an honorable death, which may reunite me to Amelie, and the sooner the more welcome."

Lady de Tilly sought, by assiduous devotion to the duties of her life and station, distraction from the gnawing cares that ever preyed upon her. She but partially succeeded. She lived through the short peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, and shared in the terrible sufferings of the seven years' war that followed in its wake. When the final conquest of New France overwhelmed the Colony, to all appearances in utter ruin, she endowed the Ursulines with a large portion of her remaining wealth, and retired with her nearest kinsmen to France. The name of Tilly became extinct among the noblesse of the Colony, but it still flourishes in a vigorous branch upon its native soil of Normandy.

Pierre Philibert passed a sad winter in arranging and settling the vast affairs of his father before leaving New France. In the spring following the death of Amelie, he passed over to the old world, bidding a long and last adieu to his native land.

Pierre endeavored manfully to bear up under the load of recollections and sorrows which crushed his heart, and made him a grave and melancholy man before his time. He rejoined the army of his sovereign, and sought danger—his comrades said, for danger's sake—with a desperate valor that was the boast of the army; but few suspected that he sought death and tempted fate in every form.

His wish was at last accomplished—as all earnest, absorbing wishes ever are. He fell valorously, dying a soldier's death upon the field of Minden, his last moments sweetened by the thought that his beloved Amelie was waiting for him on the other side of the dark river, to welcome him with the bridal kiss promised upon the banks of the Lake of Tilly. He met her joyfully in that land where love is real, and where its promises are never broken.

The death of the Bourgeois Philibert, affecting so many fortunes, was of immense consequence to the Colony. It led to the ruin of the party of the Honnetes Gens, to the supremacy of the Grand Company, and the final overthrow of New France.

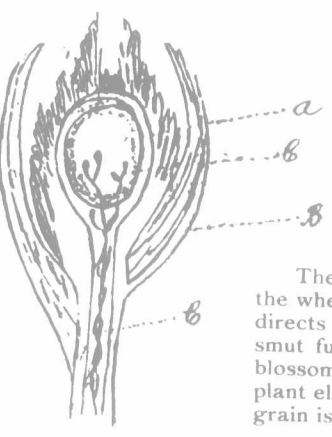
The power and extravagance of Bigot after that event grew without check or challenge, and the departure of the virtuous La Galissoniere left the Colony to the weak and corrupt administrations of La Jonquiere and De Vaudreuil. The latter made the Castle of St. Louis as noted for its venality as was the Palace of the Intendant. Bigot kept his high place through every change. The Marquis de Vaudreuil gave him free course, and it was more than suspected, shared with the corrupt Intendant in the plunder of the Colony.

These public vices bore their natural fruit, and all the efforts of the Honnetes Gens to stay the tide of corruption were futile. Montcalm, after reaping successive harvests of victories, brilliant beyond all precedent in North America, died a sacrifice to the insatiable greed and extravagance of Bigot and his associates, who, while enriching themselves, starved the army and plundered the Colony of all its resources. The fall of Quebec, and the capitulation of Montreal were less owing to the power of the English than to the corrupt misgovernment of Bigot and Vaudreuil, and the neglect by the court of France of her ancient and devoted Colony.

Le Gardeur, after a long confine-

# SMUT

## and its attack upon grain



A, Interior of young grain or smut ball.  
B, Chaff scales.  
C, Germ tubes of smut fungus travelling up the stem and entering ovule.

The smut continues to keep pace in its growth with the wheat, and when the heads appear, the wheat plant directs all its energy to the production of seed. The smut fungus, however, prevents this, as it enters the blossom and feeds on the nutritive material that the plant elaborates to store up as starch and gluten. The grain is thus replaced by a thick mass of smut spores.

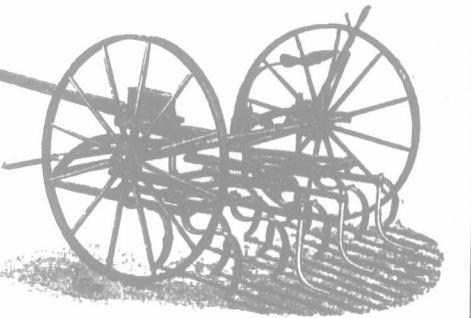
Formaldehyde, properly used, prevents Smut. Used and recommended by Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms.

WATCH FOR THE NEXT DRAWINGS

Pamphlet regarding Smut mailed free on request to  
**The Standard Chemical Co. of Toronto, Ltd.**  
MANNING CHAMBERS, SALES DEPT. TORONTO

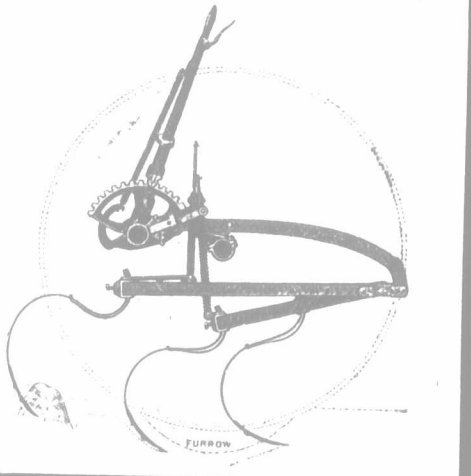
## Good Cultivation Insures Good Crops

Every farmer knows that no matter how good the ground may be, it must be properly cultivated before being sown, if you are to get good results, and there is no cultivator built to-day that will give you as good results as the



### Peter Hamilton Elastic Cultivator

simply because every tooth will cultivate exactly the same depth. The sections to which the teeth are fastened are divided into two parts, so that the front or back rows of teeth follow the unevenness of the ground independently of each other. A comfortable seat and perfect control of the teeth make it a pleasure to drive this cultivator. See the nearest agent, or write direct.



**The Peter Hamilton Co., LIMITED, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.**

## PRAIRIELAND

ment in the Bastille, where he incessantly demanded trial and punishment for his rank offence of the murder of the Bourgeois, as he ever called it, was at last liberated by express command of the King, without trial, and against his own wishes. His sword was restored to him, accompanied by a royal order bidding him, upon his allegiance, return to his regiment, as

with some timber. Best location in Canada for grain and cattle. Good climate. A PROVEN COUNTRY, with railroads, civilization and good markets. This is the place to make money. Come and see for yourself the fine weather, tall grass, big crops. Easy terms. Cheap excursions. Our map and folder explain Canadian conditions with absolute truthfulness. Write SCAND. CANADIAN LAND CO., 172 Washington St., CHICAGO.

an officer of the King, free from all blame for the offence laid to his charge. Whether the killing of the Bourgeois was privately regarded at Court as good service, was never known. But Le Gardeur, true to his loyal instincts, obeyed the King, rejoined the army, and once more took the field.  
To be continued.)





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

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

**BRITISH Columbia Farm Lands**—80,000 acres on Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Fort George district. Retail or en bloc. Rich soil. Ideal climate. Easy terms. The Mercantile Trust Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.

**BRITISH Columbia**—Fort George lands. 50,000 acres fertile wheat and mixed farming lands. Send for photographs and surveyors' reports. The Wright Investment Co., Dominion Trust Building, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

**FOR SALE**—Five acres of land half-mile south of Thamesford with good ten-roomed brick house with furnace, good barn and stabling. Young orchard. Suitable for poultry farm. H. E. Golding, Thamesford, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—Rubber and leather belting, pulleys, shafting, hangers, iron pipe. All sizes and lengths. Write for free list and prices, stating sizes. Imperial Waste & Metal Co., 7 Queen St., Montreal.

**IF interested in growing strawberries** send for my catalogue; it's free. Tells you how to grow them. Jno. Dowham, Strathroy, Ontario.

**LANDS for Sale**—640 acres of fine wheat lands, near Belle Plaine, on the Canadian Pacific Railway between Moose Jaw and Regina, 2½ miles from elevator and village. A great bargain to close an estate, and can be sold on good terms. No reasonable offer refused. It has about 100 acres already under cultivation, and nice buildings on it. For particulars apply to Messrs Seaborn & Taylor, solicitors for Reading Estate, Moose Jaw, Sask.

**MAKE your own will.** Save lawyers' fees. We explain everything. Bar's correct will form. Instructions and specimen (postpaid) 25c. Bax Co., Dept. B, 267 Arthur St., Toronto.

**MEN** everywhere to build concrete silos, water-tanks, etc., by system to be demonstrated at the Cement Exhibition in London, March 28 to April 1. Applicants to furnish references as to their ability to look after such work and handle men, and should apply in person at the exhibition, or write to L. S. Odell, Engr. Contr., 111 Wellington St., London, Ont.

**O. A. C. No. 21 Barley.** Another grand lot now ready. I increased one pound to nine hundred bush in three crops. Filled eighty-five orders last spring. One dollar. Jno. Elder, Hensall, Ont.

**SEED Oats for Sale**—Thousand-dollar oats at 8c per bush. Chas. W. Moser, Box 702, Berlin, Ont.

**SOUTHWESTERN Ontario-grown Alske Seed** (Government standard), \$13 per 100. Bags free. Will send sample if desired. M. Walker, Florence, Ont.

**VANCOUVER** Island offers sunshiny, mild climate; good profits for young men with small capital in business, professions, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A 102, Law Chambers Bldg., Victoria, B. C.

**WANTED**—Good sober man (Scotchman preferred) to take charge of my stallion, Lord Dalmeny, champion Clydesdale stallion of Maritime Canada. Permanent job to right man. State wages. Apply Box 64, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

**WANTED**—Two good farm hands for dairy farm. State experience and wages wanted. G. T. Corfield, Corfield, Vancouver Island, B. C.

**WANTED**—A married man with small family preferred, to work on a stock farm. Must be a good cattle feeder, and accustomed to farm work. Duties to begin now or a few weeks later. State age, wages, and give references. Apply to A. Edward Meyer, Box 378, Guelph.

**140 ACRE** farm for sale, owing to death of proprietor. Good buildings. 40 acres of pasture watered by river. Small bush. One mile from town and butter and cheese factory. (Miss) Alice M. Nicholson, Strathroy, Ont.

**200-ACRE** farm for sale. One of the best in County of Simcoe. 45 acres is solid hard-wood bush. Excellent soil. Fine large brick house. New barns built last year—one 45 x 90, the other 35 x 70. Good water system. Located three miles from town. Anyone looking for a high-class farm should write or see D. Horrell, Midland, Ont.

**Delhi Tannery** Custom robe and fur tannery. If you have a cow hide or horse hide you want tanned or made into a robe or a fur coat, or have any kind of hides, skins or furs you want tanned, send them to me and have them dressed right. **B. F. BELL, DELHI, ONT.**

**Wanted in April or May Next**  
**4 HEAVY WORK HORSES**

Preferably mares. Between 4 and 8 years of age. State price and where can be seen. Address:

**"CANUCK,"**

Care of The Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

**DISPENSARY SALE of Shorthorn Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Shropshire Sheep.** to be held at Lot 11, Con. 3, Township of West Nisour, 1½ miles south of Thorndale, on Wednesday, March 16th, commencing at one o'clock sharp. 30 head Shorthorn cows, heifers, bulls and calves; 8 head Clydesdales (6 mares, 2 geldings); 20 Shropshire ewes (served), some with lambs by side, all from stock ram Blucher. Also seed grain and potatoes. Terms: Under \$10 cash, over that amount 7 months' credit; 4 per cent. off for cash. All morning trains will be met at Thorndale, and parties returned for evening trains. For particulars apply to

**R. R. WHEATON, Thorndale P.O., Ont.**

## GOSSIP.

Farmers wanting farm and garden seeds should look up the advertisement of the well-known seed house of J. A. Simmers, Toronto, and send for their general catalogue for 1910.

There are a couple of nice young bulls, from Elm Park Master, and good dams, for sale at Grape Grange Farm, Clarksburg, Ont., as well as some fine females. In these days of high-priced beef, the Aberdeen-Angus are among the best.

J. Trethewey, Newtonbrook, on Yonge street, north of Toronto, will sell at auction, on March 17th, as advertised in this issue, 35 head of horses, registered Clydesdale mares and stallions, Hackneys and Thoroughbreds, together with 85 head of cattle, and farm implements.

Eighteen Shorthorn cows and heifers and four bulls, selected from the Crosslybank, Loirston, Tillygreig, Dunmore, Polmaise, Shethin and Ardlethen herds, were shipped from Liverpool last month by R. Copland, Ardlethen, Aberdeenshire, for Boston, through Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, to F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wisconsin, and Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.

## PERTH BULL SALE.

Big prices were paid for Shorthorn bulls at the Perth bull show and sale, Feb. 23rd. The junior yearling, Congalton Baron, a rich roan, first in his class, exhibited by Joseph Lee, Congalton, Drem; sire Diamond Fancy, sold for 850 guineas, to Geo. Rodgers, Bridge-lands, representing foreign interests. Strowan Archduke II., dark roan, first in senior yearling class, bred by Captain Graham Stirling, sold for 780 guineas, to D. MacLennan. Keeper of the Mint, dark roan, second in younger class, bred by Duncan Stewart, Millhills, sold for 650 guineas, to Mr. Rodgers. The average for 301 bulls was £53, as against £43 in 1909.

## TORONTO CLYDESDALE SALES.

The sale of imported Clydesdale fillies, the property of S. J. Prouse, of Ingersoll, held at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Friday, March 4th, was largely attended, about 500 being present from east of Montreal to the Far West. The offering, in point of quality and draft character, coupled with fashionable Scotch breeding, was considerably above the average of those offered at sales of this kind in recent years. The great shortage of breeding mares in Canada is being more keenly felt than ever before, owing to the high prices being paid for heavy work horses, consequently the interest evidenced, as each number came out for bids, remained unabated until the last was sold. Several stallions were catalogued to be sold, but it was not stallion day, and the prices bid were not satisfactory. Sixteen fillies sold for an average of \$322.96, the highest price being \$410, and the lowest \$177.50, which, considering that the fillies had just landed, and many of them suffering from shipping fever, and in far from good form, must be considered satisfactory. A considerable number were purchased for shipment to points west of Winnipeg. At the same time, there were sold nineteen head of imported and Canadian-bred registered mares and fillies, consigned by Alex. E. McNivan, St. Thomas; W. E. Butler, Ingersoll; Robt. Davies, Toronto; J. D. Graham, Toronto; Jno. Johnson, Weston; H. C. Garbut, Lakefield; R. C. Rundle, Weston. Among this lot were a number in good selling condition; others, lately landed, particularly the consignment of W. E. Butler, whose offering was a particularly-good lot, one of them bringing the top price of the entire sale, namely, \$500. The nineteen sold for an average of \$394.84. Of the lot of 35 head, 9 sold for \$400 and over, 23 of them for \$300 and over, and 1 for \$500, the average for the 35 head being \$336.27.

"And now," said the teacher, "we come to Germany, that important country governed by a kaiser. Tommy Jones, what is a kaiser?"

"Please, ma'am, a kaiser is a stream of hot water springing up and disturbing the earth."

## Only requires 1 man

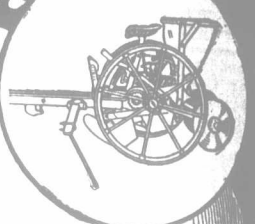
## Lighter Draft, Better Results

The Aspinwall No. 3 Potato Planter is not a two-man machine. It only requires one man, saving you the extra man's wages. It is lighter draft, too. And will plant one-third faster. No other potato planter can compare with it in accuracy. The Aspinwall No. 3 drops over 99 per cent. good. And does it without slightest injury to the seed. We've put seed through the planter over fifty times and it produced as good results as seed planted by hand. No change of pickers required for different sizes of seed or different distances of planting.

Get our catalog F2 explaining detailed construction of Aspinwall No. 3, which is made by largest makers of potato machinery in the world.

THE ASPINWALL MANUFACTURING CO. 2 Jackson, Mich. and Guelph, Ont.

## Aspinwall No 3 Potato Planter



## Important Credit Auction Sale!

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1910

## 20 Registered Clydesdale

## Mares and Fillies and One Stallion

Two to four years old. Four sired by Baron's Pride, one Baronson, two Baden-Powell, two King's Champion, two Look Out, Gold Stripe, King's Ransome, Royal Chattan, and Sir Everest. Terms cash, or 6 months' credit on approved joint notes bearing interest. Lunch at noon. Send for catalogue.

A. L. Kent, ½ Mile N.-W. of Oakville Stn.  
GEO. ANDREW, Auctioneer. G. T. R.

## CONCRETE SILOS AND WATER TANKS.

## New system of construction.

Light hollow blocks of a special type core are laid up and poured full of concrete.

We are using the system for the coming season because it has the following advantages:

1. Solid, durable Monolithic wall.
2. Perfect bond between blocks.
3. Perfect bond between concrete and reinforcement.
4. Speedy construction in all kinds of weather.
5. No danger of collapse when concrete sets slowly.
6. No heavy or expensive moulds required.
7. Easy to build absolutely plumb.
8. Easy to make air-tight or water-proof.
9. Has the neat finished appearance of the block silo.
10. Cost is practically the same as of building by other systems.

Prospective builders or contractors should see this system at the cement show, London, March 29th to April 1st, or write for descriptive pamphlet to

L. S. ODELL, Engr. Contr.,  
111 Wellington St., London, Ont.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd.—In Veterinary questions the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

## Miscellaneous.

## INOCULATION OF RED CLOVER—OVERRUN IN BUTTER-MAKING.

1. Is red clover, treated with nitro-culture, more likely to catch?

2. Will you explain how 100 pounds of butter-fat will make 115 or 120 pounds of butter?

S. H. L.

Ans.—1. Inoculation will do nothing to secure a better germination. If the clover is sown on a farm, or on a field, where red clover has not grown for a considerable time, artificial inoculation might prove of some advantage in promoting the thrift and growth of the plants. We surmise, however, that there are comparatively few instances in Ontario where inoculation would prove of very great advantage with red clover. It would be more likely to benefit alfalfa, the nitrogen-gathering bacteria of which are not as yet so widely distributed. A trial does not cost much, and, under certain circumstances, experimentation in inoculating red clover is to be recommended.

2. A hundred pounds of butter contains, on the average, about 84 pounds of butter-fat, 12 pounds of water, 3 pounds of salt, and 1 pound curdy matter. According to this analysis, 84 pounds of butter-fat should make 100 pounds of butter. As there is, however, a certain mechanical loss or waste of fat in buttermaking practice, it is found in regular creamery work that the overrun amounts to only about one-sixth. That is, six pounds of butter-fat should make about seven pounds of butter.

LAND FOR ALFALFA.

I have a piece of ground of four acres, was seeded down in clover two years ago, and was put in mangels and potatoes last year, which has been well manured. Will that make a good seed-bed for alfalfa, to be sown with barley?

M. O. J.

Ans.—It should, if clean of weeds and weed seeds.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Veterinary.

TAPEWORM.

Do cattle ever have tapeworm? Last fall my heifer, about ten months old, passed three or four yards of a something resembling tapeworm. J. A.

Ans.—Cattle occasionally have tapeworm, and, no doubt, what you describe was one, or part of one. After fasting her for about twelve hours, give her 2 ounces oil of turpentine in a pint of raw linseed oil. Repeat the dose in 10 days, and, if necessary, again. V.

NASAL GLEET.

Colt, eight months old, has had a cough since it was a month old, and has had a thick, whitish discharge from nostrils at intervals, but there is no discharge at present. D. McL.

Ans.—This is nasal gleet, and is very hard to treat. Take 1 ounce each of powdered sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper; mix, and make into 24 powders, and give a powder every night and morning. If necessary, repeat the prescription. In some cases, an operation by a veterinarian is necessary. V.

PARALYSIS—DEHORNING.

1. Cow, due to calve in two weeks, began to walk stiff. She got sick. I gave her 1/2 lb. Epsom salts, and at noon a little more. She could not rise, and she died. A post-mortem revealed twin calves and about a tubful of water in the womb.

2. Cow calved first week in February. Would it be advisable to dehorn her now? Would the operation check the flow of milk? M. W.

Ans.—1. The cow died of paralysis. A purgative of 2 lbs. Epsom salts, followed by 2 drams nux vomica, three times daily, might have saved her. The fluid in the womb was normal.

2. Now is a favorable season for dehorning. The operation will check the flow of milk to a variable extent for a few days only. V.

TICKS ON SHEEP—TONICS.

1. Will sulphur, fed to sheep, rid them of ticks?  
2. Is an infusion of juniper, fed to horses, a good tonic? J. H.

Ans.—1. Sulphur is largely excreted by the skin, and, on this account, might have some effect on ticks, but it would need to be fed in very large quantities to have any noticeable action. The use of some of the commercial sheep dips advertised in this journal gives much better and safer results, if used according to directions.

2. It would probably have a slight tonic action, but I have never known it to be used for the purpose. A tablespoonful, three times daily, of the following, will give much better results, viz.: Equal parts powdered sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica. V.

Miscellaneous.

SULPHUR FOR ANIMALS.

In looking over our file of old "Advocates," I noticed an article in 1880, June number, page 133, entitled "Sulphur for Animals," which would prove a boon to poultry-owners if true. Would you be so kind as to publish it again?

"ADVOCATE" READER.

Ans.—The article referred to is here reproduced:

"If taken internally with their food, sulphur will almost invariably keep all kinds of animals free from lice. We have made a practice for years past of giving a heaping tablespoonful once a week in the food of each of our cows, and the same quantity to about every ten hens in our flock, and they have never been troubled with lice on them. It may be given in the same proportion as to size when required in the food of poultry, pigs and sheep. Sulphur is a mild cathartic when desired for this purpose, and in small doses seems to have a beneficial effect on the animal system, something like salt, though, of course, not of that nature."

Note.—Our veterinary authority states that, in his opinion, in order to be effective, the sulphur would need to be given in perhaps larger quantities than would be conducive to the health of the animals.

# RUBEROID ROOFING

(TRADE MARK REGISTERED)



Beware Imitations

has given longer service than any other prepared Roofing.

**RUBEROID** was in use years before any of its legion of imitators.

The first **RUBEROID** roofs are still giving service, and look good for many years more.

Most manufacturers endeavor to prove the merit of their Roofing by **claiming** what it will do.

We prove **RUBEROID** is best by showing what it has done.

Send for our **FREE BOOK**, which gives you valuable information about **All Kinds of Roofing. WRITE TO-DAY.**

Fac-simile of the "Ruberoid Man" appears on the outside wrapper, and the word "Ruberoid" is stamped in the underside of the fabric every few feet.

The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Limited  
Manufacturers, MONTREAL.  
DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

## Sherlock-Manning



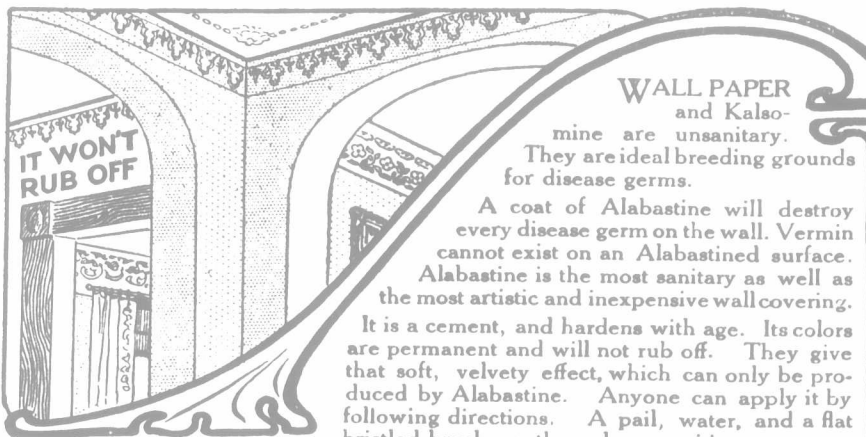
LOUIS XV.

Come, play on the beautifully-toned Sherlock-Manning Piano, and forget your troubles.

## Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano

Has a tone that gives new enchantments to your favorite selections—a tone of unsurpassed beauty and quality.

**SHERLOCK-MANNING ORGAN COMPANY**  
London, Ontario.



## CHURCH'S COLD WATER Alabastine

None Genuine without Little Church on Label

### FREE STENCILS

We have organized a Decorative Department, and are prepared to furnish **FREE COLOR SCHEMES** to suit your particular needs, as well as **FREE STENCILS**, to all users of Alabastine. Write today for particulars. Our advice is **FREE**. Let us show you how to decorate your Home in Harmony and Good Taste at a moderate cost.

The Alabastine Co., Ltd., 31 Willow St., Paris, Ont.

### WALL PAPER and Kalsomine are unsanitary.

They are ideal breeding grounds for disease germs.

A coat of Alabastine will destroy every disease germ on the wall. Vermin cannot exist on an Alabastined surface. Alabastine is the most sanitary as well as the most artistic and inexpensive wall covering.

It is a cement, and hardens with age. Its colors are permanent and will not rub off. They give that soft, velvety effect, which can only be produced by Alabastine. Anyone can apply it by following directions. A pail, water, and a flat bristled brush are the only necessities.

# HOMES

For Settlers  
IN  
**MANITOBA  
SASKATCHEWAN  
ALBERTA**

How Made and How Reached  
**LOW SETTLERS' RATES**

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| Settlers with Live Stock and Effects                     | Settlers and Families without Live Stock should use                       |
| <b>Special Trains</b>                                    | <b>Regular Trains</b>   |
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### COLONIST CARS ON ALL TRAINS

in which Berths are Free  
Apply to nearest Agent for copy of "Settlers' Guide," "Western Canada," "Tourist Cars," or write  
R. L. Thompson, D.P.A., C.P.R., Toronto.

When writing please mention this paper.



## A Talk On Telephones!

For twenty-five years the "Bell" monopoly refused to supply the farmer with telephone service, and ridiculed his efforts to furnish himself with this utility. The monopoly spared no effort to discourage the building of rural lines, and placed every obstacle in the way of those farmers who were progressive enough to construct their own system.

As a result of the educational policy instituted by Independent Telephone men and manufacturers in opposition to the "Bell" monopoly, it is now possible for every farming community to own and operate a telephone service at a minimum cost.

Iowa, which has a population approximating to that of Ontario, has nearly twice as many telephones as there are in the whole Dominion of Canada, the majority of these being rural systems organized by the farmers themselves. When the "Bell" had a monopoly in Iowa, up to 1895, there was not a farm telephone in this State.

The Canadian Independent Telephone Association will help the farmers of Ontario to accomplish what has been done in Iowa, and will furnish all the necessary information to enable them to organize a company, or establish a system under the "Local Municipal Telephone System Act, 1908."

The Canadian Independent Telephone Association does not sell telephones or supplies, therefore in accepting its assistance you are not placing yourself under an obligation to purchase from any particular manufacturer or supply house.

If you are interested, write to the  
SECRETARY-TREASURER  
**Francis Dagger,**  
21 Richmond St., W.,  
Toronto, Ont.

## ELECTRIC BEANS

ARE A BRACING

## BLOOD & NERVE TONIC.

They are unequalled for Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Heart Palpitation, Indigestion, Anemia. Write for sample and booklet of testimonials. 50c a box at all dealers or THE ELECTRIC BEAN CHEMICAL CO. LIMITED, Ottawa.

## PILES CURED at HOME by New Absorption Method.

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write to-day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box 821 Windsor, Ont.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### CORN ON NEW LAND—FERTILIZER FOR MEADOW AND CORN.

1. Have some new land to break up this spring. What kind of corn suitable for seed corn would be best to plant, and would it be suitable for potatoes?
2. On a timothy field that was a very light crop of hay last year, what fertilizers, and how much, would be best, having no barnyard manure? Or, if I plowed it for North Dakota seed corn, what fertilizers would be best, how much, and when apply?
3. To plow new land first time, is there a better way than plowing six inches deep as soon as frost is out, harrow each day's plowing, and, eventually, disk or cultivate it?

#### SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. This land should be excellent for either potatoes or corn, unless the land is very poorly drained, in which case the potatoes, especially if planted rather late, might continue growing tops until quite late, and not mature the tubers before they commence to rot. We are not clear as to what is meant by seed corn, whether it means corn for husking merely, or corn to be husked and sold for seeding purposes. Consult neighbors regarding varieties, read what has been published on the subject in this paper, and then select a kind which will mature well in your district.

2. You would probably see good results in the growth of hay on your timothy meadow from an application (per acre) of 150 pounds nitrate of soda, 350 pounds basic slag (or 300 pounds acid phosphate), and 100 pounds of either muriate or sulphate of potash. The potash and slag, or phosphate, should be mixed and applied as soon as the snow is off. The nitrate of soda should be kept until growth is just starting, and then applied in two dressings, the second two or three weeks later than the first. The basic slag would have been better applied last fall, as it is slowly available, and not subject to leaching. If you can get good unleached wood ashes, apply them at the rate of forty or fifty bushels per acre, instead of the slag and phosphate. If the land is to be prepared for corn, about the same fertilizers might be applied, using acid phosphate, however, as the source of phosphoric acid, in place of basic slag, as preferred for the meadow. Would advise putting on the phosphate and potash at once, and plowing only four or five inches deep, then, when planting the corn, give the first dressing of nitrate, which may be applied in hills, broadcasting the second about three weeks later.

3. The plan proposed would probably give good results. There is no hurry about the plowing.

#### GOSSIP.

An imperfect letter in the advertisement of Aberdeen-Angus cattle of John Lowe, Elora, Ont., apparently made the address read Flora. Correction has been made, of which parties interested will please make a note.

The Council of the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain have decided to invest £1,000 in Canadian securities as a small acknowledgment of their indebtedness to the Dominion for the way in which the people here have patronized the Clydesdale breed. Out of a total of 1,349 animals exported last year, Canada took no fewer than 1,149.

The English Shire Horse Society is a very prosperous organization. During the past year, 1909, three hundred new members joined, and the membership now stands at 3,956. Each member pays a guinea a year, and the Society has a large revenue. Last year, it amounted to £2,923 from annual members alone. The total receipts exceeded the total expenditure by £1,658. The amount of invested capital held by the Society is £13,683. The exports last year were 677, as against 398 in 1908. More than one-half the total went to the United States.

## Galt Shingles

ANY progressive minded, unprejudiced man must admit that as a roofing material for any building, public or private, slate has only one advantage—durability. It is not water-tight. It is very expensive to lay and more expensive to repair. Its immense weight necessitates a heavy roof-frame and massive walls.

And you can't concede even permanence to slate in comparison with "GALT" Steel Shingles. For you think that a roof which keeps out snow and rain, is handsome and dignified in appearance and fire and lightning proof for 50 years is a better investment than one that leaks for three hundred? That's what a roof of "GALT" Shingles does. They are easily laid by any man and will last indefinitely without any attention whatever. Locks or seams are automatic and complete in each sheet—no trimming, punching or soldering required. "GALT" Shingles are the result of years of study and effort to produce for a reasonable price, a practical roofing material suitable for all classes of buildings.

Our free booklet "Roofing Economy" fresh from the press tells all about this modern roofing. Name and address?

17

THE GALT ART METAL CO.,  
Limited

GALT, ONTARIO.

Winnipeg - DUNN BROS.

### Why hesitate one minute?

Your commonsense tells you to get the roofing made of Trinidad Lake asphalt. Nature gives it waterproofing qualities that man has never equaled.

## Genasco Ready Roofing

is made of Trinidad Lake asphalt. There are no secret materials in it. There's wool-felt for foundation, and mineral surface (on some) for finish. The Trinidad Lake asphalt is the life and backbone. It prevents cracks and breaks; does away with leaks and repairs, and makes Genasco last longer than any other roofing.

Write for the Good Roof Guide Book, and find out more about Genasco; get samples too. Mineral or smooth surface. Look for the trade-mark at your dealer's, and insist on Genasco. A written guarantee—if you want it.

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY

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

PHILADELPHIA  
NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO CHICAGO  
D. H. HOWDEN & Co., Ltd., 200 York St., London, Ont.  
ROOFERS' SUPPLY Co., Ltd., Bay and Lake Sts., Toronto.  
Cross-section, Genasco Stone-surface Ready Roofing



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

## Agents Wanted!

ACTIVE SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS FOR

### THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

WANTED IN EVERY LOCALITY.

Send for terms and sample copies. Specially liberal commission allowed for obtaining new subscribers.

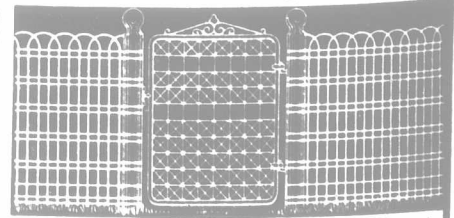
The Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

### As handsome as the best iron fence at less than the cost of cheap wood

Here's a neat, strong, durable fence that will add to the appearance of the handsomest city lawn and is cheap enough, close enough and strong enough for the farm. The

#### Peerless Lawn Fence

is made of heavy No. 9 steel spring wire, so it can never sag. It is carefully galvanized and coated with white enamel paint. No investment you can make will add so much to the appearance of your property.



Also a full line of poultry and farm fences and gates. Write for particulars.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., LTD., Dept. B, HAMILTON, ONT., WINNIPEG, MAN.





# Learn why the FRICTIONLESS EMPIRE runs easier than others

If you've ever used any other make of separator you'll marvel when you turn the Frictionless Empire. So nearly frictionless that it almost runs itself. Will run for half an hour after you've finished skimming, unless you stop it with our brake.

The Frictionless Empire is the only separator with ball bearings at top and bottom of bowl-spindle. Other makers would jump at the chance of using our Ball Neck Bearing and Three-Ball Bottom Bearing. But our patents prevent others using these friction-eliminating, easy-running, long-life features.

These ball bearing features, together with the lighter bowl, fewer closed bearings, more easily cleaned skimming devices, etc., make the Frictionless Empire the one really good cone separator.

Years of service prove their worth. Empire quality in every machine, and a guarantee as good as a gold bond.

Some day you'll own an Empire. In order to hasten that day we want you to read our new 25c. book. It tells the truth about the two standard methods of cream separation. Gives valuable dairy pointers.

We will send you one copy free, provided you tell us the number of cows you keep. Also name of this publication. Don't miss this book. Send for it immediately. Extra copies 25c. Ask for book No. 22

## The EMPIRE Line of Cream Separators

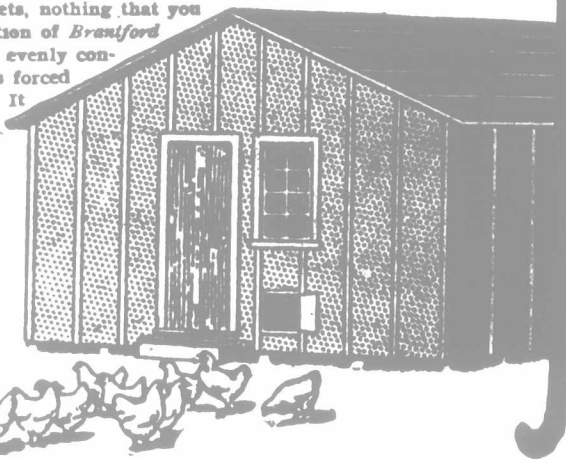
consists of a full range of sizes in both Frictionless Empire (cone method) and Empire Disc. The choice of either cone or disc method, and the size of machine, rests entirely with you.

The Empire Cream Separator Company of Canada, Limited  
Winnipeg, Man. TORONTO, ONT. SUSSEX, N. B.

### HOW THE VERY LIFE IS EATEN OUT OF MOST ROOFING.

Not two Roofings in a hundred can withstand the slow, secret, dangerous attacks of acid—a deadly enemy to most Roofing. Because few Roofing makers care to spend the extra money necessary to make such Roofing. Acids are caused by green or damp hay, or the cattle in your sheds. These cattle sweat, producing vapor which contains acids and gases destructive to most Roofing. These enemies attack the underside—which is weak in most Roofing—and does its ruinous work where you cannot see it, till too late. The first you know that it is not what the fellow claimed is the startling sight of a million "pin-holes" all over. Examine the Roofing of your barn now—you'll likely find this defect. This is caused by weak insides, which should be the strongest part, but the portion hopelessly slighted by most makers because you won't test it. Nearly all Roofing, except Brantford, has as a foundation wood pulp, jute, cotton cloth, etc., which cannot absorb sufficiently. It possesses nothing to hold it together, and is coated with cheapest covering obtainable: animal fats, greases, oils, tar, or some other refuse. These dangerous coatings are so weak that they are readily at the mercy of the acids. And the foundation! It has no barrier! It has already wilted. No amount of supposedly preventatives can save this Roofing. It is bound to go to pieces sooner or later and just when you least expect. Most Roofing makers will try to avoid the issue if asked to show insides of their Roofing. But we encourage tests of Brantford Asphalt Roofing. There are no secrets, nothing that you shouldn't know. The foundation of Brantford Asphalt Roofing is long-fibred, evenly condensed pure wool. Asphalt is forced into wool, soaking every fibre. It is heavily coated with special waterproof coating into which Silica Sand is rolled under pressure. Brantford Asphalt Roofing is wear resisting, fire, water, weather, acid and smoke-proof. Rain or snow can't freeze or crack it; heat of sun cannot melt it. Its pliability prevents cracking or opening at seams. There are many other Brantford superlatives. Our Big Roofing Book with Brantford samples is free. Write us or your dealer now.

### Brantford Roofing



Brantford Roofing Co., Limited, Brantford, Canada.

### FENCE FOR SALE

4,000 Rods 4-bar 40-inch No. 9 Fence, stays 22 inches apart. In lots to suit, in 40-rod rolls. PRICE 23c PER ROD. Freight paid east of Fort William. This fence was made up for a foreign customer, who failed just before shipment was made. Also, some bargains in small lots of 7-Bar, 8-Bar and 10-Bar Fences. Particulars on request. THE EMPIRE FENCE EXPORT COMPANY, LTD., Walkerville, Ont. Good dealers desired in Unoccupied Canadian territory.

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

### GOSSIP.

Young Holstein bulls, bred from superior producing cows, and sires with extra-good backing, on producing lines, are advertised for sale in this issue by E. F. Osler, Bronte, Ont.

**A. W. SMITH'S SHORTHORN SALE.**  
The announcement in our advertising columns by A. W. Smith, M.P., of Maple Lodge, Middlesex Co., Ont., that on March 24th he will sell by auction, at his farm, 30 head of Shorthorns, should interest breeders and farmers who favor the dual-purpose class of cattle. While many of the animals to be sold are of desirable Scotch families, a considerable number are of extra-good milking strains of English foundation, and there is probably no herd of Shorthorns in Canada that has a better record of milk production than the Maple Lodge herd. The animals to be sold are mostly young, the heifers one to three years, and the young bulls a very attractive lot. Note the date, and send for the catalogue.

**J. A. CASKEY'S HOLSTEIN SALE.**  
The dispersion sale of the noted Holstein herd of 40 head, property of J. A. Caskey, Madoc, Ont., to take place on March 25th, should attract a large attendance of breeders and dairymen. The animals included in the sale are bred on producing lines, and the females old enough have been bred to the richly-bred bull, Sara Jewel Hengerveld's Son, whose dam has a record of 28.12 lbs. butter in seven days. There will also be about twenty calves in the sale, sired by this great bull. The G. T. R. runs into Madoc. Stages connect with the C. P. R. at Ivanhoe, and the C. O. R. at Eldorado, and will deliver intending purchasers at the farm.

Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat, Ont., write: We have sold all our young Shorthorn bulls and surplus stock, thanks to "The Farmer's Advocate." We are pleased to say we have had the most inquiry for stock, and made the most satisfactory sales of any year we ever had. Circumstances, we think, point to improved live-stock industry becoming one of the leading agricultural pursuits of the farmers throughout the country. We are not at the present time witnessing a boom, but a natural development. Have recently purchased Waverley, one of the best sons of Mildred's Royal, for one of our stock bulls, to assist Lancaster Floral, by Old Lancaster, and Scotland's Crown, by Imp. Ben Lomond, out of Imp. Scottish Queen, the dam of Pleasant Valley Jilt, which makes the most promising herd bulls we have had for some time.

In changing their advertisement, W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont., write: We wish to state that business has been very good, and, in addition to our contribution to the Toronto Shorthorn sale, we have recently sold the following: To J. S. Snyder, Bridgeport, Ont., a ten-months' Duchess of Gloster bull. This is a thick, fleshy fellow, and will make a good one. To John McCurdy, Vesta, Ont., a very nice 11-months-old bull, sired by Prime Favorite (imp.). Wm. B. Grant, Dumblane, Ont., purchased a very smooth, red 10-months-old bull, from an imported Lustre dam. To Lewis Smith, Lower Coverdale, N. B., we shipped a good yearling bull. John Gowland, Elfrida, Ont., bought a 12-months' bull that should get some good stock. To Jay Moss, Moulinette, Ont., we shipped a very promising 4-months' bull calf of the Marr Roan Lady family, also two heifer calves, and a cow with a heifer calf at foot. The eight bulls we are offering are a splendid lot, and are in prime condition. They are all of the herd-heading kind, and among them are some strong show propositions. The 20 cows and heifers are a valuable lot, and include many that we would prefer to keep, but as the increase of our herd during the past few years has been somewhat in excess of the demand, it is now necessary for us to make considerable of a reduction in order that our stabling may accommodate the herd without too much crowding. Some of these cows are imported, and the others are nearly all direct from imported stock, and all have calves at foot, or safe in calf to our two choice imported bulls. Interested parties will find it to their advantage to see our stock before making selections elsewhere.

### Blood Was Bad.

From impure blood comes Pimples, Boils, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Festering Sores, Rashes, Constipation, Headaches, etc.

Get pure blood and keep it pure by removing every trace of impure morbid matter from the system by using

#### BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Mrs. Fred. Biggs, Kingston, Ont., writes:—"I was completely run down, my blood was out of order, and I used to get so weak I would be compelled to stay in bed for weeks at a time. I could not eat, was pale and thin; every one thought I was going into consumption. I tried everything and different doctors until a friend advised me to use Burdock Blood Bitters. I did not have one bottle used when my appetite began to improve. I used six bottles. I gained ten pounds in two weeks. When I began to take it I only weighed ninety-three pounds. It just seemed to pull me from the grave as I never expected to be strong again. I will tell every sufferer of your wonderful medicine."

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

### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

#### SETTLERS' (ONE-WAY) EXCURSIONS

#### TO Western Canada

MARCH 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th  
APRIL 5th and 12th

From stations in Ontario, Kingston and West to certain points in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Particular attention is called to the fact that these rates apply to points on Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, a new territory full of "Golden opportunities."

Secure tickets and full information from E. DE LA HOOKE, City Pass and Ticket Agent; E. RUSE, Depot Agent, London, Ont.

### POTATO PLANTER



1909-10, No. 3, MODEL.

With or without fertilizer attachment, opens the trench, drops the seed, covers it, and marks for the next row all in one operation. Does not bruise or mar the seed in any way. One man and team can plant from 4 to 6 acres per day. Write for catalogue.

CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY CO. Limited  
145 Stone Road, Galt, Ont.

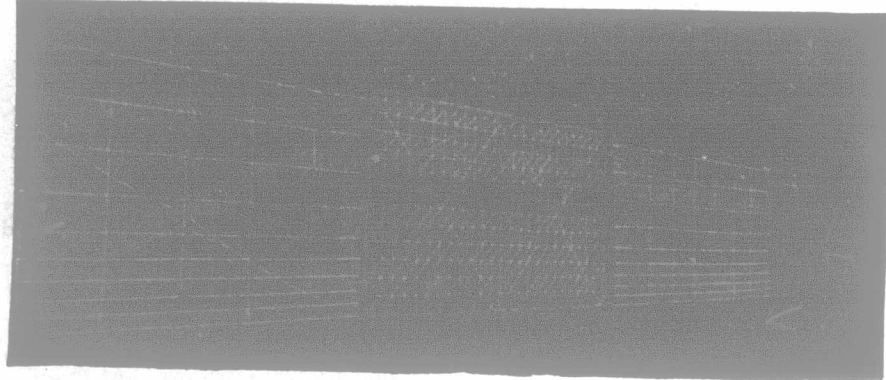
### EUREKA Glass Tank Sprayer



Solution tank is a quart Crown glass jar. If broken, it can be easily replaced for a few cents. Solution tubes are brass. None of the liquid used can be drawn back into the pump chamber, thus the chamber and valves are uninjured. This is the easiest operated and the most effective small sprayer on the market. Inquire of your hardware dealer.

Write for our complete catalogue of Sprayers and Garden Tools. THE EUREKA PLANTER CO. LIMITED  
Woodstock - Ont. 6





## PAGE FENCES AND GATES

Styles for all uses—lawns, parks, farms, railways. All heights. Cost less to erect and give better service. Our nearest place will quote you 1910 prices and send you Free Illustrated Booklet. Please ask for it now.

14,000 Miles of Page Fence in use in Canada  
73,000 Page Gates in use in Canada—Our 1910 Gates will be galvanized

Largest Canadian Makers of Fences and Gates

802 THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED  
WALKERVILLE TORONTO MONTREAL ST. JOHN WINNIPEG VICTORIA

**"PAGE FENCES WEAR BEST"**

## POTASH MEANS PROFIT

Test the truth of this statement by using Potash this year in conjunction with a Phosphatic and Nitrogenous Fertilizer.

Potash is an Absolutely Essential Plant Food, and may be obtained from all leading Fertilizer Dealers and Seedsmen in the highly concentrated forms of

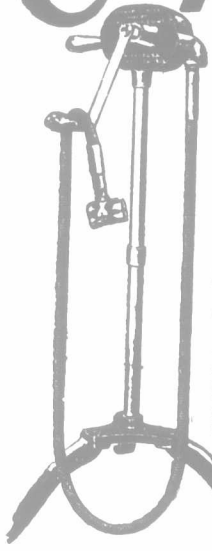
### MURIATE OF POTASH AND SULPHATE OF POTASH

Potash promotes maturity, and insures high-class quality of all Farm, Orchard and Garden Crops.

Write us for full particulars and FREE copies of our bulletins, including "Fertilizers: Their Nature and Use"; "Fertilizing Orchard and Garden"; "The Potato Crop in Canada"; "The Farmer's Companion," etc., etc.

Dominion Agricultural Offices of the Potash Syndicate  
1102-1105 Temple Building, Toronto, Can.

## Clip Your Horses In the Spring



In the spring when your horses are soft and you put them at the hard work they sweat a great deal. Their heavy winter coat holds this sweat and it dries out slowly. If left to stand they take cold easily and at night they chill and are liable to all kinds of complaints. If you clip them they dry off fast and there is no question but they stand much less chance of taking cold when dry than if wet. You would not like to stand on a raw spring day or on a chilly spring night with a heavy wet suit on. Neither do your horses. It pays to clip them and blanket, if necessary on cold nights. Your horses dry off much faster, they feel better, rest better, get more good out of their food and do better work. They are better all around. Is it the humane and profitable thing to do. The quickest, least expensive and most satisfactory way to clip is with

**The Great Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine**

The price at your dealer's all complete, ready for work is only \$9.75. This machine turns easy, clips fast and will last a lifetime. We guarantee it for 25 years because the gears are all cut from the solid steel bar. They are made file hard. They are enclosed and protected safe from dust and dirt and they run in an oil bath. Friction and wear are practically done away with. It is the only ball bearing clipping machine. It has 6 feet of high grade flexible shaft and the famous Stewart one and a half inch tension clipping knife. This is the noted knife that will stay sharp longer and clip more horses than any other clipping knife ever made. Price of the complete machine all ready to use is only \$9.75. Get one from your dealer. If he does not have it write us direct.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. 110 La Salle Ave., Chicago

THE BEVERAGE FOR ALL WEATHERS.

"Epps's" means Excellence  
**EPPS'S** A delicious food and drink in one.  
**COCOA**

Grateful A cup of "Epps's" at breakfast Warms and Sustains you for hours. As a supper beverage it is perfect. Comforting



ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, Ormstown, P.Q.  
DUNCAN McEACHRAN, F. R. C. V. S., D. V. S., Proprietor.

Importer and breeder of high-class pure-bred Clydesdales. Farmers or ranchmen starting breeding Clydes., pure or grade, specially invited to correspond.

### GOSSIP.

Harry Smith, whose advertisement of Shorthorns runs in these columns, writes: In order to take advantage of rural-mail delivery, I have changed my post-office address from Exeter to Hay (R. R. 3), but am still located at the old spot, within ten minutes' walk of Exeter Station, G. T. R. Among the young bulls I am offering in this issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," is Gold Cup, by old Gold Drop, a 15-months-old red, of choice quality, deep-ribbed and low-set, the feeder's kind.

### SALE DATES CLAIMED.

March 11th.—Ed. W. Robinson, Markham, Ont.; Shorthorns.  
March 17th.—J. Tretheway, Newtonbrook, Ont.; Clydesdale mares, etc.  
March 23rd.—A. L. Kent, Oakville, Ont.; Clydesdales.  
March 24th.—A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.; Shorthorns.  
March 25th.—J. A. Caskey, Madoc, Ont.; Holsteins.  
April 20th.—James Benning, Williamstown, Ont.; Ayrshires.

### SYMPTOMS OF RABIES.

The Toronto Humane Society has published for distribution, as information respecting the symptoms of rabies in dogs, a circular adapted from a report of the Royal Society of England for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which should be of general interest to the public at present. A note states that, while rabies is the disease in dogs, hydrophobia is the disease in the human being. A dog will lap water when rabid. The first signs are seen in the habits of the dog—the dog's behavior is entirely changed, and its countenance is altered. An affected animal becomes dull, gloomy, and tries to hide itself in out-of-the-way places; or, when spoken to by its master, it looks up apparently with an effort to be cheerful, its countenance dropping the moment afterwards into an expression of wretchedness, and its eyes staring with a sad void in them; sometimes it collects dirty pieces of rope, which it hides; or it is restless the moment it lies down, finding no place comfortable, "seeking rest but finding none"; or, it seems to be under fitful delusions, and fancies it sees things, or hears sounds, and starts at them, and subsides the moment afterwards into supineness. Its temper generally changes from natural sociability to disagreeableness. In many instances it vomits, the ejected matter being streaked with blood. Though surly, it is not vicious at this stage of the malady, but, on the contrary, it is unusually affectionate; and yet its expressions of love seem tinged with a melancholy which impresses a careful observer with the unhappy thought that the poor creature is conscious of its serious condition, and of a danger to its friends that it may be the agent of. Sometimes it shows distrust, preferring solitude to the company of those it has loved; at others, an imploring, despairing appeal is made to its master to save it from impending disaster. Its master's voice always has a semi-magical influence on it. In more decided cases, it snaps at the air, apparently seeking for something it cannot find, and scrapes incessantly. These are bad signs, especially if at the same time the poor creature becomes fastidious in feeding, or refuses food which it formerly was partial to, and, instead, shows a morbid disposition to eat carpet, wool, wood, earth, stones, excrement, etc. When the above signs are present, or any of them are sufficiently present to alarm its owner, the animal should be isolated, and a veterinary surgeon should be called in, and no child should be permitted to go near it. When the peculiar noise is heard, which is neither a snarl, nor a growl, nor a bark, nor a howl, but all of these, in which the howl predominates, then no doubt can be felt. Generally a rabid dog tries to escape from its master, probably fearing to injure him and others whom it loves; and then it wanders—moving along with no visible object or aim, but still going on and on, frequently at a quick pace, until its strength fails.

Foaming at the mouth, baring mad teeth, and fits, are the last forms of rabies.

**McDonald's**  
TESTED SEEDS  
TRUE-VIGOROUS-RELIABLE

Have Produced the Finest Crops for the past thirty years.

If you grow crops of any kind or description, a request by mail will bring you our handsomely illustrated catalogue.

Write at once. Do it right now. May mean dollars in harvest.

Kenneth McDonald & Sons  
OTTAWA, ONT.  
Dept. C



SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF EVERY TEACHER, BOY AND GIRL.

\$1,000 LEGACY WOULD NOT BE WORTH AS MUCH TO YOUR BOY AS A COPY OF THIS BOOK IF PROPERLY USED.

It is in 72-page book form, sells for 50c., and is WORTH MANY TIMES ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

WE OFFER \$315 to find the best penman among the teachers in the public schools of British North America, giving ten months to get ready. ANY TEACHER MAY WIN THE \$315.

There are eight prizes in all for teachers, ranging from \$15 to \$315. They total \$585. Send for particulars of the prizes and conditions of the contest.

WE OFFER \$325 TO FIND THE BEST GIRL OR BOY PENMAN among the public-school pupils of British North America, giving sixteen months to get ready. There are eleven prizes in all, ranging from \$10 to \$325. They total \$765. Particulars of these contests sent free.

Send 50c. for copy of the Pen Book and be a competitor. Addressing:

D. McLACHLAN & CO.,  
Dept. F., Canada Business College,  
CHATHAM, ONT.

WE CAN TRAIN YOU AT YOUR HOME IN BOOKKEEPING, SHORTHAND and PENMANSHIP.

Catalogue F. gives particulars of home courses. If you purpose attending a business school, write for our catalogue E., addressing as above.

### Horse Breeders

**Artificial MARE IMPREGNATORS**

We GUARANTEE you can get from 2 to 6 mares in foal from one service of stallion or jack. Increase the profits from your breeding stables by using these Impregnators. No experience necessary to use them successfully. Prices: \$3.00 to \$5.00 each prepaid.

Popular SAFETY IMPREGNATING OUTFIT, especially recommended for impregnating so-called barren and irregular breeding mares, \$7.50 prepaid.

Write for CATALOGUE which illustrates and describes our Impregnating Devices, Breeding Hobbles, Stallion Bridles, Shields, Supports, Service Books, etc. CRITTENDEN & CO., Dept. 38, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

### Increase Your Profits

**THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS**

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

**ABSORBINE**

on any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 3 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00, delivered. Reduces Gout, Tumors, Wens, Varicose Veins, Ulcers, Hydrocele, Varicocele. Book free. Made only by W. F. YOUNG, P.O.F., 258 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN'S Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

### PRIME SEED CORN FOR SALE

Our own growth, White-Cap Yellow Dent, Early Leaming, Pride of the North, King of the West, Bailey, Compton's Early. Guaranteed the best that can be found. Write for prices.

L. C. PALMER, Kingsville, Essex Co



**Child's SEEDS**  
**RELIABLE**  
 Have produced Finest for the past years.  
 Crops of any description, a remail will bring handsomely catalogue.  
 Once. Do May mean  
 Invest. **Wald & Sons**  
 ONT.

**Save The Horse Spavin Cure**  
 REG. TRADE MARK  
 SOUND  
 SPRAIN  
 WAR DEPARTMENT  
 Office Purchasing Commissary U. S. Army.  
 Saint Louis, Mo., Nov. 17th, 1909.  
 Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y.  
 I have great faith in your medicine. I cured a bad tendon on a horse which had been fired and seemed beyond all hope. I also cured a sprained tendon in another horse within two weeks.  
 CAPTAIN J. N. KILIAN, 3d & Olive Sts., Commissary U. S. Army.  
**FREIGHT FIRE DEPARTMENT**  
 Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y.  
 Freight, L. I. Nov. 22, 1909. Enclosed check for bottle "Save The Horse." Every horseman around here thought horse was incurable, but don't think so now. Here is what I have done with "Save The Horse," and some of these cases were cured two and three years ago, as you know, and are cured to-day. In fact, I am not afraid to undertake any case without the guarantee.  
 The first case was a gray mare with bone spavin, over three years' standing. So many everyone thought she would never go sound again. In six weeks' time she did not take a lame step. Let her to the Freeport Golf Club every week day.  
 The next case was a fine blooded horse with ringbone, belonging to a friend. In two months' time he did not take a lame step. Also cured a Polo Pony who was hardly able to get out of the stable, both hind legs affected with the worst bone spavin I ever saw. Bought him for ten dollars, and everyone said I would have to saw off his legs and have new ones made. The whole hock was affected. He had been fired and blistered three times. I used "Save The Horse," and in ten weeks' time you would not know that he had ever been spavined, except for the marks of the firing iron. Have also cured a fine saddle horse of thoroughbred. Will begin to see anyone regarding these cases. **CARL DARENBERG**,  
 Thoroughbred, Ringbone except low. Curbs, Splints, Capped Hock, Windfall, Shoe Bots, Injured Tendons & all Lameness. No gear or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. **Dealers or Exp. Paid.**  
**TROY CHEMICAL CO., 148 Van Horn St., Toronto, Ont., and Binghamton N. Y.**

**CO.,**  
 College,  
**OUR HOME**  
**THAND** and  
 home courses,  
 business school,  
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**GLANDS**  
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 ringfield, Mass.  
 zents.  
**DR SALE**  
 of the West  
 the best that  
 Essex Co



**Locates Lameness**

Simply bathe the limbs with Tuttle's Elixir; then watch for the little water blisters. That's where your horse is lame. Where there is no lameness, the Elixir will dry out like water.  
 The least sign of spavin, lameness, curbs, shoe boils, thrush, swellings or colic, founder or distemper should be nipped in the bud. Do not let another day pass without getting a bottle of

**Tuttle's Elixir**

It is the best horse insurance possible. A sure cure for colic and all common ailments that handicap and decrease the value of your horse.

**Best Leg and Body Wash.**

Because by adding water the lotion can be made just the desired strength for the true condition of your own horse. In use in over 100,000 stables.  
 Your dealer sells Tuttle's Elixir. If not, send us his name and 50 cents in stamps and we will send a large bottle prepaid, together with "Veterinary Experience," a book of valuable information to every horse owner. Write for that to-day, anyway, enclosing 50 cent stamp for postage.  
**TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO., 205 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.**

**"SAVE THE HORSE" SPAVIN CURE.**



**WAR DEPARTMENT**  
 Office Purchasing Commissary U. S. Army.  
 Saint Louis, Mo., Nov. 17th, 1909.  
 Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

I have great faith in your medicine. I cured a bad tendon on a horse which had been fired and seemed beyond all hope. I also cured a sprained tendon in another horse within two weeks.  
 CAPTAIN J. N. KILIAN, 3d & Olive Sts., Commissary U. S. Army.  
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 The first case was a gray mare with bone spavin, over three years' standing. So many everyone thought she would never go sound again. In six weeks' time she did not take a lame step. Let her to the Freeport Golf Club every week day.  
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 Thoroughbred, Ringbone except low. Curbs, Splints, Capped Hock, Windfall, Shoe Bots, Injured Tendons & all Lameness. No gear or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. **Dealers or Exp. Paid.**  
**TROY CHEMICAL CO., 148 Van Horn St., Toronto, Ont., and Binghamton N. Y.**

**Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure**

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windfalls, Capped Hock, 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,**  
 171 King St., E. TORONTO, ONT.

**DUNHAMS' PERCHERONS**

Next large importation stallions and mares here **FEBRUARY 10th**, which, added to our present stock, offers intending purchasers the finest collection in America. If you want the best horses, horses with bone, quality, size, action and best breeding, stallions or mares; if you want fair and liberal treatment; if you want lowest prices consistent with good merchandise, visit Oaklawn. Catalog shows the place and the horses.  
**W. S., J. B. & B. Dunham, Wayne, Ill.**

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
 Miscellaneous.

**SERVICE OF HORSE.**

In October, 1909, A buys a mare from B, who states that she has been bred, but thinks she is not in foal. A says he would rather have her not in foal; nothing is said about paying for service of stallion. Who is liable for payment should she prove in foal?

ANS.—B must pay.

**TWIN SILO QUERIES.**

1. Please give amount of sand, stone and cement, required for twin silo 20 feet by 12 feet by 27 feet high, outside measurement.
2. How thick should walls be at base and top?
3. How thick should partition be through center?
4. How much should be cut off of the corners?
5. What would be the capacity of silo?
6. What is the weight of a cubic foot of silage?

ANS.—A much stronger wall is required in a square or oblong silo than in one of circular form. In a round silo, a six-inch wall is sufficient, if foundation is good, plenty of reinforcing wires inserted, and concrete made fairly rich. Or it may start at eight inches, and taper to four or five at the top.

1. About 6 cords of stone, 3 1/2 cords of sand, and 35 barrels of cement.
- 2 and 3. In a silo such as you propose, it would not be prudent to begin with less than a twelve-inch wall, tapering, after a third of the height has been reached, to a thickness of eight inches at the top. The division wall might be ten inches thick throughout.
4. The slant of the cut-off at the corners should measure a foot in width at least.
5. The capacity would be from 100 to 120 tons, if full of settled silage.
6. The weight of a cubic foot of settled silage is, roughly speaking, about 40 pounds; in large and especially in deep silos, it is more.

**RAISING AND PUTTING WALL UNDER BUILDING.**

Some time ago I built a barn 20 x 30 feet, and now I wish to put an addition to it, 36 x 30 feet, which would make basement 56 x 30 feet.

1. How would I raise the old building while building basement, to make it safe?
2. How much cement would it take to build wall eight feet high and floor the same, and how long would it require to stand before letting building down?
3. I built a silo last year, and used four parts gravel to one of cement. Do you think that would be sufficient for the above wall?
4. What would be cheapest and best roofing for cement silo?

A CONSTANT READER.

ANS.—1. Such buildings are raised by using jack-screws. To hold it up so that wall may be built under it, cross piles of short pieces of square timber or selected sticks of cordwood are built up as the raising process proceeds, one outside the building and another to match it inside, at necessary points around the structure, and supporting timbers on which the building rests are laid across from one to another. If there are no sills under building, temporary sills will be necessary.

2. If building is held up as suggested, the wall may be built right up to sills, and cross supporting timbers removed after a week, and the holes filled up. If building is to be let down on wall, it may be done a week after wall is built, if lowered gently. Eleven cords of gravel and about 45 barrels of cement would be needed for an 8-ft. wall, if concrete is mixed 1 to 8. The floor, if laid four inches thick on the average, and faced with half-inch of cement and sand, 1 to 3, would require about 4 1/2 cords gravel and 21 barrels of cement.  
 3. Eight parts gravel to one of cement, is reckoned rich enough for wall.  
 4. One of the better grades of felt roofing would answer. Correspondence received on the subject describes how the roof may be put on.

**Gombault's Caustic Balsam**  
 The Worlds Greatest and Surest  
**Veterinary Remedy**  
 HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

**SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.**  
 Supersedes All Caustery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for  
 FOUNDER, WIND PUFFS, THRUSH, DIPHTHERIA, SKIN DISEASES, RINGBONE, PINK EYE, SWEENEY, BONY TUMORS, LAMENESS FROM SPAVIN, QUARTER CRACKS, SCRATCHES, POLL EVIL, PARASITES.  
 REMOVES BUNCHES OF BLEMISHES, SPLINTS, CAPPED HOCK, STRAINED TENDONS.  
**SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.**

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.  
**The Accepted Standard VETERINARY REMEDY**  
 Always Reliable. Sure in Results.  
 None genuine without the signature of **The Lawrence-Williams Co.**  
 Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U.S. & CANADA. } **CLEVELAND, O.**

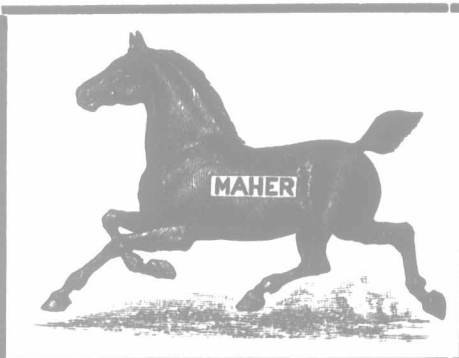


**THE BEST FOR BLISTERING.**  
 I have used GOMBHAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM quite a good deal, and for a blister it's the best I ever used. I wish your remedy every success.  
**CHAR. MOTT, Manager,**  
 Mayfield Stud Farm, Leesburg, Va.

**CURED CURB WITH TWO APPLICATIONS.**  
 Have used your GOMBHAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM to cure curb. I blistered it twice, and there is no sign of it any more. The horse is as good as ever.—**DAN SCHWAB, Evergreen, Ill.**

**Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.**  
**The Lawrence-Williams Co.**  
**TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.**

**20 Imp. Percheron Stallions 20**  
 Our 1909 importation of 20 Percheron stallions, from 1 to 5 years of age, are now in our stables. Up to over a ton in weight. Big, stylish, choke-full of flashy quality, and faultless movers. Prizewinners among them. The best lot ever imported to Canada. All are for sale on terms to suit.  
**HAMILTON & HAWTHORNE,**  
**Simcoe, Ontario.**



**Maher's Horse Exchange**  
 16 to 28 Hayden Street TORONTO  
 (Near cor. Yonge and Bloor)  
 AUCTION SALES of Horses, Carriages, Harness, etc., every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 11 a.m. PRIVATE SALES every day. We have always a large quantity of horses on hand for Auction or Private Sale. We have the biggest and best sale ring and stables in Canada. We hitch and try all horses for out-of-town buyers, and guarantee satisfaction. WE SELL STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.  
**P. MAHER, GEO. JACKSON,**  
 Proprietor. Auctioneer.

**T. H. HASSARD'S NEW IMPORTATION!**

MY NEW IMPORTATION OF  
**Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies**  
 are now in my stables at Markham, Ont., and, as usual, I have a big range for selection, of a type, breeding and quality seldom equaled, never excelled, by any previous importation. Call and see them. Phone connection. **T. H. HASSARD, Markham, Ont.**

**Imported Clydesdales** We have a number of newly-imported stallions on hand in our stables in London, Ont., including some very large and heavy horses, several prizewinners. Another consignment, stallions and fillies, sailed Saturday, October 16th, from Glasgow. **DALGETY BROS., LONDON, ONTARIO.**

**Imported Clydesdales** I have lately landed an importation of 4 young stallions and 5 fillies, whose breeding is unsurpassed. They are the kind the country wants. Big, smooth, stylish, full of quality and straight movers. Will be sold right and on easy terms. **Geo. G. Stewart, Howick, Que.** Phone.

**High-class Imported Clydesdales!**  
 I have lately landed at my stables at Milverton, Ont., an exceptionally choice selection of Clydesdales—stallions and fillies. They are all prizewinners at the leading shows in Scotland. From one to five years of age. Full of quality and royally bred. **Jno. Semple, Milverton, 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 to apply; just a little attention every 24 hours—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Advisor.

Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.

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**Agents Coining Money**

Thousands being sold. Great big money getter for agents. Handy Automatic Home Fastener. No straps—no buckles—no chains—no freezing of fingers in cold weather. A square deal offer. Horsemen stop—look—listen—buy one—then a dozen. Agent writes, "Hurry up my order—sold out first day." Cary says, "Made \$9.00 yesterday—rush order." This is only one of over 2,000 fast selling articles we furnish agents: Write today—now—for our latest proposition. Headquarters for agents. No experience needed. Just write—we show how. We want agents—crew managers—men or women—all on part time—some or traveling—to show, take orders for our goods. Write today for FREE SAMPLE.

You will make more money than ever before. Costs nothing to investigate—write at once—drop everything else—act quick—time short—let us start you—demand is big—be a Thomas Agent and get the money.

THOMAS MFG. CO., 544 Wayne St., Dayton, Ohio.

### Clydesdales and Percherons



To my many friends, and the public generally, I wish to say that in my stables at Weston, Ont., I have my 1909 importation of 10 Clydesdale and 8 Percheron stallions; a lot that for true draft character, faultless underpinning, choice quality and breeding were never surpassed. Terms to suit and prices right.

**J. B. HOGATE,**  
Weston, Ont., and  
Brandon, Man.  
**W. D. COLBY, Mgr.**  
Weston, Ont.

### HILLSDALE FARM



#### Clydesdale Stallions and Mares (5)

From 4 to 6 years old, two of the stallions by the famous Silver Cup, one out of a Sir Everard mare, another bred through the dam of Darnley (222); big, sound horses, and selected with a special view to their stock-getting qualities. A prize mare by Marcellus, out of a Montrave Mac mare, is part of the offering. Also the prize Hackney, Dainty Duke of Connaught, by the great Garton Duke, dam Dainty by Denmark. Write me for further description and prices, and compare with others for similar quality of offering.

**B. ROTHWELL, Hillsdale Farm**  
Ottawa P.O., Ontario.

### Don't Have a Blind One

**Wonderful Discovery**  
"VISIO"



**MOON BLINDNESS** and all Diseases of the Eye successfully treated with this NEW REMEDY.

**Money Back** if it fails to cure. \$2.00 per bottle postpaid on receipt of price.

Vial Remedy Ass'n, Dept. 8, 1933 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill.

### Ponies and Driving Horses!

PRESENT OFFERING: 14 PONIES 10 TO 13 HANDS. All guaranteed sound and reliable. Also a few choice young driving horses 15 1/2 to 19 1/2 hands. Matched pairs or single. Sound and gentle. Reasonable in price.

**E. DYMENT**      COPETOWN, ONTARIO.

### For Sale: REGISTERED HACKNEY STALLION, COCK ROBIN.

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

**For Sale: Suffolk Punch Stallion,** Sired by pure-bred Suffolk Punch stallion, Ontario, Brown. Six years old. **THOS. KNAGGS, VANDECAR, ONT.**

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### TAXES ON DOGS CONFINED.

We pay dog tax in our township. Now we are ordered to tie up or shut up our dogs. Is it right; or can the Council legally collect the dog tax, as a dog is no good to a person if it is shut up?

CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—Enforcement of the rabies regulations does not exempt dog-owners from the necessity of paying taxes as assessed by the various municipalities. The only way to escape the dog tax is to kill the dog. Of course, the muzzling and confinement regulation is temporary, and designed to control a contagion which, if allowed to spread unchecked, would endanger not only the dog, but human beings and live-stock property.

#### TUBERCULOSIS IN FOWLS.

I had a hen get lame, and, as the hens run in the stable, I thought perhaps she had got stepped on by the horses and took her out of the stable, but she got worse, so I decided to kill her. When I opened her, I found two lumps inside of her about the size of an egg, of a dark red color. One lump was between the liver and heart, the other had grown to her back. Her liver was all full of light-colored spots.

Can you tell me what the trouble is, and if it is likely to go through my flock, as I have four dozen, all young pullets? If so, what can I do to prevent it?

MRS. W. H.

Ans.—The trouble is almost certainly tuberculosis. There is no known cure. Disinfect the henhouse, and see that there is good ventilation. Separate from the healthy fowls those that you suspect of being sickly. Kill affected birds, if any more should get the disease, and burn them. The disease may not spread, though it is liable to do so. See recent article in Poultry Department on tuberculosis.

#### SMOTHERING COUCH GRASS—PREPARING FOR ALFALFA.

Have three acres which has some couch grass in it, which I would like to have in shape for seeding to alfalfa, spring of 1911. Intend treating as follows: Is fall plowed, cultivate well, and sow to peas early in spring, plow down green, and cultivate and roll immediately after the plow. Then sow to buckwheat, and again plow down, and keep cultivated remainder of season.

1. Will the peas be ready in time to sow buckwheat?
2. Can you recommend any improvement on, or an improved method?
3. What amount of peas per acre to sow?
4. What amount of buckwheat per acre to sow?
5. About what date, and at what stage should both be plowed down?
6. How long should I leave rolled before sowing buckwheat?

A DUFFERIN COUNTY SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. That will depend on the season, but, in ordinary years, peas would be fit for plowing under by about the first part of July.

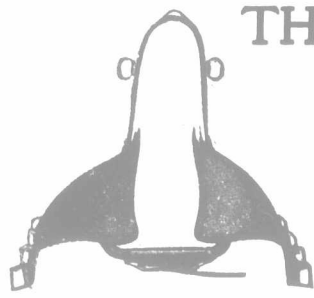
2. Your method of treatment is, in some respects, commendable. Let us know how you succeed with it. It might be wiser not to sow buckwheat at all, as then there would be better opportunity to kill couch grass by cultivation. And, again, alfalfa flourishes best on land in an alkaline condition, and much plowing under of green crop is liable to produce acidity. Lime, of course, could be applied to correct this. Might suggest the gathering up and removing of couch grass roots after the harrow before sowing.

3. Sow about 2 1/2 bushels of small peas per acre.

4. You had better sow a bushel of buckwheat per acre. For ordinary purposes, three pecks is recommended.

5. You cannot afford to wait too long before plowing peas under. Buckwheat should be sown by the middle of July, if possible. For both crops, plowing under is best done when they are in full growth, and straw soft and lush. The plowing under of buckwheat should not be delayed after the middle of September.

6. Would sow buckwheat, if sown at all, as soon as land can be got ready, if moist enough, for fear it may dry out if left.



## THIS IS A REAR VIEW OF The Humane Horse Collar

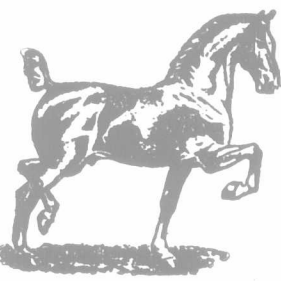
SOMETHING no thoughtful farmer can afford to be without at least ONE, if he owns one pair of horses, or TWO if he owns more. Now, why? you ask. FIRST, because owing to the high price of horses, and all products raised on the farm this year, above all others. It is absolutely essential from a monetary standpoint that the horse should be kept well and busy. THE HUMANE COLLAR is the only one made to-day that is guaranteed to do this. If your horse should be idle for one day, it will more than pay for the collar, but when he gets sore shoulders it takes more than one day to cure him.

### SOLD BY OVER 5,000 HARNESS DEALERS.

Over 60,000 sold in the U. S. last season. The Humane Horse Collar has 40 square inches of pulling surface to 10 inches on the old-style collar. The pulling is all done where the shoulder is the strongest, and where it is best protected by heavy layers of muscles. NO grinding from one shoulder to the other. NO pressure on top of the neck. NO hot sweat pads to chafe the horse. NO choking on going up hill. NO sweened horses, and NO sore shoulders or necks with THE HUMANE HORSE COLLAR.

It is adjustable to any horse from 16 to 26 inches, and is put out on 15 days' free trial; if not entirely satisfactory your money cheerfully refunded. Write to-day for free catalogue describing and giving testimonials, then order one from your dealer for the spring work. If he cannot supply you, order direct from us. Address:

**The Whipple Horse Collar Co., Limited,**  
HAMILTON, CANADA.



### UNION STOCK-YARDS Horse Exchange WEST TORONTO, CANADA.

The Greatest Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market.

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

### CLYDESDALES AND FRENCH COACHERS

We have still on hand a few choice Clydesdale stallions—all young—that for size, style and quality will stand inspection. We have also a few Clyde fillies—imported and Canadian-bred, and two French Coach stallions. Correspondence and inspection invited. Our prices are easy and terms to suit. Phone connection.

#### R. NESS & SON, HOWICK, QUEBEC.



#### WAVERLY CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

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

#### Clydesdales, Percherons and French Coachers

My 1909 importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies, Percheron stallions and fillies, French Coach and Hackney stallions are now in my stables. In this lot I can supply the most exacting. Size, style, character, quality and breeding. Will sell on terms to suit. Phone connection. **T. D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONTARIO.**



#### MY NEW IMPORTATION TO HAND.

In my new importation of 4 Clydesdale Stallions and 6 Clydesdale Fillies, I have material that will stand comparison with anything ever imported. They have great size, beautiful mould, full of quality, right fashionably bred and perfect action. **JOHN A. BOAG & SON, QUEENSVILLE, ONTARIO.**

#### Imported Clydesdales

My first importation for 1910 has just arrived. Stallions up to a ton in weight, from 1 to 5 years of age. Draft fillies 2 and 3 years of age. **WM. COLQUHOUN, MITCHELL, ONT.** Phone connection.



#### HIGH-CLASS French Coach, Hackney and Clydesdale Stallions.

**HENRY M. DOUGLAS,**

Box 48, Stayner, Ont.

#### Clydesdales Home from the Shows

Intending purchasers would do well to see them before buying. Prices moderate. **Myrtle, C. P. R. Brooklin, G. T. R. SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ont.**



#### 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. **C. W. BARBER, GATINEAU PT., QUEBEC.**

#### CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

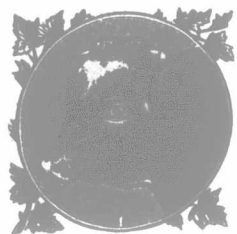
We have for sale a few choice Clydesdale mares, imported and Canadian-bred; also some Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions. Hackney stallions and mares for sale always. Long-distance phone. **Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont. G. T. R. and C. N. R.**

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



# SHORTHORNS BY PUBLIC AUCTION

At MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM on Thursday, March 24th, 1910



On above date I will sell about 30 head of Shorthorns, four of them young bulls. All the heifers, one, two and three years old, in the herd will be offered. They are all an extra good lot, and include several Scotch-bred ones, as well as some with Scotch tops on good English foundation. A large number of them are splendidly bred for milk production. A rare chance to get the first-class milking quality combined with the best beef type.

Six months' credit on approved paper. Trains from Stratford, G. T. R., at 9.25 a.m. and 1.30 p.m., will stop at farm. Lucan Crossing is one mile. Trains on London and Wingham branch stop there. Send for catalogue and come to the sale.

**A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P.O., Ont.**



## Sixty Years of Success

WE ARE this year celebrating the 60th Anniversary of the establishment of this business, and we are justly proud of its record, one which has been attained by very few seed houses in America.

The excellence of our stocks, which are carefully tested for purity and germination, our long experience and connection with the best growers in the world, prices reasonable consistent with quality, and the great care exercised in every detail of our business is the secret of our success; this, with our largely increasing trade, the trade of many that we have held year after year, and the many unsolicited testimonials from our customers, substantiates our claim to the "Oldest and Most Reliable Seed House in Canada."

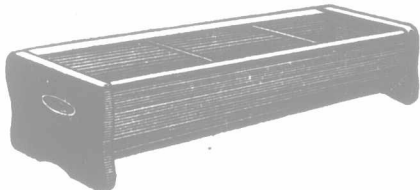
No better seeds can be procured anywhere, even at ten times our price. All we ask from those who have not patronized us is a trial.

**FREE**—Our handsomely illustrated 104-page catalogue of Vegetable, Farm and Flower Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Poultry Supplies, Garden Implements, etc., for 1910. Send for it.

**JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.**

## Pay for this STEEL WATER TROUGH after you've proven its quality

We feel sure you will be eager to replace those old, half-gnawed, unsanitary wooden water troughs with our **STEEL WATER TROUGHS** once you've seen them. So we ask the privilege of sending one of our **STEEL TROUGHS** to you entirely at our expense. Examine it carefully. Notice that the body is of heavy galvanized steel plate, imported from England. Test the enormous strength of the steel head. It's practically indestructible. Our troughs are proof against frost. They cannot rust or leak. The most sanitary and everlasting water troughs you can buy. Just send us your name and address and tell us to send you the trough. Booklet giving complete description mailed free if you ask Dept. W.



**THE STEEL TROUGH & MACHINE COMPANY, LTD.**  
TWEED, ONTARIO.



# CALF FOOD

### BIBBY'S CREAM EQUIVALENT MEAL

added to water, half a pound to six quarts, makes a gruel which CONTAINS ALL THE ELEMENTS of nutriment found in a like quantity OF FRESH MILK. There is no other food save fresh milk itself which contains so much nutriment for calves and young pigs. We are convinced that this is the best article of its kind and want you to use it. It is made in England by an honorable firm and you can "bank" on their word. Give it a trial.

50 lb bags, \$2.25 100 lbs., \$4.00  
Sold by Reliable Dealers Everywhere, or direct  
WM. RENNIE CO., LIMITED, TORONTO

## CHOICE SCOTCH BULLS

FOR SALE, HERD-HEADING QUALITY.

H. SMITH R.R. 3, Hay, Huron Co., Ont.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### LAME HORSE.

Horse has puffs in front of hocks, but they disappear on exercise. He is lame and stiff in one hind leg, when first taken out of the stable, or if walking through deep snow. The leg is swollen from hock to fetlock, but this was so before he became lame. A. M.

Ans.—The puffs do not hurt him, but may be reduced by repeated blistering. The symptoms of lameness indicate bone spavin. You had better have your veterinarian examine, and, if lame from spavin, he will fire and blister him. V.

#### FATALITY IN PIGS.

Sow has litter about four weeks old. The sow is fed on clover chaff and middlings. The pigs look well, but are dying. They take sick, breathe heavily, ears turn purple, and they die in about fifteen hours. C. S.

Ans.—This is digestive trouble; change the sow's feed. Feed on milk, bran, chopped oats, and peas and raw roots, and keep in a pen where both sow and litter can take considerable exercise. Give each pig still living about 1 ounce Epsom salts. V.

#### LAME BULL.

Last fall, my bull, 11 months old, went lame. I treated with liniment, then with caustic balsam; then sent for my veterinarian, and he gave me a blister to use, but the lameness is worse than ever, and he has no use whatever of his leg, and he suffers greatly. The inside of the ankle is very painful, and swollen about the joint. Is there any danger of losing him? E. G. K.

Ans.—From the symptoms given, I am of the opinion there is danger of the trouble causing death. Your veterinarian is in a much better position to treat than I, hence I would advise you to do as he directs. There is serious disease of either the bone or the joint, or both. It is possible that firing and blistering might help. The application of hot poultices would probably relieve the pain, if your veterinarian does not consider it wise to fire. V.

#### LUMP JAW OR ABSCESS?

Thirteen-year-old cow has a hard lump on her jaw, just below the ear. If this is lump jaw, will the cure advertised be a sure cure? She will be due to calve the first of March. T. P.

Ans.—This is either lump jaw or an abscess. If the latter, it will soon become soft in the center, and discharge a yellow matter. There is no sure cure for lump jaw. I know nothing of the cure you refer to. The most successful treatment is the iodide-of-potassium treatment. It consists in giving iodide of potassium three times daily. Commence with 1-dram doses, and increase the dose by 1/2 dram daily until she refuses food and water, fluid runs from eyes and mouth, and the skin becomes scruddy. When any of these symptoms become well marked, cease giving the drug. Repeat treatment, if necessary, in two months. It would be wise to defer treatment until a week or two after calving. Of course, treatment will have the effect of lessening the supply of milk for a time, but as she feeds up after treatment, the milk supply will gradually become normal, or nearly so. V.

### Do You Intend Building a House, Barn, Green-house or Silo?

Send us your list of

**LUMBER (rough or dressed), LATH, SHINGLES, DOORS, SASH, TRIM,** or anything in woodwork for building construction, and we will quote you promptly.

**John B. Smith & Sons, LIMITED, TORONTO, ONTARIO.**  
Established 1851.

### MESSRS. HICKMAN & SCRUBY

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

## Herefords

One 15-months bull, low-set, beef type, an extra good one. Two 11-months bulls, good ones and in good order; also several 8- to 10-months bulls. All from prizewinning stock.

**H. D. SMITH, Hamilton, Ontario.**  
"Ingleside Farm."

**MIDDLEBROOK ABERDEEN-ANGUS.** I am now offering for sale three choice young bulls; also a few females, either bred or with calf at foot to Hundred, grand champion Angus bull at Toronto 1st year. **JOHN LOWE, Flora, Ont., P. O. and Station.**

### ELM PARK ABERDEEN-ANGUS

At the largest fairs of 1909 in Eastern and Western Canada, our herd won over 80 prizes, composed of championships and 1st and 2nd prizes. If you want the kind that win, either sex, write, or come and see them.

**JAMES BOWMAN, Elm Park, Guelph, Ont.**

### Homestead Aberdeen-Angus

Some extra good bull calves, 6 to 8 months old; also females, all ages. Parties looking for cattle, either sex, should write, or come and see them. **William Ische, Sebringville, Ont.**  
Long-distance Phone.

### FOR SALE: SOME NICE YOUNG Aberdeen-Angus Bulls

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

### ABERDEEN - ANGUS

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

### WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

### Aberdeen-Angus Young bulls fit for service

at foot. Heifers. If you want anything in this line write: **James Sharp, "Tweedhill," Rockside, Ont., Cheltenham Sta., C. P. R. and G. T. R., also Erin, C. P. R.**

### Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

#### MALES AND FEMALES FOR SALE, APPLY:

**Geo. Davis & Sons, Alton, Ont.**

### Shorthorn Bull and Females.

We now offer a choice 11-months-old red bull calf of good quality, straight lines and nicely fleshed. Dam, by Joy of Morning, is a good milker, of the Mysie family. Sire the well-known Golden Count. Have also for sale a good young red cow with heifer calf at foot, and a few choice heifers, all bred to Prince Victor. **J. & D. J. Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.**

### Stoneleigh Stock Farm—For Sale: Short horns, Leicesters

and Berkshires. Choice young things of both sexes. Write for wants, or come and see. **E. JEFFS & SON, Bond Head P.O., Ont., Bradford Sta G. T. R.; Beeton Sta., G. T. R. and C. P. R.**



# Frost & Wood Co. Limited

## Do A Bigger Day's Work With Champion Side Delivery Rake and Champion Hay Loader

Sulky rakes are all right as far as they go, but you can do a far bigger day's work in the hay field by using the "Champion" Side Delivery Rake and the "Champion" Hay Loader. The Side Delivery Rake shakes up the hay so it will be in best condition for curing and leaves it in a continuous windrow ready for the "Champion" Hay Loader. This machine then follows along and loads the hay just as fast as you please—two tons in ten minutes. Just let us send you catalogue F 41 so you can see for yourself how much you require these machines.

Frost & Wood Co., Limited  
Smith's Falls - Canada

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

**PERMANENT PASTURE.**  
What kind of grass seed would you advise me to sow on a high field for permanent pasture, to be sown with a nurse crop? The land is clay loam, and not too rich, having grown peas in 1909. Perth Co., Ont.

W. A. V.  
Ans.—Try the Zavitz mixture, modified by the inclusion of an extra amount of alfalfa seed, in place of a corresponding weight of the other seeds. His mixture is: Orchard grass, 4 pounds; meadow fescue, 4 pounds; tall oat grass, 3 pounds; timothy, 2 pounds; meadow foxtail, 2 pounds; alfalfa, 5 pounds; alsike clover, 2 pounds; white clover, 2 pounds. We would add to the above, 5 pounds more alfalfa seed, and of the whole mixture, sow 24 pounds per acre. For nurse crop, use not over a bushel of barley per acre.

**DARK-NOSED SHORTHORNS.**  
I would like if you, or someone who understands Shorthorn cattle, would explain why a black, or grayish-black nose, will sometimes appear amongst the very best of the breed. A gentleman told me if a beast had a black nose, it could not be pure-bred. I thought he was mistaken, but could not explain why.

J. W. H.  
Ans.—While a dark nose is an undesirable feature in Shorthorns, it is not a disqualification for registration in the Herdbook, and is not evidence of impure breeding. It is supposed to be an accident, which, fortunately, does not often occur. Dark noses occasionally occurred in the celebrated Bates tribes, which commanded the highest prices ever realized for Shorthorns in the history of the breed.

GOSSIP.

Chas. E. Rodgers, Dorchester, Ont., ordering a change in his advertisement, offers for sale choice young Jersey bulls, sired by Brampton's Blucher, winner of first prize in Toronto and Winnipeg, a son of the Toronto champion, Brampton's Monarch, and of the deep-milking cow, Una Messina. In Chester White pigs, he has for sale young stock, three to four months old, which, owing to having a number of sows due to farrow in this and next month, will be sold at special prices. Mr. Rodgers reports an active demand for Chesters, and has sold most of the young sows in farrow that he can spare.

O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont., writes: I have sold to Charles Creech, of Pine River, Ont., the imported two-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Duke of Queensberry. This colt is full of size and quality, combined with a No. 1 pedigree, and he will mature into a horse a ton in weight. He should leave the kind of draft horses that bring the very top prices. The imported Hackney stallion, Scotch Hazel, goes to Aetermann & Ballagh, of Elktion, Michigan. Scotch Hazel is a typical Hackney, full of size and quality, and can go very fast and high, and his pedigree traces to the very best of the Hackney race. He won second prize at Toronto the year he was imported, and third prize at the recent Stockbreeders' Show at Guelph, in a very strong class. He has also won numerous first prizes at local shows. Warwick Princess also goes to Michigan, to Mr. Aetermann. She is a beautiful filly, by Warwick Model, and out of the prizewinning mare, Brentwood Lily, by the twice champion Hackney at London, England, Diplomatist.

TRADE TOPIC.

On another page will be found the advertisement of Blackie Bros., agents for Campbell's, Manchester, England. This firm offer to the fruit-grower, no matter if he be in a small or large way, preparations which, they claim, are not only thoroughly reliable, but have the endorsement of the leading growers and agricultural colleges throughout Canada. With these preparations, spraying becomes as child's play. Write for their booklet on "How to Make Fruit-growing Profitable." A post card from you will bring this valuable information.

Shorthorns

**FOR SALE!** Several choice Canadian-bred bulls ready for service; also a good imp. two-year-old bull, of the Brawith Bud family. A number of cows and heifers of different ages of right type and quality. Write or call on  
H. J. DAVIS,  
Woodstock, Ontario.  
Long-distance Bell phone. C. P. R., G. T. R. main lines.

**Willow Bank Stock Farm**  
**SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.**  
Herd established 1855; flock, 1248. The great Duthie-bred bull, Imp. Joy of Morning = 32879, and the Missie bull, Royal Star = 72502, heads my herd. Choice selections to offer at all times in both bulls and females.  
JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO

HAWTHORN HERD OF DUAL-PURPOSE

**Shorthorns**  
15 heifers, 6 bulls present offering; bred right; priced right. Come early and get a choice.  
WM. GRAINGER & SON, London, Ont.

SHORTHORN BULLS

I have some choice young bulls, from imp. sire and dams. Good ones at reasonable rate. Come and see them. Prices right. Also some choice heifers.  
J. Brydone,  
MILVERTON, ONTARIO.  
G. T. R. and C. P. R. Station.

GEO. AMOS & SONS

MOFFAT, ONTARIO.  
Herd headed by Lancaster Floral, by Old Lancaster (Imp.), Scotland's Crown, by Ben. Lomond (Imp.) and Waverly, by Mildred Royal. Write, or come and see us. White Wyandotte Eggs, good strains, \$1.50 per 15.

Farm 11 Miles East of Guelph C. P. R.

**SHORTHORNS**  
Choice young bulls and heifers, dark roans and reds. One white bull calf at a bargain. Dams all from a milking strain. A few Shropshire ewe lambs. Write for prices.  
JOHN RACEY, Lennoxville, Que.

**SHORTHORNS BERKSHIRES**  
One choice young Lady Fanny bull for sale—good herd header; also several young heifers. A few prizewinning Berkshires, both sexes. Write or come and see them. Prices moderate. ISRAEL GROFF, ELMIRA, ONTARIO.

**Bud's Emblem = 63860 = (284905) A. H. B.**  
First-prize aged bull C. N. E., 1909, by that famous champion and sire of champions, Old Lancaster, imp. = 50068, heads the Old Meldrum herd of SHORTHORNS, near Guelph. A. F. & G. Auld, Eden Mills P. O., Ont.

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

**A BOON TO FARMERS**  
—a fence that won't break, and a post that won't rot.

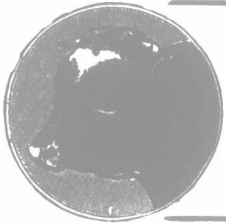
**Standard Woven Wire Fence**  
is heavy steel wire, well galvanized, and locked with the "Tie That Binds"—our exclusive invention, which being an oval loop allows a long bend in the running wires.

STANDARD STEEL FENCE POST is No. 12 gauge steel, bent at right angle, and punched so that the fence is held secure without staples. Lots of more facts in our book that you ought to know. Write for free copy and sample lock.

The Standard Wire Fence Co. of Woodstock Limited, Woodstock, Ont. and Brandon, Man. 15

Caldwell's Meal

No stockman or dairyman should be without it. With the meal forming part of the daily food, your stock will rapidly take on flesh and grow glossy coats; from coughs and colds—worms will be eradicated; your milch cows will give more and better milk, and your animals will get the full benefit of all the nutriment contained in the entire feed. Costs nothing extra to use, as it is substituted for an equal quantity of ordinary food. A ton will last 20 cows a month. Price, freight prepaid, \$34 per ton. Manufactured by  
**A. C. CALDWELL, East Toronto, Ont.**



30 HEIFERS AND 29 BULLS PRESENT OFFERING.

Bred right, made right and at prices to make you feel right. Come early and get your choice. List of these, with catalogue, will be mailed to those who ask for them.  
**H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONT.**

Maple Hall Shorthorns

Are bred on most fashionable Scotch lines, and are of high-class individuality. For sale are 6 young bulls from 6 to 10 months of age. A low, thick, sappy lot. Also 10 yearlings and 10 two-year-old heifers. Show material in this lot. Telephone connection. DAVID BIRRELL & SON, GREENWOOD P. O., ONT., CLAREMONT STATION.

Choice Scotch Shorthorns

We are offering several very choice heifers: Duchess of Glosters, High-class Mayflowers, Lancasters, Miss Ramsdens, Stamfords and Broadbooks. S. F. Johnston & Son, Ashburn P. O., Myrtle Station.

ROWAN HILL SHORTHORNS

I am offering 5 young bulls of choice breeding and color, all sired by the champion bull, Royal Chief 65495.  
**R. F. Duncan, Carluke P. O., Ont.**

SALEM SHORTHORNS!

Young bulls and heifers, sired by the great show and breeding bull, Jit Victor (imp.) at Long-distance Telephone.  
**J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONT. ELORA STATION, G. T. R. and C. P. R.**

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



# Nitrate of Soda

The Modern High-Grade

Fertilizer

**Cheapest, Cleanest**  
**Odorless**  
 Can be used anywhere on any crop  
**Convenient for use**  
**Increases your farm values**

\$3.00 worth of Nitrate alone on an acre of Grass has given an increased crop of 1000 lbs. of barn-cured Hay.

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

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

Send name and address on Postal Card

**DR. W. S. MYERS**  
 Nitrate Propaganda  
 71 Nassau Street, New York

## A. Edward Meyer

P. O. Box 378, Guelph, Ont.,

Breeds **SCOTCH SHORTHORNS** Exclusively. Twelve of the most noted Scotch tribes have representatives in my herd. Herd bulls; Scottish Hero (imp.) = 55042 = (90065) 295765 A. H. B.; Gloster King = 65703 = 283804 A. H. B. Young stock for sale. Long-distance phone in house.

## Shorthorn Cattle

Would price my stock bull, Star Prince = 53900 =. Red. It would pay anyone wanting a bull to come and see his produce. Oldest bull I have left by him will be a year old in February. A winner in Toronto and London. Females of all ages. Some very good heifers in nice condition. All reds or good roans.

**J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.**

## Scotch Shorthorns

At Toronto Exhibition this fall yearling bulls bred by us won 1st and 3rd in class and junior champion. We also bred the sire of these bulls. The grand champion steer at Guelph was sired by a bull of our breeding. We have 10 young bulls for sale now, bred the same. Write for breeding and prices.

**John Miller, Brougham P. O., Ontario.**  
Claremont Stn., C. P. R., 3 miles.

## Spring Valley Shorthorns

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

**KYLE BROS., AYR P.O., ONT.**

## 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.

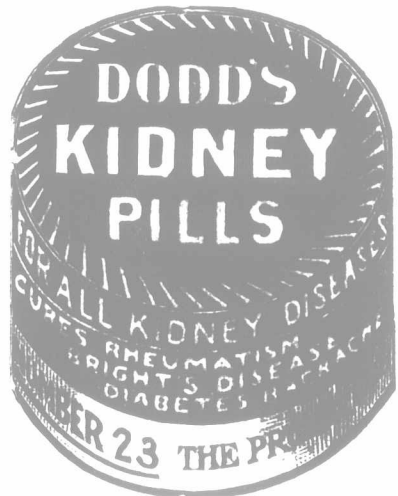
**GEO. GIER, Grand Valley P.O. and station, also Waldemar station.**

**GEO. D. Fletcher, Binkham P.O., Ont.** offers four choice Shorthorn bulls 10, 13 and 18 months old, with both breeding and quality for herd-heads. Prices easy. Stock bull, Benachie (imp.) = 69954 =; also Shorthorn females and Yorkshire sows. Erin shipping station, C. P. R.

There had again been trouble in the O'Hagan household, and O'Hagan had the word of sympathy when he next met his neighbor.

"'Tis not much of a team ye make, ye and yer wife," said O'Brien.

"An' that's where ye're wrong," said O'Hagan. "'Tis the foine team we make entirely. Me woife pitches an' Oi catches."



### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### ITCHY LEGS.

Clydesdale mare, five years old, takes itch in her legs, which get scabby. She is not overfed. Kindly prescribe. What is the cause?

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Some horses are constitutionally predisposed to this trouble. Prevention consists in feeding lightly of grain, and giving regular exercise. Curative treatment in cold weather consists in purging with a ball made up of 6 to 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger; follow up with one ounce Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, twice daily, for a week.

#### POULTRY-HOUSING—O. A. C. REPORTS AND BULLETINS.

1. I wish to build a poultry house for 100 laying hens. Have the timber in the woods. Would like it to be cheap, practical, and up-to-date. Please advise.

2. Where can I get the latest Ontario Agricultural College reports on poultry?

3. Would the O. A. C. be a good place to get a laying strain? L. M. H.

Ans.—1. Do not build such a house at all. Construct rather a number of movable colony houses as described in our report of the recent poultry institute at Guelph.

2. For O. A. C. literature on poultry, write Prof. W. R. Graham, O. A. C., Guelph, or Department of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont.

3. Probably, if they have eggs or stock to spare. Consult our advertising columns.

#### FEEDING ROOTS AND MEAL.

I am feeding a herd of cows wild hay, and find it necessary to feed them grain and roots. Would you advise feeding it mixed, or separate; before watering, or after? B. C.

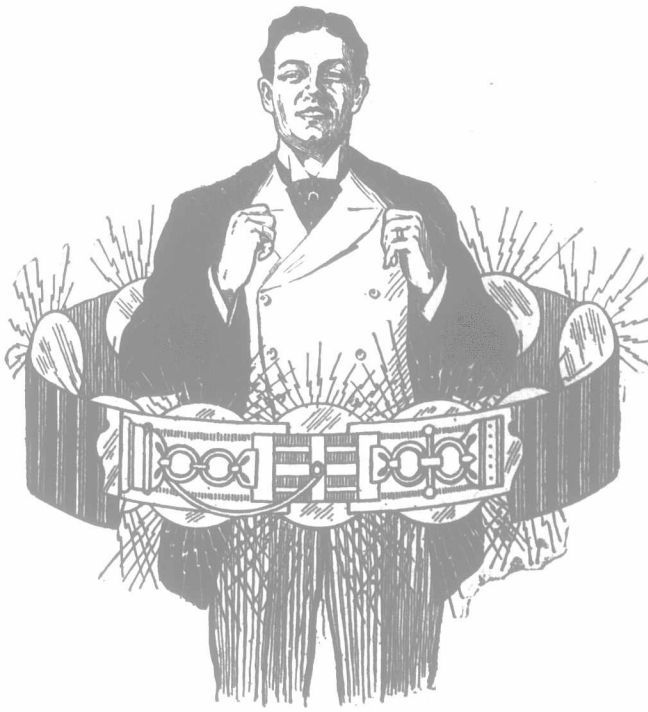
Ans.—It really does not make a great deal of difference how or when the roots and meal are fed. If you have a slicer, you might run the roots through it and throw the meal on top of them in the manger, or you might feed the roots whole, excepting the small, round ones, which might cause choking. As to time, some feed roots in the morning, first thing, and the same again at night. Others supply them at noon. The meal is better given in two or three feeds a day, and may be fed either while or after the cows eat their hay. It will not do cattle any particular harm to have their meal before going to water. Suit your convenience in these matters, only be regular and punctual.

#### DRAINING—SHORT OR LONG TILE DRAINS—SIZE OF TILE.

In tiling, which do you think best, to run tile from south to north, or put two main drains, and run small ones west into main drains? What size tile would be right to use, and what depth? Soil, clay loam, with no sand or gravel. Farm is 62 rods wide by 275 rods long, with ditch along north end and west side. The fall across the farm to the west is 12 or 16 inches, and lengthwise, towards the north end, about 5 or 6 feet. W. L. H.

Ans.—A system using long drains is better than one using short drains, because there are fewer junctions, and a junction is always a weak point in a drain. Besides, it is less trouble to lay the tile where there are few junctions than where there are many. A fall of 5 or 6 feet in 275 rods is not very large, not more than 1 1/4 or 1 1/2 inches to the hundred feet. Such being the case, it is doubtful if it would be wise to put in any 3-inch tile. We consider that for them the fall should be at least 2 inches in 100 feet. I think you should begin with 4-inch tile at the upper end, and continue them for 2,000 feet, and a 5-inch from there to the lower end. The drains should be about 3 feet deep and 4 rods apart. If you do not care to have a larger number of outlets emptying into the open ditch, you could put a large tile just two rods inside the road fence for the laterals to empty into, and bring this one main out to the road ditch at the lowest corner of your farm. WM. H. DAY.

# FREE UNTIL CURED



Not One Penny in Advance or on Deposit

Forty years ago, when I first discarded drugs and devoted my whole attention to the study of Electricity, I could not afford to do business on to-day's basis, but I have so perfected my Electrical Appliances, and the knowledge I have gained from all these years of experience and research is so great, that I will now give my world-famed Dr. Sanden Electric Belt, with Electric Suspensory, to any man who suffers from Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Lost Vigor, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles, absolutely

## FREE UNTIL CURED

I don't ask you to pay or deposit one cent until I convince you. Simply call or write for a Belt and wear it for two months, and if cured pay me the usual price. If not cured, return the Belt, and that ends the matter. Be sure you get the genuine. My great success has brought forth many imitators, and I must caution the public against their worthless, blistering imitations.

Call to-day and take a Belt along, or write for one and my two valuable books on Electricity and its medical uses. Sent, sealed, free by mail.

**DR. A. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.**  
Office Hours—9 to 6; Saturdays Until 9 p. m.

## 275 BURLINGTON SHORTHORNS 275

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

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

**INVERNESS SHORTHORNS** I can supply Shorthorns of all ages, with richest Scotch breeding and high-class individuality. W. N. BASTERBROOK, Freeman, Ont. Imp. Scotch Shorthorns—When looking for Shorthorns, be sure to look me up. Young bulls fit for service, and females all ages; bred in the purple, and right good ones. A. C. POTT, Freeman, Ont.

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

# SPRING RAW FURS RATS

We will pay VERY HIGH PRICES for original collections. WRITE US NOW. Of all kinds. Write for our Complete Price Lists and SHIP NOW. Prompt Returns. E. T. CARTER & CO., 84 Front St. E. TORONTO, ONT. We Pay Express.

**IRVINE SIDE SHORTHORNS** 3 bulls fit for service; 1 fifteen months' roan from imp. sire and dam; 1 thirteen months' red from imp. sire and English Lady dam; also 10 yearling and two-year-old heifers. Write us, or call and see us before buying. J. WATT & SON, Salem P. O., Ont., Elora Sta.



# Boog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

**Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)** is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Orb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**

describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

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

## HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

**R. HONEY, Brickley, Ont.**  
Northumberland Co.  
Offers a choice lot of boars and sows ready to mate; also orders taken for the coming crop of calves from Prince Posh Calamity Bleske and R.O.P. cows.

## Homewood Holsteins!

Headed by Grace Fayne 2nd's Sir Colanthe, closer related to the two greatest cows in the world than any bull in Canada. His dam, Grace Fayne 2nd, the only cow in the world to produce a daughter with a record of 35.55 lbs. butter in 7 days. G. T. R. station on farm. M. L. & M. H. Haley, Springfield, Ont.

**DON'T** Buy a HOLSTEIN BULL till you get my prices on choice goods from thirteen months down, from best producing strains. "Fairview Stock Farm." **FRED ABBOTT, Harrietsville, Ont.**

**EVERGREEN STOCK FARM** offers choice young Holstein Bulls, from 10 to 11 months, sired by Sir Mercena Favorite, whose dam and gr. dam averaged 80 lbs. milk per day, and 24.60 lbs. butter per week. Their dams also in A. R. Also choice females for sale. **F. E. Pettit, Burgessville, Ont.**

**WANTED!** By Dalhousie Agr. Society, HOLSTEIN BULL, two or three years of age, with pedigree. Must be from a good milking strain. Apply, stating price, etc., to: **Walter Geddes, Sec'y, Dalhousie Lake P. O., Ont.**

**For Sale—7 Holstein bulls: Tamworth** Wyandotte cockerels and Buff Orpington hens. **BERTRAM HOSKIN, The Gully P. O., Ont.** Phone connection via Cobourg.

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

Alexander Ure, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, is a keen golfer, and he has a good store of golfing tales. These he is always ready to relate, even if they tell against himself.

Playing on a certain course in Scotland, he remarked, incidentally, to his caddie:

"By the way, I played a round with Todd McGregor the last time I was here. Grand player, McGregor!"

"Ay," said the caddie, "but ye could bate McGregor the noo."

"Do you think so?" exclaimed the gratified Lord Advocate, being well aware of McGregor's prowess.

"Ay," drawled the caddie. "McGregor's deid."

To God, thy country, and thy friend be true.

—Henry Vaughan.

### How often do you eat this food?

A short time ago there appeared in the columns of one of the prominent magazines an article on building brain and muscle by the proper selection of the foods you eat.

A good many people were surprised to find oatmeal placed at the top of the list of foods recommended; but if the article had appeared in an English or Scotch paper every reader would have expected to see first place given to good oatmeal.

As a matter of fact Great Britain and Europe come to us for tremendous quantities of Quaker Oats because it represents to them perfect food, being the richest in flavor and best in cleanliness and purity, of all oatmeals.

Americans should eat more Quaker Oats; the results would soon show themselves in improved conditions of health and strength.

55

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

### REGISTERING SHORTHORNS.

I want to join the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and I would like to know, through your columns, their rules and regulations; also price of joining, and who to apply to for the same.

E. G.

Ans.—Write to "Accountant, National Live-stock Records," Ottawa, asking for application form for registering Shorthorns. The rules and terms are printed on back of these forms.

### RATION FOR SOWS.

Three sows will farrow in about four weeks. They are fed entirely on pulped sugar beets and boiled potatoes. Will their young pigs be as strong and thrifty at time of farrowing as if sows had received a portion of grain? If not, what kind and quantity of grain should each receive?

H. McB.

Ans.—We would scarcely expect the pigs to come as strong as they should from a sow fed only on pulped sugar beets and boiled potatoes, nor do we consider this in any sense an economical ration. A certain quantity of roots, together with clover or alfalfa hay (preferably the leafy portions, steamed and mixed with a very little meal), makes an excellent ration. Aim to keep the sow in fair, thrifty condition, but not fat. If no clover or alfalfa hay is available, some bran or shorts should be fed along with the roots, or a few oats and peas, either ground or soaked, would answer.

### ADDITIONAL PERCENTAGE CHARGE FOR NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES.

1. Has a tax collector the right to charge five cents on the dollar interest for taxes paid two days after due?
2. Is same charge legal in Ontario?
3. If not legal, how could I recover same?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1 and 2. Yes; if the Council of the municipality has enacted a By-law, under Sec. 60, of the Assessment Act, R. S. O., Ch. 224, as amended by 62 Vic., Ch. 27, Sec. 4, imposing an additional percentage charge for non-payment of taxes by a day named in such By-law, and if the proper notice, required by Sec. 134, of the said Assessment Act, has been given, and more than 14 days had elapsed after such notice was given before payment was tendered, but not otherwise.

3. Demand refund from the Collector; if he refuses, then demand it from the Council; if the Council refuses to refund the additional percentage, then bring an action against the municipality to recover it.

### A "CRIBBER."

A sells a horse to B. A sells him as a sound horse. A was to deliver him at a certain time and place, which he did, but B was not at home; when B returned, he found out the horse was a cribber. B did not say or do anything for four days. B then came and admitted to A that the horse was sound, but not all right, and asked A to throw off five dollars. But A said he had had plenty of time to have returned the horse and wanted full amount. B would not pay, and went off saying he would turn the horse out when he went home, but he did not, and four days more passed and A went and asked B for his money, but B still refused.

1. Can B make A take the horse back?
2. Can A make B pay full amount that the horse was sold for?
3. Can a horse be sound and be a cribber?
4. Can you give any reason or cause for a horse being a cribber?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. No.  
2. Yes.  
3. Legally, yes; it would appear to be only a vicious habit. Practically, such a horse should be considered unsound, and the fact of his being a cribber should be mentioned in a veterinary certificate.  
4. Authorities have suggested that the habit may be induced by idleness and ennui, irritability while grooming, licking the manger from hunger, and such construction of manger as facilitates cribbing. It is also thought to be induced by hereditary tendency transmitted.

## DISPERSION SALE

OF OVER

# 40 Head Holstein - Friesian Cattle

AT MADOC, MARCH 25th, 1910.

Including the great bull, Sara Jewel Hengerveld's son, whose dam has an A. R. O. butter record: In 7 days, of 28.12 lbs.; in 30 days, of 110.18 lbs. The only cow in Canada that ever produced in official test 100 lbs. milk in one day. All females old enough are bred to this great bull, and by the time of the sale there should be 20 calves sired by him. Catalogues will be ready March 1. Positively no reserve. Sale will commence at 1:30 p. m. Stages connect with C. P. R. at Ivanhoe and C. O. R. at Eldorado, for Madoc, and will convey intending purchasers to the farm on day of sale. The G. T. R. runs into Madoc, and arrangements have been made for transportation to the farm. Cheap rates on all railways.

**J. A. Caskey, Madoc, Ont.**

COL. D. L. PERRY, COLUMBUS, OHIO, AUCTIONEER.

## Fairview Herd

offers for sale a son of Rag Apple Koradyke. His dam is a daughter of Pontiac Koradyke, with an A. R. O. record of 13.08 lbs. butter in 7 days at two years. Price, \$150.00.

**E. H. Dollar, Heuvelton, N. Y.**

NEAR PRESOTT.

## CENTRE AND HILLVIEW Holsteins

140 head, 45 females in R. O. M. Herd headed by Brookbank Butter Baron, Bonheur Statesman and Sir Sadie Cornucopia Clothilde. The average of dam, sire's dam and granddam is: milk in 7 days, 42.85 lbs.; butter in 7 days, 30.58 lbs. We have bulls born Mar., '09, to two weeks old for sale, from Record-of-Merit dams. Long-distance telephone. **P. D. Edc, Oxford Centre, Ont., Woodstock Sta.**

## Lakeview Holsteins.

One service bull and several bull calves for sale, sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, whose sire has five daughters averaging over 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and 120 lbs. for 30 days, and whose dam, the dam of Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead, with 35.55 lbs. in 7 days, testing over 5% fat. These young bulls are from A. R. O. cows, an extra smooth and well marked lot. **E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONT.**

**High-class Holsteins**—Head of herd, Pietje Koradyke Lad. Two nearest dams average 26.09 lbs. butter in 7 days. His sire's dam, Pietje 2nd, has a record of 31.62 lbs. butter in 7 days. Present offering; now booking orders for bull calves sired by above sire and out of A. R. O. dams.

**WM. C. STEVENS, PHILLIPSVILLE, ONT.**

## IMPERIAL HOLSTEINS

Head your herd with a son of the champion Canadian butter-bred bull, Tidy Abbecker Mercena Posch. Dam and sire's dam average 28 lbs. butter in 7 days, 110 lbs. in 30 days; 4.90 fat.

**W. H. Simmons, New Durham, Ont.**



**Silver Creek Holsteins**—Official records range from 13 lbs. for 2-year-olds to 22 lbs. for mature cows. Stock bull, King Fayne Segis Clothilde, his 7 nearest dams average 27 lbs. For sale are young stock of both sexes, sired by bull with high official backing and out of Record cows.

**A. H. TEEPLE, Currie's P. O., Ont., Woodstock, Sta. Phone connection.**

## THE MAPLES HOLSTEIN HERD

of Record-of-Merit cows, headed by King Posch De Kol. Only two sons of our old Record-of-Merit stock bull, Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity, left for sale, from cows with good official backing; also a few bull and heifer calves sired by King Posch De Kol and from Record-of-Merit dams.

**WALBURN RIVERS, FOLDEN'S, ONTARIO.**

## Maple Glen HOLSTEINS

Would like to dispose of from 10 to 15 head of females inside of 30 days, before going to Alberta. Females range from heifers coming one year old to 26 3/4 lb. tested cows. A business proposition to the right man for entire herd. First come best served. **J. A. GILROY, Glen Buell, Ont., Brockville Sta., G. T. or C. P. R. Long-distance phone.**



## AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

Can fill orders for car lots of Ayrshires, or for good grade dairy cows. Young bulls, cows, heifers or calves of choice breeding. Orders taken for imported stock for 1910. A few young Yorkshires. Write us for anything you need in above lines.

**ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.**

## Hillview Ayrshires!

For sale: Females of all ages, bred for dairy purposes, with large teats, deep milkers, and large in size. Also a few extra good young bulls on hand. Winchester station, C. P. R.

**A. Kennedy & Son, Vernon, Ont.**

"HILLSVIEW FARM."



## Springbank Ayrshires!

Canada's leading herd of Record-of-Performance Ayrshires. Big records, big cattle, big udders and big teats. Over 50 head to select from; 13 yearling heifers, 7 yearling calves. Anything in the herd is for sale. All in good condition. **A. S. TURNER, RYCKMAN'S CORNERS, ONT. 3 Miles South of Hamilton.**

## Stonehouse Ayrshires

all ages. Am now booking orders for bull calves.

**Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec.**

**Trout Run Ayrshires**—My present offering is several heifers and cows in milk, a number of heifer calves, 3 young bulls fit for service, one of them from imp. sire and dam; dam's record 45 lbs. a day. My herd are heavy producers and critically selected. Am also offering 20 Toulouse geese at \$4 and \$5 a pair.

**WM. THORN, Lynedoch, Ont.**

## COWS GIVE MORE MILK

—cattle make better beef—Bulls are no longer dangerous when deborned with the

**KEYSTONE DEHORNER.**

Cuts 4 sides at once—No crushing or bruising. Little pain. The only humane method. Write for free booklet. **R. H. MCKENNA, Lajoie, P. Q., Mont. Elgin, Ont.**

## STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES

Are producers of milk testing high in butter-fat. In my herd I have a range of selection, either imp. or Canadian-bred, of either young bulls or females, unexcelled in Canada. Price and terms to suit purchaser. **D. M. WATT, ST. LOUIS STA., QUE.**

**Ayrshires**—Four young bulls, all bred on dairy lines, out of famous dams; fashionable in color, as well as in breeding. Will be sold worth the money. Females all ages.

**N. DYMENT, Clappison's Corners, 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.**

## Springhill Ayrshires

Headed by two bulls whose dams have the highest official records in Scotland. Order a bull calf out of our best cows.

We can please you in all ages and sexes

**Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.**



GOSSIP.

We are finding business very brisk, write Hickman & Scruby, of Court Lodge, Garton, Kent, England, exporters of pure-bred stock, whose advertisement runs in this paper.

THE MEAT BOYCOTT.

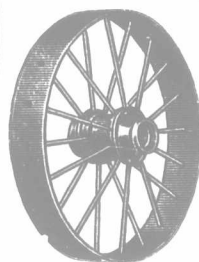
A Prose Poem by Walt Mason.

O butcher, spare that steer! Touch not a single horn! We've sworn, for half a year, to live on beans and corn; to live on oatmeal cake, and prunes, and succotash; no more for us the steak, no more the corn-beef hash!

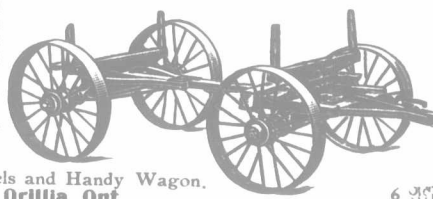
As head of his renowned herd of Record-of-merit Holsteins, A. H. Teeple, of Currie's, Ont., whose advertisement will be found in another column of this paper, has lately purchased a young bull whose breeding on official-record lines is second to none other alive.

TRADE TOPIC.

HARD WINTER MAKES CLIPPING ADVISABLE.—The steadily cold winter has caused horses to have a longer and heavier coat of hair on this spring than is usual.



Dominion Low Wide-tire Steel Wheels are lighter, stronger and cheaper than wooden wheels. Won't break in rockiest roads or coldest weather. Easy on roads and horses.



BRAMPTON JERSEYS

Canada's greatest Jersey herd offers male or female stock; imported or home-bred; show type or producers; one or a carload. 150 for sale. Phone. B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.



I want to talk to those who have aches and pains, who feel run-down physically, who realize that the old "fire" and energy which was so evident in youth is absent now; men who can't stand the amount of exertion they could years ago.

No man should be weak; no man should suffer the loss of that vital element which renders life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less a man than nature intended him; no man should suffer for the sins of his youth, when there is at hand a certain cure for his weakness and loss of vitality.

Most of the pains, most of the weakness of stomach, heart, brain and nerves from which men suffer are due to an early loss of nature's reserve power through mistakes of youth. You need not suffer for this. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may be as happy as any man that lives.

It is for men who open their eyes in the morning upon a world that looks blue and discouraging; for men who feel tired, despondent and out of luck; who have lost the fighting spirit—those fellows who have almost concluded that nothing is worth fighting for—who have pains in the back and who don't get rest from their sleep, and who wish that they were as strong as they used to be.

It will make you strong. It will send the life blood dancing through your veins, you will feel the exhilarating spark warm your frame, the bright flash will come to your eye and a firm grip to your hand, and you will be able to meet your fellow man and feel what others are capable of doing is not impossible for you.

What would you not sacrifice to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy, the same gladness, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You know you are not the same man, and you know you would like to be. You can be.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt makes you noble; it causes the nerves to tingle with the joyous exhilaration of youth, it fills the heart with a feeling of gladness, makes everything look right, and makes the nerves like bars of steel. It has cured Nervous Debility, Weakness of every kind whether in Nerves, Stomach, Heart, Liver or Kidneys, Rheumatism, Pains in Back and Shoulders, Sciatica, Lumbago, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Constipation, Dyspepsia, and all troubles where new life can restore health.

Dear Sir,—I have used your Belt since last November, and I feel much better. The losses have stopped entirely. I am well pleased with the Belt. It has proved all you claimed for it. DANIEL CHATTERTON, Cobalt, Ont.

using your Belt I weighed 140, and now I go 170. I am recommending your Belt to all my friends. LEON ROLFE, Lime Ridge, Que.

Dear Sir,—I am glad to say that your Belt has made a permanent cure of my case. After using the Belt and following directions for three months I felt like a new man, and have not used it since. As it is now over eighteen months since I stopped using the Belt, and have had no return of my trouble, I find I am cured, and words cannot express the gratefulness I have towards you and what your Belt has done for me. Before

Dear Sir,—I write to tell you that I am quite well now, and thank you for what you have done for me. FRANK A. FAUBERT, Chatham, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I have worn my Belt for a month, and I am well pleased with the results. I feel better in every way; have a good appetite, and my food digests well. IRA S. ACKER, Birchtown, N.S.

My belt is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burn, as in old-style belts), and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a two-year-old.

CALL TO-DAY

FREE CONSULTATION BOOK TEST

If you can't call, send coupon for free book.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Please send me your book, free.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday until 9 p.m.



## MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

**Stimulate the Sluggish Liver.**

Clean the coated tongue, sweeten the breath, clear away all waste and poisonous material from the system in Nature's easy manner, and prevent as well as cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Heartburn, Catarrh of the Stomach, Sour Stomach, Water Brash, and all troubles arising from a disordered state of the Stomach, Liver or Bowels.

Mrs. J. C. Westberg, Swan River, Man., writes: "I suffered for years, more than tongue can tell, from liver trouble. I tried several kinds of medicine, but could get no relief until I got Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I cannot praise them too highly for what they have done for me."

Price 25 cents a vial, or 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## ELECTRO BALM CURES ECZEMA

Also Piles, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Chapped Hands and Face. Write for sample and booklet of testimonials. 50c. a box at all dealers, or THE ELECTRIC BEAN CHEMICAL CO. LIMITED, Ottawa.

**POPULAR LODGE SOUTHDOWNS AND BERKSHIRES**—For sale: A high-class show flock of Southdowns, also shearing rams and ewes, and ram and ewe lambs. Berkshires of both sexes and all ages; right good ones. An honest representation in my medicine. **SHERSON LEMON, Kettlesby P. O., Ont., Assara Station.**

"They talk about a woman's sphere as though it had a limit. There's not a place on earth or heaven. There's not a task to mankind given, There's not a blessing or a woe. There's not a whisper, yes or no. There's not a life, there's not a birth, That has a feather's weight of worth Without a woman in it."

## CURE MEN AND WOMEN ALIKE

**What Dodd's Kidney Pills  
Did for One Family.**

**Cured Chas. Bell of Rheumatism and His Wife of Inflammation of the Kidneys—Mrs. Bell's Statement.**

North Range, Digby Co., N. S., March 7.—(Special.)—That Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidney ills of men and women alike is shown in the cases of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bell, of this place. A short time ago Dodd's Kidney Pills cured Mr. Bell of Rheumatism, from which he had suffered for ten years. This led Mrs. Bell to try them for inflammation of the Kidneys, and she makes the following statement:

"I was troubled with inflammation of the Kidneys for twenty-four years. Some few years ago I got worse, and was laid up for a long time. When I was able to be up again, the doctor told me I must on no account do any work. I suffered from Dropsy, and my feet would swell so I could not wear my shoes.

"My husband benefited so much from taking Dodd's Kidney Pills, I decided to give them a trial, and though I have taken only three boxes, I am well, and can wear my shoes and do nearly all my own housework. I cannot say too much for Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Dodd's Kidney Pills make weak Kidneys strong, and sick Kidneys well.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### FATHER'S RIGHT TO CHILD'S EARNINGS.

1. Can a father take a son's earnings from him until the son is of age?
2. Son has been working for me, but the father always drew his whole pay; does the law uphold him in this?

B. W. R.

Ans.—1 and 2. Since the son is not living with, nor being maintained by the father, the latter has no right in law to receive his wages. Payment to the father would, however, probably be a valid discharge of the employer's indebtedness, if it was made with the son's knowledge and consent.

#### KILLING SEEDS IN MANURE—OESTRUM IN FRESH COW—BLUESTONE FOR MUSTARD.

1. Will piling manure in large heaps, and leaving it until fall, destroy mustard and sow-thistle seeds?
2. How long after freshening will a cow run before coming in heat again?
3. Has spraying with bluestone proven an effective way of destroying mustard? If so, what does a sprayer cost, where can it be procured, and what are the proportions of bluestone used?

G. R. P.

Ans.—1. In the main portion of the pile of manure which heats, weed seeds will doubtless be killed, but in the lower layer and around the edges, some will escape. There will be a very considerable waste of manure.

2. Cows generally come in heat after calving in about two months, though sometimes not so soon, and, on the other hand, in some cases, they have come in in seven days.


3. Mustard has been very effectively controlled by thorough spraying at the proper stage with bluestone, 10 pounds to 40 gallons of water. The cost of an outfit varies, according to equipment, from \$30 for a hand pump, to as high as \$135 for a traction or power sprayer, used for mustard or potatoes. The latter has as many as twelve nozzles, and will spray a strip 20 feet wide across the field. The hand pump, mounted on a cart, will cover about 10½ feet.

#### FEEDING SOW.

I read all I come across about feeding swine, and was much interested in a letter on "The value of Clover leaves," by G. M. C., in "The Farmer's Advocate" of February 3rd. I wish to submit for advice this bill-of-fare, which I am trying. The animal is a brood sow, seventeen months old, to farrow late in May. Last August, when eleven months old, she farrowed thirteen pigs, and raised them all. The bill-of-fare is as follows: First meal, prepared overnight, given about 8 o'clock in the morning, 4 lbs. turnips sliced, put over the fire in dishwater and brought to a boil. The pail is half filled with chaff from the barn floors; in that 1 pound middlings, and the whole scalded with the boiling turnips and water, salted. When well mixed, cover with 1½ pints of wheat bran. When to be fed, fill pail with hot water. At noon she gets 6 pounds sugar beets and mangels, raw; 1 gallon separator milk or buttermilk; 1 pound middlings, and ½ pound wheat bran, fed dry. When she grumbles, I give her a drink of cool water, if she wants it.

Have another ½ pail of chaff ready, with two pounds middlings, to be scalded with four pounds sliced turnips, salted, covered with bran, and let stand. At 6 o'clock, give this, with two pounds raw beets. This satisfies her. We shall have more milk when two calves are made into veal. How much milk is it best to give her? The only condiment she seems to need is ashes, which she eats with relish. A. B.

Ans.—You are taking more trouble than necessary, and are probably feeding the sow rather too well. If disposed to continue the present method, would advise reducing the meal allowance by a half, or more, not too abruptly, of course. When the skim milk or buttermilk is plentiful, two gallons a day could be fed, but it might be used more profitably for young pigs or calves, if any were available to feed.



## PROVE IT!

Don't take our word for it. Ask us to prove to you that the **SELKIRK STIFF-STAY FENCE** is Heavier, Stiffer, Stronger, More Secure and Serviceable than any fence you have ever seen. It is the Best and Most Economical Fence to Buy, and consequently to Sell.

**FILL OUT THIS BLANK AND SEND IT TO US.**

SELKIRK FENCE CO., HAMILTON, CAN.

Gentlemen,—I want to examine for myself the merits of S. S. S. Fencing and Gates. Send me a free sample piece of the fence with descriptive-matter and agent's terms.

Name.....

Post Office.....Prov.....

#### MAPLE VILLA OXFORDS AND YORKSHIRES.

Present offering: Excellent ewes, choice rams, and the best lot of lambs I ever offered; all sired by imported rams. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages. Boars fit for service. Sows ready to breed. A high-class lot. Satisfaction assured.

J. A. CERSWELL, BOND HEAD P. O., ONT., BRADFORD or BEETON STAS.

#### FARNHAM OXFORD DOWNS.

The Champion Flock, The Oldest Importers, The Largest Breeders in America.

See American Oxford Down Record. We are offering a number of first-class yearling ewes from imported sires, and bred to champion imported ram; also a number of ram and ewe lambs. Prices reasonable. **HENRY ARKELL & SON, Arkell, Ont. C. P. R.; Guelph, G. T. R. and Telegraph.**

When Writing Mention The Advocate

#### I HAVE GREAT, THICK, ROBUST SHROPSHIRE YEARLING AND TWO-YEAR-OLD RAMS

and a few beautiful Welsh ponies will also be priced at attractive figures.

and a lot of grand Shropshire and Cotswold ram lambs, ewes and ewe lambs of high class, both breeds, and all of the best breeding. Will sell them in large lots or singly at prices you can afford to pay. Short-horn bulls and heifers, two good registered Clydesdale mares, and a few beautiful Welsh ponies.

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario

#### MAPLE LEAF BERKSHIRES

For sale: Young sows bred and ready to breed; boars fit for service; also young pigs farrowed in March and April. Imp. sires and dams. Pairs not akin. C. P. R. and G. T. R. **Joshua Lawrence, Oxford Centre P. O., Ontario.**

#### Willowdale Berkshires!

Young sows ready to breed, boars ready for service, young pigs just weaned, all choice stock and bred in the purple. Everything guaranteed as represented. Long-distance phone. **J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton P. O. and Station. C. P. R. & G. T. R.**

#### Tamworths

A grand lot of young boars from 2 to 4 mos., also young sows (dandies). Some just bred. Some in farrow to first-class boars from best herd in England. Prices reasonable. **Chas. Currie, Merriston, 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. A number of Bronze turkeys and toms, and Red Cap cockerels and pullets. **W. E. WRIGHT, Glanworth P. O., Ont.**

#### MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES.

To make room for the natural increase in our herd, we now offer for immediate disposal: A FEW CHOICE YOUNG BOARS (big type) ready for use. 10 sows, bred and ready to breed. 75 Sept. pigs, pairs not related. Mostly all sired by M. G. Champion—2000—champion and silver-medal boar at Toronto in 1907, and first as a three-year-old in the aged class in 1908, a grand stock getter. Many of our sows are prizewinners, and are of the best Yorkshire blood in England and Canada. A fair and square deal to everybody is our motto. We are putting prices low, because we must sell. Satisfaction guaranteed. **H. S. McDIARMID, Fingal, Ont. Shedden Station. Long-distance phone in house.**

#### Hillcrest Tamworths

are second to none in America for type and quality. For sale are both sexes of all ages, from sows bred and boars fit for service down to youngsters. **Herbert German, St. George, Ont.**

#### DUROC - JERSEY SWINE

Imported and home-bred. Sows ready to breed. Boars fit for service, and young ones either sex. Also Embden geese. **WAC CAMPBELL & SONS, HARVICH, ONT.**



### MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

With very nearly 100 sows in breeding, of modern type and high-class quality, our herd will stand comparison with any in Canada. We are always in a position to fill large or small orders with despatch. Long-distance phone. **JAMES WILSON & SONS, FERUS, ONT.**

#### SUMMER HILL HERD OF Large English Yorkshire Hogs

We expect to land a very select lot of English Yorkshire pigs at the farm in April, and nothing but really high-class breeding and show stock will be included in the lot. They will be from 6 months up to 2 years old, and will include 50 young sows in farrow, selected from the leading herds of England and Scotland. Parties wishing to secure new blood will find this a rare opportunity. Write right away for what you will want, and have your selections made early. Far n' phone 2471 Hamilton. R.F.D.2 **D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont.**

#### Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns

For immediate sale: Several young sows due to farrow in March and April and May. Sired by my imported boar, and out of sows the get of Colville's Choice, Canada's champion boar in 1901-2-3-5, also a choice lot of pigs, both sex, 2 to 4 months old. Two choice Shorthorn bulls, 14 and 15 months old, of Cargill blood. Syme and Lavender families. And half a dozen choice heifer calves, yearlings and two-year-olds in calf. Prices right. Bell phone. **A. A. Colwill, Box 9, Newcastle, Ont.**

**OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES**—Longest strains. Oldest-established registered herd in Canada. Young sows in farrow. Choice pigs weeks to 6 months old. Pairs furnished not less. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. **E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.**



MARCH 10, 1910

Central AR

GOSSIP.

In the Gossip notes in our February issue, concerning the Ayrshire herd of N. Dymont, Clappison, Ont., it was stated that the cow Floss Morton was milking 49 pounds daily at the time of a visit of our representative. Mr. Dymont writes that the cow was then only a few days fresh, and she is now giving 54 pounds, and gaining, while his cow, Belle Gray, has a record of 63 pounds, and Pet of Hickory Hill a record of 59 1/2 pounds.

Volume 12, of the Herdbook of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, together with Volume 8, of the Record of Merit, has been issued by the Secretary, W. Clemons, St. George, Ont. It is a substantial and well-printed book of 100 pages, containing pedigree records of 1,059 bulls and 1,567 cows, a total of 2,626, together with a long list of transfers, while the Record-of-merit entries comprise three bulls and 184 cows, and Record-of-performance entries numbering 40 cows, with yearly test records under Government supervision.

A travelling man who stutters, spent an afternoon in trying to sell a grouchy business man a bill of goods, and was not very successful.

As the salesman was locking up his satchel, the grouch was impolite enough to observe in the presence of his clerks, "You must find that impediment in your speech very inconvenient."

"Oh, n-no," replied the salesman. "Everyone has his peculiarity. S-s-stammering is mine. What's yours?"

"I'm not aware that I have any," replied the merchant.

"Do you stir y-your coffee with your right hand?" asked the salesman.

"Why, yes, of course," replied the merchant.

"W-well, went on the salesman, "that's your p-peculiarity. Most people use a tea-spoon."—Success Magazine.

The story is told of a Scotsman who lay dying in the bedroom end of his cottage. As he lay, weak and far gone, there came to him the smell of nice cooking. "Janet," he faintly cried to his wife, "fat are ye daein'?" "Cookin' ham," she cried back, and he wavered out the request—"It smells sae weel that I think I could eat a bit, Janet." "Na, na," answered she, "I canna gie ye ony; it's for the funeral!"

TRADE TOPIC.

RUBEROID COLORED ROOFING PATENT DECISION.

It is now unlawful in the United States to use any colored (except by painting), "flexible weatherproof prepared roofings" other than that made by the Standard Paint Company, New York. This is the sum of the decision, January 24, 1910, by Judge Ray, of the U. S. Circuit Court. The decision, about 10,000 words, is such a minute examination of the history of materials and processes that it is near to being a treatise on the art of roofing. The two patents on colored Ruberoid, dated November 22, 1904, cover, we are informed, both the product and the processes by which it is made. Both of these general claims are upheld with an enthusiasm born of exhaustive study.

The process pointed out in the patent, which varies from the prior art, was successful. The prior art was not. All the constituent elements of a product, a new article of manufacture, may be old, as, of course, color was, but this product as a complete article of manufacture, was new, and was better than any that had gone before. I think the evidence established that the most successful colored roofing on the market was this colored Ruberoid, made in accordance with the claims of the patents in suit. They are popular, they have an extensive and increasing use, they are pleasing and attractive in appearance. Those who desire a colored roofing, and who use a roofing of this kind, it is shown that these are a desirable and serviceable, and durable and permanent article. The coloring is permanent.

This coloring is also protected by patents of the Standard Paint Company, New York, and manufactured by the Standard Paint Company, New York.

# REWARD!!

Any Subscriber May Have Date On His Own Label Advanced Twelve Months By Sending Us the Names of Two New Subscribers and \$3.

Every Premium We Offer Is Exceptionally Good Value. We Give Greater Value in Our Premiums Than If You Were Paid a Cash Commission. Note the Following List:

**BARON'S PRIDE.** Handsome picture of the Champion Clydesdale. Size, 17 x 13 in., including margin. Suitable for framing. 1 new subscriber.

**NICKEL WATCH.** Good timekeeper. This watch has taken well. 3 new subscribers.

**BIBLE—Old and New Testaments** in beautifully clear, legible type; references and concordance to both Old and New Testaments. Index to names of persons, places and subjects occurring in the Scriptures. Twelve full-page maps, all excellent in type and outline. This book is of most convenient size, being 7 x 10 inches when open; weight 23 ounces; with strong and flexible binding; and would sell at regular retail price for \$1.00 or over. Sent postpaid to any subscriber for sending in only 2 new subscriptions accompanied by \$3.00.

**40-PIECE AUSTRIAN CHINA TEA SET,** handsome and dainty in shape, coloring and design; ordinarily retailing from \$4.00 to \$6.00, depending on locality. 4 new subscribers.

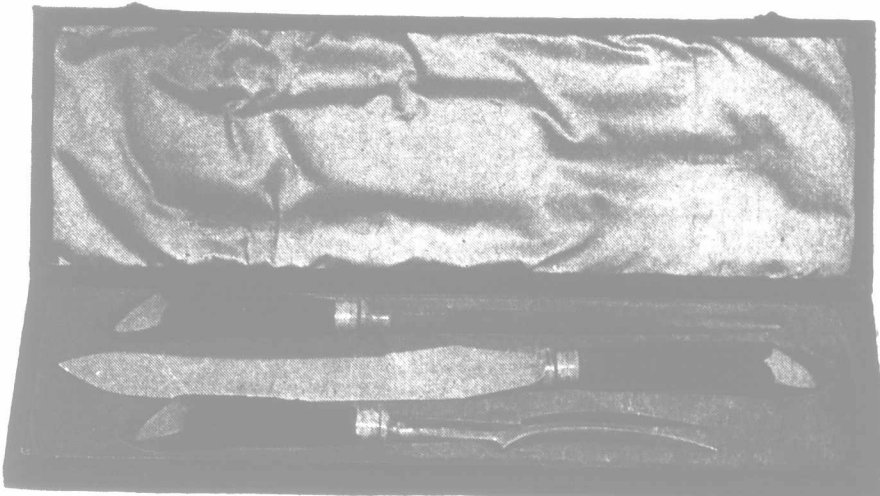
**FARMER'S ADVOCATE KNIVES,** manufactured by Jos. Rodgers, Sheffield, England. Jackknife and Penknife, both nickel-handled and having two blades. These knives were manufactured specially for the Farmer's Advocate. Worth, retail, \$1.00 each. 1 new subscriber for each knife.

**DICTIONARY.** An indispensable volume in every home. The Chambers' Twentieth Century Dictionary. Cloth bound, contains 1,200 pages, profusely illustrated, printed on superior quality of paper. 2 new subscribers.

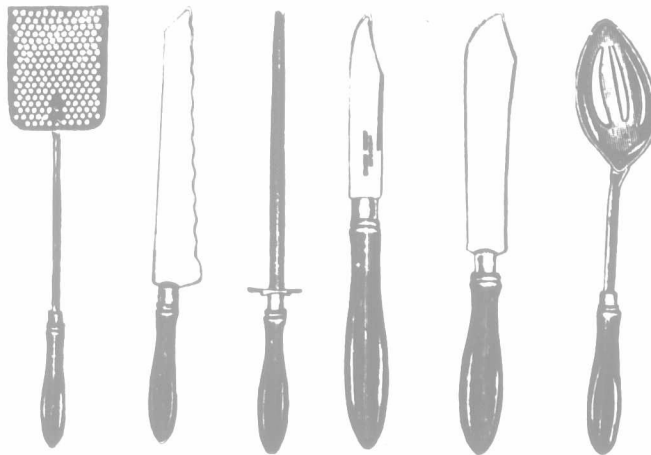
**"CARMICHAEL": A Canadian Farm Story.** Bound in cloth, illustrated. Just the thing for Christmas or Birthday Gift. "Far above the ordinary run of fiction," says the Buffalo Courier. "Should be in all the homes of the people." Toronto World. 2 new subscribers; or cash, \$1.25.

We must have honest workers. Changing the name from one member of the household to another, or deception of any kind, will not be allowed. If discovered, the premium will be withheld.

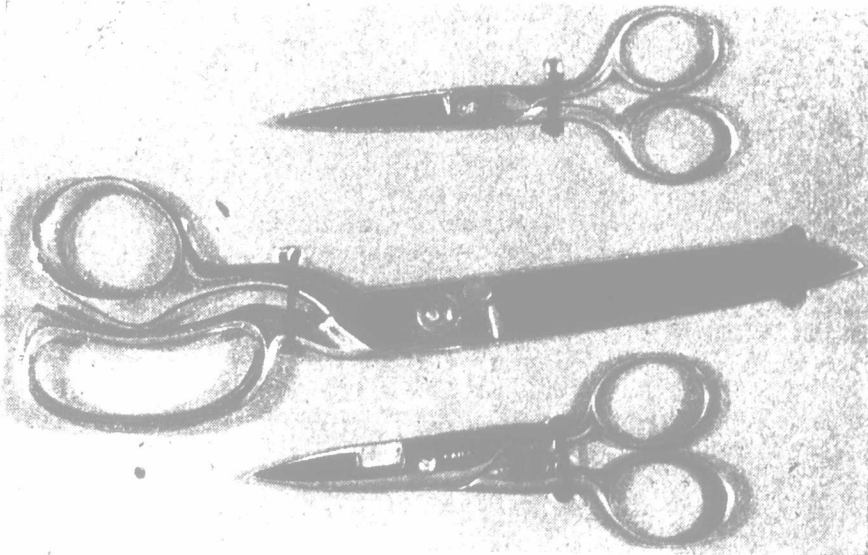
These premiums are given only to our present subscribers for sending in bona-fide new yearly subscriptions, accompanied by \$1.50 each.



**SET STAGHORN CARVERS.** High-class goods. First quality of steel, and staghorn handles and handsome nickel mounting. These carvers will retail at \$3.50 to \$5.00 per set. 4 new subscribers.



**A COMPLETE KITCHEN EQUIPMENT. A UTENSIL FOR EVERY PURPOSE.** All made of the highest grade of crucible steel, carefully tempered, ground and polished by the latest improved process. Rubberoid finished hardwood handles, mounted with nickel-plated ferrules. Now is your opportunity to supply your kitchen with a complete cutlery outfit. All six articles sent to any subscriber for sending in only 1 strictly new subscription and \$1.50.



**SET SCISSORS.**—One self-sharpening scissors, one embroidery scissors, one buttonhole scissors—will cut buttonhole any size. All good quality steel. For only One New Subscriber to The Farmer's Advocate. Must be sent by present subscriber.

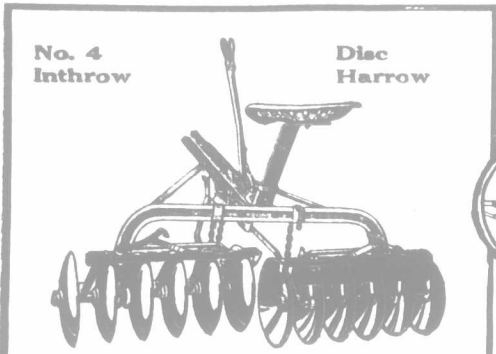
Send Postal for Sample Copies and Agent's Outfit and Start to Canvass at Once.

**The William Weld Company, Limited,**  
LONDON, ONTARIO.



# Harrows that Draw Light

No Business Farmer Can Afford To Be Without One of Them



No. 4 Inthrow

Disc Harrow

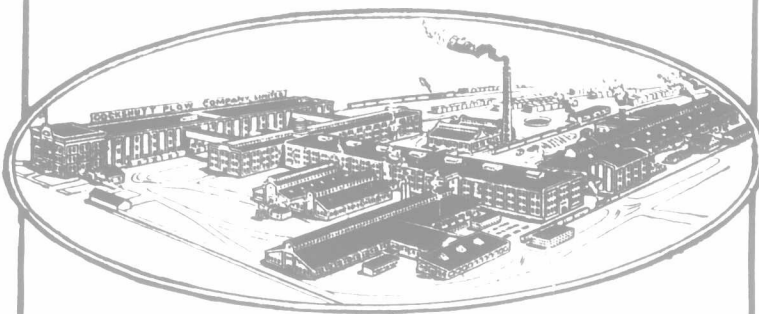
WE sold a great many thousands of these Harrows last year—every buyer was highly pleased.

Before commencing the manufacture of this new Inthrow Disc Harrow, we noted all the merits and defects of disc harrows and we have combined in this one all the good features of all disc harrows, with many of our own which we have proven to be beneficial.

The frame is made of channel bar steel—strong enough to stand the strain under all conditions.

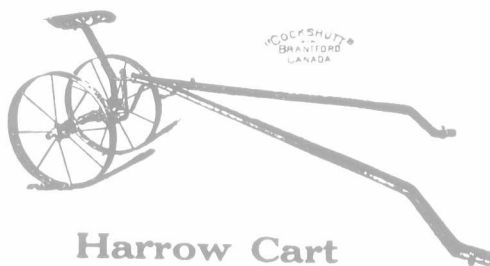
Notice how the braces are set on this harrow—also how convenient the lever for setting the harrow to cut at any desired angle. Notice the chains attached to the beam for regulating the depth of the harrow and preventing it from going too deep at inner end when harrow is set at full angle. Oil is conveyed to the bearings by tubes running from top of scraper holders, keeping the bearings dust-proof and making them last longer.

Steel balls, accurately turned and perfectly polished, run in chilled bearings—this relieves end thrust of sections and makes draft very light. Cast balls (commonly used) soon wear flat on one side and bearings then become useless. With a touch of the foot, scrapers can be set to clean the harrow in heavy or sticky soils. Notice the shape of the discs—they are made to cut and turn all the soil. This is not only the best looking disc harrow, but the best working disc harrow—examine it at any of our dealers.



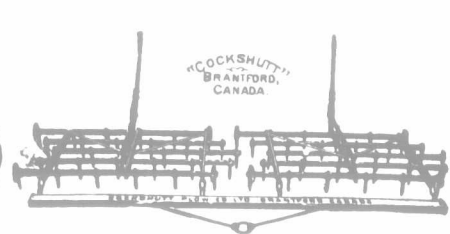
Where Cockshutt Plows are made

WE have put all the latest improvements into the Inthrow Disc Harrow illustrated above—it is without question the most modern Disc Harrow in America. Our Drag Harrow on the right combines great strength, slight draft and has a splendid reputation for doing good work. The Harrow Cart below is an up-to-date implement for up-to-date farmers.



Harrow Cart

HIGH seat frees the driver from dust—an advantage when turning the team. Flexible seat-spring absorbs jars and joltings over lumpy ground. Swivel axles with extra long dust-proof bearings and castored wheels so that cart can turn easily without strain on connection angles. Angles are made of high carbon steel insuring great strength. This cart can be attached to any Drag Harrow. Fitted with extra high wheels. This cart puts practically no extra draft on the horses and gives the purchaser ease and comfort in his work.



Drag Harrow

EACH section of this new Lever Harrow has 30 diamond shaped teeth—each tooth having two cutting edges. These teeth are securely fastened by malleable iron clips with special T head bolts that prevent slipping or wobbling. The tooth bars are made of high carbon steel, of maximum strength. The lever ratchet is fitted on a swinging arm to give an extra wide range of adjustment, so that teeth can be slanted to meet all surface conditions. By pulling the lever, four teeth are slanted to act as runners and the sections then skid along easily. This Harrow need not be carried on a waggon from field to field or along the road—a great convenience. The levers enable the driver to clear the teeth of trash or slope them at any angle with the soil, to pulverize, cut deep or smooth, without stopping the team. The exceptional strength and flexibility of this Harrow is not found in any other make.

It will pay you to get a Cockshutt Catalogue of Farm Implements—it will show you how to farm right

**COCKSHUTT**

FLOW  
COMPANY  
LIMITED

**BRANTFORD**