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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE
SUCCEED
FOUNDED 1875

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

Census and Statistics
Dept. of Agriculture
Dec 31, 11

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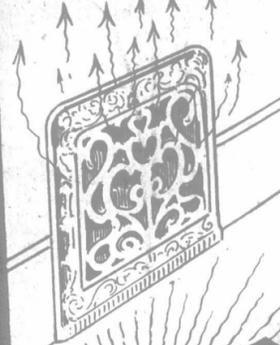
No. 979

VOL. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JUNE 29, 1911.

It's Easy to Grow Plants in a Sunshine-heated Home

Pure, Warm
Sunshine Air



People living in homes heated with ordinary furnaces often claim that they cannot grow plants with any degree of success. This is due to the fact that ordinary furnaces are not provided with the Automatic Gas Damper. There is nothing to prevent coal gas, which is deadly to plant life, being forced up through the registers.

Now, when the gas in the combustion chamber of the Sunshine furnace reaches a certain pressure it sways open the Automatic Gas Damper and passes up the chimney, consequently there is no chance for it to escape through the registers. Instead, the air that passes through the registers is pure, warm, Sunshine air, laden with the proper degree of moisture from the water-pan. It's the kind of air that makes plants thrive, and is good to breathe into your own lungs.

If you want to guard your home (and who doesn't?) against evil-smelling, deadly coal gas you will have the Sunshine installed in your cellar.



SUNSHINE FURNACE McClary's

The Sunshine furnace is built to give you lasting service.

The Semi-steel fire-pot weighs 20 per cent. heavier than the same size and pattern in gray iron. It is, therefore, better able to endure tremendous heat. And sulphur fumes, which are so destructive to gray iron, cannot penetrate the hard, smooth-as-glass surface of Semi-steel.

The durability of the Sunshine fire-pot is greatly increased by making it in two sections. Adequate provision is thus made for expansion and contraction of the metal. Less than 1 per cent. of Sunshine fire-pots have been replaced, whereas one-piece fire-pots are continually cracking, and are a constant source of expense.

Another exclusive feature of the Sunshine furnace is the Nickelled Steel dome and radiator. Nickelled Steel has been subjected to the most severe tests, and has demonstrated that it is absolutely rust-proof.

It's an actual fact that most furnaces would

give twice as many years of service if they did not have their long summer vacations, but were in use continually.

When your furnace is not in use, the cool, damp air in the cellar causes the dome and radiator to "sweat." This "sweat" causes plain steel or iron to rust. And once metal begins to rust it has not long to live.

Make sure that your new furnace has a Nickelled Steel dome and radiator, so that it will not gather rust when idle.

Also make certain that your new furnace has heavy, strong grates.

The Sunshine has Four Heavy Grate Bars. Each grate bar has three sides. Each time the ashes are "rocked down" (no back-breaking shaking with the Sunshine) the side next to the fire can be changed. Thus the wear is not continually on one side, but is distributed over the three sides. Thus the life of the grates is greatly prolonged.

The Sunshine Furnace is an economical furnace. It is easy on coal, wood or coke. It will save you money on your fuel bills.

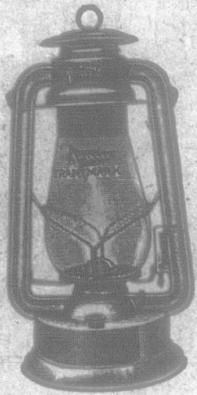
It is so perfectly constructed it simply must heat your home to your entire satisfaction. If the Sunshine fails to do so, it is because of some error in installation. In such a case we will send one of our expert furnace men, who will discover the error and have it corrected.

You are absolutely certain of a comfortable home—sure of June weather inside when its January outside—when you invest in the Sunshine. It is guaranteed by us to you.

We have a competent agent in every section in Canada. If you do not know the address of the one in your locality, send a card or letter to the McClary Manufacturing Company at any of the cities mentioned below, and you will receive an interesting booklet and the name of an experienced man, who will be glad to consult with you about the installation of the Sunshine Furnace in your home.

LONDON. TORONTO. MONTREAL. WINNIPEG. VANCOUVER. ST. JOHN, N. B. HAMILTON. CALGARY.

"BANNER"
 GOLD BLAST LANTERN
 Double Seamed
 Well Cannot Leak!



A calendar with every lantern.
 Costs no more than inferior lanterns.
Ontario Lantern & Lamp Co., Ltd.
 Hamilton, Ontario.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
COLONIZATION EXCURSION

TO
NEW ONTARIO
 June 22nd
 The low rate of one cent per mile each way (for second-class tickets) will be in effect from all stations in Ontario, Kingston, Madawaska and West, to all stations on T. & N. O. Ry. Halleybury and North.
 Return Limit July 4th
 "Cobalt Special" leaves Toronto 3.30 p.m.

VACATION TRIPS TO:
 Muskoka Lakes Lake of Bays
 Temagami Algonquin Park
 Magallowan River French River
 Georgian Bay Lake Couchiching
 Kawartha Lakes, etc., at low rates.
 Tickets and full particulars from any Grand Trunk Agent, or address A. E. DUFF, D. P. A., Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

160 Acres of Land for the Settlers

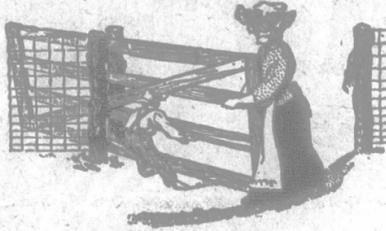
Large areas of rich agricultural lands, convenient to railways, are now available for settlement in Northern Ontario. The soil is rich and productive, and covered with valuable timber.
 For full information regarding homestead regulations and special colonization rates to settlers, write:
The Director of Colonization,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
TORONTO.

Get the roofing that lasts, for every building on the farm—

Genasco
 the Trinidad-Lake-Asphalt Roofing
 And get the **Kant-leak Kleet**—the approved roof-fastening. Write for descriptive Genasco book and samples.
The Barber Asphalt Paving Company
 Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.
 Philadelphia Chicago
 San Francisco
 New York
 G. H. Sturden & Co., Ltd., 200 York St., London, Ont.
 McGill, Leaman & Company, Montreal, Que.

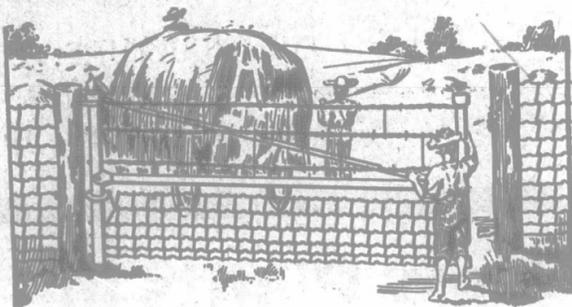
WHO LEFT THE GATE OPEN?

The hired man, strangers, your own boy, your wife, or perhaps yourself.



WHY?

Because it was so hard to open and shut. Use only **CLAY GATE**, and a small boy can handle it with ease.

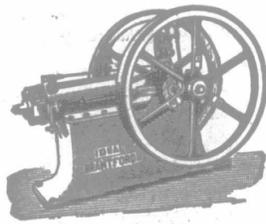


Write for particulars of our sixty-day free-trial offer to:
Canadian Gate Co., Limited, Guelph, Ontario

IDEAL GASOLINE ENGINES

1 1/2 TO 50 HORSE-POWER

Windmills
 Grain Grinders
 Pumps
 Tanks



Water Boxes
 Concrete Mixers
 Etc., Etc.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Limited
BRANTFORD, CANADA.

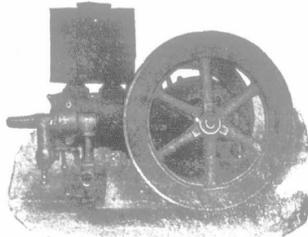
Engines for Farmers

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

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

ADDRESS:

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



CREAM SEPARATOR USERS

Finally Buy
SHARPLES Dairy Tubulars

Others have tried disk-filled, complicated or cheap cream separators—and have discarded them for Tubulars. A steady stream of such machines reaches us daily.

There is the best reason in the world for this: Dairy Tubulars contain no disks—have twice the skimming force of others—skim faster and twice as clean—wear a lifetime—are guaranteed forever by the oldest separator concern on this continent.

Mr. J. R. Hammond, Monkton, Ont., says: "Have used Tubular five years in dairy of 12 to 15 cows. Have had to replace nothing. Is as perfect as when started."

Other separators are still built on a principle we abandoned over 10 years ago. They cannot be compared to Tubulars. You will finally have a Tubular—why not get it first?

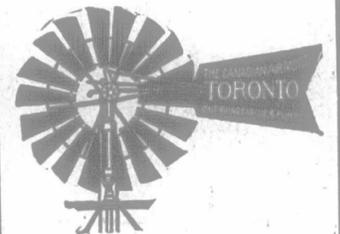
Don't waste time on any cheap or complicated separator. It is not worth while. Our local representative will gladly show you the quality separator—The World's Best—the Tubular. If you do not know him, ask us his name.

Write for catalogue No. 193

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
 Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.



HERE'S WATER WHERE YOU WANT IT



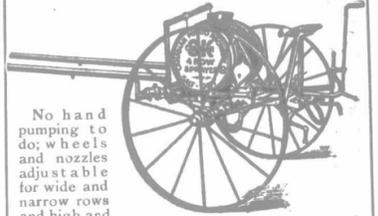
The Canadian Airmotor

Will raise water from the deepest well, or will bring it from a spring any distance from your house, and put it just where you can use it to best advantage. In your house, your barn, for watering your garden, or for fighting fire.

Send for our Catalogue to-day, and learn how cheaply you can do this.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP COMPANY, LIMITED
 Winnipeg. TORONTO. Calgary

O. K. Canadian 4-Row Sprayer



No hand pumping to do; wheels and nozzles adjustable for wide and narrow rows and high and low vines. Furnished with Broadcast Vineyard and Tree Spraying Attachments.

WRITE FOR OUR CATALOGUE.
Canadian Potato Machinery Co., Limited
 145 Stone Road, Galt, Ontario

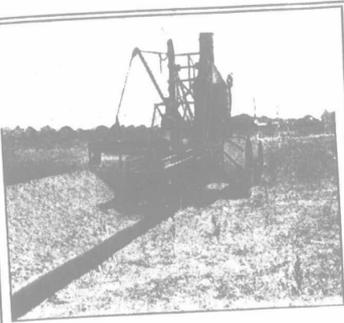
WILSON Pays the Freight

You can get special prices if you write now.

Every scale warranted.



C. WILSON & SON,
 79 Esplanade St., East, Toronto, Canada



A New Business to Profit the Farmer

A NEW channel for profit is provided the farmer who is awake to opportunity in the

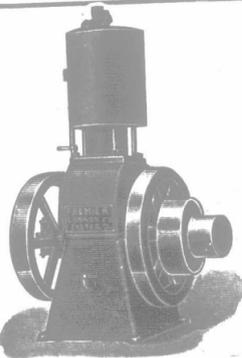
BUCKEYE TRACTION DITCHER

A machine of small first cost, pays for itself in a season's work. Earn a profit of \$15.00 to \$18.00 a day digging ditches by machine. Digs 100 to 150 rods a day, at a saving of 25 to 50% over the old method of hand labor.

Farmers everywhere are insisting upon BUCKEYE ditchers, because they are truer and of perfect grade, and tiling is now placed within the reach of every pocket-book. With the BUCKEYE you can work nine and ten months in the year. Only two men are required to operate the steam machine, while a man and a boy can run the gasoline machine. Both are extremely simple in construction, always ready to run, and there is no job too difficult.

Write to-day for our catalogue T.

The Buckeye Traction Ditcher Co.
FINDLAY, OHIO.



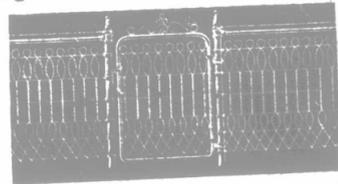
It will soon be time to use power for cutting feed, pumping and other farm requirements. NOW is a good time to consider the merits of the various engines. We offer in the

AIR-COOLED PREMIER

a gasoline engine which is simple in construction, and will carry any load that the water-cooled engines of the same size will. 2 and 4 H.-P. only, but big enough for any farm work. When writing, it is a help to state the purpose for which the engine is wanted.

Connor Machine Co., Exeter, Ont.

Cyclone Wire Fences



STY. R. M. COMPLETE ON IRON POSTS.

Write for fully illustrated catalogue, showing our many styles of ornamental and farm fences and gates.

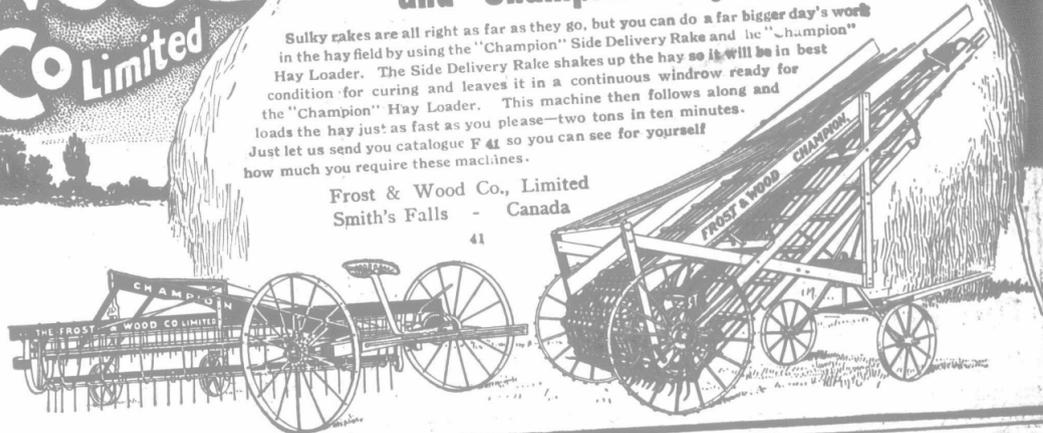
The Cyclone Woven Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
Head Office: 1170 Dundas St., Toronto, Ont.
137 Youville Sq., Montreal, Que.

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.

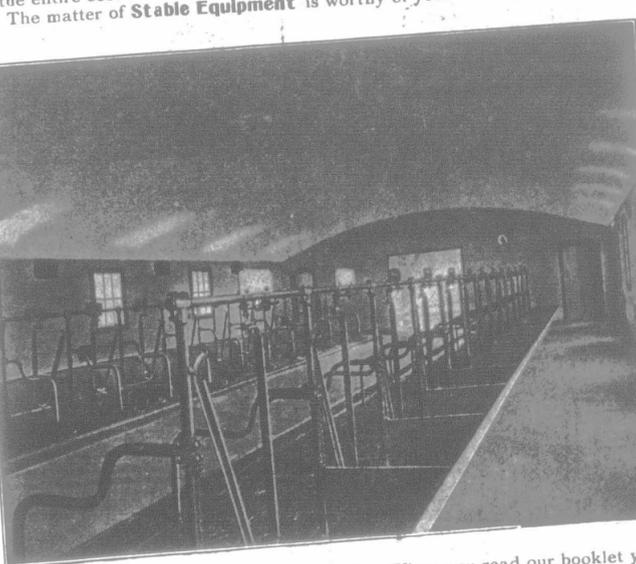
Frost & Wood Co., Limited
Smith's Falls - Canada



You Can Afford the Very Best BT Equipment

BECAUSE:

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



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

BEATTY BROS.
Fergus, Ontario.

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

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

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

We also build Hay Carriers and Litter Carriers.

BEATTY BROS.
Fergus, Canada: 1004

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

How many cows have you?

Are you going to remodel or build?

If so, when?

Mention if you will need a hay track or litter carrier

Name.....

Post office.....

Province.....

THE GREAT FAIR OF THE GREAT WEST
Canadian Industrial Exhibition
WINNIPEG

The Show That Makes the Whole World Wonder

Because it is the gathering into one tangible perspective of the visual features of development of the most wonderful country on the face of the globe—Western Canada. The presence of the Canadian men and women, and the exhibits of the Canadian Herds, Flocks and Products form the vital keystones in the success of the Exhibition.

Make Your Entries—Plan Your Visit
A. W. Bell, Sec'y & Mgr., Winnipeg

JULY 12-22

LIGHTNING

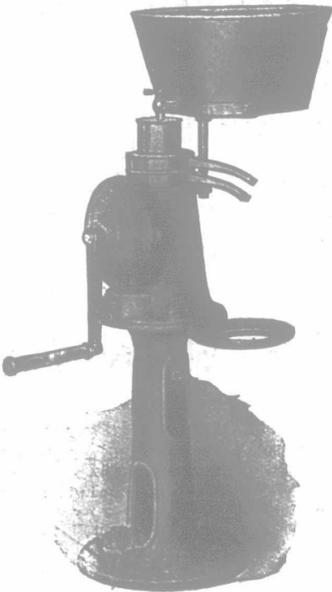
Send for fine, free book, all about lightning and the Dodd System of protection. Installed with binding guarantee of money refunded or damage made good. The standard everywhere. 2000 insurance companies endorse and reduce rates on 1-8 rod-dwelling buildings. Act now. Tomorrow may be too late. Address
DODD & STRUTHERS, 465 6th Ave., Des Moines, Ia.

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

EVENTUALLY

The "PREMIER"

C R E A M S E P A R A T O R

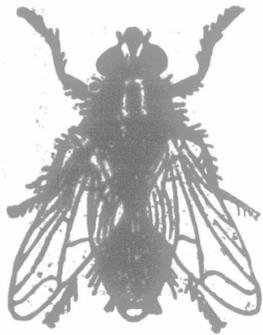


LET IT BE NOW
AND
SAVE EXPENSE

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

The Premier Cream Separator Co.
Winnipeg, Man. TORONTO. St. John, N. B.

Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist, says, referring to the infantile death rate from intestinal diseases and diarrhoea spread by the house fly, he believes that the so-called harmless fly is yearly causing the death of thousands of infants, as well as spreading the germs of typhoid fever.



WILSON'S FLY PADS

are the best thing to rid your house of these dangerous pests.

ONE MINUTE!
It's Telephones and Switchboards

We manufacture and sell direct to the User
Do You Want to Know

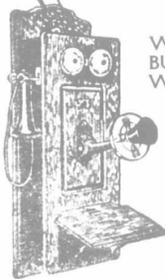
HOW { To Organize a Company
To Construct Telephone Lines
To Install Telephone Instruments
To Operate a Rural System

How much your proposed lines will cost?
WHEN buying TELEPHONES or SUPPLIES
BUY THE BEST. QUALITY is our strong point.
We manufacture only high-grade Apparatus and
would like to convince YOU of the superior merit
of our goods. No better TELEPHONES made
anywhere. Ours are made in Canada by Canadian Experts.

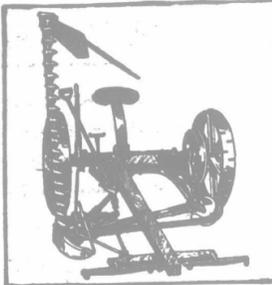
WE SUPPLY poles, wire, brackets, insulators, ground rods, batteries and tools, in fact, everything necessary to build a system of any size.

OUR INFORMATION Department is at your service FREE.
If Interested—WRITE US TODAY.

DOMINION TELEPHONE MFG. CO., Ltd.
Western Branch 10-12 Alice Street, Waterford, Ontario
261 Fort St., Winnipeg, Man.




HAY-MAKING HELPERS BUILT JUST RIGHT FOR YOU

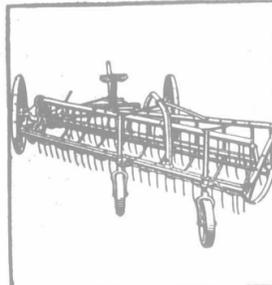


Hear the Dain story before you equip yourself with any hay-making implement. When you have heard it, you will buy more wisely than otherwise you could. For you, like every up-to-date farmer, want the kind of implements that cost least in the long run—and that kind bears the Dain trade-mark. Read here of three perfected hay-makers. Then ask for further facts that there is not room here to print.

THIS MOWER WON'T FAIL YOU

Dain Mowers are so built that, in the rare event of a smash, an inexpensive part repairs them. Consider the value of this detail.

Every Dain Vertical Lift Mower comes to you only after a test so tremendous it would make scrap of any ordinary implement. For sixty minutes we run this machine at a speed your horses never could. We do our best to wreck it. If we can't, you can't. It has merits you should let us tell you all about.

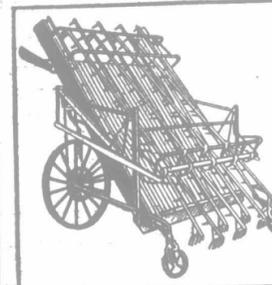


EASY DRAFT

The weight of the cutter bar is carried on the wheels, held down to its work by a giant-strength spring. The moment the horses move, the knife begins cutting, — not a motion wasted. Whole machine built with surplus strength in every part. You'll not be bothered by breakages if you get a Dain Vertical Lift Mower.

YOU WOULD VALUE THIS RAKE

This Side Delivery Rake double-discounts any hay-tedder you ever saw. Its triple set of teeth, turning slowly, put the hay in shape for curing without injuring the leaves or stalks. Turns the swathes upside down in a loose windrow, open to sun and air, so it cures quickly and retains all its nutriment. Simple construction, and almost break-proof. Priced most reasonably, too.



LEAST FRICTION

Dain Implements are built to reduce friction to the last degree; to withstand usage that would speedily wreck ordinary farm tools; and are designed for simplicity, strength and serviceability. Your mind will be easier and your purse heavier if you study the Dain Line before you outfit yourself with hay-making implements.



EXAMINE THIS LOADER

One man on the hay-rack, and this Loader easily handles a swath or windrow as fast as a team can walk. Its force-feed, and the side-sills narrowing toward the top, make it the easiest-loading machine of its kind. Oil-tempered teeth that won't get sprung; malleable one-piece ground-rake. Eleven other exclusive betterments. No bothersome chains nor cogs, and fewest parts possible. Get details.

Besides the Success Roller-Bearing Manure Spreader, we make Vertical Lift Mowers, Side-Delivery Rakes, Hay Loaders, Hay Presses and Ensilage Cutters. Each is ahead of all its kind. Ask for details about any of these you are interested in. Write to us today—NOW.

Strictly New-laid Eggs and Spring Chickens

We are open to handle shipments of spring chickens from 3 pounds a pair upwards, also strictly new-laid eggs. Highest market prices, according to quality always paid.

Henry Gatehouse, 346-352 West Dorchester St., Montreal

RAILS NEW AND SECOND-HAND Cut to Specification for any Purpose

JOHN J. GARTSHORE, 58 WEST FRONT STREET, TORONTO

EATON'S BRAND TWINE

THE BINDER TWINE THAT GIVES SATISFACTION

We are now in a position to supply the Farmer with either the 550-foot manilla and sisal or the 650-foot pure manilla binder twine, and at prices which will save him money. Diamond  Brand is a twine which we guarantee to be as good as the best on the market to-day. It has been thoroughly tested and is made for us by one of the oldest and most successful Binder Twine Companies in America.

DIAMOND BRAND 550 FEET MANILLA & SISAL



Average 550 feet to the pound

8⁰⁰

FOR 100 LBS.

Delivered to your nearest railroad station in Ontario

40c

Extra per 100 lbs. For delivery in Quebec or the Eastern Provinces

THE REASON WHY

BECAUSE—It is superior in strength, and will stand the strongest test put to binder twines.

BECAUSE—It averages 550 and 650 feet to the pound, according to grade.

BECAUSE—Every ball carries our trade mark, a guarantee of its excellence.

BECAUSE—Every foot is thoroughly inspected and tested. It carries an evenness throughout which makes it stronger and also work easily on the machine without knotting or breaking.

BECAUSE—Should the twine you buy from us be unsatisfactory for any reason, return it to us at our expense, and we will promptly return your money.

ORDER EARLY. Send in your order promptly, to-day if possible. If you do not want us to ship the twine at once, say so in your order; state when you will want it, and we will ship it so it will reach you on the day specified—but in all events we would suggest that you order before July 1st. Thus you will have your order in and be sure to have the twine on hand, ready for harvest, exactly on the day that you want it.

DIAMOND BRAND 650 FEET PURE MANILLA

Average 650 feet to the pound

9⁹⁰

FOR 100 LBS.

Delivered to your nearest railroad station in Ontario

40c

Extra per 100 lbs. For delivery in Quebec or the Eastern Provinces



THE GUARANTEE WE GIVE ON BINDER TWINE

We wish you to understand that you RUN ABSOLUTELY NO RISK in ordering Binder Twine from us, for if the twine is not exactly as represented, in weight and measurement, or if for any reason whatever you do not think the twine is the best binder twine value you have ever seen after you have examined it, then you can RETURN IT AT OUR EXPENSE, and we will promptly refund all the money you sent us, and include any money you may have paid out for transportation charges. WE TAKE ALL THE RISK, and if you are not satisfied with our binder twine, return it and GET YOUR MONEY BACK, rather than keep it and be dissatisfied, for we want your twine order next year and every year.

A 50-lb. Bale is the smallest quantity we sell

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

We will ship all orders the day they are received

VANCO Lead Arsenate Will Kill Potato Bugs Every Time

Better than Paris Green because it will never burn the leaves and will stand two or three rains without washing off. It never fails to kill Potato Bugs, Cabbage Worms, Codling Moths and other leaf eating insects. It is easy to spray and does not settle in the tank like Paris Green.

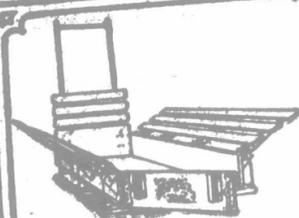
Simply mix "VANCO" LEAD ARSENATE with water, four pounds to forty gallons of water. "VANCO" LEAD ARSENATE contains 15 per cent to 16 per cent Arsenic Oxide, one of the most effective poisons for leaf eating insects. "VANCO" LEAD ARSENATE is made in Canada. There is no duty to pay on it. You get the best quality at lowest prices.

Write for our Price List and Book on Spraying.

FERTILIZERS

We also sell Nitrate of Soda, Muriate of Potash, Sulphate of Potash and Acid Phosphate.

Chemical Laboratories Limited, Toronto. 126-130 Van Horne Street.



EUREKA Wagon Box and Rack

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

Some of the other Eureka Lines

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

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

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

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

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



EDITORIAL.

E. W. Howe, the retired Atchison (Kansas) editor, now living happily on his "Potato Hill Farm," remarks that millions of elderly men are wearily earning money they never can use.

In his studies of human progress, Andrew D. White, ex-president of Cornell University, concludes that exact statements of facts do more good than mistaken theories can do harm.

What other form of feed storage will compare with a silo in cost per unit of capacity? And what other will preserve feed in such excellent condition for winter feeding?

A strong characteristic of the Iron Chancellor of Germany, Bismarck, was his love for country life and pursuits. "He cares more for a turnip," said his wife once to some distinguished visitors, "than for all your politics."

Mayor Gaynor, of New York, who keeps himself in good "fit," amid all his strenuous office life, by walking, preferably along country ways, says he knows of no place where there is more philosophy than in a barnyard.

As the peoples of different countries grow better acquainted, and the determination to trade with each other grows steadily stronger, the folly of war and excessive tariffs becomes more clearly seen. Both are against the interests of the masses, and the masses will yet sweep them away.

Even Denmark, where co-operation in manufacturing and marketing agricultural products has been reduced to a fine art, did not escape the financial crisis. Nor would Canada have done so if all her buyers and all her sellers had been co-operatively organized. The best to hope for would be a minification of the effects of the great tidal waves of commerce, finance and industry. Co-operation is good, but its most effective advocates are not those who promise too much.

Mr. Burns, the English M. P., stated recently that the Colonies were now receiving 67 per cent. of the people who leave the British Isles to seek homes elsewhere, whereas, only a few years ago, the Colonies only got 35 per cent. of these people, 65 per cent. settling in foreign countries. Mr. Burns believes that it is possible for emigration to deplete the Motherland of her population, and states that three-fourths of the annual increase in the Motherland leaves her shores. He is willing to let the Colonies have some, but not all the increase. Canada can take all that she can get in the way of desirable emigrants, and the more she can get from the British Isles the better. Opportunities are many and varied in a new country like our own, and people are justified in leaving the older, thickly settled districts to make their homes in such a country. No doubt the home land wishes to keep some of its desirable increase of population at home, but we are glad to get them, and it is hardly likely that so densely populated a country as England will suffer seriously from this cause. In any case, what is their loss is our gain, and all belongs to the one great Empire. There is no need to fear, as long as the colonies are receiving the bulk of emigrants,

The Popular Beef Ring.

A request in the last issue of May of "The Farmer's Advocate" has brought to light information of value regarding a score or more of Canadian beef-rings. This system, whereby people in various communities, by a simple application of the principle of co-operation, supply themselves during hot weather with fresh and wholesome meat economically, is evidently more general in Ontario, at least, than might have been supposed, and can doubtless, with advantage, be still more widely utilized. Extracts from communications which the secretaries have kindly sent us will be appreciated by other readers of the paper.

The "Walton Beef Ring," Huron Co., Ont., with 41 farmers as members, has been in operation for five years. It is a 32-share concern, and runs for 32 weeks, from the first week in April till the first week in November. "We charge meat at 8 cents per pound, and like the best to weigh 450 pounds. Our butcher receives \$2.50 for killing and dividing into half shares. The quarter-share men get 50 cents extra to divide their quarter. We have a system of putting in the animals that moves on seven weeks each year, and keeps going round the circuit."

Hensall, Huron Co., has a flourishing ring of about 30 members. Verulam Township, in the County of Victoria, is reported to have six rings, several being in the vicinity of Bobcaygeon. At New Dundee, Waterloo County, there is a ring with about 45 members. The secretary and butcher of a Bruce County ring reports that it has been in operation for fifteen years, giving good satisfaction. It opens the first week in June, and, after the last animal has been disposed of, the butcher runs off a few of his own, which has also proven satisfactory. The Beeton, Simcoe Co., ring has been operating for over 20 years. It is a 16-share ring, with 23 members (seven half-shares). Hoard's Station, in Northumberland County, Ont., has a 20-member ring. Another Bruce County ring of 16 shares has been running successfully for two years, with every prospect of continuing. The secretary naively suggests that one essential of a successful ring is to have it composed of members who try to do as near right as possible. No one will venture to dispute that, and the principle will apply to a good many other things, as well as beef rings. The butcher for twelve years of two Halton County 20-share rings, each having a secretary, reports them supplying 52 families with meat, a few taking half shares. One ring in that county is reported to have broken down, but its butcher was not a farmer, but a butcher by trade. The Crossland (Simcoe County) Mutual Beef-ring Society, with 20 members, has been going for 14 years, and an 18-share ring in Wellington County, giving the best of satisfaction, has revolved without a hitch for 13 years. Many shares are divided into halves, thirds and quarters. There are 40 members. Naturally, the people would not like to see it broken up. A Huron County ring, organized in 1901, has run successfully ever since with 20 shares, several of which are divided. For a time there was a second ring, but it was not possible to keep sufficient members, and those who did belong have joined other rings formed in the district. The secretary of a Simcoe County ring, in the vicinity of Barrie, says he never knew of one failing, but two were divided, forming additional rings for the accommodation of farmers. The one for which he acts has twenty shares,

there being 13 members, seven taking half shares. The half-share members put in an animal every other year. The secretary and butcher of a Bruce County ring which has given good satisfaction for four years reports, however, that it is not running this season, on account of the scarcity of cattle and high prices ruling. A Grey County ring secretary writes that every one of their 24 members seems to like it fine.

Information regarding other rings will doubtless yet come to hand, and, on behalf of our readers, thanks are extended the many secretaries who have already written us. Judged by results, the beef-ring seems to be a good thing that should be pushed along.

Intensive Farming Extensively.

Agricultural journals have, during the last few years, been making an earnest effort to encourage intensive farming. There seems to have been an impression made upon rural people generally that, in order to follow intensive methods, small farms are necessary, and that it is impossible on larger areas. The size of a farm suitable for intensive methods is regarded by many as something like the market garden so common in the vicinities of our large cities. True, these gardeners practice intensive methods, and no land is allowed to go to waste or to make unprofitable returns.

Now, if proper methods are adopted, there is no reason why a farm of fifty, one hundred, one hundred and fifty, and even two hundred, acres, cannot be run on intensive methods. A farm of this size, where dairy cows are kept in conjunction with hogs; where the orchard and fruit-growing receives a due amount of recognition, where the grain and fodder crops are grown for the feeding of live stock, and where everything is fed on the place, the manure being returned as fertilizer, is surely being managed under intensive methods. It is quite possible to farm intensively on fairly large farms, and mixed farming, where all classes of stock are kept, and where all branches of agriculture receive recognition, gives ample opportunity to do work on a scale which quite rightly may be termed intensive.

Internal Protection in France.

Irksome and burdensome as the masses are realizing the outworking of protection to be under present conditions, it is worth while to look back at the "internal protective" system of France about the middle of the 18th century, when Turgot began his memorable crusade against these barriers to commerce. Typical is the fact that on the River Loire, between Orleans and Nantes, a distance of about 200 miles, there were 28 custom houses; and between Gray and Arles, on the Saone and Rhone, 300 miles, over 30, causing long delays, and taking 25 to 30 per cent. in value of all the products transported. A farcical though pathetic story is related of one M. Blanchet, who bought a quantity of wine in the south of France, intending to bring it to Paris. At the chief village in each district as it passed along duties were levied upon it not only for the municipality, but for various individuals. At Nevers, five distinct tariffs were levied, one for the Duke, one for the mayor and town council, one each for two privileged nobles, and one for the bishop. And so on at place after place, double, triple and quadruple duties, by lords spiritual, lords temporal, monasteries, nunneries and the like along the whole distance. In his efforts to break down such barriers as those, Turgot first ob-

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL
IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"
Winnipeg, Man.

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2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12s.; in advance.
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tained a declaration from the King permitting free trade in grain; but in declaring against the system, he ran counter to deep-seated agricultural prejudice. Every province insisted that when Heaven had given it a good crop, it should enjoy the main benefit of that crop, and, whether crops were good or bad, the only safety from famine lay in the existing system of internal protection. He was ridiculed, and even mobbed, but in time the whole vicious system was broken up, with the result that famines disappeared from France forever.

Recuperative Year in Denmark.

Nowadays nations do not make hermits of themselves. They are all on the public street of the world, trying to learn and do business with others. If any particular country does well or ill, consuls, commercial agents and journalists lose no time in digging out the how and the why of it for the benefit of those whose interests they represent. Little Denmark has long been in the eye of the world because of its agricultural progress and the success of its co-operative organizations for the sale and purchase of products. But it has been passing through a financial crisis, and 1910 is set down as a year of recuperation. "Farmer's Advocate" readers will, therefore, be interested in a few notes on the report of the British Consul, L. C. Liddell, who attributes improvement, in part, to more favorable yields of crops, good grazing conditions, and better prices for meats. As in all European states during the past 30 years, there has been a general abandonment of wheat-growing in favor of producing bacon and other meats, eggs, butter, cheese, cream, etc. Mr. Liddell points out that a remedy for the wheat decline was not sought by the imposition of high protective duties.

For Danish pig-breeding, 1910 was a particularly favorable year. The pig was the best paying animal of the season, feedstuffs being cheap and bacon dear. Still, the number of swine did not greatly increase. Farmers thought the high

prices would not continue, and sent many young sows to the slaughter-houses; but the quality of breeding animals has improved. The Danish farmer continues to display his usual sagacity in keeping up quality, keeping down the cost of production, and not rushing to extremes. About 98 per cent. of Danish eggs go to Great Britain, but she is beginning to ship to Germany, which, it is worthy to note, has become the largest importer of poultry and eggs in the world, having usurped the position of Britain in that respect. The quality of Danish butter was the subject of a great deal of criticism in 1910, partly because the dairies ran short of ice, but the old standard of excellence has been restored, and an improvement in business is expected from the adoption of a new system of quoting prices, whereby but one figure will be published as the quotation for the week. Danish butter has not now the cream of the British market all to itself, as once, for other countries have made enormous strides, and competition is keen. Exports of Danish milk fell off, but cream increased, and of dairy products as a whole, there was an increase. Milking machines met with favor, but much increase in their use is not anticipated, as it appears, after the first enthusiasm created by their appearance wore off, they did not give unlimited satisfaction.

Co-operation, which began in a small way in Denmark, now numbers 3,640 organizations, and 454,480 members. It is worthy of note that the number of fowls kept in Denmark has nearly doubled in recent years. During 1910 there was a considerable emigration (15,836) from Denmark, more than double what it was in 1909, probably due, it is said, to lack of employment at home, and the attractive prospects in Canada and the United States, where the bulk of them went.

The Social Side of Farm Life. 10

Address delivered by Geo. E. Fisher, of Chatham, at the New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairymen's Association, in March, 1911.

Webster defines "Sociability" as "readiness to unite in a general interest, free or ready to converse, friendly, familiar fellowship," and it occurs to me that this definition is very applicable to this present Farmers' and Dairymen's Convention, particularly in the definition, "ready to unite in a general interest," and, as applied to agriculture, it might mean co-operation.

We are here to unite in general interest.

I am going to divide my remarks under three headings, Sociability in the Home, Sociability in the Dairy Stable and with the Animals, and Sociability with our Neighbors.

SOCIABILITY IN THE HOME.

Sociability and Hospitality are so closely related in connection with farm life, that what may be lacking in sociability is more than accounted for by the real, the genuine hospitality that we find in our rural homes. Who is there among our city friends and relations that do not look forward to that visit to the country—to enjoy nature, the green fields and the babbling brooks, and the gathering around the open fireplace to listen to the stories of the good olden time that our grandfathers and grandmothers loved to tell us about—the "wood frolics," the "barn raising," the "corn-husking parties," etc.? To many of us in this meeting these pleasant gatherings are fresh in our memories.

But a newer day is surely coming in—a day full of new domestic arts. We are not going to adopt city ways; we have no need in the country for three changes of dress in a day, afternoon bridge, or five-o'clock tea. We want to enjoy the simple life. Refinement will mark the coming home, not style and show, but that spirit of order and enlightenment which comes from the right sort of culture. The education along domestic and other lines that we give our boys and girls at our consolidated schools should be a strong factor in bringing about this social idea in our coming homes. Would to heaven we had such a school established in every county in New Brunswick. I believe it would largely tend to place agriculture on a better footing in our fair Province, for I believe the future agricultural prosperity of our Province depends on the consolidated school. Our farm boys and girls are not developing as fast as

they should in the little old (in some cases dilapidated) "red schoolhouse on the hill," and when we look back at the long list of eminent professors, lawyers, doctors, politicians, etc., that were born and brought up on the farms and have gone out from the farm home and made their mark, surely, in this modern age, we should be more earnest in securing the better opportunities to be afforded by the consolidated school.

Cecil Rhodes, in writing of education, and the softening influence of learning, coupled with religious education, says: "In the education of our people lies our only hope of killing race differences."

The old farmhouse has its interesting memories, but in some ways the new country home is more interesting. It will have its bath-room, water running into the kitchen, good drainage, a library, a piano or organ, and a telephone. The first aim of the household is to secure health. We shall live out of doors, and we shall know how to gather about us more liberally what nature and art offer to make life sweet and wholesome.

Perhaps I am wandering a little from my real subject, but the beautifying of our homes, the flower garden, well-kept hedges, the cultivation of ornamental trees, etc., all form a very strong part of our social life. A magazine writer says: "Forestry also comes within the circuit of the homemaker's work. Wind-breaks will be made more of as the wilderness is swept away. Let Nature have a free hand along her lines, and plant defences against the storms. We may prefer her mixture of evergreens and wild cherries, or we may choose to plant a wall of crab-apples fronted with honeysuckles. Everywhere there is country art, for Nature herself is pre-eminently an artist. You will fail of making a country home if you fail to appreciate the art that is contained in all the life about you. A robin's nest is simplicity itself, but who ever saw a nest full of those blue eggs, so perfect in color and form, without a shout of joy and a thrill of gladness? In their city studios they have no color master like a bed of roses. Jenny Lind could not equal the catbird and the meadowlark. The bees in their hives are able to beat the best architects."

SOCIABILITY IN THE DAIRY STABLE AND WITH THE ANIMALS.

To help to solve a good many problems in connection with our farm life, there is one thing that should appeal to the average farmer and make the work of the farm more pleasant and congenial, and that is the proper care of our farm animals. If we can picture in our minds a real up-to-date dairy farm, with all the modern conveniences, and so laid out that the labor of this work is a pleasure, I think that you will agree with me that it is one of the pleasing features of this branch of our farm work. The labor question on most farms is a serious problem, and gives rise to more discontent than anything else, so to my dairy friend I would like to make an appeal that if we want to lighten and lessen this labor, let us be more systematic in our work. We must admit that if a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well; and if we have not time to get sociable with the dairy cow and other farm animals, let us begin now. The same things apply to our field work. The growing of better crops, the planning of our farm work more systematically. All this tends to make the work more agreeable, and will help to solve the question, "How we can keep the boys on the farm." This season of proficiency for our seed fairs suggests sociability. The gathering around the lecture table, with a white cloth covering it, on which is spread the grains, select the large, plump seeds for our seed time—all means that we are aiming at something better. The harvest season brings the selecting of our seeds, the offering of prizes, etc.

SOCIABILITY WITH OUR NEIGHBORS.

The forming of Farmers' Clubs, the exchange of ideas, discussing farm life personally, the formation of agricultural societies in our neighborhood, all these tend to more or less sociability with our neighbors, and where this feeling exists we are sure to find a prosperous and up-to-date lot of farmers.

The profession of agriculture is one of the grandest professions, and should we not be possessed of it? And, by the examples we set our boys and girls on the farm, we can hand down to them a better heritage.

HORSES.

Cold rains are hard on the working horse, and he is better kept in the stable during such weather.

A short holiday on pasture is a good thing for the farm driving horse. Pull off his shoes and let him run for a few weeks, and his feet, as well as his general health, will be greatly benefited.

Where wide binders are used, a tongue truck takes a great amount of the weight off the horses' necks, thus decreasing the tendency to sore necks.

Too large collars are a very prevalent cause of sore shoulders, and during the summer the horse usually falls off in flesh, and it is well to see that this has not left the collar too large.

Do not turn the horse away to pasture after a hard day's work in the hot sun without first giving him a good cleaning. Cleaning the horse after the day's work always is a saving on feed, and goes a great way towards keeping the horse in good condition and his coat sleek.

The overtired horse or a horse that is in an overheated condition should not be turned out on pasture while in such a state, as there is danger of acute indigestion, caused by the stomach of the horse not being able to digest the large amount of grass eaten.

Nothing is more relished by the hard-worked horse than to be allowed out on fresh pasture. True, it makes the horse soft, but it does much toward toning up his run-down system. Night is the best time for grazing, as the flies are not so troublesome then, and the animal is not otherwise employed.

Summer Care of the Spring Broken Colt.

It is quite a common practice among farmers generally to break their colts to work in the late winter or early spring, because all the available horses are usually needed in order to do the work during the rush of seeding operations. When seeding is finished, and the root or hoed-crop land has been well cultivated, the colt is often turned away to pasture, to do nothing more until the fall work commences after harvest, and he is required on the disk or plow. This procedure, while it is very good for the growth of the colt, is often accompanied with none too favorable results, especially in the case of high-spirited or bad-tempered colts. True it is that if the colt is once thoroughly broken he never forgets it, but if a colt is allowed to run on pasture during the summer, and is not hitched and worked from time to time, he is quite likely to give a little trouble again upon being hitched for work in the autumn.

The colt should be allowed to run on good pasture during the summer, because it is important that his growth should not be impaired; and, while he should not be worked very hard during the summer, it will be found a great advantage to hitch him frequently and give him a little light work to do. This will keep the colt handy, and will in no way interfere with his growth, provided too much and too heavy work is not attempted. Many farmers have a summer-fallow, and all have either this or hoed crop to attend to, and in the cultivation of this land the colt can be used to advantage. It is also advisable to try him on the various machines, as the mower and binder, etc., that he may become accustomed to the noise of these in his early life. Of course, it is not advisable to place him on one of these machines when he is fresh, or trouble may be experienced. It is much better to give him a few days' light work before placing him at this work.

When working, the colt should receive extra feed, but not be overfed, and the owner must be careful not to turn him out to grass when overheated or in bad weather. In fact, the colt should not be worked so hard as to become overheated; but in very warm weather, such as we have in summer, and with the grass-fed colt, great care must be exercised or he will get very warm and scald his shoulders. This scalding can generally be prevented by raising the collar off his shoulders at frequent intervals, and rubbing his shoulders down with the hand.

The amount of work done during the summer depends on the age of the colt, but, as most colts are broken at from two to three years of age, light work only should be done during the summer; but, as before stated, it will always be advisable to give a little work, that the colt may be kept handy in harness, and may become accustomed to the different kinds of work which will be expected of him when he grows older.

French Percheron Shows.

The first Percheron Horse Show of the 1911 season was held at Chartres (Eure et Loir District), Nogent-le-Rotrou, France, a city well known by tourists for its beautiful cathedral. It being an agricultural show, they had all kinds of cattle, sheep, poultry, and, of course, the Percheron horse, being in the Perche district. Each breeder was not allowed to show more than nine head. In the two-year-old class for stallions, 48 head were in the ring, and the judges, who numbered five, were a long time giving their decision. At last the first prize was given to J. Chouanard's Johannot, and the second to Joseph Aveline's Javet. The latter horse stood a long time first before he got the Irishman's rise. Louis Aveline's black colt, Jougon, was third. This is a very sweet colt, showing lots of quality, best of feet and legs, extra good back and middle part, well-finished quarters. He might be a little longer in the neck for the Percheron breed, although he put his head up in grand style and made the best of himself. The American buyers present were of opinion he should have been first. I expect to see this colt occupy a higher place at Paris and the big show at Nogent-le-Rotrou. The three-year-old class brought out the cream of the Percheron horses. The well-known breeder, Augusta Tacheau, showed three head, and was first, third and fourth, winning with Intelligent, a grand draft horse, gray, inclined to be dapple, good legs and feet, extra big bone, a beautiful top, and as good a mover as any Hackney. The second horse, Impetueux, a gray from Ernest Perriot's stables, was another pattern of a draft

Feeding the Colt.

The sucking colt should always be kept growing, and never be allowed to have his growth interfered with in any way whatever. It is sometimes a difficult matter to keep the colt doing as well as we would like to see him do when it is necessary to work his dam. Light work for the dam usually does not lower, to any appreciable extent, the milk flow; but when she is used for heavy work continuously, a falling-off in the flow will be noticed in many cases. The mare, when suckling the colt, is not in a physical condition to permit her to stand very heavy work, and consequently, for her own good and for the colt's welfare, it is better not to exert her too strenuously.

Many horse-breeders push the colt from the start, with a view to getting him as large as possible at an early age, and perhaps also to placing him in competition in the show-ring. It is a well-known fact that young colts can be readily taught to take cow's milk, and that, as the cow's milk is much richer in fat than the mare's milk, the colt, if well handled and reasonably fed, will make very large gains and become exceedingly fat, with a plump, well-filled-out appearance.

In the minds of many horse-breeders, it is a question whether overcrowding of the young colt is advisable. Certain it is that there is a possibility of overfeeding, as well as underfeeding, though the latter is the more common. Many very fine suckers and yearlings result from hand-feeding on cow's milk, but they do not always go on and make as handsome two, three, four and five-year-olds as they would have done had they not been made overfat when young. A little cow's milk is a good thing for a colt that is not doing well and giving indications or receiving a scanty supply of milk from its dam, but the over-feeding of this, which causes the colt to become very fat, has a tendency to injure the quality of the legs of the horse when he comes to maturity.

Colts have been known to do exceedingly well on this treatment, and to be almost perfect models up to a year or a year and a half of age, when their legs would commence to give trouble, and from that time on it was next to impossible to keep them clean-limbed. The cause is believed to be in early overfeeding, often coupled with insufficient exercise, impairing the colt's general health, and causing him to cease growing at an early age, and to have legs and hocks of undesirable conformation. This, however, only occurs in rare instances. Both sexes may be injured in this way, but the stallion colt seems to suffer most, and more harm is done when the victim is a stallion colt, because his progeny are likely to inherit many of his defects which have arisen from this cause.

American horse-breeders, when visiting shows in Scotland, often remark that the young stock exhibited at these shows is not in as high condition as that exhibited at our American horse shows. The breeders in Scotland do not believe in making their colts overfat, but they keep them in good thriving condition, increasing the feed as they near maturity. These colts have rather a raw appearance, but they are being fed for growth, rather than finish, and the breeders believe that much of the high quality of feet and legs, so prized by horse-breeders, and Clydesdale men in particular, is due to the fact that the horses were grown, and not fattened, when colts. The quality of Scotch Clydes is known the country over, and if it is partly a result of the careful feeding of the young stock, our breeders would do well to follow it.

Young colts made very fat seldom reach as great a size at maturity as do colts that have been kept in reasonably good thriving condition. While it is not advisable to deprive the colt of sufficient suitable nourishment to keep it going ahead and thriving, neither is it advisable to overfeed with fattening food. It is often the case, however, that colts are underfed and thin. This is a big mistake which many breeders are making. In these days, the cry of the horse-



Alston Bluebell.

Shire mare. First in class and reserve champion Oxfordshire Show, May, 1911.

horse, not quite so toppy as the winner. Another good horse was the gray Inedit, belonging to Mr. Brebion, who divided the third prize with Mr. Tacheau. He was every inch a draft horse, and many of the American buyers declared him the best colt for their trade. The four-year-old class and upwards brought out some old acquaintances. Here, again, the Tacheau stable came to the front with a very big and massive gray, Vuray, 6 years, a wonderfully well-finished horse for such a size, standing 18 hands, very fresh about the legs, and moving well. Ernest Perriot's horse, Guignolet, 4 years, is a very flash and toppy horse, a nice dapple, with white mane and tail, but none too fresh about the hocks and joints. The old Moulinet, from Joseph Aveline's stable was third. He is still a grand-looking horse when standing still, but is getting very stale in his action. The fourth-prize horse, Huchoir, 4 years, belonging to Mr. Chappelle, a dapple gray, was the most massive draft horse on the ground, standing 18 hands, and deep all through, could be a little cleaner in his hocks. It was public opinion he deserved a higher place.

The mare classes were not very good, the reason being that the big breeders were restricted to nine head in all, it being too far for the small farmers to go. Louis Aveline was first in the two-year-old class, Edmond Perriot first in the three-year-old and four-year-old classes.

Next week is the Paris show, and the first of July is the big Percheron show, held this year at Nogent-le-Rotrou. They have about 900 engagements. G. POWELL.

dealer is for larger drafters, and large horses can never result from scrubby, stunted colts. Do not work the dam too hard and steadily while she is nursing the colt. Give her a rest on pasture, if possible.

A hard time to keep the colt in good condition is immediately after weaning. Some breeders feed a little whole milk then, and others resort to skim milk. These, if fed in moderation, are either one very good, but the young colt requires protein and muscle-building material, and for this the skim milk is the better, because it has lost the fat content in skimming, and so contains a higher percentage of proteid material. It is growth that is desired, not fat.

The colt should be taught to eat at an early age. A few oats or oat chop, with a little bran, makes a good feed for them. This can be fed from a box when the mare is brought in, or a box may be placed conveniently in the pasture field. Oats are the most palatable concentrate for horses, and, in conjunction with a little bran, make a very nice ration for the young colt. Keep the colt healthy and growing, and a better mature horse will result than from either the stunted or the overfat colt.

LIVE STOCK.

Fly Protection.

Not a whit behind the season, the Horn Fly is with us again, and requests come for means of protecting cattle from its annoyance, as well as from the annoyance of the ordinary black flies. Numerous and varied are the specifics recommended and employed by different stockmen, but there is none yet to meet the demand for a treatment that will cost little and not have to be applied oftener than once a week. On the contrary, most of those we have require application daily, or oftener, involve not a little labor, and cost quite a penny in the course of a season. Since, however, no less an authority than Prof. Gridale endorses the estimate that flies cause a loss of \$5.00 per head of cattle in the course of a season, it is worth incurring some expense and trouble to reduce the discomfort which is reflected in loss of condition and shrinkage of the milk flow.

A very satisfactory mixture, which, however, requires daily application, has been for several years past advertised in "The Farmer's Advocate." It is conveniently applied with a hand sprayer obtainable for somewhat less than \$1.00. Of homemade remedies, we note the following: Prof. Gridale has recommended a mixture of lard and pine tar, 10 parts of the former to one of tar, stirred thoroughly together and applied with a brush or bit of cloth to the parts most subject to attack. Prof. G. E. Day has used, with very good results, a mixture composed of one part of a well-known coal-tar dip, 4 parts of either linseed oil or fish oil, and 40 parts of water. It is put on daily with a spray pump. Prof. Day's principal objection is the cost of the linseed oil in the mixture. An old stand-by is: Fish oil $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, coal oil $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, crude carbolic acid 4 tablespoonfuls, mixed and applied to all parts, except the udder, once or twice a week. A correspondent of "The Farmer's Advocate" combines several of these materials in a special mixture of his own, consisting of fish oil 1 quart, pine tar $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, two or three ounces of a commercial sheep dip, and $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce carbolic acid, this to be rubbed over the cows once every four or five days.

Kansas State Agricultural College recommends the following: Resin 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, laundry soap 2 cakes, fish oil $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, water enough to make three gallons. Dissolve the resin in a solution of soap and water by heating, add the fish oil and the rest of the water, apply with a brush $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per cow. At first it is necessary to give two or three applications per week, until the outer ends of the hair become covered with resin; after that, retouch the parts where the resin has rubbed off. A specific recommended by another correspondent, who claims that it kills every fly it touches, is equal parts crude carbolic acid, coal oil, and water, applied with a hand sprayer. Among these many remedies, anyone who wishes to experiment may take his choice. An objection to some of them is their stickiness, which mats the hair. In other cases, the skin of the animal is affected, and becomes scruddy. These may be removed, serious objections when treatment is continued for a length of time. Make some effort to keep the fly pest. Breed as few as you can, and if you are unable, keep manure cleaned away as much as possible, and on no account put horse manure in trenches behind the cattle, as we have seen practiced, with incredible results in the case of breeding flies.

Breed the Class of Stock You Fancy

The live-stock business is the natural accompaniment of good farming. It is necessary that some kind of stock be kept in order that the fertility of the soil be not reduced. The question in the minds of many beginners is what class of live stock to invest in, and in many cases they choose the one which is selling for the highest price and for which the demand is greatest, regardless of whether they are particularly fond of this one class or breed, or whether they have any working knowledge of it or not. This is undoubtedly a mistake. Rarely, indeed, does anyone make an unqualified success of something he does not like. It is seldom advisable to commence with a class of stock that one has not some particular fancy for, even if it is selling high and in great demand. Better results will usually follow if a person's favorite stock is the class he begins breeding. If the price is low, so much the better for the beginner, because it will generally rise. When the price of a certain class of stock is low, then is the time to purchase it, because, if it were very high, a drop would be likely, whereas, being low, the reverse is the case. Be sure to get the stock you like, because the increased satisfaction of having your own fancy satisfied will cause you to take added precaution to make your business a paying one.

Good Care for the Herd Bull.

In most districts the heaviest of the breeding season comes during the summer months, and it is then that the stock bull needs the best of care and attention. It is also at this time of year that he is likely to have the least time spent in keeping him clean and well exercised, and his quarters in a sanitary condition. Very few



Shelsley Primula.

Two-year-old Hereford heifer; first and champion, Bath and West of England Show, June, 1911.

breeders allow the bull to run on pasture with the cows, because there is a danger of all the young heifers getting with calf, and thus having their growth impaired. The bull is much better kept away from the cows, even if no heifers are pasturing with them, because he harms himself, as well as being a source of annoyance to the cows.

Most bulls are kept in the stable during summer, many in loose stalls, and many others tied. This gives rise to the problem of how to keep the bull exercised sufficiently to maintain him in the best possible breeding condition. The loose box is a great advantage over the tie, but even it does not give sufficient exercise, and some further provision must be made to give the herd header a chance to move around and keep in an active and useful condition. Wherever a bull is kept, a grass paddock near his stable is a great benefit, and should be provided, if possible. A little alfalfa, red clover and corn, growing near the buildings, and fed as a soiling crop, is also very profitable, since green feed is necessary, and a variety of this goes a long distance toward keeping the bull in a thriving condition. A little concentrate material is usually required, and can be well supplied by the feeding of a little oat chop, with a small quantity of bran or perhaps also a little heavier chop, as barley, peas, etc. It is not advisable to over-feed with these, but it is important that the bull be kept up in good flesh.

As the hot weather approaches, and the flies become troublesome, the bull should be out in the paddock during the nights, as he will then be able to eat and take his exercise without being troubled with these pests. During the day, the windows of his stall or stable should be closed, and this is also a very effective means of

ing the trouble caused by the swarming of these insects around and in the bull's stall, causing him no end of discomfort. Cleanliness in the stall is another means of preventing the fly trouble. Owing to press of work in the summer season, the stable is often left uncleaned for days at a time, or, if it be a box stall, often for weeks, and even months. This is detrimental to the bull's general health, and serves, also, as a breeding place for the filth-loving fly, which increases rapidly under such favorable conditions.

It is well to remember that the bull is half the herd, and that the calf crop depends very largely upon the care, exercise and condition under which the bull is kept during the breeding season. Do not neglect the bull, but give him a chance, and the results will more than justify the extra time spent in seeing to his comfort.

How Well Do Sheep Pay?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I keep usually from twenty to twenty-five ewes. Sometimes about eight or ten of these are the best ewe lambs we can pick out of the flock. I always aim to keep some of the very best ewe lambs each year; consequently, during this last fourteen years, by getting a good pure-bred buck each two years, and by keeping the very best ewe lambs, and nothing but the best, I have got into as nice a flock of sheep as you will find in this part of the country. The breed is Shropshire Down. I never kept a record of the feed or the price of lambs or wool, but will give you an idea of what we have done the last three years. Three years ago we had fifteen old ewes (over one year) which had twenty-seven lambs, twelve pairs of twins, and three single lambs. Out of this lot, twenty-four lived. I got \$4.50 for each lamb, making \$108.00 for lambs. The fleece of fifteen

ewes and seven yearlings that did not have lambs averaged 5 pounds; 110 pounds, at 22 cents per pound, \$24.20 for wool, making an average of \$1.10 for each sheep for wool, and an average of \$7.20 each sheep for lambs. I always consider that the fleece more than pays the cost of feeding the sheep, and whatever lamb crop we have is clear profit. We feed our sheep, in winter, clover hay twice a day, and good bright, clean pea-straw that is only about half threshed out, once a day; they get enough peas out of the pea-straw to keep them in good condition. They are allowed to run out at all times, with an old shed to run in at night or in a storm.

They do better if let run out and in whenever they like. In summer they have plenty of good, high-land pasture and good water. They are trained to come to the barnyard every night, so we have no trouble with dogs. I think that every farmer should have from 15 to 50 good sheep on his farm, as I consider they are a benefit to the farm in keeping down weeds and brush that nothing else will eat, besides the advantage of being able to have your own fresh mutton whenever you want it, without having to go to the butchers for it. I hope my small experience with sheep will help some farmers to go into a good kind of stock for a trial.

COLIN MCGREGOR.

Hastings Co., Ont.

Guernsey Characteristics.

The characteristics of Guernsey cattle are distinctive, and should be distinguished from those of the Jerseys, which they somewhat resemble. We quote the authorized scale of points as adopted by the English Guernsey Cattle Society:

1. Head fine and long; muzzle expanded; eyes large with gentle expression; forehead broad; horns curved, not coarse.
2. Long thin neck, clean throat, chine fine.
3. Back level to setting-on of tail, broad and level across loins; thighs thin and long; tail fine and long, good switch.
4. Ribs amply sprung and wide apart; barrel large and deep.
5. Hide mellow and flexible, closely covered with fine hair; cream-colored nose.
6. Escutcheon wide on thighs, high and broad, with high oval.
7. Udder seems prominent, long, and tortuous.

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with large, deep fountains; under full in front, full and well up behind, of large size and capacity; teats well apart, squarely placed, and of good size; skin yellow in ear and end of tail, at base of horns, on udder, and body generally; hoofs amber-colored.

THE FARM.

June Bugs Breeding in the Pastures.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Will you permit me to thank your correspondent, "Observer," for the information which he has kindly published in your issue of June 15th, in reference to the outbreak of June beetles in his district in East Middlesex.

He asks me to explain to your readers why the beetles have a preference for certain trees, such as aspen, butternut, elm, etc., whereas other trees, such as maple and apple, are practically untouched. I am afraid that the present limitation of human knowledge will not permit us to explain all the food preferences of insects. That there are these preferences, is a matter of common observation; for example, certain caterpillars are only found on certain species of plants, while others are general feeders. Certain insects are parasitic on certain insects, and are only found affecting those insects. One can only say that it is all a matter of taste!

In reference to "Observer's" remarks that many people are alarmed lest the land will be devastated with the larvae next year, it is not likely that the injuries by the white grubs will be abnormally severe next year, but unless something unforeseen happens, they will certainly be serious in 1913. The white grubs are usually most injurious the second and third years of their growth. As I have previously pointed out, I attribute the great prevalence of white grubs in Middlesex to the large areas of permanent grass and pasture land which serve as permanent breeding places for these insects, and will continue to do so unless cultural methods are adopted to combat these insects.

C. GORDON HEWITT,
Dominion Entomologist.

A small amount of good-flavored, well-seasoned hay is much more effective in securing large yields of milk, or heavy gains in flesh, than is a large amount of coarse, rough hay that is largely indigestible. Hay cut soon after coming into blossom, cured largely in the cock—thus saving all of the leaves and flavor-giving elements—and stored in well-protected stacks or in barns, will have at least one-third greater feeding value than hay over-ripened and poorly cured.—[Andrew Boss, University of Minnesota.]

Green Manuring.

Four of the advantages of green-manuring given by Prof. Marshall, of Colorado Agricultural College, are:

1. Increases soil fertility by the large amount of organic matter added.
2. Increases the water-holding capacity of the soil.
3. Utilizes soluble plant food that would otherwise escape from the soil.
4. Brings plant food from the lower soil to the surface.

These advantages are all very important, and should be impressed on the minds of all agriculturists. It is one of the easiest, quickest and most efficient methods of keeping up and increasing the productiveness of the soil. It should, however, be practiced in moderation, as it is possible that the soil might be injured if an excess of green organic matter was incorporated in it. This excess might cause a slight acidity in the soil which would be detrimental to plant growth, but, if applied in reasonable quantity, it is one of the best methods of adding humus to the soil.

Light in Relation to Tree Growth.

The United States Secretary of Agriculture has just issued Bulletin 92 of the Forest Service, on "Light in Relation to Tree Growth." The bulletin is designed to show the benefits derived by the tree by light from all angles, particularly that reflected on the roots. In introducing the subject, the bulletin states: "Light is indispensable from the life and growth of trees. In common with other green plants, a tree, in order to live, must produce organic substance for the building of new tissues. Certain low forms of vegetable life, such as bacteria and fungi, do not require light. They exist by absorbing organic substance from other living bodies; but the higher forms of plants manufacture their own organic material by extracting carbon from the air. The leaves, through the agency of their chlorophyll, or green coloring matter, absorb from the air carbon dioxide, and give off a nearly equal volume of oxygen. The carbon dioxide is then broken up into its elements and converted into organic substances which are used in building up new tissues. Light also influences transpiration, and consequently the metabolism of green plants. It influences largely the structure, the form and the color of the leaf, and the form of the stem and the crown of the tree. In the forest it largely determines the height growth of trees, the rate at which stands thin out with age, the progress of natural pruning, the character of the living ground cover, the vigor of young tree growth, the existence of several-storied forest, and many other phenomena upon which the management of forests depends. A thorough understanding,

therefore, of the effect of light upon the life of individual trees, and especially on trees in the forest, and a knowledge of the methods by which the extent of this effect can be determined, are essential for successful cultural operations in the forest."

A Substitute for Hay.

From present indications, the hay crop is likely to be comparatively light, taking the country over, and, as a consequence, many farmers will likely be looking for a substitute to use for fodder. For this, Andrew Boss, Superintendent of the University Farm at St. Paul, Minn., recommends the use of field corn sown in drills from 36 to 44 inches apart, and sowing 30 to 40 pounds of seed per acre. It may be planted as late as July 1st, and a good crop of fodder obtained under suitable moisture conditions. Earlier planting is preferred, but the actual yield of the hay crop is not always known until quite late. The two crops are very nearly alike in digestible constituents, the hay being a trifle richer; but what the corn lacks in composition is more than made up in the added succulency which it gives the ration, and the increase in yield per acre over that of hay gives it a decided advantage. On farms where hay is scarce, this method is worthy of a trial.

Conserving Soil Moisture.

To conserve soil moisture for next year, early plowing should be followed. In Oklahoma, in a five-year test, land plowed about the middle of July produced 27 bushels of wheat per acre; plowed in August, 24 bushels, and plowed about the middle of September, 22 bushels per acre. Get the plow to work as soon as possible, and harrow to get a fine mulch on top. This prevents a considerable loss of moisture during the hot, dry days of summer and fall, if the soil was left unstirred and weeds were allowed to grow, as well

What had almost been regarded as a barren non-productive hillside on a farm owned by Andrew Dodds, Middlesex Co., Ont., on June 8th showed a thick growth, three feet in length, of alfalfa, the third season. The following week it was cut, and on the two acres there were 115 good-sized cocks of well-cured alfalfa hay ready for the barn and feeding. On the brow of the hill, where the poorest crops would ordinarily be expected, the alfalfa seemed best. It was a striking example of the value of intelligent change in cropping methods.

That a silo will increase the producing capacity of a farm by 10 to 25 per cent., is the conclusion of Geo. P. Grout, of Minnesota University Farm.



Old-fashioned Rural Home, Essex Co., Ont.

The house, once Goldsmith post office, has since been replaced by a new one.



On the Cod Banks of the Atlantic.

From a painting by R. F. Gagen. Exhibited at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1909.

Sons of the Sea.

I was born for deep-sea faring,
I was bred to put to sea;
Stories of my father's daring
Filled me at my mother's knee.

I was sired among the surges;
I was cubbed beside the foam;
All my heart is in its verges,
And the sea-wind is my home.

All my boyhood, from far vernal
Bournes of being came to me,
Dream-like, plangent and eternal
Memories of the plunging seas.
—Bliss Carman.

Millfeeds Must be Free from Noxious Weed Seeds.

Herewith I attach copy of memorandum issued by the Department of Inland Revenue, which contains an amendment to the order of His Excellency in Council, establishing standards of quality for grain products. Following is the memorandum:

"Under the authority of an Order of His Excellency in Council, bearing date the first day of May instant, paragraphs 13, 14 and 15 of the Order-in-Council of the 29th October, 1910, establishing standards of quality for grain products, have been cancelled, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:

"13. Bran is a product of the milling of wheat or other grain, and contains not less than fourteen (14) per cent. of proteids, not less than three (3) per cent. of fat, not more than ten (10) per cent. of crude fibre, and must be free from vital seeds of any of the noxious weeds defined by the Governor-in-Council under 'The Seed Control Act.'

"14. Shorts or middlings is the coarser material sifted out from the products of a second treatment of the grain by crushing the coarsely-ground material that is sifted out from the bran after the first grinding; and contains not less than fifteen (15) per cent. of proteids, not less than four (4) per cent. of fat, not more than eight (8) per cent. of crude fibre, and must be free from vital seeds of any of the noxious weeds defined by the Governor-in-Council under 'The Seed Control Act.'

"15. Chop-feed is whole grain of one or more kinds more or less finely ground, and contains not less than ten (10) per cent. of proteids, not less than two (2) per cent. of fat, not more than ten (10) per cent. of crude fibre, and must be free from vital seeds of any of the noxious weeds defined by the Governor-in-Council under 'The Seed Control Act.'

"These amended standards will come into force on the seventh day of June, proximo."

The amendments are embodied in the words, "and must be free from vital seeds of any of the noxious weeds defined by the Governor-in-Council under the Seed Control Act," as appended to clauses 13, 14 and 15.

The amendments are in accordance with the recommendations made by the Seed Commissioner, and are based on the results of investigation work conducted over a period of three years. During the early spring months, while engaged in the work of seed inspection, the official inspectors collected samples of bran, shorts, crushed or ground feed and feed oats from lots offered for sale in the retail trade. The samples taken represented feeding stuffs manufactured and sold to the trade by wholesale distributors in all parts of Canada. The average number of weed seeds per pound of feeding stuffs found in the samples collected in the spring of 1910 were as follows:

For bran, shorts and middlings.....	246
For crushed grains	677
For ground meals of various sorts.....	1,802
For feed oats (unground)	4,022

The whole weed seeds found in the samples tested included more than fifty species of plants that are commonly troublesome as weeds. It is definitely known that when consumed by farm stock (even to a limited extent, by sheep and poultry), a proportion of such weed seeds pass into the farmyard manure with the vitality unimpaired. The kinds of impurities found in most of the samples procured in Eastern Canada make clear that they originated in the cereal crops of the Prairie Provinces. Investigations at Port Arthur, Fort William and Winnipeg reveal the fact that about 1,500,000 bushels of screenings and refuse were last year cleaned out of the wheat and barley at the terminal elevators. Of this amount, only 51 carloads were distributed in Canada, of which number only three carloads were shipped east of Montreal.

The cheaper grades of oats are not cleaned at the terminal elevators. Practically all exporting countries market their feed oats in an uncleaned condition. The cost of cleaning them, plus the waste, is greater than the increased market value. Western Canada feed oats are the cheapest horse feed available in Central Canada, and large quantities of them are fed, unground, in cities and towns, particularly in Ontario. The cheapest grades are blended with screenings or other coarse grains, then crushed and ground, and retailed for cattle or hog feed.

To destroy all the weed seeds in feed oats and screenings, they would have to be ground quite as fine as shorts, and the product, especially for cattle, is less acceptable to the feeder than the coarser ground meals. A great deal of the ground feed in Ontario is now prepared in small custom choppers. During the slack season, the owner, who is commonly the operator of the chopper, buys feed oats and screenings in single car lots, and from them prepares stock feeds for sale. These steel-plate choppers are not able to destroy all the weed seeds.

Flour mills are equipped with machinery for cleaning wheat before milling it. The cleanings thus removed are, as a rule, crushed and mixed with other mill offal. The mill sweepings are usually mixed with the bran or mill feed. The process of crushing in many small flour mills is not sufficient to destroy the vitality of the small

er weed seeds. The large flour mills do not mix the cleanings with their bran and shorts.

Complaints from agricultural organizations and farmers respecting weed seeds in feeding stuffs have arisen principally within the Province of Ontario, which Province, on account of its livestock interests, is, much more than any other Province, sharing in the evils, as well as the benefits, that accrue from cheap feeding stuffs that naturally accumulate in the large terminal elevators surrounding the Inland Lakes. The regulations now in force will serve to protect farmers who want to protect themselves from purchasing feeding stuffs badly contaminated with weed seeds, and thus unwittingly distributing noxious weed seeds on their land. The presence of weed seeds in unground grain is not difficult to detect.

GEO. H. CLARK, Seed Com.

THE DAIRY.

American Holstein Association. ANNUAL MEETING.

The 26th annual meeting of the American Holstein-Friesian Association was held at Syracuse, N. Y., on June 7th. The reports of the officers of the various branches reveal a remarkable growth in membership, in registration, and in records of performance. The meeting was the largest in personal attendance ever held, members being present from twenty States and Canada. President Chas. W. Wood, of Worcester, Mass., in his address, said the report of the committee on proxies showed 1,698 present by proxy, and 365 personally. Accessions to the membership during the year were 955, and the total membership is 4,280, having nearly doubled in the last two years. Appropriations during the year for prizes at fairs and dairy shows were \$5,500; for prizes for butter records made under the Advanced Registry System, \$10,000, and for the work of the literary committee, \$15,000 (increased from \$10,000).

In regard to the request of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, as to whether this Association shall give full recognition to the herd records of the Canadian Association, it was voted that a committee of three, including the president, be appointed to investigate and confer with the committee of the Canadian Association, Messrs. J. E. K. Herrick, D. C. Flatt, and James Rettie. Regarding the suggestion that this Association recognize the Canadian Herdbook, the president said: "While I recognize that there may be differences of opinion, I find myself restricted by no hesitation in declaring to you in the most unqualified manner that I believe some method should be adopted to place these cattle across the line on a par with our own. American buyers have taken seventy-two Holstein cattle from Canada the past year, but before those cattle can be recorded in our Herdbook, each of their ancestors must be recorded, involving an expense often reaching from \$30 to \$100. The placing of the 72 head on our Records involved the registration of 366 others to make them eligible. We can well afford to throw down the dividing line and allow our cattle to flow over into that section, and, having been nurtured, fed and developed, their progeny will drift back into this territory. The demand for Holstein-Friesian cattle, as I have previously said, is such as to exceed, by a very large percentage, the possible production or supply. We therefore owe it to ourselves, from a financial standpoint, and we owe it to our neighbors from a reciprocal standpoint, to indulge in some such legislation."

The secretary's report shows that the total receipts of the office for the year were \$103,444.20, of which \$77,985.75 was for registration fees, and \$22,475 for membership.

Soiling the Dairy Cow.

From this time on, during the summer, the pasture is likely to become scarcer and drier, and not so palatable to the farm stock. The dairy cow, in order to pay the highest returns for feed consumed, requires to be fed to her capacity on a well-balanced ration at all times. Many dairy farmers do not realize this, and allow their cattle to fall off in yield of milk because of lack of sufficient food. As soon as the flush of the grass season is over, the dairy cow will require some extra feed in order to keep up her milk flow, and this can well be supplied by feeding a soiling crop. There are many crops which can be used for soiling purposes, but the two perhaps most favored are alfalfa and corn. Of course, peas and oats make a very good crop for this purpose, and it is always advisable to have a variety of crops, so that if one fails, its place can be filled by another without any serious loss.

Alfalfa contains a high percentage of protein, and is a very valuable constituent of the dairy cow's ration, because of the richness of milk in this substance. For this reason alone, alfalfa is a most valuable crop. Besides being rich in protein,

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it is a crop which, when cut, quickly grows again, giving several cuttings in a season, and yielding a large amount of palatable green food. A little of this fed twice a day to the cows during the season of dry, parched pasture fields, will more than repay for the time and labor required, and will help keep the cows in better condition. As the season advances and the corn is large enough to feed, it can be used to good advantage. Corn is a crop which gives, perhaps, the heaviest yield of green feed of all our crops, and can be grown very profitably for feeding to the cattle as a soiling crop. Corn and alfalfa are the two crops which, if fed together, make an ideal roughage ration for the dairy cow.

The corn crop is the cheapest carbohydrate, heat-producing crop grown on the farm, and alfalfa is the roughage crop which contains the highest percentage of protein, besides giving an abundant yield of green food. If these two crops can be fed together, a very well-balanced ration is a result. The corn crop is not ready for use until late in the season, thus, for summer feeding, where a large herd is kept, and alfalfa grown for soiling purposes, silage from a small summer silo would be of great value to feed in conjunction with the green alfalfa.

All farms will not grow alfalfa to perfection, but on all those which will produce it, profit would be found in sowing a little near the buildings to be used in summer for the dairy cow; and all those who have a plot of it now established could use it profitably in this way.

Those dairymen who have not such a plot, and would like one for next year, might try thoroughly working up a piece of land and sowing the alfalfa in July without a nurse crop. If it does not winter-kill, a fair stand will result the following year. Where it is too low and wet for alfalfa, red clover may be tried, or peas and oats would answer very well.

The problem is to produce the milk as cheaply as possible, and as great an amount of it as possible, without having to resort to the feeding of too much concentrate material, because concentrates are costly, and, when fed in large quantities, the profits are greatly reduced. No better method of preventing a falling off in milk, and consequently in profits, during the extreme summer heat, is known than by the feeding of a soiling crop, or better, green alfalfa in conjunction with corn or corn silage.

Dairy Notes from the Brantford District.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In the early part of June, Frank Hearn, the efficient Chief Dairy Instructor for Western Ontario, and the writer, took a short trip among the factories of what is known as the Brantford District. A brief record of what we saw may be of interest to "The Farmer's Advocate" readers.

Our first stop was at St. George, where visits were paid to the condensary of Malcolm & Son, and the creamery owned and operated by F. Uren. The condensary was formerly used for the manufacture of cheese in summer and butter in winter, but has been remodelled to serve the purpose of condensing milk. Some butter is also made. At the time of our visit they were receiving about 16,000 pounds of milk daily—too much, Mr. Malcolm said, for the present demand for condensed milk, which had slackened off considerably since the winter, at which time they were unable to fill their orders.

We sampled the finished product, and found it very satisfactory. The various brands are put up in three sizes of tins. These tins are sealed, after filling, with a special machine which does the work very effectively and rapidly, thus doing away with the plan of soldering, which is a rather expensive and slow process.

Farmers supplying milk to the St. George condensary were being paid one dollar per 100 pounds of milk on the stand, which is a good price for the month of June; yet, in spite of this fact, we found Mr. Uren doing a good business in his creamery. In fact, the business has grown so that he has built a new creamery on the same street as is located the condensary, but in the eastern part of the town. The proprietor was preparing to move into his new creamery at the time; was waiting for his gas engine to arrive, as he proposes to use natural gas for generating power, doing away with the steam boiler and engine as a means of power, using steam for cleaning purposes only. The fact that both condensary and creamery are so well patronized indicates that a large quantity of milk is produced in the vicinity of St. George. And not all of it is manufactured at home industries, as we met one prominent farmer who is shipping cream to Toronto.

The Brant Creamery, located in the City of Brantford, was the next place of call. Here the Stillman Bros. have built a nice little creamery (already too small), and are doing a good business—much larger than they anticipated. They use electric power for churning, and have a small upright boiler for steam to cleanse vats, etc. The special feature of this creamery is the testing of

each delivery of cream for fat, and the mailing to each patron of a postal card on receipt of cream, which comes in largely by rail. On the postal card is printed:

Brantford.....191
We received from you to-day.....can of cream, weighing.....pounds, testing..... per cent.; total pounds of butter-fat is.....; price per pound of fat is.....; value of cream is.....; you can return by.....train. Checks issued on the 10th and 25th of each month. Keep your cream cool and sweet as possible.
BRANT CREAMERY.

We do not know of any other creamery in Canada being operated just on these lines, and it will be interesting to observe the results. That all is not smooth sailing, we would gather from a letter which the firm had just received from one of their patrons, when the old question of unfairness or dishonesty in testing was forcibly put forward by a producer. I wonder if we shall ever be able to evolve a plan of testing which will be entirely satisfactory to patrons and creamerymen? The only plan which we can think of as at all likely to solve the problem is co-operative testing by a disinterested party. This means a heavy expense, especially for those creameries which test each and every delivery separately; but would not the money be well spent if it would prevent the suspicion in the minds of farmers that they are being robbed by the creameryman? It would also relieve the creamerymen of a great deal of worry.

Our next move was to Dunnville, passing through the gas and oil region now becoming famous. Boring plants, gas and oil wells are in evidence along the railway from Caledonia to Dunnville. The hay crop will be light all through this section, although we saw some fairly promising fields of alfalfa. Mr. Phillips, the proprietor of the Dunnville Creamery, uses natural gas under his steam boiler, and has discarded his steam engine, using a gas engine for power. It is not long since it was considered that a creamery could not be successfully run in the Dunnville section, owing to bad roads and lack of cows. This creamery is now one of the largest in that dis-

trict, and one of the most progressive dairymen in the section.

On the road from Dunnville to Canboro we passed but two farms where there were silos. On making inquiry at the factory, we found that these two men were the only ones along that road who sent cream to the winter creamery which operates after the cheese season is over. This speaks well for the silo as an adjunct or necessity for the winter creamery. We were sorry to learn that the proprietor of the Canboro factory was away, but the efficient cheesemaker, Lea Marshall, very kindly took us through the plant and allowed us to bore the cheese.

An addition to the press room, the installation of power agitators for stirring the milk and curd, a plentiful supply of ice in the ice-house for cooling the cheese in the curing-room, the use of natural gas under the boiler for firing, the weighing of the pasteurized whey to each patron by a man specially hired for this purpose, and the excellent quality of the cheese on the shelves, were distinctive features at this factory.

The use of natural gas for lighting, fuel and power, and the growth of alfalfa, are marked characteristics of the dairy industry in the Caledonia and Dunnville sections. These two things give farmers and manufacturers a very decided advantage over other localities, and we may expect a marked development of dairying in these places which at one time were considered more or less unsuitable for dairying. H. H. D.

POULTRY.

The Common Chicken Mite.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The worst external parasite of poultry is the common red chicken mite, and since the hot weather has come in, it will be multiplying very rapidly. This pest causes a great deal of loss to poultrymen and farmers by killing chicks and hens, and by greatly reducing the egg supply. The same species of mite will also attack horses, and even man.

SYMPTOMS OF MITES.

When the mites are numerous, the hens become poor and languid. The feathers do not lie close to the body, and the head and comb become pale. The cause of this is the irritation and loss of blood due to the myriads of parasites which feed on the fowls at night. The sitting hens suffer the most, as the nesting material furnishes a good hiding place, and the mites have easy access to their victim, causing a rapid loss of blood. Their ravages frequently result in the hen dying on the nest, or else leaving the eggs a few days before they hatch, thus spoiling the hatch in either case. If the hen does incubate the eggs, the

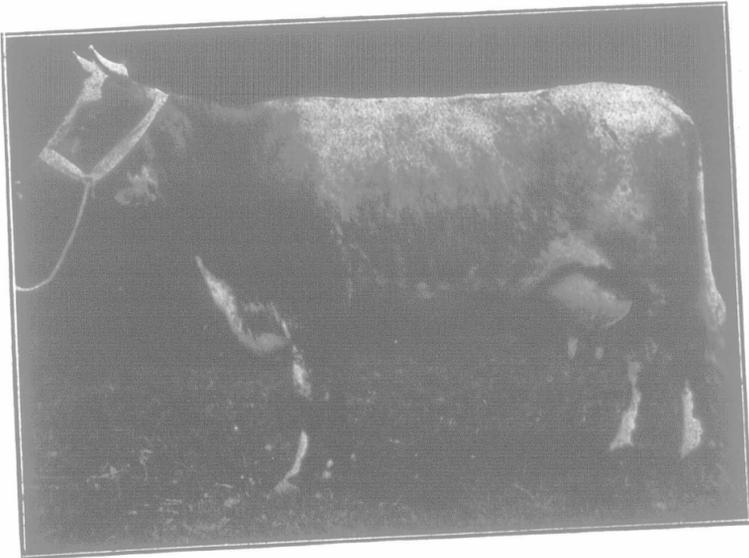
young chicks are attacked immediately, and either killed or so weakened that they never survive the first couple of weeks, which is the critical period in their lives.

DESCRIPTION OF MITES.

The full-grown mites are from 1-25 to 1-20 of an inch, elliptical, and somewhat flattened in shape. They are grayish in color and covered with darker spots, except after feeding, when the blood they have consumed gives them a reddish appearance. The gray and red mites are thus the same species. The mites run rapidly by means of eight slender legs. They have mouth-parts adapted for sucking, composed of needle-like mandibles, which they insert under the skin. The mites differ in this respect from the poultry lice, which have mouths adapted for biting and not for sucking.

HABITS.

Owing to the fact that the mites do not live on their host at all times, like the louse, their presence is frequently unknown until they are very numerous. They live and breed in cracks, crevices and corners of the roosts and nests, in dry manure, and everywhere they can hide. At night they emerge from their hiding-places and attack all the fowl they can find. In the case of sitting



Rosebud 7th.
Dairy Shorthorn cow. First at Bath and West of England Show, June, 1911.

tract. Sixteen rigs of various kinds are engaged in collecting the cream. The individual-can system is followed here. We saw some of the cream delivered, and found it of nice, sweet, clean quality. A portion of the cream is churned on the day of delivery, owing to lack of vat room, and the remainder early next day. Cream is received four days of the week only, yet comes in in good condition, showing that under the two-day-per-week system of collecting cream it is possible to make a fine quality of butter, if the cream be kept cool and sweet. Mr. Phillips is looking for an iced-butter car, which would be a great help. At present, cars have to be iced and paid for by the buyer or seller, without any aid from the Government. As there are a number of creameries in this southern group which would benefit by the refrigerator car, Mr. Hearn promised to take the matter up with the Dairy Commissioner, and see if a regular service could not be secured.

Canboro and Caledonia cheese factories were on our programme, but we found the liverymen unwilling to send a rig to Canboro, then to Caledonia and home in one day, hence we were obliged to leave out one or the other of these factories. We decided to drive to Canboro, where is located the factory of J. N. Paget, a past president of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Asso-

hens, the mites will attack them whenever they become hungry. To discover the pest, if present, carefully examine the cracks and corners of the roosts and nests. On moving a roost or nest, they may be seen under it, clustered in patches, having a reddish or grayish powdery appearance. These patches are composed of mites of all ages, eggs, cast-off skins, and filth. Sometimes patches of minute, steel-gray eggs, 1-75 to 1-100 of an inch in diameter are found in crevices where no mites can be seen. Unfortunately, the pest is often so great that the mites can be found in piles $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep along all the lower surfaces of the roosts.

LIFE-HISTORY.

The numerous eggs which the adult mite lays in crevices, etc., hatch in two or three days in warm weather. The young mites are nearly white, and have but six legs. For the first few days they live on filth, but they soon attack the fowl. The young mites shed their skins several times during growth—a process which requires about 10 days to complete. Then they lay eggs, and the cycle continues as before.

REMEDIES.

The number of possible remedies is practically unlimited. The mites are not hard to kill when they are accessible, but it is their great numbers and prolificacy, combined with their ability to find every hiding place that makes the task of freeing a poultry house of mites a tedious one.

The first step necessary is the removal of all dirt, filth and unnecessary fixtures. Then whitewash the walls, nests, roosts, etc., with hot whitewash containing crude carbolic acid. The addition of a small amount of glue will cause it to adhere better. Although the whitewash will not penetrate into every crack, it will close up many, besides killing every mite with which it comes in contact.

Coal oil, poured carefully over the roosts and in the nests kills large numbers, and also keeps others away until the smell of the oil has disappeared.

Another remedy which the writer has found very effective is the liberal use of boiling water. It is also very cheap.

A very good insecticide is a strong solution of corrosive sublimate. It also destroys the eggs. It has the disadvantage, however, of being a deadly poison, and must be used cautiously.

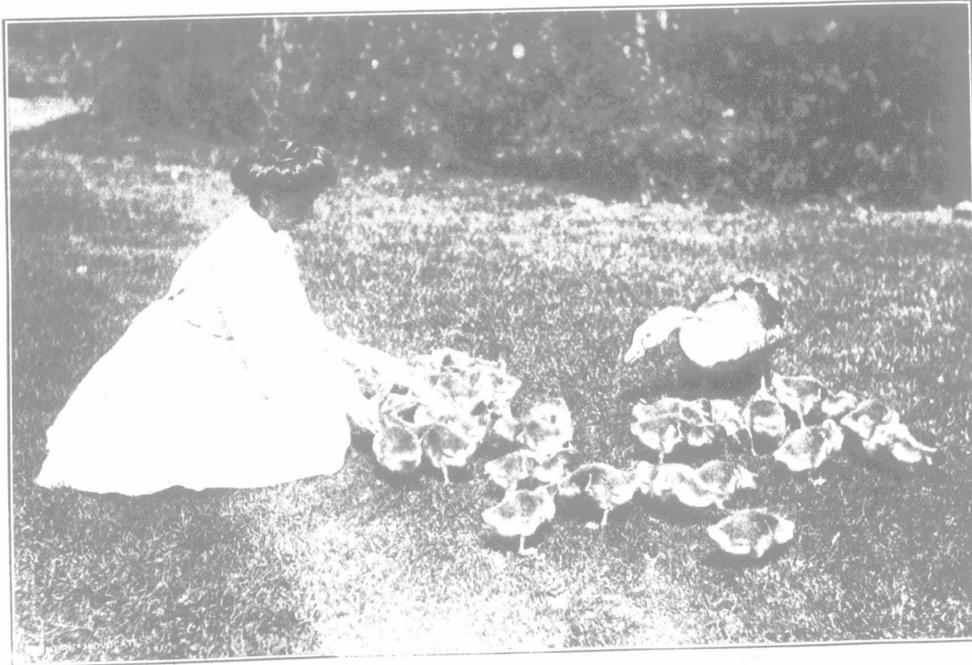
An easy method of clearing movable nests of mites is to remove them and their contents to a safe distance, and then burn the nesting material in the nest. If the nest takes fire, turn over, and let the hot smoke from the smouldering fire ooze through the cracks.

Where the poultry house can be closed up tightly, burning sulphur in it is sometimes recommended. Wood ashes dusted in the nests, and a good insect powder applied frequently to sitting hens, is beneficial, as it gets into the breathing pores of the mites and smothers them.

The whole secret in ridding a house of this pest is thoroughness. Without several thorough applications, repeated at intervals of a few days, one cannot hope to be successful. A combination of whitewash, coal oil and hot water has been very successful in my case.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

C. W. S.



A Liberal Brood.

Be Careful of Your Eggs.

Hot weather means that a great many eggs are going to be stale before they reach the consumer. There is no reason why the eggs should be stale when leaving the producer, and there is just as little reason why they should be allowed to remain around shops until they have become unfit for use, or at least have a very noticeable stale flavor.

The egg must be delivered to the consumer as soon as possible after it is produced, because delay is dangerous, and likely to lead to bad results.

The first person who has it in his power to hasten delivery and to insure fresh eggs to those who use them is the producer. The gathering of the eggs is a very important point, and should be attended to daily. The nest is better not exposed to the direct rays of the hot summer sun, because a very few hours in this condition may start incubation, and in any case will detract from the fresh, wholesome flavor of the egg. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on regular and frequent gathering, twice a day being preferable to one gathering made in the evening.

This is the natural incubating season of the hen, and those poultrymen and farmers who keep hens of the sitting breeds must be on the alert, or some of their motherly-inclined feathered creatures will steal away their nests and prepare to raise a brood. It is said that many of the stale eggs now being sold are those which have been located in such a nest after being there perhaps anywhere from a few days to two or three weeks. These eggs are often partially incubated by the heat of the sun, and are always stale and not very palatable, and should never be sent to market along with the good eggs. By always being sure to gather the eggs regularly, and to market them at least twice per week, and oftener, if possible, and to keep them in a cool place, and not behind the kitchen range or in the pantry window in the sun, the producer does his part toward giving the consumer a good product.

Many dozens of eggs are injured in transit or by standing in the country stores. It is a common practice for produce buyers to go around through the country and collect eggs semi-weekly, weekly, and often fortnightly. These buyers not only collect from farmers, but also from the country stores. Many country people take their eggs to the country store, where they are left, goods and groceries being received in exchange. These eggs are allowed to sit around the hot, close store for various lengths of time. Very often no particular care is taken to keep them in a good condition. Good, bad and indifferent eggs all go into the same basket or box, and are left there until the hardy huckster comes along and takes them to the city, where they are again often handled several times before being placed on the table to be eaten. This mixing of good and bad causes what eggs were good at first to have an off flavor, and much harm is done by this. As far as giving the city consumers good eggs is concerned, the country stores and many hucksters are not the best possible means of handling.

The consumers are willing to pay well for the extra trouble taken to give them good fresh eggs, and the farmer can do nothing better than make an effort to get his eggs delivered to the consumer as expeditiously as possible. It is the producer

that is losing by the present methods, because large egg dealers will not buy and sell eggs at a loss if they know it, and they always buy expecting to discard a large percentage of the stock bought, because of it being unfit for use. Their price is set accordingly, and the farmer who produced the good eggs is the loser.

Remembering, then, these points, it is evident that some means is necessary to get the eggs on the market in the best possible condition, and to do this it is also necessary to be able to trace each egg to the producer, because very few people will sell bad eggs if they know they are going to be traced back to them.

In some districts egg circles have been organized, and are run co-operatively, producing a high-class product, for which the members receive increased prices. Why not more of these circles? Male birds are removed from the flocks of laying hens; all eggs are marked with the producer's stamp; fines are imposed if bad eggs are delivered; eggs are gathered regularly and often; and people who eat these eggs are sure of a wholesome, tasty product. A very great annual loss can be overcome by the organization and proper management of these circles, which make it a point to furnish their customers with a very high class of strictly fresh eggs.

APIARY.

Ontario Bee-keeping Outlook.

For the purpose of reporting on the condition of bees in Ontario, and the honey-crop prospects for 1911, blank inquiries were sent to five thousand beekeepers last month by the Fruit Branch of the Department of Agriculture. Six hundred replies were received, from which a report has been summarized by Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist. The total number of colonies reported for the fall of 1910 was 23,730. For May, 1911, it is 20,414. This represents a winter loss of fourteen per cent., which is five per cent. more than that reported a year ago. This also means that the remaining colonies are weaker in proportion, and are less fit for the work of gathering honey which the clover fields, weather permitting, will provide. On the other hand, the condition of clover is reported almost uniformly good. A few counties report "poor" and "below the average," and some "extra good." While a spring report is of value in determining the present prospect of the honey crop, there is no other farm crop so entirely dependent on weather conditions from day to day during harvest time. Any sudden change from hot to cold will often check the secretion of nectar in the flowers and reduce the expected honey crop by hundreds of thousands of pounds.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Fire Blight.

During the summer season the fruit-grower should keep a sharp lookout for fire-blight, twig-blight, or blight canker, as it is often called. This is a bacterial disease, the spores of which gain access to the trees through the holes made by the shot hole borer. The spread of the disease is also caused by other insects, amongst which the small green and black aphids are the greatest distributors. It is, therefore, necessary that the trees be freed from the attacks of these insects. The young shoots and watersprouts are very likely to become affected with the disease, and should be carefully watched, and, wherever it is noticed, the affected part should be cut and burned. The instrument used in cutting should always be disinfected with a strong solution of copper sulphate or corrosive sublimate, as should also the end of the branch from which a portion has been removed. The canker on the trees can easily be distinguished from the black rot canker, as the former is in the shape of a smooth, depressed area, while the latter is raised and roughened. In cutting, it is always better to cut back at least one foot below the apparently affected area, in order to be certain that all the diseased portion is removed. The same is done by the disease preventing the free upward flow of sap to the ends of the branches, this cutting off the food supply to a certain extent. The ends of the branches within an inch of the canker turn brownish and have a large, irregular hole.

The disease makes a most rapid progress in warm, moist weather, and the amount of damage depends on the amount and distribution of sap in the branches, and on the rapidity in a dry season.

The fruit-grower should endeavor to prevent the disease by spraying the trees, and even the young shoots, with a solution of copper sulphate. If the tree is bad, and the disease is spreading, it is better to cut the branches with limited means, and to burn them. The growing season is short, and the trees are not in the

best interests of the tree, and, therefore, judgment must be used in practicing them.

Pear trees in the past have been more susceptible to injury than have apple trees, but there are many apple orchards in which there is a large amount of this disease, and, as it spreads rapidly and is very destructive, it cannot be handled too quickly. In most cases it is advisable to keep the pear orchard and the apple orchard separated from each other.

Cover Crops in the Orchard.

Text of an address by Prof. W. S. Blair, Macdonald College, Que.

Cover crops, and their value in orchard practice, has been discussed many times at your annual meetings. The only apology I have to offer for addressing you on this subject is that I consider it one of the many important operations in orchard management, which should receive more attention if we hope to produce fruit most economically.

The three methods of culture usually recommended in orchard practice are: First, the cover-crop method; second, the clean culture method; third, the sod mulch method.

There are some who advocate growing trees in sod, but this is undoubtedly an unwise method; it is adaptable to very exceptional conditions, and should not be recommended.

The cover-crop method, briefly, is to cultivate the ground from early spring until the first of July, sufficient to keep a fine-earth mulch on the surface, and at the time of the last cultivation seed to a cover crop which will produce a good mat of vegetation to work under either in the late fall or the following spring. The clean-culture method is similar to the above, except that no cover-crop is grown and the ground is left bare, or to be occupied by an occasional weed after the last cultivation, early in July.

The sod-mulch method is to mulch, usually with manure, the area occupied by the tree sufficient to prevent great evaporation from the soil, and to keep all grass or weeds cut, not allowing them to grow taller than six inches, and letting this material also remain as a mulch. This practice is advisable if conscientiously followed, especially on hilly, rocky, or very open, gravelly soil; but what some growers practice and call the sod mulch method, I would call the large-hay-crop method. It is not the purpose of this address to discuss any of these methods, except to place clearly before you the cover-crop method of orchard tillage.

If the clean-culture method is followed, some means must be adopted to get humus into the soil. Without humus, our soils become unproductive. Humus not only aids in conserving moisture, but gives, as well, a better mechanical texture to the soil. It lightens up heavy soils, and makes an open soil more compact. Humus in the soil assures an ever-present supply of nitrogen, and prevents the leaching from soils of potash and phosphoric acid. Bacterial life in the soil is largely dependent upon humus, and we must not forget that these lowly forms of life are very large factors in rendering a soil productive.

Commercial fertilizers do not add humus to the soil. They can only be used most economically on a soil not deficient in humus, for otherwise, a continuous supply of available food material is not within reach of the plant. I do not mean to say anything against commercial fertilizers, for they can be used to advantage by the orchardist. But what I want to impress upon you is that humus in some form is essential, and if the clean-culture method is followed, stable manure or litter of some sort must be used to furnish it. Manure is not available for many growers, and besides, if cover crops can be grown in the orchard to supply the humus, and not be a detriment, but rather an advantage, to the growing tree or ripening fruit, why not make use of it?

Many orchards are located on hillsides, and, if cultivated, a serious washing may occur during the fall or early spring rains, if not prevented by means of a cover crop of some sort.

Nitrogen, one of our most costly elements of fertility, may be largely supplied through a leguminous cover crop, and the purchase of fertilizers confined to the potash and phosphate manures. If clean cultivation is followed, this free nitrogen cannot be secured. The above reasons, I think, sufficient to warrant one in advocating the cover-crop method of orchard cultivation.

Let us now look at another phase of the subject, namely, the proper ripening of the wood for winter. Winter injuries may result from improper ripening of the wood, or it may be due to improper nourishment. Instances of the latter are found in cases where there has been heavy mulching, which drains the tree of its vitality, unless there is sufficient wood available to supply the growing tissue, as well as the fruit. Nature directs all her effort first to the development of seed to perpetuate the species, and the tissues of

the plant are supplied only after this want has been met. Were we to place within the reach of our trees food as required, I think we would hear less about the winter killing of our bearing trees. The improper ripening of the tissues of a tree may be due to an excessive food supply, or excessive moisture conditions in the soil, or to a continued high temperature. The temperature and food supply are largely influenced by the moisture conditions, although a combination of these factors is responsible for late growth. The moisture conditions are, in a measure, within our control by the use of cover crops. In irrigated districts the grower has absolute control of this factor, and can ripen off his trees when he wishes by the withholding of water. We have no such absolute control in the use of cover crops, for excessive rains at a certain period may largely counteract any drying effect we wished to produce through the use of a cover crop that tends to dry out the soil.

The following table will give some idea of the relative drying effect of various cover crops. These experiments were conducted in our young orchard, and show the percentage of moisture in the soil in the middle of September: Millet, 7.24; oats, 10; rape, 10.1; winter rye, 11.6; crimson clover, 11.8; buckwheat, 11.8; red clover, 12.3; vetch, 12.8; no cover crop, 14.9.

It will be noticed that the strong-growing cereal crops and rape will run down the moisture content of the soil very rapidly, and for this reason they may be advisable in some cases. The oat plot had 4 per cent. less moisture than the check plot growing no cover crop. Crops that form a dense mat prevent evaporation from the soil, and this is one reason, probably, why the clovers and vetch do not so materially reduce the moisture content. It was found, also, that the thick-growing cereal crops reduced the moisture of the soil earlier in the season than the clovers, especially when the red clover, which requires a longer period to form much leaf area.

The following experiment, however, proves quite conclusively that the soil moisture conditions can be controlled more effectively by the date of seeding than by any particular cover crop. Crimson clover was sown on June 15th and on July 15th. The soil samples taken on the first of September showed 6.1 per cent. of moisture for the early seeding, as against 12.03 per cent. for the later seed plot. These results are what one would expect, and the date of seeding advisable for different sections and different types of soils can only be determined by conducting similar experiments in your section. After conducting various tests, we have settled on the last of June or early in July as the most suitable in our section for ripening young trees.

If trees are carrying a good crop of fruit, there is little likelihood of the wood not ripening well, and it would certainly be unwise to dry out the soil too much by early seeding of the cover crop. For this reason, I advise later seeding in the bearing orchard—say, the middle of July. It is well, also, to keep in mind that cover crops make a much more rapid growth in a young bearing orchard where there is little shade, than in an old one heavily shaded, and the transpiration in protected areas is not nearly so great as in the unprotected.

I would say, also, that, whereas a cover crop may dry out the soil early in the season, that does not imply that the soil will continue dry until late fall and injuries from dry winter-freezing result, for our experiments go to show that, when a dense covering is formed, it so protects the soil that little evaporation takes place in the late fall, and the ground by fall will actually contain more moisture than the areas not so covered. Winter-killing of the root is more liable to occur in a dry soil. This is not of special consideration in northern sections only, for winter-killing is often caused by alternate freezing and thawing, which has greater range in a somewhat dry soil than in a moist soil, for the more water a soil contains, the less liable is it to frequent alternate freezing and thawing.

Cover crops were first used for the purpose of keeping frost from penetrating the ground, and at the same time prevent alternate freezing and thawing. It will prevent the latter, as we all know from experience, and experiments go to show that a moderate mulch on the surface will keep the frost from penetrating less than half the depth that it will on unprotected area. The frost penetrating the soil may not prove injurious, but alternate freezing and thawing must be guarded against.

It is usually not advisable to plow under a cover crop in the fall. There is much less liability to washing of the surface soil, and the mulching effect is better if it is on the surface. It also serves to hold the snow, which is one of the best protective covers we have.

Personally, I think it does not matter whether the cover crop stands the winters or not. In fact, the only advantage that I can see in having one that will stand the winter is to dry out the ground early the following spring. The danger, however, is that we may allow them to grow too

long before plowing under, and rob the ground of much moisture that might have been conserved, and, as well, deprive the tree of its full, early-spring breakfast.

The following experiments, which I personally conducted, show the effect of winter rye and red clover in reducing the moisture contents of the soil, as compared with the early-cultivated crimson clover plot. A plot of oats sown on an adjoining plot on June 20th was also compared as to the percentage of moisture at different dates. These plots show how quickly the moisture contents of the soil can be reduced by crops in the orchard in the spring and early summer months.

Date samples were taken.	Winter Rye	Oats sown June 20th	Crimson clover plowed under May 13th.	Red clover, not plowed.
May 12	18.41	20.	20.88	18.93
May 26	17.21	18.02	21.21	18.97
June 3	12.52	17.84	20.31	14.04
June 23	10.46	16.70	20.46	11.65
July 7	9.06	16.70	19.14	11.22
July 21	7.46	13.43	20.54	12.06
Aug. 4	8.23	9.49	18.11	10.36
Aug. 18	9.80	10.30	20.26	13.66
Sept. 6	17.79	16.99	24.04	20.22
Sept. 20	14.91	16.31	18.09	19.87
Oct. 31	21.33	19.77	26.02	19.71

The clover plot was given clean culture, and no cover crop was used on any of these plots. The fall was a moderately wet one, and these plots each contained approximately 20 per cent. of moisture, which amount our experiments indicate is about right for the most successful wintering of the tree. One of the bad effects of drying out the soil early in the spring is that the subsoil water is lost, whereas it would be retained for the crop later on, as it is this water on which the crop depends later in the season. The tabulated data show only the condition of the soil to one foot in depth, but soil to a greater depth would show as great a variation.

It is advisable, except in cases where the ground has an excess of nitrogen, to use leguminous cover crops. The crimson clover and common vetch we prefer. Both of these make an ideal cover. The mat is not objectionable at picking time, and it forms a good protective covering. We find that the clover can be worked under with greater ease, and for that reason we use it principally. The two mixed together are good.

Red clover does not make sufficiently rapid growth, in my opinion, and we do not use it, except in our comparative tests. We get a much better protective covering with the crimson clover, and a very much greater bulk of material to turn under.

A mistake is often made in using too little seed. Never use less than 25 pounds of crimson clover seed and 75 pounds of vetch seed per acre.

In seeding to clover, we run over the ground with a tilting-spike tooth harrow, sow the seed and harrow with this tool again, having the teeth upright, and again harrow with the teeth tilted, to leave a perfectly smooth surface. The seed can be safely worked in to a greater depth than is the case with the smaller red clover seed. In seeding vetch, I prefer to use the spring-tooth harrow, which leaves the soil more in ridges, and after seeding this is again used, followed by the leveling harrow.

I have never yet had any difficulty in getting a good catch from seeding on a properly cultivated area. If the ground is thoroughly dried out on the surface, there may be trouble, but in such cases I would advise working in the seed more deeply.

There are other points we could profitably discuss, but I feel that I have already taken up too much of your time.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Ringling a Bull—Two-furrow Plow.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Have just received the June 15th issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," and, as it seems to be a thing of the home, or for the home, we are always anxious to see what the next paper has in it. My wife always goes to her part of the paper first, and, to sum it all, I don't see how we could do without it, and only hope you may be spared long to keep it going.

Having seen in some of your columns about ringling a bull, I will give you my experience in that line. I am only a young farmer, but was born and brought up on the farm. In these days help is none too plentiful, and sometimes we are short of proper tools to do that kind of jobs with. It makes us lift our thinking-cap and scratch our head to find some way to get such things accomplished, and I think my plan appeals

to most farmers that have a bull to ring. I just get the bull tied up securely, and take a pair of horse-shoe pincers and catch the gristle of the nose; get in front of him, and with a medium-sized pocket-knife make hole for the ring; take a firm hold of the pincers in one hand. Pulling a little draws the gristle out past the point of the nostrils, so that you can see what you are doing, and it is no trouble to get the ring in. I have in this way put rings in young bulls, and had no other tying than the cow-tie around his neck, and all alone; but, with larger animals, it would be better to tie their heads to keep them from turning around, as sometimes they make quite a fuss. With the pincers you have a great command over them, as I think it acts like the twitch for a horse. I think all bulls should be ringed. I know some men, rather than bother with getting a ring put in, would let it go till someone got nearly killed, and the bull was very cross. They then sell him, regardless of his stock-breeding quality.

Now, the two-furrow plow is another great labor-saver, though, as to making one man do the work of two, I rather think he would be short at the end of the week. However, he can do a big day's work all himself, but he must be a good average man, and one who knows how to handle a walking-plow. Here in Quebec you can drive along the road for days and pick out the man who is a good walking plowman; his furrows are straighter and his ridges a better shape than those of the poor plowman. And yet there are men that can plow fairly well, but are no use to drive or hitch their horses so they will walk along without him driving and reining every inch of the way; and some horses, like men, will never learn to plow. So, to put it all in a nutshell, the plowman must be a good teamster, as well as a plowman, if he wants to make a neat job, and there is no reason why a man can't make as good and straight a job as with a walking plow, but plows, like every other farm implement, need to be adjusted to suit the land in which they are working.

The only thing I have against the two-furrow gang is that it does not teach our young men to handle the walking-plow. Give the average young man a team, and send him to the field to drill in your potatoes, and he makes some very crooked drills. But then, I may be a crank on straight drills or furrows. I have turned some very wide furrows at times to straighten up another man's work of the year before, as I don't think there is anything nicer than long, nice, straight drills of either potatoes, corn, or anything that has a line to it, and I know for a fact there are men that could not run a furrow to a set of pickets if it were to save their necks. Have said enough for this time. Wish you every success both on your farm and in your paper.

Chateaugay Co., Que.

J. D. B.

Woman on the Farm.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
Prof. Leacock, of McGill University, one of the leading authorities in political economy in the country, in an address at Montreal, a few months ago, to the Canadian Women's Club, upon the economic position of woman in society, expressed himself to be in a position of agnosticism upon the question. He does not know where to place her. He declares machinery to be woman's chief enemy in the industrial world. He says there is no use advocating "back to the home and the hearth" to woman, for there are not enough homes for them (Why not?), and the ballot in the woman's hand will not meet the case, either. The only practical suggestions given in his address were, that woman, to receive the same pay, must do her work as well as man, and that banking and commercial leadership were still open to her. To enter into the strife and cut-throat competition of financial combines, would, in our opinion, rob woman of that which gives her power and attractiveness, that fits her to reign in her own God-given sphere of home as daughter, wife or mother. A few may have the ability to successfully lead, but to the majority a purely financial competition has the tendency to make her hard, grasping and unwomanly.

When God placed Eve as co-worker with Adam in Eden, he foreshadowed a more normally healthful and elevating life. At this present day there is a trend "back to the land," not only in city life, among stock brokers and millionaires, but thousands of sane, common-sense women, tired of the sham of city life and of doing men's work on the women's pay, are glad to come back to the simpler life and work with nature upon the farm. Mother Nature is no respecter of person or sex, but is just as responsive to diligent and intelligent work from woman or child as from man or millionaire. It is estimated there are about a million women farmers in the United States, one of the largest grain-growers in the North is a young woman, who, without experience in farming but with business training, now superintends almost a thousand acres of land. The experience of the army of women who have experimented in

farming proves that, to attain success on small capital, they must be willing to sacrifice and economize, to turn in and work much as men do, to give a great deal and expect little at first, to expect losses from inexperience, and from depending on hired help (who think they know better than their employer); but, with patience and stick-to-it-iveness, with organizing ability, accurate and mathematic planning, and bookkeeping, she will come out successful in the end.

Says one who knows, "She is sure, in the end, of having more money in the bank than if she had stayed in the city, besides a safe and comfortable home, with renewed health and hope, in place of racked and rasping nerves. She does not believe, as many a man-farmer does, that being born on a farm equips one with a God-given knowledge of farming. She knows that any intelligent farmer ought to be making money at present, especially if he has a moderate capital to back him up."—[Saturday Evening Post.

"Why did I become a farmer?" one of these women replied to a questioner: "When I learned that the earth yielded seven billions of dividends; when I was told that the eggs sold in this country in one year were more valuable than the products of the gold and silver mines; when I read that 5,000,000 square feet of glass are devoted to the growing of vegetables alone, and when I realized that no trust, and no hideous barrier labelled 'Large Capital' stood in the way of my getting a share of this spoil, then I did not see why some of these dividends should not be mine. Common sense, a liking for details, magnificent health, and \$900—that is what I began with. I had no experience nor training. I got both as I went along, paying much more in losses than a training would have cost me in an agricultural college, and finding out, too, that if I had had \$5,000, instead of \$900, my returns would have been much more in keeping with the hard work I have done."



Look Before Leaping.

The spectacle of Old Europe staggering under the intolerable burden of its immense armaments, may well cause Canadians to think twice before seeing this young nation saddled with any further military burdens.

The women who choose farming and succeed are those who could never be content to be mere cogs in a wheel, and so they choose a self-directing life—and there is none more individual. They are alert, resourceful and tactful—the sort to master the soil, but also the sort that would succeed in almost any line of life. But the ideal to woman in choosing a life-work should naturally be one in which a home of her own, with opportunities of home beauty and hospitality, of physical, mental and moral development, should outweigh the matter of dollars and cents. Surely a farm home and life outweigh the balance in these, with business or office work in city.

Education, art, nursing, domestic science and home service give openings to more womanly work than commerce or finance; but to those who have not the natural ability or love for any of these lines of work, "back to the land" will be a clarion call in this problem, rather than "Economic Agnosticism" or "Woman a Bug in the Market."
MARGARET BRUCE,
Bruce Co., Ont.

In connection with the notice, in our June 15th issue, of the forty-eighth annual convention of the American Veterinary Association, in Toronto, August 22nd to 25th, we are advised that a slight error occurred in the address of the business manager, which should be H. J. P. Good, 11 Temperance St., Toronto. In the official invitation received and used by us, his address was erroneously given as East Toronto.

Fruit Prospects.

The monthly fruit-crop report, issued June 15th by the Fruit Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, states that the extreme heat during the month of May, together with the drouth experienced at that time, did not give ideal conditions for the fruit crop. Growth, however, has been fine, but the blossoming period lasted only about three days, whereas the average length of this period is about ten days. As a result of this short period of blossoming, the bees did not get a chance to do their work, and pollination was somewhat imperfect. The set is said to be fairly good, but a heavy drop is predicted, which has already occurred in some of the States to the south, and also in parts of Canada since the fruit-crop report was compiled. British Columbia has had good weather conditions, and rain in the last few weeks has helped conditions in Eastern Canada. Fewer pests than usual are reported this year. Nova Scotia reports a full crop of all apples, and no district reports a failure, so that the aggregate crop will be larger than might be expected from looking over a few orchards. Baldwins and Spies will be short in Ontario, while Greenings, Duchess and Ben Davis are said to be a fair crop everywhere, and in some districts excellent. The early varieties seem to be better loaded than the later ones. In the Ottawa and St. Lawrence valleys the tent caterpillar has done much damage by defoliating the trees. British Columbia will have a heavy crop in some districts, and a medium crop is promised for this Province.

Peas promise fairly well, Bartlett and Kieffer promising a full crop, the other varieties being medium.

Plums look good for a heavy crop, especially the American varieties, and the prospects for peaches are still good, with the exception of a light crop in British Columbia.

Cherries will show little or no shortage, and grapes promise well, particularly Concord.

Dry weather caused the strawberries to be smaller than they would otherwise have been, but they yielded enough to supply the market. Raspberries, currants and gooseberries have good indications, but need rain in many localities.

Two very bad infestations of insects are reported, Western Ontario having trees defoliated by June bugs, while the tent caterpillars did the same havoc in the East. The former is largely caused by large areas of permanent pasture, and plowing of these should be resorted to. Poisonous sprays and nest destroying is sufficient to protect the orchards from the caterpillar. Bud moth

is still reported troublesome, and nursery stock is given as a cause of its dissemination. The hot, dry weather has not been favorable for the development of fungous diseases, and the trees are comparatively free from this trouble.

Foreign fruit prospects denote that the competition from this fruit will be likely such that only high-class Canadian fruit will find a satisfactory market in the Old Land, and growers are advised to arrange for the disposal of their lower grades at home. Specimens of insect pests and fruit diseases may be sent to Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist, Ottawa, and bacterial and fungous diseases to H. T. Gussow, Dominion Botanist, Ottawa. This report is published monthly, and may be had free on application to the Fruit Division, Ottawa.

Canadian Strawberries in Demand.

On Toronto market, when strawberry prices were expected to have dropped to 5 cents per box, quotations were sustained last week at 9 to 11 cents, by the energetic and active buying of dealers from all classes, N. Y., and other United States cities, and also from the districts about Oakville and Hamilton. The early crop was large, and the season has been expected American demand, and the prospect of a large crop of an additional market crop, to be ready in a few days.

Poultry Department to Prof. Elford at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., is interesting the farmers of Ontario County in "egg circles." His experiences are worth hearing, and we are glad to know he is meeting with encouragement.

If the farmers of Ontario County would patronize creameries, and have their eggs collected by the cream-haulers, it would prove to be a step in advance. The present system of marketing butter and eggs cannot be very satisfactory, so far as we can see. Somehow or other, co-operative dairying does not meet with very much encouragement in this, one of the oldest settled and in many ways best county in the Province.

H. H. D.

Reciprocity Still.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

If you will kindly allow me space, I will make a few brief remarks in answer to one or two of your recent correspondents. Although not looking upon this reciprocity arrangement with the same optimism that your paper does, I appreciate your fairness and complaisance in allowing these different articles, though some of them are of a contrary nature.

Your correspondent of June 8th seems to have misconstrued the market quotations when he states the Buffalo market has been so lucrative, in comparison with the Toronto market. I wish to say that, in perusing the market quotations of that city, I have never seen it a dollar per cwt. higher than Toronto, and I am sanguine that, were the readers to consult the market reports which have been published during the past two years, they would agree with me that this gentleman's statement has been exaggerated. I was looking over the market reports last week, and the Toronto market was at least 25 cents per cwt. higher than Buffalo.

In reference to his assumption that the Essex farmers have lost thousands of dollars during the past year, owing to the non-existence of mutual trade relations, I can only say he seems quite oblivious of the fact that our hog markets have been everywhere higher. The readers will remember that the Detroit market was only \$8.40 per cwt. during January of this year, whereas the Windsor market was \$9.20 per cwt. If the Americans had had access to our market at that time, the Essex hogmen would not only have lost hundreds of dollars, but the country as well. The commercial system of a country should propose to increase capital, rather than divert it into foreign channels. The latter is precisely what your correspondent's political economy would have a tendency to do.

Your correspondent takes an exceptionally narrow view, when he argues that we will have an additional market of ninety millions at our door. It will be the Americans that will benefit by the more convenient market that Canada will afford them for selling their surplus products. It is estimated that 3 per cent. of the annual produce of the States is exported to foreign countries. Now, this apparently trifling figure seems infinitesimal; but when you consider that there are approximately thirteen billion dollars' worth of annual products, it should suffice to cause the Canadian farmer who has any concern for his superior home market to sit up and take notice.

The re-opening of the fallaciously-promising United States grain market will undoubtedly put a bonus on inferior farming. The farmer may surmise that he is growing wealthy, but if he were to insert the depreciation of farm lands in his balance sheet, it would soon be obvious that he was receiving reduced dividends.

Essex Co., Ont. MELTON HAIRLINE.

Dairy Record Centers in Canada.

The new extension work of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, is causing many inquiries to be made. Officials are now located in Peterboro, Lanark and Oxford Counties, Ontario; St. Hyacinthe and Brome, Quebec; and at Kensington, P. E. I., with a view of gathering specific information as to the exact standing of the dairy industry in the district. Each such district is termed a dairy-record center. Each farmer within a certain area will be called on, and there will be obtained from him a statement as to the number of acres cultivated and in pasture, the number of cows, the type of sire, the weight of milk sent to the factory, the milk used at home, the cost of feed, and so on. When these statements are compiled, there will be definite and valuable information for the encouragement of other dairymen. It is intended to follow up this work closely for some years, both in these and in other sections.

The recorders are paying special attention to the encouragement of cow-testing in these districts; they are already collecting weights and tests of about four thousand cows, so that it is evident that a tremendous impetus is being given to cow-testing by this new forward movement.

A special bulletin on cow-testing is available to all applicants. Forms for recording weights of milk are supplied free by the Dairy Commis-

sioner, Ottawa. When applying, state the number of cows, and whether forms are wanted for weighing daily, or on only three days each month. C. F. W.

Federal Aid to Thoroughbred Stallions.

During recent years, many appeals have been made to the Honorable Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, by horsemen anxious to bring about an improvement in the quality of our light-horse stock, who are of opinion that for this purpose an infusion of Thoroughbred blood is essential. Mr. Fisher has decided to grant assistance, under certain specified conditions, to persons maintaining Thoroughbred stallions for service in the various Provinces.

In deciding upon this step, the Minister has been largely influenced by the fact that, while stallions of other recognized breeds, when in capable hands, are, as a rule, fairly profitable, this is seldom the case in regard to the Thoroughbred.

The alleged lack in our light horses of the quality derivable from the infusion of Thoroughbred blood, is the subject of adverse comment by European horsemen who visit the Dominion with a view to investigating its possibilities as a field for the purchase of horses, whether for military purposes or for ordinary saddle or harness use. In this connection it should be remembered that, while horses for the last named or, in fact, for any of these purposes, may well be bred from sires other than Thoroughbred, it is held to be of importance that, on the side of the dam there should, in order to produce the best results, be, in such cases, an admixture of Thoroughbred blood.

The conditions under which assistance will be given are as follows:

1. All horses on account of which aid is given by the Department must be registered in the Thoroughbred Studbook of the Canadian National Live-stock Records.

2. Horses shall be of good size, quality and conformation, and shall be free from all hereditary unsoundness, these conditions to be insured by submission annually to a thorough, careful examination either at the hands of the Veterinary Director-General, or such other members of the Veterinary Staff of the Department, or other persons as the Minister may from time to time appoint for this purpose.

3. Horses so approved shall be duly and properly advertised to stand for service of mares, under the ordinary and general conditions usual in the districts in which they are to be kept, at an annual service fee (except in the case of Thoroughbred mares) of not more than \$10 to insure, such service fee to become due and payable only when mares prove to be in foal.

Any person, firm or corporation owning or controlling any Thoroughbred stallion, in regard to which all of the conditions above set forth shall have been duly and properly fulfilled, shall, on production of satisfactory evidence thereof, and of the fact that a reasonable number of mares, other than Thoroughbred mares, have been served during the season, be entitled to receive at the close of each such season the sum of \$250 from the funds of the Live-stock Branch. If, in the event of a horse dying or becoming incapacitated for service during the season, an approved substitute is immediately placed in the same district, the Minister may, after due consideration of the circumstances, authorize the payment of the subsidy above-mentioned.

The necessary form will be furnished on application to the Veterinary Director-General and Live-stock Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Clover Seed Prospects 1911.

Having travelled over a considerable area of the clover seed-producing part of Ontario, the writer is of the opinion that, unless some of the non seed-producing sections of Canada turn some of their good clover prospects toward seed production, or unless some foreign country has a good crop of seed, we have not yet paid the highest prices for red-clover seed.

Very much of the new seeding with clover west of Kingston, and over the usual seed-producing area, was badly injured with winter smothering by ice and late spring frosts. Apparently, the Lake Erie counties suffered the least from these causes. The meadows there give considerable promise. The dry weather of April and May so shortened up the hay prospects, along with the killing of the clover, that where the second growth does come on well, it is most likely to be used for hay or pasture. Eastern Ontario this year is rejoicing in the prospects of a good hay crop. Where clover has been sown, it has done well, and

judging from last year's experience, may produce a large quantity of seed. Near Winchester Springs, Dundas Co., last year, from 4½ acres of second-growth clover, which had been cut about the 21st of June for hay, a farmer had threshed, with an ordinary cleaner not fitted up especially for the work, so that it had to be put through five times, 1,650 pounds of seed. After keeping 100 pounds for his own use, he sold \$235 worth to his neighbors and a Farmer's Club near-by. There were many pieces in that locality, and hundreds of others in Eastern Ontario, last year, where about as good results might have been reached had the seed been saved.

This year, from our present knowledge, it would pay all farmers who have second-growth clover worth keeping at all, to press it into service for the production of seed. Of course, with this object in view, the first cutting should be done as quickly as possible. It seems strange how so many farmers who have been in the habit of selling hay have so little use for clover hay, as they get no market for it. They do not even recognize its feeding value for their own stock. This may be partly due to the poor way it is often handled. Many of the non-seed-producing sections do not even realize its value in improving their lands, and are content to go on paying out their good money for seed each year, when they might save that money, and make some more with it, besides. They would likely sow more themselves, and less timothy, which would be infinitely better for their lands.

The question might be raised, "What about the weeds that are altogether too common in these districts?" No doubt, weeds would be a trouble to many, but, in red clover seed production from the second growth there are but one or two weeds which would interfere with growing pure seed, and even these could be satisfactorily dealt with.

A good criterion for growing red clover seed profitably would be if the second crop blossomed out well. If it did, it would likely fill with good seed. If it didn't, there would be no loss in holding until such a time as it then could be cut and cured for hay. Let every farmer try for seed this year who can. With very little expense, the ordinary cleaner can be fixed up to do good work in hulling it. T. G. RAYNOR.

Sell Out and Co-operate(?)

Here is a matter I would like to outline, and have you think over. There has been much said lately regarding co-operation. Why wouldn't a plan something like this work out: Co-operate with the laboring men first, by giving them a share of the profits? It seems to me a few farmers could, as it were, form a stock company, have the best man for manager, and everybody work. The laboring man then would take the same interest, and we ought to have the best of management. With the laboring man taking an interest in the producing of crops, with good management, and each co-working, we could do with fewer implements and have the best, could buy cheaper, and sell to the best advantage. I mean, put farming on a thorough business basis, and satisfy the working man by making him a member of the firm, and paying him according to what he earns. Farms would then produce more and better crops. Most farmers would then make more money than they do now; besides, the laboring man would have a home, and very often make more money than he would if he owned a farm. Of course, I see difficulties, but I would like to see any business without difficulties. If we are to co-operate, we must first co-operate with the producer or laboring man. At first thought, this will look absurd to many, but if they think it out and see what it would lead to if carried out on good, honest, co-operative principles, I think it would be a good thing for humanity and the country. Essex Co., Ont. JOSEPH AINSLIE.

Charlock for Mustard.

It has come to the attention of the United States Board of Food and Drug Inspection that the seed of charlock is being substituted by some manufacturers, in whole or in part, for that of the true mustards, viz., yellow or white mustard, brown mustard, and black mustard. It is the opinion of the Board that, when charlock is substituted in part for mustard, the label should clearly indicate this fact.

Impressed with the significance of the figures, Prof. W. H. Day has sent out to the public press a circular letter embodying his calculations recently published in "The Farmer's Advocate," showing the profit of tiling as much of one's land as possible at once, instead of extending the work over a period of years. The estimates are striking.

There is a good deal of the primeval about us yet. Nations exist in the dominance of their own power, but brand as pagan similar ambitions on the part of other countries.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

ESTABLISHED 1867.

Capital paid-up, \$10,000,000.
 Rest, \$8,000,000.

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

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

MARKETS

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, June 26, receipts numbered 85 cars, comprising 1,581 cattle, 577 sheep, 44 calves, 9 horses; quality of cattle good; trade steady, at unchanged prices for stable-fed cattle; grass-fed 30 cents per cwt. lower. Exporters, \$5.90 to \$6.10, and one load, \$6.20; choice butchers', \$5.90 to \$6.10; good, \$5.70 to \$5.90; medium, \$5.40 to \$5.65; common, \$5 to \$5.30; cows, \$3.50 to \$5; milkers, \$10 to \$65; calves, \$4 to \$8 per cwt. Sheep—Ewes, \$3.50 to \$5; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6.50; spring lambs, 9c. to 10½c. per lb. Hogs, fed and watered, \$7.40 to \$7.45, and \$7.15 f. o. b. cars country points.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	223	255	478
Cattle	2,346	3,969	6,315
Hogs	5,797	4,437	10,234
Sheep	2,336	1,513	3,849
Calves	753	137	890
Horses	1	21	22

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	172	171	343
Cattle	1,952	2,949	4,901
Hogs	3,842	1,566	5,408
Sheep	1,896	527	2,423
Calves	847	233	1,080
Horses	6	86	92

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets show an increase of 135 carloads, 1,414 cattle, 4,826 hogs, 1,426 sheep and lambs; but a decrease of 190 calves and 70 horses, compared with the corresponding week of 1910.

Receipts were liberal, but not greater than the demand. The quality of the cattle was generally good; in fact, as good as any time this season. Trade was good, but prices were 10c. to 15c. per cwt., and, in some instances, at the close of the week, 20c. to 25c. per cwt. lower.

Exporters.—Export steers sold at \$5.90 to \$6.25, and \$5 to \$5.20 for export bulls.

Butchers.—Prime picked lots butchers' steers and heifers, \$5.90 to \$6.10; loads of good, \$5.70 to \$5.90; medium, \$5.50 to \$5.70; common, \$5.25; cows, \$3.50 to \$5; bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.

Stockers and Feeders.—The demand for stockers and feeders was not as great, and prices are about 25c. per cwt. lower. Feeders, \$5.25 to \$5.40; stockers, \$1.25 to \$5 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers.—Trade in milkers and springers was slow at the end of the week, with the bulk selling at \$10 to \$60 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts of veal calves were moderate, and prices were firmer, at \$1.50 to \$8.50, and, in some instances, 9 per cwt. was paid for choice, new-birth veals.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts fairly lib-

eral. Ewes, heavy, \$3 to \$3.75; ewes, light, \$4 to \$5 per cwt.; rams, \$2.50 to \$3.50; spring lambs, 9½c. to 10½c. per lb.; yearling lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.50 per cwt.

Hogs.—Receipts were heavy, but, notwithstanding this fact, prices were firm all week, at \$7.40 to \$7.45 for selects, fed and watered, and \$7.15 to drovers for hogs f. o. b. cars at country points. Farmers are warned against making their hogs too heavy, as all hogs over 220 lbs. are being culled out at a reduction in price of 50c. per cwt. from the above prices.

Horses.—Receipts of horses last week at the Union Horse Exchange were light. Trade was fair, and prices high. Mr. Smith sold one carload to go to Saskatoon, and several smaller lots to go to other points in Ontario. The local trade in the city was good. Prices ranged as follows: Drafters, 1,500 to 1,600 lbs., \$225 to \$275; 1,400 lbs. and up, \$155 to \$240; general-purpose, \$175 to \$225; expressers, \$150 to \$225; drivers, \$100 to \$175; serviceably sound, \$35 to \$100.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 80c., outside points. Manitoba No. 1 northern, \$1.01; No. 2 northern, 98c.; No. 3 northern, 95½c., track, lake ports. Oats—Canadian Western oats, No. 2, 40c.; No. 3, 39c., lake ports; Ontario No. 2, 37½c.; No. 3, 36½c., outside. Barley—For malting, 67c. to 68c.; for feed, 50c. to 56c., outside. Rye—No. 2, 68c. to 70c., outside. Buckwheat—51c. to 52c., outside. Peas—No. 2, 78c. to 80c., outside. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 57c., on track at bay ports. Flour—Ontario ninety-per-cent. winter-wheat flour, \$3.40 to \$3.45, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.10; second patents, \$4.60; strong bakers', \$4.40.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, per ton, \$12.50 to \$13. Straw.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$6 to \$6.50 per ton. Bran.—Manitoba bran, \$21 per ton; shorts, \$23 per ton; Ontario bran, \$22 in bags; shorts, \$24, car lots, track, Toronto.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts liberal, but market just a little firmer for creamery. Creamery pound rolls, 22c. to 23c.; creamery solids, 22c.; separator dairy, 19c. to 20c.; store lots, 16c. to 17c.

Eggs.—Case lots of new-laid, 19c. to 20c.

Cheese.—New, 12c. to 12½c.; old, 15c.

Honey.—Extracted, 10c. to 11c. per lb. Combs are about all off the market.

Beans.—Broken lots, \$1.85 per bushel for hand-picked.

Potatoes.—Market very firm, at \$1 to \$1.10 per bag, for car lots, track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Spring chickens, 30c. to 35c. per lb.; fowl, 14c. per lb.

HIDES AND SKINS.

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, cows and bulls, 9½c.; country hides, cured, 10c.; sheep green, 9c.; calf skins, 12c. to 14c.; sheep skins, \$1.05 to \$1.40; horse hides, No. 1, \$3; horse hair, per lb., 33c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 6½c.; wool, unwashed, per lb., 11c. to 14c.; washed, 18c. to 20c.; rejects, 14c. to 15c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The Dawson-Elliott Company, wholesale fruit, produce and commission merchants, corner West Market and Colborne streets, report prices as follows: Strawberries, 10c. to 11c. per quart, by the crate; tomatoes (hot-house), \$1 per small basket; matous (hot-house), basket, 75c.; eating cherries, cooking, basket, 75c.; eating cherries, \$1.50; cucumbers, basket, (hot-house), \$1.50.

Buffalo.

Veals.—\$5.50 to \$9.25.
 Hogs.—Heavy and mixed, \$6.95 to \$7; Yorkers, \$6.75 to \$7; pigs, \$6.50 to \$6.90; roughs, \$5.75 to \$5.90; stags, \$1.50 to \$5.25; dairies, \$6.50 to \$6.90.
 Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5 to \$7.25; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.25; wethers, \$3.50 to \$3.75; ewes, \$2.75 to \$3.25; mixed sheep, \$1.50 to \$3.50.

Montreal.

Cattle.—Choice steers sell at 6½c. per lb., fine being about 6½c.; good, 5½c. to 6c.; medium, 5½c. to 5½c.; common, 4c. to 5c. Sheep—Old sheep sold at \$4.50 to \$6 each, while spring lambs brought \$3.50 to \$6 each, and calves \$2 to \$8 each. The price of hogs has been somewhat unsettled during the past few days, inasmuch as 7½c. has recently been paid for select stock, weighed off cars. Later, select lots were said to have been purchased as low as 7c., the range being from 7c. to 7½c. The tone of the market continues unsettled.

Horses.—The complaint is still that horses are hard to get, more especially the better class of heavy draft horses. Quite a number of light animals are available, but these are not in very great demand. Manifestly the horses are needed, but the high price militates against trading. Prices continue as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$350 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$200 each; inferior, broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100 each, and choicest carriage and saddle animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—Dressed hogs are holding fairly steady, at 10½c. to 10½c. per lb. for fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed.

Eggs.—The quality of the stock continues to deteriorate, and merchants claim that the loss from bad stock is now fully 10 per cent. of the receipts. They claim to have been buying at 14½c., f. o. b. country points. No. 1 sold here wholesale at about 18½c., and to grocers at about 20c., while selects brought about 21½c. wholesale, and 23c. in single cases. Some P. E. I. stock sold at 15c., delivered, Montreal.

Butter.—The butter market had another sharp advance, owing, no doubt, largely to the demand for export. During the week ending June 13th, 7,670 packages were exported, against 250 the corresponding week of 1910. Exports are running a long way ahead of 1909 and 1910. Possibly due to the coronation, the price was bid up in the country early last week to 22½c. and 22½c. for choicest Townships.

Cheese.—Exports of cheese are running slightly less than last year, the total shipments to recent date being 260,000 packages, or about 3,000 less than a year ago. The market was on the firm side, being 11½c. to 11½c. per lb. for Western, and 11½c. to 11½c. for Eastern.

Grain.—Market steady all round. No. 2 Western oats quoted at 41½c. to 42c. per bushel, car lots, ex store; No. 1 extra feed, 41c. to 41½c.; No. 3 Canadian Western, 40½c. to 40½c.; No. 2 local white, 40c. to 40½c.; No. 3 local white, 39½c. to 39½c., and No. 4, 38½c. to 39c. No. 3 American yellow corn, 61c. to 61½c. per bushel.

Flour.—\$5.30 per barrel, in bags, for Manitoba first patents; \$1.80 for seconds, and \$1.60 for strong bakers'. Ontario patents, \$4.60 to \$4.75 per barrel; straight rollers, \$4.10 to \$4.25.

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

Hay.—The market was lower on best qualities. Dealers quoted No. 2 extra hay at \$12 to \$12.50 per ton, carloads, track, Montreal; No. 2, \$11 to \$11.50; No. 3 hay, \$10 to \$10.50; clover mixed quoted at \$9.50 to \$10; pure clover, \$7 to \$7.50 per ton.

Hides.—Spring lamb skins, 20c. each, and sheep skins, \$1 each. Calf skins, 13c. per lb. for No. 2 and 15c. for No. 1. Beef hides sold at 8c., 9c. and 10c. per lb., according to quality. Horse hides, \$1.75 to \$2 each. Tallow, 6½c. to 7c. per lb. for rendered, and 1½c. to 4c. for rough.

British Cattle Markets.

States and Canadian steers, 12½c. to 12½c. per pound.

The Key

A SAVINGS ACCOUNT is often the key that opens when opportunity knocks at the door. The lack of a few hundred in cash has allowed many a Golden Chance to pass a man by.

OPEN an account at THE BANK OF TORONTO with a few dollars, add to it as you are able, and watch the fund and your opportunities grow. We add interest half-yearly.

Bank of Toronto

Assets, \$50,000,000

Cheese Markets.

Farnham, Que., butter, 22½c. Campbellford, Ont., 11½c. to 11 3-16c. Madoc, Ont., 11½c. to 11 5-16c.; Peterboro, Ont., 11 5-16c. Vanklæk Hill, Ont., 11½c. Kingston, Ont., 11 1-16c. to 11½c. Winchester, Ont., 11½c. Ottawa, Ont., 11½c. to 11 3-16c. Kemptville, Ont., 11½c. Picton, Ont., 11½c. Napanee, Ont., 11½c. Victoriaville, Que., 10½c. Brantford, Ont., 11½c., 11 5-16c., 11½c. Brockville, Ont., 11c. to 11½c. Watertown, N. Y., 11c. to 11½c. Belleville, Ont., 11 3-16c. to 11½c. London, Ont., 11c. to 11 3-16c. Cowansville, Que., butter, 22½c. to 22½c.; cheese, 10½c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., butter, 22½c. to 22½c.; cheese, 10½c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$4.85 to \$6.70; Texas steers, \$4.45 to \$6; Western steers, \$4.75 to \$5.70; stockers and feeders, \$3.25 to \$5.40; cows and heifers, \$2.40 to \$5.85; calves, \$5.75 to \$8.

Hogs.—Light, \$6.20 to \$6.62½; mixed, \$6.20 to \$6.62½; heavy, \$6.15 to \$6.60; rough, \$6.15 to \$6.25; good to choice hogs, \$6.25 to \$6.60; pigs, \$5.70 to \$6.40; bulk of sales, \$6.40 to \$6.55.

Sheep.—Native, \$2.75 to \$4.15; Western, \$2.50 to \$4.15; yearlings, \$4 to \$4.75; lambs, native, \$3.75 to \$6.20; Western, \$4 to \$6.20.

Two lawyers before a probate judge recently got into a wrangle. At last one of the disputants, losing control over his emotions, exclaimed to his opponent:

"Sir, you are, I think, the biggest ass I ever had the misfortune to set eyes on."

"Order! Order!" said the judge, gravely. "You seem to forget that I am in the room."—The Green Bag.

THE EXCEPTION.

A cynic had returned from a party in Toronto, given by some "new rich" citizens who were rather ostentatious, but not given to the use of correct English.

"I suppose," said an inquiring friend, "that everything was very swell."

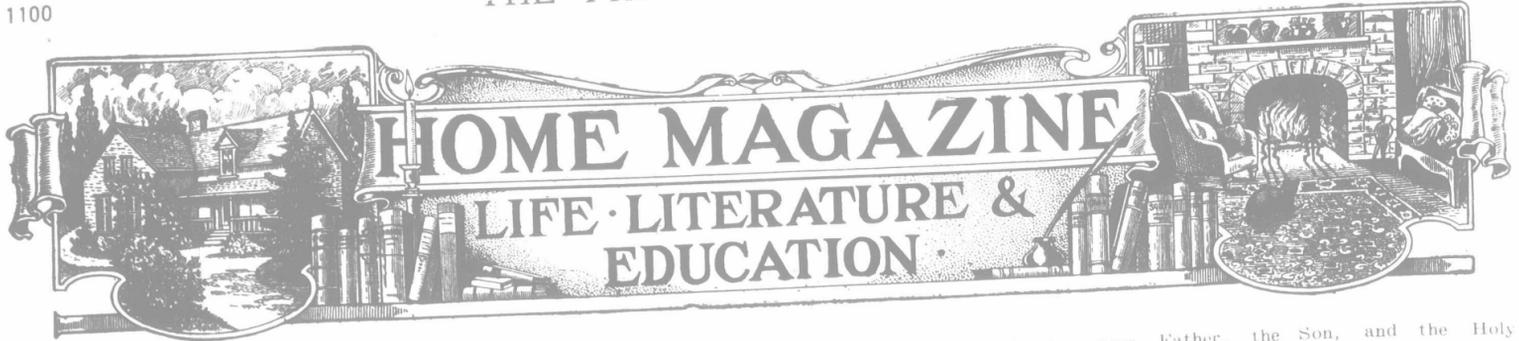
"It was," said the cynical youth with a yawn, "everything was observed except the rules of syntax."—Courier.

A Western bookseller wrote to a house in Chicago asking that a dozen copies of Canon Farrar's "Seekers After God" be shipped to him at once.

Within two days he received this reply by telegraph:

"No seekers after God in Chicago or New York. Try Philadelphia."

It happened in Topeka. Three clothing stores are on the same block. One morning the middle proprietor saw to the right of him a big sign—"BANKRUPT SALE," and to the left—"CLOSING OUT AT COST." Twenty minutes later there appeared over his own door, in larger letters—"MAIN ENTRANCE."



After Coronation Reflections.

Now that the coronation of King George V.—the greatest pageant of the year—is over, there is time to look past the gauds, the hurrying of ships England-bound from all parts of the earth, the vast congregation of people who have overflowed London, the greatest mart of the world, to its carrying capacity, and see the real signification of this event that has taken place.

The mere fact that a new king sits upon the throne has, perhaps, no especial bearing upon the question. A "good king" may, it is true, exercise considerable influence; a "bad" one may cause some confusion and trouble; yet to-day, as never before, perhaps, in the history of Great Britain, is the Empire in the hands of the people. To-day the king, as never before, holds a position hard to define by a single word. He is not a representative of the people—for the whole circumstances of his birth and training preclude that possibility; he is not their leader. Rather does he stand as a figure upon whom (for one must personify in such a case), with the anointing of oil, and the investment with spurs and sceptre, with the sword which has lain upon the high altar and the rod of equity and mercy, with the wedding-ring of England, the Imperial orb, and the crown of the vast British Empire, has descended the privilege of standing as the symbol of that for which the British Empire should stand—the Sir Galahad spirit which, in the sublime words of the sacred ceremonial, calls upon the King, in reality upon the Empire in his name, to "do justice, stop the growth of iniquity, protect the Holy Church of God, help and defend widows and orphans, restore the things that are gone to decay, maintain the things that are restored," remembering that "the whole world is subject to the Power and Empire of Christ our Redeemer."

Whether the sovereigns of Britain have, heretofore, personally carried out these noble injunctions or not, is a story that has been told, for, however hidden behind the walls of protection he may have been, no king has ever yet been able to wholly escape "the white light that beats upon a throne." Whether the new king, George, is of that quality which will lead him, heart and soul, to direct his influence towards their fulfilment, time alone can tell. Whether the Peers who stood last Thursday in Westminster Abbey, with bowed, uncoroneted heads, while the oil was poured from the ampula and the prayers of consecration were said, also pledged themselves to assist, as in their power lay, in the out-carrying of those solemn vows as wholeheartedly as the men without the walls, the fighters of the British Commons, who have already sworn themselves to the lightening of the burdens of the poor, even though the rich must help to carry them, is a story which also the immediate course of events must indicate.

But it is not upon these alone—King, and Peers, and Commons—that the whole responsibility rests. To us, the great "commons," remains the reflection that it is, after all, individuals that the British Empire is made; that upon each of us, if we be true British subjects, rests to some extent the burden to which the King of England, as our symbol,

gives consent—"to do justice," "to stop the growth of iniquity," "to defend widows and orphans," "to restore the things that have gone to decay, and maintain those that are restored."

As the successor of the genial King Edward, George the Fifth may find it hard to win universal popularity. But that is not the question. Rather, is he a king who will hold up the the highest ideals of the Empire?—that is the question which he, by his life, must answer. Too often in the past have those ideals been smirched in the mire of mere commercialism and self-seeking. Will George the Fifth prove a king who will tolerate no smirch, so far as his influence may reach—a king who will hold aloft a white banner which all nations may read? From such hints as have leaked out from the pre-coronation confusion of preparation, it appears that he is taking his responsibilities seriously. If it shall prove that he will take them wisely and tenderly, as well, the nations of the Empire will be only too ready to sing, with growing respect and sincerity, "God Save the King!" The world is slowly growing better. May George the Fifth be a power to help it on its upward way.

Coronation Topics.

THE QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

It must seem to every thoughtful mind that no moment during the coronation period could have been more appropriately chosen for the unveiling, with all the ceremonial respect due to it, of the beautiful work of art to the honored memory of Queen Victoria, only about one short month before the great day of coronation.

It struck the right keynote of England's pride in a glorious past, and of its recognition of the undying gratitude it owed to her whose guiding hands had helped to win for it so proud a position amongst the nations of the earth, thus linking a glorious past with a joyous present and a most hopeful future. This is what The Times writes of the occasion:

"It is now full ten years and more since Queen Victoria left us, and the gracious voice which so often stirred, sustained and inspired her people was stilled forever. Within those ten years we have welcomed, loved and lost another great sovereign, who had inherited from his royal mother the inestimable gift of identifying himself with all the joys and all the sorrows of his people, and, if it were possible, had even bettered her example. But the dead do not all die. Rather, they live again in the hearts of those who loved them, and come back to us after a time transfigured in the recollection of all that was noblest and best in them. It is a happy augury for the reign of King George V, that its most solemn moment should thus be closely associated with a ceremony which symbolizes so well and so opportunely the indefeasible continuity of the present with the past."

There is a very true ring in the touching words of the King, in reply to the address, acknowledging the monument as the gift not only of the people of England only, but of the "Dominions and Colonies beyond the seas, who have united thus to enshrine the memory of Queen Victoria." "My beloved father," said

his Majesty, "during the ten years which have passed since the work was begun, had watched over it with tender interest and close attention, anxiously looking forward to the ceremony now to be performed. Though, alas! not spared to see the completion of the Memorial, King Edward VII. is more than ever in our loving thoughts to-day. . . . It now stands complete before our eyes, to revive for us, and to convey to our descendants the lustre and fame which shine upon that happy age of British history, when a woman's hand held for a period which almost equalled the allotted span of human life the sceptre of the Empire, and when the simple virtues of a Queen comforted the heart of nations," and then followed words which have already become historic:

"I pray that this monument may stand for ever in London to proclaim the glories of the reign of Queen Victoria, and to prove to future generations the sentiments of affection and reverence which Her people felt for Her and for Her memory. As time passes and the years unfold, events are revealed in their true character and proportion. We are sure that the tributes we pay to-day will not be disputed by posterity. Her life was devoted to the discharge of Her solemn public duty. Her authority was exercised on all occasions with sincere respect for Constitutional usage and tradition. No Sovereign in history reigned so long over so many millions of mankind; no ruler saw so many wonderful changes come to pass or witnessed such a vast expansion in the scale and power of human arrangements; no reign in this Kingdom ever gathered up more carefully the treasure of the past, or prepared more hopefully the path of the future. No woman was ever held in higher honor. No Queen was ever loved so well."

When the King had finished speaking, and before the moment had arrived when, surrounded by her descendants of three generations, his Majesty was to touch the electric button which should unveil to the eyes of the assembled multitude the beautiful memorial of a nation's undying affection, there was a short service of dedication, conducted by Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London. After the Lord's Prayer, intoned by the massed choirs, was offered the following thanksgiving and petition:

"O Lord our Heavenly Father, Almighty and Everlasting God, by whom Kings reign and Princes decree justice, we thank Thee for all the blessings which Thou didst bestow upon us through Thy Servant, Our Most Gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria. We thank Thee for the wisdom of her counsels, for the care and love with which she watched over her people, for the bright example of her noble life, for the prosperity which we enjoyed during her happy reign: And we beseech Thee to give us grace that, having these Thy mercies in remembrance, we may with one heart and with one mind set forward the welfare of this Land and Empire, and hasten the coming of Thy Kingdom of peace and goodwill among men, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

Then, raising his voice, the Primate cried:

"To the Glory of God, and in memory of our Gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, we dedicate this memorial in the name of the

Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost."

The choir answered with a loud Amen.

Perhaps the supreme moment of the service came when the massed bands of the Guards Regiments crashed out the opening chord of the hymn, "O God, our help in ages past." A thousand soldiers took up the grand old tune, mingling with the sweeter notes of the choir, till, swelled by the full power of the drums, the music of the last verse went sweeping a great wave of melody across the park:

"O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Be Thou our guard while troubles last,
And our eternal home."

At the end, the Archbishop, holding a golden crozier in his left hand, blessed the assembly, and the service closed with the sweetly-sounding harmony of the Sevenfold Amen."

Truly, the 16th of May, with its dazzling military and naval displays, its entourage of royalties, some bound by ties of kinship as well as of national relationship to England and its royal family, and best of all by its devotional recognition of what even the greatest of nations must owe to the King of Kings, must pass into the pages of history as a day of the deepest significance to the people of the British Empire.

H. A. B.

The Windrow.

The first aeroplane smuggler was recently captured on the border between Switzerland and Italy.

A Correction.—A mistake occurred in our issue of June 22nd. "Osborne House" is the name of the Isle of Wight royal palace, not "Osgoode," as appeared.

An interesting railway has just been opened in the Scandinavian Peninsula. There are 184 tunnels on the line—24 miles of tunnels in 300 miles of road.

The "railophone," a contrivance by which telephone communication can be kept up between a moving train and a stationary point, has been put in operation at Stratford-on-Avon, England.

In the United States, many newspapers are now expressing their opinion that trust magnates who have violated the Sherman Anti-trust Law should be imprisoned, in accordance with that statute which names imprisonment as one of the penalties. So far, no man of great wealth has suffered other than fine.

Thousands of school-boards are now advertising for teachers, and it is pleasing to note that an increasing number are stating the salary to be paid. This is the only honorable and satisfactory method. Teachers should not be compelled to underbid one another. Indeed, many of the teachers of highest principle now absolutely refuse to apply for schools for which the salary has not been publicly stated.

The history of the coronation ceremonial dates back to the early ages. First composed by Monks, it has been added to and modified from time to time, one of the most radical additions being the Oath of the Revolution of 1688. In early times, the oil used in anointing the sovereign

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was supposed to be sent down directly from Heaven. Until the time of Charles I. the coronation robes used were those of "Saint" Edward, but when the unfortunate Stuart was beheaded, the robes were sold for a few shillings. Ever since, fresh robes have been made for each coronation.

Commenting on the strenuous endeavors now being made to utilize airships for military purposes, John Galsworthy says, in London (Eng.) Times: "If ever men presented a spectacle of sheer inanity, it is now—when, having at long last triumphed in their struggle to subordinate to their welfare the unconquered element, they have straightway commenced to defile that element, so heroically mastered, by filling it with engines of destruction. If ever the gods were justified of their ironic smile—by the gods, it is now! . . . Water and earth are wide enough for men to kill each other on. For the love of the sun, and stars, and the blue sky, that have given us all our aspirations since the beginning of time, let us leave the air to innocence."

Hope's Quiet Hour.

By the Side of the Road.

"He was a friend to man, and he lived in a house by the side of the road."

"There are hermit souls that live withdrawn,
In the place of their self-content;
There are souls, like stars, that live apart
In a fellowless firmament;
There are pioneer souls that blaze their path
Where highway never ran—
But let me live by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man."

"Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by—
The men who are good, and the men who are bad,
As good and as bad as I.
I would not sit in the scorner's seat,
Nor hurl the cynic's ban.
Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man."

One ideal of greatness is to stand aloof from the "common herd," looking down on them from a pinnacle of riches or wisdom or holiness. That is not the ideal which God has set before us. He did not stay far off in heaven, looking down in pity on men; He came down and lived with them. He did not live in a palace, with splendid grounds separating it from those beneath Him; but preferred to live in a lowly cottage, and to work in a little shop on a village street. He got as near to the publicans and sinners as was possible, identifying Himself with them so completely that the taunt was hurled at Him: "A Friend of publicans and sinners." What joy such a taunt must have given Him! How delighted He must have been when "the common people heard Him gladly." I am sure He still rejoices over the "common people," those who pray earnestly—though perhaps not very grammatically—and who look up to Him in the midst of toilsome work. The hands that are beautiful in His sight may be hardened and stained with work, the faces that give Him pleasure may be wrinkled and plain.

There was once a hermit who had stood on a pillar for twenty-three years, wearing an iron collar round his neck and an iron crown of thorns on his head. He fasted and prayed and endured the cold and heat and storm, hoping that by such severe discipline he might climb high on the ladder of holiness. He prayed that God would show him any man who pleased Him better, so that he might learn of him the way to heaven. An angel appeared and told him to follow the road to the third milestone and he should meet one who was farther advanced in the spiritual life than he, and should know him by a little girl of seven who helped him to drive geese. So the man who longed to be a saint came down from his pil-

lar and walked along the road. Soon he met a child with a flock of geese, and behind her was a young man blowing on a flute, which he had made from a reed. The hermit questioned him about his daily life, and found that he drove geese to market, sold them, and then went back to his home in the fens. That seemed commonplace work enough, so the hermit asked more questions. At last he discovered that this young man, when only a boy, had found a little baby in a lonely house by the roadside. Robbers had killed her father and mother, so he took her home, cared for her and taught her, desiring no reward but the pleasure of seeing her happiness. The hermit said: "O son, now I know why thou art so pleasing in the eyes of God. Early hast thou learned the love which gives all and asks nothing, which suffereth long and is ever kind, and this I have not learned. A small thing, and too common it seemed to me, but now I see that it is holier than austerities, availeth more than fasting, and is the prayer of prayers."

If we want to "serve our generation," being of real use in the place where God has placed us, then we must not make the mistake of standing in solitary grandeur or loneliness apart from our neighbors, let us "live in a house by the side of the road," remembering gladly that we stand on a level with our brothers and sisters. The highest title of each of us is "a child of God," and we have no right to look down on His other children. The nearer we get to people the more we understand their difficulties and temptations, and the more interesting we shall find them.



"A Sure Find."

The little things bulk much larger than the big things in every life, because they are so common—there are so many of them. We do most of our climbing on the ladder of everyday happenings, growing rich spiritually as the big departmental stores prosper—gaining small profits on an immense number of things, day after day and year after year.

A friend who would sacrifice great things for us may continually rub us up the wrong way by sarcastic or thoughtless remarks, or hurt our feelings very often by careless neglect or inconsiderate forgetfulness. Perhaps we are acting in that fashion ourselves, when we might be daily cultivating the delightful habit of being kind and thoughtful in hundreds of little ways.

And, when we have been inconsiderate or actively unkind—for no one is quite angelic at all times, here in this world—a great deal can be done to right the wrong, if only we can be big enough to conquer pride and "own up." It is not an easy thing to do, of course.

"A good-bye kiss is a little thing,
With your hand on the door to go,
But it takes the venom out of the sting
Of a thoughtless word or a cruel fling
That you made an hour ago."

And sometimes it is necessary to do more than that, to ask pardon for the wrong, or accept a merited rebuke without getting in a temper or becoming sullen.

Perhaps the greatest triumphs in life are won by the people who are unfailingly kind even to those who are very difficult to live with. Solomon says that it is better to dwell in a desert

land than with a contentious and fretful woman. It certainly is not an easy thing to be always pleasant in tone and manner when one is constantly in the company of complaining, fault-finding people. But those who are called to walk in such a difficult way have the chance of winning many glorious victories over that giant tyrant, self, for "he that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city."

In spite of class distinctions and "race prejudice," in spite of the strong feeling expressed in many quarters against closer fellowship with our neighbors to the south, in spite of the hard feeling roused sometimes between laborers and employers, this age is peculiarly an age of brotherhood. This recognition of brotherhood has sprung from Christianity. We are children of One Father. Christ is our Elder Brother; bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. His life-blood is pulsing in our veins, His ideals and example are rousing us to follow in His steps. Just because He is your Brother and mine we are brethren and one with each other. He is the King before Whom the greatest kings of earth bow in lowly adoration, yet He was once the Carpenter in a despised village. He rules over the rich and joins hands with the poor, placing both on the same level. The king is a man, and the Son of Man has lifted the common humanity of ours so high that "Man with God is on the Throne"—therefore the title "man" is infinitely more glorious than the title "king." Kings only reign for a few years, but man is linked through Christ with the Eternal God. Therefore

Show each callous; be alert
For each deep line of toil.
Show the soil
Of the pitch; and the strength
Of grips of helve give at length.
When night comes and I turn
From my shop where I earn
Daily bread, let me see
Those hard hands; know that He
Shared my lot, every bit;
Was a man, every whit.

Could I fear such a hand
Stretched toward me? Misunderstand
Or mistrust? Doubt that He
Meets me full in sympathy?
Carpenter! hard like Thine
Is this hand—this of mine;
I reach out, gripping Thee,
Son of Man, close to me,
Close and fast, fearlessly!

—Anon.

The Beaver Circle.

Our Senior Beavers.

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

"Making the Dog Go Back."

Never a sign of Shep about—
Ah, what a threadbare ruse!
Down the lane, to the gate, and out,
Sorry the scamp is loose;
Visions of trouble close at hand,
Keeping one on the rack;
Hard for a boy, you understand,
Making the dog go back!

Whistled to come, day after day,
Lured with endearments fond;
Sniffing you up out in the hay,
Swimming with you in the pond;
Chasing your foe with bristling mane,
Hot on the rabbit's track;
Wonder it goes against the grain,
Making the dog go back!

Ha, there he is, low in the grass,
Only his ears in view;
Spying the way that you must pass,
Keeping his distance, too;
Heedless alike to wile and threat,
Sneaking away to tack;
Small returns for your pains you get,
Making the dog go back!

Another halt, a few rods on,
And a bootless chase the while;
The homestead disappears anon;
But, again, within the mile,
Shep's bland nozzle is pecking out,
The last gate's gaping crack;
Ready to call it quits, no doubt,
Making the dog go back!

Many a memory fond is there,
Dear days that now are o'er;
And ever the heart is fane to fare,
The old home-road once more;
Only in dreams I now may see
Old Shep upon my track,
And Morning seems unkind to me,
Making the dog go back!

—Kansas City Star.

The Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have never written to the Circle before, but as it is not too late yet, I will try. I wrote once before on a composition of "The Battle of Waterloo," but it found its way to the w.-p. b.

I saw in the last issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" that the Senior Beavers could write a letter about interesting things done at home or elsewhere. I decided to write about "My First Swarm of Bees."

One cold day last week, as my father was walking through the fields to his work, he noticed a soft, brown nest of what he thought were worms. He went up a little closer to examine it farther, and found out at a glance that it was a swarm of bees.

He then walked more quickly toward the house to find something to catch them in. Just as the clock struck 12, we heard someone hammering in the drive-shed. I went out to see who was there, and found father making a long, rectangular box. He cut a hole the shape of a V in the side of one end.

All this time I was watching him with a puzzled expression on my face. I asked him what he was going to do with that

The Divine Workman.

In the shop of Nazareth
Pungent cedar haunts the breath.
'Tis a low eastern room,
Windowless, touched with gloom.
Workman's bench and simple tools
Line the walls—chest and stools,
Yoke of ox and shaft of plow,
Finished by the Carpenter,
Lie about the pavement now.

In the room the Craftsman stands,
Stands and reaches out His hands.

Let the shadows veil His face
If you must, and dimly trace
His workman's tunic, girt with bands
At His waist. But His hands—
Let the light play on them;
Marks of toil lay on them;
Faint with passion and with care,
Every old scar showing there
Where a tool slipped and hurt;

oddy-shaped box. He then told me there was a swarm of bees on the hill. I was quite excited to think I could see a swarm of bees. I had never seen one before, but had often heard of them.

After a little while, the box was finished, and he started. I asked him if I could go too, because I am interested in nature study. He said "Yes," so I ran in to get my coat and a sheet.

When we got there, they were still on the limb that they had swarmed on. The limb was low down, and it wasn't any trouble to get at them. Father then put down the sheet on the ground and sat the box on one end of it. We piled stones on the sheet so it would not blow up and frighten the bees. He put a rail on the box to keep it from tipping over.

I handed him the saw and he cut away quite a few branches from the one the bees were on. He then sawed it gently off and shook it two or three times. They fell off of it in hundreds. We had never caught a swarm before, and it was interesting to listen and watch them. It was the largest swarm, father said, that he had ever seen. He said that all of them might go in a five-quart pail. They buzzed and hummed until all at once there was a softer, sweeter humming. We thought the queen must have gone in the hive, because they all started to travel in the same direction. It was a cold, windy day, and they did not trouble us at all. Father then went to work again, leaving my sister and me to watch them. We stayed until three o'clock in the afternoon, and then came to the house.

As evening silently closed over us, I ventured to go and see if they were still there. They were all in the hive but about two dozen or more, so I watched them for a moment and then came away.

When father came home from his work he passed the hive, and noticing the opening was blocked, he took a stick about two feet long and pushed the bees inside. He came to the house then, and we did not look at them again until the next morning.

As the sun was slowly dawning on another day, we rose and started the work, thinking that the faster we worked the sooner we could see the bees. At last all was done, and we went up to see them. Father said they had settled, and were starting to make honey. As soon as they have the hive filled, father intends getting new bee-hives, and when they swarm again we will try and catch them.

I have learned through this little, yet exciting incident, that if nature's laws were studied more the world would be much more pleasant.

If this escapes that w.-p. b. I might write again in the near future, telling you how much they have progressed.

As I have already taken up too much space in your valuable paper, I will close, giving Puck my hearty thanks, and wishing all the other Beavers success.

PEARL POUNDER (age 14).
Hoard's Station, Ont.

One day as I was walking along the road, I stopped on seeing a lot of ants going along the road. I followed them along to an ant hill, the red ones fled into the hill and the black ones followed. After a while they came out carrying young red ants. The blacks took them home as slaves.

GEORGE C. McKAY
(Age 12, Book IV.)

Darnley, P. E. I.

Observation About Home (Ants).

Upon looking over the columns of the Encyclopaedic Dictionary to pass away the time I came upon the small word ant. Wishing to know a little more about these insects than I did, I read it through.

Ants.—A name given to a certain small, but singularly intelligent insect, well known in this and other countries, etc. The word ant, it goes on to say, similarly addresses itself to carpentering. Though I could not tell one ant from another, I feel quite sure that these little insects about which I am writing are wood ants, and I think the Beavers and Puck will agree with me when they have read my story, as follows:

Sunday afternoon, as I was taking my usual walk over our fields, I came upon a brook that cut the field in two. On

ons of the banks of this brook lay a log which has laid there many summers. Something that day made me go over to examine it, and I am very glad I did. Alongside of this log, on the ground, was a small pile of finely-ground sawdust. Half-way up the log was a newly-made slit, and in this slit a number of little ants were hard at work gnawing off the wood, filling their mouths with this sawdust, and emptying it on the pile beneath. They have been working for over a week now and have not finished. How patient these little creatures must be!

I think that Puck and the Beavers will agree with me, and say that these little creatures are wood ants.

Wishing the Club success for ever.

I. WINIFRED COLWELL (age 13).
Brookville Station, St. John Co., N. B.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for almost 20 years, and like it fine. I live on a farm about a mile and a half from New Dundee. This is a small village of about

suppose that is the reason I received a letter from a nice little girl.

I think I will write about the birds' nests that we have found this year. At school, there was a little bird that tried to build her nest around the school for three years. The first and second years she built it on a little stick in the sheds. That year a boy robbed the nest; and the next year the mice rifled it. This year she is building it in a little stable that is close by. The young birds are out, and I hope that the brood may be all raised. I think the bird is a phoebe.

Farther down the road there is a little grass bird's nest. The nest is near a little bunch of golden rod. The wee birdies are just getting their feathers. On the way home from school we pass by a fence rail in which there is a swallow's nest. The nest seems to be chiefly made of feathers, the eggs are very white, and we can almost see through them. The old swallows sit on a stick nearby.

At home there was a pair of robins that built their nest in a large maple. The young ones are flying now, as the

I have been a silent reader of the interesting letters sent by the Beavers. My father takes "The Farmer's Advocate," and each time he stops, it seems he must start again, as he likes it so well.

I am going to tell you about my home. It is situated in a place called the Beaver or Cuckoo Valley, a mile from the small village of Kimberley. About a mile and three-quarters back of our farm, up on top of the mountain, or rather hill, lies a small lake about half a mile from one side to the other. Picnickers frequently come here, as it seems peculiar for a lake to be away up there. On entering the valley from the south, you see a road leading down through it, then up again till it is lost to view at the other end. On each side are hills and rocks, and a river winds through the green, carpeted meadows till it is hidden by bush in the distance. One of our nearest railway stations, Flesherton, is situated about ten miles from here, and when one is coming to Kimberley from there, some splendid views can be obtained. In spring, when nature puts on her fairest dress, the Beaver Valley might well be the home of those who are not blind to the beauty which is ours.

We have a fine new school in Kimberley, and in one room is a flag made by the pupils, and on the flag are inscribed the words, "Kimberley Public School, 'Excelsior.'" "Excelsior" (ever upward) is our motto. Besides the flag, the scholars have pins with the letters K. P. S. on them. The colors of the flag and pins are blue and white.

I have written a lengthy letter, so must close, wishing the Circle every success for the future.

ODESSA WALTER (Class IV., Sr.).
Kimberley, Ont.

This is a very well-written letter, Odessa.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I wrote a letter before, but did not see it in print, but I hope to see this one in print.

The robins have built a nest in our hedge (written June 3rd). They started four weeks ago, and they have it built and four little birds in it. The birds are not able to fly yet, but I think they soon will be.

We have a little colt, which will be four weeks old next Sunday. It likes to be patted under the chin, and when you do that it will bite at your sleeve.

At school we study about wild flowers, insects, and the little animals. One morning the teacher brought over some water in a glass. In this water were some little wrigglers, as the teacher called them. She said we could watch them, and see what they turned to. One morning she called me up and told me to look in the glass. In the glass there were some mosquitoes, so that is what they turned into. We also have some pollywogs. We are watching them turn. One has dropped off its tail and has two hind legs.

LORENE FREEBORNE
(Age 11, Class IV.)

Beaver Circle Notes.

Please, Beavers, do not forget to tell your class at school when writing us. If you have junior and senior classes in your school, kindly write "Jr." or "Sr." as the case might be.

Don't you think the letters to-day a great improvement on some that we have had? That is what I like to see. Let our motto be, "Ever Upward!"

Particularly good letters, in point of both "matter and manner," are those of the following: Winifred Colwell, Malinda Hallman, Pearl Pounder, Margery Fraser, Odessa Walter. We have sent each a prize book, either cloth-bound or paper-bound, according to the merits of the letter.

Lorne Freeborne might easily have won a prize also if she had written a little more about the wrigglers and pollywogs.

By the way, only one essay has been received on the subject, "The Story of a Caterpillar." Beavers, Beavers, can't you do better than this?—After all our study about insects last summer, too! I really think some of our older members should be able to write something worth while, so I am going to give you a week longer, or say, until July 8th. Let us hear from you.

Great thoughts, reduced to practice, become great acts.—Hazlitt.



A Tiger Hunt.

five hundred inhabitants, of whom quite a few are retired farmers. Quite a few of the business men own automobiles, and also some of the farmers nearby.

We call our farm Locust Grove, because there are so many locust trees in our yard. Some of them are over one hundred years old.

I noticed that everything was so much earlier this year than other years. We had roses in bloom in May. I have a garden of my own in which I have planted peas and beans.

Last summer, while I was staying with a friend of mine for a few days, we took a walk through the school yard one afternoon. I noticed that each scholar had a flower and vegetable garden of his or her own. Each scholar made his or her own frames for the sweet peas to grow on. I will close, wishing the Beaver Circle every success.

MALINDA HALLEMAN (age 15).
New Dundee, Ont., Box 105.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I thought I would write on this one and see if I could get a book. Thank you for getting my letter in "The Farmer's Advocate."

other morning there was one of the little ones sitting on the veranda railing. One of the old birds came up with some food three times. He seemed to cough it down into the young bird's throat. It stayed there quite a while, and after a while it flew off. I think that the old birds will have another brood as it is early yet in the season.

Near the creek which runs through our place a little bird has built its nest. The nest seems as if a hole were made in the ground, because it is almost indistinguishable.

A pair of blue jays have built their nest in a post at the end of a lane for two years now, and we hope they will build it again. When my mother was a little girl, and when she used to go for the cows, there were a pair of blue robins built their nest in the top rail of a fence. The same little birds built their nests in the same rail for many years.

I must close, hoping to receive a prize, and thanking you in advance.

MARGERY FRASER
(Age 12, Book IV.)
Williamstown, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—For some time

JUNE 29, 1911

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.]

Homemade Fireless Cookers.

Dear Dame Durden,—Would you, through the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate," publish how to make a fireless cooker? I have heard of them, but have never seen one. I think one would be a great boon to the housekeeper in hot weather. Hoping to see the directions in the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate," as I think it is the best magazine published to help women in their house work. Sincerely yours,

A CONSTANT READER.

Grey Co., Ontario.

Full directions for making a homemade fireless cooker appeared in our issue of May 4th. As a rule we do not care to repeat, and only do so this time because very little space will be required. Many thanks for your kind expression of appreciation of our paper. To make a fireless cooker, take an old trunk or a very close box with a lid and line it with felt, flannel, or several thicknesses of paper. Next fill it with hay or excelsior, packing it tightly and making depressions for the kettles. Make a cushion filled with hay or excelsior to put over the kettles. To use the cooker—which is good for any food that requires slow cooking, such as porridge, stews, scalloped potatoes, custards, etc.—let the dish come to a boil on the kitchen stove (in the case of corned beef, or anything that is hard to cook, let it boil for a few minutes), then pack at once in the cooker and put on the lid, leaving for from one to several hours, according to the quantity and difficulty in cooking; porridge, beets, corned beef, etc., may be left over night. As the principle of the homemade cooker is simply retention of heat, do not look in to see how the cooking is progressing.

Canning Hints: Jelly, Fruit, Syrup.

[Abridged from Bulletin No. 203, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Beginning canning by thoroughly sweeping and dusting the kitchen to do away with as many mold-spores, bacteria, etc., as possible. [Still better, wash over the floor and dust everywhere with a damp cloth. This will do much to prevent flying dust, which carries "germs" of all kinds. It is also necessary that the clothes as well as the hands and finger nails of the one who is to do the canning be perfectly clean.—Ed.]

Next thoroughly sterilize all jars, etc., to be used in canning, and while they are boiling wash the fruit. No imperfect fruit should be used for preserving, canning, or jelly-making, and all bruised portions should be cut out. Prepare just as much fruit at a time as can be cooked while it retains its color and crispness, and if you are going to use a syrup for canning have it boiling. If syrup is to be mixed directly with the fruit, have two bowls—one for the sugar and one for the fruit—that will just hold the quantity of each. As the fruit is pared or hulled drop it into its measuring bowl. When the measure is full put the fruit and sugar in the preserving kettle. While this is cooking another measure may be prepared and put in a second preserving kettle. In this way the fruit is cooked quickly and put in the jars and sealed at once, leaving the pans ready to sterilize another set of jars.

If it is necessary to prepare quite a quantity of fruit before cooking, drop it as soon as pared into a vessel of cold water made slightly acid with lemon juice to keep it white. Remember to wash the fruit before paring. Always use a silver knife, if you have one, as this will help to prevent discoloration of the fruit; also have granite ware or crockery—not tin—for everything connected with the process.

A wire basket will be found of great value when peeling peaches, plums or

tomatoes. Put the fruit in it, lower for into a moment in a kettle of boiling water, let drain, then peel.

JELLY-MAKING.

Wash all fruit used for jelly-making; leave the skin and cores on, as they contain gelatinous substance, but remove stems and blossom ends. Slightly under-ripe fruit, as a rule, jellies better than that which is wholly ripe. Occasionally apples or apple skins and cores are added to grapes or peaches to help in the jellying process. The most desirable fruits for jelly-making are the following, in order, best first: Currant, crab-apple, apple, quince, grape, blackberry, raspberry, peach. Juicy fruits, such as currants, raspberries, etc., should not be gathered after a rain, as they absorb so much water as to make it difficult, without excessive boiling, to get the juice to jelly. Large fruits, on the other hand, such as apples and peaches, must be boiled in a little water until very soft—about 3 quarts of strained juice resulting from about 8 quarts fruit to 4 quarts water. If the quantity of juice is greater than this it should be boiled down to 3 quarts.

The jelly will be clearer and finer if the fruit is simmered gently and not stirred during the cooking, and a flannel straining bag should be used. Some put the juice through a cheesecloth bag first.

To make jelly that will not candy, the right proportion of sugar must be added to the fruit juice. If the fruit contains a high percentage of sugar the quantity of added sugar should be a little less than the quantity of fruit juice. That is to say, in a season when there has been a great deal of heat and sunshine

quarters and put in the preserving kettle, with about 4 quarts water to 8 of apples. Cook until soft, then strain and proceed as for currant jelly. Winter apples are best, and should be used when in their prime. You may use cider instead of water if you choose.

Use left-over fruit pulp for marmalade.

FRUIT JUICES.

Fruit juices are very desirable for summer drinks. They may be made of grapes, raspberries, strawberries and currants. Crush the fruit, heat, and drain as for jelly, but squeeze out, by twisting the bag, all the juice possible. Heat the juice, let boil up, skim, add the sugar and stir up until dissolved; let boil five minutes, then skim carefully, and put into sterilized bottles, sealing carefully; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint sugar to a quart of juice is about the right proportion, except for currants, which require 1 pint sugar to a quart of juice. For cherry, plum, peach juice, etc., proceed as for jelly, but add $\frac{1}{2}$ pint sugar to each quart of juice instead of a pint.

Fruit syrups, for flavoring ice cream, water-ice, sauces, etc., are made in this way, except that there must be half as much sugar as juice. Fruit syrup also may be used for drinks by adding a little to water.

"Pretty Girl" Papers.

(Continued.)

The "water-cure" is said to be an excellent aid to a clear complexion, as well as to rid the system from the excess of uric acid, which causes rheumatic troubles.



"Shep."

there will be more sugar in the fruit than in a cold, wet season; consequently 1 pint of currant juice, for instance, will require but $\frac{1}{2}$ pint sugar. But in a cold wet season the pint of sugar for the pint of juice must be measured generously. Another cause of the jelly crystallizing is hard boiling. Always simmer slowly.

To Make Currant Jelly.—Free the currants from leaves and large stems. Put them in the kettle, crush slightly and heat slowly, stirring often. When hot crush them with a wooden potato masher. Next turn the whole into a cheesecloth bag and let drip, without pressure. Strain this clear juice again through a flannel bag. Any juice squeezed through a cheesecloth after the first drippings are taken off may be made into a second quality of jelly.

Measure the juice, and for every pint add a pint of sugar. Stir until dissolved and set over the fire. When it boils up draw it back and skim, repeating the process three times, then pour into hot glasses taken from a pan of hot water and set on a board in a sunny window. If possible lay sheets of glass on top of the tumblers. When set, cover with circles of paper dipped in brandy, or with melted paraffin.

Make raspberry-and-currant, raspberry, blackberry, strawberry-and-currant, grape blackberry, and plum (under-ripe) jellies in this way. In case of the plums, the fruit must be first stewed in a little water, 1 quart to a peck.

Apple Jelly.—Wash, stem and wipe the apples, taking off the blossom end. Cut

Drink at least eight glasses of water each day between meals.

The girl with a thin scrawny neck or a coarse red neck should never wear a low neck or a Dutch collar. Instead, she should wear a high lace or embroidery collar, well-boned to keep it in place.

Rub the face and hands frequently with lemon juice, and put a few drops of tincture of benzoin in the wash water. This will help to keep the skin white.

Wear shoes that fit, even though you should have to try on a dozen pairs to find the right one. Nothing ruins one's walk and facial expression more than corns.

The following hints in regard to "tricks of dress" are given by Pictorial Review: "A girl with a thin face will look well in the ear-rings now so universally worn. A stout girl should not wear them at all. The stout woman, on the other hand, can find no trinket of greater value to her than a long black neck chain worn about the neck and hanging almost to her knees. This has a tendency to make her look taller. Black clothes generally make women look thin, and the stout woman should avoid a distinct waist line. She should never wear a white waist and black skirt. The thin girl must affect the blousy, loose gown."

Be careful about your selection of veils. Remember that blue veils make your skin look purple. The blonde girl should never wear a gray veil. It makes her look "washed out." An all-black veil is generally becoming to blondes; while, as

a rule, a brunette looks better in a mixed black-and-white one, unless she has a high color, in which case an all-black veil will be a safe choice. A heavy border around the lower edge of a veil is never becoming.

If there is not a bath-room in your house, keep plenty of good quality rough Turkish towels and a portable tin bathtub on hand; also plenty of good crocheted or knitted wash-rags and a bath-mat. Take a warm bath at night, a cold or tepid sponge in the morning, as often as possible—every day is not too often for either health or complexion. . . . I have just heard that white or natural raw silk makes excellent wash-rags for the face. They are worth trying, if one has any odd bits of the silk lying around.

Superfluous hair on the face is very hard to remove; the process being long and expensive. An improvement may sometimes be made by bleaching the growth with ammonia, or camphor, or peroxide of hydrogen.

An excellent shampoo for dry and brittle hair is made as follows: Beat up the yolk of an egg, add 1 pint lukewarm rain water and 1 oz. rosemary spirits. Beat thoroughly and use while warm, rubbing well into the scalp.

A "beauty" writer has well said that "the only color that has any right to be fashionable is the color that happens to suit the wearer." No greater mistake can be made than to wear a color that makes one look like a fright simply because it happens to be "in." So much depends upon the shade of eyes, hair, and particularly the complexion, that each woman must be her own critic in the matter, and eschew everything that does not tend to make her look her best. It is better to keep to one or two colors eternally, even though one should grow tired of them, than to risk making a mistake. . . . In the first place, very bright colors are—yes, never—either in good taste or very becoming. The color of the gown should never submerge the woman; one's attention should be attracted to the woman first, the gown as an after-thought, and how can this be if she is attired like a vaudeville actress? As a rule, the very fair girl can safely wear pure white and all the pale soft shades of blue and green, navy, some shades of brown, and, if she has a pretty pink and white complexion, the lovely pearl gray which no one can wear so well as she. The brunette, on the contrary, will do well to pin her faith to creamy white, deep cream, olive shades in green, a few shades of brown, and occasionally old rose or very soft yellow (for evening gowns). As a rule, also, she can wear navy blue and a few shades of gray-blue. Touches of red can be ventured upon by the very young brunette, or the older one with very bright black eyes and a good complexion. For the auburn-haired girl, as a rule, but four colors are absolutely safe: pure white, black, some shades of brown, and soft greens. Blue which has a tendency to make Titian tints positively carrotty should be avoided as the plague.

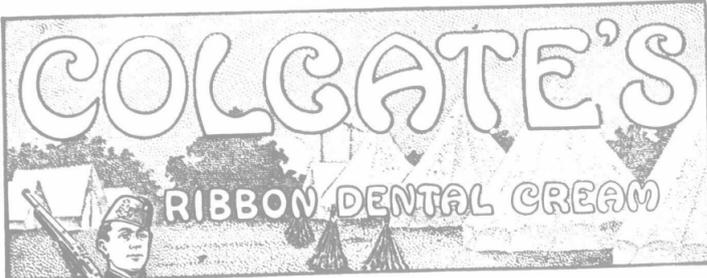
Recipes.

Shepherd's Pie:—1 quart any kind of cold meat chopped fine and seasoned. Put it into a baking dish and add to it a scant pint of gravy thickened with a tablespoon of flour rubbed smooth with a tablespoon of butter, also one small onion grated. Have ready 8 potatoes boiled, mashed, and beaten smooth with seasoning, a tablespoon of butter and 2 of sweet cream. Spread thick over top of the meat and bake slowly for half an hour until the potatoes are light brown.

Potatoes au Gratin:—1 pint cold boiled potatoes cut into dice and seasoned, 1 cup white sauce, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup grated cheese, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cracker crumbs, 1 tablespoon melted butter. Put the potatoes into a shallow dish, adding the cheese and sauce. Cover with the cracker crumbs moistened with the melted butter. Bake until slightly brown.

Tapioea Cream:—Soak 3 tablespoons tapioca in cold water over night. In the morning put on to cook in a double boiler; add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, 3 cups boiling milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, flavoring. Let cook half an hour.

Oatmeal Blanc-Mange:—Bring 1 quart sweet milk to a boil and stir in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup fine oatmeal mixed with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water. Add a pinch salt, and cook 20 minutes, stirring well. A few minutes before removing from the fire stir in 2 well-



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beaten eggs. Serve with cream and sugar.

Lemon Gelatine Pudding:—½ package unflavored gelatine soaked 1 hour in a cup cold water. Add 1 pint boiling water and stir until gelatine is dissolved. Add 1½ cups sugar and the juice of 1 lemon. Let get quite cold, then whip in the whites of 3 eggs beaten stiff. Pour into a mould and leave over night in a cold place. Serve with a custard made of the yolks of the eggs, a little milk and sugar, flavored to taste.

Beans:—Boil 1 pint white beans until soft. Add 2 tablespoons molasses, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon mustard, ½ tablespoon butter, 1 tablespoon vinegar, pepper to season. Stir well and cook 10 minutes.

Coffee Jelly:—Dissolve ¼ box gelatine in 3 tablespoons cold water. Add this to 2 cups strong coffee sweetened with 2½ tablespoons sugar. You may add chopped nuts if you like. Put in a mould and leave over night in a cold place. Serve with rich cream and sugar.

Corned Beef:—If very salty soak for several hours in cold water. If not, wash well. Put in cold water and boil for thirty minutes at breakfast time; then put in fireless cooker and leave all day. Let the meat cool in the liquid. Serve cold in slices. It should be very tender and palatable.

Cornstarch Meringue:—Into 1 pint hot milk stir 1½ tablespoons sugar, pinch salt, ½ teaspoon vanilla, beaten yolks of 3 eggs, 1 heaping tablespoon cornstarch blended in a little milk. Cook in a double boiler for 20 minutes, then pour into a pudding-dish. Beat the whites of

the eggs stiff and add gradually 3 tablespoons sugar. When stiff enough to keep its shape, spread over the top and brown in the oven.

Onions on Toast:—Mince a bunch of onions, cover with cold water and let come to boiling point. Boil 10 minutes, drain, season with pepper, salt, a bit of butter rolled in flour and a little sweet cream. Let cook a little and serve very hot on rounds of buttered toast.

Date Biscuit:—To 1 pint bread sponge add 2 tablespoons sugar, and enough graham flour to stiffen. Add 1 cup washed and chopped dates, mould into small cakes, dip in melted butter, let rise, and bake.

Lemon Pie—Question About "California Yeast."

Dear Dame Durden,—May I enter into your cozy Nook and have a chat with some of the Ingle Nookers? I have written once before to your paper, so thought I would come again for some help. I enjoy reading the letters from the chatters very much, but have not had courage enough to write until now since the last time I wrote, and that is over a year ago. I do not know how I would get along without the help from "The Farmer's Advocate." There are so many helpful and cheering chats, that I am sure if you are ever low-spirited, just read the letters and messages from loving Nookers and your low spirits will be driven away.

Would someone kindly send a good recipe for lemon pie? A few weeks ago, an Ingle Nooker wrote on "Saying Labor

in the Summer," and she mentioned that she used California yeast, and mixed her bread stiff at night, and it was ready to bake by breakfast time the next morning. Would she please send word, through "The Farmer's Advocate," where one can get the yeast, and if one should mix a batter first and then stiffen it, or mix it stiff right at first?

Thanking you in advance for the answer.
BLUE EYES.

Brant Co., Ont.

"A Subscriber," Lambton Co., Ont., also asks this question about the yeast. Will the contributor who uses it please answer?

Lemon Filling for Pie:—(1) One cup boiling water, ¼ cup sugar, juice and grated rind of a lemon, a bit of butter. Mix 3 tablespoons cornstarch in a little water and stir into the boiling mixture; boil until cooked. Take off the stove and stir in a well-beaten egg. Last of all add the lemon juice. Fill the pie when both filling and crust are cold, then cover with meringue made of the whites of eggs and a little sugar. Set in the oven to stiffen.

Another recipe calls for ¼ pint boiling water, butter size of an egg, 1 cup sugar, 1½ tablespoons cornstarch, juice and grated rind of 1 lemon, a pinch salt, yolks only of 2 eggs, the whites to be used for the top. Prepare as above.

Lemon Pie with Crust:—Beat 2 eggs light and stir in 2 cups sugar; add 1 pint water, 3 tablespoons rolled crackers, the same quantity of flour rubbed to a thin paste in a little cold water, the grated rind of one and the juice of 2 lemons. Beat hard, add a pinch, if you choose, each of cinnamon and nutmeg, and turn the mixture into pie plates lined with an upper crust, and bake in a moderate oven for 40 minutes.

From Our Invalid Friend.

Dear Dame Durden and all the Chatterers,—

I am going to try hard to write you all, dears,

Before the very hot weather is here. The summer is come with its flowers to cheer,

Their sweet fragrance is beautiful now in the air.

The birds are here, too, how sweetly they sing,

What glorious times the glad summer time brings,

And if we count up our blessings, the lot we've in store,

We can see each glad day, we can find plenty more.

There is so much to feel thankful for; it gives one great pleasure to think of it all. How quickly the buds and flowers burst forth in all their beauty this spring to cheer us, and now the picnic times are here for the merry throng that can enjoy them. I wish to write to the Nook, for I cannot begin to write to each one personally to thank them for all kindness shown to me. It cheered me so much to be remembered in the Nook. I cannot mention those by name who are such a help to me, they are so many, but I am so grateful for all kindness in any way. I was quite a long time not permitted to see the dear old "Advocate," and when I could it seemed so good again to read the Nook; but where are so many who used to write such nice letters to it? Lay aside your work a while and have a chat again. It's good to hear from old friends. So many changes have come, and so many people have left within the last year; it seems lonely. I miss the dear ones coming so much, but there is one friend who says, "Lo, I am with you always." What a help it is to know we can have Jesus with us at all times. This earth would be a lonely place without the vision of His Face, and day by day He leads the way, and we should try to follow. Some can follow and go and work for Jesus in so many ways, while others can only pray and wait.

It is not the easiest part always to wait, yet all things work together for good to those who love Jesus. Many things come to make us wonder why they should be, yet even though we lose our loved ones it is lovely to think of their happiness in the glory land if they served Jesus here. They will smile a welcome to greet us, making heaven seem so near. Trust Jesus always. He knows what is best for us all.

So many take "The Farmer's Advocate," and I am so glad we do, but I am too tired to read much. Dame Durden is such a help, and I thank all again for cards, letters, or any kindness shown me in any way. My flowers are now lovely in bloom, but were slow blooming this spring.

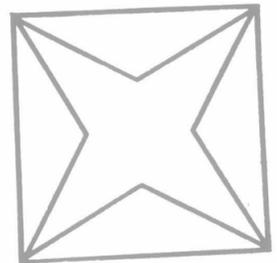
I thought I would send a recipe; we like it so well. Often one doesn't know what to eat in very hot weather, and this is nice for those who care for it. Take cold boiled potatoes, cut up fine, and cut up a small onion in it; add salt and pepper, and enough sour cream to make it not very stiff, and a little vinegar; add a hard-boiled egg if you wish on the top. Try it. We find it very tasty for a change in hot weather for tea.

I hope some will try this. I wish to help if I can. May you all have a very pleasant summer, not forgetting to call on the Nook sometimes. I will close with gratitude to you all. Your shut-in friend.

"LANKSHIRE LASS."
Wellington Co., Ont.

Quilt Pattern.

Annie Jamieson, Sandwich, Ont., has sent the accompanying star pattern for quilt for the Ingle Nook member who asked for it. Maggie MacLeod, Tullamore, Ont., would like several more designs, especially that for an "Irish Chain" quilt. I have no patterns, and so far have not been able to find any, as fancy-pieced quilts are no longer seen in the cities. Perhaps, however, some



Star Quilt Pattern.

of our members will be kind enough to supply the deficiency. In the cities, nowadays, if pieced quilts are used at all, they are made in the simplest possible way, woven spreads of pure white or blue-and-white, being used for the top, or occasionally fancy ones of cretonne covered with thin muslin, with pillow-roll to match. It may be, however, that our quilt-making members are preparing for the fall fairs, and so early suggestions may be particularly appreciated.

Gardening.

Dear Dame Durden and Chatterers,—Oft have I thought of writing to the Circle, but never found the time, as we live on a farm and have enough work to do.

I enjoy the friendly chats from all the interested ones, and get valuable information from your paper. My husband has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and we all think that we could not do without it.

Well, to begin with, I plant my seeds about the last of March or the beginning of April; however, some seeds do very well quite a bit later. This spring being very late, I planted my seeds in boxes in the house, and had them ready to transplant as soon as the weather permitted it. We have a high stone foundation, which looks very bare, and, by planting morning glory, giant nasturtiums, or some tall plant or vine, the gray stone is hidden from view. One of the parlor windows faces west, where there is not much shade. Also, I have light cream window shades, which let the sun stream through and fade the carpet, so I managed to get some plants of the Japanese creeper. These plants look a good deal like tomato plants, and the seeds can be got at any seed store. They grow from seven to eight feet in height, and perhaps higher. Another thing which is very good for a vine is the Virginia creeper.

Hen manure mixed well with the ground is very good for the flowers. If you are afraid that there are weeds in the ground, seed it well with boiling water, and I think the water will kill weeds.

For walks, or for bordering beds, etc., I find the "Wild Flower Garden" very good. For climbing, use vines, morning



Always the cookbook says:
 "Sift Your Flour."
 No lumps, you see. *Aerates* the flour, making it lighter.
 Put FIVE ROSES in your sifter.
 Never soft and sticky — never lumpy, musty, woolly.
 Never coarse.
 Milled superfine from *Manitoba's* grandest wheat.
 Fine, granular, very dry.
 Nothing remains in the sifter—FIVE ROSES is free, heavy.
 And your bread is more porous, more yielding, more appetizing.
 And more Digestible.
 Because the particles are finer, easier to get at by the stomach juices.
 Use this very fine flour—*superfine*.
 FIVE ROSES.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

glories or sweet peas. For beds, use phlox Drummond, stocks, asters, Canterbury bells, etc.
 Well, dear Dame, is this not getting too long? I hope I am welcome. I, too, like "Lankshire Lass," am a sufferer. I must bid adieu to all the chatters. "RAINBOW."
 Glengarry Co., Ont.
 Certainly you are welcome. "Rainbow."

Lemon Pudding.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have been a silent member of your cozy Nook ever since we began to take the paper seven or eight years ago. About that time, when only fifteen years of age, I began to keep house "all by my lonesome," and so much a bit of our home pleasure has "The Farmer's Advocate" become, that I feel quite disappointed if Friday's mail comes without it.
 I have tried to think of a few helpful hints for the chatters, but scarcely a one comes to my mind that hasn't some time or other been in before. I send a recipe for lemon pudding that we sometimes use.
 Lemon Pudding.—Two cups of water, ¼ cup of sugar, the juice and part of the grated rind of 1 lemon. Let come to a boil and thicken with 2 tablespoons of cornstarch. Take from the stove and fold in the stiffly-beaten whites of 2 eggs. Serve with a sauce made of the yolks of the eggs beaten with ¼ cup of sugar, ½ teaspoon of vanilla, and 1½ cups of milk, boiled to about the consistency of thin cream.
 Have any of you tried vinegar and salt for cleaning the metal parts of a stove? It will make them look like new.
 And now, for my query. I wish to write to a hospital in regard to entering in training for a nurse. As I only know the name of the hospital, I am in doubt as to the proper form for beginning my letter. I would suppose that I should

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 To be genuinely economical, use

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IT MAKES DELICIOUS PRESERVES.
 The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co. Limited
 MONTREAL. 37

School of Mining

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

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- Power Development.

address the Superintendent, but do not know whether it would be a lady or gentleman.
 If you could kindly inform me as to how I should proceed, I should be very grateful.
 I enjoyed so much the account of your "two weeks with the prospectors" in Northern Ontario summer before last. I think some of the chatters were there, too, in imagination.
 With best wishes to all the Nookers for an enjoyable summer, I shall sign
 "WILLA DEAN."
 Victoria Co., Ont.

Write to the Superintendent of the hospital which you wish to enter. Invariably, I think, all hospital superintendents are ladies, so you will be quite safe in beginning your letter "Dear Madam".
 Yes, that was a fine trip up the Montreal River. I have longed for the cool, fresh air of Northern Ontario many times this summer;—and the hills, and rocks, and deep forests, and dip of the paddle! Ah, yes, it is a pleasure to live it all over again, even in memory.

Good Things in Season.

English Cherry Pudding.—Line the sides and bottom of a pudding dish with pieces of bread half an inch thick and trimmed to fit the dish. Stone a pound of sour cherries and cover thickly with sugar. Stew slowly to keep them from breaking. Fill the dish with the fruit, place a slice of bread over the top, cover tightly and stand on ice over night. Serve with whipped cream. Stale cake may be used instead of bread.
 Cherry Jelly, with Whipped Cream.—Dissolve four teaspoonfuls of granulated gelatine in one cupful of water. Take one quart of ripe cherries, stem and stone them, saving the juice that comes from the fruit and adding it to the soaked gelatine with one cupful of sugar. Stir



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PAQUET Guaranteed Clothes give you all the advantages of Custom Tailoring at HALF the expense. The materials used are of the highest grade procurable. They are sold direct to YOU at Wholesale prices, and are GUARANTEED to be the best value in Canada to-day at from \$10.00 to \$16.00—worth \$11.50 to \$20.00.

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is made from absolutely PURE WOOL navy or black serge, best Indigo Dye, thoroughly shrunk and absolutely guaranteed to keep its color. The workmanship is unexcelled in this Country. The pockets are made according to our special process and will neither sag nor get out of shape. The real value is \$13.50. Our Special Price, PREPAID \$10 to any part of Canada. Sizes 36 to 44 only. Larger sizes 75c. per size extra.

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for the present season. This book contains our special self-measurement chart, which is so simple and concise that anyone using it is absolutely certain to be fitted PERFECTLY.

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THE PAQUET COMPANY LIMITED.

QUEBEC, - - - CANADA



For the children's sake you want a sweeping compound this spring that will smother dust, kill germs, make the old carpet look like new and leave the fragrance of crushed roses in the home. That's why we're advertising

Soclean

THE DUSTLESS SWEEPING COMPOUND

A brown powder sold in handy pails at 25c., 50c. and \$1.00. Your grocer will tell you all about it.

SOCLEAN LIMITED 205 King Street and Spadina Avenue - Toronto



Arkona Basket Factory for Berry Boxes

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

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PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

Does Your Granite Dish or Hot Water Bag Leak?

USE **MENDETS** PATENT PATCH

They mend all leaks in all materials—tin, brass, copper, granite, hot water bags, etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Anyone can use them on any surface, two million uses. Send for sample and price. COMPLETE PACKAGE ASSORTED SIZES. POSTPAID. Agents wanted. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. 16, Colongwood, Ont.

them over the fire until the sugar and gelatine are dissolved. Turn the pitted cherries into an earthen mould, and turn the liquid jelly over them. Set in a cold place to harden. Serve with whipped cream.

Cherry Shortcake.—Mix thoroughly one quart of flour, two rounded teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a little salt and one tablespoonful of sugar, and into this chop three tablespoonfuls of butter. Add one cupful of sweet milk and one well-beaten egg. Put together as quickly and with as little handling as possible. Roll into sheets one-half inch thick. Bake in a well-greased pan, laying one sheet on top of the other; as soon as baked, separate them and spread between the crusts a thick layer of well-sweetened pitted cherries; also, cover the top with cherries. Serve with sugar and cream.

Cinnamon Cake.—Take 1 pint bread sponge, 1 egg, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup granulated sugar, 1 cup flour. Stir all together and let it rise. Next mix in flour enough to make a soft dough. Roll out one inch thick and place in a greased pan. Sprinkle with a mixture of 2 heaping tablespoons sugar and 2 teaspoons cinnamon, and dot with bits of butter. Set in a warm place, and, when light, bake in a moderate oven 20 minutes. Serve with coffee.

Frosted Rice.—Cook 1 cup rice in milk until very tender, then add salt to season. Beat yolks of 3 eggs and mix in. Beat the whites to a stiff froth with 2 tablespoons sugar and a little grated lemon peel. Spread over the rice and brown in the oven. Put on ice and serve cold with cream and sugar.

Lettuce and Beet Salad.—Line a salad bowl with crisp lettuce. Fill with boiled young beets, whole or minced, and pour salad dressing over.

Russian Tea.—Pare and slice one juicy lemon, lay a piece in the bottom of each cup, sprinkle with a little sugar, and pour hot tea over. Do not use cream. You may chill this, and serve it cold if you like.

Jumbles.—Half cup butter, 1 cup sugar, 2 cups flour, 2 eggs, 1 tablespoon milk, 1 heaping teaspoon baking powder. Beat the butter to a cream, add the sugar, milk, and beaten egg; beat well, then add the flour mixed with the baking powder. Roll out one-third inch thick, cut into biscuits, sprinkle sugar over, and bake to a delicate brown.

Stewed Young Onions.—Place a pint of young onions in boiling water and cook 10 minutes. Drain and pour over them 1 cup milk, and stew until tender. Season with salt, pepper and butter, and serve with potatoes and meat.

Frozen Custard.—Take 1 quart rich milk, beaten yolks of 3 eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar; cook the mixture gently until it begins to thicken, then take from the fire and cool. Add 1 teaspoon vanilla, 1 cup cream, and the whites of the eggs beaten stiff. Mix well and freeze. Serve for dinner instead of pudding.

Fruit Blanc Mange.—Stew any fresh fruit,—rhubarb, cherries, berries, etc.—strain off the juice and sweeten to taste. Let this juice come to a boil, and while boiling stir in cornstarch wet with a little cold water, allowing 2 tablespoons starch to a pint of juice. Stir until cooked. Pour into moulds wet with cold water, and set away to cool. Serve with cream and sugar.

Some Knick-knacks that Girls can Make.

Have you ever noticed how greatly the effect of a costume depends upon the "little touches"? Still further, have you ever noticed how these same "little touches" may be made use of by the clever girl to completely revolutionize the appearance of her gowns?—and what girl is there who does not like a change once in a while, at any rate. Moreover, these little changes need not consume much money, and that is quite an important consideration, to you and me—is it not?—in these days of high living.

Now, lest you may not completely grasp what I mean, let us have an example. Here is a girl whose very best dress for all summer long must be a white—say India muslin or Persian lawn. If she is wise (and has a pretty neck), she will have it made very simply, a round "baby" waist, with slightly low neck, and square or round, the little yoke made of insertion; sleeves rather close fitting and

to the elbow, edged with insertion and lace; skirt simple, neither too tight nor too full.

For church, she wears this dress with out furbelows, just the pure white, with a white or black hat, perhaps a tiny chain, if she owns one, around her neck. But next week there is a party, and she would like her little white gown to look more festive, so what does she do? What, indeed, but make use of the "little touches."

If she is quite fair, she perhaps chooses a blue scheme. First of all she makes a braid of pale blue satin ribbon for her hair, somewhat the shape of the old circular combs, and finishes it at each end with a cluster of tiny blue loops and the "teentiest" bits of pink rosebuds that she makes of pink satin ribbon. Her hair, you see, is to be washed to make it as fluffy as possible, then arranged in a becoming way with the braids or rolls at the back of the head, the braid of ribbon finally adjusted so that the rosebuds come just behind the ears. She also makes a girdle of softly-folded pale blue, or blue and pink Dresden ribbon with rosette ends, and provides a pair of pale blue stockings of the same shade. Perhaps her slippers or pumps look rather plain for a party, and so she livens them up in one of two ways: She either makes small satin bows for them, beaded to suit her taste, with tiny black beads, or else she makes little satin rosettes, setting in the center of each a tiny steel or jet buckle, or an old jet button that may happen to be in the button-bag. . . Now, do you see the difference in the whole effect?

Perhaps lavender is becoming to the girl, in which case she substitutes lavender or mauve throughout for the pale blue, puts violets instead of rosebuds (or no flowers at all), and wears a string of amethyst beads.

If my little lady is a brilliant brunette, she will, probably, realize that rose or gold are her possibles, and so she changes the scheme. If her dress is sheer enough, she wears it over a slip of palest pink silkoline, and makes her ribbon band and girdle of very palest rose, wearing, of course, pink stockings. Or she may choose to wear pure white throughout, with white Grecian bands in her hair, and a red rose in her corsage. Again, she may wear the dress over a yellow slip, put a touch of narrow black velvet ribbon in her belt, and wear her hair without ornament other than its own coils, or else with a black velvet band beaded with tiny gold beads; her stockings, too, will be black lace ones, because, you see, she cannot wear too much yellow, and must be careful about the touches. . . In each case, you see, I have mentioned the hair-band, but only because it is fashionable now for parties "and such." It is pretty, but not indispensable; well-washed and nicely-arranged hair, need not depend upon ornament.

Now, but one type of girl is left,—the one with red hair. Perhaps our girl has locks of that often very desirable color. If so, in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, she will have sense enough to fly from blue as from the plague. She will know that touches of black velvet ribbon often suit her, and that she is safe in pure white. She will know also that golden brown and certain shades of green should be all her own, bringing out the pretty Titian tints of her hair, and killing any approach to carrotiness. So whenever possible she will wear soft greens or golden-browns, and for hot-weather party wear, she will pin her faith to white.

Now, just a few more hints in as few words as possible.

If you have old, tarnished, round-headed hatpins, you may prolong their usefulness by crocheting covers for them to match your hat. Very small-headed hatpins may be changed into large ones, as now used, very simply. Just crochet a rose, according to directions published in these columns some weeks ago, but be sure to make it of cotton matching your hat, then stick the hatpin through it and place in your hat.

If you can crochet, you can work wonders in your wardrobe. You can make bunch collars and jabots for your plain shirtwaists, little butterfly bows, and even tiny yokes for your lingerie waists. Fine D. M. C. cotton will be found very satisfactory.

Very pretty neck-bows may be made of

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34⁵⁰ FOR WOOD

Our *Acme* Range is constructed of the best material that can be secured. We do not claim that it is the only good Range made, but we do guarantee that it will give the best of satisfaction, otherwise we will refund your money. It is made expressly for us, by expert workmen, in one of the best equipped and most modern foundries in the country. Only the highest grade of iron and steel is used in its construction, everything that experience, infinite care and expert workmanship can contribute, are utilized to make it as nearly perfect as human skill can produce. We sell you one of these Ranges with every confidence that it will bake quickly, heat well, and at the same time be economical with fuel. We know that it is right, but if you do not consider it in every particular return it at our expense and get your money back.

READ DESCRIPTION CAREFULLY

The *Acme* has more distinguished features to recommend it to the prudent purchaser than any steel range ever offered for so moderate a price. The characteristics of superiority are shown in every point of material, design, workmanship and finish. It has six 9-inch covers.

**SATISFACTION
OR YOUR
MONEY REFUNDED**

The *Acme* can be fitted to burn wood 26 inches long, and for this purpose is supplied with a special firebox, designed to be both efficient and economical. As a wood-burning steel range we guarantee it to be just as satisfactory as when coal is the fuel, all its features being just the same, with the exception of the special firebox. Price for wood..... **34.50**

DELIVERED TO YOUR NEAREST RAILROAD STATION IN ONTARIO

The Construction

The *Acme* Steel Range is made of heavy rolled sheet steel, and is accurately proportioned in all its parts. It is cabinet style, and stands on four cast-iron corner legs, which allows free access for sweeping under the range. The oven is square in pattern, and measures 20 1/2 x 21 inches, fitted with full-size drop door, and ornamented with nickel edge trimmings and nickel medallion, having loose centre removable for thermometer if desired. Should thermometer be wanted on the oven door instead of the plain centrepiece, mention this in your order, and add \$1.00 to the price.

Reservoir and Warming Closet

The Reservoir is made of heavy copper, lined inside and finely nickel-plated outside. It is supported in place at either end by nickel-plated brackets. It holds ten gallons of water, and has a closely-fitted black japanned cover. The warming oven is made of best rolled sheet steel, and has roll top door, and all edges, corners and handles nickel-plated. The length of stovepipe running up through the warming closet, as shown in cut, is sent out complete with each range, and the opening at top is 7-inch standard size for connecting with the usual stovepipe.

MADE FOR COAL OR WOOD

The *Acme* is guaranteed to be a perfect baking and cooking steel range, made of best materials, strong and properly constructed. It is scientifically designed to give the best results with the greatest economy in fuel. If it does not prove all we claim for it, without any "ifs" or "ands" whatever it can be returned to us, and your money will be refunded, we paying the transportation charges both ways.

**A PERFECT
BAKER, COOKER
AND HEATER**



2A-100. The *Acme* Steel Range, for hard coal, delivered to your nearest railroad station in Ontario. **35.00**
Price

2A-101. For Wood Burning the price is **\$34.50.**

For extra set of Coal Grates and Linings add \$3.00; Wood Firebox \$2.50. If Water Front is wanted add \$2.50. If Reservoir is not wanted deduct \$4.00.

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The Firebox for burning hard coal is well proportioned, lined with heavy fire bricks, and supplied with the latest improved duplex grates, well fitted. A special feature in connection with the firebox is the duplex draft, which gives the fire a strong air feed from both ends of the grate, thus ensuring complete combustion of fuel, and avoiding any possibility of a one-sided fire when baking or cooking.

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The *Acme* is a Range of very handsome appearance, the smooth nickel ornamentation adding elegance and brightness to a correctly designed and compact bodily structure. It is made in one size only, this being the most serviceable, and has a six-hole top with 9-inch covers, including one sectional cover in three parts. We are enabled to sell the *Acme* Steel Range at the above special price of \$34.50 for wood, as we buy immense quantities in one size only, and that the most desirable size for any household. We ship this range strongly crated with wood, and corners of crating strengthened by band iron, this of itself being a feature that has proven satisfactory by greatly reducing the chance of damage in transit. Each range is sent out with shaker, lifter, poker and scraper, and all detachable parts packed securely in the oven.

FOR DELIVERY IN QUEBEC OR MARITIME PROVINCES ADD \$2.00

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**OUR GUARANTEE
PROTECTS
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This boot is made expressly for Canadians, by competent Scotch shoemakers. The leather is of a special Scotch tanage—brown or black. It is a stitched boot, 9 ins. hi. h. plain fronts, full watertight double tongue, plain sole and heel, which can be nailed if desired; outside back strap extending to the top. The upper is made to allow of the trouser-leg being turned inside the boot, as shown. The eyelets are large and suitable for raw hide laces. They are absolutely watertight, and made by a firm with a world-wide footwear reputation of 75 years' standing. We GUARANTEE OUR STATEMENT or refund your money in full.



For a Money Order or Notes for \$7 00 we will send you a pair of these boots, delivered to your door in Canada, by return mail. Carriage paid and duty free. Send for our duty-free Footwear Colonial Catalogue. Free on application.

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GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

Superfluous Hair



The bane of many a woman's existence, that masculine blemish that makes a sensitive woman hide her face almost in shame. It can be

ENTIRELY REMOVED

By the only satisfactory and practically painless treatment—our method of antiseptic **Electrolysis**. Come during the summer for treatment if you live out of town. We've had nearly 20 years' experience, and are Canada's pioneer dermatologists. **Warts, Moles, Ruptured Veins, etc.**, also permanently destroyed by the same method. No scars, no return. Successful home and personal treatments for all skin and scalp troubles. Booklet "E" describes our work fully. Mailed anywhere.

Hiscott Dermatological Institute
61 College St. Toronto, Ont.
Established 1892.

Cowan's Maple Buds

(NAME AND DESIGN REGISTERED)

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.

College Spirit

is a most important consideration in choosing a college for your daughter.

Alma (Ladies) College

ST. THOMAS, CANADA.
(Handsome Catalogue on Application.)

fosters a spirit of mutual regard between students and teachers; a noble devotion to study, parents, church, and a sympathy for all who think and act a worthy independence.

Fall Semester Opens September 11th.

velvet ribbon, edged upon one side with a narrow fold of Dresden in some bright, pretty color.

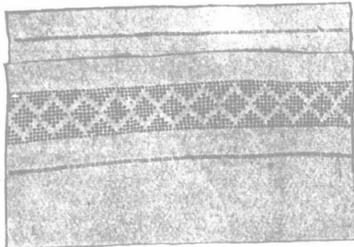
A favorite edging for stock-collars at present is a row of tiny pearl beads, fastened to a white band, which is to be slipped inside of the collar.

String ties are still in favor for wearing with perfectly plain shirtwaists; indeed they never "go out." By the way, have you made any of those perfectly plain shirtwaists with a regular shirt sleeve, without fulling? They are quite untrimmed, except by a patch-pocket, and are so easy to iron.

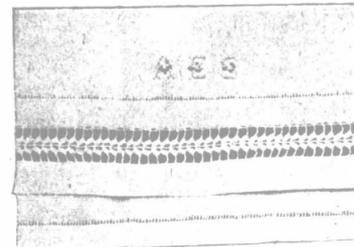
Next time we shall talk about complexion matters, etc.

Guest Towels.

A dainty fashion of the time is to make special "guest towels," to be kept for the guest-chamber and nowhere else. These towels are somewhat smaller than the ordinary towels, and are trimmed



Guest Towel.
(Crochet insertion.)



Guest Towel.
(Crochet insertion.)

either with raised embroidery and a scalloped 'button-holed' edge, or with knitted or crochet insertion, as in the illustration. A set of these would make a dainty and much appreciated gift for a bride.

Our Scrap Bag.

Some excellent helps during preserving time are: (1) A food-chopper through which onions, tomatoes, cucumbers, etc., can be run for making pickle, Chili sauce, etc. (2) A wire jar-holder for lifting hot jars out of the boiler and keeping them apart in it, when canning is done by that process. (3) A fruit-huller somewhat resembling bon-bon tongs, for hulling strawberries, blackberries, etc.

When making sandwiches, spread the butter on the loaf and use a sharp knife to cut. You can have them very thin this way.

Use salads, cold meats, ice creams, and raw fruits during hot weather. The majority of people find them much more appetizing than hot dishes. Good breads—white, brown, and currant loaf—also muffins, jumbles and such light cookery, are also likely to be more appreciated than rich cakes and pastry.

PRESERVING IN THE FIRELESS COOKER.

For two summers, I have followed a royal road to success in putting up fruit. Apples peeled and cut, dropped at once in cold water in the fireless-cooker kettle—just enough water to cover the apples—boiled one minute over the fire, then placed in the fireless-cooker, are thoroughly done in two hours. Let from the water, wash, add spices if desired, and store in a suitable jar.

Take the same care which the apples were given in peeling and processing, and

with jelly-making. I have done this for two summers with never a failure.

In preserving other large fruits, the same method is used; the fruit placed in heated jars, and a syrup made of the water in which it was cooked and sugar; pour boiling hot over the fruit and seal. Even if the fruit is left in the cooker several hours, it does not lose color or shape.

To put up berries and cherries, all but strawberries, fill hot jars with the cold fruit, pour over it a boiling syrup of sugar and water, seal and place in the fireless-cooker kettle, with cold water up to the neck of the jars, bring to the boiling point and place in the fireless cooker for twelve hours. The fruit will be delicious, retaining its flavor and shape.—Selected.

News of the Week.

Although rain fell in the morning, the sun shone splendidly during the Coronation ceremonies.

Fifty reindeer have been bought by the Government from Dr. Grenfell to assist in transportation in the far North-west of Canada, lying north of Athabaska Landing.

The Imperial Conference, which concerned itself especially with problems regarding transportation, was concluded in London on June 20th. The next will be held in 1915.

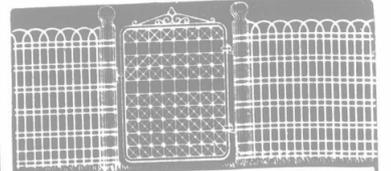
The King, by cable, on June 22nd, laid the cornerstone of the new Fisherman's Institute which is to be erected at St. John's, Newfoundland, by Dr. Wilfred Grenfell. This event was the only function outside of the British Isles formally recognized by the King on his coronation day.

At a banquet held in Buckingham Palace, on June 20th, at which the King and Queen entertained the visiting and English royalties, the Ministers, Officers of State, Cabinet, Heads of the Church, and Foreign Ambassadors, the royal gold plate, brought forth only on historic occasions, was used. The cost of the plate is estimated at \$15,000,000, and the weight is eight tons.

Among Canadians honored by the King are the following: Baronetcy—Dr. Wm. Osler, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick. Knights—Max. Aitken, Knights Bachelor—Honorable Melvin Jones, President Massey-Harris Co.; Judge Routhier, of Montreal; and Wm. Whyte, Pres. C. P. R. Companions of St. Michael and St. George—President Falconer, of Toronto University; C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario; and Prof. Adam Shortt, Ottawa. Hon. Surgeon-General to the King—Sir Frederick Borden. Privy Councillor—Sir Edward Morris, Premier of Newfoundland.

The Fellow That's Doing His Best.

There's a song for the man who is lucky and bold,
For the man who has fate on his side,
There are cheers for the folk that are jingling the gold,
And are drifting along with the tide,
But the man who is striving to get to the land
And facing the hungry wave's crest,
We quite overlook, for we don't understand
The fellow that's doing his best.
But he has his reward when the story is done,
Though we smile as he plods on his way,
For his own self-esteem is the prize he has won,
As obscurely he's stood in the fray,
And he knows the affection of home and of friends,
And the pleasures of honest-earned rest;
There are peace and good will, as the twilight descends,
For the fellow that's doing his best.
—Washington Star



Better, Cheaper, Stronger Than Wood

You can't put a better fence around your property than the Peerless Lawn Fence. It is neat and attractive—strongly and staunchly built. Made from heavy, No. 9 steel wire, well galvanized and coated with white enamel—will stand for years and cannot rust.

Peerless Lawn Fence

is handsome enough for city property and is strong and cheap enough for the farm. It will keep cattle out and stand up under the heaviest snow drifts. Peerless gates are made with an electrically-welded, solid frame—last a lifetime and always look and work well.

Write for particulars.
THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
Dept. B. Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.

Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, relates an amusing incident that goes to prove there has been a considerable advancement in the last half century in the remuneration of teachers.

"When I was a boy," says President Butler, "it was the custom for the country people to work out their taxes by boarding the teacher. This meant that as part pay he was from time to time supplied from various quarters with fresh meat.

"One day a boy named Tim Moorehead breathlessly sought our instructor, exclaiming, 'Say, teacher, my pa wants to know if you like pork.'

"Indeed I do, Tim," answered the pedagogue. 'Say to your father that there is nothing in the way of meat I like better than pork.'

"Some time passed, but there was no pork from Tim's father.

"How about the pork your father was going to send me?' the teacher asked the boy one day.

"O,' answered Tim, 'the pig got well.'"



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.

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—New York of the Pacific—Building lots, \$350 up. Easy terms. Best investment known. Bank references given. D. MacLurg, Broker, 340 Pender, Vancouver.

VETERINARY SURGEON WANTED—Bright, industrious, ambitious young man, graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, to represent a Live-stock Journal. Mr. Robertson, Box 44, Toronto.

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

WIRE FENCING FOR SALE—Brand new, at 20 to 50% less than regular price. Write for price-list. The Imperial Wire & Metal Co., Queen St., Montreal.

FOR JERSEY BULL Pure St. Lambert, SALE, Solid color. For particulars address: **H. M. ROLPH, Glen Rouge Farm, MARKHAM, ONTARIO**

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

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

Over-careful Housekeeping.

When a child of twelve years, I visited at the house of a lady who prided herself upon her housekeeping, and whose neighbors justly gave her credit for a great degree of proficiency in that department of life, says a writer in the Housewife. My remembrance of that visit always brings a chill, and I turn my thoughts as quickly as possible into another channel, even though I am now middle-aged. If a chair in any room was left awry, it was immediately set right; if a window-shade was raised or lowered above or below the regulation line, it was at once put in place. If by any carelessness, dirt or litter, however small in quantity, or harmless in its nature, was to be seen anywhere within the limits of that household, the broom, always at hand, was brought into use, to the shame of the individual guilty of such carelessness.

The husband was, unfortunately, not in sympathy with this strict regime in vogue, so he had his full share of trouble, for in my presence he bore scolding and snubbing so patiently that my child heart pitied him, and I remember that more than once, in my simplicity, I tried to be kind to him, to atone for this lack of appreciation and privilege in his own household. Since that time I have known of other households of like character—where no dirt accumulates—no freedom in the use even of chairs is encouraged, because disorder ensues; no sunshine is welcomed or tolerated for reasons well known; no children are welcome, except accompanied by watchful mammas or faithful attendants, who will nervously restrain every attempt at investigation or familiarity with people or objects on the part of these little folks, who soon wish to leave such an atmosphere and enter that of some loving housekeeper, who will kindly allow them all reasonable privilege, and who will enjoy the spontaneous outburst of childhood innocence; no freedom is tolerated that encroaches upon the set regulations of "the good housekeeper."

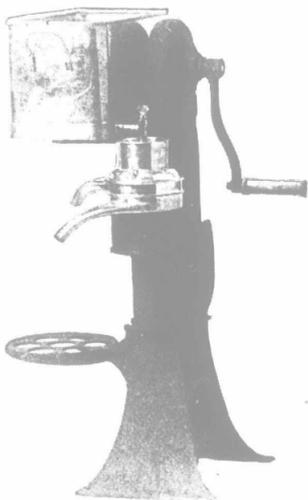
Now, I would like to inquire if it is not better to live in a comfortable manner, making all around feel at home, even if disorder and a certain amount of dirt, actual dirt, is sometimes apparent? Is it not better to relax the hold than to keep in the grip the entire family, and all guests who are so hardy as to venture within the lines? Is it "good housekeeping" to make your home a model of neatness, exactness and regularity, at the expense of personal enjoyment and comfort? Is not the so-called "good housekeepers" many times misnamed? Not that we advocate untidiness, disorder and indifference concerning the details of home life, upon which so largely depend our comfort and happiness; but is it not better to take medium ground, and strive to be a caretaker without letting our right hand know what our left hand doeth?

Is it not more polite and safer to ignore the carelessness and lack of thoughtfulness on the part of our guests, than to painfully remind them by our haste to make amends or restore order in their presence? It is wise to train our children to ways of order and care-taking, but if we injudiciously "nag" them, we shall fail in our object, and possibly estrange them from the home life.

O, mistaken wife and mother, such a habit in your busy life would be a grand investment, and return you a hundred-fold. Many a husband and father has wandered into some gilded saloon, just to while away a few moments, until the habit has grown upon him, and his home has lost its charm—he seeks it only as a duty and a resting place. Young wives and housekeepers, even those who have no domestic help, we counsel you to give your husbands all of your society that their business relations allow. The dishes can wait—so can the broom and the duster—but your husband's affection and devotion will surely wane and wither if you do not foster and cherish as a tender plant. Without love and contentment, of what avail are the commendable qualities of good housekeeping? With love and contentment they are all-important factors. Let us then, one and all, old and young, strive to avoid the brookers of "over-careful housekeeping."

"Standard" CREAM SEPARATORS

Save 25 to 40 per cent. over the OLD METHOD and 10 to 25 per cent. over ALL OTHER SEPARATORS.



GET

The average skim milk test from a "STANDARD" Separator in 1910 was .01, which means a loss of only 1 lb. of butterfat in 10,000 lbs. of milk, totalling a loss of only \$3.00 per year (butterfat at 25 cents per lb.) from 20 cows yielding 120,000 lbs. milk.

OUR

You may have often heard it said "All Cream Separators skim clean enough." To prove that this is not so, we ask you to compare the above figures with the following:

Ordinary Cream Separators skim to '10, losing 1 lb. butterfat in 1,000 lbs. milk, totalling a loss of \$30.00 in a year from a herd of 20 cows yielding 120,000 lbs. milk.

CATALOGUE

You will note in this comparison ordinary separators lose \$27.00 per year more than the "STANDARD," while in the same period the old method loses the price of a "STANDARD."

Our Illustrated Catalogue explains why the "STANDARD" skims cleanest.

YOURS FOR THE ASKING

The Renfrew Machinery Company, Ltd.
Eastern Branch, Sussex, N. B. RENFREW, ONTARIO.

WEDDING GIFTS?

Relatives and friends in need of wedding or other presents can

SAVE 50%

on their purchases of high grade

Jewelry, Rings, Clocks and Watches

Wide range to select from. Every article artistic in design and perfect in workmanship and finish. Full refund of money cheerfully made if entire satisfaction is not given.

COMPARE OUR PRICES.

Fully descriptive and illustrated catalogue mailed free on request. 214

United Watch & Jewelry Co., 123 Bay Street, Toronto

IMPORTANT SALE

Owing to a number of young stock coming on, and our recent purchase of a number of Guernsey females, we must sell between

30 and 40 Pure-bred and Grade

Holstein Cows and Heifers

This sale will comprise some of our best stock. See Gossip notes in this issue page 1110. Sale to be held at the **UNION STOCK YARDS, HORSE EXCHANGE, West Toronto, on**

Monday, July 3rd, 1911

The Dunrobin Stock Farm, Beaverton, Ont.
R. E. GUNN, Proprietor.

BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED FROM ADVOCATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOSSIP.

A PROLIFIC AYRSHIRE.

An Ayrshire heifer belonging to John Hardy, of Carstairs, Aberdeenshire, which produced a calf last year at two years old, has this year, as a three-year-old, dropped a trio of healthy calves which are doing well.

D. C. Flatt, of Millgrove, Ont., who attended the annual meeting at Syracuse, N. Y., of the American Holstein-Friesian Association, subsequently visited a number of prominent breeders in New York and Ohio, making some important purchases to add to his noted Summer Hill herd. Mr. Flatt secured, amongst others, six junior two-year-old heifers of splendid type and quality, the dams of which have an average record of 97½ lbs. milk in one day, the oldest of which, as a five-year-old, gave 119½ lbs.; another, as a four-year-old, 111 lbs., and the lowest, as a three-year-old, 75 lbs., while the herd of 19 from which these heifers were selected, including two-year-old heifers, made an average yearly record of 16,000 lbs. Mr. Flatt's heifer, Jennie Bonerges Ormsby, which holds the world's yearly record for a senior two-year-old, has just made a seven-day butter record of 30.76 lbs., displacing all ages at present in Canada for a thirty-days', as well as a seven-days' test, and is still improving on the thirty-day record, making her grand champion over all ages and breeds in Canada. This heifer that holds the world's record for yearly work for a senior two-year-old, is a combination of the Francy and Ormsby breeding, which is working wonders in milk records, as the heifer above-mentioned is not the only one of the breeding that has been making phenomenal records in the last year.

GOSSIP.

Close upon sixty Shorthorn calves have been dropped in Wm. Duthie's herd at Collynie, Aberdeenshire, this season, more than half of them being heifers. Mr. Duthie will this year sell a selection of his best heifer calves along with his bull calves. Most of the calves are by Storm King and the Polmaise-bred Lord Matador. The bulls in use this year include Storm King, the 1,500 gs. bull Strowan Clarion, Lord Matador, Moonlight Get, and Royal King, as well as Merry Stamp.

C. A. Archibald, of Truro, N. S., whose advertisement making inquiry for Shorthorn bulls appeared in our issue of June 16th, reports a more than satisfactory response, having received something over 25 letters offering bulls for sale, thus again demonstrating the superiority of "The Farmer's Advocate" as a medium in which to make known live-stock wants. Mr. Archibald wishes, through "The Farmer's Advocate," to thank those who so promptly answered his advertisement, and desires to say that he was successful in getting the number required before all the answers to his advertisement reached him.

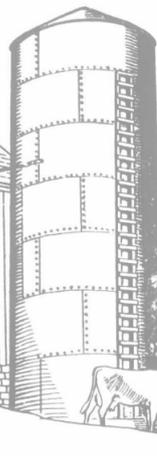
ANOTHER WORLD'S-RECORD JERSEY

The seven-year-old Jersey cow, Miss Masy of Bleak House, is reported to have finished a week's test on May 20, 1911, making fat equivalent to 25 lbs. 2 ozs. butter (85 per cent. fat), believed to be the highest authenticated seven-day record for a Jersey cow of any age, surpassing the seven-day record of Jacoba Irene by 15 ounces. Miss Masy is a daughter of Channel King and Althea of Elma. The test was supervised by M. C. Haight, representing Cornell University. She averaged 56.6 lbs. milk per day, and her average fat test was 5.674 per cent. During the hot weather in May, reported the hottest May in 40 years, Miss Masy suffered much, and dropped in her milk yield. She had been averaging 60 lbs. milk per day for ten days prior to the test. Her daughter's recently-published two-year-old record of 613 lbs. butter in a year, is claimed to be the world's record for a Jersey heifer of her age.

PURE-BRED AND GRADE HOLSTEINS AT AUCTION.

At the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, July 3rd, R. E. Gunn, of Beaverton, Ont., will sell thirty-five head of pure-bred and grade Holstein cows. Mr. Gunn is extensively engaged in dairying, and his herd is now 158 strong, 90 of which are in milk. Fifty-two heifers are due within the month, which necessitates a considerable reduction in numbers of those now in milk, as he is pretty nearly at his limit with the help available, which accounts for holding this sale. There will be no withdrawals; every cow put up will be sold for the highest bid offered. Among the lot are five registered Holsteins, the balance being nearly all Holstein grades, and that they are a high-class lot of dairy cows, the following records of a few of them prove, those mentioned being representative of the entire lot. The pure-bred Holsteins are Lady Pietertje Darkness 4761, with a milk record averaging 1,000 lbs. a month, and three of her daughters, the eldest of which, Dunrobin Lady Darkness, 6 years, in the four months since freshening, gave 3,650 lbs. Dunrobin Lady Pietertje Darkness 3rd, as a 3-year-old, is giving 40 lbs. a day; her sister, in her 2-year-old form, is giving 25 lbs. a day; the other is a yearling daughter of Dunrobin Lady Darkness. All these have backing in milk and butter records that make them most desirable. The grades will be sold designated by numbers: No. 33 now gives 40 lbs. a day; last year gave 8,680 lbs.; No. 41 gave last year 12,781 lbs.; No. 53 last year gave 9,340 lbs.; No. 4 gave 13,620 lbs.; No. 17 this year, in three months, gave 2,600 lbs.; No. 46 last month gave 1,074 lbs.; No. 40 last year gave 10,720 lbs., and so on, those mentioned being about the average. All will be supposed to be in calf to Sir Mercedes Netherland, a son of the great Sir Mercedes, and on his dam's side has four official records. Of the 35 head to be sold, 26 will be in milk, the balance being one- and two-year-old heifers.

Have you received a copy of our illustrated Bulletin No. 600, describing



Waterous Steel Silos

Some people have the idea that a steel silo is unusually expensive, that it is difficult to erect, hard to keep from rusting, will attract lightning and will not preserve ensilage better than an ordinary silo of wood or cement. This bulletin has been written, not so much to advertise this silo as to convince you that these impressions are dead wrong.

We have printed in it a few letters from some of our last years customers that will be sure to interest you.

If you are contemplating the erection of a silo, or if you would "just like to know," send a post card for bulletin No. 600.

THE WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LIMITED CANADA

BRANTFORD

CANADA

Pleasant Valley Farm Shorthorns

Herd headed by Scottish Signet, and consisting of females of the leading Scotch families. Have for sale several good young bulls; also cows and heifers. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

GEO. AMOS & SONS, MOFFAT, ONTARIO.

Farm 11 miles east of Guelph, C. P. R., half mile from station.

Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat, Ont., in ordering a change in their advertisement, write: "We are pleased to say that our sales of White Wyandotte eggs for hatching have been exceptionally large, and we feel that our advertisement in 'The Farmer's Advocate' has greatly benefited us. Our Shorthorns are coming along well, and, despite the selling of our best show cattle in February, we expect to have a good bunch for the coming fairs. Have some good calves coming on, by Lancaster Floral, Scottish Signet and Waverley; some good young bulls especially, which should make good for someone, and will be pleased to correspond with anyone desiring such."

M. H. Haley, Springfield, Ont., breeder of Holstein cattle, whose winnings in the Ontario Winter Fair dairy tests in the last few years have been so very creditable, has recently purchased from an Ohio breeder a remarkably well-bred bull calf, whose dam as a four-year-old gave 111 lbs. milk in a day, while a sister one year older gave 119 lbs. in a day. The dam of this young bull is not only a phenomenal producer, but is also one of the best show cows in the United States. Mr. Haley offered a price for the dam of this youngster which some would be willing to take for their entire herd. So good is her milk yield that she is said to have a good chance for making a world's record.

His Majesty the King has conferred upon the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and through it, the agriculturists of the country, the honor of accepting the Presidency of the Society this year, and the King arranged to visit the show at Norwich on the Wednesday after the day of the coronation of their majesties. It will be remembered that, on the occasion of the jubilee of the Society in 1889, Her Majesty Queen Victoria, graciously accepted the presidency, and on the occasion of the show at Windsor in that year, the late King Edward undertook the position of acting president. The acting presidency of the present year has been conferred on the Right Hon. Ailwyn Fellows.

ISLAND JERSEY WINNERS.

In the Jersey butter test at the 1911 Spring Show on the Island, James Le Brocq's eight-year-old cow, Vesta's Daisy, by Kilmarnock, dam Vesta 2nd, 60 days after calving, two points only for lactation (one point credited for every ten days after the first forty), gave 42 lbs. of milk in 24 hours, out of which the cream extracted 3 lbs. 11 1/2 o's. high-class butter, winning the gold medal. She is reported already booked for America, at the handsome price of \$1,000. At this show 314 cows and heifers were on exhibition, and in the inspection class of

the 151 entered for the butter test, only 32 were absent, leaving 119 that were actually tested. In the aged-cow class of 48 entries for inspection, the first prize was given to J. A. Perree's Agatha's Oxford Lass, by Agatha's Flying Fox, dam Oxford Ever.

Steel rails, new and second-hand, cut to suit, are advertised for sale by John G. Gartshore, 58 Front street W., Toronto, who does a considerable business with farmers in supplying rails cut to specified lengths, to be used as beams or joists in buildings, and for covering root-houses under approaches to barn floors.

At a sale of Jersey cattle, by H. V. Prentice, at Worcester, Mass., June 12th, 74 head made an average price of \$372.40, the highest being \$2,000, for the five-year-old cow Golden Maid of Jersey. The highest price for a bull was \$1,300, for the two-year-old Golden Maid's Diamond. The two-year-old, Rozel's Nobel, sold for \$1,200.

GOOD PRICES FOR SHORTHORNS.

The sale of 48 head of Shorthorns on June 13th, by Bellows Bros., at Maryville, Mo., was a pronounced success, the average price for the entire offering being \$237.50. The fifteen bulls, a large number to be offered so late in the season, averaged \$242.65, with \$525 as the top figure, for the white yearling, Sultan Goods. The highest for a female was \$610, for the four-year-old Fern, and her bull calf.

At Emerson, Iowa, June 14th, G. H. White sold 51 head at an average of \$228. The top price was \$710, for the roan two-year-old bull, Hampton's King.

CLYDESDALES AT STIRLING.

Few countries can boast of as fine a turnout of Clydesdales as that at Stirling show held this year the second week in June. In the two-year-old colt class, Peter Dewar led with a big, quality son of Marnion, out of a Baron's Pride dam. He was first as a yearling at Stirling last year. W. T. Malcolm was second, with a Royal Favorite colt, and James Gray was third, with a son of Oyama. In the yearling colt class, Stephen Mitchell was first with Bopphan Jupiter, by Apukwa, by Hiawatha; Peter Dewar was second, with a Royal Favorite colt, out of a Baron's Pride dam. The third-prize colt, owned by James Murray, is a son of Apukwa, out of a Baron's Pride mother. Stephen Mitchell's noted mare, Minnewawa, by Hiawatha, out of White Heather, by Baron's Pride, led a strong class of brood mares. She is nursing a promising colt foal, by Baron of Buedlyvie. In the yold mare class, Mr. Mitchell's Bopphan Lady Peggy, also by Hiawatha, out of a Baron's Pride dam, was first; Minnewawa was champion female.

GOSSIP.

Clydesdale breeders are having a great year. The exports for 1911 up to June 15th, are fully 100 in advance of those for the same period of 1910, and many visitors from North and South America, as well as European countries, are scouring Scotland and England for Clydesdales.

An old Irish laborer walked into the luxurious studio of an artist and asked for money to obtain a meal, as he was too weak to walk.

The artist gave him a quarter, and then, seeing possibilities for a sketch in the queer old fellow, said:

"I'll give you half a dollar if you'll let me paint you."

"Sure," said the man, "it's an easy way to make money, but—but I'm wonderin' how I'd get it off."

The Psalm of the Suffraget.

Show me not, with scornful numbers,
You've too many voters now!
Woman, wakened from her slumbers,
Wants the ballot, anyhow.

Life with Bill or life with Ernest
Is no more our destined goal.
Man thou art, to man thou turnest;
But we, too, demand the poll.

Heroines, prepare for battle!
Lend your efforts to the strife!
Drive all husbands forth like cattle:
Be a woman, not a wife!

Trust no man, however pleasant;
He'll agree to all you say,
Send you candy as a present—
Go and vote the other way.

Let us then be up and doing,
Don the trousers and the coat;
For our candidate pursuing
The elusive, nimble vote.

—Smart Set.

In her sensational book of memoirs recently published, the Countess of Cardigan tells at least some stories which may be reproduced. Here is one of the best of these:

Lord de Ros was a notorious gambler of Lady Cardigan's day. When he died, the following epitaph was suggested for his tomb:

Here lies Lord de Ros
Waiting for the Last Trump.

Another good story concerns the present Duke of Westminster, whose enormous wealth does not diminish the closeness of his scrutiny of every unprotected sixpence.

Looking at a pair of trousers belonging to his valet, the Duke said:

"Those are very good trousers. Did I give them to you?"

"Yes, my lord."

"Well, here's a shilling for you. I'll have them back again."

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

An interesting story is related in an exchange of a San Francisco woman and her physician. The doctor performed an operation very successfully upon this woman, who was quite wealthy. When asked for his bill, the physician presented one for fifty dollars.

The good lady smiled. "Do you consider that a sufficient charge, doctor, considering my circumstances?" she asked.

"That is my charge for the operation; your circumstances have nothing to do with it."

The lady drew a check for five hundred dollars, and presented it to him.

"Very well," the lady replied; "keep the check and put the balance to my credit."

Some months after she received a long itemized bill, upon which were entered charges for treatment of various kinds rendered to all sorts of humanity, male and female, black and white, who had been treated at her expense. She was so delighted at it that she immediately placed another check for five hundred dollars to his credit on the same terms, and it is now being earned in the same way.

Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S
**Caustic
Balsam**

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all Hnments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

INSURE YOUR HORSES



Your Horse Is Worth Insuring

No matter what its value. Whether it's \$50.00. Whether it's \$1,000. Our Company issues policies covering all risks on all animals at a very small cost. Also transit insurance. Write for free circular to:

General Animals Insurance Co. of Canada
Dept. D, Quebec Bank Building, Montreal.
OTTAWA BRANCH:
No. 106 York St., Ottawa.

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, 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

DR. J. STEWART'S SURE CURE LIQUID GALL CURE



CURES GALLS, OLD SORES AND ERUPTIONS, ULCERS, SCRATCHES, CRACKED HEEL, CALKS, CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, etc. Put up in 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 sized bottles. If your dealer cannot supply you, send direct to us. We pay express.

Palmer Medical Co., Limited
Windsor, Ontario.

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

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

SICK COW.

I have a cow with something the matter with her tubulars. Would you recommend me to get a veterinary surgeon or not?
G. N. B.

Ans.—The description given of the trouble is so meagre that the seriousness of it cannot be stated by us. It would in all probability be advisable to call in your veterinary.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

A hires a man as farmer, and pays his fare out to British Columbia on condition that he pays back his fare, \$25 per month. A writes out conditions to this effect and sends them over for B to sign. He does so, and returns same. A has them in his possession, but B says this will not stand good, as it is made in two countries.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

British Columbia.

Ans.—We think that B is wrong.

INFLAMMATION OF NAVEL.

Would like the following question answered: What causes inflammation of the navel in a two- or three-day-old foal, and what is the remedy?
A. D. K.

Ans.—This is likely joint or navel ill, and is believed to arise from the entrance of germs into the navel cord. Prevention is the best treatment. Keep the stables clean at foaling time. Apply to the navel cord a five-per-cent solution of carbolic acid, or ten-per-cent. solution of liquid formaldehyde 3 or 4 times a day until the cord is shriveled. When once established, it usually proves fatal.

ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION.

Why do the young chicks in incubator die in the shell a few days before time of hatching? They are mostly large eggs, and from a large breed of hens.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—This may be due to lack of moisture, but it is often due to weak germs, or to overheating in the incubator. Eggs from low-vitality fowls and poorly cared for males, often give this trouble. Give the fowls of the breeding pens good feed, though not much meat, and plenty of exercise. The large breeds are sometimes harder to hatch than the smaller ones.

TIME TO CUT LOCUST HEDGE.

What is proper time to cut the common locust hedge to kill it?
J. R.

Ans.—The common locust is a very hard shrub or tree to kill. It is necessary to cut close and keep it below ground for some time, or it will sprout up and grow. A good plan, we should suppose, would be to cut it about the end of May or first of June, or even July, keep the sprouts cut throughout the summer and very little further difficulty should ensue. Some girdle the trees in spring, claiming that this method kills them, and prevents sprouts.

HAWKWEED.

1. I enclose a weed I would like to know the name of; if it is dangerous or not; how best to kill it, and all about it.
H. A. B.

Ans.—1. The weed is one of the hawkweeds, and is in all probability Branching Hawkweed. It is a persistent perennial, occurring usually in meadows and pastures. Rotation of crops will subdue the hawkweeds. The roots are close to the surface, and plowing, followed by surface cultivation and short rotation of crops, puts an end to the weed.

MANGEL SPROUTS.

Last year I mailed to "The Farmer's Advocate" office a small bottle of mangel seed. I soaked those seeds for one week, and when I was sowing them I found a great many worms in the bottom of the dish. Please tell me what they are, and whether they injured the seed. The seed seemed to have a green color when I bought it.
D. D.

Ans.—There was nothing wrong with your mangel seed. What you saw was the little sprouts of the mangel seed. It is not advised to soak the seed longer than 24 to 36 hours. If your seed does not grow well it will probably be due to having been soaked too long.

NOT A MERE UNLOADER

—but a spreader that really spreads.
The spreader with

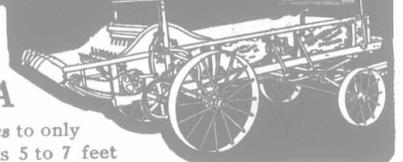
THE NEW IDEA

Pulverizes the manure three times to only once for other machines. Spreads 5 to 7 feet wide; spreads evenly; has less weight; lighter draft; no cog or bevel gears; less breakages; low down, easy loading; no choking or bunching. Superior in every way to any spreader in the market. Fully guaranteed by the

LARGEST EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURER OF SPREADERS IN THE WORLD.

Write us and we will give you name of nearest dealer

New Idea Spreader Co., 110 SYCAMORE STREET
COLDWATER, OHIO



Union Horse Exchange

UNION STOCK YARDS,
TORONTO, CANADA.

The Great Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market.

Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages and Harness every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and Harness always on hand for private sale. The only horse exchange with railway loading chutes, both G. T. R. and C. P. R., at stable doors. Horses for Northwest trade a specialty.
J. HERBERT SMITH, Manager

YOU WANT A STALLION OR A MARE? Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.

Have some of the choice ones left yet. It will be worth your while to look them over.
JUST 35 MILES EAST OF TORONTO
PRICES TO SUIT YOU.

Imp. Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies for Sale

Second shipment since March. Stallions from \$500 up to \$5,000. Fillies and mares in foal, from \$250 up to \$600. Don't be fooled or misled, but come here and convince yourself. 'Phone connection.

J. & J. SEMPLE, Milverton, Ont., and Lu Verne, Rock Co., Minn., U. S. A.

Ormsby Grange Stock Farm, Ormstown, P. Que., Canada IMPORTED CLYDE FILLIES

Owing to the rough voyage experienced by my May importation only six were offered for sale, and were sold. The balance, consisting of two three-year-olds, one four-year-old, two two-year-olds and six yearlings have now completely recovered condition. These, with a few home-bred ones, including two yearling stallions of great promise, are now for sale at very low prices, considering their quality and breeding. Don't miss this opportunity of securing heavy-boned, highly-bred young ones cheaper by far than you can import them. Terms liberal.
DUNCAN McEACHRAN.

NEW IMPORTATION COMING

We still have on hand a few first-class stallions that we will sell worth the money in order to make room for our new importation early in the summer. 'Phone connection.

JOHN A. BOAG & SON, QUEENSVILLE, ONT.

A FEW CLYDESDALE SELECTS LEFT.

I have one 6-year-old Clydesdale stallion that is hard to beat for size, quality and breeding; 6 others, rising 3 years, that are big, drafty, character colts, and bred the best; 3 Percherons rising 3. There is no better selection in Canada, nor no better prices for a buyer.
T. D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONT.

Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Hudson Heights, P. Q.

We have for service this season the Champion Imp. Clydesdale stallions Netherlea, by Pride of Blacon, dam by Sir Everard; also Lord Aberdeen, by Netherlea, and the Champion Hackney stallion Terrington Lucier, by Copper King. For terms and rates apply to the manager.
T. B. MACAULAY, Prop. ED. WATSON, Manager.

JUST ONE 3-year-old Clydesdale Stallion

left. A well-bred colt that will make a ton horse. Price right for quick sale.
BARBER BROS. GATINEAU PT., QUEBEC.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES

My latest importation arrived June 6, 1911, ranging in ages from 1 to 4 years, and are all of good quality and large type. Have also a couple of stallions for sale at right prices. Long-distance 'phone.
GEORGE G. STEWART, Howick, Que.

INVENTIONS

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

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

—Two choice yearling bulls ready for service, and females all ages. Correspondence invited.
Glengow Stock Farm. GEO. DAVIS & SONS, Props. Alton, Ont.

ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS

Young bulls and one- and two-year-old heifers, of show-ring quality and most fashionable breeding; thick-fleshed, smooth and even.
L. O. CLIFFORD, Oshawa, Ont.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS

—Stock all ages, and both sexes, good strains, at reasonable prices. Apply to **ANDREW DINSMORE, Manager. "Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg, Ont.** Will sell both sexes; fair prices. Come and see them before buying.
WALTER HALL, Drumbo station, Washington, Ont.



Scotch-bred SHORTHORNS!

During the present month am offering four very choice young bulls, ready for service, of the best breeding and quality, at very reasonable prices. Also some good young cows and heifers, with calves at foot

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ontario
Long-distance Bell 'phone.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

SHORTHORN HERD Established 1855. **LEICESTER FLOCK 1848.** Have decided to offer the famous Duthie-bred bull, Joy of Morning = 32070 =. He is very active, sure and quiet. Also bulls and heifers got by him, and young cows bred to him.

JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO



Rock Salt, \$10.00 ton.

Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide St. E., Toronto, Ont.
G. J. CLIFF, MANAGER.

"The Manor" Scotch Shorthorns

Present offering: 1 choice yearling bull, an "Undine," g. dam imp. Young cows in calf. Yearling heifers: Clippers, Minas, Wimples, Julias, etc. Inspector solicited. Prices moderate. 'Phone connection.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO

Glenburn Stock Farm

A few Shorthorn heifers about a year old; good colors and individuals. Berkshire pigs of the Large English sort.

JOHN RACEY, Quebec
Lennoxville.

SHORTHORNS, Clydesdales and Oxford Downs.—Seven red and light roan bulls, 7 to 16 mths., by Blossoms Joy = 73741 =; some with imp. dams. Heifers 1 and 2 yrs. Clydesdales, both sexes. Flock of Oxford Downs. All at low prices for next month. 'Phone connection. McFarlane & Ford, Dutton Ont.

Shorthorns and heifers to choose from. Nearly all from imported bulls. At prices to suit everyone. Come and see them, or write: Robert Nichol & Sons, Hagersville, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns FOR SALE—Three choice young Scotch bulls fit for service; two roans and one red. Bred from imp. stock, also females of all ages. Bell 'phone. A. C. Pettit, Freeman P. O., Ontario

Fletcher's Shorthorns and Yorkshires Stock for sale of either kind or sex.
GEO. D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O.
Erin Station, C. P. R.

Shorthorns and Swine—Am now offering a very choice lot of cows and heifers, safe in calf, and some choice young bulls for the fall trade; also Berkshire and Yorkshire pigs; showyard material.
ISRAEL GROFF, Elmira, Ont.

NO SPARE ROOM.
"Do you live within your income?"
"Yes, and I'm crowded for space."
Yale Record.

CONSTIPATION

CURED BY THE USE OF MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

Constipation is one of the most frequent, and at the same time, one of the most serious of the minor ailments to which mankind is subject, and should never be allowed to continue.

A free motion of the bowels daily should be the rule with every one who wishes to perfect health.

Mrs. Fred Hall, 390 Hibernia Road, Montreal, Que., writes: "Having been troubled for years with constipation and trying everything I know of, a friend advised me to use Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I used four and a half vials and I am completely cured. I can gladly recommend them to all who suffer from constipation."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents per vial, or 8 vials for \$1.50, at all druggists, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

TO KILL GRASS.

We have a field which we are intending to follow this summer. It is rather thick with what we call chain grass. What is the best way to fight it?
T. F. D.

Ans.—This grass is not known to us by this name, but it is possibly the grass commonly known as twitch, couch, or quack grass. The summer-fallow, if thoroughly worked, will likely eradicate it. Shallow plowing, with continued working with the broad-toothed cultivator, followed, if deemed best, by gathering and burning of the roots, will put an end to the pest, if it is quack grass.

BUCKWHEAT ON FALLOW.

I have a piece of land I am summer-fallowing this year, and I would like to hear your advice on it. It was very dirty with blue grass and Canadian thistles. I am thinking of taking either a crop of buckwheat or millet off it. Which do you think would be the better? I have heard that buckwheat is hard on the land. If millet, what should I sow per acre, and when is the best time to sow it, and would it do to feed horses?
ONTARIO.

Ans.—Sow buckwheat. It is not specially hard on land, but rather leaves it in nice condition.

HATCHING EGGS—MOLES ON SKIN.

1. Is there any way of removing moles in the skin?
2. Does it make any difference whether duck eggs and hen eggs are set together under one hen? We have tried it, and found that the birds didn't come out very well, some of them dying before they were quite out of the shell.

Ans.—1. A surgical operation by an expert is advised.

2. No; it should not make any difference in the hatching power of the eggs to mix them. Of course, the duck eggs should be set seven days previous to the hen eggs. The young ducks should be removed from the nests as soon as hatched, or the hen will likely trample some of them to death.

BOOKS.

Where could I get a good farm, stock, and apple book?
A. R.

Ans.—There is no general book on agriculture that covers all these branches fully. The Canadian Apple-growers' Guide, by Woolverton, price, through this office, \$2.25, prepaid, is fairly good, so far as that department is concerned. "Fruits of Ontario" is the title of an excellent bulletin that may be obtained free on application to the Department of Agriculture at Toronto. Successful Farming, by Rennie, \$1.55, prepaid, and Manual of Practical Farming, by McLennan, \$1.60, through this office, fairly good treatises on farm practice. Feeds and Feeding, by Henry, \$2.25, prepaid, is an authority in the line of stock-feeding, while Ventilation, 75 cents, and Physics of Agriculture, \$1.90, prepaid, by King, are books that every studious farmer should have.

PERMANENT PASTURE.

I have a 12-acre field, rather heavy clay, and wish to put it in permanent pasture or hay. My intention was to put fall wheat (summer-fallowing now), and timothy in the fall, then clover in the spring. Of course, that would only last a few years. I think alfalfa would do, as it is slightly hilly, and there is a good natural drainage. Kindly give me your opinion. Must I do anything after plowing now, or leave it to be cultivated in the fall when I put in the wheat and timothy?
WULFRUNA.

Ans.—Alfalfa might do very well on this field, but it does not stand close pasturing as well as some other plants and mixtures. For ordinary conditions of soil and drainage, a good permanent pasture would be alfalfa, 5 lbs.; alsike, 2 lbs.; white clover, 2 lbs.; orchard grass, 4 lbs.; meadow fescue, 4 lbs.; tall oat grass, 3 lbs.; meadow foxtail, 2 lbs.; timothy, 2 lbs. Timothy and clover might be sown, as you suggest, for hay. The summer-fallow should be well cultivated as often as possible with the broad-toothed cultivator throughout the summer.

Caldwell's MOLASSES MEAL

You are losing by not using CALDWELL'S MOLASSES MEAL.

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

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

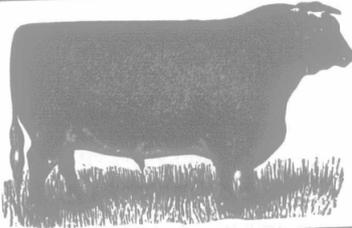
FOR HORSES CATTLE SHEEP OR HOGS

Ask your dealer, or write for the facts to

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

ARTHUR J. HOWDEN & CO
ARE OFFERING

15 High-class Scotch Shorthorn Heifers



At moderate prices, including Cruickshank Non-pareils, Cruickshank Villages, Marr Emmas, Cruickshank Duchesses of Glosters, Bridesmaids, Bruce Fames, Kinellars, Clarets, Crimson Flowers, and other equally desirable Scotch families, together with a member of the grand old milking Atha tribe, which have also been famous in the showing.

Arthur J. Howden & Co., Columbus, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.
JOHN CLANCY, Manager.

Sold out of Bulls. Would be glad to have your inquiries for anything else.

H. CARGILL & SON, Proprietors.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

PRESENT SPECIAL OFFERING:

Seven choice young Scotch bulls, from 9 to 15 months; 25 cows and heifers of choicest breeding. This lot includes some strong show heifers for the yearling and two-year-old classes. A pair of imported Clyde fillies, two and three years old (bred).

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.

Long-distance 'phone.

Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R., 1/2 mile from farm.

WILLOWDALE STOCK FARM HAS NOW FOR SALE

a choice lot of young stock of each of the following breeds:

Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Chester Swine, Shropshire Sheep

Some extra good young bulls, descendants of Joy of Morning and Broad Scotch.

Write for prices and catalogue to: J. H. M. PARKER, Prop., LENNOXVILLE, QUE.

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont. Can supply young bulls and heifers of the very choicest breeding, and of a very high class, at prices that you can afford to pay. The young bulls are by one of the greatest sons of Whitehall Sultan. They are good colors, and will make show bulls. I also have two good imported bulls at moderate prices and of choicest breeding, and some cows and heifers in calf to Superb Sultan; the calves should be worth all the cows will cost. Some beautiful young imported Welsh Ponies still to spare. It will pay you to write, stating what you want. Glad to answer inquiries or show my stock at any time. Business established 74 years.

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 WILDEMAR STATION.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS If you want a good Short-horn bull, we have them. Canadian-bred and imported. Females all ages. Also a few good YORKSHIRES—boars and sows. Prices right. 'Phone connection. Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont.

Springhurst Shorthorns and Clydesdales I am now offering a number of heifers from 10 months to 3 years of age. Anyone looking for show material should see this lot. They are strictly high-class, and bred on show lines. Also several Clydesdale fillies, imp. sires and dams, from foals 2 years of age off. Harry Smith, Hay, Ont., Exeter Sta.

Scotch Shorthorn Females for Sale I am offering, at very reasonable prices, females from one year to five years of age. The youngsters are by my grand old stock bull, Scottish Hero (imp.) = 55042 = (9065), and the older ones have calves at foot by him, or are well gone in calf to him. Their breeding is unexcelled, and there are show animals amongst them. A. EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, GUELPH, ONT.

OAKLAND SHORTHORNS Our herd, numbering about 50 head, should be inspected by any intending purchasers. Many of the cows are excellent milkers and grand breeders. Many young heifers and a few bulls for sale. Scotch Grey = 72692 = at head of herd, is one of the best bulls in Ontario. Prices reasonable. JOHN ELDER & SON, HENSALL, ONT.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1854-1911 An excellent young "Lovely" bull, dam a first-class milker, for sale. LEICESTERS—The best rams and ewes for sale. A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.

Shire Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle (both sexes); also Hampshire Swine. Prices reasonable. Porter Bros., Appleby, Ont., Burlington Sta. 'Phone.

Scotch Shorthorns For sale: Some choice, smooth, heavy boned, fleshy yearling bulls for the farmer or breeder. Also a large number of cows and heifers from imported stock. Some show material among these. Mitchell Bros., Burlington, Ontario.

AM LEAVING FOR BRITAIN ABOUT THE END OF MAY. WILL PURCHASE SHORTHORNS AND HORSES Parties wishing me to buy for them may correspond with me. In sending letters after the 27th of May address me care of Mr. Geo. Harrison, Gaintford Hall, Darlington, England. J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, Ontario.

ELMHURST SCOTCH SHORTHORNS AND LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES H. M. VANDERLIP, Importer and Breeder, Cainsville, Ont. Langford Sta. Brantford & Hamilton Radial in sight of farm. Bell 'phone.

Ring-Bone

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

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 6-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

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

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

DR. WILLIAMS' Fly & Insect Destroyer

MANUFACTURED BY BAKER & BOUCK

Have you money to invest? How would you like to make 1,000% on your investment? You can do it.

We have it on the word of one of the largest breeders of thoroughbred cattle in Canada, that for every dollar's worth of DR. WILLIAMS' FLY & INSECT DESTROYER he uses he gets in direct returns \$10. His books prove his statement.

ATTENTION, STOCKMEN!

It thieves broke into your bank and stole your hard-earned deposits, you could not punish them severely enough, but flies and lice on your cattle and poultry do the same thing, yet few raise their voices in protest or their hands to restrain them, though they are fully aware that DR. WILLIAMS' FLY & INSECT DESTROYER will render their stock and poultry as safe from these pests as the bank. Try it, and be convinced.

Josephine, the Missouri Chief, the most wonderful cow in the world, valued at \$20,000, producing 17,088 lbs. of milk in 6 months and 529 lbs. butter, was subjected to the annoyance of flies for one day, and the quantity of milk was reduced by 18 lbs. from the day previous. Calculate what that means for the season, and add the result to your bank account, and see what DR. WILLIAMS' FLY & INSECT DESTROYER can do for you.

If your local dealer does not carry it, see that he orders it at once.

Order from: J. A. BROWNLEE, 385-7 Talbot St., London, Ont. J. A. JOHNSON & CO., 171 King St. East, Toronto, Ont. JOHN FOWELL, Travelling Representative, Woodstock, Ont. R. BARKER, 338 River Ave., Winnipeg, Man., or directly from the manufacturers.

BAKER & BOUCK, Morrisburg, Ont.

WE NEED THE MILK

For our milk contract, so all the bull calves from fifteen choice cows and heifers, due to freshen by April 1st, must go. This means attractive prices for you. Write us, you'll be surprised how good a calf you can buy for how little money.

MONRO & LAWLESS, Elmdale Farms, Thorold, Ontario

HOMWOOD HOLSTEINS

Home of the champions. Headed by the great milk and butter bred bull, Grace Fayne 2nd's Sir Colantha. Only choice, thrifty bull calves for sale at present. M. L. HALEY and M. H. HALEY, SPRINGFORD, ONTARIO.

Springbrook Holsteins and Tamworths
A choice bull calf, sired by Brightest Canary, whose two nearest dams average over 26 lbs. butter in a week. Dam, a four-year-old, record of over 12,000 lbs. milk in one year. 25 fine young Tamworth pigs two weeks old; sire and dam imported; best quality; booking orders at \$8 for quick sale. A. C. HALLMAN, BRESLAU, ONTARIO.

Evergreen Stock Farm has for sale the stock bull, Sir Mercena Favorite, whose dam and sire's dam have an average record of 2400 lbs. butter in 7 days official; also bull calf, average record of dam and sire, 23 1/2 lbs. butter. F. E. PETTIT, BURGESSVILLE, ONT.

Lake View Dairy Farm I have several of noted French breeding, also daughters of Sir Aspera Damsby. Present offering: Bull calves and heifers. W. F. BELL, BRITANNIA BAY, ONTARIO.

Holstein Cattle—The most profitable dairy breed. Illustrated descriptive booklets free. **Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of America, F. L. HOUGHTON, Secy, Box 127, Brattleboro, Vt.**

DON JERSEYS!

Contains more of the blood of Golden Fern's Lad than any other Jersey herd in Canada. For sale are heifer calves from 4 to 9 months of age, and young bulls from calves to 1 year.

DAVID DUNCAN, DON, ONT., Duncan Station, C. N. R., Phone connection.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

KEEPING SILAGE OVER.

Is there any way to save silage from spoiling in silo? I have about four feet left over. W. C. N.

Ans.—The silage will keep very well without any treatment, only a few inches on top spoiling. It is doubtful whether any method of covering is advisable.

NOVEL PUMPING SCHEME.

Seeing a pumping scheme in a paper, I send the clipping to you, asking if anybody connected with this paper has seen this in reality, and if it would be advisable to adopt the plan. I would like to hear through your columns. J. B.

Following is the clipping:
"An inventor in Kansas has hit upon the ingenious scheme of making cattle do their own pumping when they wish a drink of water. The path that leads up to the watering trough terminates in a treadmill, which is connected by suitable gearing to the pump. As the treadmill offers the only means of access to the trough, the animal is obliged to operate the pump while it is taking a drink. One of the advantages of this system is that each animal is assured of having fresh water to drink. A valve is provided which discharges the water automatically when the animal leaves the treadmill."

Ans.—This is something new, and the success of it is unknown. Have never seen it tried, so cannot say as to its practicability, but if it can be done it would be a boon to some farm boys.

FEEDING PIGS.

I can get sufficient buttermilk at my factory to feed 70 hogs. I have 20 pigs six weeks old of my own, and the buttermilk will cost me 12 cents per hundred-weight. It is pure buttermilk, and I can buy good pigs for \$6 per pair. I have no clover to let them run in, but have a good-sized yard they could have to run in all the time. Of course, it all depends on what price hogs are when sold, but say they would be 5 1/2 cents per lb. this fall. Would it pay me to go ahead with the business?
CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—A great deal depends on the hogs themselves, and also the feeding and management, but \$6 per pair for good, growthy pigs, is very reasonable, and good buttermilk at 12 cents per hundred is quite cheap. By placing the pigs in the grass paddock, economical feeding should be possible. The profits also depend on the price of concentrates to a great extent, but if the price of these is as reasonable accordingly as that of the hogs themselves and the buttermilk, the business should be a safe investment at even as low a price as 5 1/2 cents per lb. for finished porkers.

MILK FOR CALF—FARM ON SHARES.

1. What amount of milk should a calf get in a day, and should it be divided into two or three meals; also, at what age should it be let out in a paddock?
2. Could you give me an idea of how a farm should be run on shares, and whether the owner furnishes implements, horses, etc?
"AVERSON VALE."

Ans.—1. You do not state the age of the calf. The calf, up to ten days or two weeks of age, should get whole milk. While on whole milk, it should get 3 to 5 lbs. at a feed, preferably three times a day. Then change gradually to skim milk, and feed three to five pounds at a feed, and increase until at two months it is getting 16 to 20 lbs. per day. Twice a day is enough to feed after the calf is placed on skim milk. A good plan is to get the calf out evenings and keep in during the day and in bad weather. Two weeks of age would be a good age to commence this.

2. Many different methods of running farms on shares are followed. In all cases an agreement covering all points is made at the outset. In many cases the farmer provides the stock, and the tenant provides the land, and pays for the labor.

INTERNATIONAL COLIC REMEDY

SOLD ON A SPOT CASH GUARANTEE

We Refund Your Money If It Ever Fails.



COLIC MAY KILL YOUR HORSE or Cow within one hour unless you have this remedy ready for instant use. Colic kills more horses than all other diseases combined, and when you need a remedy you must have it at once, for if you wait for a veterinary or make a trip to town you may find the animal dead when you return. If International Colic Remedy ever fails we will refund your money. It is the only Colic Remedy ever sold on such a strong guarantee. Put up in a regular drenching bottle.

SAVED HIS FILLY

ST. JOVITE, QUE, March 3rd, 1911.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Limited.
GENTLEMEN,—I am glad to say I used International Colic Remedy on what seemed to be a hopeless case and saved a beautiful filly—she was cured in a few minutes. (Signed) CHARLES ST. AUBIN.

PRICE 50c. AND \$1.00 PER BOTTLE. FOR SALE BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Limited, TORONTO, CAN.

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD—HOME OF:

Pontiac Korndyke, the only bull living that is the sire of four 30-pound daughters, and the sire of the world's record cow for seven and thirty days.
Rag Apple Korndyke, sire of eight A. R. O. daughters that, at an average age of 2 years and 2 months, have records that average 17 1/4 lbs. each, and over 4.2% fat for the eighth. Three of them made over 20 lbs. each.

Sir Johanna Colantha Gladi, whose dam and sire's dam average 33.61 lbs. each for 7 days, which is higher than can be claimed for any other sire of the breed.

We are offering some splendid young bulls for sale from the above sires, and out of daughters of Pontiac Korndyke and Rag Apple Korndyke.

E. H. DOLLAR, (near Prescott) HEUVELTON, NEW YORK

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

More high-record cows in our herd than in any other in Canada, including the champion Canadian-bred three-year-old, and the champion two-year-old of the world for yearly production. The sire of these champions is our main stock bull. We have a large number of heifers bred to him that will be sold right to make room for our natural increase. Also bull calves for sale. We are booking orders for spring pigs, also sows safe in pig. We invite inspection of our herd. Trains met at Hamilton when advised. Long-distance Bell phone 2471 Hamilton.

D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT. R. F. D. NO. 2

Lakeview Holsteins!

Having sold all bulls old enough for service, now offer two bull calves, born August 19th and September 20th, 1910. Both are sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, and their dams have A. R. O. records of 11.55 and 16 lbs. butter in 7 days as two-year-olds. Telephone.

E. F. Osler, Bronte, Ontario

MINSTER FARM
Holsteins and Yorkshires
R. HONEY, Brickley, Hastings St., Northumberland County, offers bull calves from R. O. P. cows, and from a son of Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, also boars and sows ready to mate.

THE MAPLES HOLSTEIN HERD

Everything of milking age in the Record-of-Merit. Nothing for sale at present but a choice lot of bull calves sired by King Posch De Kol. Write for prices, description and pedigree.
Walburn Rivers, Falden's, Ontario

CENTRE AND HILLVIEW HOLSTEINS

Offers two June bulls, nicely marked, out of Record of Merit dams and Bonheur Statesman, whose daughters are testing high price of these; \$70.00 each f.o.b. Woodstock. Also younger ones.
Long-Distance Telephone. **P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre P.O., Woodstock Stn.**

Silver Creek Holsteins

officially backed on both sides. King Fayne Segis Clothilde, whose 7 nearest dams have 7-day records that average 27 lbs., is at head of herd. A. H. TEEPLE, CURRIES P. O., Ont. Woodstock Station. Phone Connection.

Holstein Bulls

From high-class, officially-tested cows. Ready for service. Also bull calves.
R. F. HICKS, Newton Brook, Ont., York Co. Toronto Shipping Point.

Brampton Jerseys

Bulls fit for service are getting scarce. Just a few left. Yearling heifers in calf are in great demand; 6 for sale; 6 now being bred. Brampton Stockwell the sire. A few good cows and some calves for sale. Production and quality.
B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

Just Landed 45 two-year-old Ayrshire heifers.

all bred to freshen in September and October. They are a beautiful, strong lot, with plenty of teat. Also 12 bulls fit for service, and a few yearling heifers.
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HILLCREST AYRSHIRES

Bred for production and large teats. Record of Performance work a specialty. Fifty head to select from. Prices right.
FRANK HARRIS, Mount Elgin, Ont.

Ayrshires

Bull calves, from 4 months to 9 months, from imported sire and Record of Performance dams. Records 50 to 63 pounds per day.
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Ayrshires and Yorkshires

Special offerings at low prices from the Menie district: Bulls fit for service, 1911 calves. Dams of all are: some with good official records; others, if their owners entered them, would make good records. Many females, any desired age. A few young Yorkshires.
ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.

Choice Ayrshires

Good teats, heavy production and high prices. White Wyandottes, \$2 each. **WILLIAM THORN, 1000 Run-Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Ont.**

Ayrshires

Bred for quality and quantity. All young stock, have from one to three crosses of R. O. P. blood. Two young bulls of 1910, fit for light service; also a nice lot of 1911 calves. Prices only for sale. Write or phone.
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STONEHOUSE Ayrshires

The champion Canadian herd for 1910 at the leading show. 7 head imp. 56 herd to select from. R.O.P. official records, the best and richest bred types of the breed. Anything for sale. Young bulls, females all ages.
HECTOR GORDON, HOWICK, QUE.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION "The Farmer's Advocate."

It Is Miserable To Be Dyspeptic.

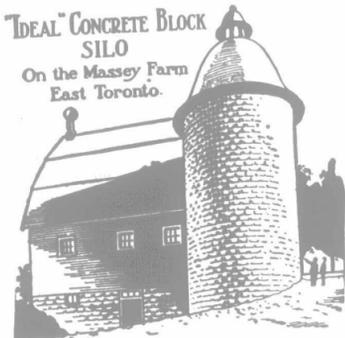
Dyspepsia is one of the most prevalent troubles of civilized life, and thousands suffer untold agony after every meal.

Nearly everything that enters a weak dyspeptic stomach, acts as an irritant; hence the great difficulty of effecting a cure.

The long train of distressing symptoms, which render life a burden to the victim of dyspepsia, may be promptly relieved by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. John Sherrett, Fortier, Man., writes:—"I was troubled with dyspepsia for years. A friend of mine told me about Burdock Blood Bitters, so I got a bottle to try, and before I was half finished I could eat anything without suffering, and when I had used two bottles I was sound and well. Now I feel just fine; indeed I can't say too much in favor of your medicine."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



"IDEAL" CONCRETE BLOCK SILO
On the Massey Farm East Toronto.

Erected at Dentonia Park Farm for Mrs. E. D. Massey. 34 feet high—15 feet diameter—capacity 180 tons. Built of "Ideal" Blocks.

Farmers, all over Canada, are eagerly taking up Concrete Blocks for all kinds of farm buildings.

Besides being fireproof, waterproof and verminproof, Ideal Concrete Blocks are the cheapest of all permanent building materials.

An Ideal Machine will more than pay for itself on the first house, barn or silo you build.

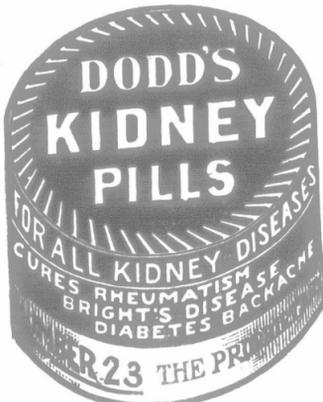
Write us for full particulars—catalogues free on request.

IDEAL CONCRETE MACHINERY CO. LIMITED
Dept. A, LONDON, Ont.

Reliable and energetic agents wanted in every locality.

A commercial traveller, driving from town to town through the pine woods of Florida, saw a drove of emaciated razor-back hogs rushing wildly from tree to tree. He halted at the palings of a "cracker's" home, and asked a woman in a sunbonnet what was the matter with the swine.

"Well, you see," the woman explained, "my old man is deaf and dumb, and when he wanted to call the hogs to their stall he learned them to come when he tapped on one of the trees. It worked all right when they first got learned, but now when woodpeckers is makin' the poor things run their legs off."



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

POULTRY QUERIES.

1. Hen has a lobe that is swollen and bleeds every few days. Feathers are coming off her neck.

2. Hens have been standing around looking dumpish. They have yellow and white diarrhea, and get thin.

3. Is copperas good for hens?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. The hen may have been injured in some way, or possibly be suffering from roup. If it is roup, a bad odor will be noticeable. The feathers coming off the neck may be due to feather-pulling, owing to a depraved appetite.

2. Diarrhea accompanies many diseases of the hen, and from the description given it is difficult to state which of these this case is. Greenish-yellow and frothy, white discharges often accompany roup, while yellow discharges indicate disease of the liver, as congestion or inflammation. If lameness accompanies the diarrhea, the hens may be suffering from tuberculosis. Express a dead bird, with particulars, to Dr. Chas. H. Higgins, Biological Laboratory, Ottawa.

3. Copperas may be of some use as a tonic, but the purpose for which you wish to use it is not stated in the question.

GREEN-HEAD GAD FLY.

A Middlesex County reader brought into the office recently a fly which had been seriously annoying horses on a low, marshy place near a stream. Two or three of these flies would bite a horse till the blood ran. In one case the fly was trickling down the victim's neck. The specimen was referred to our biological expert, Mr. Dearness, who replies as follows:

"This fly is one of the green-head gad flies. It is closely related to the more conspicuous, and, therefore, better known, black tabanus. The bites of these flies are painful and tormenting to horses and cattle, but it is not supposed that they make a poisoned wound, like black flies and mosquitoes. Packard states that he has heard of a horse tied in a field near a marsh being bitten to death by 'green-heads.' Horses at work can be protected by nets. I have not heard of any preventive measures for stock at large in the pasture.

"The fly is about two-thirds of an inch in length; it has a brownish body, a single pair of veined, gauzy wings, and large, lustrous green eyes. It is troublesome only in the daytime, and is most active on hot, sunny days."

ROUP AND LICE.

Kindly let me know the cause and remedy for gapes and gray head lice in young chickens. Chicks thrive until about three weeks old, then droop and die. Their flesh appears dark after their death.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Gapes in chickens is caused by the windpipe becoming more or less covered with certain small, reddish-colored worms. They cause a difficulty in the chicken's breathing, and the closer they are together the harder the breathing becomes. This disease is not common in Ontario, but a few cases are reported. The general belief is that these worms are caused by damp feeding places and filthy conditions. It is also believed that earthworms cause the disease. Chickens kept off the ground until six or eight weeks of age, give little or no trouble with the disease. A very good preventive is to add a little camphor to the drinking water, and many remedies are recommended, amongst which a very simple one is to place the birds in a large box, covered with coarse cloth, and dust air-slaked lime on the cloth. This lime, breathed by the birds, causes the worms to relax their hold, and they are coughed up. Some recommend ground garlic in the mash. A very effective remedy is to strip a feather, leaving some down at the end. Moisten the feather in turpentine, and insert it into the windpipe. This causes the bird to sneeze, and the worms are expelled.

Lice exist in small numbers in almost every place where fowl are kept. A good preventive of lice on the chickens is to dust the hens thoroughly with insect powder. Care should be taken not to use too large a quantity, as it might cause injury to the chick's breathing.

Central Canada Exhibition

Ottawa, Sept. 8th to 16th, 1911

Larger appropriations of prize money for horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. \$16,000 in cash prizes, and over 100 gold medals and other trophies. Extension in grain and horticultural exhibits.

LESSONS ON DAIRYING INDUSTRY

Five acres added to grounds. Airship flights. Spectacular reproduction of grand naval review at Coronation. Gorgeous day and night fireworks, vaudeville, midway, and numerous other special attractions.

WRITE FOR PRIZE LIST

E. McMAHON, Secretary.

Best and Cheapest Breakfast

In these days of high-priced meats many thousands of people have discovered that good, well-cooked oatmeal provides an admirable breakfast. It furnishes more vim and vitality than any other food and the cost is so small as to be insignificant. Quaker Oats—for instance—the best of all forms of oatmeal—costs but half-a-cent a dish. Made in Canada.

True valour lies in the mind, the never yielding purpose. Nor owns the blind award of giddy Fortune. —Thomson.

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm

COLLIES.—That win at the shows and make excellent workers. Railway station, London.

SOUTH DOWNS—Do you want a fine-fitted Southdown to win out with at the shows, and to put some good new blood into your flock? I am now taking orders, and you will advantage in ordering early. I guarantee to please you, and at reasonable prices. They are inexpensive, simple and practical. The greatest thing for stock. Do not neglect to send for free circular and sample. Send your name and address to-day.

ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ontario.

Shropshires and Cotswolds

I am now offering for sale 25 shearing Shropshire rams and 15 shearing ewes, nearly all from imported ewes and ram. Also the best lot of lambs I ever raised. An fitting some of all ages for showing. Prices very reasonable.

JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont. Clarendon Stn., C. P. R.

CATTLE and SHEEP LABELS

Metal ear labels with owner's name, address and any numbers required. They are inexpensive, simple and practical. The greatest thing for stock. Do not neglect to send for free circular and sample. Send your name and address to-day.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

STOP! LOOK!! READ!!! FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE!!!!

Are now increasing rapidly in number. Shearlings and lambs. Choice. Getting ready for the anticipated brisk trade. Write for circular and prices to: Woodville, Ontario.

J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm.

LINCOLN LONG-WOOL SHEEP

And Shorthorn Cattle.

The Riby Grove Flock and Herd, owned by

MR. HENRY DUDDING,

Is the source to which practically all the leading export buyers have resorted from time to time to obtain studs sires and dams, and rams and ewes of unrivalled merit and quality. The record of its show-yard success is unequalled, and so are its sale averages. Selections of Sheep and Cattle always for sale. Apply: THE OWNER, RIBY GROVE, STALLINGBOROUGH, GRIMSBY, ENGLAND.

Pine Grove Berkshires.

Boars fit for service. Sows three, four and five months old.

Milton, C. P. R. W. W. Brownridge, Ashgrove, Ontario. Georgetown, G. T. R.

DUROC - JERSEY SWINE

30 choice young sows, bred and ready to breed. Young boars fit for service. Also a choice Jersey bull calf. Bell phone in house.

Mac Campbell & Sons, Northwood, Ont.

When Writing Please Mention this Paper.

Hillcrest Tamworths

I ship to all parts of Canada and United States. Stock Boars, Bred Sows, and Exhibition Stock. Bell phone. Herbert German, St. George, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE CHESTER WHITE HOGS—I am now offering some very choice young things of both sexes, of breeding age. A few Shropshire and sheep of both sexes. Also Red Cap cockerels and pullets. W. E. WRIGHT, Gleanworth P.O., Ont.

Monkland Yorkshires

7 months or age. An exceptionally choice lot, full of type and quality; also a limited number of young boars. I am making a special offering of 50 young bred sows. They will average 200 pounds in weight, and are from 6 to 12 months old. MATTHEW WILSON, FERGUS, ONTARIO

Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns

For sale: Choice young sows bred and ready to breed. Boars ready for service; nice things, 2 to 4 months, by imp. boar. Dam by Colwill's Choice Canada champion boar, 1901-2-3-5. Two splendid young Shorthorn bulls and six heifers—bred. Prices right. Bell phone. A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO

Willowdale Berkshires.

For sale: Nice lot of 5 months' sows, one 5 months' boar. Eggs from my famous flock of R. C. R. 1 Reds, \$1 per 13. Express prepaid on 5 settings or more. Phone 52, Milton. J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton, Ontario, C. P. R.

MAPLE VILLA YORKSHIRES AND OXFORDS

A grand lot of boars fit for service. Some splendid sows to farrow to first-class boars. 30 ewe lambs, including 2nd pen at Winter Fair. Long-distance phone Central Beeton. Bradford or Beeton Sta. J. A. CERSWELL, Bond Head, Ont.

ELMWOOD STOCK FARM offers Ohio Improved Chester White Pigs.

Largest strain. Oldest established registered herd in Canada. Choice lot, 6 to 8 weeks old. Pairs furnished not skin. Express prepaid. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. E. D. George & Sons, Putnam, Ont.

Morrison Tamworths

Bred from the best blood in England; both sexes for sale, from two to ten months old; young sows, dandies, in farrow to first-class boars. CHAS. CURRIE, MORRISON, Guelph, G. T. R. Schaw, C. P. R.

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BOOK REVIEW.

A NEW WEED BOOK.—A new book, entitled "Weeds of the Farm and Garden," and containing an abundance of very valuable information on all kinds of noxious weeds, has just been issued by the Orange Judd Company. The book is a very comprehensive work, by L. H. Pammel, B. Agr., M.S., Ph. D., Professor of Botany at Iowa State College, and contains over 160 illustrations, which adds greatly to its value. The injury done crops by weeds is clearly and logically pointed out. The classification of weeds according to duration is given, together with a clear explanation of the character of their root systems. All the different methods of seed dispersal are clearly set forth and illustrated, and the common weed impurities in agricultural crops and their importance to the farmer are clearly and definitely stated. A copy of the weed-seed law of Iowa State is given. This law is much the same as the law of other States and Canada. Noxious and poisonous weeds each have separate sections devoted to them, and the special weeds of different crops are dealt with. Undoubtedly the most valuable sections of the book are those devoted to a description of the commoner weeds, and the extermination of these. It is extremely important that the farmer should know the weeds, and this book gives some good cuts and accurate descriptions which would assist one in naming almost any common specimen. In the treatment and extermination of weeds, many practical and up-to-date methods are given, ranging all the way from summer-fallow and rotation of crops to the latest known herbicide and chemical treatment. Special weeds and their eradication are given under a separate heading. The book is also very useful to the student, as it contains many cuts and much information about weed morphology, and a simple key to the families is also a feature. The treatise does not claim to deal with every injurious weed, but it touches all those common weeds which the farmer is at all likely to come in contact with. In these days, when the weed nuisance is one of the foremost problems of agriculture, and when it is so important that every farmer should know the weeds and the various approved methods of fighting them, it is very wise to have some way of being able to identify new specimens, and of obtaining a knowledge of methods of eradication. These are ably set forth in this 300-page work, which may be had through this office, at \$1.50, postpaid.

TRADE TOPIC.

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GOSSIP.

F. W. Harding, of Waukesha, Wisconsin, intimates that his plan of showing of Shorthorns this year is to send a young herd, and a calf herd to some of the Canadian shows, and a full herd to the usual round of shows and fairs in the Western States. He will also import about 300 sheep this year. He has sold to Geo. J. Sayer, to fill out his show herd, the imported bull, White Star, which made a creditable show-ring record last year.

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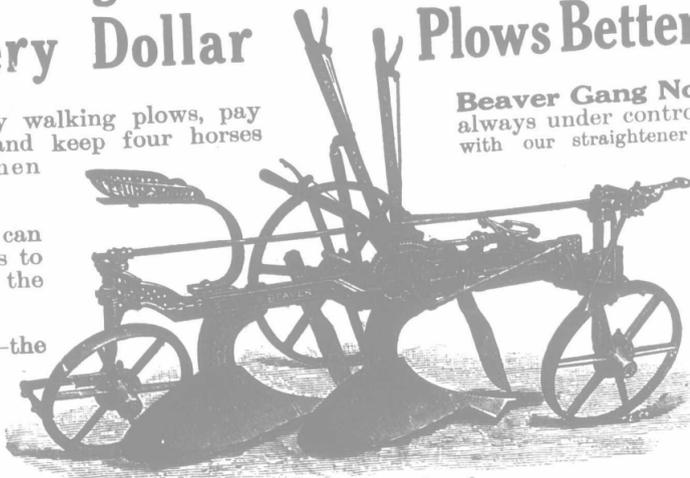
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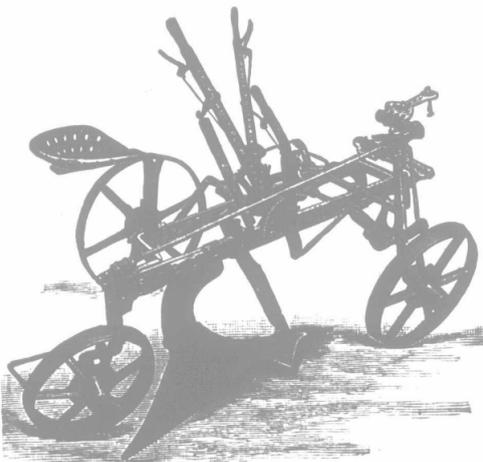
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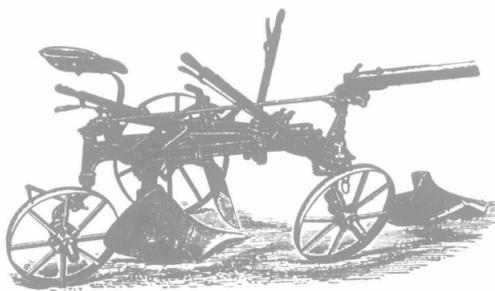
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Cockshutt New Footlift Sulky.

You Can Change the Bot- toms for Different Soils

both hands free to manage the team. A special device locks the plow up when raised from the ground, and locks it down when set for work. Can be fitted with rolling colter, knife colter or jointer. This Footlift Sulky is away ahead of any other sulky plow in America—it is up to the minute in improvements, and will easily outclass any other sulky plow on the market.

Let us arrange with one of our dealers to show you this implement, because we know that its superiority will be readily appreciated.

The "COCKSHUTT" Catalogue is a safe guide for all implement buyers. You need it NOW, before you decide on the plow you will buy. It will be too late after you have bought. Save money and regrets by writing to-day.

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY LIMITED **BRANTFORD**