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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

Canada and Statistics
Dept. of Agriculture
Dec 31, 09

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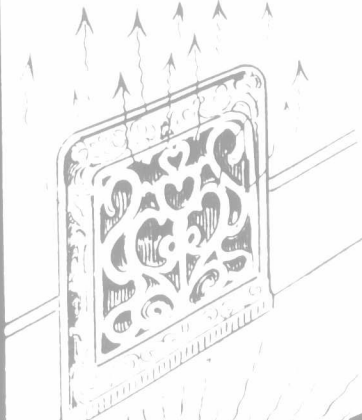
Vol. XLV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 19, 1910.

No. 921

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 Nickel-plated Steel dome and radiator. Nickel-plated 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 Nickel-plated 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 "raked down" into back-breaking shovels with the Sunshine the side next to the grate is not damaged. Thus the wear is not continually on one side, but is distributed over the four sides of the grate. All of the grates is greatly improved.

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 fine weather inside when it's 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.

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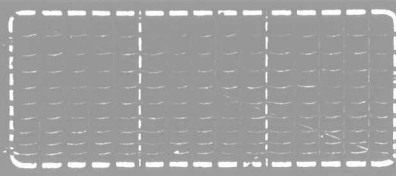
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We ask no favors for Steel Shoes. Compare them with the best all-leather work shoes you can find. Give them the most rigid inspection inside and out. Let them tell their own story. It's no sale unless, of your own accord, you decide that you must have them.

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There's more good wear in one pair of Steel Shoes than in three to six pairs of the best all-leather work shoes. The leather is waterproof. The Steel Soles are wear-proof and rust-resisting.

They are lighter than all leather work shoes. Need no breaking in. Comfortable from the first moment you put them on.

Impossible to get out of shape. They keep the feet dry. They retain their flexibility in spite of mud, slush or water. They cure corns and bunions, prevent colds and rheumatism—save doctors' bills and medicines.

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Here is the way Steel Shoes are made: The uppers are made of a superior quality of leather, as waterproof as leather can be turned. Wonderfully soft and pliable—never gets stiff! The soles and sides are made out of one piece of special light, thin, springy, rust-resisting Steel. Soles and heels are studded with adjustable Steel Rivets, which prevent the bottoms from wearing out. Rivets easily replaced when partly worn. 60 extra rivets cost only 30 cents and should keep the shoes in good repair for at least two years! No other repairs ever needed! The uppers are tightly joined to the steel by small rivets of rust-resisting metal, so that no water can get between.

The soles are lined with soft, springy, comfortable Hair Cushions, which absorb perspiration and odors and add to ease of walking.



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These shoes are better for the feet, better for the health, better for the pocket-book than heavy work shoes or rubber boots.

You Actually Save \$5 to \$10 a Year

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You owe it to yourself to investigate. Get a pair of Steel Shoes for Free Examination by sending the price, which will be returned if you and your own feet are not convinced of their merits.

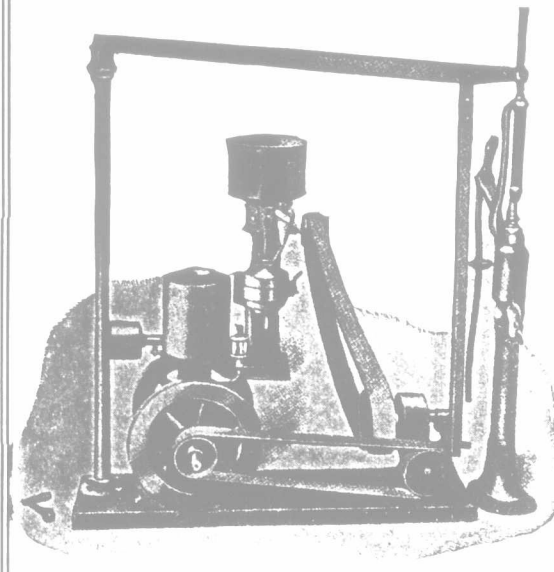
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No risk! No bother! No obligation! Don't hesitate! Act while this offer is open! Simply state size of shoe you wear, enclose the price and get the shoes for Free Examination.

For general field work we strongly recommend our 6 inch high Steel Shoes at \$3.50 per pair or the 9 inch at \$5.00 per pair. For all classes of use requiring high cut shoes our 12 or 16 inch high Steel Shoes are absolutely indispensable. Shoes can be returned at once if not O. K. and the money will be refunded.

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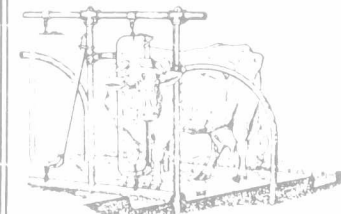


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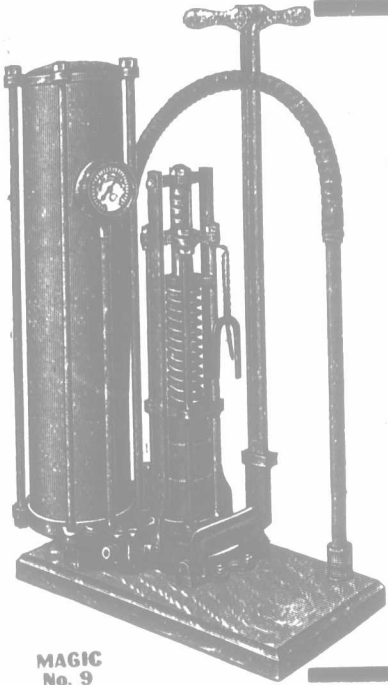
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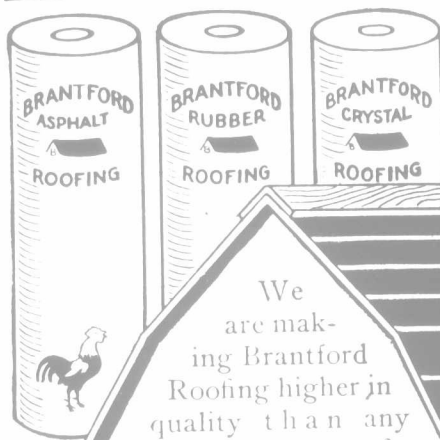
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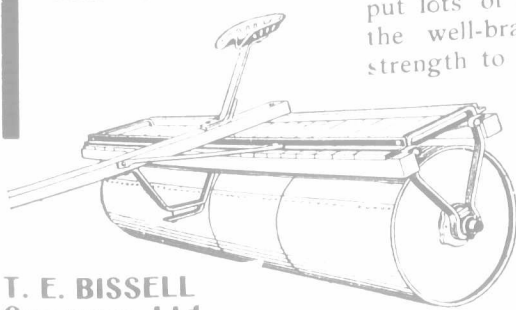
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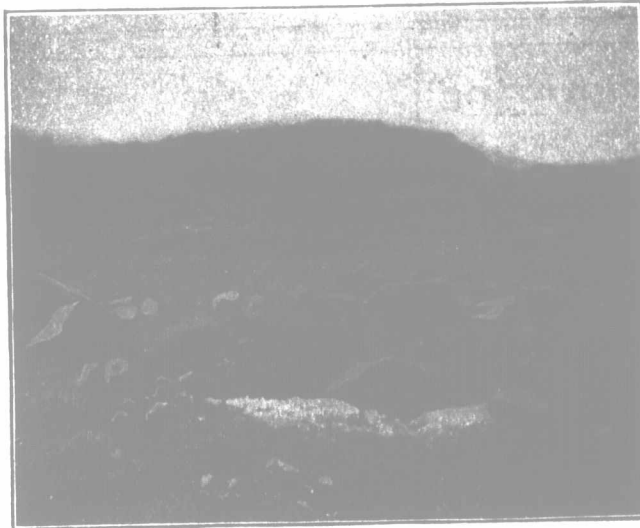
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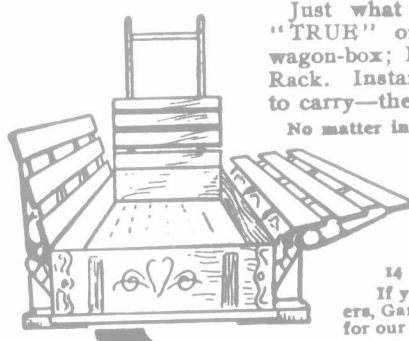
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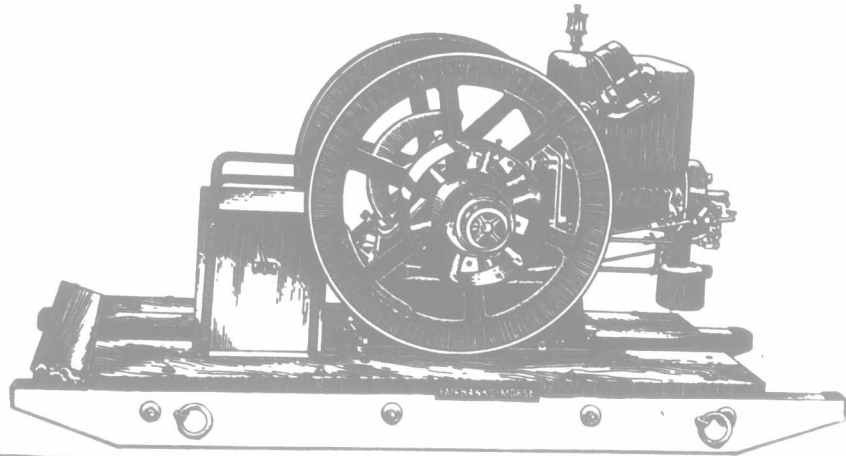
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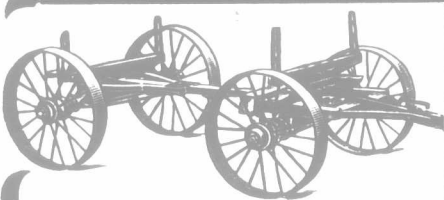
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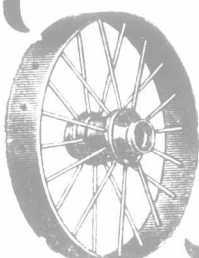
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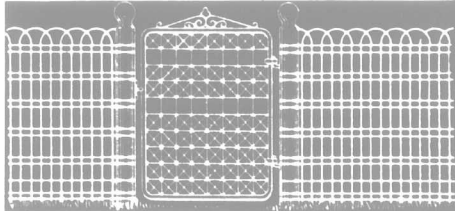
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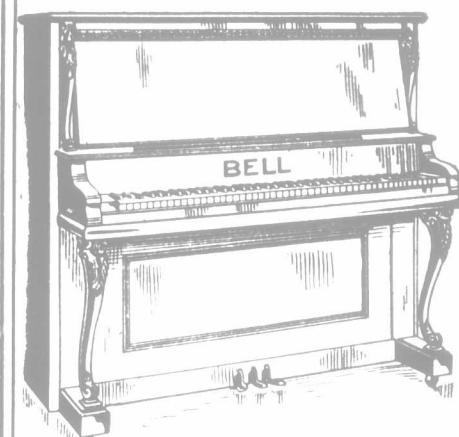
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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

"Persevere and
Succeed."

Established
1868.

Vol. XLV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 19, 1910

No. 921

EDITORIAL.

The Late King as a Stock-breeder.

The passing of His Majesty King Edward VII., after the brief reign of nine years, while mourned by men of all classes who have watched with admiration his benign career as sovereign of the British Empire, will be regretted by none more deeply than by farmers and stockmen, in whose calling he, from his youth, had manifested especial interest. Those who were privileged to see him on the occasion of his visit to Canada, in the year 1860, when in the last of his teens, well remember the evident pleasure with which he inspected the exhibits of live stock at the Ontario Provincial Fair held in the City of Hamilton in that year, when, as a bright and handsome young man, he was introduced by the president of the exhibition to the owners of the herds brought before him in the show-ring. The love for and interest in domestic animals evinced by his mother, the good Queen Victoria, and his father, Prince Albert, who established the Royal Farms at Windsor, Sandringham, and other places in England, which have done so much to popularize pure-bred stock, was inherited and enthusiastically manifested by the son, who, as Prince of Wales, at the age of thirty-four years, began the breeding of pedigreed stock, and competing for honors at the Royal and other leading shows, and never, it is stated, with animals other than of his own breeding. Commencing with Southdown sheep, with which he was eminently successful up to the date of his death, winning at the Smithfield Show, in December last, the reserve championship for the best pen of that breed, he later took up the breeding of Shorthorn, Devon, West Highland, Dexter and Jersey cattle, and Shire, Hackney and Thoroughbred horses, in the latter of which he was deeply interested, having bred the notable Derby-winners, Persimmon (1897), and his brother, Diamond Jubilee (1900), and Minoru, the winner in 1909, and on the day of his demise one of his latest inquiries was of the success of his filly, Witch of the Air, in the Kempton Park race, which he was informed had won.

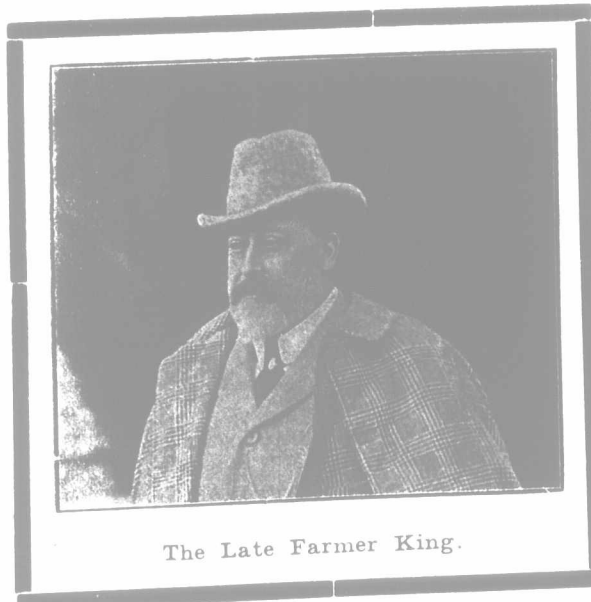
Animals imported to Canada from His Majesty's herd have taken prominent places in this country, notably the grand Shorthorn cow Cicely, imported by W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, winner of the female championship at Toronto in 1901, and sold at auction in Chicago for \$5,000; and the bull Cicely's Pride, imported by the late Sir George Drummond, of Montreal, and first in his class at the Canadian National Exhibition, in 1905.

Of the 11,000 acres of land which King Edward acquired at Sandringham, he farmed rather more than 2,000, and he controlled the Shaw, the Flemish and the Frogmore farms at Windsor, keeping the Shorthorns and Shires at Sandringham, and the dairy breeds at Windsor. As an indication of the quality of stock kept on his farms, it is only necessary to state that, ten years ago, fifty-four of his horses, offered for sale at public auction, brought an average price of \$1,000. The King, before his accession to the throne, gave personal attention to the business of his farms, but since that event the cares of state had so multiplied he had less time to devote to the affairs of the farm, but he seldom failed to attend for one day, at least, the principal live-stock shows, and the gate receipts were always liberal on the day His Majesty favored the show with his presence. And but a few days before his death, he made a motor-car tour of his farms, accompanied by the trusty manager, Mr. Beck.

Doubtful Improvement.

Public opinion in Canada on the road question has for some time been at that interesting stage where it requires that something be done. The something may be wise or foolish, but so long as expenditure is being laid out on the roads, the demand is measurably appeased, though grumbling and criticism are indulged in on general principles.

One of the common, wasteful and annoying conditions met with occasionally in all parts of the country is a ridge of gravel, dumped to the depth of two or three feet in the center of the track. No attempt is usually made to spread and consolidate the material, which lies there like a lake beach, every teamster avoiding it as long as possible. Traffic eventually crowds up on the edge of it, compacting the stuff, and converting it into a passable driveway. It will, however, remain a high gravel ridge or hog-back, with a flat space on each side between it and the ditch. Between the difficulty of making such a road passable by traffic, and the awkwardness of turning out with a load after travel has once taken the ridge, it would seem that the benefit of this method of gravelling were almost counterbalanced by the disadvantage. What inconvenience we do submit to on our roads from ill-calculated efforts to make them good? If that were the best that could be done in gravelling, better leave the roads surfaced with the original loam, keeping this crowned or smoothed by eight or ten draggings a year.



The Late Farmer King.

The proper plan is to have the gravel spread moderately, and then compacted with a road roller as soon as laid, the larger-sized gravel stones having previously been raked to the bottom each time a load was dumped, and covered deep by the next load. Gravelling, though rather expensive, is an undoubted benefit to a road if properly done, but a sad lack of intelligence and care is often displayed in application.

The American Farmer and Reciprocity.

An encouraging glimmer of tariff sense emanated from a recent issue of our highly-esteemed contemporary, Wallace's Farmer, of Iowa. Discussing the prospects of reciprocity with Canada, it remarks, not without a tremor of apprehension, but with some evidence of insight, nevertheless:

"It is only a question of time, however, when the farmer will have to face free trade in farm products. He never has received very much benefit from tariffs, and that largely incidental. So he perhaps will not lose much money, but it will be interesting to know what he will do with tariffs on what he buys."

The Big Frog in the Small Puddle.

It is natural for some owners to rate their horses as world-beaters just because they have nothing really high-class with which to compare them," wrote an American horse editor the other day. Yes, and the same principle applies to our estimates of many other things—ourselves, for example, our children, our noted relatives, our farms, our methods! It is another expression of Burns' wish: "Oh, wad some pu'er," etc. We have all seen infatuated schoolboys blowing themselves out like frogs, over some trifling accomplishment in heading their class, as though it were an event of at least county importance. And we have seen older men professing modesty, yet puffed up with a ludicrous sense of their importance, because, forsooth, they have headed the poll in a vote for township councillor or school trustee, or have threshed a bigger crop than anyone else on the concession. How absurd they appear in their neighbors' eyes!

How many men, too, are slow to learn anything, because they think they know so much already! In agriculture, for instance, this self-satisfied attitude is one of the greatest bars to progress. People follow inferior methods, keep poor stock, grow indifferent varieties, pass splendid opportunities for the adoption of improved methods, because they don't take in that there is anything better. They buy bran instead of growing alfalfa, sow oats instead of planting more corn, reverse sound principles of rotation because they exaggerate the importance of some minor convenience in practice, and so on.

Now, the remedy for this impeding self-satisfaction is to gain a broader outlook, through travel, reading and personal intercourse with bright men. There are many things outside one's own township boundaries better than anything of the kind within them. Endeavor to see or learn of these best things wherever they may be. It is unwise to confine one's interest to his own township, his own county, his own Province, or even his own country. Strive to draw knowledge and inspiration, as much as possible, from the whole world. The humblest men we meet know something better than we. If we cultivate the tactful, inquiring spirit, we shall be learning something every day. Exchange experiences with the men you meet, but don't boast. Travel as much as time and resources permit, then supplement this by extensive reading. Content yourself not with tolerable examples, but aim to rival or excel the best extant. Measure yourself by large standards; aim high.

A Narrow Escape.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I was reading an item in a paper the other day about a fellow who got caught in a thunder-storm, and he crawled into a hollow log, and the log swelled with the rain. The fellow became so tight that he saw he was doomed to die. It was then his past sins rose before him, and as he thought of not paying his yearly subscription for his paper, he felt so small that he could back right out again. And, dear Editor, when I read the story, I felt so small that I sat down and am sending \$1.50, that you should have had long ago. Hoping to be punctual in the future.

Algoma District, Ont. HARRY W. BROWN.

What's in a name? A good deal sometimes. There is a considerable proportion of Webster's unabridged in the name of the "Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show." If the directors wish to earn the gratitude of press and public, they might change the name to Eastern Ontario Winter Fair.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

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HORSES.

Why Stallions Should Be Worked.

If racing is necessary to develop the Thoroughbred—and whether we admit this, or not, there is no doubt that fast work by the ancestors is essential to develop a high degree of speed in the progeny—then, why is heavy work not equally necessary to develop draft power in draft horses? Beyond doubt, it is necessary, not only to develop pulling capacity in the subsequent generations, but to insure health and strong procreative power in the stallion himself. The article, by Neil Blair, published in our Horse Department March 24th, contained some sound sense. It was a brief testimony from experience. Fuller explanation of the reasons for working stallions is contained in the subjoined article by Dr. A. S. Alexander, taken from Bulletin 186 of the University of Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station. Dr. Alexander is one of the most eminent veterinarians and horsemen in America, and his words are worth pondering:

"Every stallion that is to beget work horses should be capable of doing the work that will be required of his offspring. He should be worked or abundantly exercised, and be fed like a work horse. Fat and flabby condition ruins the breeding powers of many 'ton' draft stallions. Blubber is the bane of the business. Substitute for it the hard muscles, health and vigor produced by labor and exercise in the open air. Lack of exercise, pampering, overfeeding, and the use of boiled feeds, slops and molasses may put on 'weight,' but they ruin the constitution of the horse, and with absolute certainty lessen his virility, lead to sterility, and induce weakness in the progeny.

"The foals by large, gross, abused stallions often come dead, or are fat, flabby, unable to stand up and suck, or are puny and weak. The foals of the worked, or thoroughly exercised, muscular, healthy stallions, on the contrary, usually are many and lively, and robust at birth.

"Every stallion should be kept in hard, muscular, healthy, robust condition at all times, and during the breeding season should gain every day, instead of losing weight. It is neither safe nor sensible policy to patronize a soft, blubbery, under-exercised, overfed, overfed or drugged stallion. Such horses are a detriment to the horse-breeding industry of the State, and should be left alone.

"No stallion need be in the undesirable, detrimental condition described. Render out the fat by work. Substitute hard muscle by labor and outdoor exercise. Feed sound old oats, bran, hay and any other ordinary work-horse rations. Avoid fattening and heating foods. Give no condition powders, stock foods or drugs. The sensibly-handled, pure-bred stallion then will be as sure as his mongrel rival, and his colts numerous, and likely to live and thrive.

"As quickly as possible we should produce the pure-bred stallions so much needed to take the place of the host of grades and mongrels now used. They should be bred from our own pure-bred mares, and, if managed, fed and worked aright, will be healthy, sound and prepotent. They also will cost far less than the imported horses which have to be acclimated and hardened before they can be relied upon as breeders.

"At present the State needs (and the same is true of other States, as well) some imported stallions to beget its breeding horses, but they should be sensibly used, and as soon as possible done without. Home-bred stallions of good quality are to be preferred. They might, by this time, have become sufficiently numerous to do all the breeding, had an adequate supply of pure-bred mares been imported with the stallions, and had the latter been more intelligently employed. Meanwhile, we cannot wholly blame the importers for offering fattened stallions. The purchaser passes by the home-bred horse and any stallion that is in condition for hard work. He selects the imported, fattened show horse that weighs a ton or more. It is weight he is after, and the plump show condition and shape he knows will please the eyes of the owners of mares, and so attract patronage.

"The use of such horses often results in disappointment. Mares fail to conceive, or the foals, in many instances, are of no account at birth. Surely it is time to abandon such foolish, ruinous policy in horse-breeding! The use of pure blood is imperative. By no other means can our horses be graded up. But with the needed purity of blood, it also is absolutely necessary that we shall have good individuality, breed type, fine character and quality, soundness, health, and a high degree of virility and potency. Fat, weight, polish and padding cannot be accepted as true value for these standard necessities. Their acceptance in the past has proved ruinous. From now on, let common sense, rather than faddism, rule, and virility and utility, as well as size and weight, be given due consideration in the purchase of stallions."

Plan for Small Stable.

There is a growing demand in towns and cities for small stables. The retired farmer wants to keep a horse. The doctor, agent, minister, as well as the host of business men who use delivery horses, require small stables. So does the man or woman who keeps a horse for the pleasure that driving brings. Here is the plan of a stable which answers very well.

It is 20 feet square, and is divided into two parts. One part is used for buggy, cutter, etc. The other part is divided into a box stall 10 x 12 feet, and a feed room 8 x 10 feet, marked F. Under the stair is a bin for oats, marked B. No manger should be in the box stall, but only two oat boxes, and the hay fed on the floor. It will not be wasted, unless you are feeding too much.



Plan for Small Stable.

The dotted line in the stall is a portable partition, to be used when two horses are in the stall, and tied up. H is a small harness cupboard, and W indicates windows. The large door of the buggy-room is best on rollers, which carry it inside the wall. The small door on the outside of the stall is used for cleaning the stall and letting the horse out into a paddock, if there is one. Both doors of the stall should be divided one-third from the top, and the top section can be left open in

warm weather. An earth floor is best both for horse's feet and buggy wheels, provided it is high enough that outside water does not flow in.
Perth Co., Ont. A. DOUGLAS CAMERON.

The Tipster's Frauds.

Discussing the Miller Bill, a correspondent of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," self-styled "Equitant," sheds these few rays of illumination on the resources (?) and character of the sure-thing tipster:

"One of the worst evils that has grown up in connection with horse-racing is the tipster, who sells tips on races he knows nothing about, and the pool-rooms and gambling joints, common in certain cities on the other side of the line, but not operated to any extent in this country. Selling tips, however, is a well worked line in the Dominion. Here is a specimen tipster's advertisement from the sporting pages of an Eastern Canadian daily:

"DAVEY JONES,

"Room 73, Accord Building,
"127 Leicester Street.

"To-day a 10-to-1 shot, one you can't lose on. Last week, four out of six of my best bets won. I have the goods again to-day, boys. Something that you can bet the rent money on, and cash your bet. This is oil in the can. Come in and get it. Price three dollars.

"It is this kind of thing in connection with horse-racing and race-track gambling that some Act of Parliament requires most to put down, this and the other games worked by touts, tipsters, track-hangers-on, etc., that detract from the real interest of horse-racing, as well as bringing the sport into disrepute.

"George Randolph Chester, in one of his Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford stories, tells how Blackie Daw opened a tipster's office in Boston, and with a stock-in-trade of a list of all the horses entered in the various events on the different circuits, and two or three girls to open letters, take out money and send the tips back, proceeded to constitute himself into an authority of the first magnitude on racing matters. Blackie's methods were characteristic of tipsters generally. Ten horses, say, were entered for a certain race in a certain city. Blackie's ample-sized advertisements on the sporting pages of half a dozen dailies covering the territory he was drawing his suckers from, were sufficient to apprise would-be sports of the fact that for \$5.00 they could get a straight tip that would win them a pot of money. When they came over with the five-spot, Blackie furnished the "tip." Suppose ten horses were running, Blackie selected the ten towns or cities from which most of the inquiries and five-spots came. To "clients" in one place he sent the name of one horse, and to "clients" in each of the others the name of some other horse, of the ten entered for that race. Consequently, it was bound to happen that for clients in one town, at least, Blackie was absolutely certain to pick the winner in each race each day. He couldn't, if he tried, prevent himself from becoming a tipster of authority, and so the money flowed in and the "tips" were handed out, and Blackie flourished as he never had in any easy-money game before.

"The average tipster has just about as much inside information as to the way certain horses in a certain race are going to perform as Blackie Daw had on the races he sold 'tips' on. He knows the names of the nags that are to be jogged over a certain track on a certain day, and probably has some record of their previous performances. With this fund of information, and an unwarrantable stock of gall, he spreads some strong talk in the form of an advertisement on the sporting pages of such papers as will sell him space, and when the boys send in the cash sum specified, he comes over with the name of a pony that is to be the sure-enough winner in the race his client is seeking inside information on. Of course, nobody but a fool would ever buy a 'tip' on a horse-race, for it stands to reason that a man as adept at picking winners as the average tipster professes to be, would make several thousand times as much money by going out to the track and betting on his own 'tips' as he would in selling those 'tips' to several hundred hungry sports for a few paltry dollars each. But the world is full of men who are willing to separate themselves from five-dollar bills, if another more nervy individual will only advertise himself as having that much-desired information—the name of the horse that is to win the race, known for a certainty, before the race is run.

"It is this kind of business that needs to be vigorously suppressed, this and pool-room gambling, and gambling in similar joints, where the layout takes the victim's money every time they want to take it, and where the player has not

more than one decent chance in a thousand to win. That is the kind of horse-race gambling that stands most in need of being restricted."

LIVE STOCK.

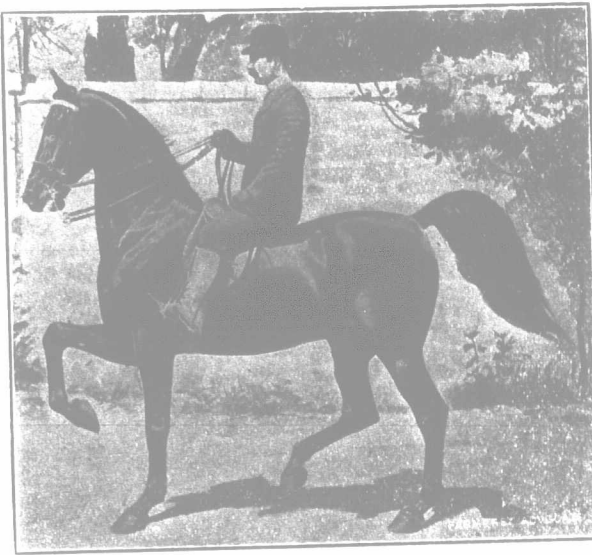
Bovine Tuberculosis.

So much has been said and written the last fifteen years or more about bovine tuberculosis, and its relation to disease in man, with still no satisfactory conclusions reached, that it is not possible, without more definite data, to say or write anything not already discussed. At the same time, the subject is of such vital importance that we may be excused for touching it again. That the disease is very common in both cattle and man, is an established fact, but the relation one bears to the other has not yet been satisfactorily determined. The symptoms of bovine tuberculosis are so insidious that the disease may exist, and in very, very many cases does exist, without causing the slightest symptoms that would lead any person to suspect it. As any organ is liable to be the seat of the disease, and as the disease is usually slow in developing, and no clinical symptoms will be shown until the organ or organs involved are diseased to such an extent as to interfere materially with their functions, it can readily be understood that an animal may be extensively diseased without showing any symptoms to cause suspicion. The most common form of the disease in cattle is pulmonary tuberculosis, and this form more quickly causes suspicious symptoms than when other organs are attacked. When the glands of the throat or the lung substance are the seat of the disease, a dry, hacking cough is frequently heard, but in other respects the animal appears to be perfectly healthy. This stage of the disease may exist for months or years, but at any time the progress of the disease may become more rapid; the frequency and hacking character of the cough become more marked, the animal becomes unthrifty, and gradually pines away, until death occurs. It must not be assumed that every animal that coughs occasionally is tubercular, but we are quite justified in suspecting the disease in an animal that coughs frequently, or, I might say, occasionally, without showing any symptoms of physical derangement. The liver is frequently diseased, but no suspicious symptoms will be noticed until the organ is so extensively diseased that its functions are materially interfered with, when digestive derangement will be noticed. Digestion under these circumstances is generally irregular. Periods of semi or acute diarrhea are alternated with periods of semi-constipation; repeated attacks (without apparent cause) of bloating, or impaction of the rumen, are noticed. These attacks will generally yield to treatment, only to reappear, with like or more violent symptoms, which may or may not yield to treatment, until eventually a fatal attack will occur. Any of the digestive glands or any portion of the digestive tract, may be the seat of the disease, but the same remarks apply, viz., "no suspicious symptoms will be noticed until the organ is sufficiently diseased to materially interfere with its functions." The urinary or the genital organs, while probably not so frequently diseased as others, are liable to an attack, and disease of the latter is without doubt the cause of sterility in many females, and doubtless, sometimes, also in males.

So far as danger to the human family is concerned, tubercular disease of the udder of the cow is probably the greatest. This organ is, fortunately, not so frequently involved as some others. At the same time, it is not by any means exempt, and in many cases no symptoms are shown to lead a person to suspect its presence. Repeated attacks of inflammation of one or more quarters of the udder, attacks which usually yield more or less readily to treatment, only to reappear in a variable time, without appreciable cause, must always be looked upon as very suspicious. Usually, after a few attacks, and not infrequently after one, the udder does not regain quite its normal condition, but a portion becomes indurated (enlarged and hardened). This at first does not cause a noticeable alteration in either the amount or quality of the milk, but as the induration increases, the quarter (or quarters) involved becomes more or less inactive, and the supply of milk becomes lessened, and in some cases entirely suspended; while, in other cases, suppuration is set up, pus, instead of milk, is drawn from the teat up, or teats, and in some cases abscess after abscess, which abscesses often refuse to yield to treatment, are formed. In the meantime, the portions of the udder not involved yield a normal quantity of milk, of apparently normal quality, and the general health of the animal is not apparently much affected. Doubtless, in many cases, tubercular disease of the udder does not cause the above symptoms, or any symptoms, to indicate that such disease exists. It is also supposed to be possible for a cow to have a diseased udder, and at the same time yield non-infected milk, but we are probably justified in assuming that the bacilli of the disease generally are present in the

milk of a diseased udder. It is also claimed that the bacilli have been discovered in the milk of a tubercular cow whose udder is healthy, but this seldom occurs. At the same time, the danger exists.

In addition to the organs named, and other organs, as even the brain and spinal cord, in which tubercular deposits are found, we not infrequently observe what is called muscular tuberculosis, in which the nodules are located in the muscles or in the areolar tissue under the skin. These nodules are often noticed on the legs of cattle, and cause practically no inconvenience. The only method of diagnosing the disease in cases where clinical symptoms are not well marked is



A Kentucky-bred Gaited Gelding.

by the tuberculin test, details for which have frequently been published, but it may not be unwise to repeat. Tuberculin is a product of the bacilli of the disease, in which the life of all bacilli has been destroyed. At the same time, when this product gains the circulation of an animal in which tubercular bacilli exist, it causes constitutional disturbance, which produces a marked increase of temperature, called a "reaction." The pure tuberculin is diluted with about 9 parts of a 1-per-cent. carbolic-acid solution in distilled water before it is ready for use. This, of course, makes a 10-per-cent. solution of tuberculin. The cattle to be tested should be treated as usual, so far as ordinary care and feeding, etc., are concerned.



Fitted for the Show-ring.

Their temperatures should be taken occasionally before the tuberculin is injected, at least three times, say at 2 p. m., 5 p. m., and 8 p. m. Then the seat of injection (usually the loose skin just behind the shoulderblade, but it makes little difference where, except for convenience), is disinfected with, say, a 5-per-cent. solution of creolin, and then, with a hypodermic syringe, which has also been thoroughly disinfected with a like solution, the dilute tuberculin is injected. For an ordinary-sized cow, 60 drops is the dose, the dose to be regulated accordingly, if the animal be young, or small, or above the usual size. At the same time, experience teaches us that the amount of tuberculin injected has little effect upon the re-

sult. A large dose will probably cause an earlier reaction, but a very small dose will just as surely cause the reaction in a diseased animal. After the injection, the cattle are left alone for 8 or 9 hours, and then their temperatures are again taken, and should be taken at least every three hours until 24 hours have elapsed since the injection. In a healthy animal, practically, or, I might say, actually, no results are noticed, but in a diseased animal, a reaction (a rise of temperature) is well marked. If the reaction be 2 degrees or over (some claim anything over 1 degree), we are justified in condemning the animal. If above 1 degree, but less than 2, we consider her a suspicious case, and keep her for a future test. The degree of reaction, or the period of the test in which the reaction occurs does not in the least indicate the extent to which the animal is diseased. In advanced cases, where the temperature before injection is quite high, we often observe no reaction; hence in such cases, the test indicates nothing. While we do not claim that the test is infallible, we claim that it seldom makes a mistake. We have never known it to condemn a healthy animal, but have reason to believe that it does not always condemn a diseased one. Of course, in order that the test may be valuable, it requires to be properly conducted, and it is generally considered wise to have it conducted by a veterinarian. In some cases an animal may develop disease during the test, which disease causes an increase of temperature, and in such a case a veterinarian would be able to detect this disease, and, as a consequence, place no value on the test, while an inexperienced man would probably not be able to detect the presence of said disease, and possibly condemn a non-tubercular animal. Such occurrences as this tend to make people skeptical about the test. It has been observed that an animal which reacts during a test will in many cases not react again until a certain length of time has elapsed. Some claim that at least 60 days should elapse, others that at least two months. Unscrupulous people have been known to take advantage of this fact, and when they have had animals that were to be tested for export or for sale, have injected tuberculin a few days before the official test was to be conducted, and thereby have had diseased cattle passed as sound. Then, again, there are certain drugs the action of which reduces temperature, and thereby counteracts the reaction caused by tuberculin, and the administration of these drugs during the progress of the test renders the test valueless, and causes the passing of diseased cattle. Some dishonest men have, unknown to the person conducting the test, taken advantage of this knowledge, and succeeded in having tubercular cattle pass as sound. Such practices, of course, tend to

make people lose confidence in the test, and emphasize the statement that only qualified men should conduct the test, and that where there are any grounds for suspicion that the owners will employ means to nullify the test, great vigilance should be observed during its progress.

The question then arises, "How shall we control the disease?" The wholesale testing of cattle and slaughter of reactors would practically kill the cattle industry of the country. This statement particularly applies to the high-class, pure-bred cattle that are kept under highly artificial conditions. The disease is much more prevalent in such cattle than in those that are kept in a less artificial manner, and exposed more in the open air. By what is called the "Bang" system, a healthy herd may in time be reared from diseased parents, both male and female. Science has demonstrated the fact that congenital tuberculosis (by that we mean where a calf is diseased when born) is not unknown, but is very rare. Hence when diseased cattle produce young, and as soon as born the calves are moved to healthy quarters and reared on pure milk, they will continue to be healthy. Periodical tests, of course, must be made, in order to detect any diseased animal that may exist in calves reared even under these conditions. This system of controlling the disease is, of course, slow, and is not generally practiced, but in the few cases in which it has been carefully carried out, has proved successful.

The danger or possibility of man contracting the disease, either from frequent contact with tubercular cattle, or from the consumption of the flesh or milk of such, may be said to be a disputed point among scientists. Some claim that it is not possible that the bacilli of bovine and human tuberculosis are entirely different organ-

isms, and that the one cannot possibly produce the other; while others, and, we may say, by far the greater number of scientific investigators of this subject, claim that the bacilli are identical, and either quite capable of producing the disease in the other. While this is a point that, as a matter of course, is hard to determine beyond any possibility of doubt, we think that we are justified in assuming that there is at least a possibility of danger, and especially in children and delicate adults whose powers of resistance are not so great as in older or more rugged individuals. If we admit the possibility of danger, it behooves us to observe all possible precautions to see that the milk and flesh of cattle that are used for human consumption are those of non-tubercular animals, and this can be assured only by applying the tuberculin test to milking cows, and by careful official inspection of the carcasses in the slaughter-houses of cattle killed for beef. Again, these precautions can and will be observed only after the most rigid legislation. We are of the opinion that the danger of contracting the disease, as stated, is slight, but at the same time exists, hence the advisability of hasty legislation in the matter must rest with those in whom the duty and power of legislation is placed.

Some scientists claim that infection by inhalation is not possible; that infection always occurs through the digestive tract; while others claim that the most common manner of infection is by inhalation. The former claim that milk and its products are the general carriers of the bacilli, not that the milk in general contains the germs when drawn, but becomes infected later on; that most tubercular cattle pass feces largely impregnated with bacilli, and that, during milking, small portions of the excrement are introduced into the milk, by splashing during defecation, whisking of the tail, etc., and thus the milk becomes charged with the virus, hence people or animals drinking the milk introduce the bacilli into the digestive tract; and that butter and cheese manufactured from unpasteurized milk also contain large numbers of the bacilli, hence those consuming these products are subject to the same danger. They claim that the bacilli are capable of being taken up by the blood-vessels, and carried to various parts of the body more or less remote from the seat of introduction, and lodging in tissues or organs for which they have an affinity, and that the lungs and other respiratory organs and glands, having an affinity for these bacilli, arrest them, extract them from the circulation through the fine coats of the capillaries, and develop tubercular matter, and that tubercular deposits in other glands or organs are produced in the same way. The latter class of scientists dispute this theory, and, while they admit the possibility of the blood stream carrying the bacilli and depositing them in various organs, claim that infection may and very frequently does occur by inhalation, and this mode of infection largely accounts for the frequent attacks of the respiratory organs. These are points that are very hard to determine, and those who favor either theory can produce apparently conclusive arguments to support it.

If we admit the possibility of the transmission of bovine tuberculosis to the human family, the mode of transmission is probably not of so much importance as the fact that all possible care should be taken not to consume either the flesh or milk of diseased animals.

Shropshire Sheep.

By John Campbell.

This breed of sheep, which has during the past twenty-five years become exceedingly popular not only in Canada and the States, but also in nearly all civilized countries, is a creation some hundred years old, having its origin in the Midlands of England. Plymley, writing in 1803 on the agriculture of Shropshire, describes the breed as it then appeared to him: "They are a nimble, hardy sheep, weighing, when fattened, 10 pounds per quarter. Their fleeces, upon the average, may weigh 2½ pounds." Again, Professor Wilson, writing later, refers to them as the "Morie Common" breed. Some writers of later date state that the Southdown was used in the first attempt at improvement. The present secretary of the British Shropshire Association, Alfred Mansell, states that, "No doubt some breeders, many years ago, had recourse to the Southdown," but the result was most unsatisfactory, and nearly ruined the flocks that had made the trial, they having, in every instance, to get rid of the progeny. The first public appearance of the breed was in the Royal show-yard, at Gloucester, England, in 1855, and then was the turn of the tide with the Shropshire sheep.

It was not, however, until the Warwick meeting, in 1859, that a special class was given to the breed by the Royal Agricultural Society. One hundred and ninety-two Shropshires were then exhibited. The names mentioned in history of the earlier breeders and exhibitors are: Thomas Horton, W. O. Foster, J. & F. Crane, G. Adney, and one lady admirer, Mrs. Anne Baker.

From their first appearance in public exposi-

tion, the rapid growth of appreciation was little short of the marvellous. In 1858, the number shown at the Royal was 184, while in 1884 no fewer than 875 were in the pens, being more than double of all other breeds.

In Canada, little notice was taken of the coming sheep until about the year 1880. Before that date a few had been brought across the sea in the way of experiment. It was not long till the attention of many all over Canada and the United States was drawn towards the great merit of the new introduction. Looking over the list of Canadian names mentioned in the first volume of American Shropshire Record, we see the following names of Canadian breeders: H. H. Spencer, John Miller & Sons, John Dryden, Geary Bros., Wm. Shier, William Miller, T. D. Hodgens, and J. Glennie. Later, but not long after, the names of Gibson, Beattie, Ross, Hamner, Lloyd-

the Union, be they cold or hot, wet or dry, full of grass, or rather scant, it matters not, they will thrive and increase, and win more and more favor wherever introduced.

Another strong reason why the breed is so remarkably popular is that no rams of any other known breed will give such excellent results in grading or crossing as the black-faced Shropshire does. Of that we have had clear demonstrations at our fat-stock shows in Canada and the United States. The writer, having attended nearly all the leading exhibitions, from New York's Madison Garden Show, to the St. Louis World's Fair, and Chicago's Internationals, with Canada's most excellent Winter Fairs, for the past fifteen or more years, noticed that in the classes where grades and cross-breeds were in competition, the individuals and pens sired by the Shropshire ram won more than all other kinds of grades and cross-breeds totalled together.

Not only is the breed noted for its hardiness and vigor, but it excels in prolificness. Some years ago the writer exhibited at Guelph and Chicago a wether lamb, one of quadruplets, which won its way to the top in its class. Last year, at Fairview Farm, three ewes gave birth to ten living lambs, all, to date, doing well. One of the ewes had one ram and three ewe lambs. The ram lamb, at Toronto and London, in keen competition, won firsts in sections, and also the highest honors in pens.

The only objection or fault we had to find was the tendency to give some seasons too many lambs. But when one of the litter can win his way to the top notch, the fault seems a harmless one.

Of course, there are Shropshires good, and some not as good. There have been imported many which would not add to the reputation of the breed. Of the good ones we can scarcely have too many. The inferior ones, if not culled out closely, will increase, we believe, faster than the good ones. To prevent that, we must have the right stamp of ram to use. Here he comes: Bold, proud-looking, head up, ears up, seeming to maintain that he is "monarch of all he surveys." He walks on strong, short, well-set legs, standing well apart. Everything in his appearance, viewed from the front, impresses the eye with the fact of his belonging to the masculine gender. We notice the color of face and legs—a clear, bright black, not sooty-like. Coming closer, we notice his head—short, but broad between the ears, well covered with clear white wool on head and down the face, a strong muzzle; and all well placed on a neck rather short, which fits nicely into the shoulders. The neck, strong at its connection with the body, tapers slightly but gracefully up to its junction



Shropshire Ewe and Ram.
Breed champions at Toronto, 1907.

Jones, Campbell, and others too numerous to mention, had a hand in pushing on the breed to greater popularity as the years passed by.

To show what wonderful strides have been made by the breed, the mentioning of the membership of our American Shropshire Association will suffice. Four thousand members, all told, of which four hundred are Canadians, nearly all residing in Ontario, and considerably over 300,000 Shropshires registered, is a clear indication of how the breed has run at express rate into nearly universal favor. Why have they captured the public fancy to so great a degree? is an interesting study. The answer is simple, and it is because of their money-making power. Nowadays, in this extremely practical age, people will buy and pay well for what appeals to their fancy and pleases the palate. And right here is where Shropshire sheep have sailed into such great favor. People like the strong and sturdy—hustlers, so-called—which can win their way in all kinds of conditions and climates. There, Shropshires shine. In South Africa, in Tasmania, in the Argentine, in all the British Isles, in Germany and France, in every Province of Canada, and in every State of



Shropshire Shearing Ewes.
First-prize pen, Royal Show, 1909.



A Canadian Sheep-shearing Scene. (Photo by R. R. Sallows.)

with the head. Viewed from behind, we see straight hind legs, well covered with clear wool to the hoofs. He has a full twist, well let down, and carries a full leg of mutton. The back is even, wide at the loin, well-fleshed, and in all its curves shows symmetry, and goodly proportions in all its parts. We open the fleece, and find it to be of good length of staple, fine in quality, and uniform throughout, and shears 12 to 15 lbs. The skin is of a bright cherry color. Taking him all in all, we conclude he is the right kind to use, if the breeding of his progenitors is proper, no matter whether he has crossed the Atlantic or was dropped on our famous Canadian soil.

The ewe, in many respects, such as wooling, covering, coloring, and fleshing qualities, should be much of a similar type. But we want, as a rule, a sweet, feminine face, gentle eye, a larger head, and a moderate length of neck, all indicating a good milker. A compact, well-knit frame is wanted in the ram, but not so in the ewe. The ewe should be built on more of a roomy pattern, if such an expression may be used. The exception to sweetness of face in ewes is when a breeder may wish to furnish high-class and prepotent rams to his customers. In that case, stronger-built ewes, and of a masculine appearance, will probably give better results, but they would not win in present-day show-rings. Before visiting Andrew Mansell, in England, many years ago, a friend gave a gentle hint as to the possible disappointment which might be in store in trying to secure a selection of a few shearing ewes. And, sure enough, the flock appeared wanting in that sweetness of form and expression pictured beforehand in anticipation. But see the results. No other breeder ever approached Mr. Mansell as a breeder of rams which made so high a mark wherever used. The five ewes bought for Fairview Farm—not one of them a show ewe—were excellent breeders, and proved to our satisfaction that ram-breeding is an art quite different from the ordinary lines of general pure-breeding.

Twenty-eight years ago the writer invested some hard-earned savings in Shropshires, starting with five ewes and a half-interest in a ram. From the first the venture proved profitable, and now, with all the experience of the many long years, the conclusion is—and very clear and decided, at that—that were another start to be made in life's work on a Canadian farm, Shropshire sheep would most assuredly form a large part of the live stock to be carried. The reasons why may be summed up in this sentence: Because they have been more profitable than all else together on the farm the past twenty or more years.

Manitoba Sheep Sales.

We are just advised that it is the intention of the Sheep-breeders' Association of Manitoba to hold two or three auction sales this fall of sheep in the West, the intention being to secure a majority of these sheep from Ontario breeders. We understand that there is a large inquiry for breeding stock in Manitoba at the present time, but the supply is so limited that the Prairie Provinces breeders cannot supply the demand. In view of

the large number of summer fairs that are held in the West, there is no doubt that considerable stock could be sold by our Eastern breeders if they would make a trip to the West.

Sheep Shearing.

While many flock-owners have doubtless shorn most of their sheep unwashed before this date, the probability is that the majority still follow the old-time practice of delaying the work until the weather is warm enough for river washing of the wool on the sheep before shearing. There are some advantages in early shearing, especially in the case of pure-bred sheep intended to be fitted for sale or show. The sheep thrive better in the warm spring weather relieved of their fleeces, and they make a better showing in size and general appearance in the fair and sale season, carrying more wool. Early shearing is not always safe in the case of breeding ewes in thin condition, but well-fed flocks may generally be safely shorn much earlier than river water is warm enough for washing the sheep. On the other hand, there is to be

considered the undue discrepancy in the price paid by Canadian dealers for unwashed wool, as compared with that for washed wool, a discrimination which is difficult to account for, in view of the small amount of dirt removed from the fleece from a perfunctory washing of a few minutes in cold water, in many cases amounting to little more than a swimming bath.

When sheep are to be river-washed, a warm day in a warm week should be chosen, as, in such case, the water will be at a more comfortable temperature, and safer for the health of both the sheep and the men doing the work. The sheep should be driven slowly to the place of washing, in order that they may not be overheated. They should be carefully led into the water, instead of being forced to jump from the bank of the river or creek. We have known more than one case of sheep dying in the hands of the washer from a forced sudden plunge into the water. The head should be supported above the water, the wool squeezed with the hands to remove as much as possible of the dirt, and the sheep carefully led to a level outlet, and held for a minute to drip and get its breath before being let loose. Avoid, if possible, driving them home over a dusty road, and let a week elapse before shearing, for the rising of the yolk or oily substance exuded from the skin, which adds to the weight of the fleece and facilitates the operation of shearing.

Shearing machines are coming more generally into use where large flocks are kept. They are, we believe, giving satisfaction, and, where flocks of over fifty are kept, will soon pay for their cost, as good hand-shearers are becoming scarce. Whether power machines or shears are used, the mode of procedure is substantially the same. The shearing may be performed on a clean barn floor, on a temporary platform of boards laid upon scantling in the sheep pen, or on a low bench, such as is generally used by shepherds in England.

The common procedure is to set the sheep upon its rump, and, commencing at the jaw, shear down the throat and brisket, then the belly and inside of thighs. Then, commencing again at the jaw, shear down the left side, from throat and belly to the spine, until the tail and buttock on that side is cleared. Then, commencing at the ear on the opposite side, shear from the spine to the breast and belly, ending at the buttock on that side. When the fleece is cleared from the sheep, it is spread upon the floor, bright side down, any tags of dirt present cut off, the outer edges of the fleece turned in, and the fleece rolled up from the tail-end to the neck, when a thumb rope of the wool is twisted into shape and wound tightly around the fleece, and the end tucked safely under the hand.

A Steady Job for the Sow.

That recent record-breaking hog prices in the United States must have been largely due to failure of production to keep pace with increasing demand, is the conclusion of a well-reasoned article in the Farmer, of St. Paul, Minnesota. The effect of high prices, up to a certain point, in tempting a sacrifice of breeding stock, thus accen-



An Old Country Sheep-shearing Scene. (Photo by W. Reid.)

tuating scarcity, is also noted, though latterly a disposition is manifested to keep the sows and breed hogs more extensively. From this, it argues wisely, that the present is not a particularly opportune season to embark in commercial pig-raising. "But if you do start," it adjures, "don't sell out the first time that prices go down, and wait for another period of high prices to buy back. Give the old sow a steady job on your farm; feed her and her pigs liberally, and she will be one of the best money-makers in your possession."

Silage for Beef Cattle.

The Purdue University Experiment Station (Indiana) has been investigating the value of silage as a roughage for fattening steers for several years, and enough data have been obtained to justify the statement that, when properly supplemented with some nitrogenous concentrate, corn silage is one of the most economical roughages which the cattle-feeder can use, declared H. P. Rusk, of the Station, before a meeting of 200 Indiana cattle-feeders, at the third annual spring meeting, last month.

"During the last winter the experiments were carried on with three objects in view: first, to make a further study of the influence of corn silage in the ration; second, a study of the influence of different proportions of the supplement in the ration; third, a continuation of a study of long and short feeding periods. Ninety head of steers were used in this experiment, two lots of 15 each, and six lots of 10 each. In every case, cattle receiving corn silage in the ration made more rapid and cheaper gains than those which did not receive corn silage in the ration. Of the six lots of cattle which were fed 160 days, the lot receiving a ration of shelled corn, cottonseed meal, and a full allowance of corn silage, with what clover hay they would consume, in addition to corn silage, made the most rapid gains. The average daily gain of this lot was 2.63 pounds, and cost \$9.56 per hundred. They returned a profit of \$18.09 per steer, without including the pork made from the droppings.

"Where silage was included in the ration, two and one-half pounds of cottonseed meal per 1,000 pounds of live weight daily proved more economical than one and one-fourth pounds of cottonseed meal per 1,000 pounds live weight. However, this was not true where clover hay was the only roughage used. Owing to market conditions, the results of the long vs. short feeding trial were in favor of the short-fed cattle."

Pigpen Questions.

1. I would like if you would give me a plan of pigpen to accommodate about 70 pigs. Would like to have a passage, and pigs at both sides.

2. Are you in favor of raised beds? How should they be built?

3. Also, size of pens, windows and doors for pigs going in and out. W. F.

1. Pigpen to accommodate 70 pigs should be at least 35 to 36 feet wide, and 56 feet in length. This would allow for a 5-foot central passage, and pens on each side would be 14 to 15 feet in depth. On one side there would be five pens, each 10½ feet in width, and, on the other side of passage, four pens of similar size might be built, leaving a 10½ x 15-ft. space for a feed room. Each pen would accommodate eight pigs. A larger

building and roomier pens would be better, but above size would do. Floors should slope away from trough.

2. The upstairs beds, so common some years ago, are not in much favor now. A bed in back corner of each pen, raised to a height of six or eight inches by means of scantlings on edge, planked over, is quite satisfactory.

3. Every pen should have a door leading outside to yard, and others to connect with pens on each side. Doors opening to central passage should also be placed in some of the pens, at least. As loading is usually done from a door at the end of central passage, access to this passage from the pens is essential. Doors need not be large; a size of 2½ feet wide by 3½ feet high being quite sufficient. Let windows be numerous, and fairly large, say 3 feet square. They should be so hung as to allow of being opened for ventilation. A straw loft at a height of eight feet, with not too tight a ceiling, also tends to promote ventilation and dryness, but some outlet or outlets for the escape of foul air through the roof should also be provided. We prefer a cement-concrete base, but walls proper of double boards, with tar-paper between. Members of our staff have found cement floors, with raised plank sleeping-places, quite satisfactory, but pigs, like other stock, should be kept perfectly clean, by removal of manure every day or so. Use litter freely, and keep them dry.

Big Returns from One Calf.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Hand-raising calves is preferred, if you wish to get good dairy cows, especially if the breed you have in hand be Shorthorns. In Cumberland and Westmoreland, in the north of England, where it is generally admitted that some of the finest specimens of the dairy Shorthorns are raised, all breeders are thorough believers in the pail-raised calf. Their objection to the sucking process is that the calf gets too fat, and tends too much to go to beef, and we all know the doctrine of "Train up a child," etc.

There seems to be something in the north-country belief. I know from experience that one scarcely ever finds hand-raised Shorthorns over there to fail to be excellent dairy cows. I remember my late father going to a sale of pedigreed Shorthorns, about 40 years ago, when he was endeavoring to form a herd of dairy cows. He could not find anything to his liking at the place, but in looking over the farm next morning he came across a heifer calf that took his fancy, and, as he saw the dam was what he wanted, the next thing was to see the dam of the sire of the calf. This he succeeded in doing with quite a lot of trouble, and as all came up to his requirements, he decided to purchase the calf, if money could get it, and he bought it for about \$100. For a two-weeks-old calf, it certainly looked risky, but it turned out all right. We raised quite a large family from this strain, mated always with bulls selected from Shorthorns possessing great dairy qualities, with the result, in my 20 years' handling of these cattle, that I never knew a failure as a dairy animal amongst them. To-day you will find them with the highest yields at the London Dairy Show. On several occasions winners were found to have been produced from this strain, so practically raised by a north-country tenant-farmer, when Shorthorns were anything but a success at dairying. You can find specimens from this illustrious calf in

Lord Rothschild's and several other noted dairy-men's herds, and it is doubtful if there is a more valuable strain in the Shorthorn breed to-day than these descendants of my late father's purchase of forty years ago. In addition, several bulls from this strain have taken the highest awards at all the principal shows in the Old Country. Therefore, I feel confident, with care and attention, it is possible for us in Canada to do the same, if we will only persevere. TOM RAWLINSON.

Alta.

THE FARM.

Weed Seeds in Western Oats.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

My experience with Western seed oats this spring may not be without interest to some of your readers, more especially to those who, like myself, have thought to improve the yield of our grain fields by sowing seed obtained in another locality.

The oats I bought came from Saskatchewan, and were brought East by a milling concern, to be sold for seed. They have been successful in disposing of a large quantity.

Upon ordinary inspection, the oats seemed to be perfectly clean, and it was not until I had sown about four bushels that I noticed some small black seeds sticking to the inside of the grain bag. I then ran the remaining four bushels through the fanning mill, and got about two quarts of weed seeds, of which I sent a sample to the Botanical Department of the O. A. C., at Guelph. The following is the report I received from them: "In the screenings we found the following weed seeds: Lamb's quarters, in large quantities; wild mustard, in large quantities (this is a nasty weed in the West in grain fields); wild Western sunflower, also a troublesome weed in the West; false flax, a nasty weed both in the West and in Ontario; black bindweed, a very large quantity, a very common weed; wild oats, a few; also voluberry, corn cockle, and prairie rose. Seed containing these weed seeds would, if sown, contaminate a whole farm."

The above will give anyone who has sown Western oats this spring an idea of what a varied harvest they will be likely to reap in the course of two or three months.

I do not know that the spreading of weed seeds in this way by milling companies and seedsmen generally is classed in our statute books as a criminal offence, but it is pretty safe to say that there are men in our penitentiaries that might well be released to make room for the individuals who take the farmers' good money and give them weed seeds in exchange for it. J. E. M. Glengarry Co., Ont.

[Those who heeded the editorial warning in "The Farmer's Advocate" of March 17th will have occasion to congratulate themselves on their prudence.—Editor.]

Press despatches state that a resolution of the British Columbia Fruit-growers' Association, endorsed by the Provincial Minister of Agriculture, was forwarded last week to Finance Minister Fielding, asking that the duty on American fruit seeking a Canadian market be made at least equal to the duty levied on Canadian fruit entering the United States.



A Plowing Match in New Ontario.

First plowing match held by the North Shore Plowing Association, on the farm of John Armstrong, Laird Township, Algoma District, Ont.

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Beef Rings.

Butchers' rigs distributing fresh meat to farmers' families are to be seen at much greater distances from towns and villages than were thought of a few years ago.

A beef-ring is an association of farmers, numbering from sixteen to twenty-four, usually, who are banded together for the purpose of securing a supply of fresh beef each week during the summer months.

Chart one shows side divided for 20-share beef-ring, each member getting a roast, a boil, and a slice of steak, the numbers, as below, going together:

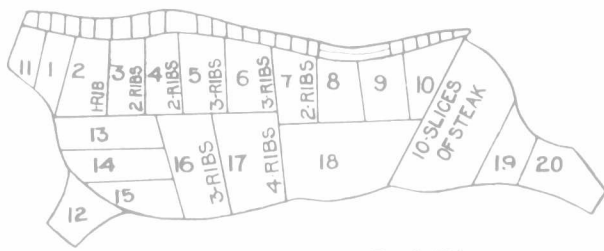


Chart for 20-share Beef Ring.

Table with 3 columns: Roast, Boil, Steak. Lists numbers 1-10 for each category.

SIXTEEN-SHARE CHART.

A chart for a sixteen-share beef-ring, commonly used, is as follows:

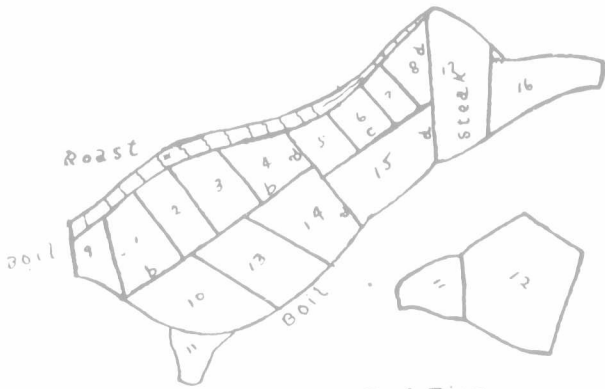


Chart for 16-share Beef Ring.

This chart represents one-half of beef lying on table ready to saw. Before letting this half down divide it in the middle by running a saw across at "a."

- No. 9 represents neck. Saw neck off, leaving three joints on it.
No. 1 represents roast No. 1. Saw roast No. 1 off, leaving three joints on it.
No. 2 represents roast No. 2. Saw roast No. 2 off, leaving three joints on it.
No. 3 represents roast No. 3. Saw roast No. 3 off, leaving three joints on it.
No. 4 represents roast No. 4. Saw roast No. 4 off, leaving four joints on it.
No. 11 represents front shank. Saw front shank off above upper joint.

- No. 14 represents second rib cut. Saw it off, leaving five ribs on it.
No. 13 represents first rib cut. Saw it off, leaving four ribs on it.
No. 10 represents brisket.
No. 12 represents shoulder, which lies directly under brisket, as represented in chart.
Then take the hind quarter and divide at the line "d."
No. 15 represents flank. Cut flank off at line "c."
No. 5 represents roast No. 5. Saw roast No. 5 off, with three joints on it.
Nos. 6, 7 and 8 represent sirloin. Divide these three to as nearly the same weight as possible.
No. 17 represents steak. Cut steak into slices, giving a slice to each person.
No. 16 represents hind shank after steak is taken off.

After this half of the beef has been cut up, it is divided between the first eight persons, as shown by time-table, giving each person a roast, a boil piece, and a slice of steak.

John Scott, Ontario Co., Ont., secretary of a 20-share beef-ring, writes us as to the system under which it is worked. It does not differ materially from what was suggested above.

CHART FOR TWENTY-SHARE BEEF-RING.

Mrs. E. S. Hunsberger, Waterloo Co., Ont., who in 1907 sent to "The Farmer's Advocate" an account of the workings of a beef-ring of twenty members, for which her husband was butcher, also sends a chart of a side of beef as divided by them.

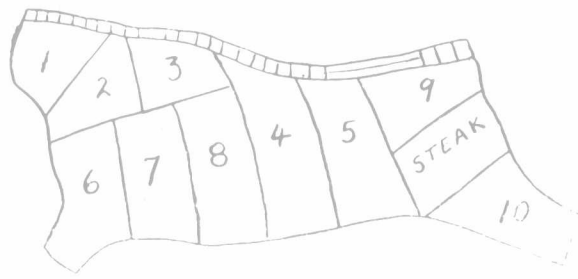


Chart for 20-share Beef Ring.

As will be seen, it is cut into ten pieces and steak. The steak is cut into eight slices, a slice to each piece except Nos. 9 and 10, which are supposed to contain steak.

Beef-ring Account Sheet, Partial View. Table with columns for names of members, No, and rows for various members like Moses M. Weber, John P. Martin, etc.

Beef-ring Account Sheet, Partial View.

Figures entered show beef received by members the first week from animal supplied by Moses M. Weber. When sheet is filled, the totals at the foot of columns, added up and down, show the dressed weights of the different animals supplied by members.

Crops in the Dominion.

The Census and Statistics Office has issued its May bulletin on the condition of crops and live stock for Canada.

The reports made at the end of April show that good progress has been made with spring seeding in Ontario and the Western Provinces, but that in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces little more than a beginning had been made.

Ontario and Alberta are the only Provinces with a substantial showing of fall wheat, and, whilst in the first-named the condition at the end of April was 95.47 per cent., in the second it was only 81.66 per cent.

The hay and clover meadows suffered, by winter-killing, 12.80 per cent. in British Columbia, and 11.65 per cent. in Quebec, but in all the other Provinces the loss was comparatively slight.

An excellent report was made for all classes of live stock, their condition for all Canada at the end of April, compared with a standard, being 94.49 for horses, 91.09 for milch cows, 89.59 for other cattle, 93.70 for sheep, and 95.10 for swine.

American Winter Crops.

The Crop-reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, from the reports of correspondents and agents of the Bureau, as follows:

On May 1st, the area of winter wheat to be harvested was about 29,044,000 acres, or 714,000 acres (2.5 per cent.) more than the area harvested in 1909, and 4,439,000 acres (13.3 per cent.) less than the area sown last fall (33,483,000 acres).

The average condition of winter wheat on May 1st was 82.1, compared with 80.8 on April 1st; 83.5 on May 1st, 1909, and 86.7, the average for the past ten years on May 1st.

The average condition of rye on May 1st was 91.3, compared with 92.3 on April 1st, 88.1 on May 1st, 1909, and 89.4 the average for the past ten years on May 1st.

The average condition of meadow (hay) lands on May 1st was 89.8, compared with 84.5 on May 1st, 1909, and a ten-year average on May 1st of 89.5.

The average condition of pastures on May 1st was 89.3, compared with 80.1 on May 1st, 1909, and a ten-year average on May 1st of 87.6.

A grower in Southern Kansas, who harvests about one thousand tons of alfalfa per year, and is working with it nearly every day from the second week in May until November 10th, insists that alfalfa, under the same conditions of rainfall, is much easier to save in fair feeding condition than red clover.

From a bulletin for April, 1910, published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy, it is learned that the area sown to winter wheat in 1909, in the various wheat-growing countries of the world, was greater than what was harvested last year by from 1 to 15 per cent.

Tile-laying in Wet Weather.

A Middlesex Co., Ont., reader, T. Whillans, had occasion to dig a leading drain last spring, when the weather and the ground were both very wet. So much water was flowing that careful levelling of the drain bottom was impossible. In order to get on with the work, and to hinder stoppage of water by sides caving in, Mr. Whillans laid the tiles temporarily as he proceeded. By the time the whole length of drain was dug, the bulk of the water had been drawn off, and it was an easy matter to begin at the upper end, lift a few tiles at a time, scoop the bottom true, and lay tiles in again, standing, meanwhile, not in mud, but on the tiles temporarily laid. Mr. Whillans believes that where there is mud in the bottom, or a considerable flow of water in the drain, tile-laying should be begun at the high end, and proceed downwards. Laid in this way, no sediment collects in tiles, as frequently happens when proceeding in the opposite direction.

Drainage Demonstrations.

The Ontario Agricultural College is emphasizing the value of drainage again this summer, for which purpose drainage demonstrations are being held in many parts of the Province, at times and places locally announced. When surveys of drainage systems are to be made by farmers who have regularly applied, advantage is taken of the occasion to demonstrate before a party of neighbors assembled methods of finding the fall over a ditch, determining a grade, digging true to grade, etc. Anyone in Ontario wishing information about drainage work may write Prof. Wm. H. Day, O. A. C., Guelph.

THE DAIRY.

Re Book Criticism.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I received a copy of your paper containing a criticism of our two little books on buttermaking and milk-testing. Judging from the character of the article, together with the abbreviated signature, I presume it was written by H. H. Dean, of Guelph. Had this article been fair in its entire content, I should have passed it without comment, but there are a number of criticisms that seem very unbecoming to the Professor of Dairying at the O. A. C.

In the first place, the honorable critic takes exception to our giving the average fat content of cow's milk as 4 per cent., stating that this is away above the state standards. We beg to say that we do not represent this as any standard of quality. It is the result of hundreds—yes, thousands—of tests made of milk from different herds all over the continent. Some cows give milk testing only 3 per cent. fat, others milk testing 7 per cent. fat, or higher. Competent men have, after sufficient data, placed the average at 4 per cent. Standards do not represent averages. The state standards for milk represent the lowest tests allowed for commercial purposes.

Then, in regard to the features of a pasteurizing machine, the critic takes exception to "cost." Probably the cost of an article does not influence our friend, but the authors have found "cost" very important features of all articles. This was no "slip." It was and is intended as it stands.

The only other criticism is that referring to a typographical error on page 5, in "Questions and Answers on Milk and Milk Testing," in which the envelope surrounding fat globules is said by Prof. Storck to contain 94 per cent. water, and "64 per cent." proteins. If the critic had carefully noted a similar question and answer in the companion book on buttermaking, he would have found the correct amount, as "6 per cent." proteins. We regret that this clerical error passed the printer and proofreader, but it is almost impossible to avoid such. As an example of this, we refer to the article of H. H. D., upon which this reply is based. He refers to "slanguage of the street." We were always taught that the proper word is "language."

We would have thought that one feeling so well able to criticize dairy books would have been more familiar with the ethics of authors. The usual method followed when a confere wishes to comment upon the work of another is to write him direct. We have a number of such gentlemanly letters, which we appreciate very much. The press and the public usually feel capable of judging things for themselves.

We, however, beg to thank H. H. D. for his probably well-meaning article, especially for the last paragraph, in which he states, in speaking of one of the books, that he "Never saw more material of a practical and scientific nature offered for 50 cents." This, apparently, has been the judgment of the readers for whom these books were intended, if we can draw conclusions from the many favorable letters we have received, and from the tremendous sale of both books.

The authors are human, and are not beyond criticism. In fact, we ask for it in the preface of one of our books, and we always appreciate comments on our work by persons who will point out places or ways in which we can improve ourselves and our works.

C. A. PUBLON.

[Note.—In justice to Prof. Dean, we must add that he reviewed the two books for us at our request. In justice to the printers, we may state that "slanguage of the street" was set exactly according to copy. The expression was used in quotation marks. "Slanguage" is presumably a new derivative of "slang" coined by Prof. Dean.—Editor.]

Definite Gains from Cow-testing.

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

Such statements as the foregoing should prove inspiring to every dairyman. A fairly-high standard of 6,000 pounds milk was reached in five years, and an increase of 23 per cent. has been added to that. Mr. Haine will probably be up to 10,000 pounds per cow soon. That is one particularly interesting feature of cow-testing—ideals are realized, then those still higher are sought for, again with satisfactory results. What excellent herds could be developed if dairymen all over the Dominion would take up cow-testing in earnest.

C. F. W.

Great Increase in Cow-testing.

Great increase of interest is being shown in cow-testing, Mr. Ruddick tells us. Quite a number of cases are on record in his office of men who have augmented the production of their herds twenty or thirty per cent. by two or three years' selections. An encouraging fact is the number of applications for forms from individual farmers, who apply on their own initiative, independently of any cow-testing associations. He must have a thousand such applications. These men are pretty sure to keep at it once they begin, and many of them weigh the milk every day, instead of only three days a month. This is undoubtedly the right way for those who will do it. It gives an accurate daily barometer of the cow's condition and performance, stimulates study of reasons and principles, causes people to ask why, and increases interest, not only of the owner, but of his hired help.

Testing the Glassware.

The Milk Test Act, passed at the recent session of the Dominion Parliament, will come into force by proclamation, probably on January 1st, next. That will give the factories a chance during the off season to have their glassware tested. It will be necessary for the factories to have all glassware now on hand certified before the act comes into force. There will be no difficulty about doing that, as the testing is done in most cases only once a month, and there is plenty of time between tests to have the glassware verified. The regulations have not yet been made, but it is hoped to have them published in a short time. It is likely that all bottles will have to be sent to Ottawa for verification, but full details will be available when the regulations are issued.

Aluminum milk cans are reported to be coming into use among Danish dairymen. Aluminum cannot be soldered, and for this reason difficulty has been experienced in making the cans, but, with the discovery of a process for welding the plates, cans have been put on the market that are declared to be in every way equal to tin, and of much less weight. There are said to be a good many objections to the use of aluminum for this purpose, however, and it is doubtful whether it will ever take the place of tin.

Appearances are sometimes deceitful. Recently a farmer near Ormstown, Que., sold five cows at \$25 each, saying they were no good as dairy cows. The purchaser found, to his great satisfaction, that one gave him 10,000 pounds milk, and another 13,000 pounds.

J. A. Zufelt, Chesterville, Ontario, has been secured for the coming season as creamery instructor in Saskatchewan.

Prospects for Good Season's Production.

"Speaking generally, with more particular reference to the Provinces east of the Great Lakes, dairy prospects for the season are very good," remarked J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner, Ottawa, to "The Farmer's Advocate," last week. "Grass coming about three weeks earlier than usual, will lengthen the season. By the way, I believe the season is farther advanced in the Ottawa Valley than in the neighborhood of London. The leaves on the trees would seem to be about a week ahead, though I don't know that we are any more advanced so far as soil conditions are concerned. In Nova Scotia there is evidence of a considerable revival of interest in dairying. At our Government creamery in Scotsburn, in Pictou County, there is a great increase in the make. Last year, 900 pounds of butter were manufactured there in May. This year, over 3,000 pounds were made in April. This creamery has had quite a struggling time of it for the ten years or so that we have been running it, and many times it was on the point of being closed up, but I urged its retention. At last, farmers in that locality have become stirred up. It did fairly well last year, and should have quite a successful season in 1910."

APIARY.

Elementary Instructions in Bee-keeping.

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

HOW TO KEEP BEES FROM SWARMING NATURALLY.

To keep bees from swarming, and get the best results, one must study them pretty carefully. They should get some sort of examination every week. If possible, a special day should be set apart for the apiary. If Wednesday is "Apiary Day," nothing but the most serious reasons should interfere with its observance. System goes a long way towards success in anything.

Careful study has shown the following to be the most important causes of swarming:

- The super is crowded with honey; there is still plenty of nectar in the flowers, but the bees have no comb space in which to store it.
 - The colony has a queen with great egg-laying powers, but the brood-chamber is too small for her, or has become crowded with honey and pollen. She has an egg or larva in every cell, and the young bees are not hatching rapidly enough to give her room to lay. The constant inflow of honey from the fields stimulates her to lay, yet she must be idle, or seek a new home with a wider field of usefulness.
 - The secretion of nectar in the flowers is continuous, but slow. The queen is constantly stimulated by the incoming sweet to lay, while the demands of the harvest are so light that the workers live much longer than is usual in a heavy harvest. The hive becomes over-populated and crowded.
 - The hive is poorly ventilated, or sits in the hot sun.
 - Bees often swarm when they are superseding an old queen.
- The preparations for swarming are as follows:
- Drone brood started.
 - Queen-cell cups built in convenient places.
 - Eggs in some of the cell-cups.
 - Larvæ in some of the cell-cups.
 - Capped queen-cells.
- The swarm comes almost immediately after that.

Queen-cells do not cause swarming; they are a part of the swarming operation. Simply cutting them out after they are built does not remove the cause, and seldom does more than delay the swarm for a few days. In the meantime, it makes the bees discontented, and seriously checks honey-gathering. The successful prevention of swarming, then, is not cutting out queen-cells, as many suppose. It is a careful study of conditions in each individual hive, to see whether any cause for swarming is present. The "preparations" above named are the barometer of the nervous condition of the hive in this respect.

When cell-cups appear in any hive, it is time to give the queen more room. You may think she has plenty, but she needs more. Remove a comb from the outside of the brood chamber, and put a frame of wired foundation in the middle of the brood nest. If the colony is quite strong, it may be given two such frames. If any cell-cups have eggs, destroy all such, and give three frames of foundation. To miss destroying even one may mean failure. Every comb of brood must be examined carefully. In every case, alternate frames of foundation with brood.

In removing combs from the brood-chamber, follow this order: First, empty combs and combs of honey till they are all out, then sealed brood. If the empties are clean, and the honey white, place

them in the extracting supers of the same hive (if they will fit); also the brood, unless it is needed for making increase or building up weak colonies.

The essentials for swarm-control are ample room for brood and honey, given in time; good ventilation and shade. An ounce of prevention is worth a ton of cure.

As the strength of the colony increases, enlarge the entrance gradually, until, about June 1st, when all except weaklings should be given an entrance the full width of the hive, and an inch and a quarter deep. At the opening of clover bloom, every colony should have a super, and before it is half filled with honey, another placed between it and the brood chamber. Adopt some system of upward ventilation. It will not hurt for weaker colonies to have more room than they will use. Years of experience with one's bees and locality will give an idea of what average yield per colony to expect. It is well to get super room to that capacity on each hive almost at the start. Then watch that the extra-strong ones do not get at all crowded.

This method is for use when running for extracted honey. With some variations it could be applied to comb-honey production. But the latter is more difficult, and should be left until this is mastered.

Middlesex Beekeepers.

The Middlesex County Beekeepers' Association held a spring meeting in London, Saturday, May 7th. There was a good attendance from all parts of the County.

The morning session was devoted to a discussion on how bees had wintered, and methods of spring management. Bees have wintered well, but have drawn very heavily on their stores. The result is that, where attention has not been given, there is considerable loss from starvation. Otherwise, bees are in good condition.

One member had trouble with his bees robbing, because the entrances had not been contracted immediately after removing them from the cellar. He was advised that prevention is better than cure. Entrances should be kept small all through the spring.

There was considerable discussion on sweet-clover honey. W. A. Chrysler, of Chatham, reported that bees did not winter well on it. The nectar is more watery than from other varieties, and as it comes when the cool nights of fall are on, it does not get well ripened. While it is a good variety of honey for sale, it may not be good for wintering.

Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist, of Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, gave an address on "Co-operative Experiments in Apiculture." He sketched the history of the Agricultural and Experimental Union, which was started in 1879. Co-operative experiments in field crops and fertilizers were taken up in 1886, under the direction of Prof. C. A. Zavitz. There were at that time 24 experimenters; the number has increased to 5,000 in 1909. The first appropriation for this work was \$75; last year it was \$2,750. Eleven different branches of agricultural work are taken up. Apiculture was started in 1889, continued five years, and dropped. In the spring of 1910, circulars and application blanks were sent to about 1,500 beekeepers, and, as a result, more than 300 beekeepers have made application for an experiment in apiculture. Almost every county in Ontario is represented, as well as most of the other Provinces, and some parts of the United States.

A lively discussion followed Mr. Pettit's address, in which several good points were brought forward on the prevention of swarming.

D. Anguish, of Lambeth, addressing the meeting on production of comb honey, said it is necessary to manage for both comb and extracted honey in the same yard. Some colonies are not disposed to build comb honey so well as store in extracting supers. Beekeepers should endeavor to produce a first-class article, and hold for a good price.

The question of shovelling snow from entrances received some discussion. The decision was that dry snow will do no harm, so long as ice does not freeze over the entrance and prevent ventilation.

POULTRY.

Incubator Chicks.

An inquirer, desirous, like many others at the present time, of extending his poultry-rearing operations, with a view to profit, of course, requests the publication through "The Farmer's Advocate" of the experience of other readers with the use of incubators. With the work of the hatching season fresh in mind, naturally re-



A Typical Black Orpington Hen.

calling that of previous years, this would seem to be the most opportune time for readers to jot down a candid statement of their experience with the "wooden hen," compared with one of flesh and feathers. Most people are ready to relate experience that has been gratifying to themselves in its results, but the lessons from failure in some particular may be all the more valuable. Some have no hesitation about showing the dark side, and putting their name to the facts, for the benefit of others, while many prefer to request the non-publication of their names, though willing enough to furnish the details. Such requests will be respected, and the names of particular makes of incubators we shall be pleased



Herding the Geese.

to know, though not for publication, as that would be trenching upon the advertising domain.

The first point upon which light is asked is:

1. How many seasons' experience have you had with an incubator?
2. What are the advantages or otherwise of the incubator, compared with the hen?
3. Cost per hatch, counting oil, attendance, etc.
4. If you have discarded the use of an incubator, would you state the reasons why, and, also, if there was any departure from the rules accompanying the apparatus?
5. What have you found to be the essential conditions for securing successful hatches, and what is considered a fair percentage of living chicks?

6. What trouble, if any, have you found in the brooding process? And do you find artificially-hatched chicks as healthy and vigorous as those from hens?

Home Preservation of Eggs.

Dealers in eggs, when they wish to hold them for a time, make no use of preservatives, but simply place them in cold storage. This method is not practicable in the home, however. "Many methods of packing and preserving eggs for home use have been tried," to quote from an Ames, Iowa, bulletin on the subject, "such as packing in salt, oats or bran; covering them with paraffine, vaseline, butter, or lard; storing on shelves and in racks in cool places; and immersion in salt brine, salicylic acid, water-glass, or lime-water." Of all those mentioned, only two, the use of water-glass and of lime-water, have been effective in keeping eggs for several months. Water-glass is the better preservative of the two, eggs having been kept in a solution of this chemical for three years.

Water-glass (soluble silicate of sodium) is a pale-yellow, odorless, syrupy liquid, costing usually from 60 to 90 cents per gallon. For use, stir one part of water-glass, by measure, in 11 parts of boiled water, either hot or cold, but must be cool before using.

LIME-WATER MIXTURE.

Slake three pounds of good quicklime in a small amount of water, then add the milk lime thus formed to three gallons of water. Keep the mixture well stirred for a day, then allow the lime to settle, and use only the clear liquid.

KIND OF EGGS TO PRESERVE.

No eggs that float, or that are dirty, stale, cracked, or thin-shelled, should be used. Only those that are fresh, clean, unwashed and sound are suitable, infertile eggs being preferred.

Vessels for liquid must not be of metal, or corrosion will take place, but those of either earthenware, glass or wood are suitable. Six-gallon earthenware jars, with covers, holding from 20 to 24 dozen eggs each, are very convenient. Whatever vessels are used should be first carefully scalded and made sweet.

PACKING THE EGGS.

The preferable method is to fill the vessel used half-full of the liquid, and, as eggs are laid, they are carefully placed therein. There should be at least two inches of preservative above the eggs always. Keep in a cool cellar.

COST.

The cost is less than one cent per dozen for the water-glass method, and, if lime is used, very much less than that, even. There should be no attempt to keep eggs over year, but until that time, preserved as described above, they can be used for nearly all purposes in place of strictly-fresh eggs.

Prof. Shutt, of Ottawa, differs somewhat from the American experts quoted above. He prefers the lime-water mixture, and uses but 2 pounds of quicklime to 5 gallons of water. On the other hand, Prof. Graham, O. A. C., Guelph, favors the water-glass method. In co-operative experiments, he says, more people succeed with water-glass than with lime-water. He would dilute American water-glass with only seven times its bulk of water, but the English water-glass, which is much thicker, requires about twelve times its bulk of water added.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Some Good Old Apples.—II.

Prominent among the excellent varieties which we were on the point of consigning to the grave, on account of its susceptibility to apple-scab, is that prince of dessert apples, the Snow Apple. In Ontario it is known under this name by reason of its very white flesh, but in Quebec as La Fameuse, meaning The Famous, because of its supreme excellence of quality for dessert. It is also called Le Neige, or Pomme de Neige, which is simply the French for Snow Apple.

About one hundred years ago, nearly every apple orchard planted in the Niagara Peninsula contained a good many trees of this kind, and there still remain a few of these on the so-called "mountain" side at Grimsby, which were planted by my great-grandfather, Jonathan Woolverton, soon after he purchased the old homestead, in 1798. Fifty years ago, these apples grew clean, and free from scab, and we boys counted it the treat of the year to meet, in the December evenings, for drafts of backgammon, with a plentiful supply of Snow apples as a constant refreshment while we played our games. But now, for many years, the fruit has been ruined by scab, both in size and quality, and, in consequence, left unharvested to waste upon the ground. It was from the seed of one of these that originated the

Princess Louise apple, which I first exhibited at a meeting of the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association in Hamilton, about forty years ago.

But now, the fruit-grower who is prepared to use the latest methods of culture and sprays, may again plant an orchard of the Snow apple. He may wrap it in tissue, pack it in small boxes, and seek a special trade in it as the finest and the most beautiful of fancy table apples.

4. The Spitzenberg is another dead-and-buried apple in our Province, of which we may now wisely consider the resurrection. Some American authorities call it Esopus, because it originated in a town of that name on the banks of the Hudson River, but, for my part, I like the old name better. This was another of the old-fashioned kinds which my great-grandfather planted on the old homestead, about one hundred years ago, and of which some of the old trees still stand. They have now been neglected for some years, because the fruit was worthless through scab, and are well gone into decay. But, before they were attacked by this pest, the fruit was of good size, bright, and clean. I well remember packing half a car of beautiful Spitzenbergs from this orchard one autumn, between 1860 and 1870; but since that period this variety has passed over to the black-list for Ontario.

In British Columbia, where scab is unknown, it is one of the first-class commercial varieties. The samples shown by that Province at the World's Columbian Exhibition, at Chicago, in 1893, were perfect marvels of excellence, both in appearance and in quality. Being then Superintendent of Horticulture for the Dominion, I had the honor of conducting the then Governor-General, Lord Aberdeen, and his suite, through my department. His attention was arrested by the Spitzenbergs from British Columbia, more, even, than by the Gravensteins of Nova Scotia, and he asked many questions about them, taking pencil notes at the same time on his pure-white linen cuffs. No doubt he was considering varieties for planting in his four-hundred-acre orchard near Vernon.

The quality of this apple, both for table and for cooking, is considered equal to the famous Newton Pippin, and is unsurpassed for dessert purposes by any apple which is in season during January and February.

It is, therefore, worth while for Ontario fruit-growers to consider whether it may not be again planted with some confidence.

LINUS WOOLVERTON.

[Note.—In our orchard at Lambeth are a few Snow-apple trees, several of which bore last year. The fruit was almost free of scab and worms. One tree, in particular, which the owner says never had borne anything much but trash, had a heavy crop of fruit that would delight an apple-lover's eye. Beyond any question, thorough spraying will insure clean fruit of this, as of other varieties.—Editor.]

Greenings Successfully Kept Till May.

A Greening apple in May, in perfect condition as to color, smoothness and texture, only a little mellow than the ideal estate of the variety calls for, was exhibited in our office last week by J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner, Ottawa. It had been kept in cold storage in London, where the Department put two carloads of apples last fall, by way of an experiment or demonstration in the feasibility of keeping apples over winter in good condition, and marketing without repacking. One carload was shipped out some little while ago, and brought very fair prices, \$6.00 a barrel being realized for some of the fruit in Calgary. Spies packed in boxes went at \$2.25 per box; nine shillings sixpence per box was obtained in Glasgow. The cost of transportation to Scotland is much less than to Calgary. Owing to the fact that this fruit was purchased last fall at high prices, it may not be possible to show a profit, after storage and other charges are met, but the fact that fruit can be so kept when autumn prices have not been satisfactory, is of the greatest importance to growers. The great secret in the excellent keeping of this fruit, said Mr. Ruddick, was that it was hustled directly into the cold storage within 48 hours, or less. Apples from Elgin County, thus handled, have come through in much better condition than those from a section on the north shore of Lake Ontario, which were left around in the orchard a week or two before going into the storage. By proper care in packing, and prompt consignment to cold storage, we can eliminate the necessity for repacking, which not only causes loss by shrinkage, but bruises the apples, so that they reach the consumer in anything but inviting condition.

There is likely to be quite a development in the provision of cold storage for Canadian fruit. The Co-operative Fruit-growers' Association at Chatham are going to convert their warehouses into a cold storage. They have filed plans, and made application to the Dominion Government for the usual subsidy, which will amount to thirty per cent. on the total value of the completed building.

A company at Trenton are also arranging to fit up an ordinary frost-proof warehouse into a cold storage. In Nova Scotia, too, they are commencing to discuss the advisability of refrigerating their frost-proof warehouses. Mr. Ruddick attended a couple of meetings down there, at Berwick and Kentville, some time ago, and the movement in the Annapolis Valley to provide cold-storage facilities for fruit seems likely to assume definite shape.



Just Right to Spray.

A pear and two apples, from which the petals have recently fallen. Note that the calyx lobes are widely spread. (After Slingerland.)

Interest in Apple-growing in Ontario Co.

Orcharding is being carried on as a business by many agriculturists in South Ontario (Ont.), says the Ontario Reformer, of Oshawa. Farmers who, early in their career, looked upon their orchards with little heed, are commencing to pay marked attention to the way a tree grows, to its style of pruning, to orchard cultivation, and spraying operations. . . . California's enterprise in crossing a continent with perishable fruit, and beating us in our own markets—at higher prices, too—has spurred us to the point of putting fruit up in an attractive form.

Inquiries sent out to farmers and fruit-growers by the Reformer have shown a generally good outlook for fruit. All report a big showing for pears. Certain varieties of apples are blossoming heavily, chiefly Greenings, Kings, Snows and early fruits. Spies, of course, are later in showing up.

There are three apples that the majority of planters in South Ontario seem to prefer. They are Spy, Baldwin and Blenheims. The Greening and Stark have many favorites, also, but, strange as it may seem, only one man would replant Ben Davis apples. H. W. McBrien, of Kinsale, has a whole orchard of them, and he has made big money from them. In answer to a question at a fruit demonstration at his farm, he said they



"In the apple blooms, The soft air rustled free."

View in the seventy-acre orchard of W. H. Gibson, Durham Co., Ont.

had been bearing for 18 years, although the orchard had been set out for only 17 years. The anomaly was explained by his explaining that the trees bore in the nursery before transplanting.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

The Pardo Shorthorn Sale.

Considering the unsettled condition of the weather and bad roads, the attendance of buyers at the dispersion sale of the herd of T. L. Pardo & Son, on March 3rd, was very good, and, while some of the cattle went at bargain prices, they made a very fair average, considering that they are rather out of the Shorthorn section in the western peninsula of Ontario. Sales of animals bringing \$100 and over are as follows:

Merry Girl 8th; D. D. McPhedran, Dutton	\$ 105
Oakland Bloom; James Miller, Cedar Springs	115
Canadian Rosebud; W. G. Arnold, Maidstone	100
Roan Lovely; Jas. W. Arnold, Maidstone	115
Salisbury's Lily 3rd; W. B. McGuigan, Cedar Springs	150
Canadian Roan Lady 3rd; Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat	165
Lady Rose; Skinner Bros., Rutherford	104
Lady Dorothy 41st; John Hardy, Kent Bridge	165
Merry Girl 10th; E. B. Toll, Blenheim	100
Bull calf with Merry Girl 10th; O. Drury, Charing Cross	100
Canadian Roan Lady 2nd; W. H. Pardo, Cedar Springs	135
Oakland Venus; Mr. Woodbridge, Harrow	100
Salisbury Queen; R. S. Robson, Ilderton	100
Canadian Rosebud 5th; W. G. Arnold	100
Erie's Fame; F. Tape, Highgate	129
Roan Lovely 3rd; L. R. Ritchie, Charing Cross	105
Lady Dorothy 43rd; J. W. Arnold	152
Lady Dorothy 44th; R. S. Robson, Ilderton	140
Spring Valley Chancellor (bull); Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat	150
Chancellor's Heir (bull); J. B. Derbyshire, Wheatley	102

The twenty-nine head brought \$2,996.00, an average of \$103.31 each. All calves were sold separately from dams, which reduced the average considerably.

An Indispensable.

If there are several things I can get along without, there is the one article I can't and won't, so long as I farm, and that is "The Farmer's Advocate," for, laying all nonsense, such as I have been writing, aside, and talking facts, I believe the paper to be worth many times the cost each year, and indispensable to any farmer wishing to make a financial success of his occupation. Also, I much doubt if there is another paper published weekly on the continent of the size, general fine appearance, and educational value along many lines that "The Farmer's Advocate" possesses, for anywhere near the price charged for it. Wishing you and your paper many prosperous years.

AUSTIN MILLER.

Oxford Co., Ont.

A Well-informed Woman.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

"And still the wonder grew"

"That one small head could carry all (s)he knew."

We are having to-day one of those cold east rains which drives the farmer indoors, and so, in my rude, filthy and uncourteous country way, have been helping a little in the house with those jobs so necessary at house-cleaning time, and which the women find rather awkward to manage alone; and for some reason, my imagination brought up a man of whom I have never heard—a Mr. Hopkins—poor man! I fear his lot has not been cast in pleasant places, and yet, if he has accompanied his better-half in her travels, he must have travelled through and lived in almost every portion of our Province, for she certainly handles the conditions, also the rule and exceptions of conditions, of the farmers in our Province, or probably our Dominion—I know not which—with a breadth of grasp which, if not imaginary, exceeds the knowledge of existing conditions possessed by any man in Canada.

Now, sir, I am a young farmer, and have been brought up on the farm, but have also lived and worked in the city, and would like to give your subscribers a few experiences and observations. On going to the city, I secured board with a respectable family, in good circumstances. There was a young man about my own age in the home, who worked in a foundry. He would get up a few minutes to seven, and make a rush for the breakfast table, unwashed, and with hair uncombed. I used to wash and comb my hair before breakfast, just as any other green youth from the country would have done. In the evening, this young man would wash, dress and comb up, and go out a sleek, courteous young man. I could go on and write pages to illustrate my point, but this is unnecessary; anyone who has had an insight to both knows that there is more genuine and all-round cleanliness, and more true courtesy, in the average country home than in the average city home.

I have been more pained by the slouchy, dirty, unbecoming dress of the city people who marched past my rig on the market than by the somewhat work-a-day attire of farmers at an auction sale. Stand at noon on a city street and see the workmen file past; many of them are filthy with dirt and grease, and their clothes are worse. But, why censure them? They cannot work in broad-cloth. Why should they? Yet, because a few men from the cities appear dressed in black, some people seem to think the farmer at his work on the market should be dressed in his best. Out of respect and sympathy, I will draw no close comparisons between the girls who step out of the factories, and those who sell butter from a farmer's democrat.

Those of you who have been observant know, and to any others I would say that we have nothing to fear from a comparison of morals, manners, looks, or dress.

I feel that Mrs. Hopkins has thrown a slur at the young ladies of the country in saying, as she did in her letter of April 21th, that they leave the farm because their brothers do not groom themselves as they should, and that they seek the society of the smarter-dressed young man of the city. I believe, if the young ladies saw such a tendency on the part of their brothers, they would show themselves true women by correcting the evil, instead of running from it.

Our young ladies are not so apt to prefer a polished glass to a diamond in the rough, as Mrs. Hopkins thinks. She also states that the average farmer does not take a bath oftener than once in six months, and backs it up by a lifetime's observation. Let me ask one question: Would a lifetime's observation on her part enable her to keep accurate enough account of the baths taken by the rural male population of Canada, to prove her statement? Now, don't laugh when you think of it. "Oh," but someone says, "she judges all by local conditions." But I wish to know how she keeps track of her neighbor's bathing. In this part of the country, we do not invite our neighbors when we take a bath. Well, perhaps I am getting a little too personal in my statements, so I will just sum up and conclude my letter.

To look at it fairly, there are clean and dirty, courteous and uncourteous, in both city and country. The city man, from more constant social intercourse, may have his manners a little more polished than the farmer; and the farmer, from more intercourse with nature, is more genuine in what he has, and is not so prone to outward show without the inward feeling. Mrs. Hopkins says we resent anything but flattery, but students of human nature know that this depends on the spirit in which the reproof or advice is given, and I fear hers was given in the wrong spirit, for, instead of expecting that, as a result of her letter, the careless ones will spruce up a little, she tells us she expects a storm of curses to fall upon her. I should like to see Mrs. Hopkins come again, but this time I hope she will lay aside her rap-

ier, and appeal to her better and more womanly nature, and see if she cannot find at least a little love for these diamonds in the rough; and if so, in that spirit let her write, not to uphold the polished and smooth-mannered fop above the one who, though he has less outward polish, has yet a much more sterling and manly character, but to hold up to us a higher ideal, and to show the value of these little outward evidences of culture and chivalry in making life pleasant for one another, and I believe her letter will not be criticized, but prized.

W. A. COOK.

Brant Co., Ont.

Hurrah for Mrs. Hopkins!

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Good for you, Mrs. Hopkins! Thou has cast the bomb into a veritable hornets' nest. Ha! ha! but don't the farmers resent the home thrusts that you gave them in that much-abused and discussed letter! Now, it is all true; that state of affairs does exist this very day; yes, in this much-lauded twentieth century. I am a farmer's wife, was a farmer's daughter, and know whereof Mrs. Hopkins speaks. All those things that she enumerates have been, and are and do exist, and our young folks are still leaving the farm, and I don't think the problem is any nearer being solved than that of the vexed servant-girl question. The spirit of unrest is abroad in our land, and for the last twenty-five years our educational system has tended to professional life more than to agriculture. Not but what farmers are having their innings now; a lot lies within ourselves, in both making the best of our situation, and—I say it with all reverence—thank God all ye that live and work on a farm; 'tis a glorious life, in its breadth and scope, its grand independence, its freedom, its close contact with nature, and its need to bow to no man as master of his vote, or union of labor. We can all complain and criticize when we read such opinions in plain print, but let us "do our best, our very best, and do it every day"; be lifters, not leavers. And, as for Nemo, why, woman dear, you are not alone, there are thousands of women like you. Men don't feel the way we do on money matters, seeing that they don't experience it the same; but as we grow older, things don't hurt so much, and my motto is, "Where there is a will, there is a way." As to the father's part in regard to the boys, I must truly say, O ye fathers, why make the chain to hang yourselves with in curt, unkind words? My life-experience in this has been and is very bitter. The blighted home-life of some boys! I don't wonder they leave, and 'tis the home they leave that suffers, not them, as cold statistics tell us.

ONLOOKER.

A Favorable Spring Crop Report.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has issued a statement regarding agricultural conditions in the Province existing at the beginning of May. Vegetation.—The warm weather of March started vegetation unusually soon, from three to four weeks earlier than usual. The latter half of April, however, was very wet and cold, and further advance was much retarded, the result being that May opened with growth a week or two ahead of the average, and three weeks or a month in advance of last year. Forests were in early leaf, and many orchards were in blossom; pastures were green, and were furnishing a good bite for the many sheep and young cattle that had been turned out to feed.

Spring Sowing.—Field operations have been the earliest for many years. Most of the plowing had been done in the fall, and, owing to the mild winter, but little frost remained in the ground after the snow went away, early in March. The latter part of that month and the first two weeks of April were open, and comparatively warm. The seed-bed for spring grains, generally speaking, was excellent, the catch was unusually good, and the new crops were making a very early and most promising showing as correspondents wrote. The latter part of April, however, turned out to be almost continuously wet and cool.

Fall wheat entered into May well forward and presenting a good appearance on the whole, more especially where it had been got in early. Injury to the crop from heaving by frost was practically nil. The injury from insect pests is less than usual, there being but scattering mention of Hessian fly, wireworm and white grub.

Clover, like fall wheat, wintered well, and the spring was also favorable, there being practically no heaving from frost. As a result, very little had been plowed up. The crop suffered more from last season's drouth than from anything else. This had a tendency to thin many fields, but, taken all together, clover presents a good appearance.

Fodder Supplies.—A correspondent, describing the fodder situation, says: "The short and mild winter worked wonders," and others write to the same effect. The good corn crop of last year also helped farmers to save on hay and grain in feeding live stock. Straw has been scarce and dear.

The high prices offered for grain tempted some to sell rather too freely, while others were endeavoring to make even more by feeding for pork and beef, which have been realizing top figures. The early grass was a boon to owners of live stock. The general tone of the reports regarding fodder supplies is much more cheerful than those of more recent years.

Live Stock.—All classes of live stock are at a premium. Prices for horses are high and firm, attributed by some to the great demand from the Western Provinces. Their general health has been good, except for a form of strangles. Cattle have been remarkably free from disease, but are rather thin in flesh, owing to somewhat close feeding. Milk cows are fewer in number than usual, but in both dairy and beef-raising sections more calves are being kept. Fat cattle are very scarce, and stockers harder to procure than in former years, while local butchers find it difficult to procure suitable animals. A good deal of inferior beef has been disposed of at good prices. Sheep are doing well, lambs coming strong and plentiful in proportion to the number of dams. High prices for these also prevail. The rabies among dogs has been a boon to sheep. Swine are not so plentiful as in former years, as they have been rushed to market at prices characterized by one correspondent as "sky-high." In fact, there are complaints of too-hasty marketing.

Fruit Trees.—With the exception of a severe ice or sleet storm in the latter part of November, that broke off many branches, fruit trees have come through the winter in normal condition. The damage done was confined to a few sections in Western Ontario. Blossoming will average about a fortnight earlier than usual, peaches, cherries and plums being well in bloom in the more southern counties, together with some apples and pears. While there has been a profusion of blossom, it is possible that the heavy rains of the last two weeks of April may have washed off some of the pollen. The San Jose scale is spoken of as doing harm in different parts of the Province, and some farmers are cutting down their trees. On the other hand, much activity in spraying is reported. The general outlook regarding orchard conditions is encouraging. Small fruits are well advanced, and promise an unusually early market. There has been more planting of new orchards, including apples, peaches, cherries—in fact, all kinds of fruits—than has taken place for several years past. Nurserymen report all domestic supplies exhausted.

On Guard Against Weeds.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Let me call the attention of the readers of your valuable paper to the fact that this is the time of year to be on the lookout for weeds. This is especially the case with perennial sow thistle. The writer has noticed many fresh patches of this pest appearing in the fields this spring. If these new patches are dug over at once, before the long, creeping roots are formed, the weed will be prevented, with comparatively little trouble, from getting a foothold. Once the long, creeping "roots" of this pest are formed, and get established in the soil, it is no easy matter to dig them out, and this requires to be done if a patch is to be thoroughly cleaned out. It would pay every farmer to go over his fields on the watch for fresh seedlings of the perennial sow thistle. If ever "a stitch in time saves nine," it does so in the case of this pest. The same applies to many other weeds, such as bladder campion and white cockle.

Watch should also be kept for the seedlings of annual and winter annual weeds, such as mustard and false flax. These are easily destroyed by harrowing. The writer has found, in fighting mustard, that running over the field with the light harrows, even when the grain is several inches high, will destroy a large number of mustard seedlings, and benefit, rather than damage the crop.

Guard against new weeds becoming established on the farm. If a strange weed appears, find out at once what it is; do not wait until it has secured a foothold. It may take weeks of time and labor to get rid of it, once it becomes established. The Botanical Department of the Ontario Ag'l College, Guelph, is at the service of farmers and others, for the identification of weeds, poisonous plants, fungous diseases, etc. Specimens as complete as possible, should be sent, carefully packed, and addressed to the Botanical Department, O. A. C., Guelph. Correspondence regarding weeds, fungous diseases, etc., is invited. Literature pertaining to such subjects will be sent free on application.

In conclusion, the writer urges all who desire to have clean farms to start the fight against weeds early in the season, and continue it until the last thing in the fall. There is no weed that grows which cannot be kept under control by proper crop rotation and persistent and

thorough cultivation, combined with the application of ordinary foresight and intelligence in the direction of farm operations. J. E. HOWITT,
O. A. C., Guelph, Ont. Botanical Dept.

A Sparrow Supper.

RATS, MICE, AND SPARROWS.

A novel competition in reducing ravages of rats, sparrows and mice was introduced during the last two weeks of the annual meetings of the Onondaga Farmers' Club, in Brant Co., Ont.

A second annual competition was inaugurated by the members of the Club, by appointing two captains, A. W. Vansickle and Wesley Gee. Each captain chose sides, equally dividing the members. Ten points were allowed for each rat, and one point for each mouse or sparrow. The losing side were to provide the oysters for the final banquet of the Club members and their wives.

The total number of rats produced at the final meeting was 572, of mice 115, of sparrows 4,829. The membership, when the competition was started, was 30. During the last two weeks of the Club year the membership was increased to 47. The oysters cost the losing side 80 cents per member. The competition will be continued. Our informant adds that the secretary of the club would not tell him who ate the rat-pie.

Problems of the Bean-growers.

The bean-growers of Western Ontario have organized. At a convention at Ridgetown, Saturday, May 14th, which was largely attended and enthusiastic, and at which excellent practical addresses were given by A. B. Cook, Owosso, Michigan; P. W. Hodgetts, Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto; J. E. Howitt, O. A. C., Guelph, and others, organization was completed. The objects of the Bean-growers' Association are as yet mainly educational, viz.: To secure and distribute information in regard to, first, seed selection; second, insects and diseases affecting the bean plant; and third, value and use of commercial fertilizers for beans. It is intended, also, that at threshing time data as to acreage and yield of the crop grown be secured. A Government experimental bean plot of three acres is to be run in connection with the Association, and M. Wade, Morpeth, was appointed to have charge of it.

Kent County, Ont., in which the convention was held, is the greatest bean-producing section in the Dominion. Over nearly the whole area of that county beans are the chief money-making crop. Their cultivation is not confined to Kent County alone, as, in a surrounding fringe of the adjoining Counties of Essex, Lambton and Elgin they are also profitably grown, but Kent County is the center, and also almost the circumference of the bean-growing area of Ontario. The crop of 1909 is estimated to have totalled half a million bushels or over. Throughout the district, the average area in beans on a hundred-acre farm is 20 acres. But many grow a much greater percentage, and crops of 50, 60 and up to 100 and 125 acres, on some of the larger farms, are reported. One unvarying rotation is general: beans, fall wheat, and clover, manure being applied to the bean crop. The average yield per acre is about 20 bushels, though some expert growers seldom have less than 30 bushels of beans per acre, and occasionally yields up to 50 bushels are heard of. The average price received by farmers for last year's crop was \$1.65 to \$1.70 per bushel, so that even an average crop can be seen to be a money-maker. Until about three years ago there was a considerable export trade to the United States, but since that time our own country has absorbed the whole crop, and the price has risen, until it equals that on the other side.

We have not space for the addresses in this issue, but will use some of them next week. Officers elected were as follows: President, Wm. E. Galbraith, Morpeth; 1st Vice-President, John McDougal, Rondeau; 2nd Vice-President, W. C. Sifton, Palmyra; Secretary, David Wilson, Morpeth; Treasurer, A. D. McDiarmid, Morpeth. Directors—Louis Bennett, New Scotland; Alexander McDougal, Rondeau; A. Wiley, Blenheim; Alex. McLaughlin, Mull; M. Wade, Morpeth; Harry Harrison, Ridgetown; Geo. Leatherdale, Ridgetown; Wm. Spear, Highgate; H. Lampman, Palmyra; Angus Thompson, Duart; Ernest Gosnell, Highgate; A. McCaughan, Rodney; John Gordon, Aldborough.

The Festival of Empire, which was to have been held in London, Eng., this year, as noted in our review of agricultural legislation at Ottawa, was to take the form of an extensive exhibition. Press despatches indicate, however, that, owing to the late King's death, it is being postponed until 1911. Official continuation of this report is not to hand, however, at date of writing.

McMaster University has conferred the LL. D. degree on President G. C. Creelman, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

A Conference Re Wool Tariff.

At the last two or three annual meetings of the Dominion Sheep-breeders' Association more or less discussion has taken place regarding the status of the flockmasters' industry, in an effort to ascertain the cause of its decline, and, if possible, obtain a remedy by which it would be brought back to its former prominence. The breeders of the Province of Ontario had already instituted flock illustration stations, which will furnish facts as to returns to be obtained from the use of pure-bred rams on fair, good grade ewes. The committee appointed by the Dominion Association, realizing that conditions which might apply to Ontario breeders might not be applicable to all other Provinces, after going into the subject very thoroughly, and looking at it from all points of view, came to the conclusion to present a memorial to the Ministers of Agriculture, Finance and Customs, at Ottawa, setting forth more particularly the disabilities under which the wool-growing part of the industry is carried on in this country. It emphasized the fact that, while sheep in the United States, under a protective tariff on wool, from 1870 to 1904, had increased 80 per cent. in Canada, with practically free wool from 1871 to 1905 they had decreased over 30 per cent. It represented that these conditions were undoubtedly largely due to the fact that, while in Canada wool now sells at from 15 cents to 16 cents per pound, in the United States wool of similar staple sells at from 30 to 32 cents per pound, the difference being attributed principally to the duty of 12 cents per pound imposed by the United States Government on Canadian wool. Attention was directed to the fact that sheep are beyond question the most valuable of our domestic animals in supplying both food and clothing, in improving and maintaining the fertility of the land, and also in the destruction of weeds, for which reasons many more sheep should be kept in all parts of the Dominion, especially in the grain-growing districts of the West, where weeds are rapidly becoming a serious menace to agriculture. With these conditions as regards the wool market, and from the great benefit which would result to the country from the keeping of more sheep, it was asked that a duty of 5 cents per pound be placed on all wools, woolen noils, woolen rags and waste, thereby furnishing a protection to the Canadian product.

The representations made to the Ministers impressed them so much they asked that the committee again appear before them to discuss the question with representatives from the woolen manufacturers. This conference took place on May 13th, when a very free and amicable discussion ensued. The woolen manufacturers claim that their industry could not stand the duty asked for; the wool producers that without it there would be no revival in sheep breeding in Canada; that wool was the finished product of the sheep-breeder, and as such was as much entitled to protection as the finished article of the manufacturer. Nothing but good should come of this conference, as the government of the day will be in possession of information as to what is best for the two interests particularly affected, in order to deal with them fairly and justly, and at the same time guard those of the consumer. Members from the Sheep-breeders' Association present at the conference were: Col. McCrae, A. W. Smith, M. P., J. Campbell, and Col. Robert McEwen.

Fruit Prospects in East Lambton.

The heavy frosts during the first week of May did considerable damage to early fruit in this county, but, with the exception of early plums and cherries, there are still, at date of writing (May 13th), prospects for a full crop. Early apples, such as Astrachans, Duchess and Wealthy, considerably injured, but, owing to heavy blossoming, will yet make a good crop. Kings, Greenings and Spies promise heavy crop, with Baldwins rather light. Peaches were slightly injured, but still promise a bumper crop. Burbank and other early plums set very little fruit, owing to cold weather during blooming period, and even what did set was much injured by frost. Late plums fared somewhat better, but this crop will be very light. Pears promise a very heavy crop. Common varieties of cherries were mostly all injured by heavy frosts in April, while the blossom buds were yet almost undeveloped. English varieties appear to have escaped injury. Early strawberries were much injured, while late varieties were not sufficiently advanced to receive much.

Cane berries wintered well, with slight winter damage to old plantations of Cuthberts. These were not advanced sufficiently to be affected by the late frosts.

Much greater attention is being given to apple orchards, owing to the influence of the Fruit-growers' Associations, and a far greater amount of spraying is being done. Many orchards were sprayed early with the home-boiled, lime-sulphur wash, to be followed later with several sprayings of Bordeaux, using arsenite of lime as an

insecticide. In our own orchard we are using both this poison and arsenate of lead, so that we may be able to compare the respective qualities of these poisons as insecticides.

We used, during the latter part of April, after the foliage was well advanced, self-boiled lime-sulphur with arsenite of lime, without the slightest apparent injury to the foliage. We find, however, that this preparation does not adhere to the trees nearly so well as the boiled preparation. From present prospects, we would surmise that the home-boiled solution, as we applied it, will keep the trunks and branches thickly coated during the entire season. This should largely assist in controlling the apple spot.

In regard to farm crops, fall wheat is mostly looking well, while meadows suffered very little winter or spring injury. Notwithstanding the early seeding, spring grain has made very little growth, owing to the cold weather during the past two weeks. Considerable damage is also being done by the wireworm. Corn ground is mostly all prepared, but planting will be delayed until better weather conditions prevail. A large acreage of this crop is grown here for silage, which is being more highly appreciated each season. E. F. AUGUSTINE.

M'gr Lambton Fruit-growers' Ass'n.
Lambton Co., Ont.

The Fields of Waterloo.

This season, the red clover and alfalfa fields of Waterloo Co., Ont., present a magnificent appearance. Nothing could surpass the appearance of the former in the southern part of the county, the luxuriant growth of the new seedings being remarkable, notwithstanding the cold weather of May. In all directions, the strong, naturally-drained, sweeping hills are being covered with alfalfa, the value of which the shrewd and solid farmers of the county are not slow to appreciate. Of immense feeding value, its culture also helps to solve the farm-labor problem. The rapid spread and popularity of alfalfa is an outstanding feature in the crop system of the county. The corn area is increasing this year, and a host of new silos went up last season. Fall wheat continues to be a great staple here, and looks well. Beef-cattle feeding continues to hold a place of pre-eminence, and the stables have been turning out a lot of grand stock, at handsome prices. Farmers are in good heart, and will stick to the steer, which has done so well for themselves and the soil in years gone by.

A World's Record Heifer.

The Holstein-Friesian heifer Jennie Bonerges Ormsby, owned by D. C. Platt & Son, of Millgrove, Ont., has recently completed what is claimed to be a world's record of milk and butter production for a two-year-old, in a 365-days' test, made under the supervision of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. This heifer calved as a two-year-old, and gave, within a year, 16,849 pounds 3 ounces milk, which contained 832.90 pounds butter, which it is claimed heads the world's record by 70 pounds butter. We are not informed on which basis this was calculated. If figured on the 80-per-cent. standard, it would mean that the heifer's milk contained an estimated 666.32 pounds of butter-fat. If calculated on the basis of adding one-sixth, it would mean that she had given 713.91 pounds of butter-fat.

This heifer, ten months after freshening, made 14.39 pounds butter in seven days, which is also a world's record. She will drop two calves in a little over 13 months, which makes her record so much the greater.

Time to Plant Corn.

Even in Quebec I find that farmers are ready and anxious to plant corn. The weather has been such as to promote early working of the land everywhere, and they have everything else planted, and are now, no doubt, planting corn.

Now, corn is a warm-weather plant, and if planted June 1st in well prepared soil, will give better results than if planted May 1st in cold, wet earth. Farmers should be advised not to plant too early, but to get soil in better shape than usual before planting, and put the seed in the ground from May 24th to June 1st. We are pretty sure to have good weather after June 1st, but before that date it is uncertain.

Much of the corn sold for seed purposes will be all right under favorable conditions, but the best of it, unless of the crop of 1908, while it may germinate very well, is lacking in vitality, and, planted now, may never come up.

Essex Co., Ont. J. O. DUKE.

Advises from Winnipeg state that the McNaughton Fruit Exchange have made arrangements to handle the output of the St. Catharines Cold-storage and Forwarding Co. for 1910.



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LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, May 16th, receipts numbered 183 carloads, comprising 3,829 cattle, 148 hogs, 56 sheep, 52 calves. There were the largest number of good cattle in the history of the market. Trade was active. Exporters, \$6.25 to \$7.35, and one load, \$7.50; several at \$7.40; butchers', same as last week, at \$5.75 to \$6; cows, \$4.50 to \$6.25; milkers, \$38 to \$65; calves, \$4 to \$7 per cwt. Sheep—Ewes, \$5 to \$6 per cwt.; lambs, \$3 to \$7 each. Hogs—\$7.75, fed and watered, and \$7.50, f. o. b. cars at country points.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKET.
The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards were:

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

The total receipts of live stock at the two yards for the corresponding week of 1909 were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	255	151	406
Cattle	4,230	3,163	7,393
Hogs	3,516	50	3,566
Sheep	348	26	374
Calves	856	62	918
Horses	—	100	100

The above figures show a decrease in the total receipts of 59 carloads, 1,401 cattle, 196 hogs, and 2 horses, but an increase of 1,057 hogs and 391 sheep, in comparison with the total receipts for the corresponding week of 1909.

Deliveries of live stock, especially cattle, were fairly large last week, especially at the Union yards. At the commencement of the week trade was slow, with prices 10c. to 15c. per cwt. lower than the previous week. After Monday, the

supply was rather disappointing to buyers, who had hoped to get enough to keep the market down. But at the end of the week prices had regained all that was lost at the commencement. For the first time in the history of either market there was a consignment of distillery-fed cattle on sale. They were from the Gooderham distillery byres at the Don, fed by John Sheridan, and sold some little time ago to the Harris Abattoir Co., who on Monday last placed 10 carloads of them, all steers of choice, thick fat quality, which topped the market for the week, at \$7.50 per cwt. The next highest price was for 15 choice farm-fed steers, that sold at \$7.35. Several loads brought \$7.25.

Exporters.—Export steers sold from \$6.40 to \$7.25; bulls, \$5 to \$6; heifers, for export, sold at \$6.50 to \$6.75 per cwt.

Butchers'.—Few cattle reached \$7; loads of good sold from \$6.50 to \$6.75; medium, \$6 to \$6.25; common, \$5.50 to \$5.90; cows, \$4 to \$5.60.

Stockers and Feeders.—Only a limited number of either class were on sale. Feeders, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., for short-keep purposes, sold at \$6.25 to \$6.75; steers, 500 to 900 lbs., \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers.—The demand from Montreal and Quebec Cities keeps prices firm, at \$35 to \$70 each, the bulk selling at \$50 to \$65 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts large. Prices ranged from \$3 to \$6.50, the bulk selling at about \$5.75 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts of sheep and lambs were moderate, and prices about the same. Ewes, \$5.50 to \$6.50; rams, \$4 to \$5; yearlings, \$7 to \$8.50; spring lambs, \$4 to \$7 each.

Hogs.—Prices kept gaining a little all week, and closed at \$9.75 for selects, fed and watered, and \$9.50, f. o. b. cars.

Horses.—At all the city markets the trade has been light. J. Herbert Smith, of the Union Horse Exchange, reports the demand good, with prices firm, and a fair trade. Mr. Smith sold two carloads of show horses to the Northwest, at \$225 to \$350 each, also several lots to go to outside points, Owen Sound, Galt, Oshawa, as well as a fair city trade. The general prices were unchanged from our last letter.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white or mixed, \$1.03 to \$1.04, at outside points. Manitoba—No. 1 northern, \$1.03; No. 2 northern, \$1.01, at lake ports, for immediate shipment. Rye—No. 2, 67c. to 68c. Peas—No. 2, 71c. to 72c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 51c. Barley—No. 2, 53c. to 54c.; No. 3X, 51c.; No. 3, 47c., outside. Corn—American No. 2 yellow, kiln-dried, 69c.; No. 3, kiln-dried, 67c. to 68c.; Canadian corn, 60c. to 61c. Toronto freights. Oats—No. 2 white, 33c. to 34c., outside, and 36c. on track at Toronto. Flour—Ninety per cent. Ontario wheat patents, for export, \$3.90 to \$3.95, in buyers' bags for export, outside. Manitoba flour, at Toronto, first patents, \$5.50; second patents, \$5; strong bakers', \$4.80.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, at Toronto, No. 1, \$15; No. 2, \$14. Straw.—Baled, in car lots, at Toronto, \$7.50 to \$8. Bran.—Car lots, at Toronto, \$20 per ton, and shorts, \$22 per ton.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 12½c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 11½c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 10½c.; country hides, 10c. to 10½c.; calf skins, 13c. to 15c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.00; horse hair, per lb., 32c.; tallow, per lb., 5½c. to 6½c.; sheep skins, \$1 to \$1.20 each; wool unwashed, coarse, 13c.; wool unwashed, fine, 14c.; wool washed, combing, 20c.; wool washed, clothing, 22c.; rejections, 15c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Fresh butter is being shipped from the creameries in liberal supplies, and prices are easier, and likely to decline still more. Creamery pounds, 27c. to 28c.; creamery solids, 24c.; separator dairy, 21c. to 25c.; store lots, 22c. to 23c.

Eggs.—Receipts very large, with prices easy, at 20c. to 21c. per dozen, case lots.

Cheese.—New cheese is being marketed

at 12c. for large, and 12½c. for twins. Old is selling at 13c. for large, and 13½c. for twins.

Honey.—Market steady. Extracted, 10½c.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.25 to \$3.

Beans.—Receipts moderate, but equal to demand, with prices unchanged. Hand-picked, \$2.15 to \$2.20; primes, \$2 to \$2.10.

Potatoes.—Ontario potatoes are plentiful and cheap, at 30c. to 35c., f. o. b. cars at Toronto, and New Brunswick Delawares, 43c. to 45c.

Poultry.—Receipts continue to be light. Turkeys, 18c. to 23c.; fowl, 15c. to 17c. Spring chickens, weighing from three to four pounds per pair, sold on the farmer's market May 7th at 50c. to 55c. per lb.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples are nearly done; a few lots of No. 1 Spies are still on sale, being brought out of storage, at \$4 to \$4.50 per barrel, and a few of other kinds at \$2.50 to \$3. Egyptian onions per sack, \$2.50 to \$2.75; carrots, bag, 65c. to 75c.; parsnips, bag, 60c. to 65c.; beets, bag, 60c. to 65c.; cabbage (new), crate, \$3. North Carolina strawberries are plentiful, at 15c. to 18c. per quart, by the case.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Shipments from the port of Montreal for the week ending May 7, amounted to 1,144 head, as compared with 1,474 for the corresponding week of 1909. The local market continued very firm, Western exporters paying high prices for cattle for shipment to England, so that the offerings here were lighter. Demand was very good, although the present high prices certainly tend to reduce consumption. Choice steers sold at 7½c. to 7¾c. per lb., fine at about 7c., good at 6½c. to 7c., medium at 5½c. to 6c., and common down to 4½c. Choice cows brought 6c. to 6¼c., and lower grades one cent less, bulls being 5½c. to 6½c. per lb. Offerings of sheep and lambs were limited, but the price of sheep was lower, sales taking place at 5½c. per lb. Spring lambs were in good demand, and prices were about steady, ranging from \$4 to \$8, according to size. Calves ranged from \$2.50 to \$5 for ordinary, and \$6 to \$10 for finest. The market for hogs was stronger again, and sales of selects were made at 10c. per lb., some being 10½c., and some 9½c., off cars.

Horses.—Heavy draft horses, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$325 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$175 each; inferior, broken-down horses, \$50 to \$100 each, and choice carriage or saddle animals, \$350 to \$500.

Dressed Hogs.—The market for dressed hogs exhibited increased strength; prices, 13½c. to 14c. lb. Pure lard, 16½c. to 17½c., compound 12½c. to 14c.

Potatoes.—Purchases have been made at 35c. per 90 lbs., carloads, track, these being turned over, same position, at 38c. to 40c., and reaching consumers at around 50c. per bag. Supplies liberal.

Apples.—The Montreal Fruit Auction Co. reports that there are no longer any cars of apples changing hands.

Eggs.—Dealers selling eggs at 20c. per dozen here, for straight-gathered, as they come in. They cost in the country about 18½c. to 19c. per dozen. Selects quoted at 22c. to 24c. here, according to quality and selection.

Butter.—Practically all the old stock of fodder creamery has been disposed of, half a dozen cars having been shipped off to Manitoba and the Northwest, and even to British Columbia. It was supposed that some of the goods coming in last week were mostly grass, and a considerable proportion had a dash of grass in them. Prices were quoted here last week at 21c. to 24½c. per lb., some very good butter having been bought at 23½c., wholesale.

Cheese.—Market easier but trade dull. Prices, 10½c. to 10¾c. per lb. for Quebecs, here; 10½c. to 10¾c. for Townships, and 11c. for Ontarios. Monday's advices report a decline, 10½c. to 10¾c., covering all makes.

Grain.—Market held fairly steady last week. No. 2 Canadian Western oats were still 38½c. to 39c. per bushel, carloads, store; No. 3 oats, 37½c. to 38c.; No. 2 white Ontario, 37c.; No. 3, one cent less, and No. 4 yet a cent less; feed barley, 54c.

Feed.—Market rather easier, owing to the grass. Manitoba bran, \$18.50 to \$19 per ton, in bags; shorts, \$21 to \$22; Ontario bran, \$19.50 to \$20; middlings, \$22 to \$23; pure grain mouille, \$32 to \$33, and mixed mouille, \$25 to \$28 per ton. Cotton-seed meal, \$35 to \$40 per ton.

Hay.—Very little change in the market. No. 1, \$15 to \$15.50 per ton, Montreal; No. 2 extra, \$14 to \$14.50; No. 2, \$12.50 to \$13; clover mixed, \$11.50 to \$12, and clover, \$10.50 to \$11.50.

Seeds.—About steady, but the season is approaching an end. Prices, \$17.50 to \$19 per 100 lbs., Montreal, for red clover; \$13 to \$17 for alsike; \$5.25 to \$7.25 for timothy, and 23c. to 25c. per lb. for alfalfa.

Hides.—Uninspected hides, 10c. per lb.; city hides, 11c., 12c. and 13c. per lb. for Nos. 2, 2 and 1, respectively, country being ½c. less than these prices. Lamb skins, 15c. each, and the rest unchanged.

Cheese Markets.

Stirling, Ont., 10½c. and 10 9-16c. Campbellford, Ont., 10½c. Tweed, Ont., 10½c. bid. Woodstock, Ont., 10½c. bid. Alexandria, Ont., 10½c. Kingston, Ont., 10½c. Brockville, Ont., 10c. bid. Belleville, Ont., 10 11-16c. and 10½c. Van-kleeck Hill, Ont., 10½c. and 10 5-16c. Winchester, Ont., 10½c. Picton, Ont., 10½c., 10 5-16c. and 11c. Ottawa, Ont., 10 5-16c. Cornwall, Ont., 10 5-16c. Napanee, Ont., 10 5-16c. Iroquois, Ont., 10½c. London, Ont., 10½c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., 10½c. Chicago, Ill., daisies, 14c. to 14½c.; twins, 13½c. to 13¾c.; young Americans, 15c.; longhorns, 14½c. to 14¾c. Watertown, N. Y., 13¾c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Steers, \$6.25 to \$8.70; cows, \$4.65 to \$6.75; heifers, \$4.25 to \$7.25; bulls, \$5 to \$6.25; calves, \$3 to \$7.75; stockers and feeders, \$4.75 to \$6.75. Hogs.—Choice heavy, \$9.65 to \$9.75; butchers', \$9.65 to \$9.75; light mixed, \$9.60 to \$9.65; choice light, \$9.65 to \$9.70; packing, \$9.60 to \$9.65; pigs, \$9.25 to \$9.65; bulk of sales, \$9.65 to \$9.70. Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$6 to \$7; yearlings, \$7.25 to \$7.85; light lambs, \$7.65 to \$9.92½; spring lambs, \$9 to \$11.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$7.75 to \$8.15. Veals.—\$6 to \$8.50. Hogs.—Heavy, \$9.90 to \$10; mixed, \$10 to \$10.10; Yorkers, \$10.05 to \$10.20; pigs, \$10.15 to \$10.25; rough, \$8.75 to \$9; dairies, \$9.90 to \$10.15. Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$7.25 to \$9.25; a few, \$9.30; wethers, \$6.85 to \$7; ewes, \$5.75 to \$6; sheep, mixed, \$4 to \$6.50.

British Cattle Markets.

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

TRADE TOPIC.

EXPERIENCED FARM LABORERS FOR ONTARIO.

Advice has been received at the Colonization Office, Toronto, of the booking of several large parties of English, Irish and Scotch farmers and farm laborers, who have been especially selected by Ontario emigration officers. They will arrive here during May and the early part of June. Among these are quite a number of men with families, or those whose families will follow as soon as places can be secured for them.

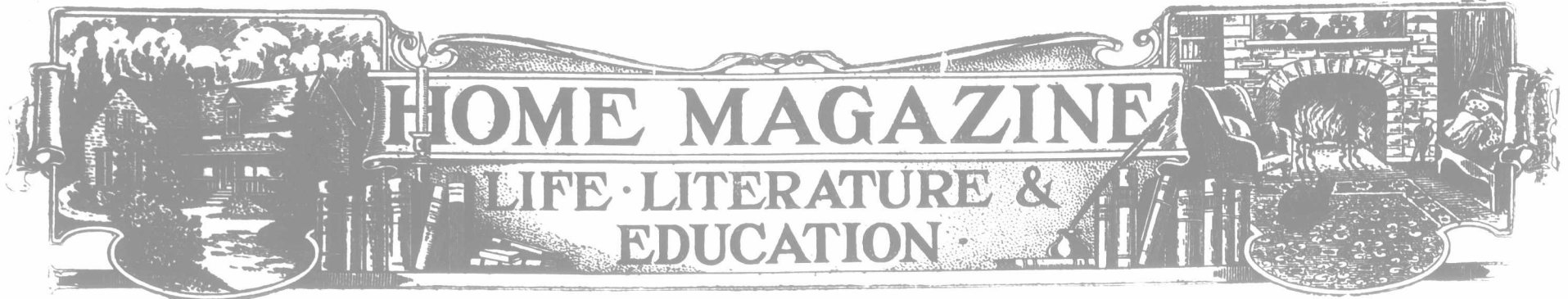
Farmers who are in need of such help, and can supply them with houses, should make application to the Bureau of Colonization, Toronto, at once.

D. SUTHERLAND,

Director of Colonization.

Toronto.

At the annual meeting of the National Record Board, held in Toronto last week, Robt. Miller resigned the chairmanship, and is succeeded in that arduous position by A. W. Smith, M. P., of Maple Lodge.



The "Sailor King."

Since the death of King Edward, the magazines of the world have been largely filled with surmises as to the character, and views and intentions of the new King, George V. It is evident enough that the problem presents much of the clarity of the proverbial Chinese puzzle. Since the time of his leaving the navy and entering upon his training for kingship, as Duke of York and Prince of Wales, the King has been sufficiently reticent; yet, the number of incidents that have been gleaned in regard to him is somewhat remarkable. It is not passing strange that they should be told and retold, for trifles often reveal the manner of a man. Upon the whole, these revelations of the King are satisfying—especially, may it be said—to the democratic peoples who make up the colonies.

King George, it appears, has no great love for pomp and ceremonial. Since leaving the sea—necessarily, since, no doubt, it is as the breath of life to him—he has shown a decided preference for the life of a country squire, rather than for that of a prince of the blood. To dedicate public buildings, lay cornerstones, etc., has always been a bore to him—an explanation, perhaps, of the reason why, as was so often remarked during the Quebec Tercentenary, the "Prince" so seldom looked much interested. Such an attitude may not make a great bid for popularity, possibly—people like to be effusively recognized when they have "put their best foot forward" in doing honor—but it does bespeak a grain of good hard common sense. After all, it is reasonable that a plain man should sometimes tire of the blare of trumpets, and firing of salutes, and parade of red-coats, and playing of bands, and soaring of fire-rockets, and living eternally in the public eye. As a matter of fact, it has been hinted that King George is really more democratic in his political and other views than he has ever been permitted to publicly announce. If this be true, the Liberal Government of Great Britain may, from a political standpoint, have met with no great check by the death of good King Edward.

The incidents told of King George, however, have not all conveyed the idea of negation. He has shown a strongly positive side, too. That he should be fond of what are called the "Upper Bohemian Circles" of Britain and the Continent—clubs made up of men who have "done things"—is significant. That he has disapproved of excessive devotion to turf-racing, is also significant. That he was able to make a speech neither weak nor wooden, nor simply conventional, as he did a few years ago, on his return from his trip through the colonies as Duke of York, is more significant still. We may, in short, hope much from George V. He looks unpleasantly like the Czar of Russia; it is true, yet he has within him the blood of Edward and Alexandra, and Victoria and Albert, of the good old King of Denmark, and George of Greece.

And now, may we turn to a few of the incidents told of the King? Side-lights on royalty are ever interesting. He is not lacking in wit, as the following will show:

He was present at one of the famous Savage Club dinners, and, as is usual on such occasions, menu-cards were circulated about the table for autographs. When a numerously-signed card reached the Prince, with a generous space at the top for his signature, he ran his eye over the names upon it. Among them were those of Sir Henry Irving, James Bryce, Winston Churchill, and down near the bottom, in a cramped handwriting, was the autograph of Hall Caine.

"I am very glad to see that," the Prince is reported to have said. "Now, at least, I can truthfully say I've read something Hall Caine has written."



The Queen-Mother, Alexandra.

He put his autograph on the card, and, as he passed it on, he remarked: "I wish Mistress Corelli were here and had signed the card. Then I could stop having to say almost daily that I have never read anything she wrote."

Of his earlier life, when in the navy, many a story is told, among them one which shows that a royal prince may be very human indeed, and withal very contrite, and very ready to make a manly apology when necessary.

One night, says "Sun," he declined to turn out, as he should have done, to go on watch. His fellow middy, whom he was designated to relieve, and who wanted to turn in, endeavored to arouse the Prince. The latter, on receiving two or three shakings, opened his eyes, swore picturesquely, but refused to turn out. He hit the man who had called him one blow on the eye, and went to sleep again.

The young fellow made no response, but returned to his post, resumed his watch, and thus did duty for the Prince. Now, if there is one offence

that is heinous, according to midshipman ethics, it is the shirking of a watch.

On the following day, the lad who had done double duty reported the case to his comrades. It was immediately decided to hold a drum-head court-martial in the gunroom. Prince George was brought before it, found guilty by unanimous count, and sentenced to be spanked by the middy who had done his work.

The royal culprit was seized by four of the seniors and held face downward, while the middy with the disfigured eye, his sleeves rolled up to his elbows, carried out the sentence of the gunroom court. When the Prince was released, he was furious with rage and mortification, and threatened all sorts of things. But a few hours after he thought better of it, came to his messmate who had spanked him, and apologized for the



The New Queen.

[Victoria Mary, daughter of the late Prince and Duke of Teck, and H. R. H. the late Princess Mary Adelaide of Cambridge, is her husband's cousin, both on her father's and mother's side. She was born at Kensington Palace, May 26, 1867. She is very clever, plays the piano and harp well, and speaks French and German fluently. Her favorite authors are Tennyson, Carlyle, Emerson and George Eliot.]

blow he had given him, as well as for making him do double duty. There is not now one of the officers or men who formerly served with him in the navy who does not speak in the highest manner of him.

In the present King, therefore, we probably have the only monarch of his time who has been court-martialled, spanked, and hazed.

The Windrow.

Three hundred and eighty-six vessels, outside of warships, are at present under construction in Great Britain.

One hundred miles of monorail

tracks, connecting several mining camps, are to be laid in Alaska within a year's time.

Captain B. W. Macdonald, a son of Senator Macdonald, of British Columbia, has been given command of the Niobe, Canada's first warship.

"Never lick postage stamps," says an English investigator. Find some other way of moistening them. They are particularly likely to be laden with bacteria.

A national college of agriculture is soon to be established at Pretoria. General Botha has promised to set aside £100,000 as a first instalment for carrying out the project.

Under the auspices of the Scottish Aeronautical Society, there will be a seven-day international aviation meet at Lanark, Scotland, from August 6th to 13th. The amount set aside for prizes will aggregate \$60,000.

Fifty girls in Sedalia, Mo., employees in the factories, will own a factory of their own. They went on strike, and decided to start out for themselves. The money has been subscribed, it is said, by the various unions.

The Harmsworth Publishing company has offered a prize of \$50,000 to the first British aviator who will fly from London to Edinburgh and return. Several aeroplanes have of late acquired a speed of nearly a mile a minute.

The Government Lace School, at the island of St. Helena (famous as the prison of Napoleon), which was established to aid the Islanders to overcome the loss of trade caused by the withdrawal of the garrison, has given a second exhibit of work in London.

The automobile speed power has been raised to 131.72 miles per hour. This places the automobile, as "Engineering Record" notes, in the position of being the "fastest thing on wheels." At Daytona, Fla., last month, Barney Oldfield, in a specially constructed car, covered a mile in 27.1 seconds, the fastest locomotion ever recorded.

Sir Leonard Lyell, of Kerriemuir, Scotland (nephew of Sir Charles Lyell, the geologist), who is at present travelling through Canada, is described as a liberal-minded gentleman, who is "an enthusiastic supporter of the present British administration and the Lloyd-George Budget, despite the fact that he owns large estates which are subject to the land-tax."

Edward Payson Hammond, gray-haired pedestrian, in his 72nd year, not for money, but just as an example to effete, automobile-riding Americans, recently completed, in perfect health, a 3,500 mile walk from Los Angeles to New York in 77 days. His diet was one meal per day, of milk and eggs, light cereal preparations, orange, or cake of chocolate. At the finish he received a well-deserved ovation. He travelled at the rate of 45 miles per day—not bad for an old man.

On one of King Edward's recent visits to Biarritz, he witnessed the finish of a cross-country race at the Villa Machelon. This villa, it happens, belongs to a worthy Biarritz butcher, who had been requested by the committee to place it at the King's disposal. To this request, the owner, of course, acceded. But this butcher had certain bosom friends, and, in their opinion, it was absolutely indispensable that the master in person should do the honors of his villa to the King of England, his guest.

The butcher fetched out his Sunday suit, arranged his braces outside his knitted waistcoat, which he invariably wears, stuck his hat over his ears, and, freely perspiring under the blazing sun, awaited his august visitor.

King Edward arrived and got down from his motor-car. With fine scorn for the conventions, the butcher boldly walked up to His Majesty, tapped him on the shoulder, and said, in a drawling voice, "Come in; don't stop in the sun—go up to the salon!"

A friendly shove accompanied these words. The King grasped the situation at a glance, smiled, and obeyed, leaving the butcher to chew proudly his penny Havana on the doorstep. He had done the honors of his home, had seen and spoken to his guest, the King.

Hope's Quiet Hour. Servant of All.

Whoever would become great among you, shall be your minister; and whoever would be first among you, shall be servant of all.—S. Mark x: 43, 44. (R. V.)

It is the weight of self that overpowers. Take up another's load, it carries ours.—Frederick Langbridge.

The text given above is a strong statement of the foundation of Christianity. The marginal rendering is even stronger: "Whoever would become great among you, shall be your servant; and whoever would be first among you shall be bondservant (slave) of all." I say it states the foundation of Christianity, for our Lord and Master proved Himself to be Great-st of all, by serving all. More and more we are learning the strange truth, that to achieve real greatness is not to be served by many, but to pour out life generously and gloriously in service.

This does not mean that we should copy the famous "old man with the ass," and waste precious time in trying to please everybody. He did not succeed in pleasing anyone—you may remember—and the people who make "popularity" their aim are certainly not "great," though they may try to achieve greatness by being servant of all. The motive which inspires any action makes it great or petty, and if the motive be only to win pleasure or profit for one's self, the action is selfish and mean.

Now, I am not trying to please everybody, but still I shall take the advice showered on me lately by many of our readers, who object to having our Corner changed into a correspondence column. Thinking that you might be growing tired of my weekly chats, I have lately given more room to correspondents. But there appears to be a general dissatisfaction, so I shall resume my old habits and keep the floor myself—for the most part—thanking those who have written so many letters on various subjects. It is impossible to answer all of these by personal letters, so silence concerning them is no proof that they have failed to reach me.

But all this is straying from our main point—greatness won through service.

In the general upset of housecleaning the other day, an old number of "Everybody's Magazine" came to light—not very old, December, 1909, to be exact. An article, called "Heroes of the Telegraph Key," attracted my attention, and it is a striking commentary on our text from a modern standpoint.

The telegraph operators described in it were "great," because their faithfulness as servants of the public was magnificent. First is given a description of 800

men sitting shoulder to shoulder, high up in a New York "skyscraper." They worked their telegraph instruments steadily, though a fire was raging overhead, and water was pouring in streams through the ceiling, flooding the floor six inches deep. If water got on the dynamo in a corner of the room, the men would have been instantly electrocuted. "But not for an instant did the jingling keys cease; for to quit at this, the busiest hour of the night, would have snarled the company into a tangle which it would require days to unravel. For an hour the men sat in mackintoshes, or under umbrellas, knowing that between them and sudden death was the thickness of a tarpaulin. Their faces showed the almost superhuman strain of concentrating their minds on the work in hand; but not a man deserted his key. On bared nerves they worked, for the honor of the service wherein it is admitted that man born of woman may blunder, but wherein, too, is an unwritten law that in time of peril no man may desert his post, any more than a captain may desert his ship or an engineer leap from his locomotive before it is needless suicide to remain."

The secret of countless deeds of glorious heroism is simple faithfulness to duty. The highest reward anyone can receive is the Master's commendation: "Well done, good and faithful servant."

and eleven out of the fifteen telegraph operators who had been brave enough to remain, were dead. Messages, pleading for help or asking for news, piled up on the four who were left. Would another operator volunteer to go deliberately into that city of death? E. V. Wedin responded to the call for volunteers. When he reached the telegraph office in New Orleans, "he sent more than 500 messages at his first sitting. Food and drink were brought him, and he ate with one hand and worked with the other. . . . worked until his arm was as if paralyzed to the elbow, and he fell forward on his key fast asleep." He worked on, day after day, while other volunteers came and died. He says he is most famed only because he escaped unharmful. But not one of the heroes of that terrible time is forgotten by God.

I should like to tell you more about these, and the other "heroes of the telegraph" described at length in the magazine—but space forbids.

The world is full of heroes—men and women who are doing their duty at all costs. Let us be inspired by their example, and work steadily on where God calls us to serve. "Servants of all!" was and is our Master—can we desire a nobler duty than His?

But when we read about heroes, we are impressed with the romance of their doings, and perhaps our own work seems

ing with and for their Master, is a growing joy. Each year is more full of living interest than the last. Each year brings them nearer to Him.

"Oh, happy are His servants! happy they
Who stand continually before His face,
Ready to do His will of wisest grace!
My King! is mine such blessedness to-day?"

DORA FARNCOMB.

Peace.

(Written for "The Farmer's Advocate.")

If all our lives flowed on in even measure,
If clouds ne'er drew their curtain o'er
the blue,

We should be satisfied with earthly treasure,
We should not rise to all the good and true,

If all hope's sea was calm, still, and untroubled,
If every wave came rippling to the strand,

We should not seek for refuge in the harbor—
Breakers of trouble toss us to the land.

If we ne'er wearied of the noise of babel,
The din of strife, that must be here,
to cease,

We ne'er should gather more than half the meaning
Of God's best promise, "I will give you
Peace."

S. N. DODDS.

The Beaver Circle.

[All children in second part and second books, will write for the Junior Beavers' Department. Those in third and fourth books, also those who have left school, or are in High School, between the ages of 11 and 15, inclusive, will write for Senior Beavers'. Kindly state book at school, or age, if you have left school, in each letter sent to the Beaver Circle.]

Queer Things.

Dear Girls and Boys,—I know that some of you would like to find out something about the "queer things" you may see in the country, and so I am just going to give you a few talks that may help you to "keep watch."

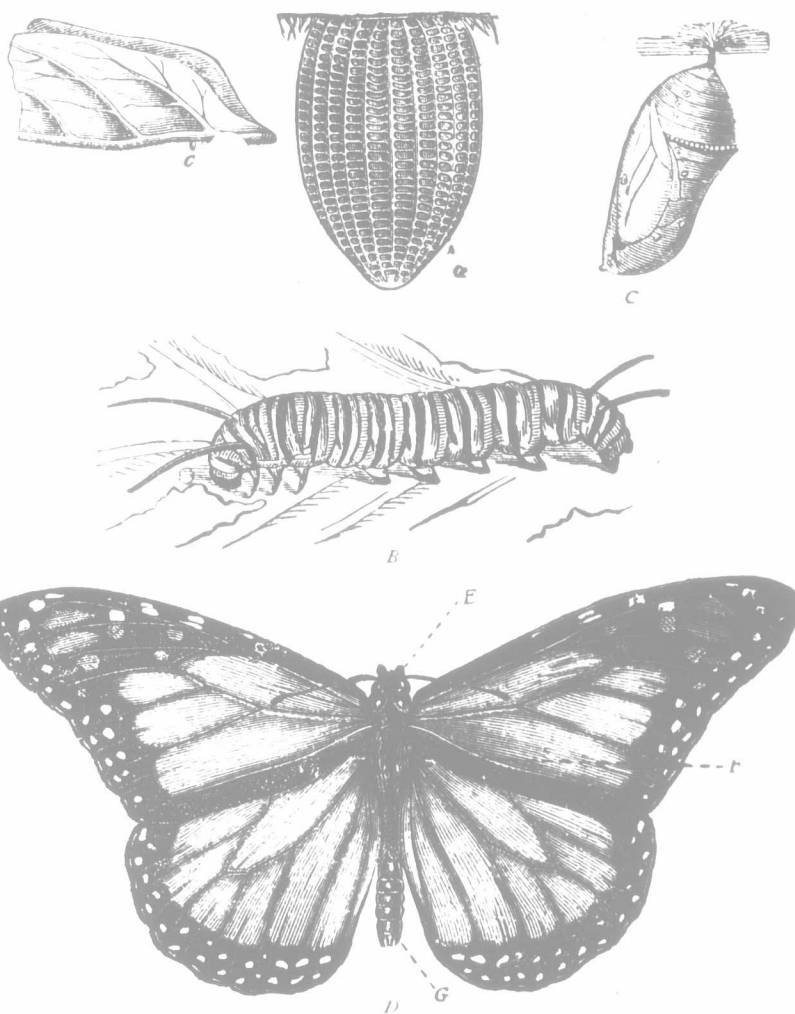
I wonder how many of you have ever paid much attention to worms and caterpillars. Now, girls, please don't jump around and say, "Ugh! Ugly things!" These little crawly creatures are quite interesting, and I want to tell you a little about them.

Perhaps, when digging in the garden, or turning over a stone or rotting log, you may come on "worms," usually small, and white or yellowish or brownish in color. Now, the "fish-worms," which you all know,—those long, slimy, pinkish things—are really worms, but these others, most of them at least, may not be worms at all. What do you think of that?

The next time you find one, don't go shivery, but pick it up or roll it on to a leaf and examine it. First of all, is it made up of rings (or "segments"), thirteen of them—unlucky number, you see—with a substance between that can stretch a little as the thing moves?

Then you may be pretty sure that it is not a worm that you have found, but a "larva" (plural, larvæ), a creature that will likely, after some very curious changes, turn into a fly or a beetle of some kind.

Some of the larvæ, of course, are not very much like the legless worms. Many of them have legs, and never live "in" the ground at all, but spend all their days on plants. They are usually called "caterpillars," and you must already know some of them—for instance, the green cabbage "worm" (please call it "caterpillar" after this), and the pretty, striped milkweed caterpillar. Some other larvæ, too, look even less like worms, than do the caterpillars. Among these last I may mention the mosquito wriggler that you find in the rain barrel, or the soft, red potato "bugs" that you all know too well. . . . However, these are all larvæ, that will turn into something else after a while. You all know already that the red potato larvæ turn "somehow" into striped beetles. In somewhat the same way—just "how" we



Milk-weed Butterfly.

(a) Egg enlarged 30 diameters; (c) egg, natural size, on leaf; butterfly; E, head; F, thorax; G, abdomen.

One of the heroes described in the article before me is Frank Shaley. He was a telegraph lineman and was in the baggage car of a train which was wrecked three years ago, out in the West. He crawled out, clutching his satchel of instruments. More than 150 dead or injured people were lying there. The next train would not arrive for five hours—could nothing be done for the sufferers until then? Shaley was dying from his injuries, but he was the only man there who knew how to "cut in on the telegraph." He was hoisted up, made his connections, and sent his message: "Number 17 terribly wrecked forty miles west of Cheyenne. Send hospital train."

Before the train arrived, with doctors and nurses, Shaley had been called to his reward.

Another hero described in this article is Edward V. Wedin. In the South, the awful epidemic called "Yellow Jack" was raging. There was a mad scramble out of the infected district, only the bravest remaining to face almost certain death in nursing the sick and burying the dead. All communication by post was stopped

prosaic in contrast with their exciting battles with danger and death. It is that idea of daily duty being "dull and commonplace" which I have been trying for years to contradict. We are servants, with the high privilege of serving the King of Kings. How can any duty be commonplace which is put into our hand by our loved Master? How can we find life dull when He is beside us? How can we be careless and slothful in our service when He has placed us at our post and is watching to see that we are faithful there?

Perhaps He is even better pleased with the quiet, cheerful faithfulness of many who are unnoticed by the world, than with the deeds of dazzling heroism which attract so much attention. Most of us could live very contentedly without these startling acts of courage, but should miss the quiet faithfulness which makes life glad and sweet every hour. And perhaps character grows more strong and noble in quiet, everyday service, than in any other way. Think of the glory of growing in beauty of spirit in the sight of God! The joy of loyal servants, work-

shall have to leave for another lesson—one kind of larva may turn into a big June bug, another into a wasp or bee, another into a beautiful moth or butterfly, and so on.

I said above that you will likely be able to count thirteen rings in the larva. Now, I want to tell you that the insect into which the larva turns will also have thirteen rings (sometimes these are hard to see), only that they will be divided into three parts, one ring going to make up the head, three the trunk or "thorax," and nine the "abdomen." You may easily see these parts by catching a house-fly.

I have given you some big words, you see, but you will soon get used to them. We shall use them many times again, and they come in very handy in describing.

In the "grown" insect, or "adult," as it is called, you will always find the legs and wings on the middle division, or thorax. Often the caterpillar has more legs than the adult, having a "lot" of "false" legs, which afterwards disappear. If you study further, you may be able to tell by counting all the legs of a caterpillar and noticing where they are fixed, what "family" the larva belongs to, for insects, you know, are divided into families, just as are plants and people. But we need not bother about that now.

The way in which the larva changes into an insect, as I said before, is very strange. But we will keep that for another day. I do not want to confuse you by telling you too much all at once.

PUCK.

Gardening.

Dear Puck,—I have just finished reading the Beaver Circle, and am quite interested in the competition on gardening.

I had to work like an honest beaver last spring to get my garden ready for seeding, so it was rather late before I got my seeds planted, but I hope to have it in better shape the coming summer.

The garden is about twenty feet long by eighteen wide, and there once stood on it a pigpen and henhouse, so, in cleaning it up, I had to take out nearly two loads of stone, two big logs, and lots of other trash, which made the place look most unsightly.

After the place was cleaned, my brother and I took an old plow and horse and plowed it, and, indeed, it was great fun. We then put a fence around it and seeded it with some vegetables, some of which still grew nicely.

In the fall I dug it up, and have now bought some flower and vegetable seeds, such as sweet peas, gourds, melons, sweet corn, pumpkin, onions and radish.

I suppose the weeds will keep me busy in my spare hours, but I think it is a good place for a garden, and, besides, the other day my mother said she would like to have it for a berry patch.

I will close, wishing all my Beaver friends every success with their gardens.

NOAH STEINMANN.

Crosshill, Ont.

The Junior Beavers.

Dear Puck,—This is my first letter to the Circle. I live in the country on a farm. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for years, and we like it very much. We have one mile to go to school. My brother Ralph and sister Luella and I attend public school regularly. My oldest brother, Willie, passed the Entrance two years ago. I am in Second Class, and I like my teacher very much. We have for pets: a pair of doves, two dogs, and three cats. I must close now by telling you:

I am a girl just eight years old. Full of fun as I can hold, I love to romp the whole day through. And I tire the boys out; yes, I do. For boys are slow I would have you know.

And I am a girl that is full of go. Quick on foot and hard to catch. Just as hard to find my match.

PEARL O. WALLACE.

Shanly-Shady Lawn Farm, Ont.

Dear Puck,—This is my first letter to the Circle. I enjoy reading the letters in "The Farmer's Advocate." My papa takes it. It is about ten minutes walk

to our school. I am in the Senior Second Book. I am seven years old.

I will close. I hope this letter will not reach the waste-basket.

VERONICA FARRELL.

(Age 7, Class II.)

Linwood, Ont.

Dear Puck,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle, and I hope it will be printed.

I have two pet calves; one will kick and the other will shake hands. I have two dogs, Collie and Carlo. Carlo is the largest. I am training Collie to draw my sleigh and snow plow. I have a harness for him. I made it myself.

Long-legged Larry, went up in a hurry, more afraid of a hen than twenty dogs and twenty men?

Ans.—A grasshopper.

NORMAN C. BERRY.

(Age 11, Class III.)

Mapleton, Ont.

Dear Puck,—There are eleven going to my school. The school is on a bend of the Muskoka River, and we can see big boats going up and down. I like living by the river, for I can fish in the summer and skate in the winter. As this is my first letter, I will not say much. Wishing the Beavers success, I remain the Whip-poor-will.

JAMES L. MILLER.

Alport P. O., Ont. (Book II.)

Riddles.

Around the house and around the house, and whistles in the keyhole. Ans.—The wind.

I went to the bush and got it, and when I got it I looked for it, and the more I looked for it the less I lived it, then brought it home in my hand, because I couldn't find it. Ans.—A thistle. Sent by Morley Pilkey.

What is it that goes up hill, down hill, yet never moves? Ans.—A road.

What is it that is always ashamed of itself? Ans.—A clock, because it always has its hands before its face. John Murphy.

Two o's, two n's, an l and a d, put them together, and spell them for me. Ans.—London. Agnes Murphy.

Why is a horse like the letter O? Ans.—Because g makes it go. Araminta Swartz.

A Bible Question.—Where is the longest verse in the Bible? Ans.—Esther, Chap. 8, verse 9. Minnie Mackenzie.

Beaver Circle Notes.

So Josephine Rogers has a yellow cat called Buff! Our cat at home is yellow, and is also called Buff. What a coincidence!—P.

So Elsie Taylor is in the Fourth Book at nine years of age. She is surely doing very well. Clarence Churchill and Lyle Middleton are in the Third Book at eight. They also are doing very well.

A number of letters have been held over. Several others, I am sorry to say, found their way to the w.-p. b., because they were nothing but lists of brothers, sisters, cows, horses, sheep, cats and dogs. Interesting letters; we must have, you know, Beavers.

A few letters evidently intended for the gardening competition arrived too late for consideration. Be "on time next time," please.

Hilda Richmond (age 13, Book IV.), Washington, Ont., wishes some correspondents.

Whenever a joksmith runs short of subjects, he can always take a rise out of Boston, the city of culture. Here is the latest:

At a window in the business department of a Boston daily paper, there recently presented herself a trim-looking servant, who, offering a small advertisement, said:

"To-morrow's paper, please, and for three days thereafter."

"In the 'want' or 'personal' column?" asked the employee.

"Have you no 'wish' column?" asked the young woman.

"No what?" queried the clerk, puzzled.

"I simply wish a situation as lady's maid," haughtily explained the girl. "That's all. It's not a case of want. Is there no newspaper in this highly-cultured city printed in the English language?"

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Be Glad.

Be glad when the flowers have faded?
 Be glad when the trees are bare?
 When the thick fog lies on the trees and moors
 And the frost is in the air?
 When all around is a desert
 And the clouds obscure the light,
 When there are no songs for the darkest day,
 No stars for the longest night?
 Ah, yes, for the truest gladness
 Is not in ease or mirth;
 It has its home in the heart of God,
 Nor in the loves of the earth.
 God's love is the same forever,
 If the skies are bright or dim,
 And the joy of morning lasts all day,
 When the heart is clad in Him.

—Angeles

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.]

June Weddings.

(Continued.)

It is very difficult to manage an elaborate wedding procession in any but a very large house, with spacious rooms, hence the girl who elects to be married at home will be wise if she arranges for a very simple wedding, indeed. Of course, the decorations may be as beautiful as desired, and an arch or wedding bell of flowers may be made at the end of the room where the wedding party is to stand.

As the guests arrive, the bride's mother, standing by the drawing-room door, and assisted by her husband or some of her sons or daughters, receives them. At the time for the ceremony, the groom and his best man take their places, and, to the sound of the wedding march, the bride and her party come down the stairs. A pretty idea is to have little girls extend white ribbons to form a lane for the bridal party as it approaches. As the guests fall away to make room for the advancing party, the mother and family of the bride move so as to stand on the bride's left, and the nearest to her of all the persons outside the ribbons. As soon as the ceremony is concluded, the white ribbons are quickly rolled up, and congratulations and best wishes are in order.

Just here,—it is customary at weddings for the bride and groom to stand facing the guests during the ceremony, but this is not quite right, according to the most approved standards. It is assumed that the ordeal is somewhat trying for the young people, and so, to be absolutely correct, they should stand with their backs to the guests (the clergyman facing them), exactly as in a church wedding. As soon, however, as the ceremony is over, the clergyman quickly steps from his place, and the newly-married people step into it, turning, thus to face the guests.

During warm weather, the reception may be held on the lawn, the bride and groom standing to receive their friends under the trees, and refreshments may be served on small tables placed about on the grass. An idea now much followed is to have a pile of tiny white boxes, each filled with "bride's cake," in the hall, each guest being expected to take one. Occasionally a bridal register, bound in white, with the initials of the bride and groom, and the date, in gold lettering on the cover, is placed in a convenient spot, and the blank pages are filled with the signatures of the guests.

After a church ceremony, the bride does not wait to receive best wishes at the church, but goes at once to her parents' home, where she receives under an archway or floral wedding-bell prepared for the purpose. The bridesmaids stand near, or, if there are enough of them, form a semi-circle a little behind the bride and groom. The ushers, of course, must make themselves useful in entertaining and paying little necessary attentions to the guests. The bride's parents and relatives, of course, advance first, then the bride's father and mother proceed to a point near the door by which the guests enter, the groom's parents and relatives, "conspicuously present" in some other part of the room. Each guest passes on immediately after speaking to the bride and groom, and, when all have passed, the doors of the dining-room are thrown open and the bride and groom enter first, the ushers and bridesmaids following, then the bride's father with the groom's mother, and after them the guests. The bride's mother goes last, with the groom's father, having waited in the drawing-room to see that no woman is without an escort.

One long table is seldom used now, several small tables, with a larger one for the bridal party being much preferred. The menu may consist of tea, coffee, sandwiches, loaves, cakes, to which

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cold meats, salads, jellies, creams, honeys, salted nuts, and fruit may be added as desired.

Now, just a word in regard to the bride's dress, and I am done. For an elaborate wedding, silk or satin, with train and veil, are the usual materials chosen. For a simpler wedding, for the bride who wishes to wear her dress on many occasions afterwards, there is a host of pretty materials, silk mull or muslin, French mull or muslin, embroidered mull, organdie, crepe de chine, etc. The color should always be white, the fashion chosen, simple, but graceful, and not overloaded with trimming. A veil may always—I think should always—be worn, preferably of tulle, large enough to envelope the whole figure. White shoes are a necessity, and but little jewelry (and that preferably the gifts of the groom, or of a dearest relative) should be in evidence.

If a travelling suit be worn instead of white, a hat, of course, takes the place of the veil. The color of the suit should

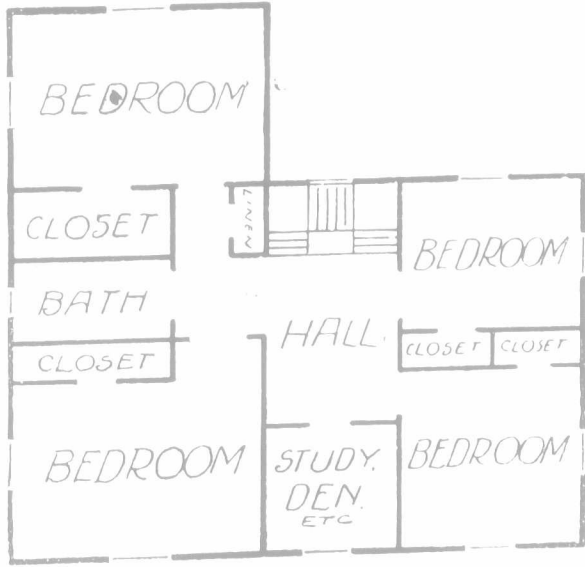
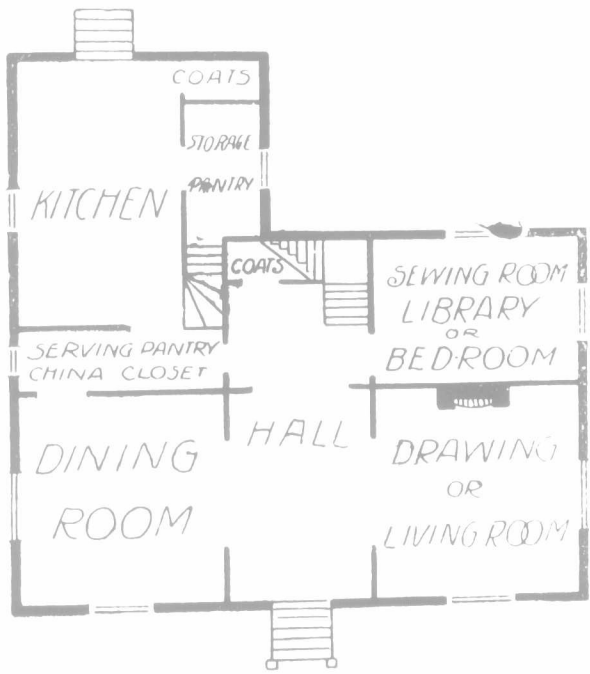
sores. If she could get someone to rub her with alcohol, it would be a great help. JUST A GIRL.

Huron Co., Ont.

Black voile, grenadine, lawn, India silk, shantung, or rajah silk, are all suitable for summer mourning dresses. During very hot weather, a white dress with black hat and touches of black in the costume, may be worn.

When laundering black lawn, use thin glue water or gum arabic water, instead of starch. Still better, use "Mourning Starch," which may be got at Eaton's, if not nearer.

Maple Cream.—Put into a pan one pound of light brown sugar, 1 small cup milk, 1 ounce butter. Boil 15 minutes, then add 1 teaspoon vanilla. Beat well until half cold, then pour on the cake. Nuts may be added for variety. If maple sugar is used instead of the light brown, vanilla is not needed.



A Compact House Plan.

be light,—Alice blue, light brown, light gray, reseda green, lavender, etc., and the gloves, of suede or glace kid, must match.

Now, girls, are there any questions? If so, I will try to find the answers. D. D.

Laundrying Black Lawn.

Dear Dame Durden,—After reading "The Farmer's Advocate" so long, and seeing that everyone was welcome to the Ingle Nook, I thought I would write.

In the first place, I want to thank all for the help received. I still need more help. Will someone give a good recipe for maple cream icing?

What would make a nice summer dress for one who has to go in mourning?

What is the proper way to launder a black lawn waist, so that the starch will not show white or glossy?

If "Lan'shire Lass" has to stay in bed all the time, she is apt to have bed

Garden Prizes.

Dear Dame Durden,—Regarding my idea of a garden competition, it was something after this manner: To keep a garden diary. Say we had radishes on May 1st one inch across, or first seed on May 24th, half inch; carrots on June 2, two inches, first peas, June 20th; tomatoes, July 12th; and we might give the varieties. Later, when we gathered, say, onions, carrots, potatoes, we could note the largest and weigh them, and give the weights, and send the report, say in October. This is just to give an idea. You might add that some pictures of the garden go along with it.

Or we might keep account of all our garden produce, the cost of seeds and plants, and show the financial part, estimating it according to selling prices in our markets. L.L.L.

Norfolk Co., Ont.

I should think garden pictures and financial accounts might be very interest-



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

ing. I think we might safely offer prizes for the best photos, with brief account of expenditure and profits.

From Lankshire Lass.

Dear Dame Durden and all ye kind Chatterers,—Good morning to ye all. Listen to those birds, how sweetly they sing! What a glorious spring this has been, and so early; it makes one feel like being up and busy. Oh, how nice it would be to be out beating those carpets and making everything fresh these nice spring days! So I just thought as I could not do that, I would make an effort to write, as my fountain pen and pad are beside me and I am alone.

It is a trial to write at any time now, and for a long time I could not at all, but so many kind friends came and offered to write for me. It helped me so, but I cannot write to many I would like to; so will you all kindly accept my sincere thanks for all your kind letters and lovely Easter cards, and also for all your kind remarks about me in the Nook. How it cheers one to see they are not forgotten. I am not able to read, but try as soon as "The Farmer's Advocate" comes, to glance over the Nook. There are so many good things there.

Dear Dame, you didn't ever dream what a kind flock you have in the Nook; yes, even in Australia, and I enjoyed a nice letter from there so much. It cheered me so, as many others have done, as I lay alone, and Jesus is so precious to me every day, and I hope He is to others too, especially the sick or lonely, and cheers them along the way. What showers of blessing He sends us in many ways. I do feel so thankful all the time I cannot help but tell it. Then see how He lets my flowers bloom after all the frost! They say my bay window is a mass of bloom. Is it not good to be here, when we have so many blessings? If I only could be useful, helping others! How I would enjoy that! I love to be busy, even though I now have to "stand and wait." That is why I try to write, if possible, and compose hymns and other verses, hoping even in that way to do something, and may they help someone. Here is my last hymn. Please, dear Dame, could you kindly have it in below this letter? Please play and sing it, for it goes nicely to the tune. Perhaps in this way I can labor for the Master, and my light may shine a little, and others can see there is much joy in trusting Jesus all the way.

I would like to tell you about the nice visit "Anna" gave me, and how kindly she helped me, but dears, I am too tired. It takes me long to write only a little, and rest.

Can you kindly tell me how to keep cut flowers fresh a long time? I do love their sweet fragrance in my room, and many kindly send beautiful bouquets of them, and I am just so grateful to all for so much kindness, and will be glad to know how to preserve a long time.

COMPOSED BY "A LANKSHIRE LASS."

(Sing to tune of "When the Roll is Called Up Yonder.")

Oh, my heart is filled with rapture,
Though the body is in pain,
I am trusting more in Jesus all the time,
And I feel His presence with me,
Cheering me from day to day,
Jesus is my Friend and Helper all the way.

Chorus.

Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!
'Tis so sweet to trust Him always,
Just to leave it all to Jesus,
For His grace will be sufficient for us all.

Jesus is to me so precious,
Rock of ages cleft for me,
I am resting in the shelter of the Rock;
Through the desert Jesus leads me,
To the pastures green and sweet,
And the pure, refreshing waters of the brook.

When the evening twilight gathers,
I am one day nearer home,
So with joy will I press onward to that land;

Till He calls me home I'll trust Him,
What He wills is best I know,
And I'll trust Him till I reach the golden strand.

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CALGARY 1112 First St. W.	VICTORIA 434 Kingston St.	ST. JOHN, N.B. 42-46 Prince William St.		VANCOUVER 821 Powell St.

1910 Model

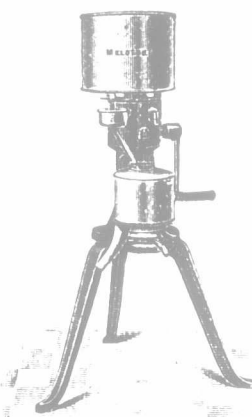
IT'S A

MELOTTE

YOU WANT

IF YOU'RE GOING TO BUY

A CREAM SEPARATOR!



Style A—E. Capacities, 280—720 lbs. per hour.

Can be operated entirely by a boy or girl.

Don't be persuaded by talkers, but WRITE US, and we will send you book of TESTIMONIALS from users in your own district.

MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATORS have been in use nearly a quarter of a century. These very machines are still giving entire satisfaction.

1910 Model

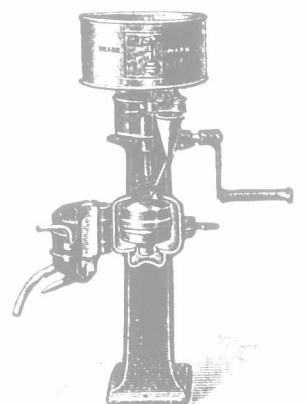
The MELOTTE does its work better and more quickly than any other cream separator with less power.

A child can wash it, it's so simple.

R.A. Lister & Co. (Limited)

66 Stewart Street,
TORONTO

Branch: St. John, N. B.



Style I—6. Capacities, 400—1,300 lbs. per hour. Can be driven by hand, belt or jet of steam.

YOUR CHANCE TO BUY BINDER TWINE



THE LOWEST PRICE QUOTED FOR MANY YEARS

The highest quality Diamond Brand Manilla Twine is what we offer you. Nothing inferior about it; just a straight bargain offer. Guaranteed strong, smooth, even twine, and absolutely insect proof. Read our guarantee at the bottom of this page—it ought to set your mind at ease.

WE GUARANTEE THE QUALITY TO BE AS GOOD AS THE BEST ON THE MARKET TO-DAY

THIS OUT ILLUSTRATES A BALL OF DIAMOND BRAND MANILLA TWINE, THE KIND THAT WE OFFER YOU NOW AT SUCH A REMARKABLY LOW PRICE.

We want you not only to benefit by this offer but to tell your friends. You'll surely be doing them a favor. A chance like this to buy Binder Twine means a lot to most folks. We'll appreciate your kindness if you but spread the good news around: "Binder Twine, guaranteed quality, at a remarkably low price." That's interesting news to the thrifty buyer.

THERE'S NONE BETTER

It is as good Binder Twine as is made, strong as any made, smooth and even as any made. We say this regardless of make, brand or price. Our Diamond Brand Binder Twine is prepared with special care from the choicest Manilla hemp and first quality long fibre sisal, and is perfectly free from snarls, thin or uneven spots, and will measure 550 ft. to the pound; it is unusually strong, therefore every inch of it can be used.

EVERY BALL IS TESTED

Every foot of Diamond Brand Binder Twine is tested for uniform evenness and tensile strength. We guarantee our Twine to be entirely free from lumps, snarls or thin or uneven spots. Its smooth, even and uniform thickness allows it to be fed smoothly, and positively will not snarl or break, which means much in economy and saving of time.

GUARANTEED INSECT PROOF

We guarantee Diamond Brand Twine to be proof against destruction by grasshoppers, crickets and insects of all kinds, due to a preparation to which each ball of the twine is subjected. This is a very important, desirable and valuable feature and one which you will readily appreciate. We will esteem the courtesy greatly if you will tell your friends who use binder twine, and tell them that we will be glad to supply them with binder twine at the prices quoted in this Catalogue.

IF YOU LIVE IN ONTARIO THE PRICE WILL BE

800 For **100** Lbs.

AND ALL FREIGHT CHARGES PAID BY US

IF YOU LIVE IN QUEBEC OR THE MARITIME PROVINCES THE PRICE WILL BE

850 For **100** Lbs.

AND ALL FREIGHT CHARGES PAID BY US

PUT UP IN 5-lb. BALLS—50 lbs. TO THE BALE, COVERED WITH CANVAS AND LASHED WITH 22 FEET OF GOOD LAID ROPE

LOOK AT THE PRICE AGAIN—THEN LOOK AT THE GUARANTEE

Here are some Reasons why you are absolutely safe in buying Our Diamond Brand Manilla Twine :

- BECAUSE—It is superior in strength, will test 135 lbs. or more.
- BECAUSE—It measures 550 feet to the pound.
- 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.

Our Binder Twine is as good as is made. There is no better twine made than our Diamond Brand Twine. You may pay more for binder twine, but you will not get better quality than ours, for there is nothing better made than our twine. The only difference between our twine and other good twine is the price. It will pay you to send your twine order to us.

Immediate Shipment. We have the binder twine on hand in our warehouse, and will ship all orders the day they are received. There will be no delay in shipping. You can rely on perfect service.

50 Pounds the Smallest Shipment. When ordering, please remember that we do not sell binder twine in quantities less than a 50 pound bale. We do not break bales.

OUR GUARANTEE PROTECTS YOU

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, or not full count, 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 AT OUR EXPENSE, and we will promptly return 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.

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
TORONTO - CANADA

Cut flowers may be kept quite a time by simply cutting a wee nip off the end of the stems and changing the water every day. Keep in as cool a place as possible, especially at night. Welcome among us again, Lankshire Lass.

Cleaning Silver, Etc.

Dear Dame Darden,—I have so long enjoyed the Ingle Nook chats, it seems as though I am really one of you. But, with your permission, I'd like to become a truly member. I have learned so many

useful things from the letters, I must, at least, thank you. The essays on "Gardening" were splendid, and I'm going to practice some of the ideas some day.

I wonder how many of you know that silver can be cleaned very satisfactorily by placing it in a pail of sour buttermilk for two or three hours, then washing it thoroughly with soap and water, using a soft brush for handles or carved parts.

Well, I must not wear my welcome out, so I'll say good bye.
LILY ANN,
York Co., Ont.

Flirting Girls Again.

Dear Chatterers,—Good morning, everybody! Is there room for another chair by the fire-side? I have always found the Ingle Nook so helpful that I feel rather ashamed for taking all the advice and not giving any.

I was reading about that flirting scene. I am of Sunbonnet Sue's opinion. I think it is awful for girls to act like that. I was at a party a few weeks ago. A girl flirted desperately with a boy who was a stranger. He was a nice dancer, and I thought he thought her

"dandy." I happened to know him, and was talking with him afterwards, and he remarked what a crazy girl she was. I wonder what she would think of her night's fun. It certainly did not benefit her any. Well, this pen is running away from me.

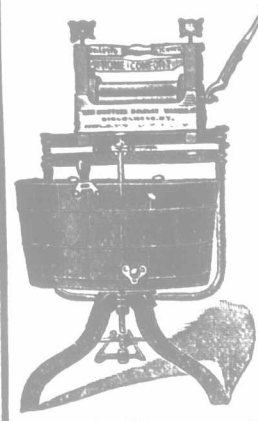
I would like to know what a clematis would climb on best. I am planting it from the seed. Would it grow on wire frame? Where is the best place to plant rhubarb? Will it grow among grass better than to be working around it?

Grenville, Ont.

SPRING BUD.

You Can Do the Weekly Washing in Six Minutes

The 1900 GRAVITY WASHER cuts out labor and saves money. Does a big family washing—and wringing too—in short order. The Gravity washes a tubful spotlessly clean in six minutes. Prove it at our expense.



Any Woman Can Have a 1900 GRAVITY WASHER On 30 Days' Free Trial

Don't send one cent. Try it first at our expense—if you are responsible. We'll pay the freight. See the wonders it performs. Thousands are in use and every user delighted. We are constantly receiving letters from hosts of satisfied customers. The 1900 Gravity is sold on small payments. Send for our fascinating FREE Book to-day. Write me personally—

F. A. C. BACH, Manager.
The 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario 2173

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

Cowan's "Perfection" Cocoa

Let the children drink all they want. Healthful, nutritious, delightful.

Absolutely pure. That rich chocolate flavor. Very economical.

The Cowan Co. Limited,
Toronto. 88

"Ever been locked up?" demanded counsel.

"I have been," admitted the witness.
"Aha! And what had you been doing to get yourself locked up?"
"I had been doing jury duty."

NEWFOUNDLAND PAYS TRIBUTE

To the Grand Work Dodd's Kidney Pills are Doing.

Fishermen Regard Them as a Boon to Mankind—Mr. Frank Banfield Tells How They Cured His Backache.

Garnish, Fortune Bay, Nfld., May 16.—(Special.)—Among the fishermen here, who, through exposure to wet and cold, are subject to those pains and aches which come from diseased kidneys, Dodd's Kidney Pills are looked upon as a positive boon to mankind. They are never tired of telling how their backaches and their rheumatism vanished before the great kidney remedy.

Among many others, Mr. Frank Banfield, after years of suffering, has found relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills, and here is what he is telling his friends:

"I find Dodd's Kidney Pills the best medicine for backache I have ever used. I only used two boxes, and they cured me of backache I had for five years. It started through a strain. My father's back also bothered him, and he got some relief from one pill I gave him. They were too precious to give him more. All persons suffering from backache should use Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Why do Dodd's Kidney Pills cure backache? Simply because backache is kidney ache, and Dodd's Kidney Pills positively cure all kidney aches and ills. This has been proved in thousands of cases in Canada. If you haven't used them yourself, ask your neighbors.

I cannot find any particular kind of trellis for clematis advised in any of our gardening books. A wooden one is usually provided.

The best rhubarb I have ever seen was planted in an open space, where the ground could be well cultivated, and no weeds or grass allowed to grow.

A Mother's Recompense.

Sitting alone in the shadow,
At the close of a busy day;
Looking back o'er its hours,
As the daylight faded away.
Sitting alone, sadly thinking,
Of the hours for ever past;
After all, what do I accomplish,
As the days glide away so fast?
A new day brings no change in its duties;
Each day the same task must be done;
What yesterday I have completed,
To-day must again be begun.

Sitting alone in the shadow,
Weary, discouraged, and sad;
When all at once comes sweet music,
Making my weary heart glad.
Out from the lighted parlor,
Little feet, pattering, run;
Dear little dimpled faces,
Eyes running over with fun.
Peeping behind every curtain,
In dark corners and everywhere,
Mother's retreat is invaded,
By the enemy laughing and fair.
Baby arms twine tight around me,
Sweet faces press close to mine,
With a heartfelt prayer for forgiveness,
I thank God for comfort divine.

LILY ANN.

Elderberry Salve.

Dear Dame Durden,—We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" ever since I can remember, and I am nearly out of my teens now.

As we have received so much help from the Ingle Nook, it is with pleasure that I now furnish Mrs. Mac. with the recipe for elderberry salve. I didn't have to go to my grandmother for the recipe, as my mother knew it.

Elderberry Salve.—Take the flowers, or inner bark of the root, and simmer in fresh butter.
Hoping Mrs. Mac. will find this as beneficial as what she previously had.
Wentworth Co., Ont. JESSIE.

Recipes.

A Good Recipe for Dandelion Wine.—Pour 1 gallon boiling water over 3 quarts dandelion blossoms and let stand overnight well covered. In the morning strain off the water, add 3½ pounds sugar, and 3 or 4 lemons sliced. Heat just enough to melt the sugar. Pour into a jar, cover with cheese cloth, and stand in a warm place. In four or five days it will ferment, and this will continue for about two weeks. When the fermentation has ceased, strain into bottles and seal.

Homemade Macaroni.—Break eggs into a bowl and thicken with enough flour so that it can be rolled as thin as pie-crust. Cut in small strips and roll on a small round stick that has been greased a little so that the dough will not stick. It can then be pulled off and dried. Cook like other macaroni.

Rhubarb Pie.—With the rhubarb mix the juice of one lemon, 1 cup sugar, butter size of an egg, and 1 cup chopped raisins. Bake with two crusts.

Rhubarb Jam.—Wash and cut into pieces an inch long. Young rhubarb should be used, and it should not be peeled. To each pound allow ½ lb. sugar. Put all in a granite kettle, bring slowly to a boil, and let boil ½ hour, stirring frequently. Put into jars, and, when cool, cover with melted paraffine.

English Rhubarb Jam.—8 lbs. rhubarb cut fine, 5 lbs. sugar, 3 lbs. blanched almonds, chopped. Mix well and cook till thick. Figs, oranges, or pineapple, may be mixed with rhubarb to form a variety of jams, at comparatively little cost.

Rhubarb Wine.—3½ lbs. rhubarb cut in bits, to one gallon boiling water. Let stand for 10 days, stirring each day, then strain, and to each gallon liquid allow 3 lbs. sugar. Let this stand for three days, add a cake of yeast and let stand seven days longer, skimming as the scum rises. When you cannot hear it fermenting, add 5 cents' worth isinglass. Strain and bottle.

Ten Thousand Telephone Companies in Canada

and the United States are giving service to nearly

FIVE MILLION SUBSCRIBERS

with telephone apparatus furnished by "Independent" Manufacturers having no connection with the "Bell" interests.

The first Telephones produced by the "Bell" interests (which owns and controls the Western Electric Company in the United States, and the Northern Electric & Manufacturing Company in Canada) were manufactured in 1876.

The first telephones produced by "Independent" concerns were manufactured in 1894, eighteen years later.

Notwithstanding this start of eighteen years, during which time the "Bell" had every opportunity to perfect apparatus which would defy competition,

The "Independent" Manufacturers have produced in Canada and the United States One Million More Telephones

than the manufacturers in the control of the "Bell" interests.

The "Independent" Manufacturers were the originators of the standard type of Farm Telephone which is furnishing universal service to the Rural Companies to-day.

We claim that every improvement in rural telephone apparatus is the direct production of the brains, energy and money of the "Independent" telephone manufacturers.

It is good business to purchase equipment from manufacturers whose individual success depends solely upon the reputation of apparatus produced in healthy competition with each other.

The "Independent" Manufacturers devote their whole energies to furnishing in competition with each other, the highest grade of telephones and equipment to operating Companies—Companies which are free to go into the open market and purchase from whom they please.

The primary purpose for which the "Bell" Manufacturing Companies were originally organized was that of making telephones for the Company which created, owns and controls them.

When you purchase from an "Independent" Manufacturer you purchase from a concern whose primary purpose is, and always has been, to make telephones for you, and which depends for its existence upon its efforts to please you by furnishing equipment that will give you absolute satisfaction.

Patronize the originators of the modern type of Farm Telephones. Patronize the "Independents."

The Canadian Independent Telephone Association does not recommend the patronage of any particular manufacturer, but it will be glad to furnish the names of reliable firms **not** in the control of any monopoly. Firms which produce equipment of the highest grade, together with any other information relating to the organization, construction or operation of a local, municipal or rural telephone system.

Before you organize or purchase, safeguard your future interests by seeking advice from the Canadian Independent Telephone Association.

ADDRESS:

The Secretary-Treasurer, FRANCIS DAGGER,
21 RICHMOND STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONT.



BREEDERS!

Insure your mares and foals against risk of death during foaling. Why take a chance of loss of a valuable mare when a policy in

The General Animals Insurance Company of Canada

will protect you? If you are shipping horses West, we will insure you against loss while en route, from any cause whatever. Write for particulars to

The GENERAL ANIMALS INSURANCE CO., Limited
25 Toronto St., TORONTO.

J. D. REESOR, Manager Western Ontario.
Telephone, Main 4154.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

ABLESBURY DUCKS—Eggs that hatch, from bronze-medal winners at Ottawa, \$2.00 per setting. The largest and most profitable breed. Leo J. Gibbons, Iroquois, Ontario.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—\$1.00 per setting; nine chicks guaranteed. Bert Geo. Hamm, Caledonia, Ont.

BLACK, GOOD LANGSHAN EGGS—(Imported stock), \$3 a dozen. Very popular in England. Glenloch Farm, 396 Yonge St., Toronto.

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

BARRED and White Rock eggs, \$1 per 15; \$4 per 100. S. L. Jayne, Grafton, Ont.

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

CLEARING SALE—Single Comb Brown Leghorn. First-prize 1906 Toronto pullet, \$2.50; second-prize 1907 Toronto pullet, \$2.50; third-prize 1907 Toronto pullet, \$2.00; third-prize 1907 London pullet, \$2.00; yearling Becker cock, perfect stripping, \$2.50; and 18 high-class yearling hens, all bred from the above prize-winners, \$1.00 each. Order at once for first choice, or will take \$25.00 for the lot. H. Weston Parry, Princeton, Ontario.

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

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

EGGS from Barred Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, S.-C. Brown Leghorns, S.-S. Hamburgs, \$1.00 per 15; from winners. Robert Houser, Canboro, Ontario.

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

ROSEN DUCKS—Eggs for hatching from prize-winning stock. \$1 for 7; \$2 for 15. J. H. Rutherford, Caledonia East, Ont.

RHODE Island Reds—Rose-comb. Best general-purpose fowl in the market. Eggs for hatching from imported heavy-laying strain. Two dollars for fifteen from number one pen, or one fifty from number two. B. Colwell, Box fifty, Cooksville, Ont.

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

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

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

Foster Homes for Children.

Someone has said, "Man made the city, but God made the country," and it really seems as though this expression is not wholly one of sentiment, but that it contains a self-evident truth. However, even the least experienced among us is aware that in a home in the country on one of our thrifty farms, there is a sense of freedom, of roominess, of healthfulness, not known in the city. There is no feeling of being "cribbed, cabined or confined," pent up in a lane, a hovel, or a tenement-house, with no place in which to play but in the street or in the back yard. Then, as is frequently the case, our homeless and neglected children are often underfed and undersized, and what a happy change for one of these pale-faced and half-starved little lads or lassies to drop into a country home, with plenty of milk, bread and butter, eggs, etc. The writer once had an opportunity of assisting Mr. Kelso in his noble work by taking two little boys of about ten years of age to a country home, where they were warmly received, and where they have since remained. How the eyes of these little hungry boys opened wide, and still wider, at the table heaped up with all the appetizing things which we know can be produced from the country cellar on short notice! Their surprise when invited to have two glasses of milk and two pieces of pumpkin pie each, was a real enjoyment to an on-looker. Again, the influences, surroundings and conditions of the farm home are uplifting in comparison with those in the city to the average child. In one, there are the flowers, the birds, the trees, the grass, the sweet-scented hay, the growing grain, the lambs, the chickens, the nimble squirrel, and in the autumn, the ripening nuts and fruit, all of these refining, educative and helpful. In sharp contrast, we have the average child of the city slum growing up in vicious and neglected surroundings. There is the dime novel, the cheap theater, the pool-room, the oaths and street talk, the crowded lodging-room, all educative in the direction of vice and crime.

Friends reading this article, and being aware of the existence of neglected children, or of a desirable foster home, in their locality, are requested to correspond with Mr. J. J. Kelso, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Current Events

The British Parliament will re-assemble on June 8th.

Over 1,500 deaths have been caused by the recent earthquakes at Costa Rica.

Demonstrations against foreigners and native Christians are again being made in Hunan, China.

By the time this issue goes to press we shall be in the midst of the comet's tail.

Extremists among the Protestants of Britain are up in arms against the proposal of the Premier, at the suggestion of Mr. Redmond, to amend the Coronation Oath by removing certain passages obnoxious to the Roman Catholic subjects of the King.

Since the death of Mark Twain, it has come to light that, twelve years ago, he wrote a serious religious book. Because of the tendency of the world to expect a joke, or make a joke of everything he said or did, he had the book issued under an assumed name. Only 250 copies were printed, and these were distributed among friends.

GOSSIP.

At the April sale of work horses at Crewe, England, by Messrs. Manley, there was a keen demand for horses of medium weight, suitable for wagon work and parcel vans. Practically every horse with a warranty changed hands at remunerative prices, as buyers were present from all over the country. The best price was 80 guineas, and many changed hands at from 40 to 50 guineas.

There was an excellent entry for the Spring show and sale, at Lincoln, England, of the Lincolnshire Red Shorthorn Association. About eighty breeders showed selections from their herds, no fewer than 313 bulls being catalogued. The judges had considerable difficulty in deciding the championship, but ultimately the honor fell to George Marris, of Kirmington, for his fine bull of Scampton blood, which afterwards sold for 82 guineas. The highest price was 112 guineas, for Wentworth Earl, bought by Capt. Portman, from Earl Fitzwilliam. The best average was £48 1s. 9d., for ten bulls sent by G. E. Sanders.

ANNUAL MEETING AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB.

The 42nd annual meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club was held in New York May 4th. The report of President E. A. Darline showed that the total number of animals registered during the year was 18,679, and the number of transfers recorded during the year was 21,930, an increase over the previous year of 24 per cent. in registrations, and of 29 per cent. in transfers. The total receipts for the year were \$68,300, and the expenditures \$49,196, or \$19,334 less than the receipts. The treasurer's report showed assets amounting to \$121,426, and liabilities \$88,938, a net gain March 31st, 1910, of \$22,676, and a net gain to the club fund of \$111,615.

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

G. AMOS & SONS, Moffat, Ont.

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

POTATO DIGGER

The Hoover

Does perfect work. Fully guaranteed. Write for illustrated catalogue of Diggers, Pickers and Sorters. THE HOOVER MFG. CO., Box No. 32 Avery, Ohio. Transfer points—Buffalo, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich.; St. Paul, Minn.; Marshalltown, Ia.; Idaho Falls, Id.; Portland, Ore.; Spokane, Wash.; Winnipeg, Man.; Hamilton, Ont.; Fond du Lac, Wis.

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 30 cents.

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

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

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

WE HAVE FARMS

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

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

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

ECZEMA

CAN BE CURED. My mild, soothing, guaranteed cure does it, and FREE SAMPLE PROVES IT. STOPS THE ITCHING and CURES TO STAY. WRITE NOW—TODAY. DR. CANNADAY, 1991 Park Square, Sedalia, Mo.



Separating Yourself From Dollars

IF YOU DON'T USE A PREMIER CREAM SEPARATOR

The extra butter you make by using a Premier Cream Separator, even from one cow, will pay you at least 12% on the price paid for the machine. The following is an illustration of the PROFIT THAT CAN BE MADE BY USING A PREMIER CREAM SEPARATOR: The average farmer keeps six cows. The Premier Cream Separator increases the butter output from each cow at the rate of at least one pound per week. Cows are milked on an average of forty weeks in the year. This means an increase of forty pounds a year from one cow, or two hundred and forty pounds a year from six cows. Suppose you figure this at the low price of 20c. per pound. The total gain from six cows, by using the PREMIER CREAM SEPARATOR, would be \$48.00 per year, or an interest of 72% on the size Premier suitable for six cows. Of course, the more cows you keep the greater your profit. Figure this closely, and you will be convinced "YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT A PREMIER CREAM SEPARATOR."

Send us the names of four farmers who should have separators, and we will send you a copy of our "Farmers' Complete Bookkeeper," which we have had published and copyrighted at considerable expense.

The Premier Cream Separator Co'y
TORONTO, CANADA.

EASTERN BRANCH - ST. JOHN, N. B.



BRUCE'S NEW CENTURY SWEDE TURNIP

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

Bruce's Mam. Inter. Smooth White Carrot

Sales, season 1891 when first introduced, 14 lbs., now 1,352 lbs. The best of all field Carrots, and invaluable for horses. This grand half-long Carrot is of large size, solid, productive, of finest quality, a splendid keeper, and has the advantage of being much more early harvested than the old long varieties. 1/4 lb., 17c.; 1/2 lb., 33c.; 1 lb., 55c., postpaid.

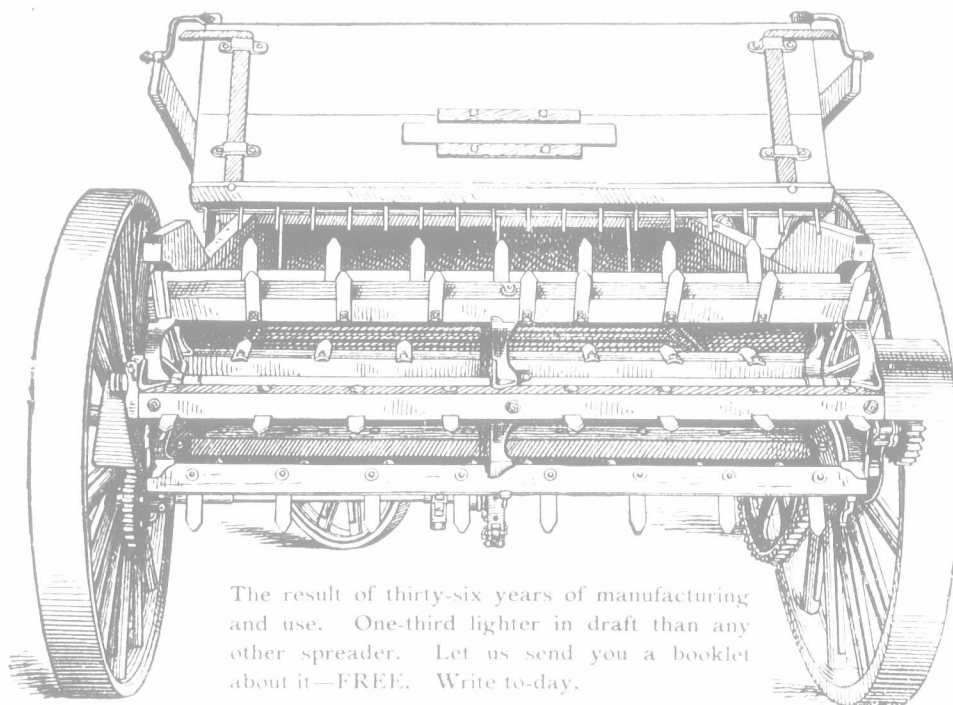
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Seed Merchants. Established 60 Years.



The Kemp Manure Spreader

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



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

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

Please Mention this Paper.

GOSSIP.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

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

D. Milne, Ethel, Ont., writes: Have made the following sales of Shorthorns since last report: To P. J. Bishop, Ethel, a young bull; to G. & J. Hughes, Moorefield, a young bull; to R. J. Moore, Kingston, a yearling heifer. Stock is going to grass in good shape. Will have some show propositions for someone.

Official records of 167 Holstein-Friesian cows were accepted by the American Holstein Association, from April 20th to April 29th, 1910. This herd of 167 animals, of which two-fifths were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days, 67,622.5 lbs. of milk, containing 2,386.634 lbs. of butter-fat; thus showing an average of 3.53 per cent. fat. The average production for each animal was 404.9 lbs. milk, containing 14.291 lbs. of butter-fat, equivalent to 57.8 lbs., or nearly 28 quarts of milk per day, and over 164 lbs. of the best commercial butter per week.

Reports received too late for publication this week of the auction sales on May 2nd and 3rd, of Jersey cattle, belonging to J. D. Gordon, Newbury, and H. West, Scappoose, in Oregon, show that 50 head in the Gordon sale made an average of \$140.60, and 71 head in the West sale, an average of \$239.30, the highest figure being \$1,000, for the two-year-old bull, Eminent 24th.

R. R. Ness, of Howick, Que., writes from on board one of the Donaldson line of steamers, under date of May 7th: As I am about landing what I consider the best lot of 60 young Ayrshire stock I have yet imported, I wish a change made in my advertisement. I have the choicest lot of 12 young bulls I have ever brought out, selected from the best herds in Scotland, such as Auchincrain, Osborne, Netherhall, Bargenoch, Barr of Hobslaud, and Mitchell of Lochfergus, all fit for service and for sale; also a number of cows, three-year-olds, two-year-olds, and 20 choice yearling heifers, all of which are for sale. I have also in my importation a few Leicester sheep and Large Yorkshire swine.

AYRSHIRES AT GLASGOW.

At the fifth annual spring show of the Glasgow Agricultural Society, May 3 and 4, Ayrshire cattle, as usual, made a splendid showing. In a strong class of aged cows in milk, John Drennan's noted Hillhouse Queen was an easy first, James Lowrie's Sonsie a good second, and John McAlister's Ardyne Rosie a close third. In the class for three-year-old cows in milk, Col. G. J. Ferguson-Buchanan's Adela, the winner of first in the uncalved class at Ayr, was first here. John McAlister had second honors, with Brown Ness, the first-prize three-year-old in milk at Kilmarnock, and Mr. Neil was third, with Hover-a-Blink, which was first in the in-calf class at Kilmarnock. In the class for cows three years and over, bred by exhibitor, Mr. Brennan led easily with Hillhouse Queen, and Mr. Lawrie was second with Sonsie. In the class for cows in calf, four years and over, James Lawrie's Queen II, won first, and Col. Ferguson-Buchanan was second with his grand old cow, Auchentorlie Bloomer. The Derby for three-year-olds was a repetition of the three-year-olds-in-milk class, first to Col. Ferguson-Buchanan for Adela, second to John McAlister, third to James Neil. In the milk-record class, John Drennan had first with Hillhouse Queen, whose record is 780 gallons of natural milk, at 4 per cent., and Mr. McAlister second, with Perfection, whose record is 662 gallons, in six and a half months. The champion female was Drennan's Hillhouse Queen, and the reserve, Lawrie's Queen II. In aged bulls, John McAlister's four-year-old Buttercup was the winner. The positions in the two-year-old class were keenly competed for. Andrew Mitchell's Morton Mains Sensitive, the Ayr and Kilmarnock winner, was first; James Howie's Sir William second, and Mr. Barr's Hobslaud third. In a large class of yearlings, Andrew Mitchell won first with the Morton Mains-bred bull that was second at Ayr, James Howie was second with Special Spice, a son of Spice Sam, and John Cochrane was third with Curuso, the Kilmarnock male champion.

The happy mother of a seven-months-old baby, whose chief business seems to be making a noise in the world, was paying her sister a visit, and the other evening young Master Harry, aged seven years, was delegated to care for the baby while his elders were at dinner. So he wheeled it back and forth, forth and back, the length of the library, giving vent to his sentiments by singing, much to the amusement of the family:

"Gee whizz! I'm glad I'm free,
No wedding bells for me."

POLES OF STERLING QUALITY

Michigan White Cedar

W. C. STERLING & SON COMPANY

Oldest Cedar Pole Firm in Business

Producers for 30 Years

1880

MONROE, MICHIGAN

1910

60 Specially Selected Shorthorns by Auction 60

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

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



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

HARRY SMITH, HAY; CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, LONDON; H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL; J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD; A. E. MEYER, GUELPH; W. R. ELLIOTT & SONS, GUELPH; J. F. MITCHELL, BURLINGTON; I. GROFF, ELMIRA.

Terms cash. For catalogues apply to:

HARRY SMITH, HAY P. O., ONT.

Auctioneers: Geo. Bellows, Marysville, Mo.; Carey Jones, Chicago; Capt. T. E. Robson, London.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
 Miscellaneous.

WEIGHING CATTLE.

1. A sells cattle to B at so much per lb. B notifies A to deliver cattle on a certain date at shipping station. Is A compelled to accept B's weighing?
 2. If A considers B's weighing unfair, can he object and ask for station agent or other disinterested man to do the weighing? Any other information you can give us will be thankfully received.
 OLD SUBSCRIBER.

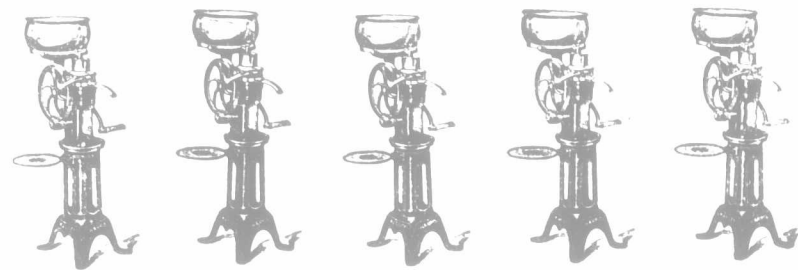
Ans. 1. No.
 2. Yes, but he is not legally entitled to insist upon B's submitting to being governed by the weighing of a third party as suggested. It is a matter to be disposed of by mutual agreement.

MIXED CORN—FLAX ON LOW LAND.

1. Will ensilage corn, mixed with either Hunt or Evergreen Sweet, do well together? Should they be drilled in with fall, or dropped in a furrow and dragged in?
 2. What is the proper time to sow flax, and how much seed per acre? Would it do well on quite low land?
 SUBSCRIBER'S SON.

Lennox and Addington Co., Ont.

Ans. 1. There is no particular reason why two or more kinds of corn would not do well together (assuming that seed-production is not an object); but what is the advantage? Better grow each kind of corn separately so that the crop will mature together.
 2. Sow in the spring, following the seeding of wheat and oats. The culture of flax for seed is similar to that of spring wheat. Hunt says: "Flax may be grown for seed in any climate or soil in which wheat can be successfully grown. Sandy loams are rather better than heavy clay loams. For the production of the best grades of fibre, a cool and continuously moist climate and soil are requisite. It is rather easily injured by late spring frosts. It requires about 90



They're All Alike!

Set any number of **MASSEY-HARRIS** cream separators side by side, test them in actual work, and you will find them all alike. **THEY ALL DO PERFECT WORK.** Every separator is carefully inspected and thoroughly tested before leaving our factory. Every one must be in perfect working order before it is permitted to go out.

The users of Massey-Harris separators are all alike in one respect. They are all of one mind regarding the **UNIFORMLY GOOD WORK** done by these machines; their easy turning and washing; freedom from danger; convenience of filling, owing to the low, non-splashing supply tank; and their simplicity and durability.

There is another respect in which these separators are all alike. **ALL PARTS ARE EXACT DUPLICATES**, being made by the most improved machinery, built especially for the work. If a part becomes worn from long-continued use, or broken by accident, you can be sure of securing an exact duplicate to replace it.

Massey-Harris Co., Limited
 TORONTO. MONTREAL. MONCTON. WINNIPEG.
 REGINA. SASKATOON. CALGARY.

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

days to mature." Unless there were special danger of frost, it should do well on rich, low land.

WHEN TO TRIM SPRUCE.

Please tell me the time of year to trim spruce.
 J. A. H.
 Ans.—A very effective time to trim spruce hedges is in June, after the new growth is well advanced. Trimmed at that time, the aftergrowth is less than if trimmed early. But for trees, early spring trimming is, on the whole, most suitable.

A FALLEN TREE.


A tree blows down, breaking your line fence. Party to whom tree belongs comes in and cuts wood out of it and leaves brush scattered; also leaving fence in some shape. Who is supposed to gather up brush and repair fence?
 Ontario. J. H.

CONCRETE BRIDGE AND CELLAR COVER.

Please give me any information you can as to how to cover a root cellar with cement. I want to build it under driveway of barn by building a stone wall, say 12 or 15 feet from barn, and 40 feet long, and as this will be outside, it will need to be covered with something strong enough to drive over, and also keep out rain and frost.
 SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—If you are so fortunate as to be able to get some old railroad rails, you could use them as stringers, or joists, under the concrete. If not, it will be necessary to get what are called I beams of steel. For a twelve-foot span, these should be six inches wide and be placed three feet apart. Over these lay concrete mixed 1 to 4, to a depth of 5 inches, and well reinforced with expanded metal or wire webbing made for the purpose. A much greater width of span would require central supports for steel beams of the size mentioned. A covering of earth over the bridge would be necessary to keep out frost. Your county engineer could give you the names of firms dealing in reinforcing supplies, who would be ready to furnish estimates of cost.

HORSE OWNERS! USE
GOMBAULT'S
CAUSTIC BALSAM.
A safe, speedy and positive cure.
The safest, **Best** BLISTER
ever used. Removes all blemishes
from horses. Impossible to
produce scar or bluish. Send
for descriptive circular.




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Never without a Bottle
36 James St., South
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July 19th, 1909
"We are never without
a bottle of your Spavin
Cure in our stable, as
we believe it the best on
the market and have
cured several Spavins
with it."
J. Irwin Van Fleet,
Kendall's Spavin Cure
is the certain, quick cure
for Spavin, Kingbone,
Splint, Carb, Swollen
Joints, Cuts, Sprains and other Lameness. Keep it handy
for emergencies. The best home liniment.
\$1. a bottle—6 for \$5.—at all dealers. Ask for "A
Treatise On The Horse" or write us.
Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.



Horse Breeders
Artificial MARE IMPREGNATORS
We GUARANTEE you can get from 2 to 6 mares in
foal from one service of stallion or jack. Increase the
profits from your breeding stables by using these Im-
pregnators. No experience necessary to use them
successfully. Prices, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each prepaid.
Popular SAFETY IMPREGNATING OUTFIT, especially
recommended for impregnating so-called barren and
irregular breeding mares, \$7.50 prepaid.
Write for CATALOGUE which illustrates and de-
scribes our Impregnating Devices, Breeding Hobblers,
Stallion Bridges, Shields, Spermators, Service Books, Etc.
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Increase Your Profits
You Can't Cut Out
A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or
THOROUGHPIN, but
ABSORBINE
will clean them off permanently, and you
work the horse same time. Does not
blister or remove the hair. \$2.00 per
bottle, delivered. Book 4 E free.
ABSORBINE, J.R., for man, \$1
and \$2 bottle. Reduces Varicose Veins,
Before After Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Mus-
cles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands. Always pain
quickly. Your druggist can supply and give references.
Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by
W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F. 258 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.
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MESSRS. HICKMAN & SCRUBY
Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England.
Export pedigree live stock of every description.
Owing to rapid increase in business, Mr. L. C.
Scruby has been taken into partnership. During
the spring months the export of horses will be a
specialty. We are at this business all the year
round, and can do better for you than you can do
for yourself, even if you do come over to do your
own business. Send us your orders, and we will do
the best we can for you. Nobody can do more.

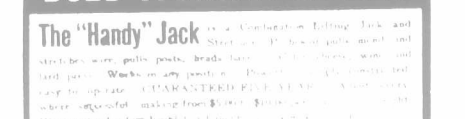
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FOR SALE
Always on hand, stallions, colts, mares and
fillies. The champion stallion, "Baron
Howes" (13847), was purchased from this
stud. Apply:
JOHN R. BEATTIE,
Baurch Farm, Annan, Scotland.

High-class Driving Ponies
AND OUTFITS.
Twelve ponies, ranging in height from 10 hands to
13 hands, and of bay, brown, sorrel, black and pie-
bald colors, and from 2 to 5 years of age. For
prices and particulars write:
E. Dymont, Copetown, Wentworth Co., Ont.
Elm Park Clydes, Aberdeen-Angus and Suf-
folk. We have at present six Clyde mares re-
corded in both Canadian and American Studbooks.
Three of them sired by Lord Charming [2264], and
two of them in foal to Montecrieffe Marquis [6735].
Our cattle number fifty-five head of both sexes.
Our Suffolk sheep are doing well, and flock numbers
sixty-seven. James Bowman, Elm Park,
Guelph, Ont.

AGENTS 200%-PROFIT
Handy, Automatic
HAME FASTENER
Horse owners and teamsters
will about them. Fasten
instantly with gloves on. Outwear the harness. Money back if
not satisfactory. Write today for confidential terms to agents,
F. Thomas Mfg. Co., 744 Wayne St., Dayton, Ohio



DOES WORK OF 30 MEN
The "Handy" Jack
Handy Jack M. & A. CO., Sarnia, Ont.



When Writing Mention The Advocate

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

BLIND STAGGERS.
Mare passed worms occasionally all
winter. Yesterday, while plowing, she
began to pull to one side, tossed her
head, and fell over backwards. In a few
minutes she got up and was soon all
right. My man says she had a similar
attack in the stall three weeks ago.
G. W. M.

Ans.—This is called blind staggers, or
stomach staggers. It is an affection of
the brain, caused by a diseased condition
of the stomach. The presence of worms
in stomach or intestines predisposes to
an attack. She should be given a brisk
purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams
ginger. After the bowels regain a nor-
mal condition, she should be treated for
worms. Take three ounces each of sul-
phate of iron, sulphate of copper and
tartar emetic; mix and make into 24
powders. Give a powder every night
and morn'g, and follow the last by a
purgative as above.

INABILITY TO SWALLOW.
Yearling colt has had a cough since
birth. She has good appetite, but can-
not swallow well, and has not grown.
She coughs up a large portion of her
food when she attempts to swallow, and
when drinking the water returns through
her nostrils.
W. C. F.

Ans.—There apparently is a congenital
constriction of the gullet. I do not
think that treatment will be effective.
You might try blistering the throat.
Take one dram each of bismuth of mer-
cury and cantharides, and mix with one
ounce vasoline. Clip the hair off throat
and rub blister well in. On the third
day apply sweet oil and oil every day
until the fresh hair has grown. Repeat
the blister every month for a few months.
This may give good results, but it is
doubtful. I would advise you to have
her examined by a veterinarian, and it
is possible he will find some obstruction
that can be removed.

**DIFFICULT BREATHING —
BLACK-QUARTER.**
1. Cow has had difficulty in breathing
for over a year, and she is getting worse.
The trouble seems to be in her throat.
She eats and looks well, but roars like
a horse with broken wind.
2. Describe black-quarter, giving cause
and prevention.
3. Why does it mostly affect year-
lings?
S. D.

Ans.—1. The symptoms indicate
tubercular disease of the glands of the
throat or lungs, for which nothing can
be done. The only means of making a
definite diagnosis is to have her tested
with tuberculin by a veterinarian.
2. Black-quarter is caused by a micro-
organism taken into the system on grass
or other food grown on low-lying lands.
It causes lameness and swelling of the
limb or limbs affected, soon followed by
death. Prevention consists in keeping
young cattle off infected pasture, or im-
muculating with anti-black-leg serum,
which, with instructions and the neces-
sary instruments, can be obtained from
manufacturing chemists, or the Depart-
ment of Agriculture, Ottawa.
3. We know that it is seldom an im-
mune over two years old is attacked, but
we cannot say why. Probably older cat-
tle have a greater resisting power, and
do not succumb to the virus.


Miscellaneous.

**DOES SMELL OF BLOOD INDUCE
ABORTION?**
The people around here hold the opin-
ion that pregnant mares, when taken
near where there is blood, will abort.
Would you kindly say if there is any
truth in that or not?
I am much benefited by the medium of
"The Farmer's Advocate". This spring
I cured a case of lamp jaw with iodide
of potassium as directed in your valu-
able paper. The lamp has almost dis-
appeared.
T. S.
Nova Scotia.
Ans.—W.B. informed me recently that
the smell of blood by no means neces-
sarily induces abortion.

**A Real Summer
Temperature**
YOU know the perfect
comfort of a summer
day with the thermometer at
65°. Why does 65° in the
house in winter feel chilly?
Why does 75°, while warm
enough, feel stuffy and
oppressive?
Because the average furnace,
in warming the air, dries out the
natural moisture and fails to
replace it. Instead of the 70% average humidity of the outside air, your
furnace heated air probably contains less than 30% of moisture.
The sudden changes from this hot, dry air to the cold, outdoor air is
the commonest cause of the colds, sore throats and lung troubles so common
in winter.
**The Remedy is the
"CIRCLE WATERPAN"**
OF THE
"GOOD CHEER" FURNACE
This pan encircles the firepot, and holds several times as much water
as the makeshift pan in the average furnace. The result is an evaporation
sufficient to keep the air in every room in the house at practically the same
humidity as the fresh outside air, so that 65° feels perfectly comfortable, like
a summer day. Plants and people thrive in such an atmosphere.
The "Good Cheer" Circle Waterpan Furnace saves doctors' bills as
well as coal bills.
For full particulars of this splendid furnace write
The James Stewart Mfg., Co., Limited
WOODSTOCK, Ont. - WINNIPEG, Man. 2



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



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



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



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




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



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



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



Ormsby Grange Stock Farm, Ormstown, P. Quebec.
Importation and breeding of high-class Clydesdales a specialty. Special importations will
be made for breeders at minimum cost. My
next importation will arrive about Jan. 1st.
Duncan McEachran.



Amatite ROOFING Needs No Painting

MOST ready roofings require special painting and coating, and unless this is done regularly, you are sure to have leaks and trouble right along.

If you use Amatite, nothing of the sort is required. You will have real roof protection without painting of any kind.

Amatite is made to stay waterproof and give protection year after year, without any thought or care on your part.

First—Because it is waterproofed with Coal Tar Pitch.



Second—Because it has a real Mineral Surface.

Amatite, owing to these features, is the most economical roofing made. Its first cost is low, and you are saved all future expense for repairs or paint because it will need neither.

If you haven't seen Amatite, write for a sample to-day. From it you will very quickly understand why it doesn't require painting; why it does not leak; and why it saves you money.

Address nearest office to-day.

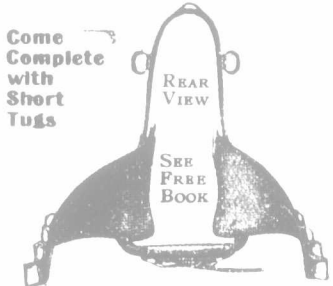
THE PATERSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

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All Horse-Collar Troubles Now Prevented or Quickly Cured

Every horse-owner who will now consider the practical in valuable time and horseflesh by using a set of HUMANE HORSE COLLARS to prevent all collar troubles, will certainly buy a set with his spring harness. Or get a set to cure your sore horses while they work. The success of the HUMANE HORSE COLLARS for the past three years proves this. Investigate.

HUMANE HORSE COLLARS



It is a fact that only one set of HUMANE HORSE COLLARS on a farm will cure up and keep cured of collar troubles all your horses. Don't use "sweet pads"—it's cruel—especially in hot weather—injures your horses; and besides, the sweat pads cost you more than most collars before you get through. You don't need them with these collars. Every set comes complete with short tugs and ready to use—less trouble to put on and take off—and fit any horse perfectly at the time by simple adjustment. Built to last for years by expert workmen, and durable materials.

Don't think of buying your spring harness until you write or fully investigate THE HUMANE HORSE COLLARS. Get our book first.

WHIPPLE HORSE COLLAR COMPANY, LIMITED
Hamilton, Ontario.

CLYDESDALES AND FRENCH COACHERS

We have still on hand a few choice Clydesdale stallions—all young—that for size, style and quality will stand inspection. We have also a few Clyde fillies—imported and Canadian-bred, and two French Coach stallions. Correspondence and inspection invited. Our prices are easy and terms to suit. Phone connection.



R. NESS & SON, HOWICK, QUEBEC.

Imported Clydesdales My new importation of Clydesdale stallions for 1910 have arrived. They were selected to comply with the Canadian standard, combining size, style, quality and faultless underpinning with Scotland's richest blood. They will be priced right, and on terms to suit. C. W. BARBER, GATINEAU PT., QUEBEC.

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

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS We have still for sale several good Clydesdale Stallions; also our prizewinning Hackney Stallion, Blanch Surprise, and a few good Clydesdale and Hackney Mares. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms. Phone connection. JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Bayview Farm, Queensville, Ont.

SMITH & RICHARDSON'S CLYDESDALES. Black Ivory, Commodore, Royal Gretna, Pride of Newmills, Dunure Acknowledgment, Dunure Souter, Captain Vasey, Look Again, Baron Acme, and some younger ones, all sold, but a few good ones left yet, and at moderate prices. SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT. Myrtle, C. P. R.; Brooklin, G. T. R. Phone.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

DEVELOPING SPAVIN.

Have a horse that goes a bit lame and has done so for some time; stiff in the hip in the morning, but wears off after working a short time, but still goes a little lame; flinches when pressed in the flank from the pin bone downwards. Shall be pleased if you can tell me how to treat him.
T. B.

Ans.—From the symptoms you give, we would expect your horse to be developing a bone-spavin, and, if so, the treatment required would be rest, and a thorough blistering with biniodide of mercury 1 dram, powdered cantharides 1 dram, lard 1 ounce. Mix well together, and apply by rubbing well in for at least ten minutes. Grease the parts with lard the third day.

TUBERCULOSIS.

I have a cow, four years, that has scours for a couple of months, and cannot get any remedy. Can you tell me a cure? She seems all stiffened in her limbs, and walks as if her feet were sore, and is weak.
W. B.

Ans.—Your cow has symptoms that strongly indicate tuberculosis of the digestive organs, especially of the liver. The use of the thermometer would, no doubt, show a high temperature, probably as high as 106 F. The diarrhea can be checked by giving 2 ounces laudanum and 4 drams each of catechu and prepared chalk, in a pint of cold water, every 4 hours, until diarrhea ceases, but if the diagnosis is correct, the diarrhea will recur, and its recurrence cannot be prevented except by constant treatment. A.

INAPPETENCE.

1. Imported mare, three years old, has eaten poorly since January. I have had her teeth dressed.
2. Another mare sprained her ankle six weeks ago and is still lame, and there is an enlargement.
3. We need a veterinarian in this locality, whom should I write to?
D. W. P.

Ans.—1. Have her mouth examined again. In many cases at this age, the molar crowns of the first two molars in each row have not shed, and should be removed with a forceps. Then give a dessertspoonful of the following, three times daily, viz.: Equal parts sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica.
2. Make a blister of 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off. Tie so that she cannot bite the parts. Rub well with blister, once daily, for two days. On the third day apply sweet oil. Turn in a box stall, and oil every day. As soon as the scale comes off, tie up and blister again, and, if necessary, blister again in a month.
3. Write Dr. E. A. A. Grange, Ont. Veterinary College, Temperance street, Toronto, giving particulars of conditions, and he will probably recommend a man.
V.

GROWTHS ON CHEEKS.

I bought a cow last fall. She had a lump on each side of her face, about three inches above the angle of her mouth. One is the size of an apple, and attached by a constricted neck. The other was harder, and firmly attached. It broke during the winter, but has now healed and has nearly disappeared. Are milk and meat fit for consumption?
M. B.

Ans.—The lump with constricted neck should be cut off, and the raw surface dressed, three times daily, until healed, with carbolic acid 1 part, sweet oil 20 parts. The other growth, simulated lump jaw, but as it has nearly disappeared, its absorption may continue if left alone. If it should grow and break out again, you may decide that it is lump jaw, and give the "iodide of potassium" treatment, which consists in giving the dry iodide of potassium three times daily. Commence with 1-dram doses, and increase the dose by 1/2 dram daily, until appetite and thirst fail, water runs from eyes and mouth, and the skin becomes scurfy. When any of these symptoms become well marked, cease giving the drug. It is not probable that either milk or meat is affected at this stage.
A.

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

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Choice bred; 11 and 12 months; Campbell Bessies. No better milking sort. Got by Broadhook Prince (imp.) = 5502 = (88049), also an excellent milking kind. Also cows and heifers all ages at lowest prices. Station, telegraph and telephone adjoin the farm. DAVID MILNE, ETHEL, ONT.

Homestead Aberdeen - Angus

Bulls all sold, but must sell a number of cows as I am short of grass. Will be priced low for quick sale. Come and see them before buying.

Wm. Ische, Sebringville, Ont.
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Aberdeen-Angus Bulls
and some females of all ages. Also a first-class Clydesdale stallion. J. W. Burt, Coningsby, Ont.

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

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Graduate of Jones' National School.

Richard Watson Gilder had a dry wit of his own. He once received a call from a young woman who wished to secure material for an article of 3,000 words on "Young Women in Literature." "It was a fetching subject, full of meat," explained the young woman afterward, "and I saw not only 3,000 words in the story, but at least 6,000. But I never got any further than the first question. Mr. Gilder's answer took the very life out of me. I asked him: 'Now, Mr. Gilder, what would you say was the first, the chief, the all-essential requisite for a young woman entering the literary field?' I waited with bated breath, when he answered: 'Postage stamps.'"

Was All Run Down. Weighed 185 Lbs. Now Weighs 185.

Mrs. M. McGann, Debec Junction, N.B., writes:—"I wish to tell you what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. Three years ago I was so run down I could not do my own work. I went to a doctor, and he told me I had heart trouble and that my nerves were all unstrung. I took his medicine, as he ordered me to do, but it did me no good. I then started to take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and had only taken one box before I started to feel better, so I continued their use until I had taken several boxes, and I am now strong and well, and able to do my own work. When I commenced taking your pills I weighed 125 pounds, and now weigh 185 and have given birth to a lovely young daughter, which was a happy thing in the family. When I commenced taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I could not go upstairs without resting before I got to the top. I can now go up without any trouble."

The price of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills is 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

EXPOSING POISON.

Is it lawful to use poison to kill black birds or crows destroying corn? Ontario.

W. D. A.

Ans.—It is provided by Sec. 10 (1) of Chap. 49, of the Ontario Statutes of 1900, that no person shall kill or take any game animal or bird by the use of poison, or poisonous substances, or expose poison, poisoned bait, or other poisonous substances in any place or locality where any game animal or bird, or any dogs or cattle may usually have access to the same; and by Sec. 29 (1) of the Act, a fine of from \$5 to \$25 and costs is provided for any offence coming within such Sec. 10 (1).

UNPAID WITNESS FEES.

Last fall two of our neighbors disagreed, and, in so doing, one man went to the City of Toronto, which is fifty miles from here, and laid a complaint before the Crown, charging the other as being a vagrant. Therefore, there was a trial called, to be tried before a magistrate in the Crown Attorney's office, and several of us were summoned by the Crown to appear and give evidence against the defendant. The summonses were brought by a County Constable and handed over to the complainant for him to serve, which he did, but paid no fee. When we appeared on the day appointed for the trial, the case was dismissed altogether, there being no trial.

1. Are the witnesses entitled to any pay?
2. If so, from whom?

A. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Yes.
2. The complainant. We do not see, however, that they are in a position to enforce payment. They ought not to have attended Court without being paid the usual witness fees in advance.

GOSSIP.

Serenity, undisturbed by fretful restlessness, are characteristics of a good brood sow. Any breeder of experience will know just what is meant when it is said that a sow is "motherly," but the exact meaning is difficult to set down in words. This maternal manifestation has an important bearing on success with a litter, and the dam's promise in this regard should have weight in her purchase. In making a selection, the teats should be examined to discover that there are a dozen, well formed, not too small or obscure, and giving indications of supplying abundant milk.—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

Large wind movement provides a source of free power for lifting underground water, and the results of some investigations by the Irrigation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture are embodied in a Farmers' Bulletin (No. 391), entitled, "The Use of Windmills in Irrigation in the Semi-arid West," just issued by the Department. The possibility of this is set out in a simple, comprehensive way, and practical suggestions are made to those who are now using, or are contemplating the use of windmills for pumping water for irrigation. The data given for plants on the Great Plains show, however, that the windmill is not a cheap source of power, that to accomplish this result requires capital, and that if the conditions require too great outlay, it precludes the possibility of such a procedure. The bulletin treats on the sources of water supply, the quantity of water available, well casing, sinking wells, capacity of mills, choice of tower, erection of mills, pumps, reservoirs, maintenance of mills, crops under windmill irrigation, and closes with a description of methods and mills now in use in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and California. Copies of the bulletin can be secured by applying to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., to any Senator, Representative or Delegate in Congress, or, for 5 cents per copy from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

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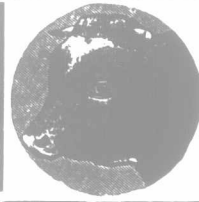
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Are bred on most fashionable Scotch lines, and are of high-class individuality. For sale are 6 young bulls from 6 to 10 months of age. A low, thick, sappy lot. Also 10 yearlings and 10 two-year-old heifers. Show material in this lot. Telephone connection. DAVID BIRRELL & SON, GREENWOOD P. O., ONT., CLAREMONT STATION.

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One good red bull, 16 months old, by Imp. Pride of Scotland, and out of a Miss Ramsden dam (from imp. sire and dam). Will be priced away down, as he is the last of last year's calves. Will price a few young heifers safe in calf. J. WATT & SON, SALEM P. O.

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FOR SALE. HERD-HEADING QUALITY.

H. SMITH, R. R. 3, Hay, Huron Co., Ont. Farm adjoins Exeter, on G. T. R.

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

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

KYLE BROS., AYR P. O., ONT.

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I have generally what you want in choice Shorthorns.

Elora Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R. J. A. WATT, SALEM.

Three Shorthorn Bulls for Sale.

Show animals, choice breeding. Prices reasonable. Stock bull, Benachie (imp.). GEO. D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O., Erin Sta., C.P.R.

Shorthorns and Leicesters.

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

VALLEY HOME SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES

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

Subscribe for The Farmer's Advocate

Value of Canadian Forestry Products, 1908.

The total value of the production of lumber, lath, shingles, cross-ties, poles and pulpwood in Canada during 1908 was \$67,425,044, as shown by report of the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior.

The production of sawn lumber is shown by the figures to be in the neighborhood of 3,348,176,000 feet, board measure, per annum, valued at \$54,334,036. In this Ontario leads with a production of 1,294,794,000 feet, valued at \$24,398,077, Quebec being second with 690,135,000 feet, of the value of \$10,838,608, and British Columbia third, with 647,977,000 feet, worth \$9,107,186. The other Provinces rank in the following order: New Brunswick, 308,400,000 feet, valued at \$4,081,402; Nova Scotia, 216,825,000 feet, of the value of \$2,873,730; Saskatchewan, 91,166,000 feet, valued at \$1,576,820; Manitoba, 56,447,000 feet, valued at \$867,969; Alberta, 41,382,000 feet, valued at \$593,244. The total production of wood pulp is 363,079 tons, made from 482,777 cords of wood, and valued at \$2,931,653.

SHINGLES.

British Columbia easily leads in the production of shingles, producing 724,652,000, of the value of \$1,391,306. Its nearest competitor is Quebec, which produced 406,440,000, valued at \$849,787, and then follow, in their order: Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The total production for the Dominion was 1,499,396,000 shingles, the aggregate value of which was \$3,101,996.

The total number of laths manufactured was 671,562,000, of the value of \$1,487,125.

RAILWAY TIES.

During the year the railways purchased 13,978,416 cross-ties, for which they paid \$5,281,685. Of these the steam railways (47 in number, and having a total of 25,772 miles of track) bought 13,738,157, paying therefor \$5,189,674, and the electric roads (numbering 32, and having 818 miles of track) purchased 240,259 ties, costing \$92,011. Cedar (including under this term both the Eastern and Western cedars) is easily the favorite wood for ties, twice as many ties being of this species as of any other, while hemlock and tamarack in about equal numbers, take next place.

POLES USED.

Reports as to the poles purchased were received from 46 telegraph and telephone companies, 151 electric light, power and railway companies, and 19 steam railways owning their pole lines. These represent 68,544 miles of line, supported by 2,433,245 poles. These companies bought a total of 185,807 poles, paying for these, at the point of purchase, \$284,549. Of these 185,807 poles, 162,211 were of cedar, other woods used being tamarack, spruce and Douglas fir.

GOSSIP.

At the dispersion sale on April 24th, of the Berkshire herd of R. W. Hudson, Danesfield, England, 53 head, old and young, sold for an average of \$78. The boar, Highmoor Curio, sold for \$275. A sow sold for \$301, and another for \$331.35.

WHEAT-PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

The world's wheat production for 1909, according to the most reliable figures obtainable, was 3,561,914,637 bushels, an increase over the crop of 1908 of more than 450,000,000 bushels. Canada, with a total of over 166 million bushels, comes fifth in the list of wheat-producing countries. Russia leads, with the vast total of 736,472,363 bushels, the United States being a close second (in 1908 she was ahead) with 713,286,925 bushels to her credit. France, with over 361 million bushels, and British India producing 253 millions and over, come third and fourth. Following Canada, the countries yielding over 100 million bushels are: Italy, Germany, Argentina, and Hungary, in the order named, and between 50 and 100 million bushels: Australia, Great Britain, Roumania, Austria and Asiatic Turkey.

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10 Bulls, 9 to 16 months old—all by imported sire.
30 Choice Young Cows and Heifers—mostly bred or have Calves at foot. Long-distance telephone. Farm ¼ mile from Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R. **J. F. MITCHELL, Burlington, Ont.**

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


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

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

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I have some choice young bulls, from imp. sire and dams. Good ones at reasonable rate. Come and see them. Prices right. Also some choice heifers.

J. Brydone,
MILVERTON, ONTARIO.
G. T. R. and C. P. R. Station.



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SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.

Herd established 1855; flock, 1244. The great Duthie-bred bull, Imp. Joy of Morning = 32070 =, and the Missie bull, Royal Star = 72502 =, heads my herd. Choice selections to offer at all times in both bulls and females.

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Scotch Shorthorns A. Edward Meyer

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Breeds **SCOTCH SHORTHORNS** Exclusively. Twelve of the most noted Scotch tribes have representatives in my herd. Herd bulls; Scottish Hero (imp.) = 55042 = (90065) 295765 A. H. B.; Gloster King = 68703 = 283804 A. H. B. Young stock for sale. Long-distance phone in house.

At Toronto Exhibition this fall yearling bulls bred by us won 1st and 3rd in class and junior champion. We also bred the sire of these bulls. The grand champion steer at Guelph was sired by a bull of our breeding. We have 10 young bulls for sale now, bred the same. Write for breeding and prices.

John Miller, Brougham P. O., Ontario.
Claremont Stn., C. P. R., 3 miles.

Shorthorn Cattle

Would price my stock bull, Star Prince = 53900 =. Red; also one yearling bull, a winner in Toronto and London. Females of all ages. Some very good heifers in nice condition. All reds or good roans.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.

Bud's Emblem = 63860 = (284905) A. H. B. First-prize aged bull C. N. E., 1909, by that famous champion and sire of champions, Old Lancaster, imp. = 50068 =, heads the Old Meldrum herd of SHORTHORNS, near Guelph. **A. F. & G. Auld, Eden Mills P. O., Ont.**

SHORTHORNS BERKSHIRES One choice young Lady Fanny bull for sale—good herd header; also several young heifers. A few prizewinning Berkshires, both sexes. Write or come and see them. Prices moderate. **ISRAEL GROFF, ELMIRA, ONTARIO.**

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No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

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Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse sound. Most cases cured by a single 10-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

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"ELECTRO BALM"

CURES ECZEMA,
Also Piles, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands and Face.

Gentlemen use it after shaving. This Balm is handled by the best firms, and is highly recommended by those who have used it.

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THE ELECTRIC BEAN CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., OTTAWA.

CENTRE AND HILLVIEW Holsteins

140 head, 45 females in R. O. M. Herd headed by Brookbank Butter Baron, Bonheur Statesman and Sir Sadie Cornucopia Clothilde. The average of dam, sire's dam and grandam is: milk in 7 days, 62.85 lbs.; butter in 7 days, 30.58 lbs. We have bulls born Mar. '09, to two weeks old for sale, from Record-of-Merit dams. Long-distance telephone. P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Ont. Woodstock Sta.

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

R. HONEY, Brickley, Ont. Northumberland Co.

Offers a choice lot of boars and sows ready to mate; also orders taken for the coming crop of calves from Prince Posh Calamity Bleske and R. O. P. cows.

DON'T

Buy a HOLSTEIN BULL till you get my prices on choice goods from thirteen months down. From best producing strains. "Fairview Stock Farm." FRED ABBOTT, Harrietsville, Ont.

A Scotchman and his wife were coming from Leith to London by boat. When off the Yorkshire coast a great storm arose, and the vessel had several narrow escapes from foundering.

"O, Sandy," moaned his wife, "I'm na afeared o' dein', but I dinna care to dee at sea."

"Dinna think o' dein' yet," answered Sandy, "but when ye do, ye'd better be drowned at sea than anywhere else."

"An' why, Sandy?" asked his wife.

"Why?" exclaimed Sandy. "Because ye wouldna cost sae muckle to bury."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES BACKACHE

NUMBER 23 THE PR...

GOSSIP.
THE GREAT GUELPH SHORTHORN SALE.

It is the purpose of the promoters of the great joint sale of Shorthorn cattle, to be held in the Winter Fair building at Guelph, on Tuesday, June 7th, to offer the most uniform lot of high-class cattle that were ever offered for sale by public auction in Canada. Every one of the 60 head will be specially selected from the several herds that represent the most noted and successful breeders of Shorthorn cattle in Canada. Every animal will be in prime condition; a number of them will be high-class show animals, while their breeding will be of the very best. Following is a short synopsis of their breeding, fuller particulars of which can be had by sending for a catalogue to Harry Smith, Hay P. O., Ont. The consignees are: Harry Smith, Hay; Capt. T. E. Robson, London; H. Cargill & Son, Cargill; J. T. Gibson, Denfield; A. E. Meyer, Guelph; W. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph; J. F. Mitchell, Burlington, and I. Groff, Elmira.

The consignment of Harry Smith consists of 10 head, 9 females and 1 bull. They are nearly all sired by Mr. Smith's stock bull, Gold Drop, a Brawith Bud-bred son of Imp. Golden Drop Victor. Gold Drop was one of the most successful sires of show animals ever used in Canada, his get winning more prizes at Toronto than the get of any other one bull of his day, and the offering at this sale are among the best of his get. Four of them are 2-year-olds, four are yearlings, one a 3-year-old, and the bull, a red yearling, is of the Vanity tribe, that has produced so many winners for Mr. Smith. Of the females, on blood lines, three are of the fashionable Village strain, two are of the Vanity strain, two are of the Diamond strain, one a Maid of the Mist, the other a Golden Fairy. These heifers are in calf to the Clara-bred bull, Royal Commodore, a son of Imp. Blood Royal.

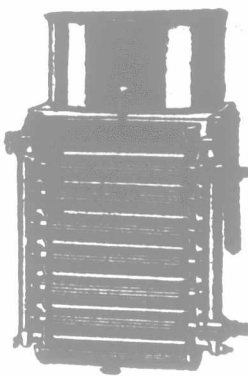
The consignment of Capt. T. E. Robson consists of four head, all females, one roan 5-year-old Cruickshank Lovely, by Mina's Royal Gloster, one roan yearling Lady Empress, by Imp. Joy of Morning, one red yearling Lavinia, by Imp. Queen's Concillor, and one red yearling Cruickshank Butterfly, by Strathmore. These heifers are bred to Nonpareil Count, a Cruickshank Nonpareil. The high-class quality of Mr. Robson's herd is too well known by those conversant with the history of Toronto Exhibition's showing to need any comment other than to say these are among the best of the many good ones that go to make up the high standard of excellence of the herd as it is at present.

J. T. Gibson's consignment consists of four yearling heifers, all sired by his splendid breeding stock bull, Star Prince, a Bruce Mayflower, sired by Imp. Lavender's Star. One is a red Cruickshank J., or Jealousy, one a red Mina Lass, one a red Campbell Matilda, the other a roan Miss Ramsden. Mr. Gibson has bred many Toronto winners, and these heifers are the equal of anything he ever bred in his noted "Manor" herd.

A. E. Meyer's consignment consists of three females and one bull; the latter is Gloucester King, a red 3-year-old, for two years most successfully used by Mr. Meyer as lieutenant in service on the herd, sired by that great breeding bull, Prince Gloster, the sire of Prince Imperial, grand champion at Toronto last year, recently sold at auction for \$10,000, and his dam is Duchess of Gloster 101st, thus he has a double infusion of the blood of one of the greatest tribes of the breed, and his wonderful thickness of flesh is of a kind seldom seen. The females to be sold are bred to him. One is a roan 4-year-old Brawith Bull, by Mr. Meyer's main stock bull, Imp. Scottish Hero, one of the best living sires in Canada; she has a roan calf at foot. One is a roan yearling Ivy, by the old bull; one is a roan 3-year-old Bruce Augusta, by the same sire. Mr. Meyer's herd is noted as a strictly high-class one, always found in prime condition, and this consignment is selected from the best of them.

W. R. Elliott & Sons' consignment consists of four females, a red yearling Coedla, by Rose Victor, a roan 5-year-old Coedla, by Imp. Lucerne has a red bull calf at foot, by Rose Victor; a

(Continued on next page)



Why Don't You Get A Bigger Price For Your Milk?

There are thousands of dairy farmers using the Root Sanitary Milk Cooler and Aerator, and they are getting big prices for their milk simply because they can guarantee it absolutely pure and sweet and that it will keep sweet for at least 48 hours. Why don't you do the same when the price of a Root Cooler is so small? It really pays for itself in a few weeks. And don't forget that the Government authorities are testing the milk supplies all over Canada—stringent laws are now being considered. The

ROOT SANITARY MILK COOLER-AERATOR

will keep the milk sweet for 48 hours because it kills the animal heat quickly and cools the milk to the same temperature as cold running water. The water is admitted at the bottom, flows through the bottom tube, then from the water column into the second tube and so on until it reaches the top tube. Thus the cylinders are kept perfectly cold all the time, and as they are deeply corrugated the milk flows down them slowly, reaching the retaining pan thoroughly cooled and aerated. Cylinders are made of heavy copper, heavily coated with pure tin and guaranteed to stand heavy water pressure. Perfectly simple to operate—no complicated parts—a child can easily clean the whole machine in 5 minutes. Made in various sizes—will cool from 40 to 75 gallons an hour. Write us to-day for catalogue and prices—every dairyman should have a Root Cooler—it's a big money maker. Address: W. A. Drummond & Co., 175 King St. E., Toronto

"It's so easy to clean."



WOODBINE FARM HOLSTEINS

Offers a number of fine bulls and bull calves, sired by Sir Creamelle, who is a direct descendant in two different lines of the great cow, Duchess Ormsby, 24.44 lbs. butter in 7 days, dam of five daughters with records that average 20 lbs. of butter in 7 days, the greatest producing family of the breed. Write for prices Telephone connection. Shipping stations: Ayr, C. P. R.; Paris, G. T. R. A. KENNEDY, AYR, ONTARIO

Holstein - Friesians

FAIRVIEW FARM offers young bulls, sired by Pontiac Korndyke and Rag Apple Korndyke, without question the two greatest Korndyke bulls in the world, and out of cows with large A. R. O. records and testing 4% fat. Come and see them, or write. E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, N. Y. Near Prescott.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS!

Herd headed by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, whose sire, Pieterje Hengerveld Count De Kol, is the sire of De Kol Creamelle, the world's champion milk cow, with 119 lbs. milk in 1 day, 780 lbs. in 7 days, 10,017 lbs. in 100 days. He has five daughters that average 30 lbs. in 7 days, and 120 lbs. in 30 days. His dam, Grace Fayne 2nd, 26.30 lbs. in 7 days, is dam of Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead with the following records:

7 days, 4 years old,	29.16 lbs.	% Fat 4.12	Bull
30 "	4 "	119.22 "	% " 4.09 calves
7 "	5 "	30.55 "	% " 4.37 for sale.
7 "	6 "	35.55 "	% " 5.42

E. F. OSLER
BRONTE, ONTARIO.

The Maples Holstein Herd

of Record-of-Merit cows, headed by King Posch De Kol. Nothing for sale at present except choice bull calves from Record-of-Merit cows. Also one or two good cows.

WALBURN RIVERS, FOLDEN'S, ONTARIO

High-class Holsteins—

Head of herd, Pietje Korndyke Lad. Two nearest dams average 26.09 lbs. butter in 7 days. His sire's dam, Pietje 22nd, has a record of 31.62 lbs. butter in 7 days. Present offering: now booking orders for bull calves sired by above sire and out of A. R. O. dams.

WM. C. STEVENS, PHILLIPSVILLE, ONT.

Silver Creek Holsteins

Official records range from 13 lbs. for 2-year-olds to 22 lbs. for mature cows. Stock bull, King Fayne Segis Clothilde, his 7 nearest dams' records average 27 lbs. For sale bull calves with high official backing and out of Record cows.

A. H. TEEPLE, Currie's P. O., Ont., Woodstock, Sta. Phone connection.

Elmwood Holsteins

Choicely-bred calves for April and May delivery. Sired by imported Ykema Sir Posch and Pontiac Sarcastic, a grandson of Sarcastic Lad. Registered. Delivered. Express paid. Safe delivery guaranteed.

E. D. GEORGE & SONS, PUTNAM, ONT.

Evergreen Stock Farm

For sale: A fire bull calf 2 months old, from Pauline Pet, record 16,000 lbs. of milk per year for 8 years; sired by Sir Mercena Fafarite. Also other bull calves at moderate prices.

F. E. PETTIT, BURGESSVILLE, ONT.

Springbank Ayrshires!

Canada's leading herd of Record-of-Performance Ayrshires. Big records, big cattle, big udders and big teats. Over 50 head to select from; 13 yearling heifers, 7 yearling calves. All in good condition. A. S. TURNER, RYCKMAN'S CORNERS, ONT. 3 Miles South of Hamilton.

Springhill Ayrshires

Headed by two bulls whose dams have the highest official records in Scotland. Order a bull calf out of our best cows.

We can please you in all ages and sexes

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.

Trout Run Ayrshires

My present offering is several heifers and cows in milk, a number of heifer calves, 3 young bulls fit for service, one of them from imp. sire and dam; dam's record 45 lbs. a day. My herd are heavy producers and critically selected. Am also offering 20 Toulouse geese at \$4 and \$5 a pair.

WM. THORN, Lynedoch, Ont.

CHERRY BANK AYRSHIRES!

Now is the time to order your bull calf, sired by Netherhall Milkman, the first-prize aged bull at Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, and champion of the breed at Ottawa in 1909. Can fill orders for yearling bulls fit for service, or last fall calves. Females any age. Nothing but the best is our motto. Satisfaction guaranteed. Visitors welcome. P. D. McARTHUR, North Georgetown, Que. 3/4 mile from Howick station.

When Writing Mention The Advocate

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES

Are producers of milk testing high in butter-fat. In my herd I have a range of selection, either imp. or Canadian-bred, of either young bulls or females, unexcelled in Canada. Price and terms to suit purchaser. D. M. WATT, ST. LOUIS STA., QUE.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires!

We still have a few choice individuals of almost any age on hand in Ayrshires, and are always ready to price any. Other breeders in this section. Bull calves from Record of Performance cows. A few young Yorkshires on hand.

Long-distance phone. ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.

Ayrshires

Four young bulls, all bred on dairy lines, out of famous dams; fashionable in color, as well as in breeding. Will be sold worth the money. Females all ages.

N. DYMENT, Clappison's Corners, Ont.

HILLCREST AYRSHIRES.

Bred for production and large teats. Record of Performance work a speciality. Fifty head to select from. Prices right.

FRANK HARRIS, Mount Elgin, Ont.

Stonehouse Ayrshires

36 head to select from. All imported or out of imported sire and dam. For sale: females of all ages. Am now booking orders for bull calves.

Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec.

GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 861.)

red 3-year-old Bruce Mayflower, by Imp. Scottish Hero, has a roan bull calf at foot, by the Village-bred bull, Village Bridegroom. The other is Victor's Rose, a red 2-year-old, by Rose Victor. Rose Victor is Mr. Elliott's stock bull; he is a Toronto first-prize winner, and a Minbred son of Sittytton Victor (imp.), conceded to be one of the best bred bulls alive. Excellence of type characterizes the Messrs. Elliott's offering, quite in keeping with the high-class character of the entire lot. For reference to the balance of the offering, see next week's issue. Meantime, if interested, send for the catalogue, mentioning "The Farmer's Advocate."

FAIRVIEW REVIEW.

Fairview Stock Farm, the property of J. & D. J. Campbell, of Woodville, Ont., was recently visited by a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate," and, as usual, on this modernly-managed farm, found everything in proper shape, and the stock in splendid condition. To digress a little, we could not help thinking that in this Canada of ours, certainly the greatest agricultural country on the face of the earth, if our farmers as a whole were to take pattern after the Messrs. Campbell in the matter of beautifying their farms and tilling them along modern lines, what a decided improvement there would be in the general appearance of the country. The splendid herd of Shorthorns are in excellent condition to start on the spring grass, a big, strong, good-doing lot, the majority of them belonging to that excellent family, the Strathallans, others to Scotch Thistle and Mysie tribes. At the head of the herd is the thick-fleshed, mellow young bull, Prince Victor, a son of that noted show bull, Imp. Jilt Victor; dam, a Mildred-bred daughter of the famous sire, Imp. Royal Sailor. There is little to be desired in the type and fleshing qualities of a stock bull that this youngster does not possess, and besides, he carries the best blood Canada ever knew in Shorthornhood, and certainly should prove a mine of wealth to the herd. Mysie's Hero is a red yearling bull of the Mysie tribe, sired by the Brawith Bud bull, Golden Count, a son of the renowned sire of champions, Prince Gloster. This young bull should do good for whoever gets him. Another is a seven-months-old Strathallan, by the same sire, that will develop into something good. But what has made "Fairview Farm" famous is the high-class quality of the Shropshire sheep that for years on both sides of the boundary line have invariably carried off the lion's share of honors in the strongest company America could produce. The flock were never in better shape than at present, and this season's crop of lambs are a most sensational lot, up to 65 pounds in weight, which the winter can vouch for, and most perfectly covered. They are certainly the best lot the writer ever remembers seeing on the farm. They were sired by those two greatest Shropshire sires, Imp. Belvoir Sirdar, winner of first and championship at the St. Louis World's Fair, and Harding's Best (imp.), winner of first at the International at Chicago. Although they are now in their eighth year, both are in wonderful bloom, and as straight as yearlings.

TRADE TOPIC.

FREE SAMPLE OF AMVITE—THE ROOFING THAT NEEDS NO PAINTING.—There are doubtless many readers of this paper who are users of ready roofing, who are not familiar with Amvite. This is a new type of roofing which came upon the market a few years ago and has found wide favor on account of its mineral surface, which needs no painting. This mineral surface is embedded in pitch, which grips the stone body and makes a kind of pitch-concrete surface. This surface is able to withstand all sorts of weather year after year without any painting. Its price is no higher than that of the old-fashioned painted kinds. Next time you paint your roof, remember that painted roofings are no longer the only kind you can buy. You can get full information and a free sample from the manufacturers on request. Address, The Paterson Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.



It Satisfies

A paint that looks and wears well is bound to attract the attention and favorable comments of your next door neighbor—just as paint that fades, peels, and chalks off in a few months is bound to attract their attention and condemnation as well.

Martin-Senour Paint 100% Pure

Meets every requirement of a good paint—it shows its quality in the can and as it flows from the brush, and months afterward there it shines—a testimonial to the honesty and skill of its makers.

The luckless house owner who depends on the flimsy protection afforded his property, through the use of a cheap adulterated paint, will soon find himself bluffed and vanquished.

A house protected by Martin-Senour Paint can enjoy the thousand shrieking voices of the wind, while you listen from the vantage ground of your well shielded home.

A Good Pure Paint, while defending your home, renders you far greater service—it adds greater comfort, health, protection, cleanliness; besides it saves your buildings from emptiness and decay.

If your dealer cannot supply you, notify us and we will gladly direct you to where our paints are to be had.

Decline All Substitutes

Write for illustrated booklet, "Home Beautiful," and interesting color card. Free for the asking.

The Martin-Senour Co., (Limited) Montreal
Pioneers Pure Paint

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

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

When Writing Mention The Advocate

I WILL SHEEP of the different English breeds for those wanting them. Selections will be made with the greatest care, and the charges will be moderate. Will also bring a few **CLYDESDALES** and **SHORTHORNS** on order. Let me know what you want, and ask for particulars. Have two Shorthorn bulls just landed that will be sold worth the money, and they are high-class in every way. Have as usual home-bred Shorthorns. **ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.**

LABELS Metal Ear Labels for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. The old standby for all who have stock liable to stray, or to dispute as to identification or ownership; for herd or flock records, or for general convenience. Send for free circular and sample. It may save you much trouble. Write to-day.

F. G. JAMES, BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO

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

Fairview's Shropshire Offerings: Their breeding is of the very best, and for 26 years they have proved their superior quality in the leading show-rings, including **Three World's Fairs**, where the Fairview exhibits won more section, flock, champion and special prizes than all competitors combined. That's the kind we now offer. For a flock header or a few ewes, write for circular and prices to: J. & D. J. Campbell, Fairview Farm Woodville, Ont.

Willowdale Berkshires! Nothing to offer but suckers and three extra choice young sows, bred to farrow May and June. Be quick if you want one. J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton P. O. and Station. C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Monkland Yorkshires With very nearly 100 sows in breeding, of modern type and high-class quality, our herd will stand comparison with any in Canada. We are always in a position to fill large or small orders with despatch. Long-distance phone. **JAMES WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT.**

DUROC - JERSEY SWINE Imported and home-bred. Sows ready to breed. Boars fit for service, and younger ones either sex Also Embden geese. **MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, HARWICH, ONT.**

BRAMPTON Jerseys

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

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

WOOL

WE WANT TO BUY YOURS. WRITE NOW FOR OUR PRICES.

E. T. CARTER & CO., 84 FRONT ST., E., TORONTO, CANADA.

Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns FOR SALE: Young sows due April and May, by imp. boar, dams by Colwill's Choice, Canada's Champion boar in 1901-2-3-5; also choice pigs, both sexes. Two yearling Shorthorn bulls, Syme and Lavender families, and six choice heifers and heifer calves. Prices right. Bell phone. **A. A. Colwill, Box 9, Newcastle, Ont.**

Tamworths A grand lot of young boars from 2 to 4 mos., also young sows (dandies). Some just bred. Some in farrow to first-class boars from best herd in England. Prices reasonable. **Chas. Currie, Morriston, Ont.**

LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES.

Have for sale at the present time a fine lot of young sows bred to imp. boar, due to farrow end of May; also boars ready for service. A good lot of spring pigs. Pairs supplied not akin from large stock from the best British herds. Long-distance Bell phone. C.P.R. & G.T.R. **H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.**

MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES.

To make room for the natural increase in our herd, we now offer for immediate disposal: 25 choice young and very typical sows, an exceedingly choice, easy-feeding bunch. Many of them sired by M. G. Champion—20102—, champion and silver-medal boar at Toronto in 1907, and first as a three-year-old in the aged class in 1908, a grand stock-getter. Many of our sows are prize-winners, and are of the best Yorkshire blood in England and Canada. 100 Feb., Mar. and April pigs—pairs not related. We are putting prices low, because we must sell. Satisfaction guaranteed. **H. S. McDIARMID, Fingal, Ont.** Shedden Station. Long-distance phone in house.

SUNNYSIDE CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

I am now offering some very choice young things of both sexes, of breeding age. A few Shropshire sheep of both sexes. A number of Bronze turkeys and toms, and Red Cap cockerels and pullets. **W. E. WRIGHT, Glenworth P. O., Ont.**

HILLVIEW YORKSHIRES


Are ideal in type and quality. We have young things of both sexes for sale. Also one Clyde mare. Shorthorns of both sexes. And Barred Rock and Houdan eggs. **W. F. DISNEY, Greenwood P.O., Ont.** Phoneconnection.

MAPLE LEAF BERKSHIRES

For sale: Young sows bred and ready to breed; boars fit for service; also young pigs farrowed in March and April. Imp. sires and dams. Pairs not akin. C.P.R. and G.T.R. **Joshua Lawrence, Oxford Centre P. O., Ontario.**

Hillcrest Tamworths are second to none in America for type and quality. For sale are both sexes and all ages, from sows bred and boars fit for service down to youngsters. **Herbert German, St. George, Ont.**

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You have a home and it should be your pride. Is it? Is it painted up just nicely? Why not give it a coat of that paint that has been tested out thoroughly—we mean

RAMSAYS PAINTS

You have no time to experiment, and so Ramsay's Paints have been experimented with, on thousands of homes. The quality is known and guaranteed. Anybody will tell you about Ramsay's Paints. Let us send you our beautiful Booklet telling about house painting. Write for Booklet AD We mail it free.

A. RAMSAY & SON CO.,
THE PAINT MAKERS, Montreal, Est'd. 1842.



"Galt" Shingles

The new "Galt" Steel Shingles and Sidings are the surest protection from the fiercest storms that rage—yes, even lightning storms.

They are made from the Best British Galvanized Steel Plates, which shed lightning like water from a duck's back.

No wind, rain or snow can penetrate the new Gale-proof, closed-end side-lock or the continuous interlocking and overlapping bottom joint. They are twice as securely nailed as any other—that's very important.

They are easily and quickly laid, and the Bold Gothic Tile pattern makes a very handsome roof.

They cost no more than ordinary metal shingles—why not have the "Galt Kind?" Our free Catalog "B-3" explains all about them.

THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE.

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

Truth About Roofing

The first edition of "Truth About Roofing" has been completely exhausted. So we have been compelled to publish a second edition of this famous booklet. This is an improvement on the first edition. It goes right to the "heart" of the roofing problem. It tells the truth about wooden shingles, prepared roofing, slate and steel shingles. It shows the cost per year of service of the different roofing materials, which is the only method of arriving at a correct conclusion as to which material is the best roofing investment. It explains the British Government's Acid Test and our Free Lightning Guarantee.

PRESTON SAFE-LOCK SHINGLES

The information contained in this booklet we believe is accurate. We have taken pains to see that every statement we make can be verified. You can rely on this booklet to guide you right in the choice of roofing materials. We should really charge you something for this booklet, but we will send it FREE as a reward to all who fill in, cut out and mail the coupon to us by return mail.

METAL SHINGLE & SIDING Co., Ltd., Preston, Ont.
BRANCH OFFICE AND FACTORY: MONTREAL, QUE.

Fill in, cut out and send coupon by next mail

Queen Street Factory Please send your booklet, "Truth About Roofing." I am interested in roofing and would like complete information about PRESTON Shingles.

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Please Mention The Farmer's Advocate

BOOK REVIEW.

MANUAL OF GARDENING.

In the Home Magazine Department of our May 5th issue, an appreciative review was given of Prof. L. H. Bailey's new manual on gardening, dealing in a most helpful way with fruits, ornamental plants and flowers, as well as vegetable culture. The publishers are The Macmillan Co., Toronto and New York.

HENS FOR PROFIT.

If people fail to reach success with poultry, it will not be for lack of books or bulletins, and mostly good ones, too. "How to Keep Hens for Profit" is the latest volume from the pen of C. S. Valentine, a well-posted writer on poultry subjects for a New York weekly paper, to which much of the subject matter had previously been contributed. About one-half its 300 substantial pages deal with the breed side of the subject in a way that will delight experts and fanciers, but be less entertaining to the farm poultry keeper with a flock of seventy-five, representing a bewildering combination of color and blood. The author pins his faith to the hen as the most perfect chick mother yet, and when we come to the chapters on handling the chicks, modern housing, expensive accidents and diseases, he embodies the results of a lot of experience that will help to keep other people off the rocks. Some of the illustrations are good, others fair. The book closes with an informing chapter on the Indian Runner Duck, a gamy-fleshed bird for which the author sees a profitable future in America. The Macmillan Co. (Toronto and New York) publish the work in their usual excellent style, and it retails at \$1.50, plus 12 cents for postage.

GOOD FARMING METHODS.

John McLennan, Superintendent of Farms at the New York State School of Agriculture, Alfred, N. Y., is the author of a "Manual of Practical Farming," a copy of which is to hand from the publishers, The Macmillan Co., Toronto. The corn plant on the cover, and a beautiful photograph of a flock of sheep opposite the title page, predispose us favorably to the book. This first impression, too, was deepened by noting the attention given to alfalfa and clover culture, root-growing and drainage. It is designed chiefly as an aid to the working farmer, and the author has confined himself to things with which he has had actual experience, giving the results of scientific research as far as known, and as far as they square with practical experience. This perhaps accounts for the rather surprising omission of any allusion to the silo and silage-making, excepting a couple of minor references in the chapter on feeding standards. The "Big Four" in plant growth he sets down as: (1) Plenty of soil moisture; (2) Plenty of air in the soil; (3) Plenty of plant food; and (4) Plenty of sunlight. He is an alfalfa enthusiast, and puts its feeding value at \$100 per acre, compared with clover at \$42.36, and timothy \$19.60. He deals helpfully with corn and potato culture and commends dairy-cow testing. Poultry on the farm he concedes pay well if not over, say, 200 are kept, but he asserts that 9 out of 10 who go in on a large scale with fancy outfits and little or no experience, fail. In any branch of farming, he warns his readers against "going it blind." "If you don't know, ask for information." The book is divided into two parts: (1) General farm practice, and (2) Animal Husbandry, including sketches of the chief breeds of cattle and horses. He advises feeding horses hay on the floor, not in racks or mangers, and just what they need. The book, though not exhaustive, is safe, sensible and intelligible, and we can heartily commend it as one that will appeal to busy farmers. Price, \$1.50, and postage 10 cents.

Master: I see you've got a horseshoe up there, Pat. I thought you didn't believe in that superstition.

Pat: "Sure an' I don't, sir. But I have heard that them as don't believe in it gets the best luck." Parrot.

HEADACHE

AND

Burdock Blood Bitters.

The presence of headache nearly always tells us that there is another disease which, although we may not be aware of it, is still exerting its baneful influence, and perhaps awaiting an opportunity to assert itself plainly.

Burdock Blood Bitters has, for years, been curing all kinds of headaches, and if you will only give it a trial we are sure it will do for you what it has done for thousands of others.

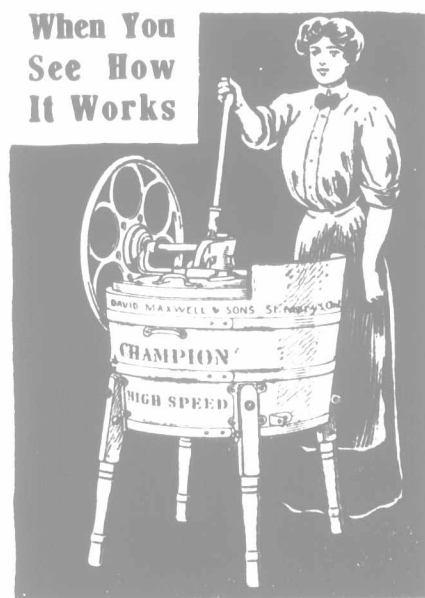
Mrs. John Connors, Burlington, N.S., writes:—"I have been troubled with headache and constipation for a long time. After trying different doctors' medicine a friend

asked me to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I find I am completely cured after having taken three bottles. I can safely recommend it to all."

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"Ness," said Lods, "that's the second time I've heard you use that expression, 'aching void.' I wish you would tell me how a void can ache."

"I say," interposed Macfarlane, "didn't you ever have a headache?"

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(Warm Air)

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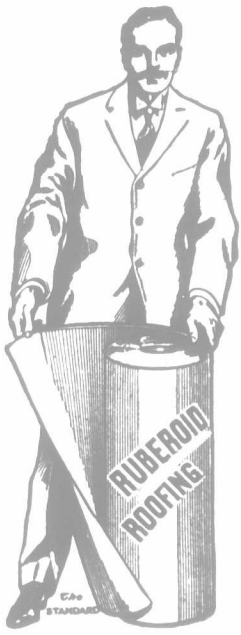
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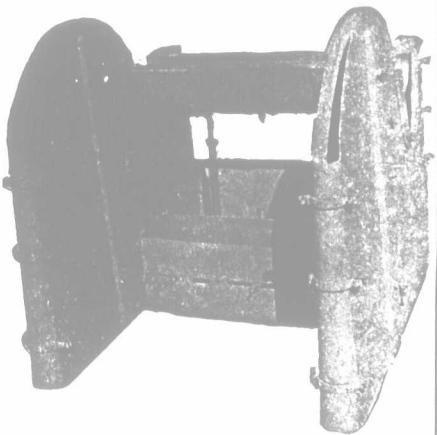
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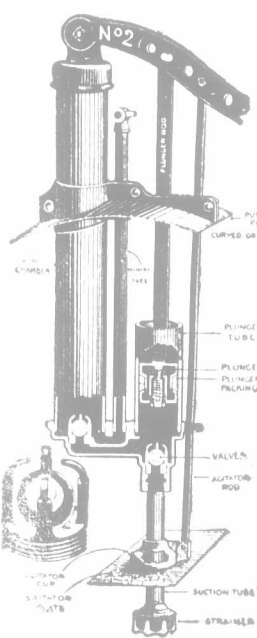
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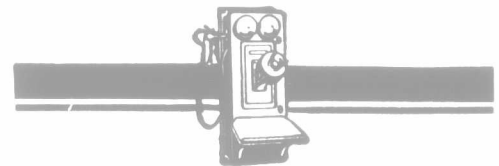
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