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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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Vol. XLIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, APRIL 22, 1909.

No. 865

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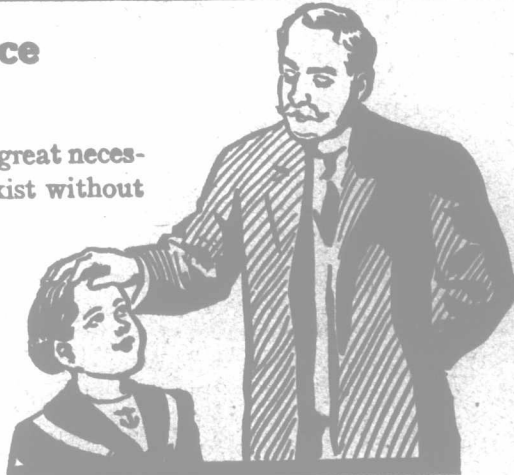
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Note what the "Philosopher of Metal Town" says on page 695 of this issue.

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THE STANDARD WIRE FENCE CO. OF WOODSTOCK LIMITED, WOODSTOCK, Ont. 6

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To oil the Tubular, simply pour a spoonful of oil into the gear case once a week. The gear wheels throw this over themselves, and the ball bearing supporting the bowl.

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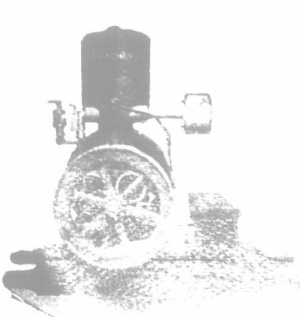
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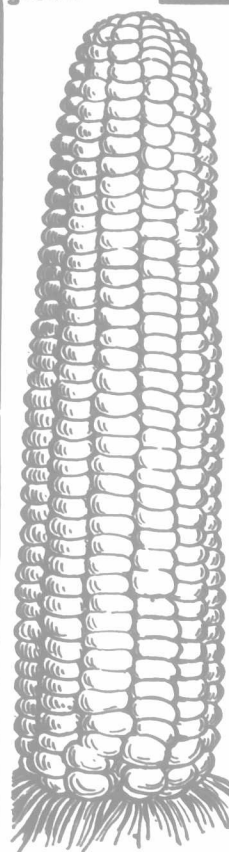
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THE 1900 WASHER CO.,
357 Yonge Street,
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THIS SHOWS THE H. P. Spramotor

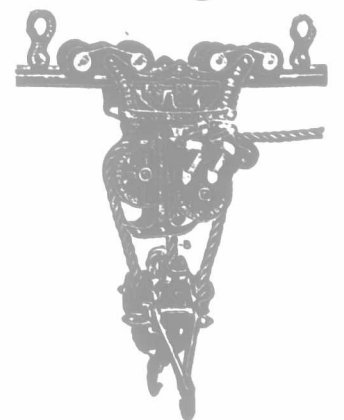
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This Carrier runs on our famous Double Beaded Steel Track, but can be fitted to run on a 4 x 4 wood track. It is Triple Draft and very sure. It always holds the bundle.

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Manufacturers of everything needed to equip
Barn or Stable, also of Pumps and
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GUELPH, ONTARIO.

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The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established 1866.

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Vol. XLIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, APRIL 22, 1909

No. 865

EDITORIAL.

Increasing the Apple Crop.

The organization of co-operative fruit-growers' associations is doing much to stimulate an interest in apple-growing throughout Eastern Canada. With this increased interest comes special attention to the cardinal operations in orcharding. Experienced fruit-growers have been convinced that, without reasonable effort in cultivation, fertilizing, pruning and spraying, the area devoted to fruit trees cannot give the maximum cash return. Many orchards, comprising 15 to 200 trees, have been neglected for years. As a rule, the trees bear heavily every second year, but it is only once in a long while that heavy cropping and high prices go hand in hand. The result is that farmers have become more or less discouraged, and little or nothing is done save harvest the fruit—and sometimes even that is neglected. The natural question is: Will it pay to spend time and money on keeping the orchard in fit condition for maximum returns? In answering this, it must be remembered that there always is at least a fair market for a product of superior quality. The co-operative associations have proven this point in connection with apples.

Interesting details are given on another page of this issue, in abstracts from a Michigan bulletin, showing the expenses and proceeds from approved methods with orchards that had been neglected for several years. Care was taken to make the orchards pay for their own improvement, and no other part of the general farm work was left undone because of special efforts in behalf of the trees.

A perusal of the figures shows that a heavy crop was produced on the first of the series of five years, and then on alternate seasons, giving him three large crops in five years. In 1904, while the crop was big, the expenses were light, and fruit of inferior quality gave small receipts. But even under these conditions it was noticed that a few carefully-selected packages brought prices sufficient to offset added expense in producing fruit, most of which could be called number one. The consequence was that provision was made for spraying, pruning, cultivation and manuring, with the result that increased expenses incurred brought augmented receipts and encouraging returns when the net profits were taken into consideration. The expenses for the three bumper-crop seasons were, \$19.34, \$179.10, and \$226.43. But this increase in outlay was not lost money. The receipts were, \$126.37, \$404.74, and \$700.74. When a man can make the net profits mount from \$107.03 to \$225.64, and then to \$474.31, from special attention to 52 apple trees, he does not object to having added expenses each year.

What has been done in Michigan can be done in Canada. If a farmer in that State can increase the profits of 52 apple trees from \$107 to \$474 in five years, and have average annual returns of over \$104 per acre from apple-growing, there is no need for further argument. All that was done was the application of intelligence in cutting out superfluous wood, in spraying to keep down fungi and insects, in cultivation, and in manuring to provide a supply of plant food, and in marketing to dispose of the fruit to best advantage.

Make a start this spring, and be thorough in what you do. Intelligent moderation is necessary in pruning. No excuse can be given for further neglect in Canadian orchards.

Stallion Enrollment.

In another column, a subscriber who signs himself "Old Country Joe," submits a contribution calculated to reopen the discussion on the proposition of licensing stallions, waged with such spirit through "The Farmer's Advocate" in the winter of 1906-07. His letter voices several important misapprehensions concerning the essential features of a stallion-license or stallion-enrollment act. In the first place, he assumes that the agitation is born of a few importers whose object is to mulct farmers of additional prices for stallions. Secondly, he disparages somewhat harshly the class of stallions being brought out from the Old Country. In the third place, he implies that a stallion-license act would be an attempt of the legislators to dictate how the farmers of the Province should breed their horses, and that if a license law were enacted a large number of good sires would be forthwith put out of commission.

Now, what are the facts? At the Ontario Winter Fair discussion at Guelph, in December, 1907, the proposition outlined and approved by the meeting was briefly as follows:

All stallions standing for public service to be inspected annually by a county inspector, or inspectors appointed by the Government, and, if complying with the other requirements of the act, given a license, it being provided that no person should be allowed to accept a service fee for an unlicensed stallion. The requirements for a license should be that only pure-bred and registered stallions, free from hereditary unsoundness, and complying reasonably well with the standard of conformation for the breed, should be allowed to stand, except that, owing to one-third of the stallions in the Province being found by the Government inspectors to be unregistered, that for three years, grade stallions known to be good sires, and, upon inspection, found to be of good conformation and free from hereditary unsoundness, should be granted a license, to be known as Class 2; the license for the pure-breds being called Class 1. All printed matter advertising any stallion to include a copy of his license certificate. The fee for securing a license was placed at \$10, out of which the expenses of the inspector should be paid, any surplus collected from each county being returned to the county, to be used for the encouragement of spring horse shows, not more than two of which should be held in any electoral district. It was further held that the practice of syndicating stallions, as generally done, should be discouraged, and some legislation passed to control it.

While honest opinion legitimately divides upon the wisdom of any forward legislation of this kind, and while there undoubtedly are difficulties and drawbacks to be anticipated, it is worth noting that a system of stallion enrollment is advocated by a large number of astute horsemen and well-wishers of the horse-breeding industry who never imported and never expect to import a single horse. The prime objects are to lessen the evils which result from the present system of solicitation of grooms to secure patronage. It is admitted that an occasional unsound grade may prove a good sire, but the chances are strongly against him. Generally speaking, horsemen concede the wisdom of breeding to sound pure-bred stallions, and a stallion-enrollment law, by compelling each horse to be honestly represented for what he is, would tend to lessen deception and fraud, and discourage the purposeless mixing of blood which has retarded the improvement of our horse stock.

The criticism of the class of horses imported may fairly be left to the importers to answer. While horsemen are only human, and while, undoubtedly, some of them at times palm off third-class horses for a first-class price, we believe that, in the main, they buy the horses they can

sell best, and, if we will not pay the price for the best, how can we expect to get them?

The objection to legislative interference with individual liberty is puerile. Do not legislators in this country derive their just powers by the consent of the governed, and should not the will of the majority prevail? A great number of social ordinances are in a sense restrictions on personal privilege, and it is commonly considered ample justification for such a measure if it can be shown to promote or conserve the highest interest of the greatest number. Stallion-license has been adopted in many States and Provinces, with, we believe, measurably satisfactory results. Is it not time for it in Ontario and other Eastern Provinces?

An Ambitious Programme.

Perusal of the nineteen suggestions offered by the New Brunswick Agricultural Commission, appointed by the incoming Provincial Government early last summer, to inquire into the conditions and needs of agriculture in the Province, prompts a surmise that the commissioners, having freely expended the people's money in their programme of investigation, were resolved to repay it by a profusion of information and advice.

Amid some suggestions that are inconsequential, some that are probably impracticable, and some that are too general and speculative to be of much service, we are pleased to note several features included, and one welcome omission. The omission is the absence of any plea for the early establishment of an agricultural college. The institutions at Truro, N. S.; Ste. Anne, Que., and Guelph, Ont., particularly the former, serve all immediate needs. The inauguration of another now in New Brunswick would be premature, and calculated to invite failure. In fact, it is doubtful whether one will be needed at all for many years to come. Present indications are that a common Maritime Agricultural College at Truro would meet the needs of the Atlantic Provinces better than a separate one for each political division.

On the other hand, it is most gratifying to note the emphasis placed upon education for agriculture in public schools. The radical and sensible suggestion is made that teachers should be suitably trained in nature-study and domestic-science subjects; to teach practical nature-study and school-garden work in the rural schools. For the technical study of agriculture, one or more agricultural high schools are advised for each county, where young men and young women could go for at least a winter term. Various agencies for the prosecution of agricultural extension work are proposed, a stallion-license law advised, and also the appointment of a Provincial horticulturist. A complete change in Departmental policy relating to dairying is recommended, involving direction of effort to the production of milk and collecting of cream to butter-manufacturing centers. Expert advice on the fertilizer question is recommended, and a system of illustration farms, as outlined by Dr. Robertson, and explained editorially not long since in "The Farmer's Advocate," is approved by the commission. Encouragement of immigration is favored, but special effort advised to stimulate colonization of the Crown Lands by native-born New Brunswickers. This is a good suggestion. Exhibition grants, special fairs and shows, field-grain competitions and good-farms competitions, all come in for a word of support, while the nineteenth article draws attention to the need for further legislation to regulate automobile traffic.

The agricultural policy thus mapped out is certainly ambitious enough. Whether the Prov-

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED)

JOHN WELD, MANAGER

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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ince can afford it, and whether, if carried out, the results would be in proportion, are questions we raise, but shall not attempt to settle. If half the policy is adopted, and efficiently carried out, it will make a pretty large order.

Disadvantageous Industries.

Commending the editorial objecting to the proposition to protect the exotic industry of tinplate manufacture in Ontario, a reflective subscriber adds: "I believe if the whole matter could be similarly sifted down, it would be found that most protective measures are open to the same objection, namely, that they impose on the consumer or taxpayer a burden out of proportion to the benefit that accrues from the addition of the new industry. There are some lines of manufacture which would develop in Canada without any protection whatever. There are some few others that might, perhaps, with advantage, be fostered in their initial or struggling stages. There are many others, introduced on the strength of bonuses and burdensome protective duties, which the country would be far better off without."

Herd Competition as Stimulant.

No feature of the educational campaign conducted in the interests of Ontario dairying has been of greater benefit to the producers than the dairy-herd competitions, under the auspices of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, held during the past three summers. The friendly rivalry aroused has led to special attention being given to a supply of suitable feed for late summer and fall. Those in the competition have realized that, without some fodder to supplement the pasture, they cannot hope to win the coveted prize. This illustrates the value of soiling crops.

This year the contest will be conducted along lines similar to those of 1908. Five prizes are offered to patrons of cheese factories, and five to those who send milk or cream to creameries. The value of such contests increases with the number of individuals who manifest an interest in the work. The number of entries should be large.

Benefit will be derived by the contestant, the community in which he lives, and the dairy industry at large.

This competition, along with the district event, conducted under the auspices of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, will prove of great value to dairying. The patrons should rise to the occasion in all parts of the Province.

Too Many Feedstuffs Excepted.

At last the Dominion Government has fallen into line with the legislatures of a good many of the American States, by introducing a bill to regulate the trade in concentrated commercial feeding stuffs, by compelling the manufacturers thereof to register each brand with the Minister of Inland Revenue, at Ottawa, and guarantee with each package sold the minimum percentage content of protein and fat, and the maximum of crude fiber. The definition of commercial feeding stuffs designated by the Act is not as broad as might be wished, exception being made in the case of bran or shorts or middlings from wheat, rye, oats, peas or buckwheat sold separately and not mixed with other substances. This exempts quite a number of products which it seems to us should be covered by the law. For example, we have pea bran, which O. A. C. analyses showed to vary in protein content from seven to thirteen per cent. Why should such a feed not be sold on guarantee analysis, just as much as gluten meal? Doubtless there are reasons that millers could advance why this product should not come within the scope of the law, but to the laymen it appears that the proposed Act is leaving more loopholes than it is closing. It is welcome, however, as a step in the right direction.

Legislation in a Nutshell.

Every citizen should endeavor to keep himself informed as to the legislation passed by Federal and Provincial Parliaments. Every farmer should make a special point of acquainting himself with all enactments bearing upon his occupation and interests. To scrutinize every bill that comes up and is passed is impracticable for the average man, but "The Farmer's Advocate," at the conclusion of each session, puts the whole matter in a nutshell. On another page of this issue will be found a lucid account of agricultural legislation enacted at Toronto in the 1909 session, just closed, with explanations of its relation to legislation and conditions hitherto in vogue. Ontario subscribers, in particular, should read it carefully.

The Seed-corn Plot.

From an article published last fall in "The Farmer's Advocate," entitled, "Select Seed Corn on the Stalk," we reproduce this timely reminder:

"Every corn-growing farmer in a region where corn occasionally matures should grow every year on the best part of his farm, and entirely removed from the main corn crop, a seed-corn patch."

The corn with which to plant this small plot should have been selected last fall on the stalk; but if one can obtain from a neighbor, or even from a distance, a sample of improved seed corn, he may use this to commence now a system of seed-corn-plot selection. There is money, interest and education in this work. Get the boys at it.

Improve a Good Breed.

At last the Scotchman's position as the arbiter of draft-horse excellence has been called into question, even in Canada, the home of his best customers. For generations his maxim has been, "No foot, no horse." It is a good principle, but can be pressed too far. When, for instance, it leads to the preferment of a well-bottomed, but wasp-waisted specimen over a horse with not quite such perfect feet and legs, but with a bread-basket large enough to hold a full feed of hay and oats, well-muscled and symmetrically built, it is going too far. "Feather" is being criticised as a superfluity and nuisance, which should be eliminated, rather than encouraged.

The Scotchmen are certainly rare good stock-breeders, and have produced a splendid breed of draft horses, but even the Scot, hard-headed and

judicious as he is universally acknowledged to be, has not succeeded in holding himself entirely aloof from fads and extremes. Feather is a fad; emphasis upon underpinning, to the partial neglect of other important considerations, is an extreme. For all that, the Clydesdale is a bonny draft horse; and where he can be excelled for all-round utility purposes we know not. But that is no reason why he should not be improved.

A Silent Missionary.

"Ye're livin' in a vera prosperous farmin' community, Sandy," says a city frien' o' mine wha had cam' oot tae the country tae spend a few days wi' me, an' to save a few dollars that he wad hae tae pay oot for board while his wife was awa' at the seaside. "Aye, we are that," says I, "but gin ye had been here ten or a dozen years back, ye would na' hae been likely tae gie sic a favorable opeenion o' the place as ye hae juist expressed."

"Hoo's that?" says ma frien'.

"Weel," I says, "it all cam' about through the eenufluence o' ane man, wha's hoose ye can see through the trees beyant the wee loch there. He's no' the mon ye wad tak' tae be warkin' reforms in society, an' changin' the face o' nature, as I'm tellin' ye he has done, for he's a canny goin' lad, an' willna' be sayin' twa words in the day, gin ye don't gie him good encouragement. It wisna' by preachin' that he got in his missionary wark in this part o' darkest Canada."

"When he cam' here first an' bocht that farm he's on the noo, every auld gossip in the place, mon an' wumman, set him doon for bein' a wee bit aff his trolley, as ye say in the city, for the farm was that rin oot that even the weeds were beginnin' to hae a kind o' sick luke, an' the hoose an' the barns, what there was o' them, was a sicht that couldna' be surpassed by onything that hadna' bin in the track o' a cyclone. The rest o' the surroundings were quite in keepin' wi' the architectural features o' the place, an' the feelin' o' harmony an' 'eternal fitness o' things' that it wad gie tae ye, was na mair than natural, an' wad na doot appeal vera strongly to a mon like Professor Hutt, o' oor Guelph College."

"The road frae the highway tae the hoose was o' the gude old-fashioned blue-clay description, an' wad stick tae ye, as the wee laddies used tae say, 'like a pup tae a root.' The auld chap that used tae own the place never pit stane or onything on tae it, for, as he said, it was 'never juist in shape for it.' Naturally, ye wouldna' be expectin' tae see vera wunnerful floor gardens an' lawns an' hedges an' sic like about the place aifter comin' over a road like yon; but what ye would see if ye survived the road wad compensate ye for ye're trouble. The auld fellow used tae say that there was mair siller in plantin' tatoes an' corn an' such like about the hoose than in wastin' time wi' floors an' lawns an' wee bit trees oot o' the swamp, an' sic foolishness; but frae a' onyone could see, he didna' waste muckle time daein' either. He had a gran' crop o' burdocks, however, an' forbye, there was a bonny patch o' thistles on each side o' the dure, wi' sic ornaments lyin' about as auld tin pails an' top-boots, wi' here an' there a leg o' a coo that had died maybe a year or twa back o' a complication o' wheat straw an' water. An auld rail fence was built frae the barn up tae a corner o' the hoose, and alangside o' this he used to raise mony varieties o' fruit, wi' particular attention paid tae choke-cherries an' wild raspberries. His auld wumman used to mak' soap a couple o' times in the year, (though what the family did wi' it, no one seemed to ken), an' the ash-barrel they used for gettin' the lye wad aye hae the place o' honor about twa yards frae the front dure, wi' a pile o' ashes alangside, where they wad be handy for the hens tae dust themselves in. Noo an' again the auld mon wad tak' an industrious turn, an' gae tae splittin' wood for the kitchen stove, an' he wad aye pile it oop juist where the wife was in the habit o' throwin' her dishwater an' scraps frae the kitchen. Their backyard in the winter was a bonny sight, I can tell ye. It was what you fellows in the city wad call a general warehouse. The auld wumman wasna' a'thegither to blame, I suppose, for she had an idea that so lang as she got the dirt outside the dure, her part o' the wark was done."

"I willna' be wearyin' ye by gain' intae ither details, sic as the way the farm machinery was disposed o' aifter the season's wark, by backin' it up tae the fence or pittin' it under a tree tae mak' a roost for the hens, an' sae on. I'll juist mak' a short story o' it by tellin' ye that the mon had tae get oot, for he couldna', wi' a' his savin' ways, an' his wife's domestic economy, mak' the last an' the first o' the year meet. He didna' lose ony time keepin' the place fixed up fancy, like ye see, but he lost the place."

"Weel, this ither chap I hae been tellin' ye about took the farm, an' things began tae happen pretty quick. I hae tauld ye what the place was, an' ye see for yersel' what it is the noo."

"Weel," says ma frien', "it's wunnerful what

one man an' nature can dae in ten years," says he.

"Aye," I says, "an' what ye see here is na' all he has accomplished. As I was tellin' ye, he's been naething mair nor less than a missionary tae this community, an' a' juist through example. There is na' a farmer for five miles aroond wha' has seen this place an' has na' made some improvement aboot his ain hoose or farm in consequence. Or if there is ony, they are few and far between, like discontented bachelors. An' anither thing, the eenfluence o' an example like this isna' gaein' tae stop at five miles. The world is unco' big, an' wha's tae say where it will stop. At the same time," says I, "this field for missionary enterprise that I have been speakin' aboot, has room for a gude mony mair warkers in it than there are juist at present. I dinna ken why there isna' mair, for there's a gude salary gaein' wi' the job, an' the work is pleasant. Gie me a farm that needs fixin' up an' pittin' intae shape, an' I'll be as weel content as Adam in the Garden o' Eden before the Lord gied him a wife."

"Sandy," says ma' frien', "I believe ye're richt, an' what's mair," says he, "if farmin' was, as a rule, carried on wi' mair taste an' consideration for one's surroundings, ye wouldna' see so mony o' us chaps rinnin' aff tae the city. It was mair because I was juist sick o' the sight o' my father's auld ranch, than onything else, that I took myself awa' tae the toon an' left the auld mon tae rin the thing alane. Mak' farmin' what it can be made, an' I believe ye'll soon turn the tide that is rinnin' at present awa' frae the land. I have seen a wee bit o' city life, an' it's no' all Paradise."

"If it was," says I, "I'm afear't a lot o' you chaps wad be turned oot. But come awa' intae dinner, mon, or the auld wumman will be startin' on anither lecturin' tour, an' ye ken she doesna' need to stop aff for refreshments."

SANDY FRASER.

II.—Cost of Protection to the Farmer.

There are three ways in which the present system of protection works harm to the Canadian farmer. First, it increases the cost of almost everything he must buy, with no corresponding increase in the price of what he has to sell. Second, it increases the cost of living of everyone he employs, directly or indirectly, and hence the price he must pay for their services. Third, by unduly increasing the profits of manufacturers, it places them in a position to compete unfairly with the farmer in the labor market. These effects of protection are far-reaching, and together constitute an almost fatal handicap to the farmer in his race with other Canadian industries.

Canada is an agricultural country, and, unless our immense agricultural resources are wasted enormously, or our farming population ruined, agricultural products must, for a very long time, form our staple of exports. For this reason, it is a matter of common experience that the prices received here for farm products depend almost entirely upon the export trade. Prices are fixed abroad, and our protective tariff is totally powerless to raise them. On the other hand, ours is not essentially a manufacturing country. It is true we have many advantages in this line, and, unquestionably, certain lines of manufacture can be carried on here better than elsewhere, because of a supply of raw material, or some other advantage. But the chief element conducive to manufactures is not present—a thickly-populated country. Hence we find that we are very large importers of manufactured goods. From this, we would expect to find that protection is afforded to those industries to the full extent of the tariff. This is most surely the case. I have talked with many importers of merchandise, and I find the general opinion that goods of foreign make can be bought as cheaply, after paying the duty, as goods of home manufacture.

The effect of this on the farmer is considerable. Everything he buys is raised in price by nearly thirty cents on the dollar. When the Tariff Commission sat in Toronto, the receipts and expenditures of an average Ontario farm were laid before them. From these it was computed that, in this particular case, \$135 was paid in the year as the cost of protection to our manufacturers. This was, I think, a typical average farm; and, while these figures would be wide of the mark in many cases, it is safe to say that the average farmer pays more in the tariff tax than in all other taxes combined. We must remember, too, that only a small proportion of this goes into our Federal coffers. By far the larger portion is paid as a bonus to our manufacturers. This in itself is a serious burden, if there were no others involved.

But the farmer must also, in very large measure, pay the tariff tax for the other classes by whom he is served. The doctor, the lawyer, the bergyman, the tradesman, the laborer—all find

their living expenses increased as the result of the tariff. They must charge more for their services if they are to live. In the end, all this increased living expense must be met by those industries which are turning our natural resources into wealth—the mine, the forest, the fisheries, and the farm—and chiefly by the farm. It is difficult to say what this indirect tax is. It is probably, at least, equal to the direct tax.

One of the greatest problems on the farms of our country is that of labor. It is increasingly difficult to obtain hired help at prices which the farmer can afford to pay. Part of this difficulty is due to the attractions of the town, but part, at least, is due to the inability of the farmer to pay as high wages as other industries. He finds a competition that he cannot successfully meet. We can easily understand this when we consider that in many cases manufacturers receive more in tariff protection than their entire wage bill. Let us consider one particular case, an industry that considers itself very badly treated, and has been crying out for more protection—the woollen industry. In 1906, the last full year for which figures are available, we find a total product in woollen textiles of \$5,764,600, of which only \$67,968 was exported, chiefly, I am informed, in the form of blankets and the coarser forms of goods. We used, of our homemade woollens, \$5,696,632. The minimum rate of duty is 30 per cent. There is no shadow of doubt that the full amount of this rate was added to the price of these goods. Common experience bears this out. Value for value, in almost all lines, imported woollens may be bought as cheaply as Canadian-made goods. We are large importers of these same goods, our imports in the same year

"That Memory Makes Immortal."

In memory I revisit the home of my boyhood—a home long since left behind me in the journey of life. Its memory floats over me with a shower of emotions and thoughts towards whose precious fall my heart opens itself greedily, like a thirsty flower. It is a home in the country, plain, though very comfortable, but priceless in its wealth of associations. The waterfall behind the old mill sings in my ears as it used to, through the dreamy, mysterious, moonlit nights; the rose-bush under my window; the familiar lilacs at the gate; the orchard on the hill behind the barn; the great elms that stood in the pasture-lot; the grand machinery of storms and showers; the little smithy near-by that flamed with strange light through the dull winter evenings; the wood-pile at the door; the great maples on the hill; and the dim blue haze on the retiring forest—all these come back to me with an appeal that touches my heart and moistens my eyes.

I sit again in the doorway at summer night-fall, eating my bread and milk, looking off at the darkening landscape, and listening to the merry shouts of boys on neighboring farms calling and driving home the reluctant herds. I watch again the devious ways of the dusky night-hawk along the twilight sky, and listen to his peculiar, measured notes, and the great boom that accompanies his headlong plunge toward the ground.

Even the old barn, crazy in every timber, and spreading at every joint, has charms for me. I try again the breathless leap from the great beams into the hay. I sit on the threshold of the widely-opened doors, opened to the soft south wind of spring, and watch the cattle, whose faces look half human to me, as they sun themselves and peacefully ruminate; while drop by drop the melting snow on the roof drills holes through the wasting snow beneath the eaves.

The first little lambs of the season toddle by the side of the dams, and utter futile bleatings; while from the hay rack I had often filled with well-cured clover, they nibble their daily supply, or a pair of rival ones try the strength of their skulls in an encounter half in earnest, half in play.

The proud old rooster crows from his throne, while one of his family leaves her nest and tells to her mates and to me that there is one more egg. The old horses, with whom I took such pleasure in learning to

plow, whinny in their stalls, and call to me for their morning food. I climb into the hay loft for their supply, thinking of the hot days I had helped stow it away, and the delicious cherry pie awaiting me at the noon hour. I look up into the roof, and think of last year's swallows—soon to return again—and catch a glimpse of angular sky through the diamond-shaped opening that gave them ingress and egress. How, I know not, and cannot tell, but that old barn is part of myself. It has entered into my life and given me growth and wealth. I listen again to the mowers whetting their scythes, and see the measured stroke as they keep time across the hay field. I sit once more under the large, spreading elm, while mother divides, at ten o'clock, to the hay-harvesters, hot biscuits, mint tea, and bread and butter spread with jam. Did ever boy enjoy a better treat?

I wander through the large sugar bush in a beautiful afternoon in the first of April. It rings and re-echoes with the laughter, shouts and songs of merry boys and girls coming home from the rural school. To me it was the ne plus ultra of boyish happiness.

The day's task is over. I look into the house and the hour of evening has come. The lamps are lighted, and a good man, in middle life, though very old he seemed to me, takes down the Bible and reads a chapter from its hallowed pages. A kind, generous woman sits by his side, and brothers and sisters are grouped reverently around me. I did not understand the words, but I was told they were the words of God,

E. C. DRURY.



Signal.

First and champion, Hunter Show, London, 1909.

amounting to \$14,890,494. Now, if this is the case, the woollen manufacturers of this country received over \$1,300,000 in increased prices because of the tariff. Their wage bill in the same year was \$1,190,949. This is typical of many of our manufacturing industries, and may in part explain why farmers cannot compete successfully in the labor market.

Agriculture is our great basic industry, and if our country is developing normally, we may expect to find large increases in our farming population. The new forms of agriculture—fruit-growing, dairying and animal husbandry—general-ly can undoubtedly absorb more men than the old methods of grain-farming. Besides, we should expect a great increase in farming population, because of our developing West. Keeping these facts in mind, it may afford some food for thought to know that in every Province east of Manitoba rural population is actually decreasing. That in Ontario, in the ten years ending in 1907, this decrease amounted to 65,254. That in the census period, 1891-1901, the increase of rural population in all Canada was only 50,000, while urban population increased by 500,000, or ten times as fast.

What is the matter with agriculture in Canada? Why, with our great, undeveloped agricultural resources, are we not holding our own in population? What must ultimately be the effect on our national prosperity? How far is our protective tariff accountable for this condition? These are questions well worth thought.

and I believe it. The long chapter ends, and then all kneel down, and the old man prays. I and my younger brother fall asleep with our heads on one chair. How we got to our room, we remember nothing. The next morning, after breakfast, the Bible is taken down again, and the good old man prays and the worship is repeated thus through all the golden days of my youth. The pleasant converse of the fireside, the simple songs of home, the words of encouragement as I bend over my school tasks, the kiss as I lie down to rest, the patient bearing with the freaks of my boyish nature, the gentle counsels mingled with reproof and approval, the sympathy that meets the pangs of every sorrow and sweetens every success—all these return to me amid the responsibilities which press upon me now, and I feel as if I had lived in a heavenly home, and straying, lost my way.

Well, the good old man grew old and weary, and at last fell asleep and was laid away in the quiet burying-place. Some of them who called him "father" now lie side by side in the same calm place. The others are scattered, and dwell in homes of their own, where the same useful lesson is being learned by another generation. The old house, barn and orchard have passed into the hands of strangers, who, I hope, are learning to look upon them as I do now. Lost forever, left behind, that home is mine to-day as truly as it ever was, for have I not brought it away with me and shown it to you. It was the home of my boyhood. In it I found my first lessons for life, and by it was my young soul fashioned. To me, through many years, it has been a perennial fountain of delight and purifying influence, simply because it was my home, and was and is part of me. The lilac at the gate, the rose at the window, blooms for me now. The landscape when I summon it, and I hear from every part of that farm and home voices calling me from lips which memory makes immortal.

J. C. SHAW.

Afraid to Take the Yeas and Nays.

Premier Whitney appears to be afraid to allow the rank and file of his followers to commit themselves publicly on the question of closing the rural highways to automobile traffic on certain days of the week. In the concluding hours of the 1908 session, an amendment to the automobile bill being put through, was by the Premier refused consideration unless, according to rule, five members should signify their desire for it to be voted on. The necessary number stood up, but the speaker claimed he only counted four, and refused to change his ruling, in spite of protests. Another feat of throttling the desire of rural communities seems to have been resorted to this year. To be fair, it must be admitted that the bill put through committee this year possesses several commendable features in advance of legislation hitherto enacted in this Province, but it does not include any provisions for keeping motor cars off the roads on Saturdays and Sundays. At the concluding business session, D. C. Ross, M. P. P., North Middlesex, proposed an amendment, providing that certain hours be set on Saturdays and Sundays, when automobiles should be debarred from using rural highways.

His amendment, says the London Advertiser, found considerable support on both sides of the House, Messrs. Craig (East Wellington), Fraser (Welland), and A. B. Thompson (Centre Simcoe), being among the Conservative members who supported it, while Messrs. Elliott (West Middlesex), Clarke (Northumberland), and McCormick (East Lambton), endorsed it for the Opposition.

It was lost in committee, and when the third reading was called, Speaker Crawford hurriedly declared it carried, without giving Mr. Ross a chance to demand the yeas and nays. Mr. Ross protested vigorously, but without avail, the Premier and the Speaker refusing to reopen the question.

Sir Oliver Lodge claims that industrial occupations cannot suffice for the whole population of Britain; that some additional facilities must be given to the cultivation of the land; that the immense amounts now paid away to foreign countries for wheat, for timber, for dairy produce, and other products of the soil—a sum which in the aggregate is of incredible magnitude—should be diminished, and the country made more nearly self-sustaining by improved conditions of land tenure and the restoration of labor to the soil. In short, easier access to the land is imperative in Britain.

HORSES.

Licensing Stallions.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Now that some of our leading horsemen are seeking legislation re the stallion business, is it not time for the farmers to take up the question? Why is it necessary to license stallion business? Those who can read through the legislation business as I read will see that it is to protect the importer, so he can raise his price for a stallion as he desires. We have only to look at some of the scrubs that are brought to this country, and the way some of them are imposed on the farmers, at a price far above their value. Then they advertise a horse with a big name and a long pedigree, with lots of breeding. What about the price? The average farmer cannot afford to buy one, simply because the importers have it all in their own hands. There are a lot of stallions imported to this country which I believe did not cost at the Old Country side above \$100. Granted there are some good horses imported to this country, we have only to go to the horse shows to see them. But are these the general run of the lot? I was looking at an imported horse last week that was highly cracked up, and was being asked a high price for. I examined him closely, not because I required him, but just to satisfy my mind. I found him with two greasy legs, and inferior action. He seemed to have no control over his hind quarters, and no conformation to boast of, yet he was imported by a noted importer. I dare say, if I had been round my home in the Old Country, I could have bought him for about \$100 to \$150, unless things have altered this last few years. And yet these men require protection to foist their unsound animals on the farmers, to make a big pile for themselves. It sounds almost like the Standard Oil Company business. A common plea is that farmers favor a cheap horse. Can we wonder at that, seeing that some of the Canadian-breds are better than the imported ones? There is a Canadian-bred horse standing a few lots from me, at a \$9 service fee, and his colts sell, at four years old, for anywhere from \$200 up; yet, for an imported horse we have to pay as high as \$15, and with no better results, if so good.

Now, surely a farmer is a free agent, and ought to breed to his own liking. And if he has any sense he will breed to the best horse he can get, whether it is imported or Canadian-bred. If the proposed scheme succeeds, we shall soon need legislation to breed our cats. I wonder if this is what we keep men in the House for, to tell us how to breed? I say protection is all right in its way, but this is going a bit too far. If farmers were all of my mind, they would buy a good mare and raise a few stallions, and change round from one district to another; call a meeting and form a society among themselves, and introduce new blood as required. I am sure this would work. It is not necessary for a stallion to be a great expense to a farmer when he does not serve a great many mares. Make him work on the farm and earn his keep, and he will have more muscle than the fancy-fed, Spanish-fly horses. Now, Mr. Editor, I should like to hear what others have to say, as I have no axe to grind.

OLD COUNTRY JOE.

Peel Co., Ont.

Clydesdale Certificates.

At a meeting of the Council of the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland, held in Glasgow, April 1st, the new rule adopted by the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, to the effect that all pedigree certificates for Canada must be in duplicate, and one tabulated, was brought up, and, after some discussion, the demand was acceded to, but the Secretary was authorized to "address a respectful remonstrance at the short notice given with respect to the successive alterations which have been made on the rules from time to time." It was unanimously agreed that notice of all such alterations should be given at least six months prior to the day upon which they are to be enforced.

The Thoroughbred show at Islington is the last of the great London spring shows. The entries showed an increase of 33 over last year, being 315 in number. The horses shown were of far higher average quality than in recent years, and this was especially noticeable amongst the young horses. The King's premiums, 28 in number, and each of the value of £150, offered by the Royal Commission on Horse-breeding, were competed for by 100 Thoroughbred stallions, against 88 last year. These premiums were distributed amongst the twelve district classes in which the winners must serve.

Selecting the Sire.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

This is a very important subject to the Canadian farmer at the present time, and one, I think, that is not given proper consideration.

Too many neglect the all-important side, that is, to look for the very best, regardless of price, and then endeavor to go ahead; and, instead of getting the horse that goes to market at \$125, or even \$150, be able to take \$200. Look at the sales in Toronto—I dare say there are more horses sold there than any other place in Ontario. The good-sized draft horse, say, 1,500 pounds and over, brings from \$185 to \$250 each; while one from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds rarely brings over \$150. Why not try for the top price?

Some farmers say, "Ah, what is the use? my mare only weighs 1,400. I cannot get a large horse; I may as well use a cheap horse, it is only for myself; I am not breeding for sale," and so on. How are we going to get a larger class if we all do that?

There are too many scrub horses out to-day, which have no particular breeding; are unsound; the owner has very little money in one; he goes out at \$5 or \$8. "Well, he makes me a few dollars," says the owner. There is no license to pay, no standard to go by, but the wide-awake man knows for himself the horse to use is the one with breeding, good sound feet and legs, and free action—a horse not afraid to put his feet out in front or carry the head well up. This applies to heavy or light.

The farmer can be excused for breeding his old, used-up mare, but not for encouraging any scrub stallion that comes along, a man with him who stops at nothing, but tells anything, when, finally, to get rid of him, the farmer gives him the mare, thereby wasting one good season. When a buyer comes along and asks about the sire, he says, "You are asking too much; your colt is only from a cheap horse, with no breeding. If you had used such or such a horse, I would pay the price."

Now, Ontario has no equal for horse-breeding. We hear of our horses being in demand from all parts of the world, and should be proud to do our best in the interest of improving one of the greatest industries of to-day. Some farmers denounce the scab bull, and at the same time use a mongrel stallion to a mare that might get him a valuable colt if rightly bred. Patronize the registered horse—the man who has the money in his horse, not the one of \$200 or \$300—and get the right kind; they pay in the end. Do away with the mongrel; it is the only way to improve.

If we had more interested writers on this subject, it might do good toward helping us to see the necessity of trying to get the large, salable stock of any class we may go in for. What does \$5 for service count when you make \$25 or more in the sale? I hope to hear more on this line of business.

D. F.

Manitoulin Island, Ont.

Annapolis Valley Horse Notes.

In summing up the horse situation for the year, as compared with previous years, there is much to encourage us.

Here, again, the good work of literature, institutes and departmental activity is apparent. There is more intelligence shown in selection of mates for the farm mares. There is less violent crossing, and more of a tendency to greater weight in farm horses. As a general rule, the most desirable weight is from twelve to fourteen hundred, and I must confess that these weights, in view of the light draft, easy-running machinery sold now, are in the bounds of common sense. It is possible, with a horse of above weight, to get a good worker and a fairly good driver in one. The farms in the Valley, as a rule, are too small to make the keeping of more than two horses profitable. So the farm team must of necessity do the work of the farm, and also the family driving. The most popular horse on the farms in the western end of the Valley, at least, is one of above weight; short, strong back; not too tall; clean, flat bone, and very little hair on the legs. Mares of this description are much in demand for breeding purposes. The breeds of stallions used on this class of mares are light Clydesdales, Barbisters, and French and German Coach. The fact is we have to take the best that happens along, as stallions are none too plentiful in this Valley. I know this will scarcely conform to "The Farmer's Advocate" idea of fitness in mating, but it is probably the best we can do with what we have. In the past we have purchased some good ones of the above type in Prince Edward Island, and this year some are coming from Pictou County, of our own Province. In a few years we hope to be at least raising all we want for our own use. One or two attempts have been made to form companies of ten or a dozen farmers, who purchase a stallion, dividing up the cost and the profits. A very good Percheron was thus placed at Lawrencetown two years ago, but this proved a losing speculation, as he died after a season of

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service from some unknown cause. He left a few colts in the county.

This year, two such companies have been formed, one owning a German Coach, at Annapolis, and another with a Clydesdale, in the eastern part of the county. One gentleman, in regretting this manner of doing things, said the price paid was generally far more than the value. It is just possible that the horses brought here for sale are those that are not readily salable in the Provinces to which they were imported, or in which they were raised. We hope this is not the case, for, though we may not be as good judges of horses as we ought to be, still we want the best we can get.

There are a few breeders of heavy horses, mainly grade Clydesdales. Two breeders of pure-bred Clydesdales are doing good work in the central part of the Province—R. S. Starr, and William O'Brien, the former importing a number of horses from Ontario each year. R. J. MESSENGER, Annapolis Co., N. S.

Improving the Clydesdale.

Scottish breeders have been claiming credit for having effected considerable improvement in the Clydesdale horse of recent years, and it is generally acknowledged that, in securing approved quality and character of bone, pasterns and feet, and true action, they have admirably succeeded. The popular maxim of the average Scottish judge and breeder has been, and is, "No foot, no horse," but there appears to be a growing sentiment which calls for a more general exhibition of superstructure to match the foundation, and for the depth and width of body which gives weight, and strength of constitution, and is of no less importance than the underpinning.

The tendency to follow a fashion or fad to unwise extremes, to the neglect of qualities quite as important, or more so than the popular one in favor for the time being, appears to be characteristic of the rank and file of breeders of pedigreed stock, as witness the rage for red Short-horns, and for solid fawn Jerseys with a black tongue and switch, which prevailed some years ago, to the serious injury of the breeds as to constitution and capacity for profitable production. This reference, it is freely granted, does not apply to the same extent to the popular tendency in Clydesdale breeding as to those of the breeds of cattle above mentioned, since the points to which the most attention has been recently given are, so far as they go, of great, if not first, importance, and, fortunately, need not to any great extent be sacrificed with the endeavor to gain additional avoirdupois.

Special attention has been called to the importance of extending the popularity of the Clydesdale along the lines indicated by the recent publication in the Scottish Farmer of letters from two writers from this side of the sea, claiming to be friends of the breed, namely, T. B. Macaulay, of Montreal, and Duncan McBane, names which would appear to indicate their nationality. The former writes that he is encouraged by observing that the type of draft horse demanded is being discussed in Scotland, and he indicates the points which he asserts are regarded as objections to the Clydesdales, as compared with Percherons in the United States, and to a considerable extent in Western Canada, where many farmers from the other side of the line have in recent years removed. These he groups under four heads, namely: (1) Lack of weight; (2) excess of hair; (3) white markings; (4) lack of crest and carriage. The first of these (weight) being of most importance, we quote Mr. Macaulay as follows:

"Size is essential in any draft breed. Quality is also essential, but quality without size is, I think, almost as objectionable as size without quality. To award a prize to an undersized horse, no matter what his other qualifications, and thus to encourage his use as a sire, is to injure the breed. There are plenty of specimens of the breed which are both large and in every way grand. Size should be taken into consideration by a judge just as much as feet, hair, bone, and action. For a small animal to get a prize at any leading show, should be impossible. The Clydesdale is a draft breed, and a small animal cannot be a typical draft horse. If size (but not necessarily extreme size) be but recognized hereafter as a necessary show qualification, the weight question will, I think, soon right itself.

"The standards for judging draft horses in America (United States, and Canada) and Scotland are not alike. 'No foot, no horse,' is a true saying, but in Canada we frequently hear the remark that Scottish judges hardly look at anything but the feet. Your standard of judging has produced perfection in regard to feet, but the objection is made that your judges do not look up, and pay but little attention to weight, crest and carriage. On this side of the Atlantic these latter characteristics are the first to be noted, and, while feet and action receive much attention, they are only viewed as features to be considered along with other features. When a Scots judge comes to Canada,

and looks almost entirely at the legs and feet, his awards have little chance of giving satisfaction, for he ignores type and other features which to the Canadian mind are also of prime importance. A remark in 'The Horse Book,' by Johnstone, of Chicago, is worth noting. He says that, while 'No foot, no horse,' is true, 'No top, no price,' is equally true, and quite as important."

Mr. McBane, in his letter, says: "I find that, in judging, what Mr. Macaulay says is true, namely, that Scotsmen are looking all the time for faults at the ground and in action. That is, no doubt, a good policy, but they should not forget to see that the body is fit to fill the harness, and has space to hold a substantial meal after working six hours. That is when we require size and substance. You will find, by noon, that the narrow-waisted horse stands tucked up on the flank, tired on his legs, and is unable to eat. The manager then asks the driver what is wrong with his horse. I should say that what is wrong with him is the lack of substance in constitution—what we are fighting hard to get. It only requires to have hair in the right place, thin bones, good feet and action to make a Scotch champion. In order to get Clydesdales suitable for the valuable foreign market, they should be judged by giving 50 points for excellence below the knee and hock, and 50 above that for the qualities of building up a good body. This system of judging would gradually encourage size and substance. Unless breeders attend to this right away, the days of my favorite horse, the Clydesdale, are doomed in Canada. I am sorry to have to write such a letter, and I hope Scotch breeders will make an effort to keep up the name of the Clydesdale in Canada."



Dunure Wallace (Imp.) (8455) (14488).

Clydesdale stallion; bay; foaled in 1907. Imported and owned by Smith & Richardson, of Columbus, Ont. First at Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, 1908, as yearling; first at Ontario Horse-breeders' Exhibition, Toronto, 1909, and first at Eastern Ontario Live-stock Show, Ottawa, January, 1909. Sire Baron o' Buchlyvie.

LIVE STOCK.

Our Scottish Letter.

March came in like a lion, and it did not go out like a lamb. There was a deal of the lion about the month all through. It was more wintry than November, and far colder than December. We had heavy falls of snow, and cold, bleak, dreary days in abundance. Life was sometimes a burden, as the heat of the sun was seldom experienced. April has begun well. The air is still very cold, but the "glass" is rising. The extreme moisture is being dried up, and, although we have not as much dust flying as one likes to see in a genuine spring, if the experience, of the first two days continues we will not be so very badly off. The outlook for hill farmers is anything but reassuring. Lambs are plentiful on the lowlands, and a sorry time they have had of it. They will be appearing on the hills immediately, and the ewes are only in very moderate condition; after their wretched experiences in March. Turnips were a big crop for weight, and have turned out a poor crop in respect of feeding

quality. Potatoes were another bumper crop, with a minimum of disease, and the price realized has been disastrously low. Altogether, the British farmer faces the agricultural year of 1909-1910 distinctly depressed in spirit. He may be a confirmed grumbler, but even his keenest enemies will this year agree that he has good ground for a prolonged and comfortable grumble.

And yet farmers do occasionally, even yet, make a little money. One of the shrewdest of the Renfrewshire men recently passed away, leaving no less than £19,461. This is a most respectable fortune, and it shows what can still be done in British farming by a man who understands his business and has a good subject to work with. Dairy farmers did well in 1908, and the probability is that they will do equally well in 1909.

ARMY REMOUNT PROBLEM.

Great Britain is face to face with two problems affecting national defence. The one concerns the building of Dreadnoughts, the other the supply of a sufficient reserve of army horses in time of war. About the shipbuilding programme we know little. It appears to be sound policy to have as many Dreadnoughts as possible, although they are rather costly toys. Germany cannot be allowed to rule the seas, and it was perhaps a mistake to surrender Heligoland to her. This is a piece of business that wants watching. The best guarantee of the peace of Europe is a sufficiency of Dreadnoughts to control the seas, a universal system of training in shooting for every boy in these islands, and a supply of army horses to enable us to mount both cavalry and infantry in the day of battle.

The greatest of all British interests is peace, and the way to preserve peace is to be prepared for war. This cannot be done without horses, and the question is: When is the Government going to tackle this question in dead earnest? When is Lord Carrington to be provided with funds to start his horse-breeding scheme on a sensible scale? Meantime, it becomes evident that unless exceptional measures be adopted to prevent extinction, the days of the horse are numbered. The 'bus horse is "passing" rapidly. As the taxi is reading the doom of the hansom, so the motor 'bus is rapidly supplanting the horse vehicle—the time-honored and much-prized omnibus. The London cabs and 'buses were the best recruiting ground for army horses in the past, but if these cabs and 'buses are about to vanish away,

there will be no further need of horses for that kind of work. How, then, is the army to be supplied? At present, the farmer is told that he will get £30 apiece for army horses at five years old, and, although he is patriotic, he declines the proposition, and looks to breeding another class of animal altogether. He can always make more money breeding Clydesdales or Shires, and when his young horses have reached two years old he will get £30 apiece for them, and a minimum of trouble and expense in looking after them, compared with the expense of keeping army horses until they are five years old. But neither Clydesdales nor Shires can mount infantry or cavalry, and some greater inducement than that now offered will require to be presented, or the horses wanted for the army will never be bred by the farmer. The War Office must arrange to take the horses at three years old; that is, they are to become their property, and remain so. If they do not take delivery, they remain in the farmer's hands, but at the Government's risk. Another idea is to pay the farmer a bounty on every horse he keeps adapted for purposes of national defence. This idea is borrowed from the system of subsidizing ship-owners for certain of their ships, which are

at the Government's call. In any case, it is idle to talk about getting farmers to breed army horses for £30 apiece, at five years old. Farmers are not philanthropists; they cannot afford luxuries, and if the State is to be defended, the State must pay for the defence.

In connection with this question, one gentleman has advanced a humorous idea. He offers to lend the Government a big sum of money, at nominal interest, to establish horse-breeding establishments in England. He attaches the condition that 300 Hackney stallions should be used in these every year. The idea of mounting the British army on the produce of Hackney stallions is good (?). The man who makes such a proposal has doubtless plenty of money, but he has only a modicum of common sense. Hackneys have their own place in equine economy, and an occasional Hunter has been heard of having a Hackney cross in his blood. But the idea of breeding riding horses, chargers and remounts for cavalry and infantry from Hackneys is too superbly funny. The Hackney is a driving horse or he is nothing. It may be a good thing for driving purposes that he should have "riding shoulders," but the idea of making a riding horse out of a Hackney does not require to be discussed. Ireland is determined to have nothing to do with Hackneys, lest the value of the Hunters bred in Ireland should be impaired. This is intelligible policy from the standpoint of the Irish breeder, but nothing more need be said regarding it. At the London Hunter Show, the champion was an Irish-bred horse, and a lovely specimen of the riding horse at that. The most notable feature of the London Hunter Show of 1909 was the victory, in the produce-group competition, of a Hunter sire—that is, a horse which would not be accepted for registration in the General Studbook. The idea in orthodox horse quarters is that there is only one real breed in the world—the English Thoroughbred. A horse may have 18 crosses of Thoroughbred blood in his pedigree, but these orthodox persons brand him as a half-bred, because he will not register under Wetherby's rules. The Hunter Improvement Society registers in its Studbook horses with far less than eighteen crosses of Thoroughbred blood, and calls these horses Hunter sires. One of these horses easily beat all the Thoroughbreds pitted against him as a sire of groups at the recent show.

MEAT TRADE IN CRITICAL CONDITION.

Keen debate is going on here regarding the situation in the meat trade. The decay of cattle imports is a startling phenomenon for our sapient municipal rulers in Glasgow. They have built splendid new wharves and lairages at Merklands, and the cattle do not come. The shipper from Canada and the United States declines to send cattle to Glasgow. The butchers here, some years ago, made a ring, and constituted themselves a court of appeal, forbidding any member of their company, on pain of ruthless boycotting, to purchase or bid for cattle or sheep or pigs offered for sale in any market in which representatives of co-operative stores were allowed to purchase or bid. This restricted the area of competition among buyers. Consequently, after losing heavily for years, the shippers have at length abandoned the field, and the Glasgow authorities are left to chew the bitter cud of remorse for their supine attitude towards the boycott. Several prominent members of the butcher trade are on the Town Council, and they manage to dominate its policy in this particular. So far as farmers are concerned, this probably operates to their advantage, rather than their disadvantage. For years they have been clamoring for a dead-meat trade in cattle brought over-sea, and now, without legislative intervention of any kind, they seem likely to get it. As the imports of live cattle have decreased, the imports of dead meat have increased. But it is said the sources of supply are not the same. The Argentine is largely responsible for the dead-meat supplies, and in the United States the future is being viewed with a measure of apprehension. In spite of these omens—favorable to the British farmer, as one would suppose—the meat trade at present is not in a good way. Prices rule low, the demand does not seem to increase, and, in spite of symptoms of revival in some departments of trade, live-stock quotations show a steady fall. All this is somewhat puzzling, and at present we don't quite know where we are. At the same time, feeling as between farmers and butchers is running high, on account of the demand by the butchers for an express warranty of soundness with each fat animal that they purchase. Because of their determination to enforce this, matters in some markets have come to a deadlock. The situation is strained to a degree, and the North of Scotland farmers have formed themselves into a Defence Association.

WHO PAYS THE DUTY?

The question of the incidence of a tariff rate is being argued here in connection with the exportation of potatoes to the United States. Uncle Sam puts on a tariff of 38s. 11d. per ton; and, as we had a bumper crop and little disease in

1908, some farmers and merchants have been shipping to the United States. The duty imposed by the intelligent, mean-spirited Yankee is almost equivalent to the price per ton that the farmer here can obtain for his potatoes. Consequently, Uncle Sam's children are paying from £5 to £5 10s. per ton for potatoes, an abundant supply of which could reach him at the much easier figure of from £3 to £3 15s. per ton, if it were not for his irrational tariff. He pays it himself, but its existence prevents many here from shipping who would gladly do so. The United States would consume plenty of British potatoes if they could get them at a sufficiently cheap rate, but most people are disposed to fight shy of food which costs £5 to £5 10s. per ton.

SHORTHORN SALES.

We have had quite a number of Shorthorn sales lately in the North of England. Prices ruled fair. The South American buyers were the best operators. They purchased the best at all the sales. Messrs. Macdonald, Fraser & Co., Limited, opened a new sale at Darlington on March 11th, and a week later, Messrs. Thornton & Co., London, conducted their usual spring sale at York. Another sale takes place shortly at Beverley, in Yorkshire, and a very notable sale will be held at Caledon, Co. Tyrone, Ireland, on 16th inst. This will be the most notable sale held for many a day. The dispersion of so noted a herd as that of Caledon is a matter of widespread public interest. The great bull, "Sign of Riches," made the Caledon herd, and the constituents of the existing herd are wholly Scots. "SCOTLAND YET."

Retention of Afterbirth.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of the first of April a subscriber asks the cause and prevention of this trouble. When I was a mere lad, we had in our part a horse and cow doctor. He was not a qualified veterinarian, but knew a thing or two. His advice to prevent this happening was to feed the cows a pint of raw oats daily to each cow for at least two weeks before calving, and there would be no difficulty with the afterbirth. I have put it in practice and found it good, having no difficulty with this trouble. This cure would not do for present troubles, but would apply to future ones. The remedy is a very cheap one.

ANOTHER SUBSCRIBER.

Pictou Co., N. S.

[Note.—We fear our correspondent has construed coincidence as cause and effect. He has tried the "preventive," so-called, and has had no trouble with retention of afterbirth; but what does that prove? How does he know that the oats prevented a single case of the trouble? A couple of years ago a subscriber wrote in to say that he had warded off retention of the afterbirth by feeding daily for some time prior to calving a quart or so of whole wheat. Another alleged preventive adopted by some feeders consists in feeding about two quarts of roasted oats a day. It is probable that what little virtue, if any, there may be in these practices consists in improved tone of the system, and possibly an emollient effect upon the membranes and internal organs generally. For this purpose, we should expect a handful of flaxseed meal daily to have more benefit than a pint of oats. Our veterinary editor states that retention of the afterbirth is met with in cows under all conditions, and that no authority has as yet been able to give causes or satisfactory treatment.—Editor.]

THE FARM.

\$15 a Year Buys the Carbide.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Regarding acetylene lighting, of which I notice an article in March 4th issue by "A Farmer's Wife," the writer in the January number, giving cost per year of \$15 for carbide, is about right. Any ordinary home, with 20 to 30 lights, can be used freely for the above amount. There is no doubt but Mrs. No. 2 (Farmer's Wife) has a very poor generator. She mentions it as being a water-spray kind. This, no doubt, has a lot to do with the amount used, as this kind of generators waste a good deal of gas, and very few, if any, are being made to-day. We have in our house 23 lights; every room has a jet, even woodshed and cellar. In summer we use a three-burner gas range, and do all our cooking, which takes considerable gas. We have also a street lamp, which we light frequently on dark nights; and the past year we bought five drums of carbide, at \$3.50 each. We use a carbide-feed machine of 25-light capacity, made here in Athens. The light is fine, and we would not be without it for anything. I think if "Farmer's Wife" would change generators, and get the carbide-feed kind, she could use lights in every room, and cut her present price in two, and have better satisfaction. Acetylene is the best and cheapest light, I believe, yet discovered, and should be brought before the public at every opportunity. It is a fact, however, there have been some accidents with acetylene, but in almost every instance the fault is directly with the party taking care of the machine being careless or neglectful in some way, and the accidents generally occur with the old-style spray-type generator. I thank you for the privilege of speaking in favor of the white-light acetylene.

L. G.
Leeds Co., Ont.

Convenient House Plan.

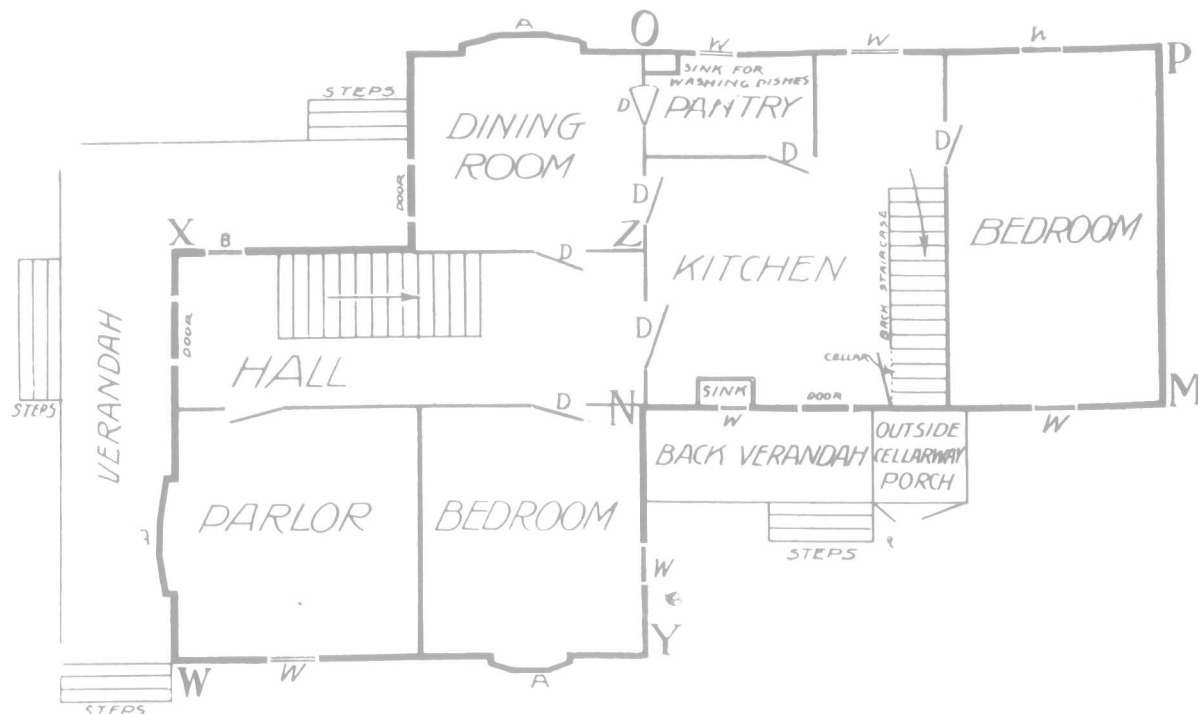
Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am sending you a plan for a small house, in answer to query in a recent issue. A house in this neighborhood, nearly like this, proves very convenient. This can be varied somewhat to suit different tastes. It contains parlor, kitchen, dining-room, pantry, and two bedrooms. A swing-door is between pantry and dining-room. If I were the builder, I should do with one bedroom downstairs, and connect the other with the parlor by folding doors, and use the former for a living-room, which is much more pleasant than living in the kitchen. The dining-room should be by itself, and easy of access, so it could be left "set" all the time.

At A A are bow windows; B, a colored window. The extra sink in the dining-room saves a lot of work in dish-cleaning. The dining-room need be built only one story high. This leaves the main body (W X Z Y) and the wing (M N O P) two parts easy of construction.

Hants Co., N. S. J. F. SHAW.

Throughout the middle and further Canadian West seeding operations began early in April, and a much larger acreage than was seeded in 1908 is expected to be covered with the drill.



Plan for Convenient Country Residence.

Bill of Material for Another Plank-frame Barn.

Please publish a bill of material similar to that published in issue of February 18th for plank-frame barn 35 x 68 ft., 18-foot posts, hip-roof. Would sills 4 x 8 be as good as 3 x 10, being easier got? R. J. McG.

Renfrew Co., Ont. R. J. McG. wishes to know if he can form his sills of 4 x 8-in. material. In regard to this, I would advise him to build these sills of 2 x 8 in., two thicknesses, in preference to splicing 4 x 8, as it would make a better sill and be easier and quicker to frame, but 3 x 8-10 in. is plenty heavy.

I would also caution him to spike his nailers and braces very carefully; in fact, be careful to see that every joint is most securely spiked, and all main ones bolted, as it is upon the care used in assembling and putting together the various parts that the strength of a plank-frame depends. Every timber used has some special function to perform, and, in order that it may meet this requirement, it must be securely fastened in place, and meet the stress in the particular manner in which it comes.

From the above cautions, I do not wish the reader to think that the plank-frame is difficult to construct, for such is not the case, only that I wish builders to understand that directions and plans must be followed to get the best results. And when such has been done, a better frame cannot be built by anybody in any way.

Barn 35 x 68, by 18 feet high—Six bents; one 12-foot span at center for drive-floor; remainder, 14-foot spans.

Two End Bents.—Four sills, 2x8x35 ft.; 12 nailers, 2x6x18 ft.; 4 beams, 2x8x35 ft.; 20 posts, 2x8x18 ft.; 10 posts, fillers, 2x4x18 ft.; 8 braces, 2x6x20 ft.; 8 purline posts, 2x8x26 ft.; 8 braces, 2x4x10 ft.; 4 gable ties, 2x6x20 ft.; 6 stiffeners, 3x6x18 ft.

Two Interior Bents.—Four sills, 2x8x35 ft.; 4 sills, 2x8x2 ft.; 8 posts, 2x8x18 ft.; 8 purline posts, 2x8x26 ft.; 4 roof supports, 2x8x24 ft.; 4 sub-supports, 2x6x16 ft.; 4 collar ties, 2x12x5 ft.; 8 stays, 2x4x4 ft.; 4 ties, 2x8x8 ft.; 4 ties, 2x6x6 ft.; 4 braces, 2x6x9 ft.

Two Floor Bents.—Four sills, 2x8x35 ft.; 4 sills, 2x8x2 ft.; 8 posts, 2x8x18 ft.; 8 purline posts, 2x8x26 ft.; 4 roof supports, 2x8x24 ft.; 4 sub-supports, 2x6x16 ft.; 4 collar ties, 2x12x5 ft.; 8 stays, 2x4x4 ft.; 4 ties, 2x8x8 ft.; 4 ties, 2x6x6 ft.; 4 braces, 2x6x9 ft.

Side Timbers.—Eight sills, 4x8x18 ft.; 24 nailers, 2x6x14 ft.; 4 nailers, 2x6x13 ft.; 16 plates, 2x8x14 ft.; 4 plates, 2x8x13 ft.; 16 purline plates, 2x8x14 ft.; 4 purline plates, 2x8x13 ft.; 8 couplings, 2x8x8 ft.; 4 couplings, 2x8x4 ft.; 4 braces, 2x4x12 ft.; 16 braces, 2x4x6 ft.; 8 uprights, 2x6x18 ft.; 16 braces, 2x6x20 ft.

Gable nailers will require about 14 pieces 2x6x16 ft. long. ALF. A. GILMORE.

Huntingdon Co., Que.

[Note.—Having published this and one or two other specimen bills of materials for plank frames, we shall have to decline to publish further ones, owing to the space required. With the illustrations and information already printed, builders and carpenters should now be in a position to do their own figuring.—Editor.]

Pumpkins for Milk.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": Many farmers in the eastern counties are growing pumpkins for fall feed for their cows, and they find them a very profitable crop to grow. Cows are extremely fond of them, and, as a milk-producer, they are unsurpassed by any vegetable grown on the farm. They are heavy croppers, if grown by themselves, and will give a greater weight per acre, if properly cultivated, than either mangels or turnips. They are extremely easy of cultivation, and are better put on soil which has not been spring manured.

The ground should be well worked before planting time, and the seed should be put in just after corn planting. When ready to plant, light furrows should be run 12 feet apart, and then crossed at the same distance, and the seed dropped where the furrows cross, thus making the hills twelve feet apart each way. The hills can be quickly covered with a hoe, but, before covering, it is an excellent plan to take out a load of barnyard scrapings and throw a shovelful into each hill. This is much better than manuring the whole ground, as the young plants get right hold of the abundance of available plant food in the scrapings, and make a rapid growth. Three to four plants are enough for each hill.

The ground can be cultivated with a common two-horse cultivator, and very little hoeing is required. Cultivate as long as possible, and if the cultivator bruises the ends of the vines, it will do them good, as it checks the running of the vines and makes them send out laterals. A quarter of an acre will grow a large amount of valuable fall feed, and they can usually be kept and fed into December. J. S.

Cheap Stave Silo.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Many years ago we saw directions in "The Farmer's Advocate" for building a cheap silo, so we built one at once, and it is still giving good satisfaction. We since then built a smaller one, which we use in warm weather, as the silage will not get musty so readily. We got our rods from a skating rink that had collapsed, full length. We got over 1,500 feet of good, unplanned, hemlock plank, cut about 10 inches wide and 20 feet long. The longer the better.

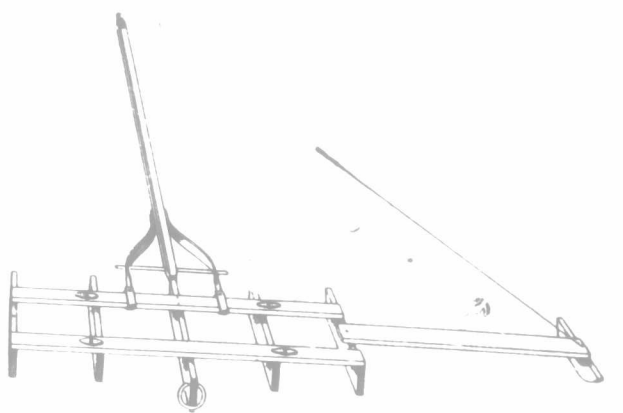
Table listing materials and costs for a cheap stave silo: 1,500 ft. hemlock plank \$14.00, Rods, 1 1/4 c. per lb. (3/4-in. would do) 3.50, Nuts and washers .25, Blacksmith, cutting thread, 6 in. 2.25, Nails .25, Total \$20.25

To bend rods, take a short piece of timber and hollow out about 2 feet, 2 inches deep. Lay rod along this, with one to hold each end, and one to strike with back of axe. Our rods are 20 feet 3 inches long, 12 of them making 6 bands. Then bore two 4 x 4-in. scantlings—flattened poles will do—making holes 1/4 inch larger than rods. Make nuts work easily. Plumb and brace scantlings, making a scaffold to nail top end of stave form. Put in the second and fifth rods, and then set staves on end, nailing to rod so as to steady them. Run a saw draft so that doors will be cut on a bevel, but do not cut doors out till all the bands are placed. Cover with rough lumber. One of ours is about 12 ft. across inside; the other is 10 ft. We use boards to increase height just tacked inside. Our two siloes hold 80 loads. Some of our neighbors made theirs with 2 x 3 scantling, laid in courses, like a rail fence; octagon shape; nailed at corners, and lined with double-inch, with tarpaper between. We think it is rather better than ours, and does not cost much more. Our silage keeps well enough. A good many of our neighbors are preparing to build next summer. Simcoe Co., Ont. R. ANDERSON.

Another Corn-marker.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your March 18th number I saw illustrations of three kinds of corn-markers, with request to send something better. Below I give sketch of a marker that takes the lead in this section, where



we grow a good lot of corn. The marker marks five rows, with man standing on center, following the mark made by the tracer or guide-board, which drops on pin on either side, and reaches out the width of three rows, and is drawn by rope to hame ring. WARREN EVANS. Elgin Co., Ont.

Drag Put Road in Splendid Shape.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have used the split-log drag to some extent in the past two years, the first year being in the split-log-drag competition. Last year I used it only on one mile or road, half of it being quite flat and muddy. In the spring, when the road commenced drying, I went on with the drag and gave it a couple of strokes, repeating it in a couple of days. This put the road in good condition. Then, after every heavy rain throughout the summer I followed with the drag.

This spring I adopted the same plan with two miles of road, and it has given splendid results. Our roads are dry, and in good shape. Every passer-by gives the work great praise, and several have already made drags for this season's work. I have been allowed for all time I have put on the road, and many brother farmers say it is well worth it. No action has been taken as yet by the township re systematic dragging of the roads. But I might mention that it was to be brought up at our last council meeting, which report I have not heard. I think each pathmaster should have a split-log drag in his own division, and under his control, to put on the road as he sees fit. Wishing "The Farmer's Advocate" and the split-log drag every success. Victoria Co., Ont. W. E. WHETTER.

Oat Smut Discussed at Brant.

Another month has gone around, and we are again considering the ways and means of doing our spring seeding. Every farmer has a method of his own that is better than all others, so we must conclude that all methods are the best for those particular men who advocate them. At the regular meeting of the Brant Township Farmers' Club, the growing of oats, barley and buckwheat was thoroughly discussed, and we give below a summary of the ideas that were brought out during the meeting.

The subject of oats was led by Jno. Foster, and the following is the result of his talk and the general discussion of the members that followed: The oat crop seems to be the most important crop in this locality, because of its general utility for all stock. As with all other grain, it requires rich and well-drained land; not too rich, however, because oats sown on too-rich soil are liable to lodge; while, if the land is poor, the seed will not fill out. The speaker was of the opinion that fall-plowing was best, except in the case of a wet field, when spring-plowing would be better. One member advocated fall and spring plowing as a sure method to escape the Canada thistle. Sow oats on sod plowed in the fall. All oats yield about the same, but some are more subject to smut than others, and, therefore, those not subject to smut should be selected. (Perhaps the editor will tell us which kinds are most subject to smut.) Smut, however, can be prevented by the formaldehyde treatment. Early sowing always yields more than late sowing, but the Guelph Farm has also had cases where too early sowing did not do so well. Late sowing is subject to rust and lightness of seed. The speaker thought about 2 to 2 1/2 bushels per acre was about right, but it was brought out in the discussion that the quantity depended upon the soil. That oats sown on rich, mellow soil would stool out more, and thus required less per acre. If grain is thoroughly cleaned, and nothing but good plump seeds are sown, less seed would also be required. As to the method of seeding, drilling in seems to be mostly used, because all seeds are sure to be covered.

Barley was next taken up by August Pletsch. As fall plowing is a great help towards early spring seeding, the land, whether stubble or sod, should be plowed in the fall, and water-furrows run to take off the surplus water. Turnip land need not be plowed, but just worked up in spring. When land is fall-plowed, cultivate well in spring to a depth of two or three inches. Seed your grass seed with barley, as it seems to do well with this crop. Good clean seed is necessary. One cleaning for barley is all that is necessary, except when it is not well cleaned of awns. Amount of seed per acre depends on condition and nature of soil, from 1 1/2 to 2 bushels per acre. After drilling, roll and harrow once. This makes a good solid base, which barley requires.

Buckwheat was taken up by J. T. Lamb. Mr. Lamb thinks buckwheat is about the most serviceable grain one can grow. It not only is well liked by stock, but is, at the same time, a good fattening food. But these things are not why Mr. Lamb likes buckwheat so much. It is because of its great assistance in cleaning up a field of weeds, to say nothing of the delicious pancakes made from it. It will choke almost every weed if the soil is in good condition and it is given a good start. Cases are known where fields were entirely cleared of wild oats with two successive crops of buckwheat. If the soil is good, Mr. Lamb would, therefore, recommend to put buckwheat in the weediest field on the farm. Plow in fall and harrow in spring to conserve moisture and kill weeds that have sprouted. Cultivate frequently until about second week in June, then plow, and have it ready for seeding about first or second week in July. Sow one peck per acre, if land is moist and good; one-half bushel, if poor. Late seeding is necessary to get good plump seeds. Buckwheat straw, while no good for feed, is just as good for bedding as anything else. A. E. WAHN. Bruce Co., Ont.

[Note.—With regard to the request for information regarding varieties of oats that are subject to smut, we can only give the results of tests made at Ontario Agricultural College. It is agreed that plants of rapid, sappy growth, and those that have been weakened from any cause, are more liable to be damaged by smut than healthy plants of normal growth. At the College, Prof. Zavitz noted results with six varieties for four successive years, on plots 10 links by 100 links, pulling and keeping track of the number of smutted heads each year. No preventive treatment was given. Following are the number of diseased heads:

Table showing the number of diseased heads for six varieties of oats from 1902 to 1905. Varieties include Early Ripe, Joannette, Siberian, Banner, Black Tartarian, and Early Champion.

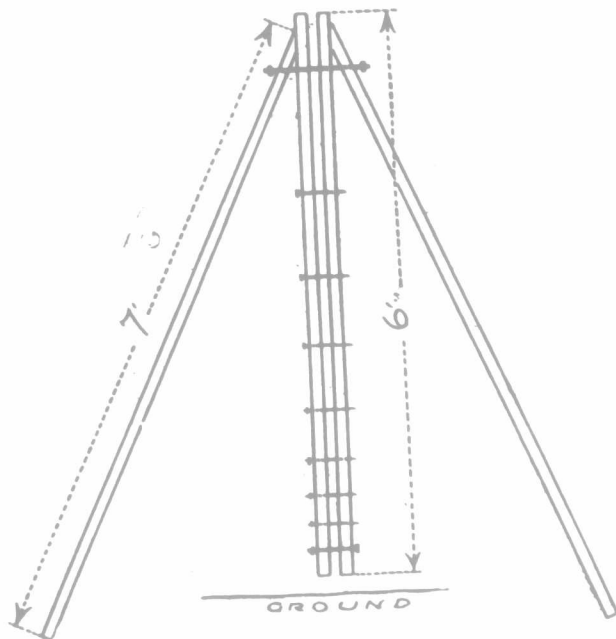
In 1906 all seed was treated with formalin.

and no smut was found. In 1907, again, the seed was left untreated, and the smutted heads were: Early Ripe, 0; Joannette, 2; Siberian, 1; Banner, 3; Black Tartarian, 3; Early Champion, 11. A great deal depends on weather conditions, a damp, muggy season being favorable to smut development. The tests seem to indicate that Early Ripe is practically immune. As yet, we have no definite data regarding many popular varieties.—Editor.]

To Stretch Woven-wire Fence Over Hilly Ground.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

To hold a woven-wire fence upright, and stretch over a hill-top or into a deep hollow, the accompanying device will be found very useful: Two pieces of 2 x 4-in., 6 ft. long; two pieces of 2 x 4-in., 7 ft. long; any good timber will do. Lay the 6-ft. pieces together flatwise, and, commencing at one end, bore a 1/4-in. hole through both for each wire in the fence to be stretched, and spaced same as wires in the fence. Bore large hole through all four pieces at top end, and put bolt through, as in sketch. It would add to the strength and prevent splitting to drive several nails through ends outside of large hole.



In using this device, raise the fence upright, set the rig astraddle of fence, raise top wire to the upmost small hole, and pass a six-inch wire nail through both sticks and under the wire; do this with each wire, using a bolt for the bottom wire to prevent the spreading of the sticks. This rig, on a hill-top, will hold a fence upright and clear of the ground, and will follow the stretcher. A pair of sticks similar to center ones placed on the fence and tied to anchor-post in a deep hollow will keep the fence down just where it ought to be. By using these devices, a very long stretch may be made over uneven ground, thus saving anchor posts and braces along the line.
Brant Co., Ont. WM. SHEARER.

Results of Selection.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Our experience in the selection of seed grain has been to clean and reclean until we get it as nearly perfect as possible, by taking out all light and inferior grain.

We pickle all the grain that we sow, with the exception of peas, with bluestone. The quantity used for every 10 bushels is 1 1/2 pounds for wheat, 2 pounds for oats, and 3 pounds for barley. The liquid is put on the grain from 12 to 24 hours before using, to give it a chance to dry.

We find that, by adopting the method of thorough cleaning, it takes less seed, and we get a better crop, the grain being of a more uniform quality, and ripening more evenly. Many farmers might improve their crop by having a good fanning mill, and using it well.

We have been growing Dawson's Golden Chaff wheat for some 15 years in succession, and can produce a better sample than when we first started.
LAUHLIN KENNEDY & SON,
Simcoe Co., Ont.

Levels Road When Dry.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I used the split-log drag last year on two miles of road, levelling it three or four times—the first time as soon as dry enough in spring, and whenever it was cut up badly. We levelled it last late in fall. We drag the road dry; did not have good results when wet, for so much travel cut it up before it got dry. I am commissioner on our road, and the council paid me for dragging it. They have not taken any action that I know of. I like the split-log well.
Wentworth Co., Ont. E. H. MARSHALL.

THE DAIRY.

Criminal Carelessness in Handling Milk.

Twelve years ago my youngest child took scarlet fever, and investigation revealed the fact that it was contracted from milk we were using, although, in our opinion, it was the best obtainable in the city. Besides the case in my own family, there were some 19 other customers of this same dairy in whose homes the disease had broken out. The dairy was at once inspected by the Toronto Health Department, and the disease found to have been spread from one of the employees of the dairy, whose child was ill with scarlet fever. I do not know how many died; I do not know whether any of those infected died, but I do know that there were twenty homes quarantined for several weeks, causing much anxiety and expense to those afflicted. I know that in my own home, although by a kind Providence my boy was spared to us, he has never been the same lad since, and he will be compelled to go through life burdened with a handicap that no medical skill can remove, and all this on account of criminal carelessness in handling milk.—[W. K. McNaught, M. P. P.]

Patrons, Makers, and Proprietors.

At the annual convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, last winter, G. A. Putnam, Director of Dairy Instruction for the Province, urged concerted action by proprietors of factories, makers of butter and cheese, and farmers who produce the raw product, in an effort to solve the problems that confront the dairy industry each season.

"Proprietors," he said, "should realize that there are too many small factories. Something should be done to establish central factories, where a competent maker can be paid a fair wage, and kept as a life-worker. Too many look only at one season's profit, instead of building on a permanent basis. Makers, if thoroughly equipped, can command reasonable pay, and, by co-operating with the proprietor and the farmer, can accomplish much. Turning to the producers, we find that many cows are kept at a direct loss, because of low production. Fodder crops are not sufficiently in evidence. We must have fodder crops, if we are to maintain the milk flow throughout the season.

"If we could have concerted action, with attention on the part of each to details, a vast change would result in the Ontario dairy industry."

Herd Competitions in Western Ontario.

The Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario will conduct dairy-herd competitions during 1909 along similar lines to that of 1908, offering \$100 in cash prizes: First prize, to the patron sending the largest amount of milk per cow to any cheese factory in Western Ontario, from May 1st to October 31st, 1909, \$15 in cash, and possibly a cup or medal; second, \$15; third, \$10; fourth, \$6; fifth, \$4. Also, first prize to the patron who furnishes the largest amount of butter-fat per cow to any creamery in Western Ontario, from May 1st to October 31st, 1909, \$15 in cash, and possibly a cup or medal; second, \$15; third, \$10; fourth, \$6; fifth, \$4.

The rules of the competitions will be the same as last year. Patrons should make such preparations as they desire before May 1st. Later in the season, prize lists and entry forms will be sent out to the different cheese and butter makers for distribution among their patrons. These competitions have been the means of stimulating the production of milk, and a larger number of entries are expected this year.

The rules governing the competition are as follows:

1. No herd of fewer than eight cows will be allowed to compete.
2. Figures must be taken from the cheese factory or creamery books, and the number of cows and the total and average amounts of milk or butter-fat must be certified to by the cheese or butter maker, and the secretary of the cheese factory or creamery.
3. The average amount of milk or butter-fat per cow must be calculated on the basis of the total number of cows from which milk or cream is sent to the factory during the season of six months, May 1st to October 31st, 1909.
4. No substitutions of one cow for another will be allowed.

Applications should be made to Frank Hens, Secretary Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, London, Ont.

Alfalfa for Dairymen.

At the dairy meetings held in Ontario last fall and winter, Henry Glendinning lost no opportunity of sounding the praises of alfalfa hay for dairy cows. At Prescott he stated that, after several years' experience, he had concluded that any soil that was suitable for red clover would give satisfactory results with alfalfa. A clean soil, rich in humus, and containing plenty of lime, dry, and with natural drainage, was best. Nitro-culture should be used with the first seeding, in order to inoculate the soil. Twenty pounds to the acre was good seeding for average conditions.

Q. How do you advise sowing it?

A. With three pecks of barley to the acre, and the alfalfa seed dropping in front of the drill, gives best results.

Q. How many tons to the acre is a good crop?

A. I get five or six tons from three cuttings.

Q. When do you give the first cutting?

A. Usually about June 12th—just when about one-tenth of the crop is in bloom.

Q. About how late in the season should the last cutting be made?

A. Not later than Sept. 15th or 20th.

Q. Do you sprinkle salt on alfalfa in the mow?

A. Not of recent years. Hay of any kind comes out of the mow dark in color when salted; besides, it is so dry that the leaves fall off too readily.

Q. How would you break alfalfa sod?

A. Alfalfa should not be used in a three or four year rotation. Turn the stock on in the fall and eat it off bare. During winter, if a soft spell comes, turn on horses and colts. Then, in May many of the plants are dead, and it can be turned by a sharp share. Sow to corn. I look upon alfalfa sod as better than red-clover sward.

POULTRY.

Makeshift Brooder.

No matter how careful one is to have everything ready at the proper time, it sometimes happens that things are not ready, says the poultry editor (Mr. Elford) of the Montreal Witness. Occasionally the poultryman will realize this. No person buys an incubator these days but he provides himself with a brooder, hens, or something by which the chicks will be looked after. Still, sometimes the accommodation is limited, or something has happened that there is no brooder or hen to take charge of the young chicks, and a basket by the stove, or something similar, must be resorted to.

The water jug that holds water cool in the summer will also hold water warm in the winter, and may be made to construct a temporary brooder that will keep the young chicks quite comfortable for a few hours, or even a day or two.

Take a small packing-box, a bushel measure, a basket, or almost anything of the kind that comes handy, and put the water jug, filled with hot water, into it. Around the lower part of the jug tie a towel or piece of flannel, high enough to keep the chicks from coming into direct contact with the hot bottle, and throw a blanket or sack over both bottle and box. The hot water will keep the box quite warm, and the young chicks can be put into the box, where they will be kept quite comfortable for a limited period.

Poultry Producers Organize.

With the prime object of bringing producers and consumers together, and assisting those who raise poultry to dispose of their products to best advantage, organization has been effected in Eastern Canada, under the name, Poultry Producers' Association of Eastern Canada. At a meeting held at Macdonald College, recently, officers were selected as follows:

Hon. President, Dr. Jas. Robertson; Hon. Vice-President, A. G. Gilbert; President, A. P. Hillhouse; Vice-President, Bro. Liguori; 2nd Vice-President, Peter White; Auditors, G. O'Hara and T. Ward. Executive Committee—Messrs. L. T. Ogilvie, Brockville; L. P. Shorthall, Washburn; A. G. Taylor, Dewittville; J. G. Morgan, Stanbridge; George Robertson, Ottawa; and Messrs. Chapman, Cochrane; K. Fisk (N.B.) and H. Baird. The Executive appointed F. C. Elford, of Macdonald College, Secretary-Treasurer.

During the meeting, it was pointed out that there has been an absence of co-operation among poultrymen. They had been afraid of one another, and worked without system. Among the ideals set forth in the newly-formed organization are: To arouse a co-operative spirit among poultry producers; to encourage the adoption of the best breeds and types of utility poultry; to induce small producers to form local branches, or circles, for mutual assistance and co-operation in selling; to aid in establishing a uniform and

recognized standard of dressed poultry and eggs; to keep the producers in touch with those buyers who put a premium on quality; to do everything possible to promote goodfellowship among poultrymen, and to advance and dignify the poultry industry. As an aid in keeping in touch with the market, a circular will be sent to each member every month.

Time Required for Fertilization.

How long should a cockerel run with hens before their eggs are ready or fit to hatch?
Nipissing District, Ont. J. G. M.

Ans.—In Bulletin No. 54, by Gilbert & Fortier, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, the statement is made that experiments conducted during the spring of 1905 showed that in each case eggs laid forty hours after mating were perfectly fertilized, and the chickens hatched from such eggs were always as strong as those from eggs laid a long time after the first mating.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Spraying Solutions for Apples.

The quality of fruit belonging to the members of Norfolk Fruit-growers' Association last season was the marvel of lovers of good apples at the Horticultural Exhibition last fall. Jas. E. Johnson, the energetic manager of the organization, claims that systematic and thorough spraying had much to do with the superior quality of the product. This year the members are instructed to spray as follows:

First spraying when buds begin to swell, with 20 pounds blue vitriol, 70 pounds lime, 200 gallons water.

Second spraying just before buds break open, and third spraying just as soon as blossoms fall, with 16 pounds blue vitriol, 12 ounces Paris green, 12 ounces white arsenic, 2½ pounds sal soda, 70 pounds lime, 200 gallons water.

Fourth Spraying.—If troubled with tussock moth, when the young begin to feed upon the new wood, same as second and third spraying, except use 12 pounds blue vitriol, instead of 16 pounds, to 200 gallons water.

Always use 10 pounds water to the gallon; also, use granular blue vitriol, as it dissolves easier.

Always prepare the arsenic by boiling 12 ounces arsenic with 2½ pounds sal soda in 2 gallons of water for 45 minutes. If you have a kettle large enough, you can make up a stock solution. Keep this kettle away from the stock, as it is poison.

For making 200 gallons for second spraying, put 16 pounds vitriol in a hopper with burlap bottom, which place over the hole in your tank; pump or pour 150 gallons of water on this vitriol, straining in the tank. Then slake 70 pounds good lime (none air-slaked) in 50 gallons of water, and strain through a hopper with a wire bottom into the 150 gallons already in the tank. Then add of your boiled arsenic solution an amount equivalent to 12 ounces white arsenic and 2½ pounds sal soda. Then add 12 ounces Paris green, by dissolving in a small pail of water. Each time, in adding lime, arsenic and Paris green, agitate thoroughly. Now you are ready for the orchard, and keep well agitated and a good pressure. Always clean out lime box with water every time after using.

Always pump some clean water through your pump, nozzles, etc., every night when in use, and keep tank well cleaned out.

Is Ontario Too Poor to Experiment in Fruits?

W. E. Williams, of Middlesex Co., Ont., writes under recent date: "Some short time ago I wrote you an article, 'The Farmer's Small-fruit Garden.' In it I referred to the Ontario Experimental Union, and the annual distribution of small fruits to its members. Not having received the list of horticultural material this spring, I wrote to Prof. H. L. Hutt, asking for it. The accompanying paragraphs, quoted from Prof. Hutt's reply, will explain the facts":

"We have been obliged this year to discontinue the general distribution of fruits for co-operative testing. We are at present confining the work to distribution of flower and vegetable seeds to school children, for the purpose of introducing school gardens throughout the Province.

"I had intended to write you regarding this, as I noticed in your letter to 'The Farmer's Advocate' that you had drawn attention to our regular distribution, and we had quite a number of applications because of it. We were sorry, indeed, to have to discontinue this work, but found that we could not meet the demand made upon us with the limited funds at our disposal."

Procuring Trees for Planting.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Planting trees is generally greatly neglected on the majority of Ontario farms. It is almost impossible to beautify our homes and make them attractive without trees and shrubs. Many excuses are offered—no time—don't know where to plant—cannot afford to buy from the nurseries. These excuses are all easily overcome by those taking an interest in planting.

In the hot days in June the stock will prove to you that they enjoy the shade of a tree that perhaps the pioneers have planted or protected when cleaning the land. There are many places they may be planted where they will be both beautiful and beneficial, such as along fences, on waste land, on hillsides that are too steep for cultivating. For reforestation for stock protection or wind-breaks, or waste land and hillsides, the trees may be obtained from the Forestry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, the only cost being the express to your nearest railway station, which is only a trifle. These trees are sent out in first-class condition. For shade and ornamental purposes, the majority of farmers can get their supply for digging. Just go to the wood-lot and get our native trees, such as maple (hard and soft), ash, elm, basswood and butternut; and evergreens, such as cedar and spruce. These cost practically nothing but the time spent in getting them, and in a very short period they prove that time was well and profitably spent.

Deciduous trees, such as mentioned above, may be planted along the road in the fence line, and it is surprising how quickly they grow to the required size and strength to string wire fence on. First nail a picket of soft wood to the tree, then staple wire to this. Such a fence will greatly improve the appearance and increase the value of the farm. They may also be planted along lanes and fences between fields in the fence row, where they will protect the stock from the burning rays of the midsummer sun. There is evidently little danger of planting too many. However, it is possible to get them too thick around the dwelling. When such is the case, it causes dampness and unhealthy surroundings. Do not shut out the sunlight. It is a wise policy not to plant too thick, for once a tree is well established, it requires a stout heart to destroy it.

For evergreens, cedar or spruce make beautiful hedges or ornamental trees, which may be pruned almost any desired shape or design. It is not advisable for the average farmer to go too extensively into hedges and ornamental trees, as they require considerable attention. It is better to have just what can be given proper treatment. This will present a much more pleasing appearance than twice as many given the same amount of time. Of course, if any specials are desired, they may be obtained at the nurseries.

SELECTION AND PLANTING.

It is not wise, when selecting trees of any description, to take them from high, dry land, as they are liable to have one large taproot and only a few small fibrous feeders. This causes them to be very difficult to start. In lower land they are much easier to lift without injury, and the trees contain numerous hair-like rootlets. Do not, in any case, allow the roots to be exposed to the action of the sun and wind, for, once they are dried out, their chances of life are lessened. Throw an old sack over them and keep it wet. Do not select too large a tree, if you wish to be successful. A little patience is all that is required. Always prune back top, to counteract or balance injury done to the roots in lifting. Trees cut to a uniform height present a much more finished appearance when placed.

There are places where certain species of trees do not appear to thrive. For instance, suppose a row of maples are set out, a few are almost certain to die. The next year they may be replaced, with no better results. If, however, you are anxious to have the whole row of the same variety, it may be necessary to dig a large hole and fill it with earth from some other place. If you do not wish to go to this trouble, try some other variety. In all cases dig the hole large enough to receive the roots, without crowding or bending out of their proper position. It is well, also, to set the tree as it formerly stood. Make a slight mark on a certain side, and set tree facing same direction.

The planting of evergreens is similar to that of deciduous trees, excepting for hedges, when it is necessary to set them in a trench, being careful to get the fine earth in around the roots. Keep them cultivated or mulched with strawy manure for a year or two. They may be trimmed spring or fall, care being taken, especially in cedars, not to clip to the bare wood, as they throw out no fresh shoots, and never again fill up if once clipped too close. Any shape desired may be attained by trimming, but where heavy snow prevails, it is not wise to make flat tops on hedges, as the snow may damage them to a certain extent. They will resist the snow better if rounded or peaked on top.

Planting may be done any time when the tree

is in its dormant state. However, the best results are obtained by spring-planting, before growth begins.

Trees and shrubs are unlike other farm improvements. A dwelling or outbuilding may be erected and made to look its best in one season. Not so with trees, if we are to have them surround our homes in the future. We should get busy, and make a start now. It may not appear to some to be worth while, but it is a certainty that in a few years they will enhance the value of the property, to say nothing of other benefits derived. Once they are started, they require very little attention.

I have some seven hundred Scotch pine and Norway spruce which I got from the O. A. C. They are doing well. All the care they receive is protection from stock. J. R. PHILP. Grey Co., Ont.

Improving Old Orchards.

Neglected apple orchards on farms in all parts of Eastern Canada produce no income other than an occasional small crop of fruit of uncertain quality. Past achievements show that at least those that are on congenial soil, and not too old, can be made to yield sufficient returns to make them important items in the farm economy. All that is required is a small investment and judicious work.

Results worth studying have been derived by S. B. Hartman, of Calhoun County, Michigan. A bulletin just issued shows the work done and the cash returns for each of the past five years.

Three orchards, comprising a total of 52 trees, of such varieties as Stark, Northern Spy, King, Russet, Ben Davis, Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, Maiden's Blush, Jonathan, Tolman Sweet, Fameuse (Snow), Bellflower, Red Astrachan, and Yellow Transparent, were taken in charge in 1904. Mr. Hartman had these orchards to look after in conjunction with ordinary farm work. The first year, no special work was done, but it was a good apple year, and the fruit was picked and marketed with care. Augmented prices for selected fruit in boxes led him to prepare for having high-grade fruit in future. In 1905 a spray pump was purchased. One orchard was pruned, and sprayed four times. The other two were not properly pruned, and sprayed only twice. The pruning averaged about 25 cents per tree, and for spraying the total cost for labor and material was \$15. This was an off year for apples. Returns were small, but the trees showed more vigor. Pruning and spraying were continued in 1906, the former costing \$10.75, and the latter \$36.82. For the following two years special care was continued. The receipts and expenses for the five years, from the 52 trees (covering 1.6 acres) were:

Year.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Net profit.
1904	\$126.37	\$ 19.34	\$107.03
1905	46.23	32.26	13.97
1906	404.74	179.10	225.64
1907	89.25	74.74	14.51
1908	700.74	226.43	474.31

For five years	\$835.46		
Receipts for five consecutive years	\$1,367.33		
Expenses for five consecutive years.....	531.87		
Average net profit per year for five consecutive years	167.09		
Average net profit per acre per year.....	104.43		

In the five years there have been three good crops, while in the other years not much more than expenses were realized. But the fact that even in these "small" years the orchards were given thorough sprayings and other care, has made the "big" years possible.

In discussing whether or not the general farmer can afford to care for the trees now on his farm, Mr. Hartman says:

The orchards have been handled in connection with general farming operations and small fruits, with the additional disadvantage of two of them being four miles from home. The size is about the same as the average orchard in many farming sections, and about the same difficulties are presented, including the unavoidable use of the orchard for stock, the presence of San Jose scale, and the previous neglect.

In addition to returning a cash profit that averaged \$167.09 for the past five years, they have furnished fruit for several families, and considerable food for stock. During this time, the trees have been brought from a state of neglect to fairly good condition. The work has been done without encouragement from and against the advice of relatives and friends, and without the investment of a cent of capital not secured from the trees themselves. Neither has any farm nor small-fruit crop been neglected on account of the apple orchard.

It seems reasonable to suppose that any farmer who has the willingness to care for his orchard, and will follow a few plain directions, can do as well or better. It will be difficult for many farmers to name a crop that will give a greater net income for a series of years, and at

the same time involve less risk or require less capital. To make a measurable success of such a proposition, a farmer must have a little love, or at least respect, for his trees, and perform the operations upon them in a careful manner and at the proper times. If the spraying is left until he can find nothing to do, it will never be done on time, and often will not be effective. The farmer is then quite likely to conclude that spraying is of no value. Some fruit of fair quality can be grown without spraying—in some seasons, considerable good fruit—but a good-paying crop is never assured without spraying. Should it chance to come, it is generally when fruit is abundant in the neighborhood, and consequently cheap. During the past few years there have been few instances of good crops from unsprayed orchards.

There are arguments against the care of small apple orchards by stock or general farmers, and the arguments are sufficient for those to whom the care of an orchard is distasteful, if they will purchase and keep on hand during the season such fruit as a good home orchard will furnish. This proviso well-nigh nullifies the statement, for few farmers will or can provide such a supply of apples during the entire season as a good orchard will furnish.

The chief difficulty in caring for a small orchard is the spraying. Fairly good fruit can be grown without cultivation, if some mulching or manure is applied, and a home orchard can often be utilized as a hog pasture much of the season. The pruning is not difficult, if the trees are not too badly neglected, and there is a latitude of time in which to do it—time, too, when the farm work is not pressing. But the spraying, or at least part of it, must be done at certain times, for a delay of a week will make a great difference in the results. It must be done thoroughly. That spraying must be done to grow good fruit, is a settled fact, and, in regions where the San Jose scale is present, it is another settled fact that spraying must be done to save the trees.

The outfit need consist only of a good brass pump, with barrel, 25 feet of hose, a good 8 to 10-foot extension rod, and one or more standard nozzles, the whole costing from \$20 to \$25, which is only a fraction of the equipment needed to grow other crops. If San Jose scale is present, an iron kettle is needed in which to cook lime-and-sulphur wash, unless one prefers to purchase the ready-made commercial preparations. A barrel or two for mixing the materials, and a one-horse buggy or wagon, or even an ordinary wagon, to carry the spray barrel, can be found on every farm, and generally there is a spare horse to draw the outfit. A half-day, or at most a day, two to four times a year, will suffice to spray an orchard of from 25 to 50 trees, according to size.

Why Southern Ontario Apples Do Not Keep.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have read with considerable interest the articles appearing in your paper referring to district keeping quality of apples. On March 25th was a lengthy article, evidently written by one who does not understand what a difference has been made in the keeping quality of apples by giving good orchard care.

I hope none will write on this subject without being familiar with every district they refer to. All know that soil, location and orchard management have a great deal to do with the quality of apples. Short distances make great differences in fruit-growing. The County of Norfolk is especially situated and adapted with good orchard management, for the growing of extra quality Northern Spy, Baldwin, King and Snow.

I cannot understand why many who write on this subject place our growers who spray, prune, fertilize and cultivate their orchards in the same class as those growers who leave their orchards to care for themselves, and early in the season sell to some apple-buyer by the lump. Harvesting time is hastened by codling moth and fungous diseases, sod orchards and grain-cropped orchards. Consequently, early in the season half of the apples go to the ground. In this county, practically every "lump" buyer (most of our buyers have been "lump" buyers since 1903) has seen a heavy loss in sight, unless he could pack up the apples in a deceptive way, get them past our fruit inspectors (which seems to be easy in this county), and get them out of the Province. This is the reason why we hear so much about our poor district keeping quality of apples.

What growers who take good care of their orchards need is a fruit inspector in this county for three months in the fall, while the apples are being packed for shipment. Make this generally known early in the season, before this "lump" apple-buying is begun, and you will see that the most of the apples grown in these uncared-for orchards will go to the evaporators, where they should go. It has been a disgrace to our county, the quantity of apples of poor quality that are shipped out each fall from these uncared-for orchards.

I see by the debate in the House of Commons, March 26th, that the Hon. Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, is urged to employ more inspectors (county inspectors advised), and I believe we can soon expect the subject, "District Keeping Quality of Apples," to read, "Wonderful Keeping Quality of Apples," obtained by careful orcharding and the enforcement of the Fruit Marks Act, and then the Department of Agriculture will be congratulated on building up this valuable branch of agriculture.

If the party who wrote the article of March 25th is an apple-grower, I would advise him to come and compare our well-cared-for orchards with the uncared-for orchards. We growers in this county are anxious to give growers in other counties information on how to grow better apples. There is no overproduction of the best quality of apples. If he is a buyer, and has put his money in "lump" buying of these uncared-for orchards, he cannot get any sympathy from me, as I consider many of the "lump" buyers have done a great deal towards tearing down our reputation on Canadian apples.

Every buyer will agree that the uncared-for apple orchards are becoming more infested with insects and diseases each year, and the time has come for our apple-buyers to wake up, and buy only by the barrel No. 1 and No. 2 apples, packed according to the methods employed by leading fruit-growers' associations.

Norfolk Co., Ont. JAS. E. JOHNSON.

Arsenic Poisons.

It is exceedingly difficult, in the case of spraying for codling moth, to find out whether arsenate of lead does better work than Paris green, or not; for instance, if two parts of the same orchard were sprayed, one with Paris green, and one with arsenate of lead, it would be very difficult to tell, knowing the life-history of the codling moth, just what each insecticide had done. I have used arsenate of lead for spraying potatoes here, and find that, although it kills the beetles, it is not so rapid in its work as Paris green, and for that reason I prefer Paris green, as it is very important to destroy the beetles as soon as possible. Arsenate of lead adheres better to the foliage than Paris green, and, where it is desirable to have an insecticide stay on the plant for a long time, it might be the better poison to use. In the case of potatoes, I believe that a mixture of Paris green and arsenate of lead would give better results than either one of these applied alone, and I hope to give this a trial at the Farm this year.

In the spraying calendar published by you, and prepared here, arsenate of lead was not recommended, the reason being that we considered it better to continue to recommend Paris green until there is more definite information on the greater effect of arsenate of lead for codling moth.

C. E. F., Ottawa. W. T. MACOUN.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Is Insanity Contagious?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Our clergymen, professors, scientists and experiment-station men are doing much for our country. Some may be able to climb the hill of fame with apparently perfect ease; some farmers are able to raise better corn than their neighbors; some may have a larger bank account than you—but he who can raise a crop of good, honest and bright boys and girls is doing more than all of the foregoing combined.

There are few communities in Ontario where there are not some persons of unsound mind. There are few people who have not some relative or acquaintance mentally unsound. After careful study, and after carefully tracing back the history of scores of feeble-minded, and after visiting several asylums, and other similar institutions, I think I have found the cause of it. I regret to find that there are among these so many from the country, especially many wives of prosperous farmers. The number of cases of the latter kind are increasing alarmingly. The subject is one which few like to discuss, but, had you seen what I have seen, and spent hours—yes, days and months—among these poor mortals, in endeavoring to soothe and comfort them, and at the same time find why they are in such condition, you would not hesitate to put such a subject before people who are ignorant in this matter.

It is said that the greed for money is the root of all evil. It often, very often, is. Yes, the majority of farmers do not use their wives and children the way they should. For instance, when travelling through Western Ontario, one often sees what are termed "model" or "modern" barns, or frequently farms, but how many houses do we find in the rural districts that would be called "convenient"? Have seen hundreds of farms where the husband had every labor-saving implement, and nearly every apparatus imaginable in his barn. Yet, on these very

places the wife is more a slave than an equal partner as she should be. In one place the good housewife had six children to care for, but her husband refused to buy her a wringer, and she was obliged to wring the clothes with her hands. The farmer stated that it was "unnecessary" to expend money for which there is no use. It was also considered too expensive to hire a girl; nevertheless, he had for his use such devices as a manure spreader, sheaf-carrier, hay-loader, two hay rakes, two windmills, engines, besides a hired man, and, of course, all the other necessary machinery. This man (and there are hundreds like him) made use of his children when they were able to help with the work, by giving them hoes and setting them to hoe the corn and roots, and doing other equally tedious jobs. He goes to town almost daily, and spends considerable at the tavern. When does his wife get an opportunity to drive and enjoy herself? Hardly ever. Furrows are plowed deep on her forehead, and to-day she is a physical and mental wreck. A man does not mind paying one hundred dollars for a manure spreader which is used about three days each year, yet when the good woman complains of the many steps she repeats running from garret to cellar dozens of times each day, and asks for a kitchen cabinet, the husband gets mad, and tells her she is a lazybone, and an expensive, good-for-nothing old woman.

After careful inquiring from reliable sources, I find there are no fewer than eighteen hundred feeble-minded in Ontario alone. Now, there would be many who would be enjoying life to-day had they been treated decently. A woman, with her thousands of cares and worries, and not being, because of her many household duties, in a position to enjoy life, begins to experience a languid feeling. This is taken as evidence that her nervous system is greatly disordered. Many times it is due to overwork, either physical or mental; or it may, in some cases, be due to lack of cell salts or tissue elements in the body. It may rapidly develop into nervous depression, and, I may add, nervous prostration, and finally insanity.

So, you see, if members of the family allow their mother to overwork herself and worry on their account unnecessarily, the result may be very unpleasant.

Feeble-mindedness is contagious, though many will not believe it so. In fact, it is very contagious, and, if any have in their family one afflicted, be careful that no others suffer equally in the time to come. Never in the presence of one distressed in this manner, say an unkind or harsh word. Kind words, rest, good food and plenty of it, music and amusements of the right kind, have, to my knowledge, cured advanced cases of it. Accounts of bloodshed, get-rich-quick stories and many of the fairy tales should never be read by children. You will find that in many cases the books most sought for were written by partially-insane persons.

I once heard a man from the Old Country remark, "The average Canadian farmer is no man at all. He is a regular beast." When asked why, he replied, "Not only does he make his men work long hours, but his family also. The average wife does more coaxing to get a new hat than an English woman has to do to go abroad." Now, men, your wife is an equal partner, therefore treat her as such. At least see that she gets half of the profits derived from the farm. Many men who never had a rude word with their sweetheart of long ago, put their cash in one family purse, and let her take from it when necessary, and, of course, not ask what was done with the last she took. I say once more, if you can bring up a group of pure, honest, strong (both physically and mentally) boys or girls, you will leave behind you a monument more valued than any marble or bronze one ever erected.

"SPY."

A Favor Gratefully Received.

William MacKenzie sat in the gallery, while an obedient Legislature handed over the 2,000,000 acres of land he had demanded. This one man finds it easier to get away with an area equal to four counties than all the farmers of Ontario find it to secure a fair automobile law, says our esteemed contemporary, the Weekly Sun. On another page, referring to Sir James Whitney's reported doubt as to whether Mackenzie & Mann would accept the land grant on the conditions prescribed, the Editor of the Sun scathingly remarks: "If the Premier really believes Mackenzie & Mann were about to refuse the grant, he is altogether too innocent for this wicked world."

Within a space of about four months last year, another earth produced, in the United States, a corn crop worth \$1,600,000,000. Illinois is now in the lead as a corn State.

"Next to the study of man, the greatest study is the study of the soil, upon the fertility of which we all depend."—Prof. Klinek.

Legislation in Regard to Agriculture.

REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL ENACTMENTS AT THE 1909 SESSION OF THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Live Stock.—No special legislation was introduced this year affecting any of the live-stock associations. The question of licensing stallions was presented to the Agricultural Committee, as was also the revised Sheep Protection Act. These two subjects were left over for further consideration by the Committee at the next session. There is a small vote for the holding of any meetings that may be considered advisable meanwhile, and it is understood that the Department will cooperate with the sheep-breeders in carrying on some experiments to determine whether it is profitable to feed sheep on Ontario farms under present conditions. Last year the Legislature appropriated \$20,000 towards enlarging the Winter Fair Building at Guelph. The City of Guelph voted \$10,000, but the plans, as approved, called for over \$40,000. The Government decided to increase the allowance to \$25,000, and it has been voted as a grant to the City of Guelph, made conditional upon the city erecting the addition, to cost not less than \$40,000, and the plans to be approved by the Public Works Department. It is understood that the city have taken the plans that were prepared a year ago, and are now calling for tenders. If the arrangement proposed by the Government is carried out by the city, the Winter Fair will be tied up to Guelph for another ten years, and the Horse Show heretofore held in Toronto will become a part of the great Winter Fair. Provision was made, also, for the addition of a horse show to the Eastern Ontario Live-stock Show, at Ottawa.

Dairying.—Year by year, legislation affecting dairying in Ontario is being extended. A few years ago the Province handed over \$4,000 to each of the two dairy associations, and the latter looked after inspection and instruction. Out of the large amount of fines for adulteration, the associations were able to enlarge their staffs of officials. At that time, instruction was given only to those factories that contributed a certain amount each year. The first step taken was to transfer the work from the associations to the Department, and to increase the number employed. It was quite to be expected that only the more progressive factories would contribute to such work. The consequence was that many of the least-efficient factories had not been reached, and their product had a depressing effect upon general market prices. It was felt that inspection should be universal. The annual assessment was cut out, and an increased appropriation allowed for an extension of the work. Every cheese factory and creamery in the Province is now inspected, and instruction is given wherever required. The law was amended defining the powers of these inspectors, the sanitary conditions being looked after in particular. Last year the Act was extended, so that, if desired, it could be applied to city and town milk supply, and the amended and consolidated act was put out under the title of The Milk, Cheese and Butter Act. The only amendments to this particular act this year were the striking out of the clause, of long standing, making a standard of milk for creameries, and a clause was added giving the inspectors the right to take samples for testing in any factory or creamery. The new act of this year takes a most decided step in advance. It is called The Dairy Products Act. It provides for the registration of all dairy-manufacturing establishments with the Minister during the present year. Then, after the beginning of next year, anyone wishing to start a new factory or creamery must get a permit, which will be issued by the Minister only on the recommendation of one of the inspectors. It is understood that it will be the Chief Inspector who will report on the case, not a local inspector. The factory or creamery must have a good sanitary situation, and must be properly equipped. Further, whenever any factory or creamery is found to be unsanitary or improperly equipped, it may be ordered closed by the Minister until the defects are remedied. The other important part of the act deals with the chief maker. After January 1st, 1911, every chief maker must hold a certificate. This certificate may be issued by either of the two dairy schools, or it may be issued by the Minister on the recommendation of one of the Chief Inspectors. The latter will apply to successful makers of experience now engaged in the work, who are well qualified, and whom it would be quite unfair to exclude. The working out of this legislation means that soon we shall have every factory and creamery working under license, the manufacturing directed by a certificated expert, every place inspected, and instruction available wherever desired or required. What about the producers and consumers of milk? They are not to be overlooked, for a resolution, moved by W. K. McNaught, of the City of Toronto, and seconded by J. R. Dargavel, M. P. P., President of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario, was passed by the Legislature, recommend-

ing the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate and report upon the whole question of production, care and distribution of milk. Dairying interests are certainly being attended to by the Legislature.

Agricultural Societies.—The members of the Provincial Fairs Association came in large numbers to the Parliament Buildings once more to ask for another \$30,000, whereby their grants would be increased to \$100,000. It will be remembered that last year their request was presented, and, instead of adding to the general grants, \$7,000 was put in for special work, spring shows, and field-crop competitions. This year there is granted an additional \$4,000 for extending the field-crop competitions, and there is \$3,000 to be divided among the agricultural societies of the northern districts, in addition to their regular grants. Up to the revision of the act, a society was entitled to three officers and nine other directors, making a board of 12. Then, provision was made for adding six more on the petition of the society. There are a few large societies, however, where 18 does not appear to be enough, so this year an amendment was made, whereby, upon investigation by and recommendation of the Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, six more may be allowed. Special provision is made for meeting peculiar situations that had arisen in regard to Warren Agricultural Society, in Northern Ontario, and also in regard to East Middlesex Society, which is an impor-



O. W. Wetmore, Clifton, N. B.
President New Brunswick Farmers and Dairymen's Association.

tant part of the Western Fair, at London. The new affidavit as to finances seems to indicate a necessity for avoiding trouble as to horse-racing and special attractions.

Horticultural Societies.—The number of horticultural societies is increasing, and the grant of \$8,000 has not been increased. As a consequence, the average to each society must show a decrease. To make things work out fairly all round, there has been placed a limit of \$75 for new societies, and a limit of \$800 for old societies. This maximum limit of \$800 is the same as for agricultural societies. There are only two societies that will be affected, namely, Ottawa and St. Catharines. This provision of the Act does not come into force until 1910.

Fruit-growing.—In response to the request of the fruit-growers, The Yellows and Black-knot Act has been amended, so that any other disease may be added. The particular disease about which fruit-growers are concerned is that known as "little peach." The amendment seems to be a wise one, for some new disease may suddenly appear or become virulent. All that will be necessary will be to lay the matter before the Minister, have an order-in-council passed, and then the local municipal inspectors will have to look after it in the same way that they now take care of yellows and black-knot. The San Jose Scale Act was amended, whereby it is now necessary to submit the by-law appointed for local work to the Minister every year, before the first of May; the by-law will hold only for the year, and bills of expense must be presented to the Minister not later than December 15th. This should keep the municipalities up to time, and permit the work being carried on in a businesslike way. A vote of \$1,000 was made to help pay expenses of the meeting of the American Pomological Society, which comes to St. Catharines this year, on the invitation of the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association. The sum of \$13,050 has been provided to

complete the buildings and equipment at the Experimental Fruit Farm in Lincoln County.

Forestry.—This year, the main vote for municipal forest reserves has been transferred from the Agricultural College to the headquarters of the Department. There is an appropriation of \$10,000 which will be expended in extending the work in Norfolk County, and in providing extensive nurseries, which will be available when the work is extended next year to Simcoe County. The Department has 300 acres now under its care in Norfolk County. The nature of the work to be undertaken was set forth in an illustrated pamphlet, laid before the House just before it adjourned.

Local Representatives.—In 1907 provision was made for six High School Agricultural teachers, who were also local representatives of the Department of Agriculture. Last year two more were added. The Legislature has this year provided for three more, making eleven in all. The Department of Education provides the salaries; the Department of Agriculture the office expenses, assistants and contingencies. Provision is made this year in both High School and Public School Acts that the county council shall make a grant of \$500 to assist every such agricultural department in connection with any High School or Public School with Continuation Classes. Through these local representatives, a large number of Farmers' Clubs have been organized and started upon right lines; horticultural societies have been organized, and classes in agriculture have been carried on at the High Schools. In the southwestern part of the Province an Ontario Corn-growers' Association has been formed, which, while made up principally from growers in Essex and Kent, promises to extend to other counties. This association has been incorporated under The Agricultural Associations Act, and has received a grant of \$250 for this year.

Veterinary College.—Last year the work of the Ontario Veterinary College was taken over from Dr. Andrew Smith and his associates by the Department of Agriculture. The old premises were leased and refitted. A staff was appointed under Dr. E. A. A. Grange, as Principal. The course was enlarged by the addition of a third year; 115 students were enrolled in the first year, 95 in the second, and 18, who had previously graduated from the College, came up for the new third-year course. To provide for this new order of affairs, and to give authority to the work, The Veterinary College Act was passed, based largely on The Agricultural College Act. This new act gives a diploma to its graduates somewhat different from that previously given. Formerly, a certificate of standing was issued, which, under the Veterinary Surgeons Act, permitted the holders to assume the title of Veterinary Surgeon. Now, all students, on successfully completing their three-years' course, are given a diploma conferring upon them the title or degree of Veterinary Surgeon, with all the rights and privileges appertaining thereto. Further, it provides for affiliation with the University of Toronto. In accordance with this, a statute has recently been passed by the Senate of the University, establishing the degree of Bachelor of Veterinary Science (B. V. Sc.) for students of three years' standing, leading to the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Science (D. V. Sc.) by an additional year's work in special research. A special matriculation standard is provided, and a higher percentage for third-year examinations is required for the degree. The V. S. diploma was conferred upon 17 students, and, we understand, a fair proportion of these will be entitled to receive the B. V. Sc. degree at the next University Convocation.

Automobile Legislation.—The automobile law was amended in several particulars, tending chiefly to increase the penalties for infraction. Convicting magistrates are, by the amended act, required to endorse particulars of conviction in certain cases on the back of licenses held by motor-owners or drivers. Other changes include provision for cancellation of a license for a third offence against sections 3, 8 or 11 of the act, and for the impounding of a motor on conviction of the driver for a third offence, and holding of same for a period of three months.

Agricultural College.—The report of the College, as laid before the Legislature, shows that 1,225 students were in attendance last year in all classes, and that the teaching staff now consists of 44 persons. Apart from capital expenditure, the net cost of the institution last year was \$153,257. The appropriations for this year are but slightly in advance of last year. Provision has been made, however, in both Educational and Agricultural estimates, for a new line of work. Some 250 of the teachers in training at the various Normal Schools are now being transferred to the Agricultural College, to take the last three months of their course where they will receive special instruction in nature study, horticulture, and other lines of agriculture, with a view to fitting them for carrying on their work

in rural schools, and giving them such instruction in agricultural work as may enable them to introduce some features of it into their future school work.

Sandy Fraser Misrepresents the Farmer.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As I am interested in farming, and a reader of "The Farmer's Advocate," I feel at liberty to contradict some statements made in an article which appeared in your columns some time ago, entitled, "Sandy Fraser on Woman's Rights."

Mr. Fraser states that there is something the matter with the home-life of the average Canadian farmer, and asserts that the trouble is caused by the servile manner in which he treats his wife and daughters. He claims that the farmer does not supply his wife with machinery to be used in the household, while he has all kinds of labor-saving machines for his own convenience in conducting his farming operations, and, as a result of her monotonous drudgery, her health is often seriously impaired. He tells of a man who would jump out of bed at three o'clock in the morning, seize his lantern, run to the barn to do his morning chores, and run to the house from the field for his meals, hastily swallow the food, and then run back again to his work. His illustration does not represent the average Canadian farmer. It is as untrue to his real life as it is ludicrous. Now, I have probably had as good an opportunity to observe farm life in Canada as Mr. Fraser, and I find that the average farmer treats his wife well, and her life is happy and contented, in spite of the fact that such men as Mr. Fraser are constantly trying to make her believe otherwise. She and her husband consult together in regard to the purchase of anything for the farm, both for his use and for hers. She knows that if she has not all the machinery that has been invented, it is because she does not consider it advisable to purchase it. She knows that many so-called labor-saving machines are not labor-saving, or perhaps are unsatisfactory in other respects. She knows that her husband will often supply her with luxuries for the house before he has the necessities for farm labor, if she desires him to do so. She knows he does all in his power to make her happy, and she is truly happy. After careful observation, I feel that I can truthfully say the farmer, in his treatment of his wife, compares favorably with any man living—farmer or otherwise.

If, as Mr. Fraser states, the damsel from the farm prefers to marry the city youth, rather than to settle with a farmer, is it any wonder, when such garrulous pessimists are continually picturing to their young and susceptible minds the customs of a few misers, and persuading that such is the life of the average Canadian farmer? But let us follow a young country girl to her city home. Is she any better off than she would be if she settled on the farm? In all probability we will find her living in a fine house, with elegant furniture, and all the conveniences and luxuries one could imagine; but it is not unlikely that we will find, if we take the trouble, that the fine house is just rented, and much of that fine furniture has not been paid for. Her husband's income will likely be about ten dollars a week. It is not improbable that in about sixteen months we will hear of a sale of household furniture and effects. The house had to be given up, as the rent was in arrears, and the young wife is back on the farm with her father, while her husband is seeking employment as a farm-laborer, or perhaps sitting idle, wondering if "her dad" is going to give him another start.

The country girl who marries the young man from the city does not always meet with such financial difficulties. She may be happy and enjoy life, but she will not be any more happy than her country sisters or cousins, as the farmer is not compelled to work every day. He is his own employer. He can take a holiday whenever he feels in need of one. He has horses, and he and his wife can go whenever they wish to any part of the country. The city man is in the office or factory every day, except upon a public holiday. The farmer's wife has more liberties, and is the happier.

FARMER.
Grey Co., Ont.

A New Butter Record.

The six-year-old Holstein cow, Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead 68828, owned by H. A. Moyer, Syracuse, N. Y., has broken the world's butter record for a Holstein cow. The record was made under supervision of Cornell University Experiment Station, and shows a yield, at 6 years and 23 days of age, of 35.55 pounds butter in 7 days. She held the world's record as a four-year-old of 1906-7, her butter record in 7 days at that age being 29.16 pounds, average fat 4.12 per cent.; in 30 days, 119.22 pounds, average fat 4.09 per cent. At 5 years and 19 days old, her butter record in 7 days was 30.55 pounds, average fat 4.37; for 30 days, 126.68 pounds, average fat, 4.01 per cent.

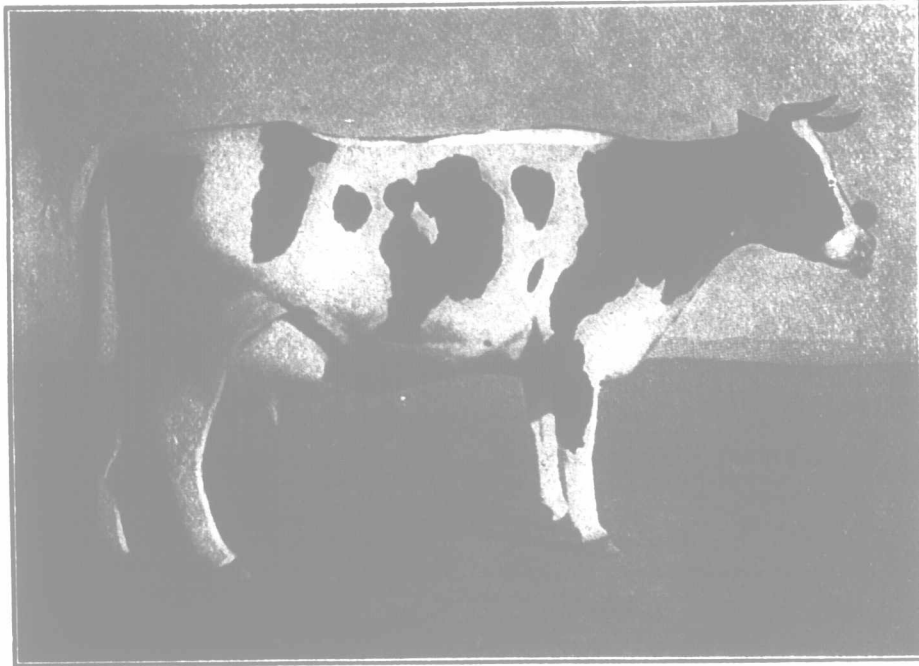
Bouquet for "Scotland Yet."

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

During the slack time in winter, I have become more and more interested in your valuable paper. I have concluded that all of our farmers who do not take your paper are not aware of the valuable information they are missing. I think there is enough information in one issue to repay the small outlay.

I was particularly interested in the Feb. 25th issue, especially the Scottish Letter. I think that no one living in Canada could give a more honest and intelligent description than was given there. It certainly was a good piece of information to the young men of Ontario. One clause which took my special attention was to "cut less dash and more thistles." As I have visited a considerable portion of Ontario, especially the Western part, in fair-time, during the last thirty years, I have noticed the rapid spread of noxious weeds of all kinds. I think the author might have substituted "all noxious weeds," instead of thistles. Unless some stringent means are used by the Government to prevent the spread of these weeds, the value of our farms will be depreciated at least ten per cent. I hope to see the authorities taking this matter up in the near future. If the farmers of Ontario, young and old, would take advantage of the short courses at the Ontario Agricultural College, and read and study the useful literature which is diffused through farm papers and the Farmers' Institutes every year, it would be a great benefit to them.

We have listened to numerous lectures on "How to Keep the Boys on the Farm." I think if they would do as I have suggested, after seeing and hearing all that they have the privilege of at a nominal expense, they would return to think more of the good old farm than ever before.



Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead.

Six-year-old whose yield of 35.55 lbs. butter in seven days is claimed as a world's record for a Holstein cow.

I was pleased to see the honorable way "Scotland Yet" acknowledged the defeat of the Scotch curlers by the Canadians, a characteristic of them—strong in battle, and honest in defeat. I was also very sorry to hear that farmers have had such an unsuccessful season, as I still have a kindly feeling towards my native land.

As "The Farmer's Advocate" solicits correspondence, I think it is the duty of our farmers, especially the younger men, who have the advantage of a good education, to avail themselves of the privilege which is offered them.

A. INNES.
Huron Co., Ont.

Some Show Dates.

April 21st to 24th—Vancouver, B.C., Horse Show.
May 12th to 15th—Montreal Horse Show.
June 5th to 15th—International Horse Show, Olympia, London, England.
June 22nd to 26th—Royal Show, Gloucester, England.
July 5th to 10th—Alberta Provincial, Calgary, Alta.
July 20th to 23rd—Highland Society's Show, Stirling, Scotland.
July 10th to 17th—Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.
July 16th to 23rd—Brandon, Man.
August 26th to September 10th—Canadian National, Toronto.
September 10th to 18th—Western Fair, London, Ont.

Suggestions from the N. B. Agricultural Commission.

After considering the evidence obtained at meetings held, the replies received to inquiries sent by mail, and a survey of the Province themselves, the New Brunswick Agricultural Commission, appointed by the Government of the Province in the early part of last year to inquire into the conditions and needs of agriculture in New Brunswick, have presented their report, offering the following, among other suggestions:

1. That education for agriculture is most important for the development of the industry. To this end, there should be:

(1) Provision made for the suitable training of teachers in nature-study and domestic-science subjects, to teach practical nature-study and school-garden work in the rural schools.

(2) Provision for the technical study of agricultural subjects at County High Schools, or one or more schools in each county where young men and young women could go for at least a winter term.

(3) Provision for short courses on stock-judging, animal husbandry, dairying, seed selection, fruit-growing, and poultry-raising, at one or more centers in the Province.

(4) The institution of an agricultural library of books and periodicals in the Department of Agriculture.

(5) More extended information gathered with the crop reports.

2. That the regulations of the agricultural societies be so amended as to permit of the formation of societies wherever there are twenty or more farmers anxious to form one, and to promote and fructify their work.

3. That the work of the Farmers & Dairy-men's Association of New Brunswick be encouraged, and the executive committee of that association be invited to hold semi-annual conferences with the Commissioner of Agriculture.

4. That poultry-raising be encouraged by establishing poultry plants in connection with the proposed Normal School extension, and on the Provincial Hospital Farm, and by making arrangements to facilitate the co-operative marketing of poultry and eggs at various centers.

5. That horse-raising be encouraged by assisting the importation of desirable pure-bred horses, enacting a license law for stallions, and encouraging the use of pure-bred stallions by some arrangement based upon plans which have proved successful in other countries.

6. That efforts be made to encourage fruit-raising, with particular attention to apple-growing. We would recommend the appointment of a Provincial Horticulturist to take charge of this work. Nurseries are needed. Improved varieties of apples should be tested on their own stock, and by top-grafting, budding, etc. The illustration orchards should be increased, and, with other orchards, used for practical demonstrations in orchard work, spraying, etc.

7. That, to encourage sheep-raising, an amendment to the law for the protection of sheep from dogs is essential, and the re-imposition of bounties for killing bears and wildcats desirable.

8. That, for the improvement of cattle, legislation to prevent the running at large of bulls would seem desirable, and in some districts absolutely essential. Special attention by agricultural societies to the introduction of pure-bred sires of all kinds.

9. That, for the encouragement of dairying, a change of Departmental methods is desirable. The encouragement of economical and sanitary milk production in dairy sections seems the most urgent need. Money spent on bonuses and factory inspection having largely failed of its object, the usual expenditure in this direction should, in our opinion, be largely directed for a few years to encourage the production of milk, and to promoting the collecting of cream to butter manufacturing centers. The dairy-school work should be extended for farm-dairy needs, and, where classes can be formed, carried to local centers.

10. That the Department of Agriculture get the best expert advice on the whole question of fertilizers, including: (details specified), and then to take such action as may be advisable to assist in securing for our farmers the best quality of fertilizer at the lowest price.

11. That illustration farms be provided at the earliest possible moment, so that our people may have a chance to see a practical demonstration of the best-known methods, learned from scientific investigation, adapted to their own districts.

12. That, in the colonization of our Crown Lands, the people of our own Province should have the preference and encouragement. We would suggest that only lots having at least 50 per cent of good agricultural land should be granted, and as soon as an application is accepted, all the lumber thereon should be reserved for the intending settler, he to be allowed to cut for sale only with a specified quantity each year, and upon that he should pay the ordinary stumpage until the grant issues. It would be well only to grant land where arrangements are made for the extension of settlements, and not in places remote from present settlement or proposed roads.

13. That immigration should be encouraged for the development of industrial enterprises, for the occupation of our vacant farms, farms for sale, and for farm and domestic labor needs.

14. That the provisions of the Public Domain Act should be carried out as rapidly as possible, and a map of the Province upon a four-mile scale prepared; as well, also, as maps of railways, post offices, schools, and towns or villages, on a 50-chain scale.

15. That the larger general agricultural exhibitions be aided upon a definite plan, whereby they will receive once in two years a grant amounting to 75 per cent. of the money they actually pay out for prizes on agricultural exhibits that year, all their accounts, with vouchers, having been first audited in the Department of Agriculture; all such exhibitions to comply with regulations for their governance, from time to time, made by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

16. That the following special exhibitions might also be encouraged with advantage, provided their dates, prize lists and other arrangements are first approved by the Department of Agriculture, viz.: (1) One, or more, spring stallion show; (2) spring seed fairs (about one in each county); (3) three or four winter poultry shows; (4) one winter fruit exhibit; (5) one winter fat-stock and dairy show; (6) one Provincial horse show.

17. That prizes be given for the best standing fields of grain.

18. That prizes be given for best farms upon the plan followed in the Province of Quebec.

19. That, as Act VI., 5, Edward VII., relating to motor vehicles, does not seem to afford adequate protection from these machines to persons on foot or driving horses upon the highways, legislation should be enacted and enforced that will minimize, as far as possible, damage to life, limb and property from this source.

Sanilac Co., Mich.

A few notes about our old county might be acceptable. The winter having been mild, and clover hay abundant, with beet pulp, cattle are coming out fine, and are bringing high prices at sales, especially dairy cows. Farmers are beginning to move out of the old rut of hay and grain, keeping more cattle, and increasing the acreage of corn and hoe crop. Horses are unusually high and scarce. Sheep are doing well, with a fine crop of lambs. Wool, also, is 6 to 10 cents per pound higher than last year. There have been quite a few sales in land this spring and last fall, and land which is of a very fine quality is increasing rapidly. At present, there is room for speculation. Good roads and dairying will make any country prosperous. Most farmers spend their idle days hauling gravel, and now some will have more time than before, as 21 out of 27 counties have gone dry.

J. K. FRASER.

Western Homesteads.

Reports from the land agents in Western Canada indicate that there were 195,731 homesteads available in the three Prairie Provinces on March 15th. Manitoba offers 18,118, many of which are timbered, and others on open prairie, where a system of Government drainage is being put in. In Saskatchewan the number totals 106,327, and most of them are on open prairie, ready for the plow. Alberta has 71,286 homesteads available. Many of these are located in districts now known to be adapted to mixed farming, or to the production of winter wheat.

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, that the average condition of winter wheat on April 1st was 82.2 per cent. of a normal, against 91.3 on April 1st, 1908; 89.9 on April 1st, 1907; and 86.6 the average condition for the past ten years on April 1st. The decline in condition from December 1st, 1908, to April 1st, 1909, was 3.1 points, as compared with an average decline in the past ten years of 6.0 points.

Eastern Townships, Quebec, Notes.

"Spring, with that nameless pathos in the air,
That dwells with all things fair—
Spring, with her golden sun and silver rain,
Is with us once again."

And humanity rejoices because the first herald of springtime is the Eastertide, repeating its message of hope and joy in a risen Saviour who is the world's Redeemer. Just as that eventful more twenty centuries ago ushered in a dispensation of new life, so with springtime there comes new life and vigor to all about us.

The past winter has been marked for its high temperature in Eastern Canada, its few storms, and its incessant continuation of good sleighing from November until April. Much hauling has been done, particularly of wood, logs, timber and pulp wood. This has been taken largely from the lands devastated by forest fires last autumn, and covers a wide acreage. In this Province, thousands of acres were fire-swept, which are unfit for agricultural purposes. This land would have been a valuable asset, had its timber not been destroyed. As it is, it will be many years before it re-seeds and becomes again a source of revenue. Our farmers could aid reforestation were they to adopt methods to that end.

Live stock has come through the winter in favorable condition. There being more rough fodder in the country, especially silage, than last year, it has somewhat relieved the situation. Considerable hay has changed hands, at \$11 to \$14 per ton. Grain feeds were far short of the amount required, therefore bran, oil cake, cottonseed meal, gluten meal and other feeds were imported. It is estimated that over 20 per cent. more concentrated feeds were imported over the winter of 1907-8. Higher prices were paid for these feeds, which has materially increased the cost of production of beef, pork and milk.

Through the Eastern Townships considerable beef of good quality has been produced, but in the western section of the Province fewer stockers were fed. This latter being a dairy section, our farmers did not put much high-priced feeds into dairy stock, expecting to get profitable returns in beef. The best heeves realized \$5 to \$5.25 per cwt., while inferior stock sold as low as \$3. Unfortunately, the latter class were too plentiful for a time on the Montreal market.

Hogs have continued to rise, until they are quoted at \$8.25 (live) on the Montreal market, with a possibility of touching higher prices. The change in a number of localities from supplying milk to creameries and cheeseries to that of sending it to the condensary, or shipping to the city, together with the high price of millfeeds, has caused many to discontinue breeding and feeding hogs. I would say this has reduced the output at least 30 per cent. Fewer breeding hogs have been wintered, therefore the shortage will be more marked later on.

While fewer creameries have operated during the past winter, yet the output of milk has been greater, because of the demand for milk and cream in Montreal. The condensary at Huntingdon handled fully 50 per cent. more milk than in any previous winter.

The majority of the Montreal shippers realized 22 cents per gallon, delivered in the city; a few of the small shippers received only 20 cents. The condensary at Huntingdon paid \$1.70 per cwt. for January and February, and \$1.50 for March and April. They have offered \$1.00 per cwt. for the summer months, and have a prospect of receiving a large supply. At the semi-annual meeting, in March, the Montreal Milk-shippers' Association fixed summer prices at 15 cents per gallon. The dealers demurred for a time, but the largest dealers have met the producers, and have put out their contracts at that figure, from May 1st until Sept. 30th.

A few cheeseries and creameries have opened to receive milk, and it is expected all will be in operation by May 1st.

Sugaring is in full swing at this writing (April 14th); about 60 per cent. of the crop has been gathered, with prospects of more, as we are now enjoying ideal sugar weather. Syrup is being marketed at about 75 cents for quantities in bulk, and 85 cents in tins, with a good demand. Sugar is selling at 7 to 8 cents per pound.

Heavy rains have swollen the streams to flood-height, but little damage has been done. These rains had the effect of taking out the frost. With the advent of warm weather, we will soon get on to the land, and at our seeding operations. Our husbandmen are hopeful that they may have bountiful returns in this year—1909.

W. F. S.

Public Abattoir Discussed.

At Galt, recently, representatives of the Board of Trade, the Town Council, the Board of Health, and local butchers, entered into a discussion on the advisability of meat inspection and public abattoirs. It was suggested that one inspector would suffice for several towns or cities. Another discussion will be held later.

Live-stock Show at Calgary.

The annual spring live-stock show in Alberta, held at Calgary recently, in keeping with other shows of similar nature held beyond the Great Lakes, demonstrated that throughout the West advancement is being made in live stock of all kinds. Fancy and commercial horses and pure-bred, and carload lots of cattle, sheep and swine, made an interesting display.

In Clydesdales, John A. Turner was a strong winner. Others who secured ribbons were, Wm. Moodie, John Graham, J. R. Hinshaw, James Clark, McPherson Bros., P. Robertson, Smith & Richardson, Bryce Wright, John Clark, D. S. Shantz, and E. C. Hallman. The stallion championship went to Turner's Etonion, a fine stallion that won from Smith & Richardson's Dunure Pebble in the three-year-old class.

Percherons, Shires, Belgians and Suffolk Punches were other breeds of heavy horses represented. Hackneys were light, the ribbons going to J. A. Turner.

The cattle classes all were very well filled. Carload lots showed careful selection and intelligent feeding. The bull sale showed 40 Short-horns to average \$109. The highest figure was \$180. Thirteen Herefords averaged \$101, with the top price \$160.

Clydesdale Registrations Brisk.

At a meeting of the Executive of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, held last week in Toronto, reports presented showed, according to reports in the daily press, that the present season has been marked by unprecedented activity in Clydesdales, registration returns for the first three months of 1909 far surpassing the same period of the record year of 1907. It appears that some time ago J. W. Brant, Accountant of the National Live-stock Records, of Ottawa, and Wm. Smith, of Columbus, Ont., had visited Chicago, to confer with President Alex. Galbraith and Secretary R. B. Ogilvie, of the American Association, in regard to the facilitation of registration of American horses in Canada, and Canadian horses in the United States. Mr. Brant was present at the meeting last week, and reported that the matter would be thoroughly threshed out at a meeting of the American Association in December.

Combine Against Combine.

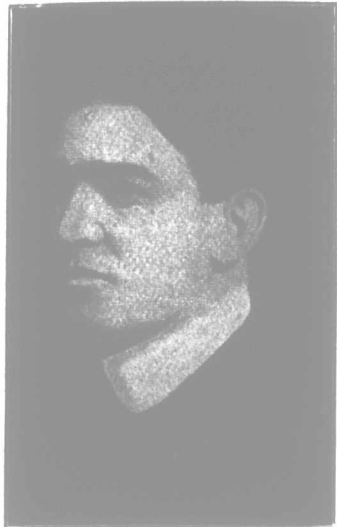
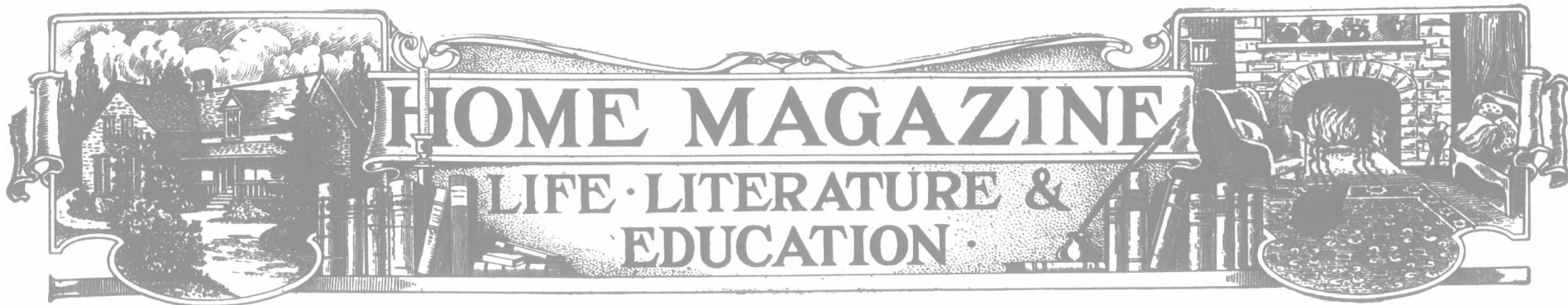
Negotiations initiated by Mr. Trethewey, who has a canning factory at Weston, Ont., are said to be well under way for the organization of a \$5,000,000 joint-stock company in Ontario, comprising the thirty-five canning industries that are not affiliated with the Canadian Canners, Limited, whose headquarters are at Hamilton. It is also reported that the company will make an effort to secure control of twenty-five canning concerns in the Lower Provinces. If the company is successfully organized, a battle of the giants may be expected in the canning business, it being then a case of one combine against another. Such a situation should be fine for the grower, unless the combines should themselves combine.

Prospects for Wheat Prices.

The spectacularly successful bull movement in the Chicago wheat-pit is taken by shrewd observers as the culmination (brought about by manipulation, of course) of steadily-advancing prices of wheat in initial markets for months past, and also as indicating a rather high prospective level of values for cereals during at least another year. An immediate effect is to increase the acreage seeded, and possibly to curtail consumption somewhat; but, despite these and other influences, there would seem good reason to expect fairly encouraging wheat prices for some time to come. The strategical position of Canada, with her enormous cereal-producing potentialities, compels wide and pointed recognition.

Guelph Parks Commissioners have appointed T. K. Nicol parks foreman. An energetic campaign will be conducted to beautify the parks and streets. In London, the city fathers seem to consider that no further improvement is possible, as they have decided to abolish the office of Parks Superintendent.

While no legislation was introduced at the recent session of the Ontario Legislature providing for the establishment of a system of rural police, "The Farmer's Advocate" is assured, from a usually well-informed quarter, that there is reason to believe something of this kind is under consideration, but that there was no need for any further legislation to meet the requirements.



Lieut. E. H. Shackleton.
(Of the Antarctic Expedition.)

Possibly everyone read, a fortnight or so ago, notices of the fact that Lieut. E. H. Shackleton, with his party, had reached a point 111 miles from the South Pole. How many, however, paused to think what this really means? Only 111 miles from the South Pole—after all the futile expeditions that have been sent out in search of the one Pole or the other, and despite of the fact that the Antarctic regions have always been considered more difficult of access than the Arctic! Just another step and it will have been demonstrated that, even in our time, the most difficult point on the face of the globe has been laid open to man.

In the *Daily Mail*, of London, which promoted and financed the expedition, the Lieutenant tells his story simply, and without self-glorification. "On January 9th," he says, "we left camp and reached latitude 88° 23', longitude 102° east, this being the most southerly point ever reached. Here we hoisted the Union Jack, presented to us by Her Majesty the Queen. No mountains were visible, and we saw only a plain stretching to the south. We then started on the return trip to pick up our depot on the plateau, guided by our outward tracks, for the flags attached to the tent-poles had been blown away." This is the description of the climax of a journey which had been dangerous and difficult to an extreme (at one time only 600 yards were gained by a whole day's fighting), and which was to be still more so by reason of the fear of starvation, for food supplies had run low.

In regard to this trip, as to all others of similar nature, the question is likely to be asked: "What is the use of all this expense and hardship?" To this question, Garret P. Serviss replies in the *New York American*. He says:

"In the first place, the whole question of the magnetism of the earth is involved. It is true that the magnetic poles, as far as we know them, do not coincide in position with the geographic poles, but until observations have been made at the poles themselves, we cannot be sure that there is not an important relation between the two. It is known that the magnetic poles, for some reason not yet comprehended, revolve around the real poles, and the nature and effect of this curious planetary mechanism may become evident as soon

as the field of investigation is extended to the poles.

"In the second place, to reach the poles means to be in a position to solve important questions concerning the laws of atmospheric circulation. We have had abundant evidence during the past winter of the incompleteness of the science of meteorology. The poles are the centers of relatively calm regions, where, according to prevailing theories, currents of air originate which spread over the earth toward the equator, producing cold waves that sometimes extend into the middle latitudes and upset the atmosphere there. The hot air rising from the equator travels towards the poles, cools off, descends, and comes back by a different route. It is manifest that, in order to fully understand all this, we must know what goes on at the poles and in their immediate neighborhood.

"In the third place, the discovery of the poles will give us a better knowledge of the rotation of the earth, and on that rotation more things depend than we are apt to think. For instance, it has been discovered, within a few years past, that the earth is not regular in its rotation; the poles wander about a little, and it has even been thought that the prevalence of earthquakes may depend more or less upon this wobbling motion of the poles. The poles themselves are manifestly the best places from which to study this curious phenomenon.

"In the fourth place, there is reason for thinking that at and around the pole will be found indications of existing or past life, which will have a bearing on many questions concerning the biology of our globe. Some have thought that life began at the poles, because there the crust of the earth was first sufficiently cooled to bear living forms. We know that in the high northern and southern latitudes vegetation and plant life formerly flourished in wonderful abundance, but the key to this strange stage in the earth's history remains to be found, and it may be discovered near the poles themselves. The many problems in geology await solution by the aid of what may be found around the ends of the earth's axis. The vast continent which evidently surrounds the South Pole, and the deep ocean basin enclosing the North Pole, probably contain secrets which will go far to explain the evolution of the continents, the oceans, and the living forms which inhabit them. Their exploration will give science a grip upon the globe, as a whole, which it does not at present possess."

A recent British periodical makes the astounding statement that in England there is an average of half a million sufferers each year from tuberculosis, about 50,000 of this number being carried yearly to the grave: this in the face of the fact, nowadays rather generally known, that science teaches that tuberculosis is infectious, and, therefore, preventable, and that it also points out how the disease may be diagnosed at a very early stage, so that the patient may be immediately placed under conditions which generally insure his permanent recovery.

While on this subject, it is worth noting that the theory that nearly everyone suffers at some time from the work of tubercular germs, was again confirmed at the International Congress on Tuberculosis, held in

Washington last fall, by evidence given from actual knowledge by several of the speakers, the most interesting of whom was the Surgeon-General of the Russian Army. This man asserted that the investigations made in the Russian Army left no doubt that practically every individual over the age of thirty has at some time had tubercle bacilli alive in his tissues. Other speakers testified that the exhumation of the bodies of adults who had died from diseases other than tuberculosis, gave similar evidence.

The testimony is important in that it demonstrates once more the fact that tuberculosis in its incipient stages is absolutely curable, the chief factor in treatment being to build up the general health of the patient to such an extent that he may be able to resist the inroads of the disease, and finally to expel it. The conditions of this building-up, as cannot be too often repeated where ignorance on the subject prevails, are: Absolutely pure air, night and day, summer and winter; nourishing food; sufficient exercise and rest; and plenty of sleep. Above all things, the air breathed must be pure, and as free from dust as possible, if cure is to be hoped for; and the first step taken by the slightly-affected patient, who works in a close or dusty atmosphere, should be to forsake it for a more favorable environment. As an example, it has been found that men working in sweatshops, mills, etc., are peculiarly subject to the disease; those working at polishing wheels, and so obliged to breathe the dust from the metal, living, on an average, only "five years," if too constantly engaged at the work. The mortality in the tenement houses of cities, where rooms are crowded and windows few, is also notoriously high.

Public education on this subject, even in the farming districts of our own country, is not yet as comprehensive as might be desired, hence everyone blessed with enlightenment should make it a business to act as teacher whenever opportunity offers. There is little doubt but that a universal campaign, with a universal practice of hygienic living, and scrupulous care in regard to dissemination of germs by sputum, would, in a comparatively short time, reduce the number of deaths from this dread disease to an almost infinitesimal percentage.

In Princeton University, a favorite text on the walls of the boys' rooms is: "Don't let your studies interfere with your education." Doubtless, this motto was placed in evidence in a spirit of bravado, the spirit of bravado and iconoclasm with which spirited youths devoted to sport, and in arms against anything that savors to them of "old fogeyism," love to exploit, in season or out; it is notorious that the "college grind" is seldom a favorite with "the fellows." Yet there is a truth in this motto which the gayest of the lads may sometime realize, as may also the "college grind." Education sends its foragers over a broad field, and little that is brought back to the lines may be despised. The world of sport, the world of work, the world of nature, the world of men, the world of life—each supplies its dole, as well as the world of letters and of art, and a knowledge of each is necessary to the all-round man, the

man who is really educated. The man of books, the mere recluse, is not educated in the broadest, richest sense. Let us realize this, and keep all our faculties alert, not only during schooldays, but during all the days of after-life. We cannot afford to miss any of the lessons, from any source whatever, which may come to us.

People, Books and Doings.

Algernon Charles Swinburne, the last of the three greatest Victorian poets—Tennyson, Browning, and Swinburne—died at Putney, Eng., on April 10th.

One of the results of the new British postal laws is that 6,000,000 English magazines, which used to be barred by high rates, are coming into Canada.

At a recent meeting of the Musical Association, London, Eng., G. Gordon Cleather gave a lecture on drums, entitled, "Music in Rhythm, as Exemplified by the Timpani." The majority of people, he said, regarded the drum simply as capable of producing noise. It was one of the few perfect instruments of an orchestra, and none could be played more softly and delicately. The lecturer, in illustration, played the melodic passage for drums alone from "Robert le Diable," and a number of pieces arranged for piano and timpani. Grieg's "Berceuse," with a part for four drums added by the late Dr. Sawyer, received remarkable beauty from the addition of the drums.

Successful experiments in wireless telephony have been carried on between Paris and Melun, a distance of 30 miles.

Reply to G. H. L.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of April 1st I see an article written in reply to my letter re "Hotel Accommodation in Local Option Towns."

Your correspondent suggests no plausible means of meeting this difficulty, nor does he advance any reasons why local option is, as claimed, such a brilliant success. However, it seems a little presumptuous of G. H. L. to accuse me of being a drunkard, or of a drunkard's family, as I neither drink, smoke or chew tobacco myself, and none of the family are drunkards. It is just such contemptible little jabs as this that a great many self-styled temperance people glory in.

Local option may be all right, and a good thing for some people, but around here it is the means of producing many proficient liars and sneaks; and, with all our local option, statistics for Ontario prove that drunkenness is not on the decrease, and the brewers and distillers still do a flourishing business.

Lincoln Co., Ont. "NEMO."

Spring.

"Green against the draggled drift,
Fair and frail and first,
Buy my Northern bloodroot,
And I'll know where you were nursed.
Robin down the logging road,
Whistles, 'Come to me,'
Spring has found the maple grove, the
sap is running free.
All the winds o' Canada call the plowing
rain.
Take the flower and turn the hour and
kiss your love again."

—Kipling.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

He That Seeketh Findeth.

Every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened.—S. Matt., vii., 8.

If our Lord's promise—given above—is always kept, it may seem strange that I should receive such a letter as the following—a letter which seems to imply that the writer has long been asking, seeking and knocking, without result. The writer says:

"It seems to me so hard to lead a good Christian life. To some it may be easy, but not to me. What the reason is I do not know. I know I have faith in God, and sometimes I think I have more than I realize. But, just the same, life is dark to me. It is over five years since I have joined the church, and I have been struggling in the dark ever since, seemingly no better, and sometimes—I think—worse than before; for have I not professed Christ? and yet don't live up to it. . . . although I have prayed those five years, yet I have had no light. I never seem to feel that Jesus is near me, as some seem to, and have such close communion with Him, or seem to live in His very presence. And yet, how much I long to! My heart fairly yearns for that Peace, perfect Peace, and that my soul should rest on Jesus. Can you help me? I have never had a talk with anyone who could tell me what was right, and I often think I cannot be a Christian at all, perhaps that I am denying Christ, Whom I long to serve. It makes me feel so very much alone. No one knows of the struggle. There is no one I can talk to. Older ones do not confide in me and I cannot in them. How I sometimes long to tell someone who can lead me to the foot of the Throne, and that there I may for ever stay. But I believe in God and I believe that when His own time comes He will give me light. I know I am impatient for it, and perhaps that is why I am not getting it."

There is a great deal more in the letter, which I must talk about another day. It is useless to attempt to answer too many questions at once, for I am far from wishing to make this page a sort of dictionary, or even a "question and answer drawer." I might take up the questions, one by one, and do my best to answer them; and, by working too conscientiously at the "letter" of the questions, the answers might be as dry as a page in a dictionary and might altogether fail to touch the heart of the writer. Need I say that the letter went straight to my heart? I feel that it is an attempt to express in words the hunger that is common to us all, the hunger of a spirit "made in the image of God" for conscious communion with the Divine. Every age has echoed the great saying of the great Augustine, that God has made the human heart for Himself and that it is always restless until it rests on Him. The writer of this heart-hungry letter does not want a tabulated answer to her various questions, for her words are an attempt to express what cannot be translated into words, nor really answered by words. I "feel" her need, and can only pray for the help of the Holy Spirit that He may speak through my words and make her "feel" the answer which words are too cold and powerless to express.

"Along the slender wires of speech
Some message from the heart is sent;
But who can tell the whole that's
meant?
Our dearest thoughts are out of reach."

This appeal came from our great North-west; and it is wonderful to realize how—hidden away under the commonplace exterior of men and women who think their lives bare of romance—hearts are beating with unspoken longings which would be an inspiring subject to the greatest poet or novelist. And—thank God—these unuttered desires are not born to die out unseen or uncared-for. The Divine Poet is making grand poems blossom out in marvellous beauty in many a farmhouse. The lonely heart that cannot tell out its desires and hopes—in words—is always telling them to Him. The heart of man is so near to the Heart of God that every wave of feeling reaches

Him instantly. Your eyes, that are "holden" so that they fail to see His Face, will surely find that the clouds cannot always hide its shining. Only do not waver in your ideal or grow discouraged. St. James declares that one who is eager for wisdom can obtain it from God, but let him ask in faith, nothing wavering. For he that wavereth is like a wave of the sea driven with the wind and tossed. For let not that man think that he shall receive anything of the Lord."

If you are trying to teach a child, and go on the principle that "telling" is "teaching," you will probably fail to teach him anything. The other day I heard a little girl working away at a difficult piece of music, and was told that her teacher never played her pieces over for her. She has to make them her own, by struggle; and then they are her own, not poor imitations of another's work. It is the same with spiritual things. It is marvellous to realize that God finds something new and original in each of His millions of children. Your experience of His love cannot be exactly like the experience of any other soul in all the universe. He gives to each one a shining jewel, inscribed with a NEW Name of Himself—a Name known only to the Giver, and to the heart that sees His love as no other heart has ever seen it.—Rev., ii., 17.

Christ refused to force (by leaping unharmed from the pinnacle of the temple) the belief of the men He longed to help. And He loves you too well to force your belief now. Someone once tried to free an "emperor moth" from the chrysalis. It looked so forlorn, in its struggling, that he took a pair of scissors and clipped the bonds which held it a prisoner. He meant to be kind, but the moth was never able to fly, because it had not (by hard struggle) forced the juices into its wings.

God wants to help the world greatly through you, and He knows you must grow strong through hard struggle. Your cry goes straight to His heart, but He loves you too well to help you more than is absolutely necessary. The Holy Spirit is working secretly within you. I know that, beyond a doubt—your eager desire after God proves it. The farmer is not troubled about his seed, because he has to wait a good while before it shows any sign of growth, and because—when it appears above the ground—it does not at once present the appearance of a finished head of grain. Slowly, slowly it is evolved from the living seed which is hidden far away out of sight—first there is the tiny green blade, hardly strong enough, apparently, to force its way through the hard earth. And yet it pushes on, silently, but surely, towards the sun that is attracting and wooing it upward. What we earnestly desire, will surely come to us if we never give up the fight in despair. One who keeps the whole force of his will-power firmly set on the determination to find God, "shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God."—S. John, vii., 17. Though the whole force of Satan's strength were concentrated on the effort to hold him apart from God, the dawn of light in his soul will imperceptibly brighten into full light of day. Can anyone but God hold back the daylight?

Serene I fold my hands and wait,
Nor care for wind nor tide nor sea;
I rave no more 'gainst time or fate,
For, lo! my own shall come to me."

You may not yet know the Good Shepherd's voice, you may not clearly see His face; but the glad comfort and joy of your situation lies in the fact that He sees you, knows you, and loves you. He is watching the "great romance of the love of God" waking up in your soul. He delights in the fact that you are seeking for Him, with your heart in the search; and be very sure that He will reveal Himself to you at the right moment.

Perhaps you may wonder that I have not attempted to give you any proofs of the truth of Christianity. Well, I feel rather like Chesterton, who says that it is impossible to give them satisfactorily, because their name is "Legion." He says that we grow bewildered if we try to sum them up, not because they are not convincing, but because they are so many—everything fits if you believe, nothing fits if you don't. "Thus, if one

asked an ordinary intelligent man, on the spur of the moment, 'Why do you prefer civilization to savagery?' he would look wildly round at object after object, and would only be able to answer vaguely, 'Why, there is that bookcase . . . and the coals in the coal-scuttle . . . and piano . . . and policeman.' The whole case for civilization is that the case for it is complex. It has done so many things. But that very multiplicity of proof which ought to make reply overwhelming, makes reply impossible." He declares that you can begin the defence of Christianity anywhere—at a turnip, or a star, a blade of grass, or a man—all lead to Christ.

Can a man explain his certainty that he can see with his bodily sight? He sees—and he knows it. So it is with spiritual sight. When God has opened the eyes of the soul, we can say:

"Now is life a lucid story,
And death a rest in Him,
And all is bathed in light and glory
That once was dark of dim."

Saints.

"Enquirer's" questions seem to have aroused considerable interest, if one may judge from the answers given. I am afraid I laughed aloud when I read J. W.'s idea—given in his answer to the second question. Please don't imagine that "Hope" lives up to her sermons. The practice of saintliness is not so comfortably within reach as the pursuit of holiness. But I can't lower my ideals just because it seems inconsistent to preach perfection and live imperfection. The "reader" who roughly divides people into sinners and saints, must not overlook the fact that every earthly "saint" is at the same time a "sinner." May we not rejoice to think that the reverse is also true—every sinner is capable of being transformed into a saint? If it is true that every vice is only "a virtue run to seed"—as economy, in excess, becomes penuriousness, and generosity becomes prodigality—so also every sin carries within it the possibility of virtue, and there is hope that the most degraded may climb—by God's grace—to the highest peak of purity. The Cross is the great emblem of Christianity, and it has been marvellously transformed from the symbol of shame to the symbol of triumph, crowning our noblest cathedrals. Chesterton says that it has at its heart a collision and a contradiction, and can extend its four arms for ever without altering its shape. "The circle returns upon itself and is bound. The Cross opens its arms to the four winds; it is a sign-post for free travellers." In the Cross, the awful severity of God against a shadow of sin meets His infinite love for the sinner; and it reaches out its arms high to heaven and low to souls in prison, embracing the farthest bounds of space, from east to west, calling all sinners to repentance and inspiring them with the hope of becoming true saints of God. DORA FARNCOMB.

Editor "Quiet Hour":

I should be pleased to answer "An Enquirer's" questions as to the term saint.

What is a Saint?

Ans.—A saint is one who has believed the Gospel of the Kingdom of God, and has been baptized into the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of sins. See Phil. 1-1; also Cor. 1-2; see also Acts 8, 5 and 12. The things of the Kingdom of God and the Name of Jesus Christ are called the common salvation and the faith which was once delivered to the saints. Jude 3, and all the Epistles of Paul in the opening verses are addressed "to the Saints, in Christ Jesus."

Are there any saints in the present day?

Ans.—Yes! If they live up to the requirements of the "Common Salvation" and "the Faith as it is in Christ Jesus." As preached by Jesus and His apostles, not otherwise! For Paul tells us, Eph. 4, 5, 6, "There is One Lord, One Faith, and One Baptism; One God and Father of All, Who is above all."

What characterizes them, and is name gained by attainment?

Ans.—You will find their characteristics in Eph. 4, from 22nd verse to end of

chapter; see also 1st Peter, 3rd, 10th verse, to the end of chapter. And by practicing the things here spoken of, having believed the things concerning the Kingdom of God, and the Name of Jesus Christ, you will have gained the attainment to the name of a Saint in Christ Jesus, and, no doubt, will be approved of Him at His Coming; when He comes, to be glorified in His Saints, and to be admired in all those who believe; 1st Thess., 10th verse. Yours truly, D. COLE.

In reply to "Enquirer's" question (1st) as to what a "Saint" is? I think it is one who is filled with, and led by, the Holy Spirit, whose life is in strict conformity to God's will, and with the teaching of His word. 2nd. Are there any "Saints" in the present day? I think so. Let me refer you to our esteemed friend, "Hope," of the Quiet Hour. I think that God has many in His church to-day, like the few in the church at Sardis, Rev. 3, 4. 3rd. What characterizes them? Pure and fervent love to God and man, and a holy zeal for the extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom. 4th. Is the name gained by attainment? The state that makes one a "Saint" is attainable, Phil. 3, 13-16, and if that state is reached, the name will follow, and it is our privilege to reach it, so then if we are not "Saints" we ought to be, else how can we expect to mingle with Saints in Heaven, for without holiness no man shall see the Lord. J. W.

A Saint is a person who, through the influence of the Spirit, or Word of God, is born again, John i, 12-13. Now is the time God begins to purge that person, that he becomes more fruitful or holy. John 15, 2.

As soon as we are born again, we are Saints, and grow more perfect through the purifying grace of God. Titus 2, 11-14. If we are not willing to be purged and become more fruitful, we are cast away as unfruitful branches. Job 15, 2. There are only two classes of people in this world, the sinners and the Saints. A person may be very imperfect and yet be a Saint. Just as a branch may have many unfruitful sprouts, but by the skill of the husbandman with his pruning-knife, may become very fruitful.

A READER OF
THE "QUIET HOUR."

"Blessings."

I noticed in issue of March 18th, a subscriber asking for suitable blessings for meal time. I thought I would send you some. They are short, but hope they will be suitable and useful.

"O Lord, bless this food to our use,
and us, in Thy service. Amen."
"We receive these gifts, our Father,
from Thy hand, with longing gratitude
and adoration, in the name of Jesus
Christ, our Lord. Amen."

"O Thou Who hast given us the bread
from heaven, help us to receive these
gifts of nourishment for the body in
grateful remembrance of the gift of life,
through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."
PANSY.

I wish to thank those readers who have followed out "Subscriber's" suggestion.
D. F.

The Throstle.

"Summer is coming, summer is coming,
I know it, I know it, I know it.
Light again, leaf again, life again, love
again."
Yes, my wild little Poet.

Sing the new year in under the blue.
Last year you sang it as gladly.
"New, new, new, new!" Is it then so
new
That you should carol so madly?

"Love again, song again, nest again,
young again."
Never a prophet so crazy!
And hardly a daisy as yet, little friend,
See, there is hardly a daisy.

"Here again, here, here, here, happy
year!"
O warble unhidden, unbidden!
Summer is coming, is coming, my dear,
And all the winters are hidden.
—Tennyson.

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 out.]

"Oh, to be in England, now that April's here!" I heard a little devotee of Browning chanting this line the other day, and the echo that seemed to find place in my heart was, "Oh, to be in the country, now that April's here!" Canada is good enough for me, as I hope it is for you, and I have little doubt but that you are enjoying it whenever a really warm spring day happens along. Is there anything quite so pleasant as those earliest "pet" days. The "feel" of the spring air; the sound of gurgling water in every ditch; the sight of fuzzy little gray pussies coming out on every red willow osier, and of graceful catkins swaying from the trees above; every sense is taking in its toll, and life indeed seems worth living. Even the frogs in the "swale" seem to add to the general rejoicing, while the birds—but who so dull and prosaic as to miss straining the ears to hear even the faintest off-bird-call?

I was reading this morning that the protection of birds in France has passed wholly into the hands of the women, who are forming clubs everywhere to that end, and I thought, why should not this work be very easily incorporated with the work of the Women's Institute? Every club woman (in the French clubs) simply pledges herself never to wear bird-plumage (with, no doubt, the exception of ostrich feathers, or, possibly, that made from domestic fowl) on her hat, but, on the contrary, to provide for the birds, as far as lies in her power, food, shelter, and drink. Almost every woman can do this much, with but little trouble; the children love to make bird-boxes and put them in the orchard, and the planting of a few trees and shrubs that bear wild fruit will help to furnish breakfasts and dinners and suppers for the little warblers, and so keep them about.

A contemporary magazine, in commenting on the work undertaken by the French women says: "Woman heretofore has been the chief enemy of the birds, and it stands to reason that she should make some compensation as their efficient friend." This is surely true. What do you think about it? D. D.

Answer to "Merry"—Lemon Biscuit

Dear Dame Durden,—I have been an interested reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" since we subscribed for it (only a little more than a year ago), and we would not again be without it. It is a very welcome visitor to our home, and we have received much help from the different Departments, but I have not before written to the Ingle Nook.

In a recent number, "Merry" inquired if any of the mothers had had anything to do with the trouble of which she spoke, and I felt that I must write and tell her of my experience, in the hope that it may help her little girl. About fourteen or fifteen months ago, our baby girl, then only four months old, had a large swelling on each side of her neck, which, after about two or three weeks, had to be lanced on one side, and in a few days the other side had to be lanced also. Two more swellings came on the one side, which broke of themselves, the last one beginning to swell late one afternoon, and swelling rapidly until near midnight, when the entire side of her face was swollen badly. Then it began to go down, all except a large lump, which broke at noon next day. The doctor had given us medicine and salve for her, but they did not seem to help her, and he said if she had any more, he was afraid it would go hard with her. Of course, she suffered terribly. We were very anxious for her, and my husband then consulted the "Doctor Book," and found there a case something similar, with the remedy which cured it. The disease was called "King's Evil," and Doctor Gunn (whose book it was), said that the swell-

ings did not always break, so possibly this same remedy may be beneficial in this case. In fact, we have the pleasure of knowing that it cured a neighbor's child of swellings on the neck (which did not break) only this winter.

I gave our little girl a teaspoonful each morning at first, but finding it affected the kidneys, I lessened the dose to one-half teaspoonful.

The recipe was 60 grains of hydriodate of potash, dissolved in four ounces (eight tablespoonfuls) water, and to be given only in the morning. I earnestly hope this may be of help to "Merry."

If I have not already written too much, I will send along my recipe for lemon biscuit, which I find very nice, but perhaps "Hubby's Wife," who asked for one, will now have so many as to be puzzled which to use.

One pint sweet milk, 2 cups sugar, 1 large cup lard or butter, 2 eggs well beaten, 5 cents' worth oil of lemon, 2½ cents' worth baking ammonia, ¼ teaspoon salt. Dissolve the ammonia in a cup of the milk. Mix and roll out as thick cookies.

I have an excellent recipe for Devil's Chocolate Cake, and icing for same, if any of the Chatterers would care to have it.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

We thank Bly for the above. At the same time we recommend seeking a doctor's advice in every case of real illness. There may be several diseases with symptoms which appear very similar to the ordinary eye, but very different to the expert eye of the trained physician, and what may cure one disease may have no effect at all, or even a bad effect, on another. For this reason, we ask the Chatterers to refer their ailments in fu-

five tablespoons of milk. Set on the stove and cook till it thickens, then remove, add pulverized or icing sugar till the right consistency to spread. Flavor with vanilla.

Another.—Take three tablespoons of cream, add icing sugar, not enough to make it too thick. Have some chocolate melted over the teakettle, add to the first mixture, and beat a few minutes. Flavor with vanilla.

Icing made like the last, leaving out the chocolate, is delicious. The beating seems to make it light and smooth and creamy.

By the way, I see "Anxious Mother" and "Jack's Wife" both reside in Middlesex. I wonder are we anywhere near each other. Of course, Middlesex is a big county, and we may each live a good many miles apart. It is possible we might be in speaking distance, for we have lately had a telephone put in, and find it such a source of convenience, and also of pleasure. Hoping this letter may help someone, and wishing you all every success.

ANOTHER MOTHER OF TWO.
Middlesex Co., Ont.

We have forwarded the rest of your letter, also letters sent by others, to Anxious Mother. . . . How nice it would be if you three could meet!

A Word to Mothers of Babies.

We are glad to inform you that we have made arrangements by which we can supply you with Dr. Emmet Holt's book "On the Care and Feeding of Infants," direct from this office. This is the book which was recommended by several Chat-

Cornstarch and Raspberry.—Mix 4 level tablespoons cornstarch, one-third cup sugar, and ¼ teaspoon salt, and stir into 1½ cups hot milk. Let cook over water 10 minutes. Add 1 tablespoon butter, and fold in whites of 4 eggs well beaten. Butter small moulds or patty-pans, sprinkle with sugar, fill with the mixture, then set in oven in a dish of boiling water about 12 minutes. Serve with raspberry jam.

Chocolate Pie.—Three tablespoons grated chocolate, 1 cup milk, 1 teaspoonful cornstarch, 3 eggs, 4 tablespoons sugar, pinch salt, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Rub the chocolate smooth in the milk and heat to boiling, then stir in the cornstarch. Stir until well thickened, take from the fire and let cool. Beat yolks of the eggs with the sugar, and when the chocolate mixture is cool, add salt and vanilla; put all together and whip up light. Bake with one crust. When done, cover with a meringue made of the whites of the eggs and three tablespoons sugar. Return to oven and brown.

Care of the Eyes.

If we realized, as we should, what our eyesight means to us, would we be as careless of it as we are? Too often, it is to be feared, we accept the possession of it as we do that of most other good things—unthinkingly. Our eyes are a possession for which we do not have to "pay," and so we use them, abuse them, and neglect them, as we would never think of neglecting our polished dining-table or drawing-room curtains. Then, by and by, the day comes when we cannot see as well as we used to. We admit the fact, reluctantly, to ourselves, but we cannot bear the thought of wearing spectacles (it is not the spectacles we object to, but the necessity of wearing them); and so we hold our book or newspaper at arm's length when reading, fumble over the stitches when sewing, and go about blissfully unconscious of the dust which others must see on our choicest furniture.

We are in a losing fight, however. More and more the necessity for the abhorred "glasses" becomes more apparent, and so one day we become desperate, make a rush for the nearest oculist's, and come back with a facial decoration which is likely to attend us for the rest of our lives.

Now, there is nothing more certain than that, in the absence of organic trouble, this dread day might have been greatly postponed. Even a little ordinary care, involving neither time nor expense, would have done the good work.

Care of the eyes should, indeed, begin in infancy. A baby should never be permitted to look at a strong light, no matter how much it wants to, and this rule should be unvaryingly carried out through life. May we emphasize this statement—never face a strong light. When reading, sit so that the light from the window falls from over the shoulder (preferably the left), missing the eyes, but falling directly upon the book or paper. The same rule holds good when using artificial light, that is if the lighting is especially good; otherwise, a low table lamp, shaded so that the light does not strike the face, but is directed downward upon the book or work, as the case may be, is better. Above all things, remember that the light on book or work must be clear and steady; nothing can be worse for the eyes than to tax them or strain them 'n a poor or flickering light. Upon the other hand, when it is not necessary to use the eyes, a dimly-diffused light may be restful, and for this reason again, shades should always be used, an item too often overlooked in the rural home. For reading or working, a green shade is, no doubt, best; otherwise any color which gives a soft, pleasing glow, may be used.

When engaged at any close work, change the focus of the eyes by pausing at intervals to look off to a distance, out of a window, at a green field or wood, if possible. This keeps the lens of the eye pliable, and may help to prevent shortsightedness. It also rests the eyes very considerably.

Again, never use the eyes for study or work before breakfast, or when the strength has been reduced by disease or nervous strain, and remember that healthful living is one of the best eye-tonics known. A simple diet, plenty of fresh air, exercise, and sleep, added to the precautions given above, will usually keep



Village Scene in Eastern Ontario.

ture to the family physician, not to us. Open discussion of cures in the Ingle Nook cannot be always depended upon to do good, no matter how kind the motive which prompted the sending of the recipes, etc. Dear Chatterers, I hope you will not misunderstand us in this. We appreciate your kindness to the full, but we really cannot assume, nor let you assume the responsibility of trying to treat the manifold diseases which may be submitted to us.

Omelette—Chocolate Frosting.

Dear Dame Durden and Ingle Nookers,—Here is an omelette recipe for "Jack's Wife." Mine were always rank failures, too, until I found this recipe (in "The Farmer's Advocate").

Six eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately. Mix one cup of milk, in which six teaspoons cornstarch and one of baking powder have been blended, in with the yolks, and season with one-half teaspoon of salt. Fold the whites in lightly, and turn into a hot frying-pan, in which one tablespoon of butter has been placed. I let it set nicely in the bottom, when nearly done, I set in the oven for a few minutes to cook the top. Fold over and serve. Enough for seven people.

Delicious Chocolate Frosting.—Two tablespoons grated chocolate and four or

terers during the recent discussion on the feeding of babies. It was written by Dr. Emmet Holt, head of the New York Hospital for Babies, who is, of course, an authority. The retail price of this book is 75 cents, but we will send it postpaid from this office for 80 cents, the 5 cents extra being for postage.

Recipes.

Prune Pie.—Let ½ lb. prunes soak overnight in cold water; cook until tender, let cool, and remove stones. Put into a deep pie-plate lined with pastry; sprinkle on two-thirds cup sugar mixed with 2 level tablespoons flour and ¼ teaspoon salt. Dot with bits of butter; add juice of half a lemon, and enough prune juice to partly cover prunes. Put on upper crust and bake.

Another.—Instead of flour in the above, use a smaller quantity of prunes. Beat yolks of 2 eggs; gradually beat in the sugar, grated rind of lemon, and the juice, and turn over prunes. Add butter, salt, and upper paste and bake.

Irish Potato Pie.—Mix 1 small cup hot mashed potato, ¼ cup butter, 2 level teaspoons flour, 2 well-beaten eggs, ¼ cup sugar, 1 cup milk, ¼ cup raisins, a teaspoon of lemon extract, or grated yellow rind of a lemon. Bake in pastry as other pie.—From Boston Cooking School.

the eyes bright and strong. If, however, they should at times become dull and tired, try bathing them with hot water and boracic acid (a teaspoonful to a pint of water) several times a day, and clear out the system by drinking a little lemon juice in water night and morning.

If, however, there is the slightest suspicion that in spite of fair treatment there is anything organically wrong with the eyes, visit a good eye specialist at once. Do not go to a mere oculist—his business is to sell spectacles—but to a good eye-doctor, who has made a specialty of eye-diseases, and will be able to diagnose your case. And do not put off your visit to him month after month. The eyesight is too precious a possession to lose, and delay may mean irremediable injury.

With the Flowers.

Of Interest to Trustees and Teachers

For several years past, agricultural papers and horticultural societies have been urging, with greater and greater insistence, the advisability of beautifying the country at large, the homes, the school-yards, the roadsides. It is now a pleasure to find that Kent Co., Ont., at least, has taken up the matter with a will, and in a practical way, which, as a beginning, augurs great things for the future. We are this morning in receipt of a communication outlining the scheme, sent to us in the hope of stirring up other counties to go on with the work.

The Kent County plan has been to have three circulars printed for distribution. The first, signed "in behalf of the children of Kent," by Mr. A. R. Everitt, and sent to the Board of Trustees of the County, asks that each Board make a grant for three prizes for bouquets of Asters, the section to furnish the seed to each family of the section, the exhibit to be held at the County Fair, and each individual exhibit to consist of one dozen flowers, grown by children of 14 years of age and under.

The second set of circulars, addressed to the teachers, requests their co-operation, in urging the plan upon trustees, distributing seeds to the families, making notification of the Directors of Fall Fairs, etc.; while the third set, also sent to the teachers for distribution to the various families, contains instructions for the cultivation of the flower in question. This circular reads as follows:

INSTRUCTIONS FOR GROWING EXHIBITION ASTERS.

To the Teacher.—Please hand one of these directions to each family; one of the plans to each trustee; keep one of each for yourself.

Secure seed of either Giant, Comet, or Giant Comet Branching, mixed varieties; sow early in spring in fine garden soil, outside, either where they are to remain or in some convenient place from which they can be transplanted to their permanent place. Plant in a good, sunny situation, in good, rich soil, about 12 to 18 inches apart each way; keep the soil well stirred around the plants, and, if it becomes very dry in summer, give a thorough watering occasionally. To get fine, large bloom for exhibition, pinch off all side buds as soon as they are large enough to do so, leaving only the one main stem. This will give a much larger and finer bloom than if all are allowed to grow.

Sow enough seed to allow for a good selection. Seed sown about May 15th, will generally be right for exhibition, but a few side shoots might be left instead of main-shoots; these will produce later flowers.

For home flowers, leave on all shoots. To assist those who have difficulty in getting seed, the undersigned, Chairman of Committee, will furnish the seed of varieties mentioned, provided orders are sent in before April 15th, to allow him time to procure it, at lowest wholesale rate; money must accompany order in all cases.

Price as follows: 5 cents per pkg.; ordinary price, 10c. pkg.; 1 pkg. sufficient for each family.

A. R. EVERITT, Chairman.
P. O. address: Chatham, Ont.

It is to be hoped that Kent County may prove to be a pioneer in a movement which may spread far and wide. Wisdom has been shown in beginning with a single flower, and under conditions so simple as to leave no excuse for blocking of the movement in any quarter. Such beginnings often make great endings. The inculcation of love for a single flower, even though by special incentive, cannot but be the beginning of a love for all flowers, all vines, all trees, all things beautiful; and such a love among the boys and girls of to-day, means a more beautiful, more refined, and better Canada for to-morrow.

"The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



6259 Fancy Blouse,
32 to 42 bust.

6259.—To be made of cotton crepe, cotton marquisette, lawn, batiste, satin, silk or pongee.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3½ yards 21 or 24, 2½ yards 32 or 1½ yards 44 inches wide, with ¼ yard 18 inches wide for the yoke, 9½ yards of banding.



6278 Blouse or Shirt
Waist, 32 to 42 bust.

6278.—May be made of the new cotton crepe, linen, chambray, etc.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3½ yards 24, 2½ yards 32 or 2½ yards 44 inches wide.



6261 Child's Apron
2, 4 and 6 years.

6261.—With or without sleeves, with high or square neck.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (4 years) is 2½ yards 24, 2 yards 32 or 1½ yards 44 inches wide.



6280 Boy's Suit,
6 to 12 years.

6280.—May be made of linen, chambray, serge, etc.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (10 years) is 5½ yards 24, 4 yards 32 or 3½ yards 44 inches wide.

The above patterns will be sent to any subscriber at the very low price of ten cents per pattern. Be careful to give Correct Number and Size of Patterns Wanted. When the Pattern is Bust Measure, you need only mark 32, 34, 36, or whatever it may be. When Waist Measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. When Misses' or Child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. Allow from one to two weeks in which to fill order, and where two numbers appear, as for waist and skirt, enclose ten cents for each number. If only one number appears, ten cents will be sufficient.

Address: "Fashion Department," "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

Good Taste in Chinaware.

The other day a clerk in a china store remarked on the atrocious taste which the majority of people have as regards china, crockery, etc.: "Just look at the quantity of awful things we have to keep on hand," she said, "simply because it is the kind of stuff people want to buy!" And sure enough, there were shelves, and shelves, and shelves of really "awful stuff"; fruit-dishes, and lamps, and plates, and salad-bowls, simply covered with big sprawling flowers in garish coloring.

"And you just ought to see," she went on, "how many people there are who rave over that awful glassware with the thick gilt on it,—and over that red-glass stuff!"

As she spoke it occurred to me that such taste is really owing to the want of a little education on the subject, for many people need training in taste as well as in other things.

Now, turn aside from these garish monstrosities for a moment, and look at these other tables, filled with wares so quietly beautiful as to be quite thrown in the shade by the gaudier kinds, and yet so much more satisfying, with a daintiness that appears more and more as the days go by.

Among the inexpensive wares there are semi-porcelains, as attractive and fine in finish as anyone could wish. The prettiest, perhaps, among dinner sets, is a set of plain white, just relieved by a narrow band of dark, lustrous blue around the edge; but if one likes a more fancy design, here is a set with a narrow vine of pale green running around the edges; and there is another with clusters of the tiniest pink flowers, dainty in coloring as those on the finest "Limoge." These sets come at from \$10 to \$13.50 for 97 or 98 pieces.

Passing to the real china tables, where, again, daintiness in coloring and design must be looked for, one finds very fair ordinary china dinner sets at \$18; pretty Limoge sets at \$35 a set; and very handsome Haviland sets at upwards of \$100 for 98 pieces. Of course, very few people buy whole sets of Limoge or Haviland at once. Most of those come in the so-called

"stock" patterns, and may be bought a piece at a time, or half a dozen pieces, more or less, at a time, as suits one's pocketbook. Many people, indeed, go on collecting for years before owning a complete set, but have the final satisfaction of possessing at last something of which they may be proud.

In odd bits—the plates, pitchers, cups and saucers, etc., which are used for ornament as well as use, on sideboards and plate-rails, or in cabinets or wall cupboards with glass doors—there is selection enough to turn one's head. Some of the Japanese pieces are very delicate and pretty; others are disfigured by a too lavish use of ugly red and blue. Here are some bits of Royal Doulton,—quaint pitchers and jugs, which may be used for milk, etc., but which look very well on a plate-rail, and here are some funny old Mettlach steins with inscriptions in German. Of course you may use the latter when not "up" for ornament in den or dining-room, for hot water. If you want something finer, and more expensive, look at those beautiful pieces of Wedgwood and Rookwood in the next shelf, or go on to the cases in which are shown "pieces" of Coalport and Crown Derby. Of course, these last-named are quite expensive, but once in a great while most people can afford to treat themselves; while nothing can be better to give as wedding presents.

And now to the glassware department. We pass by the cutglass. Beautiful as it is, it is too expensive, too fragile, and too hard to clean, to be the best possible for the farm home. In the pressed glass, however, there are many beautiful things, and the prettiest of all, and the least difficult to clean and brighter, are the perfectly plain pieces—plain vases, plain goblets, plain rose-bowls, and the dear little plain sherbet-glasses, which are the daintiest things possible for serving ice cream or fruit salad in. None of these pressed-glass things are expensive at all, and one cannot but be satisfied with them, provided one does not indulge in the imitation of cutglass kinds, which need such vigorous application of soap and brush to keep them in good order.

Do not buy china or glassware in a hurry. Take time to see and think; and do not forget for an instant that those pieces covered with big showy flowers or designs are in execrable taste, and will be so regarded by any woman of trained taste who ever enters your door. By even such little things as taste in dress and house-furnishings and china are we often judged.

CHINA TEA SETS FOR "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" READERS.

The above was written several weeks ago, when we of the Home Department staff had not the slightest idea that chinaware would be placed on the premium list of "The Farmer's Advocate." This morning we got a surprise, when two loads of tea sets were delivered at the office as a sample of what "The Farmer's Advocate" is willing to do for its workers. These tea sets consist of 40 pieces each, and are dainty in shape and coloring, and design; just such sets as are sold at from \$5.00 to \$8.00 in retail stores, depending on locality. Now, we are naturally anxious to increase our circulation; that is why we are willing to give such a good premium. We are also anxious to pay our friends who are willing to work for us well; that is the reason why we have decided to send each one who sends us four new subscribers one of these tea sets, which are really so dainty and so fine in quality that the most fastidious need not hesitate about setting a table with them for the most fastidious. The design is small and conventionalized, and the coloring, although labelled "peacock," with a man's usual clumsiness in designating color, is a Copenhagen blue.

Send us four new bona-fide subscribers, at \$1.50 per year each to cover subscription, and one of these sets is yours.

The Beaver Circle.

Our Letter Box.

Dear Puck,—I have never written to the Beaver Circle, as I have not been in Canada a year yet. I arrived at Montreal on the morning of the 14th June, 1908, with my mother, father, two brothers, and a sister. We lived at Portsmouth, on the south coast of England, which is a large naval town. When the French fleet was at Portsmouth, a few years ago, we went to look at the ships. We went aboard three of them. My brothers climbed the riggings, but my sister and I did not. We went into the "Sick Bay," which is the hospital of the ship, and there we saw some men who were sick in their beds. It seemed very strange, for many of the sailors could not speak English. The town was decorated, and looked very pretty, especially the town hall.

We had a very pleasant voyage out here. We had to go to Liverpool to get aboard the ship named The Kensington, in which we came. As we were passing out of the dock we saw the Dreadnaught, the largest ship in the world; but now they are building a larger one at Portsmouth, called The Bellerophon. I will close now, as I must not take up too much space in your corner for the first time. I am sending a few riddles.

What is the difference between a sailor on duty and a sailor discharged? One goes to sea and the other ceases to go.

Why does a clergyman call his congregation "brethren?" Because he is their pa's son (parson).

Do black or white sheep eat most? White ones, because there are more of 'em.

KATHLEEN APPS (age 13).
Blandford, Ont.

Dear Puck,—This is my second letter to the Beaver Circle, and as you said the first one was too short, I will try and make this one better. I said in my first letter that I had a pony, and my birthday was in February, and I received a saddle. The pony does not like it at all, and she kicks when I put it on. We are stabling about 145 cattle this winter, and have 27 horses. There is lots of ice here this winter, and we have lots of fun skating. I go to school every day, and have only missed about a day since summer holidays. In school we take up arithmetic, grammar, spelling, geography, reading, art work and history. I guess I will close now for I fear I have written too long a letter. Wishing you success.

JAMES HUNTER (age 12).
The Maples.

Dear Puck,—I have been a long time writing again, but I thought I would wait till I had something to say. I see that you like us to tell about the wild flowers and the birds that we see. Well, I have seen thirteen different kinds of birds this year, which are: House sparrow, slate-colored junco, golden-crowned kinglet, downy woodpecker, snowbird, purple finch, blue jay, pine grosbeak, redpoll, hairy woodpecker, robin, crow, prairie horned lark, and have also heard some song-sparrows and nuthatches, but have not seen them. Last year I saw about 70 in all. I think the bird that Ruth Erb tells about is a pine grosbeak, as it is very much like a bird that comes around Brussels. It is too early for wild flowers yet, as the snow is on the ground, but when they come out I will have to write and tell you about our woods and the flowers that are found around here.

We have a lovely colt, the first horse we ever had. When father was down at grandpa's he saw this one for sale, and thought he was such a beauty that he bought him. His name is Prince, and when you go into the stable he neighs loudly till you give him something to eat. Father is training him so we can ride horseback, and bye-and-bye I will send a photo of me on his back. He is very quiet, and when father cleans out his stalls he says, "Hold up," and Prince holds up his foot.

GERTRUDE DEADMAN (age 13).
Brussels, Ont.

My Dear Puck,—I got "The Farmer's Advocate" last night and I read about

your story on shooting birds and thought it very good indeed. I wish you would write another, and I hope H. H. B. will write a short story next time. I am a buttermaker's daughter. My father is manager of Princeton creamery, and he has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" as long as I can remember. We have two dogs, a mother and pup. We also have a cat and four kittens. The old mother knows nearly everything you say to her. If she wants some meat, she goes to the cupboard and cries. We brought her from Compton, Quebec; that is where we used to live. When we moved, mother gave the cat away, and then, after we had been living here a little while, she wrote and asked the people if they would mind giving her up, and they sent her. She is like one of the family. We call her Yola. Is not that a funny name? Well, I must close with a riddle.

How is it the washerwoman is the greatest traveller in the world? Ans.—Because she crosses the line from pole to pole.
HELEN PARRY (age 11).
Princeton, Ont.

The Chinese plate looked very blue, And wailed: "Oh, dear! what shall we do?"

But the gingham dog and the calico cat Wallowed this way and tumbled that, Employing every tooth and claw In the awfulest way you ever saw— And, oh! how the gingham and calico flew!

(Don't fancy I exaggerate! I got my news from the Chinese plate.)

Next morning where the two had sat, They found no trace of dog or cat; And some folks think unto this day That burglars stole that pair away! But the truth about the cat and pup Is this: They ate each other up! Now, what do you think of that! (The old Dutch clock it told me so, And that is how I came to know!)
—Eugene Field.

Dear Puck,—My father takes "The Farmer's Advocate." I like to read the young people's letters. I go to school

have written to you. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" as long as I can remember, and all think it's just splendid. We live on a farm, and I like to drive the horses and help my father and brothers do chores. I think I would rather live on a farm than in town, but I think it great fun to spend a day in town. I hope to see this in print.

NORMA GOSNELL (aged 10).
Highgate, Ont.

Dear Puck,—I like reading the letters in "The Farmer's Advocate." My father has taken it for ten years. I live on a farm, one mile and a half from Teeswater. I have one mile to go to school. I am in the Senior Second class. We had a concert at our school before Christmas. Jubilee services were held in Knox Church, Teeswater, last Sunday, by the Rev. Mr. Knowles, Galt, and on Tuesday night they had a tea-meeting. A number of the former ministers were present. I will close with some riddles.

What gives more milk than a cow? Ans.—Milk-wagon.

What is the difference between a poor horse and a feather tick? Ans.—One is hard up and the other is soft down.

ALEX McKAGUE, JR., (age 9).
Teeswater, Ont.

Dear Puck,—My father has been taking "The Farmer's Advocate" for about ten years, and we all like it very much. We have a little tame squirrel; he comes to the house every day. I have a little pony of my own which I call Nellie. Hoping this will escape the w. p. b., I will close.

DAVID CAMERON (age 10).
Finch, Ont.

Beaver Circle Notes.

Luella Spring sends us a composition on bees which we cannot publish, because it was written from a story which she read. We want compositions which are entirely original, written about things which our boys and girls see with their own, not somebody else's, eyes. However, we thank Luella for her attempt. Probably she did not understand our rule.

We shall be glad to hear Bernadette Mousseau's "Opinion and Post-offices" game. As we do not think kissing games exactly nice, we cannot publish the "clap out" game.

Blue Eyes wrote a letter giving away the whole secret as to who Peggy Ike is. But I do not think I will pass it on. It will be more fun to keep the rest of you guessing for a while. Don't you think so, Blue Eyes?

Several letters found the w. p. b.—Do you want to know why, Beavers? Well, I am afraid I must say, because they were not interesting enough; we expect very interesting letters, you know, especially from the Senior Beavers. But never mind, boys and girls. If your letters were not published you had the practice, anyway. The more you write, the better your letters are likely to be.

The results of the last competition will appear next issue.

Current Events.

The University of Saskatchewan will be located at Saskatoon. The building will not be erected until 1910, but classes will be held in temporary quarters in the meantime.

A mutiny incited by fears that the new programme of reform in the Government is about to interfere with their religion, has broken out among the Mohammedan soldiers composing the Turkish army, the immediate cause of the uprising being due to the order that they must obey their officers under all circumstances, even if called on to shoot down their co-religionists. As a result, the dismissal of Hilmi Pacha, the Grand Vizier chosen by the reform element, has been demanded, and the old Vizier, Kiamil Pacha has been recalled to form a new Cabinet.



A Springtime Discovery.

What have these boys found? Tell all you know about it, and send letters so that they may reach this office on or before April 30.

Our Junior Beavers.

The Duel.

The gingham dog and the calico cat Side by side on the table sat; 'Twas half-past twelve, and (what do you think!) Nor one nor t'other had slept a wink! The old Dutch clock and the Chinese plate Appeared to know, as sure as fate, There was going to be a terrible spat. (I wasn't there; I simply state What was told me by the Chinese plate!)

The gingham dog went "bow-wow-wow!" And the calico cat replied "mee-ow!" The air was littered in an hour or so With bits of gingham and calico, While the old Dutch clock in the chimney place Up with its hands before its face, For it always dreaded a family row! (Now mind, I'm only telling you What the old Dutch clock declares is true!)

every day, except when I am sick; Miss Wright is our teacher's name. She is trying for the Guardian's free trip to New York. I am saving the coupons for her. We have had a beautiful winter, very little snow and lots of ice. I could skate back and forth to school every day for a month, 1½ miles. We had some pretty cold weather, the thermometer was down as low as 19 degrees below zero. The birds all leave the Island in winter, except the crows and sparrows. Other winters we have seen black birds about the size and shape of a robin on our crab-apple tree, but this winter we have never seen them yet. I do not know what they call them. We are pretty well shut in in the winter, no communication with other countries except by boat. We have two winter ice-boats running between Pictou and Georgetown.
JAMES TUPLIN.
New Annan, P. E. I.

Dear Puck,—This is the first letter I

beauty, in the glory of her success, in a sort of cloud of happiness composed of all this homage, of all this admiration, of all these awakened desires, and of that sense of complete victory that is so sweet to woman's heart.

She left about four o'clock in the morning. Her husband had been asleep since midnight, in a little deserted ante-room, with three other men whose wives were having a very good time.

He threw over her shoulders the wraps that he had brought, modest wraps of common life, the meanness of which contrasted with the elegance of the ball dress. She felt this, and wanted to make her escape so as not to be remarked by the other women, who were wrapping themselves up in costly furs.

Loisel held her back.

"Wait a little. You will catch cold outside. I will go and call a cab."

But she would not listen to him, and rapidly descended the stairs. When they reached the street they did not find a carriage; and they began to look for one, shouting after the cabmen whom they saw passing at a distance.

They went down toward the Seine, in despair, shivering with cold. At last they found on the quay one of those ancient noctambulant coupes which, just as if they were ashamed to show their wretchedness by day, are never seen round Paris until after nightfall.

It took them to their door in the Rue des Martyrs, and once more, sadly, they climbed homeward. For her, all was ended. And he reflected that he must be at the Ministry at ten o'clock.

She removed the wraps that covered her shoulders, before the glass, so as once more to see herself in all her glory. But suddenly she uttered a cry. She no longer had the necklace around her neck!

Her husband, already half undressed, asked:

"What is the matter with you?"

She turned madly towards him:

"I have—I have—I have lost Mme. Forestier's necklace."

He stood up distracted.

"What!—how?—impossible!"

And they looked in the folds of her dress, in the folds of her cloak, in her pockets, everywhere. They did not find it.

He asked:

"You are sure you had it on when you left the ball?"

"Yes, I felt it in the vestibule of the palace."

"But if you had lost it in the street we should have heard it fall. It must be in the cab."

"Yes. Probably. Did you take his number?"

"No. And didn't you notice it?"

"No."

Thunderstruck they looked at one another. At last Loisel put on his clothes. "I shall go on foot," said he, "over the whole route which we have taken, to see if I can't find it."

And he went out. She sat waiting on a chair in her ball dress, without strength to go to bed, overwhelmed, without fire, without a thought.

Her husband came back about seven o'clock. He had found nothing.

He went to Police Headquarters, to the newspaper offices, to offer a reward; he went to the cab companies—everywhere, in fact, whither he was urged by the least suspicion of hope.

She waited all day, in the same condition of mad fear before this terrible calamity.

Loisel returned at night with a hollow, pale face; he had discovered nothing.

"You must write to your friend," said he, "that you have broken the clasp of her necklace, and that you are having it mended. That will give us time to turn round."

She wrote at his dictation.

At the end of a week they had lost all hope.

And Loisel, who had aged five years, declared:

"We must consider how to replace that ornament."

The next day they took the box which had contained it, and they went to the jeweller whose name was found within. He consulted his books.

"Madame, it was not I who sold that necklace; I must simply have furnished the case."

Then they went from jeweller to jewel-

ler, searching for a necklace like the other, consulting their memories, sick both of them with chagrin and with anguish.

They found, in a shop at the Palais Royal, a string of diamonds that seemed to them exactly like the one they were looking for. It was worth forty thousand francs. They could have it for thirty-six.

So they begged the jeweller to hold it for them for three days yet. And they made a bargain that he should buy it back for thirty-four thousand francs, in case they found the other one before the end of February.

Loisel possessed eighteen thousand francs that his father had left him. He would borrow the rest.

He did borrow, asking a thousand francs of one, five hundred of another, five louis here, three louis there. He gave notes, and entered into ruinous obligations; he dealt with usurers, and all the race of lenders. He compromised all the rest of his life, risked his signature without even knowing if he could make it good; and, frightened by the pains yet to come, by the black misery that was about to fall upon him, by the prospect of all the physical privations and of all the moral tortures that he was to suffer, he went to get the new necklace, putting down upon the merchant's counter thirty-six thousand francs.

When Mme. Loisel took back the necklace, Mme. Forestier said to her, in a chilling manner:

"You should have returned it sooner, I might have needed it."

She did not open the case, as her friend had so much feared. If she had detected the substitution, what would she have thought, what would she have said? Would she not have taken Mme. Loisel for a thief?

Mme. Loisel now knew the horrible existence of the poor. She undertook her part, moreover, all on a sudden, with heroism. That dreadful debt must be paid. She would pay it. They dismissed their servant; they changed their lodgings; they rented a garret under the roof.

She came to know what heavy housework meant and the odious cares of the kitchen. She washed the dishes, using her rosy nails on the greasy pots and pans. She washed the dirty linen, the shirts, and the dishcloths, and dried them on a line; she carried the slops down to the street every morning, and carried up the water, stopping for breath at every landing. And, dressed like a woman of the people, she went to the fruiterer, the grocer, the butcher, with her basket on her arm, to make bargains and to be insulted, hoarding her miserable money sou by sou.

Each month they had to meet some notes, renew others, obtain more time.

Her husband worked in the evening making a fair copy of some tradesman's accounts, and late at night he often copied manuscript for five sous a page. And this life lasted ten years.

At the end of ten years they had paid everything, everything, with the rates of usury, and the accumulations of compound interest.

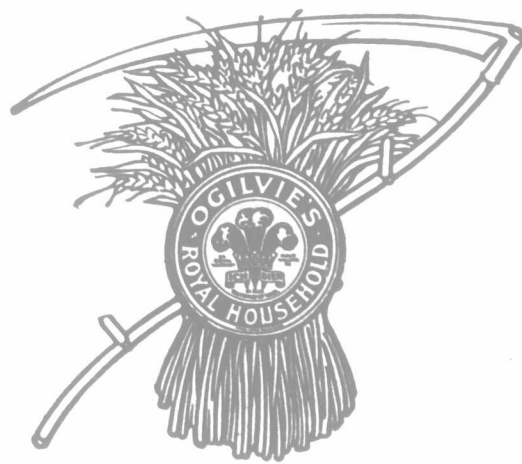
Mme. Loisel looked old now. She had become a typical woman of impoverished households—strong and hard and rough. With frowsy hair, skirts awry, and red hands, she talked loud while washing the floor with great swishes of water. But sometimes, when her husband was at the office, she sat down near the window, and thought of that gay evening of long ago, of that ball where she had been so beautiful and so feted.

What would have happened if she had not lost that necklace? Who knows? Who knows? How strange and changeable life is! How little a thing is needed for us to be lost or to be saved!

But one Sunday, having gone to take a walk in the Champs Elysees to refresh herself from the labors of the week, she suddenly perceived a woman who was leading a child. It was Mme. Forestier, still young, still beautiful, still charming.

Mme. Loisel felt moved. Was she going to speak to her? Yes, certainly. And now that she had paid, she was going to tell her all about it. Why not?

She went up.



The best Canadian wheat, the most modern mills, and the most skilled millers, all combine to give

Royal Household Flour

those baking qualities which make it the choice of discriminating housewives everywhere. Give Royal Household a fair trial and you will never go back to other brands. Your grocer will get it for you if you insist.

14

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited, Montreal.

FENCE TALK No. 4

Before you buy any fence—even Page Fence—make it prove up its value. Then you'll know what you're getting. Test it two ways, thus;

Have the dealer cut for you, before your eyes, a piece of horizontal wire from the roll of Page fence and any other fence. Now for the fire-test. Heat both pieces cherry-red; cool them in cold water, and start to bend them.

The Page wire will have taken such a temper that after breaking off a piece the fresh end will cut glass—because it is "high-carbon" steel that takes a temper. That proves its toughness, its hardness, its power to stretch farther, stay tighter, and sag never.

The other wire will bend like copper wire—because it is only hard drawn steel, that won't take a temper. That shows it up as soft, weak—breaks at 1,800 lbs. compared with Page wire that stands 2,400 lbs. tensile strain. Shows it up, too, as sure to sag, hard to make tight, certain to give out sooner by far.

And then the eye-test—look at the locks of the other fence. Have the man give you one to cut apart. Study it where the wires cross; look for marred surface where the cross comes—that means weakness. Then look at the cut-apart Page lock—positive, cannot slip a little bit, shows no sign of squeezing or pinching.

Look, too, that the running wires are wavy enough to allow amply for expansion and contraction—as the Page does.

Last, the third test—the cost-test. A Page Fence stands up and stands tight on two posts to any other fence's three. Figure the fence-posts saved, digging labor saved, and the time saved in putting up the fence.

Apply every test—and you will choose Page Fence every time. Send now for valuable free book that teaches how to make sure of fence value before you buy. Write for it to the Page Wire Fence Co., Ltd., Walkerville, Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Vancouver, Victoria, and find out why.

"PAGE FENCES WEAR BEST"

HAVE YOU EVER REALIZED THE RESULTS OF "ADVOCATE" ADS.?

DIAMOND DYES

Look in Your Attic and See What You Find

There in the attic are last year's or even the last two or three years' clothes—that pretty waist, soiled or faded—those old dresses not worn out, but laid away because they seem old. They may be only last year's, but you will not wear them because YOU know they are last year's and your friends know it. DIAMOND DYES will work magic on them. You get bright, attractive colors and a freshness that adds a zest to your dressmaking, and you blossom forth in new clothes that cost almost nothing.

Just think of the possibilities of that attic—the draperies that begin to look rusty—couch covers that somehow seemed faded—curtains you deemed past their stage of usefulness—feathers or ribbons that looked washed out—all can be made as good as new.



"They Save Me Money."

"Last spring I had such success with Diamond Dyes in making over some clothes that I have used them a lot ever since. Diamond Dyes have never failed me, and I look always at the package to see that I am right. I have never found any other satisfactory dyes. They save me lots of money."

Mrs. H. M. Mehan, St. Louis.

DIAMOND DYES WILL DO IT.

Diamond Dyes will brighten any home and give it a cheerful, fresh appearance that can always be maintained by their use.

Colors that have become eyesores can be easily changed, and changed again at will. You can always have something new for almost nothing.

No need to discard anything because it happens to be soiled or faded. Take this talk to heart and make up your mind that you will try DIAMOND DYES.

Important Facts About Goods to be Dyed:

Diamond Dyes are the Standard of the World, and always give perfect results. You must be sure that you get the *real* Diamond Dyes, and the *kind* of Diamond Dyes adapted to the article you intend to dye.

Beware of imitations of Diamond Dyes. Imitators who make only one kind of dye, claim that their imitations will color Wool, Silk or Cotton ("all fabrics") equally well. This claim is false, because no dye that will give the finest results on Wool, Silk, or other animal fibres, can be used successfully for dyeing Cotton, Linen, or other vegetable fibres. For this reason we make two kinds of Diamond Dyes, namely: Diamond Dyes for Wool, and Diamond Dyes for Cotton.

Diamond Dyes for Wool cannot be used for coloring Cotton, Linen, or other Mixed Goods, but are especially adapted for Wool, Silk, or other animal fibres, which take up the dye quickly.

Diamond Dyes for Cotton are especially adapted for Cotton, Linen, or other vegetable fibres, which take up the dye slowly.

"Mixed Goods," also known as "Union Goods," are made chiefly of either Cotton, Linen, or other vegetable fibres. For this reason our Diamond Dyes for Cotton are the best dyes made for these goods.

Diamond Dye Annual—Free. Send us your name and address (be sure to mention your dealer's name, and tell us whether he sells Diamond Dyes), and we will send you a copy of the famous Diamond Dye Annual, a copy of the Direction Book, and samples of dyed cloth, all FREE.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., LIMITED
200 MOUNTAIN STREET, MONTREAL, P. Q.

"Good day, Jeanne."

The other, astonished to be familiarly addressed by this plain housewife, did not recognize her at all, and stammered:

"But—madame!—I do not know—You must have made a mistake."

"No. I am Mathilde Loisel."

Her friend uttered a cry.

"Oh, my poor Mathilde. How you are changed!"

"Yes, I have had hard enough days since I saw you last, wretched enough days—and all because of you!"

"Of me! How so?"

"Do you remember that diamond necklace which you lent me to wear at the ministerial ball?"

"Yes. Well?"

"Well, I lost it."

"What do you mean? You brought it back."

"I brought you back another just like it. And we have been ten years paying for this. You can understand that it was not easy for us, for we had nothing. At last it is ended, and I am very glad."

Mme. Forestier had stopped.

"You say that you bought a diamond necklace to replace mine?"

"Yes. You never noticed it, then! They were very like."

And she smiled with a joy that was at once proud and innocent.

Mme. Forestier, strongly moved, took her two hands.

"Oh, my poor Mathilde! Why, my necklace was paste. It was not worth five hundred francs!"

The Golden Dog (Le Chien D'Or.)

A Canadian Historical Romance.

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CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.

The Intendant hated the mention of peace. His interests, and the interests of his associates of the Grand Company, were all involved in the prolongation of the war.

War enabled the Grand Company to monopolize the trade and military expenditure of New France. The enormous fortunes its members made, and spent with such reckless prodigality, would by peace be dried up in their source; the yoke would be thrown off the people's neck, trade would again be free.

Bigot was far-sighted enough to see that clamors would be raised and listened to in the leisure of peace. Prosecutions for illegal exactions might follow, and all the support of his friends at Court might not be able to save him and his associates from ruin—perhaps punishment.

The parliaments of Paris, Rouen and Brittany still retained a shadow of independence. It was only a shadow, but the fury of Jansenism supplied the lack of political courage, and men opposed the Court and its policy under pretence of defending the rights of the Gallican Church and the old religion of the nation.

Bigot knew he was safe so long as the Marquise de Pompadour governed the King and kingdom. But Louis XV. was capricious and unfaithful in his fancies; he had changed his mistresses, and his policy with them, many times, and might change once more, to the ruin of Bigot and all the dependents of La Pompadour.

Bigot's letters by the Fleur-de-Lis were calculated to alarm him. A rival was springing up at Court to challenge La Pompadour's supremacy—the fair and fragile Lange Vaubernier had already attracted the King's eye, and the courtiers versed in his ways read the incipient signs of a future favorite.

Little did the laughing Vaubernier foresee the day when, as Madame du Barry, she would reign as Dame du Palais Barry, after the death of La Pompadour. Still less could she imagine that, in her old age, in the next reign, she would be dragged to the guillotine, filling the streets of Paris with her shrieks heard above

the howlings of the mob of the Revolution: "Give me life! life! for my repentance! Life! to devote it to the Republic! Life! for the surrender of all my wealth to the nation!" And death, not life, was given in answer to her passionate pleadings.

These dark days were yet in the womb of the future, however. The giddy Vaubernier was at this time gaily catching at the heart of the King, but her procedure filled the mind of Bigot with anxiety. The fall of La Pompadour would entail swift ruin upon himself and associates. He knew it was the intrigues of this girl which had caused La Pompadour suddenly to declare for peace in order to watch the King more surely in his palace. Therefore, the word peace and the name of Vaubernier were equally odious to Bigot, and he was perplexed in no small degree how to act.

Moreover, be it confessed that, although a bad man and a corrupt statesman, Bigot was a Frenchman, proud of the national success and glory. While robbing her treasures with one hand, he was ready with his sword in the other to risk life and all in her defence. Bigot was bitterly opposed to English supremacy in North America. The loss of Louisbourg, though much his fault, stung him to the quick, as a triumph of the national enemy; and in those final days of New France, after the fall of Montcalm, Bigot was the last man to yield, and when all others counselled retreat, he would not consent to the surrender of Quebec to the English.

To-day, in the Council of War, Bigot stood up to respond to the appeal of the Governor. He glanced his eye coolly, yet respectfully, over the Council. His raised hand sparkled with gems, the gifts of courtiers and favorites of the King. "Gentlemen of the Council of War!" said he, "I approve with all my heart of the words of His Excellency the Governor, with reference to our fortifications and the maintenance of our frontiers. It is our duty to remonstrate, as councillors of the King in the Colony, against the tenor of the despatches of the Count de Maurepas. The City of Quebec, properly fortified, will be equivalent to an army of men in the field, and the security and defence of the whole Colony depends upon its walls. There can be but one intelligent opinion in the Council on that point, and that opinion should be laid before His Majesty before this despatch be acted on."

"The pressure of the war is great upon us just now. The loss of the fleet of the Marquis de la Jonquiere has greatly interrupted our communications with France, and Canada is left much to its own resources. But Frenchmen! the greater the peril, the greater the glory of our defence! And I feel a lively confidence"—Bigot glanced proudly round the table at the brave, animated faces that turned towards him—"I feel a lively confidence that in the skill, devotion and gallantry of the officers I see around this council-table, we shall be able to repel all our enemies, and bear the royal flag to fresh triumphs in North America."

This timely flattery was not lost upon the susceptible minds of the officers present, who testified their approval by vigorous tapping on the table, and cries of "Well said, Chevalier Intendant!"

"I thank heartily the venerable Abbe Piquet," continued he, "for his glorious success in converting the warlike savages of the West from foes to fast friends of the King; and, as Royal Intendant, I pledge the Abbe all my help in the establishment of his proposed fort and mission at La Presentation, for the purpose of dividing the power of the Iroquois."

"That is right well said, if the Devil said it," remarked La Corne St. Luc, to the Acadian sitting next him. "There is bell-metal in Bigot, and he rings well if properly struck. Why so clever a fellow should be a knave!"

"Fine words butter no parsnips, Chevalier La Corne," replied the Acadian, whom no eloquence could soften. "Bigot sold Louisbourg!" This was a common but erroneous opinion in Acadia.

"Bigot butters his own parsnips well, Colonel," replied La Corne St. Luc; "but I did not think he would have gone against the despatches! It is the first time he ever opposed Versailles! There must be something in the wind! A screw loose somewhere, or another woman in the case! But hark, he is going on again!"

The Intendant, after examining some papers, entered into a detail of the resources of the Colony, the number of men capable of bearing arms, the munitions and material of war in the magazines, and the relative strength of each district of the Province. He manipulated his figures with the dexterity of an Indian juggler throwing balls; and at the end brought out a totality of force in the Colony, capable, unaided, of prolonging the war for two years, against all the powers of the English.

At the conclusion of this speech Bigot took his seat. He had made a favorable impression upon the Council, and even his most strenuous opponents admitted that, on the whole, the Intendant had spoken like an able administrator and a true Frenchman.

Cadet and Varin supported their chief warmly. Bad as they were, both in private life and public conduct, they lacked neither shrewdness nor courage. They plundered their country, but were ready to fight for it against the national enemy.

Other officers followed in succession—men whose names were already familiar or destined to become glorious in New France—La Corne St. Luc, Celeron de Bienville, Colonel Philibert, the Chevalier de Beaujeu, the De Villiers, Le Gardeur de St. Pierre, and De Lery. One and all supported that view of the despatches taken by the Governor and the Intendant. All agreed upon the necessity of completing the walls of Quebec, and of making a determined stand at every point of the frontier against the threatened invasion. In case of the sudden patching up of a peace by the negotiators at Aix La Chapelle—as really happened—on the terms of *uti possidetis*, it was of vital importance that New France hold fast to every shred of her territory, both East and West.

Long and earnest were the deliberations of the Council of War. The reports of the commanding officers from all points of the frontier were carefully studied. Plans of present defence and future conquest were discussed, with reference to the strength and weakness of the Colony, and an accurate knowledge of the forces and designs of the English obtained from the disaffected remnant of Cromwellian republicans in New England, whose hatred to the Crown ever outweighed their loyalty, and who kept up a traitorous correspondence, for purposes of their own, with the governors of New France.

The lamps were lit and burned far into the night when the Council broke up. The most part of the officers partook of a cheerful refreshment with the Governor before they retired to their several quarters. Only Bigot and his friends declined to sup with the Governor; they took a polite leave, and rode away from the Chateau to the Palace of the Intendant, where a more gorgeous and more congenial company awaited them.

The wine flowed freely at the Intendant's table, and as the irritating events of the day were recalled to memory, the pent-up wrath of the Intendant broke forth. "Damn the Golden Dog and his master, both!" exclaimed he. "Philibert shall pay with his life for the outrage of to-day, or I will lose mine! The dirt is not off my coat yet, Cadet!" said he, as he pointed to a spatter of mud upon his breast. "A pretty

This Washer Must Pay for Itself

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse, and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And, I didn't know the man very well, either. So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said, "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right," and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see, I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer. And, as I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machines as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see, I sell all my Washing Machines by mail. (I've sold 200,000 that way already.)

So, thought I, it's only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash clothes, without wearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand, or by any other machine.

When I say half the time I mean half—not a little quicker, but twice as quickly.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, in less than 12 minutes, without wearing out the clothes.

I'm in the Washing-machine business for Keeps. That's why I know these things so surely. Because I have to know them, and there isn't a Washing Machine made that I haven't seen and studied.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easily that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman. And it don't wear the clothes, nor fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other washing machines do.

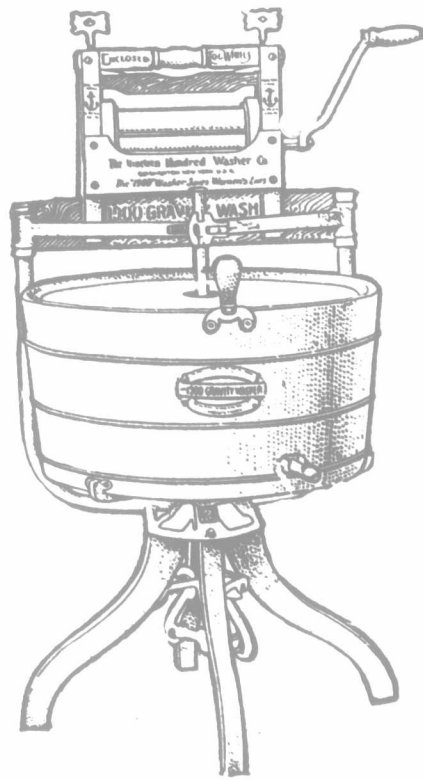
It just drives soapy water clear through the threads of the clothes like a Force Pump might.

If people only knew how much hard work the "1900 Gravity" Washer saves every week, for 10 years, and how much longer their clothes would wear, they would fall over each other trying to buy it.

So said I to myself, I'll just do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer to do it first, and I'll "make good" the offer every time. That's how I sold 200,000 Washers.

I will send any reliable person a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a full month's free trial! I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket. And if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight that way, too. Surely that's fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is? How could I make anything out of such a deal as that if I hadn't the finest thing that ever happened for Washing Clothes—the quickest, easiest, and handsomest Washer on Earth. It will save its whole cost in a few months, in Wear and Tear on clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in Washerwoman's wages. If you keep the machine, after a month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.



Now, don't be suspicious! I'm making you a simple, straightforward offer. You don't risk anything, anyhow. I'm willing to do all the risking myself! Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer, that washes clothes in 6 minutes. Or I'll send the machine on to you, if you say so, and take all the risk myself. Address me this way:—F. A. V. Back, Manager "1900" Washer Company, 357 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont. Don't delay. Write me a post-card now, while you think of it.

1533

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medal that for the Intendant to wear in a Council of War!"

"Council of War!" replied Cadet, setting his goblet down with a bang upon the polished table, after draining it to the bottom. "I would like to go through that mob again! and I would pull an oar in the galleys of Marseilles rather than be questioned with that air of authority by a botanizing quack like La Galissoniere! Such villainous questions as he asked me about the state of the royal magazines! La Galissoniere had more the air of a judge

cross-examining a culprit than of a Governor asking information of a king's officer!"

"True, Cadet!" replied Varin, who was always a flatterer, and who at last saved his ill-gotten wealth by the surrender of his wife as a love-gift to the Duc de Choiseul. "We all have our own injuries to bear. The Intendant was just showing us the spot of dirt cast upon him by the mob; and I ask what satisfaction he has asked in the Council for the insult."

"Ask satisfaction!" replied Cadet

with a laugh. "Let him take it! Satisfaction! We will all help him! But I say that the hair of the dog that bit him will alone cure the bite! What I laughed at the most was this morning at Beaumanoir, to see how coolly that whelp of the Golden Dog—young Philibert—walked off with De Repentigny from the very midst of all the Grand Company!"

"We shall lose our young neophyte, I doubt, Cadet! I was a fool to let him go with Philibert!" remarked Bigot.

"Oh, I am not afraid of losing



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him; we hold him by a strong triple cord, spun by the Devil. No fear of losing him!" answered Cadet, grinning good-humoredly.

"What do you mean, Cadet?" The Intendant took up his cup and drank very nonchalantly, as if he thought little of Cadet's view of the matter. "What triple cord binds De Repentigny to us?"

"His love of wine, his love of gaming, and his love of women—or rather his love of a woman, which is the strongest strand in the string for a young fool like him who is always chasing virtue and hugging vice!"

"Oh! a woman has got him! eh, Cadet? Pray who is she? When once a woman catches a fellow by the gills, he is a dead mackerel; his fate is fixed for good or bad in this world. But who is she, Cadet?—she must be a clever one," said Bigot, sententiously.

"So she is! and she is too clever for young De Repentigny; she has got her pretty fingers in his gills, and can carry her fish to whatever market she chooses!"

"Cadet! Cadet! out with it!" repeated a dozen voices.

"Yes, out with it!" repeated Bigot. "We are all companions under the rose, and there are no secrets here about wine or women!"

"Well, I would not give a filbert for all the women born since mother Eve!" said Cadet, flinging a nutshell at the ceiling. "But this is a rare one, I must confess. Now stop! Don't cry out again, Cadet! out with it! and I will tell you! What think you of the fair, jolly Made-moiselle des Meloises?"

"Angelique? Is De Repentigny in love with her?" Bigot looked quite interested now.

"In love with her? He would go on all fours after her, if she wanted him! He does, almost, as it is."

Bigot placed a finger on his brow and pondered for a moment. "You say well, Cadet; if De Repentigny has fallen in love with that girl, he is ours forever! Angelique des Meloises never lets go her ox until she offers him up as a burnt offering! The Honnetes Gens will lose one of the best trout in their stream if Angelique has the tickling of him!" Bigot did not seem to be quite pleased with Cadet's information. He rose from his seat, somewhat flushed and excited by his talk respecting Angelique des Meloises. He walked up and down the room a few turns, recovered his composure, and sat down again.

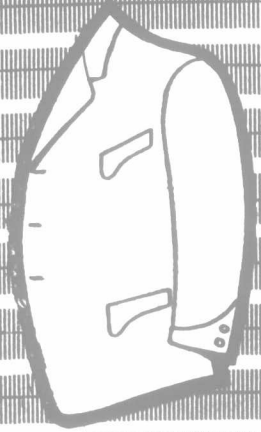
"Come, gentlemen," said he; "too much care will kill a cat! Let us change our talk to a merrier tune; fill up, and we will drink to the loves of De Repentigny and the fair Angelique! I am much mistaken if we do not find in her the dea ex machina to help us out of our trouble with the Honnetes Gens!"

The glasses were filled and emptied. Cards and dice were then called for. The company drew their chairs into a closer circle round the table; deep play, and deeper drinking, set in. The Palais resounded with revelry until the morning sun looked into the great window, blushing red at the scene of drunken riot that had become habitual in the Palace of the Intendant.

(To be continued.)

A story is told of a Scottish minister who arrived at the kirk without the manuscript of his sermon. He could not preach without it, but it lay in his manse a mile away when the time had come for him to mount into the pulpit. Here was a poser, only to be solved by giving out the 119th Psalm. While the congregation were singing it, off to his manse for the sermon galloped the minister, and with equal celerity galloped back. When he returned the congregation were still at it, and he asked the clerk, with some trepidation, how they were getting on. "Oh, sir," was the answer, "they've got to the end of the eighty-fourth verse, an' they're just cheepin' like wee mice."—Bellman.

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BEST RESULTS OBTAINED FROM "ADVOCATE" ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOSSIP.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

May 25th.—G. H. Manhard and G. A. Gilroy, at Brockville, Ont.; Holsteins. July 1st.—John Davidson, Ashburn, Ont.; Shorthorns.

At Maryville, Missouri, on April 14th, 39 head of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, contributed by W. W. Andrews and Davis Bros., sold at auction for an average of \$216.66, the top price, \$720, being realized for the cow, Blackbird Woodlawn 14th, by Prince Ito, sold to Omer Catterson, of Missouri. Two other cows sold for \$525 each.

GOOD PRICES FOR JERSEYS.

At the trustees' dispersion sale of the Louisiana Farm Jerseys at Frederickburg, Virginia, on April 9th, some pretty stiff prices were realized, buyers from fourteen States and Canada taking some of the plums. The famous bull, Stockwell, sold for \$7,000, to Dr. H. D. Rodman, of Kentucky; Kanark, the great butter-test cow, now named Fontaine's Gold Medal, went to C. I. Hudson, for \$1,600. The bull, Eminent's Goldmont Lad, sold for \$800. B. H. Bull & Son, of Brampton, Ontario, secured the grand cow, Mon Plaisir's Fanny, at \$700, and half a dozen others sold for \$400 to \$700 each; the whole herd averaging about \$250.

A GREAT SHORTHORN SALE.

F. W. Harding's annual sale of Shorthorns, held at his home, Anoka Farm, Waukesha, Wisconsin, on April 8th, was a pronounced success, the 48 head sold averaging \$445, while the 12 bulls made an average of \$550. The white yearling bull, Sultan of Anoka, topped the sale at \$2,500, the purchaser being J. H. Miller, Peru, Indiana. W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., secured the roan yearling, Gold Sultan, at \$600. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., captured the red yearling, Superb Sultan, at \$500. The roan yearling, Stellar Showboy, went to Geo. J. Sayers, Chicago, at \$800. The highest for a female, \$1,035, was realized for the Canadian-bred Pine Grove Mildred 13th, a roan three-year-old cow, bred by W. C. Edwards & Co., sired by Marquis of Zenda, and purchased by J. H. Miller, Indiana. Twenty-one head brought prices ranging from \$400 up to \$2,500.

As an illustration of the extent of the sheep-raising industry in New Zealand, we quote from the Otago Witness of March 3rd: "The annual ewe fair was held at Feilding on Friday, when a larger number was yarded than has ever been seen there before. Some 35,000 were advertised, but an extra 6,000 came forward, making a total of 41,000 sheep. Although the yards have been several times enlarged of late, and temporary yards had been erected, and cattle pens made use of (there are no cattle taken for the fair), the accommodation was taxed to the utmost. The lots being so numerous necessitated making many small pens, and the auctioneering firms and their employees deserve credit for having all the drafting and yarding done in good time before the start of the sale. The bulk of the yarding were ewes. Approximately, the numbers were—3,700 lambs, 1,200 wethers, and 36,000 ewes."

Official records of 130 Holstein-Friesian cows were accepted by the American Holstein Association from March 21st to March 30th, 1909. This herd of 130 animals, of which the usual one-half were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days 50,051.3 lbs. milk, containing 1,705,251 lbs. butter-fat, thus showing an average of 3.41 per cent. fat. The average production for each animal was 385 lbs. milk, containing 13,117 lbs. of butter-fat; equivalent to 55 lbs., or nearly 27 quarts of milk per day, and 15.3 lbs. of the best commercial butter per week. While these would be very notable averages for a herd of grown cows of any other breed, they are somewhat below the average for a mixed herd of Holstein-Friesians, as shown from time to time by these official reports. Jewel Duchess, 22,109 lbs. fat, from 514.6 lbs. milk, heads both the lists and the aged cow class for this issue of the official reports.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free. 2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer. 3rd.—In Veterinary questions the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given. 4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

PERMANENT PASTURE—MUCK, UNDERLAID WITH QUICKSAND.

Have ten acres of rather level land, top soil eight or more inches black muck, subsoil quicksand, and cold. Have done considerable underdraining. Wish to put it into permanent pasture.

- 1. What grasses and clovers should be sown? 2. Give proportionate amount of each in pounds, and total amount of all to acre. 3. If you recommend Red-top, Kentucky or Canadian Blue grass, as part of the mixture, specify the particular variety. W. A. M.

Ans.—For land in Grey County, as described in the inquiries by Mr. Mearns, I would suggest the following varieties and quantities per acre of grasses and clovers for a permanent pasture: Meadow Fescue, 7 lbs.; Orchard Grass, 3 lbs.; Red-top, 3 lbs.; Meadow Foftail, 2 lbs.; Timothy, 2 lbs.; Alsike Clover, 3 lbs., and White Clover, 2 lbs., making a total of 22 lbs. of the mixture per acre. C. A. ZAVITZ.

SILO QUERIES—ROOTS FOR FALL FEEDING.

- 1. How many tons of silage will a silo 18 feet in diameter and 36 feet high hold? 2. What is a fair average yield of corn on good heavy soil in first-class condition, per acre, in tons? 3. What quantity of silage, or, rather, what weight, is considered sufficient for dry cows during winter, other food consisting of good oat straw, clover hay, and a few roots? 4. What is the better feed for milk cows in the fall and early winter months, turnips, mangels, or sugar beets? SUBSCRIBER.

Glangarry Co., Ont. Ans.—1. We estimate that a silo of these dimensions, filled, settled, and re-filled, with strong, well-eared corn, should hold in the neighborhood of 225 to 250 tons of silage. This, however, is only approximate, for while there are several tables published to show the capacity of siloes of various depths, there is considerable variance in the estimates of authorities. It is generally stated that 50 cubic feet of silage weigh a ton, but at the bottom of a large, deep silo, 50 cubic feet will weigh a great deal more than a ton. Just how much more has not been worked out so conclusively as we could wish. Quite a bit depends upon the corn, its moisture content, etc. 2. We should say fifteen tons per acre was a fair average yield, under the conditions specified. Considerable depends on locality, variety, season, cultivation, and thickness of sowing. Twenty tons per acre is not difficult to produce under favorable conditions, some growers obtain more. 3. Thirty to fifty pounds, depending upon the percentage of acid in the silage and capacity of the cow. As a rule, we believe it is well to feed only a moderate quantity of silage. Thirty-five pounds per cow per day is a fair allowance. 4. Bushel for bushel, we should say sugar beets. Acre for acre, bearing in mind the fact that most farm-grown rations are deficient in protein, and that the nutritive ratio of mangels is narrower than that of sugar beets, we prefer mangels.

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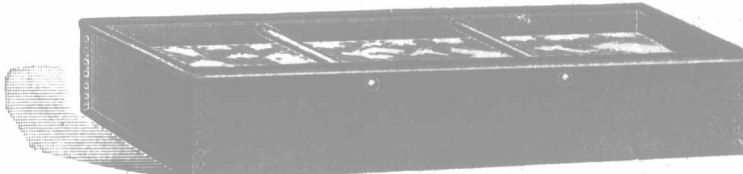
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Our great specialty is Steel Tanks—perfect Steel Tanks. You want good ones—something that will stand the severest test. We make that kind—making tanks is our business. We like it. How perfect we can make them is our aim. We study to see how we can make still better tanks. We take more pride in a good tank than most people do in a fast horse. We begin right down at the bottom. We send to the mills in the Old Land and get the finest quality of material. We buy in large quantities to get it cheap. We select it heavy, so it will stand the test. We employ expert workmen to make it up. We take no chances on it. Our factory is equipped with power machinery, this enables us to build you heavy tanks at the same price other people charge for light ones. It enables us to make the tanks. Our tanks are galvanized, so they won't rust. Thoroughly riveted and soldered so they can't leak. Finished around top with heavy steel angle, so they are strong and rigid and self-supporting. We brace them inside to prevent any bulging with weight of water. What more need we say? Look here! If our tanks are not as represented when they reach your station just fire them back at our expense. We don't want your money if we can't give you big value for it, at least as good as three of the best wooden ones. We would not make you this offer if we had not great confidence in our goods. We supply any kind. Barn tanks, bath-room tanks, gasoline tanks, windmill tanks, milk-cooling tanks, threshers' tanks, any shape, round, square or oblong. Anything in heavy sheet steel. Write us.

THE STEEL TROUGH & MACHINE, CO, LTD., TWEED, ONT.

ANCHYLOS

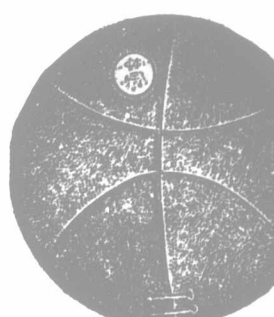
THE MODERN TREATMENT FOR Bone Spavin and Ringbone.

- 1. It will not injure or eat into the parts or destroy the hair. 2. Your horse may work after the third day. 3. Guaranteed to cure, has ever failed. To introduce my remedy, I will mail it to any address for one dollar, believing the best way to reach the people is to demonstrate in every locality what the remedy will do for you. Order now, don't experiment. I have done all that, and can cure your horse. Address:

J. A. McLarty, Thessalon, Ont. Manufacturing Chemist.

Mention this paper in replying.

Football FREE



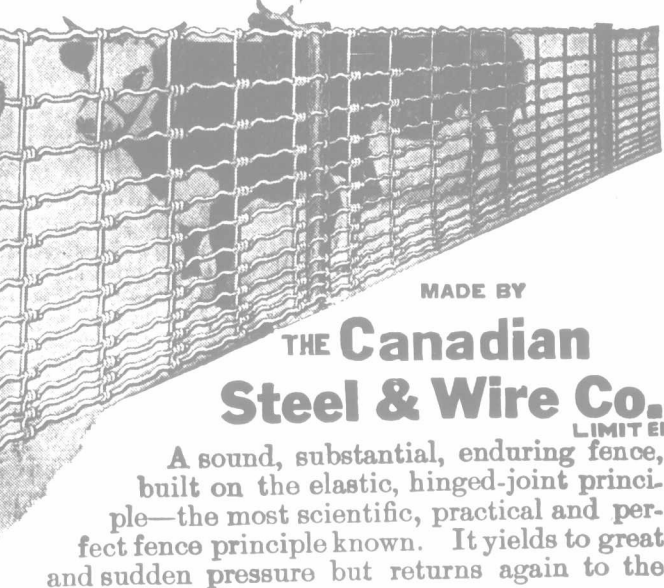
card will do. THE RELIABLE PREMIUM Dept. X Waterloo, Ont.

For selling Picture Post Cards and Collar Buttons...

This "Favorite" Football given free for selling \$3.75 worth of our fast-selling, gold-plated Collar Buttons or our Picture Post Cards, giving views of Canada and other countries. Collar Buttons sell at 10c for set of 4. Post Cards, 6 for 10c. Send your name and address and we will mail you whichever you wish to sell. Write to day. A P 25

SUBSCRIBE FOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE."

AMERICAN FENCE



MADE BY
THE Canadian Steel & Wire Co. LIMITED

A sound, substantial, enduring fence, built on the elastic, hinged-joint principle—the most scientific, practical and perfect fence principle known. It yields to great and sudden pressure but returns again to the original shape.

Thoroughly galvanized and protected against weather.

FOR SALE BY

Reliable dealers everywhere. If unable to locate our agent, write us at Hamilton, Ontario.

EWING

"Quality" SEEDS

Mean a whole lot to the man who wants to get the utmost out of his time, labor and money.

Nature will do her share, but she cannot produce good hardy crops from poor, weak seeds.

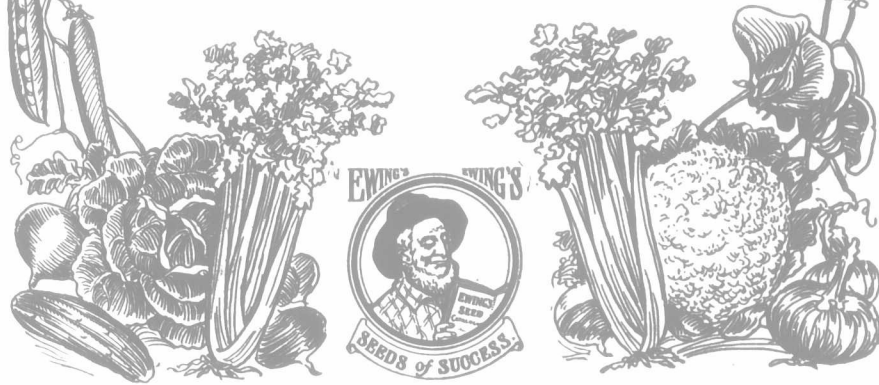
The purchasing price of "EWING'S SEEDS" may seem dear when compared to some bargains, but the wise sower will look to the future.

The value of good SEED is apparent at harvest time.

EWING'S SEEDS are good seeds, they sell on their merits.

FREE—Our '09 Illustrated Catalogue. Write for it.

WM. EWING & CO., SEEDSMEN,
142 McGill Street, Montreal.



Rats We want your shipments. **Hides**
Write for our latest prices.

JOHN HALLAM, 111 Front St. E., TORONTO.

Subscribe for The Farmer's Advocate

GOSSIP.

The auction sale on April 1st and 2nd, of the fine herd of 113 head of registered Holsteins, belonging to the Monroe Pure-milk Co., of Winnipeg, was very successful, 85 head selling for prices ranging from \$100 up to \$500, the latter price being realized for the cow, Corona Clothilda De Kol Girl, purchased by T. J. Head, Prince Albert. Reserve bids were placed upon the two stock bulls, which were not sold, the bidding upon those not being satisfactory.

Mr. William Willis, Pine Ridge Farm, Newmarket, Ont., renews his advertisement of high-class Jersey cattle in this issue, in which he offers for sale the herd bull, Earl Denton, a son of the richly-bred Arthur's Golden Fox, now 5 years old, whose progeny have been 70 to 80 per cent. females. His daughters have large and well-balanced udders. His dam, imported Nunthorpe's Susanne, was a granddaughter of the noted Golden Lad, so his breeding is of the best. The five-months bull mentioned in the advertisement is a son of Earl Denton, and of Mina of Pine Ridge, a cow giving 10,000 lbs. per year. Mina is a g.g. daughter of the famous Mary Ann of St. Lambert. The yearling bull is a son of Slick's Pet, a splendid young cow, sired by Ida's Sonny, a son of Count Oxford's Ida, a choice cow, reserved by Valancey Fuller, when he sold out his great herd at Hamilton. The Pine Ridge herd is noted for heavy milk and butter producing cows. See the advertisement in this paper.

TRADE TOPICS.

Hector L. Dery, seed merchant, Montreal, Que., advertises that he will pay cash for 100 bushels of artichoke roots for spring delivery.

Advances in the price of lumber in recent years have caused an increased demand for metallic roofing. The Metal Shingle and Siding Company, of Preston, Ont., in a neat and well-illustrated booklet, "Truth About Roofing," give details regarding up-to-date roofing in general, and their Safe-lock material in particular. Starting ten years ago on a comparatively small scale, this company has assumed large proportions. A branch factory is located at Montreal. An interesting feature of their business dealing is that they give a lightning guarantee, whereby they agree to furnish sufficient new shingles to repair damage done on buildings where only Safe-lock shingles are used. Write the company for the booklet.

FLEMING'S LUMP-JAW CURE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
Having recently noticed a number of inquiries in your paper for lump-jaw cure, I would like to say a word for the benefit of your readers whom it may concern. There is a remedy advertised in your columns from time to time, if not constantly (Fleming's Lump-jaw Cure), which will positively cure the worst cases; in fact, it is guaranteed to cure, or money refunded. Some might object to the cost, which I think is \$2 for a small vial, which will probably be effectual for two, or perhaps three, mild cases, but then the cost is, I think, small, when a cure is certain. It has been used in this vicinity effectually in at least half a dozen cases that I know of; some of them came under my own personal observation, and I am satisfied that if directions are carefully followed, a cure is certain. In closing, would like to say that I am much pleased with "The Farmer's Advocate." I believe it is honestly the farmer's champion against many opposing forces; and, furthermore, without boasting, I believe it is not surpassed, or, perhaps not equalled, as a farm journal, on the Continent of America.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

"Words are things, and a small drop of ink, falling like dew upon a thought produces that which makes thousands, perhaps millions, think." —Byron.

Your Little Girl Can Do The Washing WITH THE "New Century" Washing Machine

It's far easier than churning or running a sewing machine. No rubbing—no work. Just turn the handle for 5 minutes and the clothes are washed—snowy white. Has a strong wringer stand that allows the water to drain right into the tub.

Price delivered at any railway station in Ontario or Quebec—\$9.50. Our booklet tells how to turn wash day into child's play. Write for free copy.

Dowdell Mfg. Co. Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

HERE ARE Good Machines

NECESSARY AND RELIABLE TO MAKE FARM BUSINESS AGREEABLE AND PROFITABLE

- 1st. National Cream Separators. Noted for their perfect workmanship, easy running and general satisfactory work and durability.
- 2nd. The Perfection Seed and Grain Separators. What you should have if you would sow good seed and gain five to ten bushels per acre extra.
- 3rd. The Aspirwall Potato Planter and Sprayer. Necessary to save labor and grow potatoes profitably.
- 4th. The Gison Gasoline Engine that "Goes Like Sixty" and does good work. Another economical, valuable and convenient power machine. Just what you may need.
- 5th. The Maple Leaf Sewing Machines. A perfect beauty, reliable, and the kind you will enjoy. Send for prices and descriptive catalogue. They are the best of their kind, and we want more of them sold in your district.
- 6th. The Hamilton Patent Extension Ladder. New, and the right kind to buy and sell. Agents wanted.

Your order or inquiry will receive courteous attention.

THE T. C. ROGERS CO'Y
Wholesale Agents. GUELPH, ONT.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPPS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in 1/2-lb. and 1-lb Tins.

Try This!

Oil Cake Meal - 100 lbs.	} Better and Cheaper than any Calf Meal.
Shorts or Middlings 300 "	
Salt - 1 "	
Herbageum - 4 "	

Scald and feed warm.

DAHLIAS 16 KINDS (my selection) \$1. Send for beautiful illustrated catalogue of new dahlias. H. P. VAN WAGNER, STONY CREEK, ONT.

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

Success Manure Spreader Has Light Draft Roller Bearings

When purchasing a manure spreader you naturally look for the lightest draft machine, but you need look no farther than the "Success" spreader. The "Success" has always been the lightest draft manure spreader, and the recent introduction of Five Sets of Roller Bearings still further decreases the draft—places the "Success" far ahead of its competitors.

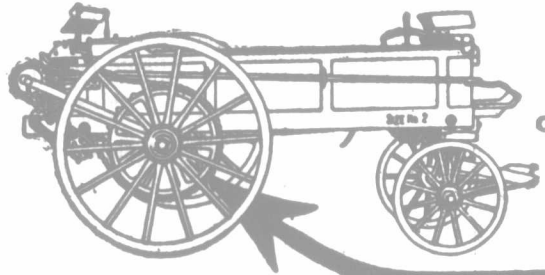
The arrows show you where these draft-reducing Roller Bearings are located—one set on either end of the gear axle, one on either end of cylinder shaft, one in the combination gear and sprocket. Thus, you see, the "business end" of the spreader—the mechanism that has the work to do—is made to run with the greatest ease and smoothness.

These "Roller Bearings" prevent the wearing out of boxes and other bearings—and add years to the life of the machine. They decrease the draft at least the equal of a horse.

These "Roller Bearings" are accurately cut out of cold rolled steel and riveted together in substantial, durable boxes. They can be removed from the machine without coming apart.

If you want the easiest running, most durable, greatest improved manure spreader in the world buy the New 1909 "Success."

A Simple instantaneous change of Feed Device. One lever moves a pinion from one row of teeth to another on a Disc Gear, without separating pinion and gear and no ground is skipped.



B Force Feed Worm and Gear Drive guarantees smooth and positive motion of the apron whether going up or down hill, or on level.

C Beater of "Success" is driven by Direct Steel-Pinned Chain Drive. This method makes "Success" lighter draft than any other spreader.

ARROWS ALL POINT TO ROLLER BEARINGS ON BUSINESS END OF "SUCCESS" SPREADER.

THE PARIS PLOW CO., LIMITED, PARIS, ONT.
Western Agents: The John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Edmonton.
Agents for Quebec and Maritime Provinces: Frost & Wood Co., Ltd., Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N.B.

Spring Clearing

BY USING

STUMPING POWDER

MANUFACTURED BY

Hamilton Powder Co.

You will find it to be the best, cheapest and quickest way of clearing your farm lands of STUMPS and BOULDERS.

STUMPING POWDER is indispensable to farmers who have these pests on their lands.

WRITE: **HAMILTON POWDER CO.'S OFFICE**
(nearest to where you reside)

TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL, P. Q. VICTORIA, B. C.

For FREE descriptive catalogue and prices. Write to-day.

EVERY SPORTSMAN

Should have one of our Sporting Goods Catalogues.

Free for the asking.

WARREN & ELLIS

302 Yonge Street,

TORONTO, ONT.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

UNTHRIFTY COLT.

Have a heavy draft colt coming two years old; although fed on good hay and rolled oats, with a fair amount of bran, keeps thin in condition; dry in the hair. Passes quite a number of worms—those large ones, six to eight inches long. Do you know of anything that will clean those out?

J. A. C.

Ans.—Try half pint raw linseed oil and three tablespoonfuls of spirits turpentine, given on an empty stomach. If this is not effective, take one and a half ounces each of sulphate of copper and sulphate of iron; pulverize and mix, and divide into a dozen powders. Give a powder morning and evening in food till all are taken. Then follow up with a purgative ball of six drams of aloes.

FLOORING SILO.

Should a concrete silo have a cement floor, or with proper drainage, is it better, or as good, to leave an earth bottom?

D. R.

Ans.—It is not necessary, though by some considered advisable. A saucer-shaped cement floor, say two inches thick, will not cost very much, will serve to keep out rats, may conduce to the better keeping of the bottom layer of silage, and will make a rather nicer surface to clean up when the silo is empty. Of course, so far as rats are concerned, there may be little likelihood of trouble extend well below the ground level, but a cement floor will be sure to exclude them. With a clean floor, there should be drainage from the center of the silo, to carry away surplus juice and the opening into the tile may be protected by a grate or other device.

DEFECTIVE MILK GLANDS.

Have a cow which freshened March 24. She is in the pink of condition, but from the first gave but very little milk, and this from one front teat, opposite to milking side, and one back teat, next milking side. She has since given some from the other teats, but not nearly as much as from others. There are no lumps or kernels in the teats. She was fed, along with silage, about a pint of corn and oat chop before freshening, and the same for about a week after, when the ration was gradually increased to two gallons a day. Can you kindly inform me, through your columns, what is the trouble, and if there is a remedy.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—It is impossible to account for defective milk glands in a cow in health, and thriving. We have no faith in any medicinal treatment proving effective in inducing a flow of milk in such case. Persistent massaging of the udder and drawing of the teats, is the most promising treatment we can suggest.

PEANUT CULTURE.

How can I grow peanuts, and where can I get some seed?

C. McC.

Ans.—Peanuts demand a soil with a high lime content. On heavy soils they yield well, but in order to have clean, attractive shells, growers prefer sandy loam. They are grown commercially in semi-tropical countries, but in America only as a curiosity north of New Jersey. Strong unroasted seed may be sown about four inches deep, as soon as danger of frost is past, in rows about three feet apart, and in pairs about 12 to 15 inches apart in the row. The seed should be shelled, taking care not to break the skin of the kernel. Some start the plants in hothed or greenhouse, and transplant about June 1st, in Northern climates. Level culture is advised. When the plants blossom, the stalks thrust themselves down into the soil and the peanuts ripen underground. They must be dug before frost comes, and, after drying, they may be stored in bags, away from frost and moisture. Seed can be procured through reliable seed houses.

While a colt may naturally be a good walker or a good trotter, yet it requires careful training to develop either of these special gifts to the best advantage.

LIVER COMPLAINT

The chief office of the liver is the secretion of bile, which is the natural regulator of the bowels.

Whenever the liver becomes deranged, and the bile ducts clogged, liver complaint is produced, and is manifested by the presence of constipation, pain under the right shoulder, sallow complexion, yellow eyes, slimy-coated tongue and headache, heartburn, jaundice, sour stomach, water brash, catarrh of the stomach, etc.

Liver Complaint may be cured by avoiding the above mentioned causes, keeping the bowels free, and arousing the sluggish liver with that grand liver regulator,



LIVER COMPLAINT.

Mr. Geo. Fawcett, Hamilton, Ont., writes: "Having suffered with liver complaint for years and tried all sorts of remedies, I was advised to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I must say, that after taking two vials of them, I feel quite a new man, and can strongly recommend them to anyone." Price 25 cents per vial or 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

FARMERS, FRUIT, AND VEGETABLE GROWERS



WHY ARE YOU IMPORTING PHOSPHATE AND AMMONIA WHICH IS A BY-PRODUCT OF YOUR FARMS OF WHICH YOU ARE EXPORTING MANY THOUSAND TONS ANNUALLY? BONDS AND WHICH CONTAIN LARGE QUANTITIES OF PHOSPHORIC ACID AND AMMONIA.

KINDLY ANSWER THE ABOVE

PURE BONE MEAL IS THE CHEAPEST FERTILIZER. THIS PLANT FOOD IS ALL FROM OUR CANADIAN SOILS AND SHOULD ALL GO BACK SEND FOR PRICES, ETC.

THE W.A. FREEMAN CO. LIMITED HAMILTON, CANADA

—More Apples —More Peaches

more fruit of every kind when you spray the trees with

V1 FLUID

The Winter Spray

Kills the spores of Fungi—destroys Plant Pests—removes loose Bark—keeps Trees in bright healthy condition—invigorates the growth—produces more and better fruit. Quite harmless to vegetables. Sheep and hogs may feed under sprayed trees without fear of injury. One gallon of V1 Fluid makes 100 gallons of spray mixture.

SENT FREE

"The Eradication of Plant Pests" sent free if you tell us how many trees or plants you have and mention this paper. For sale by druggists and dealers generally or direct from

WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS TORONTO.

Seed Potatoes

A limited quantity of Gold Coin, Irish Cobbler, '06 and Snider's Extra Early potatoes for sale. First-class stock from good seed, but rather small, owing to drought last summer; while they last \$1.25 per bushel; five bushels \$5.

J. G. Hand, Fenelon Falls, Ont.

Are You Going to Paint this Spring?

If so, what are you going to paint, and what paint are you going to use?

Everything on your place that needs repainting should be repainted at once. The longer you wait, the more you lose. Whatever you paint, be sure that this time you use the best paint you can get for the purpose.

Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes are an investment for the farmer because they are, first, good quality, and second, there is a special product for each special purpose about the farm—wagon paint, implement paint, buggy paint, barn paint, floor paint.

Get the right paint for the purpose. Don't be misled by the idea that any paint is good for all uses. Do not buy cheap paint. Cheap paint costs most in the long run. Buy economical paint—Sherwin-Williams Paint which, while moderately priced at first, gives real protection for a long time and thus proves a paying investment.

A Free Book of Real Value

We want to send every farmer a free copy of that book, "Paints and Varnishes for the Farm." It will help you to decide many questions about making your farm look better and pay better.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PRODUCTS FOR FARM USE

- S.W.P. (SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT, PREPARED) — for preserving good buildings.
- S.W. CREOSOTE PAINT — for prolonging the life of barns and other rough exteriors.
- S.W. COMMONWEALTH BARN RED — for prolonging the life of barns and other rough exteriors.
- S.W. BUGGY PAINT — for refinishing the carriage.
- S.W. WAGON AND IMPLEMENT PAINT — for preserving farm machinery.
- S.W. ENAMEL LEATHER DRESSING — for renewing carriage tops and aprons.
- S.W. PARIS GREEN — for preventing destruction of crops by insects.
- S.W. ARSENATE OF LEAD — for preventing destruction of crops by insects.
- S.W. MEDICINAL LINSEED OIL — for treating and conditioning of horses and other live stock.

The Sherwin-Williams Co.

LARGEST (BECAUSE BEST) PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS IN THE WORLD

Address all inquiries to 639 Centre St., Montreal.

RENNIE'S

FIRST - QUALITY
FARM, GARDEN
AND
FLOWER SEEDS

CATALOGUE FREE.
WM. RENNIE CO., Limited, Toronto,
Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

SEEDS

STUMP AND TREE PULLERS



Made in five different sizes. The only malleable iron stump puller made. It is manufactured here and warranted here. It is the only stump puller made on which you have a chance to try it without making full advance payments. Catalogue A.

Write for further particulars to:
CANADIAN SWENSONS,
Limited,
Lindsay, Ontario, Canada.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

JOINT ILL IN FOALS.

Please repeat the precautions for prevention and the treatment of joint ill in foals. S. C. J.

Ans.—Navel ill, with which joint ill is generally associated, may be prevented by applying to the navel-string two or three times a day, until it is dried up, an antiseptic such as a five-per-cent solution of carbolic acid, or of corrosive sublimate of the strength of 30 grains to a pint of water. The navel should be dressed with this as soon as possible after birth, as the germ which enters the navel opening, causing all the trouble, is likely to exist on the floor or bedding of the stall. Generally the cord is broken by the weight of the foal when expelled, or by the mare with her teeth. When such is not the case, it should be tied with a disinfected cord about an inch from the belly, cut off a couple of inches below the cord, and the disinfectant applied to the lower part. The importance of having the antiseptic ready on hand before parturition is obvious, as otherwise the damage may be done before the preventive is secured. When once the germ gets in its work, treatment is of doubtful effect. The symptoms are dullness, swelling and stiffness of one or more joints, lameness, and a disinclination to take nourishment. Treatment consists in long-continued bathing with hot water, followed by rubbing with camphorated liniment, giving five to ten grains of iodide of potassium four times daily in a little of its mother's milk, and it should be helped to nurse at least every hour. When one thinks of the trouble and the uncertainty of a cure, the wisdom of prevention is obvious.

HENHOUSE FLOOR—FANNING-MILL SIEVES—CREAM SUBSTITUTE—CHICK GRIT.

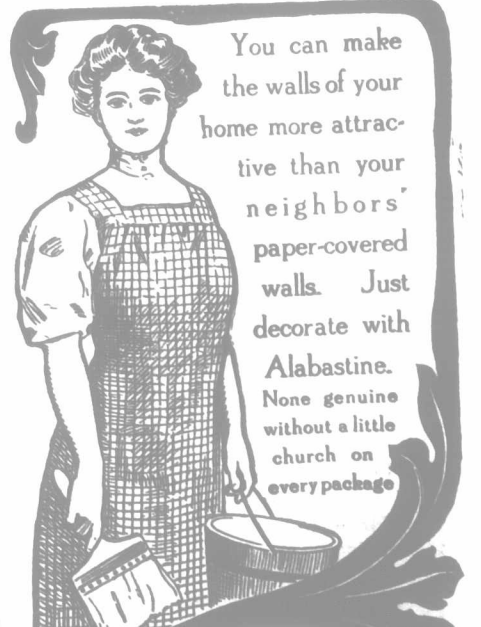
1. You spoke, in an issue a couple of weeks ago, of one being able to get sieves for fanning mills, to allow the rib grass to go through and retain the clover seed. Can they be purchased to fit any mill, and where?
 2. Would you give me the date of "The Farmer's Advocate" that had a mixture to put in with separator milk for calves? Saw it, but cannot find it now.
 3. What kind of grit is the best to put in the brooder for very young chicks, and can you buy it?
 4. Want to put a floor in henhouse which has to be raised up about a foot, as it is below the level of the ground around. What would you advise, cement or stones, with earth on top?
- Am very much pleased with "The Farmer's Advocate." Got lots of help from it. J. A.

Ans.—1. Our information is that one or more manufacturers of fanning mills supply sieves intended for their own mills, which answer the purpose of removing ribgrass from clover seed. Consult your local agents.

2. Various substances have been mentioned from time to time as suitable additions to supplement skim milk for calf feeding. Probably the best is flax-seed jelly. Soak the whole flax seed for about 12 hours in water, in the proportions of 1 to 6, by volume, then slowly boil to a jelly. Feed about half a teacupful to each calf in warm separator milk, gradually increasing to a cupful. As the calves learn to eat meals, or whole grains, the flax-seed jelly may be gradually withdrawn, and a mixture of oats, corn, bran, and oil cake, kept in a box where it can be reached, or thrown into the pail, to be eaten after the milk has been drunk.

3. It makes little difference. Prepared grits of a size especially intended for young chicks, may be purchased of dealers in feeds and poultry supplies.

4. Fill it up with stone, cement it, and on top of this place each year six inches or more of sand, or sandy loam, changing this at least annually. Of course, over the sand, litter should be placed daily and changed from time to time. For sanitary reasons, it is well to have a cement bottom, but the fowls should not be compelled to stand or work directly upon the cement floor. It is too hard and cold, and sometimes inclined to be damp, though the dampness is largely avoided by filling in with a good depth of stone underneath, as proposed.



You can make the walls of your home more attractive than your neighbors' paper-covered walls. Just decorate with Alabastine. None genuine without a little church on every package.

You will enjoy decorating with Alabastine. So easy! Alabastine simply requires addition of cold water. And by following the directions on package any woman can apply it to the walls successfully.

Church's Gold Water Alabastine

Because of its sanitary features, Alabastine is endorsed by eminent physicians. These features, as well as its economy and durability, are fully explained in our book, "Homes, Healthful and Beautiful." We would like to have your name and address so as to mail you a copy free.



5 lb. package 50c. at hardware stores.

The Alabastine Co., Limited
31 Willow St., Paris, Ont.

EUREKA Glass Tank Sprayer



Solution tank is a quart Crown glass jar. If broken, it can be easily replaced for a few cents. Solution tubes are brass. None of the liquid used can be drawn back into the pump chamber, thus the chamber and valves are unobscured. This is the easiest operated and the most effective small sprayer on the market. Inquire of your hardware dealer. Write for our complete catalogue of Sprayers and Garden Tools. THE EUREKA PLANTER CO. LIMITED Woodstock - Ont. 6

WANTED

One hundred bushels of Artichoke Roots

For this spring delivery. Write at once, stating price and quantity you have to offer. Spot cash.

HECTOR L. DERY,
Seed Merchant,
MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

Pine Ridge Jerseys—For Sale: (Earl Denton head of the herd.) Females, all ages. Yearling bull and a bull calf, 5 months, from a 10,000-lb. cow. Can spare also a few young cows and heifers due to calve soon. WILLIAM WILLIS, Pine Ridge Farm. Newmarket, Ont.



Frictionless Empire.

He will tell you the whole truth about the two methods. The Empire line contains both cone and disc machines, and it is to Empire agent's advantage to sell you the method that will give you utmost satisfaction, whereas the object of the agent of a one-method line is to sell you his style of separator regardless of your needs.

Both the Frictionless Empire (cone method) and Empire Disc are made of Empire Quality materials, by same expert workmen, in the most modern separator factory in the world.

The Frictionless Empire is the original cone method and the most famous separator in America. It has such exclusive features as Ball Neck Bearing and Three-ball Bottom Bearing. No closed bearings on spindle,

What is best for you, a cone-method separator or a disc? Ask our agent. He will tell you.

Both methods, all sizes, in

EMPIRE LINE OF QUALITY CREAM SEPARATORS

You know there are two standard methods of cream separation—the cone and the disc. Each differs considerably from the other. The cone has some special features that make it peculiarly suitable for the requirements of some people, while the disc has features that make it more suitable for others. You see, it all depends on your requirements what method is best for you. So go to our agent and tell him your requirements—and he will tell you the method that is best for you.

where others have one, generally two. Easiest-to-turn, easiest-to-clean, closest-skimmer. No other cone separator in the same class.

The Empire Disc is the champion separator of Europe, with addition of several Empire patented improvements. The bowl weighs twenty per cent. less than any other disc bowl of same capacity with central distribution feed. Discs are easily cleaned. It runs easily. It is best value on the market of any disc machine.

But you will want to read our Free Dairy Book, which explains both machines in detail, so get your pen right now and write us a post card for your copy. It also tells about a guarantee as good as a government bond, and a generous Free Trial Offer.



Empire Disc.

Empire Cream Separator Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Western Office: WINNIPEG, MAN.

GOSSIP.

Mr. D. Milne, Ethel, Ont., advertises for sale the imported Shorthorn bull, Broadhooks' Prince #55002, and four choice young bulls, sired by him, from heavy-milking dams; also cows and heifers.

A. W. Smith, M.P., Maple Lodge, Middlesex Co., Ont., writes: I have a couple of good young Shorthorn bulls still on hand for sale, good calves, and nicely bred, and from good milking strains. They are deep-bodied and thick-fleshed; a good type to breed from. I am offering several handsome heifers of extra-nice breeding, some of them from cows with milk-records over 50 lbs. per day. Two granddaughters of Irish Ivy, whose milk record is over 10,500 lbs. Will sell at very reasonable price, as I wish to reduce my herd.

Mr. S. J. Lyons, Norval, Ont., writes: I was very much pleased with the result of the advertisement in "The Farmer's Advocate" for my sale of Jerseys on March 31st, as I had correspondence from all over Canada, down as far as St. John, N. B. We had a very good sale, a fine day, and a good turnout of buyers. Messrs. B. H. Bull & Sons, Brampton; C. E. Rogers, of Dorchester; Craig Bros., of Snelgrove, (securing Dinah of Lawnridge); Fraser & Hutton, of Huttonville; B. Petch, of Glen Williams, and Chapman, of Malton, were the principal buyers of thoroughbreds, immediate neighbors getting many good animals. The Jerseys were in fine condition, and were much admired by the many who came to buy.

TROTTERING AND PACING.

Probably no writer on the harness horse ever described the difference between the trotting and pacing gaits more clearly than did the late John H. Wallace. "At the pace, the horse advances the two feet on the same side at the same time, and when they reach the ground again there is but one impact; then the two feet on the other side are advanced and strike in the same way. Thus the rhythm of the action strikes the ear as that of the movement of an animal with two feet instead of four. In this there can be no mechanical mistake, for in the revolution of the four-legged pacing horse we count one, two, and in the revolution of the two-legged man we count one, two. The conclusion, therefore, seems to be inevitable that the two legs on the same side of the pacing horse act in perfect unison in performing the functions of one leg. At the trot, the horse advances the two diagonal feet at the same time, and when they reach the ground again there is but one impact; then the two other diagonal feet are advanced and strike in the same way. Thus the rhythm of the action strikes the ear as that of the movement of an animal with two feet instead of four. In this there can be no mechanical mistake, for in the revolution of the four-legged trotting horse we count one, two, and in the revolution of the one-legged man we count one, two. The conclusion, therefore, seems to be inevitable that the two diagonal legs of the trotting horse act in perfect unison in performing the functions of one leg. In the mechanism of the gait, then, that is midway between the walk and the gallop there is no difference in results, nor distinction in the economy of motion, except that the pacer uses the lateral legs as one, and the trotter the diagonal legs as one. In use, there is a veritable distinction, if that term should be allowed, between the gait of the pacer and the trotter. The action of the pacer is lower and more gliding, which fits him for the saddle, while the action of the trotter is higher and more bounding, which makes him more desirable as a harness horse." —Horse World.

TRADE TOPIC.

For insuring against loss of stock and keeping track of superior animals for breeding purposes, or inferior ones for weeding out, nothing is equal to ear labels. When every animal bears a label, with initial or number, there is no danger of dispute about ownership. F. G. James, of Bowmanville, Ont., makes three sizes at low cost. Samples are sent on request. Full directions are given for inserting the labels.



Strongest and Most Stylish-Looking

MARITIME Ornamental Fencing and Gates have the quality. There is no gainsaying that. Only first quality tubing is used for the gate frames. We could, like many makers, use second quality and save one-third to one-half the tubing cost. We could also use small wires and save some more. But we use large, strong, stiff No. 9 wire. This wire is more smoothly, thoroughly and heavily galvanized than the wire generally used for fence and gate purposes. You know what that means. Strongest, most lasting, as well as most stylish-looking. Write for free catalogue, showing the different designs, and from them choose a gate you'll be proud of.

THE MARITIME WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.,
Moncton, N.B.



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

Write us, or your dealer, for sample of Brantford Asphalt Roofing. Place it in water for sixty days. When you remove it, rip open with heavy knife, and you'll find insides—the vital part—perfectly dry. life-like, solid—as before test. Just think of severeness of this test! The result is evidence you cannot overlook. Then make this test with any other Roofing. You'll find the wood pulp—jute or cotton-cloth insides soaked—softened—lifeless. It cannot withstand severe weather, which is, at its worst, not one-twentieth so severe as Brantford's Test. Wood pulp is like paper. It acts like paper, when soaked—wills away. How could you expect such a foundation to fight off Roofing Enemies! For resistance, it must depend upon animal fat, grease, or other refuse coating, themselves veritable mines of danger. They evaporate—wear off—expose shameful foundation to awaiting enemies. This coating cannot prevent penetration—protect defenceless insides from harm. But Brantford Asphalt Roofing Foundation is one sheet of evenly-condensed, long-fibred pure Wool, with life and body of its own. A secret mixture of Asphalt is forced into it, soaking every fibre. After mixture dries, foundation possesses resisting power no amount of soaking or bending can effect.



Brantford Roofing

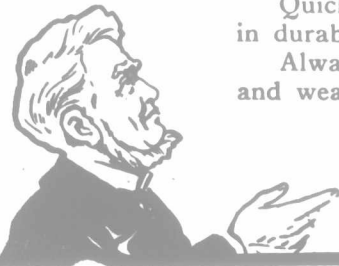
After special Water-proof Coating, into which Silica Sand is rolled under pressure, is applied, becomes a solid mass of resistance. It is weather, acid, alkali, frost, water-proof. Cannot freeze, crack or melt. Wonderfully pliable. Brantford has but one cost—first. Write for free Book and Samples.

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

PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

That "EASTLAKE" Steel Shingle of ours

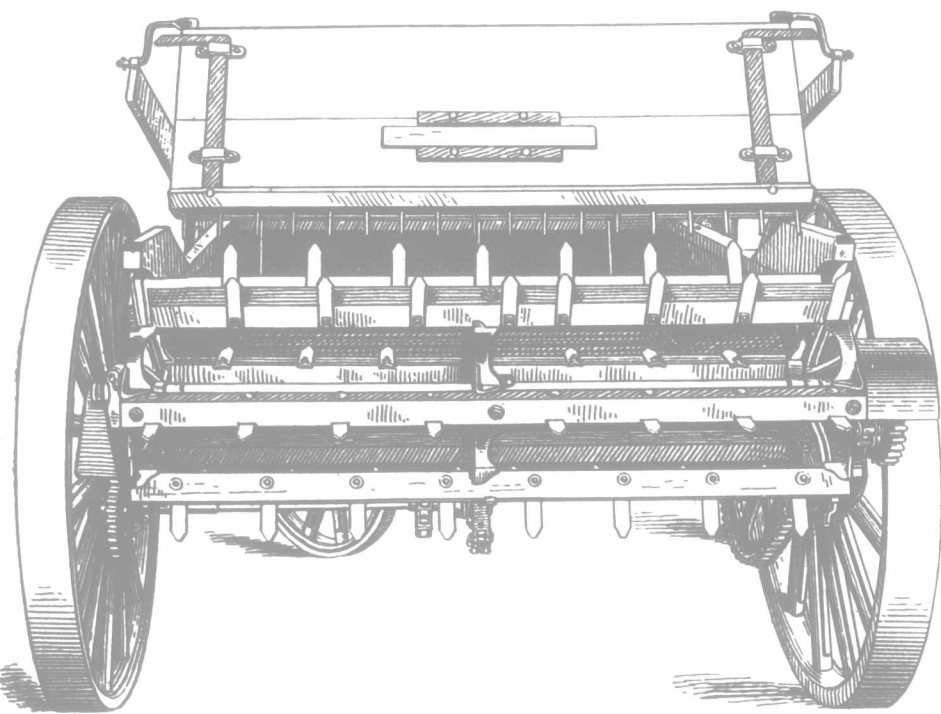
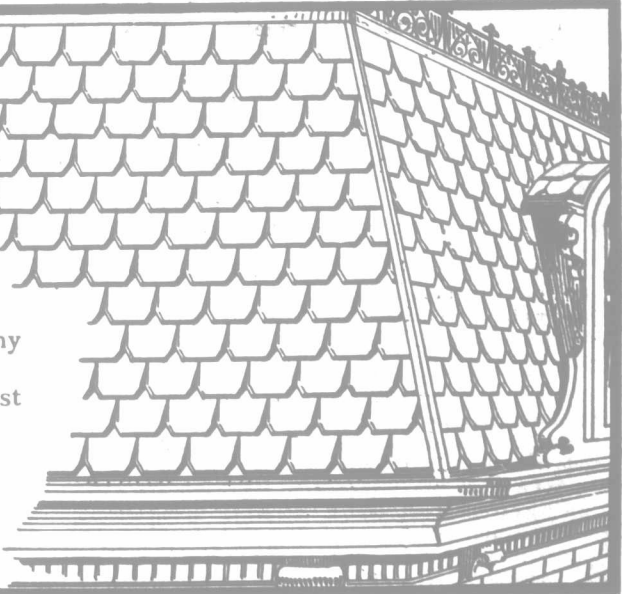
Known as "best for barns" for the past twenty-five years. Now known also as the best roofing for any building, any where.



Quickest to lay—economy in labor; longest to stay—economy in durability.
Always proof in all climates against fire, lightning, rust and weather.

Give us the measurement of any roof you wish to cover. We will send complete estimate of cost.

The METALLIC ROOFING CO., Limited
TORONTO and WINNIPEG



The 1909 Kemp Manure Spreader

Equipped with the Reversible, Self-sharpening, Graded Flat-tooth Cylinder. The latest improvements of J. S. Kemp, the inventor of the first Manure Spreader. The result of 34 years in the use and manufacturing of Manure Spreaders. Send for our catalogues, fully describing this machine, and also our Imperial Horse-lift Drill. The only drill equipped with a horse-lift.

W. I. KEMP CO., LTD., STRATFORD, ONTARIO.

Western Agents: PARLIN & ORENDORFF, Canadian Plow Co., Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary.
Agents for Ontario: T. C. ROGERS & CO., Guelph, Ont.
Agent for Quebec: D. BRYSON, Westmount, Que.

"Always on the Job."

The Magnet Cream Separator

WHY?



Because it is made strong and rigid, has square gears, large bowl, one-piece skimmer (easy to clean), the double support to the bowl (prevents wear), the MAGNET Brake stops the bowl in eight seconds without injury. Children operate the MAGNET, which shows that it is well made, turns easy and that there is no friction and wear.

"Canadian Machinery" says: "One feature in the MAGNET construction is the unique patented brake. This is a strip of steel encircling the bowl and stops the machine very quickly with a very small pressure. This is a very effective brake, and makes the equipment of the Cream Separator complete."

What a grand thing it is to own a dependable machine. Do you wonder when we say "Always on the Job," twice a day for fifty years?

Ask your neighbor who owns a MAGNET, and he will tell you it never fails.

The Petrie Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Head Office and Factory:
HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CAN.
BRANCHES: Winnipeg, Man.; St. John, N. B.;
Regina, Sask.; Hamilton, Ont.; Calgary,
Alta.; Vancouver, B. C.

Please Mention this Paper.

GOSSIP.

H. E. George, Crampton, Ont., advertises for sale an imported English Shire stallion; also a two-year-old stallion, and two registered mares, three and four years old, which will all be sold at reasonable prices, as he is retiring from the horse business.

Messrs. R. S. Stevenson & Son, Ancaster, Ont., write: I wish to bear testimony to the excellence of "The Farmer's Advocate" as an advertising medium. I am satisfied the splendid attendance we had at our dispersion sale of Holsteins is very largely to be attributed to it.

Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge, Kent, England, whose advertisement runs in this paper, writes: I have recently shipped seven Shire stallions and three in-foal mares to Mr. W. H. Byrd, of Imperial, Neb. Most of these were purchased at the London Shire Show, and several of them are prizewinners. Early in March I purchased a three-year-old Shire stallion, from the Duke of Westminster's agent, on behalf of Mr. R. E. Ross, of Philadelphia. This horse has won one championship, and several other prizes, and Mr. Ross was so pleased with him on arrival at New York that he immediately cabled for another. The stallion is sailing by the "Minnehaha" on April 3rd. Mr. Hickman accepts commission to select and ship pure-bred stock of various classes.

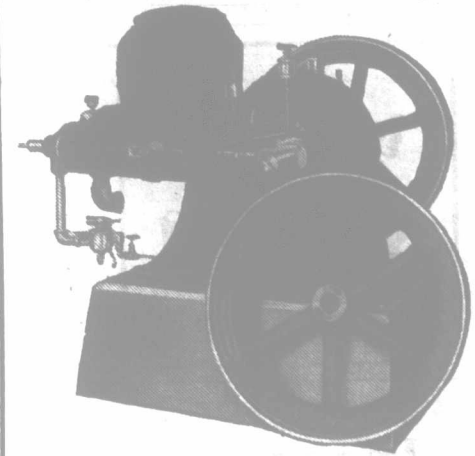
Messrs. J. & D. J. Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont., report that with the prospects of twenty cents reduction of United States duty on barley, they have been simply flooded with orders for seed barley offered by them in our columns. Their supply is exhausted, with many orders returned to senders. They fully appreciate the standing of "The Farmer's Advocate" as an advertising medium, and in their advertising space thank their many customers for kind expressions regarding stock and seed grain shipped on mail orders. They report not having had a complaint all the year, except for one cockerel, which they at once ordered to be returned. The said bird was gladly taken by a neighbor customer of many years' trading. Their motto is "get, and keep customer's confidence and good will by just and upright dealing."

TRADE TOPIC.

The following letter received by William Cooper & Nephews testifies to the worth of their spray fluids: "I have an orchard of 400 apple trees, been set out for thirteen years. Last spring the trees were in a wretched condition and appeared to be dying, and absolutely covered with bark-lice. I was induced to use Cooper's Spray Fluid, and there isn't the slightest doubt that it has done the good work claimed for it. My trees have made wonderful growth, and are now in a very healthy condition; can rub the old bark and scale off with the hand, leaving the new bark clean and fresh. I can't say too much in favor of Cooper & Nephews' Spray Fluids, and would strongly recommend them to fruit-growers." (Signed) R. H. Hamley, Bowmanville, Ont.

The Only Simple Engine

THE ST. MARY'S Semi-Automatic Gasoline Engine



Only one-third the parts seen on other engines.
Runs on one-third less fuel.
Easiest engine to start. No cranking.
This engine is so simple that it can hardly get out of order.

It has so few parts that we can afford to build it better and sell it cheaper than other engines.

Mounted on Skids, Water Reservoir on Cylinder, Gasoline Tank in Bed, it can be taken anywhere on the farm.

It will pump your water, grind your feed, saw your wood, run separator, churn, washing machine and ice-cream freezer by day, and light your home with electricity by night.

Every conceivable advantage and convenience for you is combined in The St. Mary's Semi-Automatic Gasoline Engine. Write now for our free expert opinion on your requirements.

A. W. PARKS & SON,
Petrolia, Canada.

Western Homesteaders

FOR

The Last Great West Wheat Fields of Canada

South Africa Veterans' Script for sale, entitling the purchaser to select 320 acres of land for Homesteading. No registration or patent fees required. This is the opportunity of the day. Prices and particulars on application.

J. H. McDIARMID, Toronto.
Saturday Night Building.

Shorthorns and Shropshires

Herd headed by Imp. Queen's Counsellor = 64218- (96594). For sale: Three young bulls; also cows and heifers bred to Queen's Counsellor.

The Shropshires are yearling rams and ewes, bred from imported Buttar ram.
H. L. STEAD, Wilton Grove, Ont.
London, G. T. R., 6 miles; Westminster, P. M. R., 1 mile. Long-distance phone.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

CEMENT SILO CURBS.

Will you kindly answer the following question, through the columns of your valuable paper:

Where can I buy cement-silo rings, and what do they cost? Where are they manufactured? H. A. D. Peel Co.

Ans.—Consult our advertising columns, issue April 8th, 1909. See also the Christmas Number, 1908.

PAINTING IN FROSTY WEATHER.

Can woodwork, wagons, etc., be painted in frosty weather satisfactorily? W. F. S.

Ans.—Painters advise application in warm weather or in a warm room, with the article to be painted thoroughly dry. We observe, however, that the Scientific American Encyclopedia claims that papering and painting are best done in cold weather, especially the latter, the reason advanced being that in cold weather the oil hardens on the outside, making a coat which will protect the wood, instead of soaking into it. A carriagemaker to whom this was referred, laughed at the idea, claiming that the more the oil soaked into the wood the better.

FEATHER-PULLING—HENS EATING EGGS—FOOD PER HEN PER DAY.

Hens pull feathers out of the neck and breast of other hens. We have 110 hens, mostly White Leghorn. They were very healthy fowl, but did not lay well this winter. Lately they began to pull the feathers out and to eat them whole. Now they have dropped off and are laying only eight eggs per day from the whole flock. I notice the top of the comb looking singed, as if frosted, but that can't be, as the house is warm and dry. Have been feeding mixed grain, a good lot of wheat in the mixture, and a warm mash all winter, till lately. The house is kept very clean, and they have everything we know of, except meat, all winter. I notice they are very loose in the bowels of late. Is it a disease? If so, what is the cure? The hens are all young, and if they can be cured of the habit, I want to attend to them at once. We got a great many soft-shells; in fact, all the shells were much thinner than other years, and at first the eggs were much smaller than they should be. Quite a few of the fowl are very bare of feathers about the breast and neck. There have been quite a few eggs eaten by the hens this winter. We gave warm drink during the cold weather. Would that cause the trouble? How many quarts of grain is a proper amount for 110 hens at each meal, and should they be fed more than twice a day? J. E.

Ans.—The feather-picking and egg-eating were caused by a lack of blood food—want of meat. The fowls have, evidently, been well cared for; in fact, a little overfed. The bowel looseness is a sign, in conjunction with the thin shells of the eggs, of an overfed condition. The warm mash every day during winter has done more harm than good. Three times per week would have been quite sufficient. The small size of the eggs is another sign of overfeeding. The quickest and easiest way to mend matters is to allow the hens as much run outside as possible, at same time reducing the amount of food and making what is fed as varied as circumstances will permit. Give blood in some shape, also green food and lime (broken oyster shells), the latter to harden the egg-shells. When laying, a hen of the larger and heavier varieties, such as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Dorkings, etc., requires about 4 1/2 ounces of food per day; Leghorns, Andalusians, Hamburgs, etc., require 3 1/2 ounces each of food per day while laying. The proper management of poultry is not the dead easy thing that some people imagine it to be. If it were, prices of strictly new-laid eggs and the superior quality of poultry flesh, would not be so high in the city markets. He, or she, who patiently gains a correct knowledge of management, housing and feeding, is likely to make a handsome margin of profit. Your subscriber is on the right way, and with further experience will get there. A. G. G.

A \$5,000 DAN PATCH STALLION FREE. This New Picture of DAN PATCH 1:55 in Six Brilliant Colors MAILED FREE. An Absolutely Free Hair Counting Contest Without Money or Purchase Consideration And Open To Any Farmer, Stockman or Poultry Breeder. Can you count the number of hairs drawn in a picture of "Forest Patch," sired by Dan Patch, dam by Monarch by Belmont. Write for one of the Above Dan Patch Pictures, I will also mail you a photo engraving of "Forest Patch," the fine Registered Stallion to be given away and ALSO Drawing showing hairs to be counted and also stating easy conditions. Every stock owner will want to count the hairs on this Splendid \$5,000.00 Dan Patch Stallion because it means a small fortune free for some one. We paid \$50,000 for Dan Patch and have been offered \$150,000. We would have lost money if we had sold Dan for One Million Dollars. You may secure this \$5,000 Dan Patch Stallion Absolutely Free. "Forest Patch" might make you a fortune of \$25,000 to \$50,000 as a great stock horse for any community because he will make a 1909 lb. stallion with great style and beautiful conformation. E. B. SAVAGE, Toronto, Canada. International Stock Food Co. Mail this Free Coupon To-day to E. B. SAVAGE, Toronto, Can. YOU MUST FILL IN THE THREE BLANK LINES IN THIS FREE COUPON. OUT OFF HERE. E. B. Savage, International Stock Food Co., Toronto. Will you please mail me Postage Paid one of the Beautiful Six Color Pictures of Dan Patch 1:55, the World's Champion Harness Horse, described above, and also full particulars of your plan of Giving Away a \$5,000 Dan Patch Stallion. I have filled out the coupon, giving the number of live stock I own, and my name and address. I own... Cattle... Hogs... Horses... Sheep... Poultry... Province... Post Office...

ARTIFICIAL MARE IMPREGNATORS Stallion Goods. Impregnators for getting in foal from 1 to 6 mares from one service of a stallion or jack, \$3.50 to \$6.00. The popular Safety Impregnating Ovals, especially adapted for impregnating so-called barren and irregular breeding mares, \$7.50. Breeders Bags, Serving Hobbles, Stallion Bridles, Body Rollers, Shields, Supports, Emasculators, Ecraseurs, Service Books, etc. First quality goods only. All prepaid and guaranteed. Write for FREE Stallion Goods Catalogue. CRITTENDEN & CO., DEPT. 38 CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A.

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.

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. HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONTARIO. G. T. R. and C. N. R. Long-distance phone.

WE ARE PRICING VERY REASONABLY 10 Choice-bred Young Shorthorn Bulls. Also one extra good imported bull, 22 months old. We have always something good to offer in females. Imported or home-bred. Write for what you want, or come and see them. Bell phone at each farm. W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, ONTARIO. Farms close to Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R.

SOME SHOW PROPOSITIONS IN BOTH MALE AND FEMALE SHORTHORNS. as well as a number of the useful sort of both sexes. Prices right. Large lot to select from. Up-to-date in breeding, etc. Catalogue. JOHN GLANCY, Manager. H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont.

Rowan Hill Shorthorns. The 1908 Toronto grand champion, Royal Chief 65495, heads my herd. For sale are: 3 spring bulls and a few heifers, sired by him, and out of show cows. These are choice young things that are sure to please. R. F. DUNCAN, Carlisle P. O., Ont., Caledonia Station, G. T. R., or station 13 Hamilton and Brantford Electric Road.

Choice Scotch Shorthorns. We are offering several very choice heifers: Duchess of Glosters, Mayflowers, Lancaster, Miss Ramsdens, Stamfords and Broadbooks. High-class show heifers among them. Also a few extra good young bulls. S. F. Johnston & Son, Ashburn P. O., Myrtle Station.

SHORTHORNS. Calves for sale by our grand quartette of breeding and show bulls: Nonpareil Archer, Imp., Proud Gift, Imp., Marigold Sailor, Nonpareil Eclipse. Females, imported and from imported stock, in calf to these bulls. An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers. Belmar Parc. John Douglas, Manager. PETER WHITE, Pembroke, Ont.

VALLEY HOME SHORTHORNS and BERKSHIRES. Our herd is strong in Nonpareil, Marchioness, Jilt, Mina, Glosterina, Rosebud and Lady Brant blood. In order to save holding a public sale, we will sell very cheap 15 one- and two-year-old heifers and several extra choice bulls. Berkshire sows safe in pig. S. J. PEARSON & SON, Meadowsdale P.O. and Sta.

WANTED—HERDSMAN. Capable of taking charge of show and breeding herd. Apply, giving full particulars, to J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONT. ELORA STATION, G. T. R. AND C. P. R.

WHY NOT. Improve the earning power of your herd by the use of a PURE-BRED GUERNSEY SIRE? I have for sale two very fine yearling bulls that I am offering at reasonable prices. Could also spare some females of diff rent ages. C. H. McVISH, Lyn, Ont.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle. For Sale: Cows, Heifers, Bulls. Good strains at reasonable prices. Apply to: Andrew Dinsmore, Manager, "Grape Grange" Farm, Clitheroe, Ont.

Aberdeen-Angus. For sale: The right sort, some of them by Klondyke imp. Drumby station. WALTER HALL, Washington, Ontario.

HOMESTEAD ABERDEEN-ANGUS. A number of young cows with calves at foot, and heifers. Will sell right to make room. Come and see them. WM. ISCHER, Sebringville, Ont. Bell telephone.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Suffolk Down Sheep. If you require either of these breeds, write: JAMES BOWMAN, Elm Park, Guelph, Ont.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM. Shorthorns, Leicesters. Herd established 1855; flock, 1866. The great Dutch-bred bull, imported Joy of Morning—32070—, at the head of herd. A choice lot of cattle of either sex to offer. It will pay you to see them. Also choice Leicesters. JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

HAWTHORN HERD OF DEEP-MILKING Shorthorns. For Sale: 6 young bulls and 10 heifers, sired by Aberdeen Hero (imp.)—28940—. Some bred to the Lavender bull, Lavender Lorne—65706—. WM. GRAINGER & SON, London, Ontario.

Scotch Shorthorns. Twelve choice red bulls, 10 to 18 months, by Imp. Protector; some out of imported dams. Also Hackney fillies. M. C. and P. M. Rys. McFarlane & Ford, Box 41, Dutton, Ont.

Shorthorn Bulls. Ready for service. One will make a show bull. Also young things from Matchless, Crimson Flower, Miss Ramsden, Rosemary, Diamond and Lady Fanny dams, the get of Chancellor's Model. Prices to suit times. Come and see. Israel Greff, Elmira, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns. For sale, Broadhooks Prince (imp.) 55002; also 4 choice bulls got by him—good red and dark roan—11 to 18 months, out of grand milking dams. Also cows and heifers. Lowest prices for quick sale. DAVID MILNE, ETHEL, ONT.

When Writing, Mention This Paper.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.**

LAME MARE.

Mare went slightly lame in near fore foot last fall. She has not been driven hard, but has always gone worse the day after a drive. Have been treating her for injury to the muscles of the neck by the collar, but she is no better, although she has rested all winter. I took her shoes off the other day and she went lammer.

J. S. M.

Ans.—I am afraid the trouble is in the foot, and would recommend continued rest and repeated blisterings. Take two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides and mix with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off for two inches in height all around the hoof. Tie her so that she cannot bite the parts. Rub well with the blister once daily for two days. On the third day apply sweet oil; turn her into a loose box stall and oil every day. As soon as the scale comes off, tie up and blister again, and after this, blister once every four weeks as long as you can allow her to rest.

V.

EMBOLISM.

Driver, 13 years old, when driven fast for a few minutes, loses power of his hind legs, and if kept going will fall down. If allowed to stand for a while he soon gets all right, and if driven quite slowly will remain so, but if driven fast soon shows the trouble again. He has been treated for two weeks by a good veterinarian, with little or no results.

T. S.

Ans.—No doubt your veterinarian is doing all that can be done, and he is in a much better position to diagnose and treat than I. From the symptoms given I would diagnose an embolism (a partial plugging) of the iliac artery, which does not interfere with health or actions during rest or slow exercise, but when the circulation is increased by fast exercise, the blood cannot flow sufficiently fast, the artery becomes engorged, presses upon the iliac nerves, and causes the trouble. If my diagnosis is correct, a recovery is very doubtful. Treatment consists in giving 1 dram iodide of potassium three times daily, and allowing a long rest.

V.

SWOLLEN LIMBS, ETC.

1. Mare had cracked heels and lymphangitis. The swelling above the hock has disappeared, but she is still swollen between hock and foot.

2. The same mare had her knees bruised during the winter. I used hot water and liniment, but they are still swollen.

3. Last week I bought a three-year-old that will be due to foal on April 18th. Her mammae were quite large when I got her, but have decreased in size.

D. S. McE.

Ans.—1. Lymphangitis is often followed by enlargement of the leg below the hock, and in many cases the enlargement becomes chronic. Give her regular work, hand-rub the leg, and apply a bandage when she is in the stable. Give her 1 dram iodide of potassium three times daily. If this affects her appetite, reduce dose to 40 grains.

2. Get a liniment made of 4 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, and 4 ounces each of alcohol and glycerine. Rub a little of this well into the enlarged knees once daily.

3. This is not uncommon. Exercise, or a change of food, often causes it, and it often occurs when no change is made. It is probable the gland will become active before she foals, but in some cases it does not. Nothing can be done except allow nature to operate.

V.

"Miss Molly," the pleasant-faced teacher of the Vernon school, was having great difficulty teaching Jack to read. The new word was "cow" and she had exhausted her usual devices. At last, in reviewing the word, she wrote it in large letters on one part of the blackboard and in small letters at another place. Pointing to the large word she said: "Now, Jack, this is cow."

Then, placing her pointer on the small word, she asked: "Jack, what is this word?"

Quick as a flash came the response: "My golly, Miss Molly, it must be a calf."—The Delineator.



The Fence You Can Depend On

Peerless is **better** fence because it is made on right principles, from good material, by good workmen—in a well equipped factory.

The **PEERLESS** lock holds the horizontal and cross wires securely at each intersection. Ample provision is made for contraction and expansion due to sudden changes of temperature, sudden shocks, etc.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Ltd.
Dept. B, Hamilton, Ont. or Winnipeg, Man.

To Turn Any Kind of Stock

PEERLESS Fence is made of No. 9 hard steel wire—well galvanized. When well stretched it never sags—never bags—looks well and wears well. That's why it is "the fence that saves expense."

Improved farm equipment means larger profits for the farmer. PEERLESS Woven Wire Fencing is the latest improvement in farm fencing.

Our free booklet will tell something new about fencing. A postal card will bring it.

OIL CAKE

J. & J. Livingston Brand

DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED,
BADEN, ONTARIO. 31 Mill St., MONTREAL, QUE.

The finest feed known for stock. Once a user, always a user. Sold either fine or coarse ground. Write:

Evergreen Stock Farm Holsteins all sold. I have a valuable recipe for calf scours, which every dairyman should know. Have had 15 years' experience without a single loss. If you are troubled send at once, accompanied by \$1. F. E. Pettit, Burgessville, Ont.

ROCKMAPLE HOLSTEIN HERD Offers the first son (fit for service) of Pontiac Atlas De Kol, whose three nearest dams average 22 lbs. butter, 531 lbs. milk in 7 days; also one calf 4 mos. old from a 4% dam. Address: MARTIN McDOWELL, NORWICH, ONTARIO.

HOLSTEINS

We must sell at least 25 cows and heifers at once in order to make room for the increase of our large herd. This is a chance of a lifetime to buy good cattle at bargain prices. The best way to arrange to come and look the herd over. If you cannot, we will do our best for you by correspondence. Also a few young bulls. 100 head to select from. Imported Pontiac Hermes, son of Hengerveld De Kol, world's greatest sire, head of herd. All leading breeds represented. Putnam station, near Ingersoll.

HOLSTEINS We must sell at least 25 cows and heifers at once in order to make room for the increase of our large herd. This is a chance of a lifetime to buy good cattle at bargain prices. The best way to arrange to come and look the herd over. If you cannot, we will do our best for you by correspondence. Also a few young bulls. 100 head to select from. Imported Pontiac Hermes, son of Hengerveld De Kol, world's greatest sire, head of herd. All leading breeds represented. Putnam station, near Ingersoll.



MAPLE GLEN For sale: Only 1 bull, 11 months old, left; dam is sister to a 26-lb. tested cow. Any female in herd for sale, 7 with records 20 1/4 to 26 1/4 lb. official tests. An 8-yr.-old G. D. of Paul Beets De Kol, in calf to Oakland Sir Maida—her record 21.88 as a 5-yr.-old. Price \$400, or will dispose of herd en bloc, a great foundation privilege. G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buel, Ont. Long-distance phone connects with Brockville.

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Over 60 head to select from. Milk yield from 60 to 85 lbs. a day, and from 35 to 47 lbs. a day for 2-yr.-olds. There are 10 2-yr.-old heifers, 3 1-yr.-olds, and a number of neifer calves. Bulls from 1-yr.-old down. Priced right. Truthfully described. W. Higginson, Inkerman, Ont.



LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS We have for sale 4 young bulls ready for service, 2 of them by Brightest Canary, whose several nearest dams average 25 lbs., and whose B. F. test shows 4%; the other 2 equally as well bred. We have also for sale a few pure-bred females and a number of heavy-milking Holstein grades. LAKEVIEW FARM, BRONTE, ONTARIO. Write us for particulars. W. D. Brecken, Manager.

HOLSTEINS and YORKSHIRES FOR SALE. R. Honey, Brickley, Ontario. NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY. Bulls fit for service, from cows with large records. Sows fit to mate, also young pigs, both sexes, of the very best bacon type. Prices reasonable.



HOMEWOOD HOLSTEINS For Sale: Only thirty bull calves from 4% R. O. M. cows; some will make great herd headers and show animals. Write for prices and description. Station on the place. M. L. & M. N. HALEY. Springford, Ont.

MR. A. I. HICKMAN,
Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England,

EXPORTER OF PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK Of all descriptions. During the summer months the export of show and stud flocks of sheep will be a specialty. Who can do better for you than the man who lives on the spot? Mr. Hickman will be at the Bell Hotel, Gloucester, during the week of the Royal Show, and will be pleased to meet all foreign and colonial visitors there.

The Maples Holstein Herd! RECORD-OF-MERIT COWS. Headed by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity. Nothing for sale at present but choice bull calves from Record of Merit dams; also a few good cows at reasonable prices. WALBURN RIVERS, Falden's Corners, Ont.

HOLSTEINS Two bull calves, two yearling heifers, two two-year-old heifers. Prices right for quick sale. White Rock and Buff Orpington eggs. Utility pens, \$1 per setting; exhibition pens, \$2 per setting. DAVID RIFE & SONS, Hespeler, Ont.

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If you are thinking of buying a choice young cow or heifer in calf, come and see our herd. We want to sell. Will price anything, and guarantee it just as described. Our stock bull, Summer Hill Choice Goods, has 5 half-sisters that average 29 1/4 lbs. butter in 7 days, and one 4-yr.-old half-sister, Champion of the World, with 31.62 lbs. butter in 7 days. His dam gave over 18,000 lbs. milk in one year. Visitors cheerfully met at Hamilton by appointment.

D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT.
Bell Phone in House: 2471 Hamilton.

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We are now offering 3 choice young bulls from 6 to 10 months of age, with high official backing. These are a grand lot of young bulls. We are entirely sold out of females for the present.

P. D. EDE,
Oxford Centre P.O., Woodstock Sta., Ont.

HOMESTEAD HOLSTEINS For sale: Bull calves sired by the champion, Count Mercedes Posch, whose nearest dams' records average 25 lbs., and out of Advanced Registry dams. G. S. F. GRIFFIN, Burgessville, Ont. Oxford Co.

Spring Brook Holsteins and Tamworths Two choice bulls ready for service, one sired by Nanuet Pieterje Paul, whose three nearest dams average over 25 lbs. butter in one week; two bull calves by Count Posch Mechthilde, of high R. M. stock. A few females to offer. Tamworths of best imp. English Royal winners. Stock of all ages for sale. A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Ontario. Waterloo Co.

HOLSTEINS and YORKSHIRES FOR SALE. R. Honey, Brickley, Ontario. NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY. Bulls fit for service, from cows with large records. Sows fit to mate, also young pigs, both sexes, of the very best bacon type. Prices reasonable.

For Sale! Either of TWO Yearling "HOLSTEIN BULLS" Both dams have official records over twenty pounds of butter in seven days, and top-notch breeding on the sire's side. FRED ROW, Currie's Crossing, Oxford Co., Ontario.

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians Special Offering: One cow (bred), freshened in December. Two bull calves, calved in December; very choice.

G. W. GLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

DON'T Buy a HOLSTEIN BULL till you get my prices on choice goods from five months to one month old, from best producing strains. "Fairview Stock Farm." FRED ABBOTT, Harrietsville, Ont.

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

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

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

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

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Western Canada

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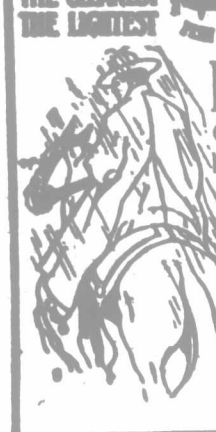
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and
cheapest in the end because it wears longest

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Lands are offered for settlement in some cases FREE, in others at 50 CENTS per acre, in various districts in NORTHERN ONTARIO. Write for information as to terms, homestead regulations, special railway rates, etc.

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Aluminum Ear Markers are the best. Being made of aluminum they are brighter, lighter, stronger and more durable than any other. Fit any part of the ear. Nothing to catch on feed trough or other obstacle. Your name, address and any series of numbers on each tag. Sample tag, catalogue and prices mailed free. Ask for them. Address

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UTILITY GLENORA OF KELSO - 15798 - AYRSHIRES at head of herd. For sale: Females of all ages, and several young bulls, some out of 11,000-lb. cows. Come and see, or address: R. C. CLARK, Hammond, Ont. Railway station, Hammond (G. T. R. and C. P. R.).

HAVE YOU EVER REALIZED THE RESULTS OF "ADVOCATE" ADS. ?

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SOW FAILING TO BREED.

I bought a pure-bred and registered Berkshire sow at the Winter Fair in Guelph in December, and have bred her twice, but she fails to conceive. Would it be wise to try her again, or could you give me any advice as to how to get her started to breed? H. F.

Ans.—It is not unusual for a sow to fail to conceive to the first two matings and to breed to later services. It would be well to give her a full dose of Epsom salts to move the bowels, and then feed her laxative food, as bran and roots, and let her run out on the early grass to cool her blood, and breed her twice during a period of neat, the last time when the period is nearly ended.

EXPENSE OF SPRAYING.

A rents farm from B by the year. Inspector notifies that orchard is infested with San Jose scale. A having been on the place one year, and has the fruit, who should pay the cost of spraying for the above, A or B? A. E. P.

Ontario. Ans.—It is probable that the matter as between A and B is governed by covenants in the lease between them, and, if so, that A would be the party liable. In the event of neither of them attending to the spraying within the time limited for it, the inspector may have it done, and the cost charged on the land, and collected as a special tax, in addition to the other taxes imposed by the municipal council on such land.

EFFECT OF BRINE ON SEED WHEAT—SEPARATING BUCKWHEAT FROM WHEAT.

A lot of buckwheat became mixed through my seed wheat, and not being able to separate them by any fanning methods, I tried putting the grains in strong salt water, and found that about 90 per cent. of the buckwheat floated, the wheat all sinking.

1. Would the grain be affected by the salt in any way for seed?
2. Could you suggest any other method of separating them?

Ans.—1. Yes. The extent of the injury to the seed wheat would depend principally on the length of time the seed was in contact with the salt, and, to a less extent, on the strength of the solution. The wheat should be thoroughly washed directly after treatment, in a way to eliminate the salt.

2. Grains of wheat are appreciably heavier than those of buckwheat, and can be largely, if not entirely, eliminated by strong air current applied in a good fanning mill. If any difference exists in the diameter or length of the grains of buckwheat compared with the wheat grains, zinc screens may be used to advantage.

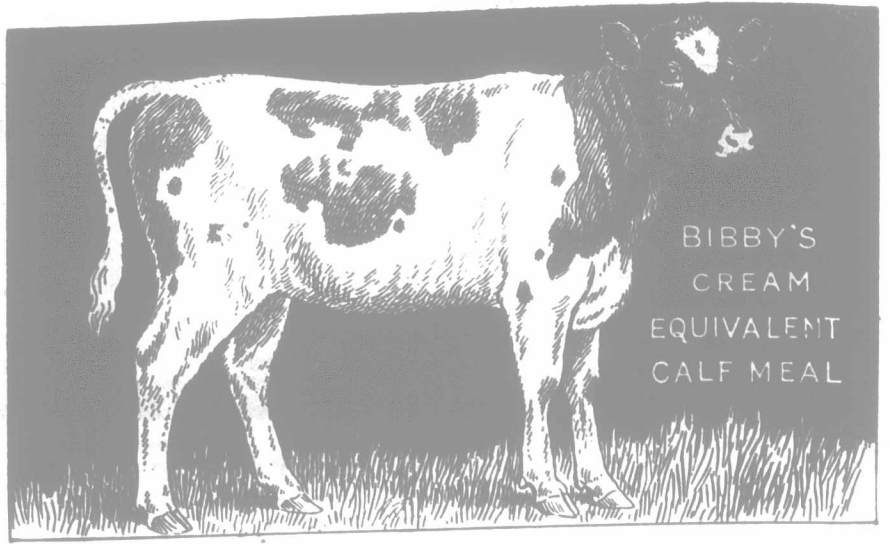
DRAINAGE DIFFICULTY.

A number of farmers here have agreed in the construction of a ditch, and want to avail themselves of the services of the Provincial Drainage Surveyor from Guelph to survey the ditch, and give the size, depth, etc. There are two farmers whose waters come from up above ditch, who refuse to agree. Can those who are agreeable construct the ditch the size required to take their own water, without giving the other two an outlet?

Ans.—The parties who are agreeable may construct privately a drain for their own lands, and, if later the present dissenters want outlet, the parties below must give it, and, if the engineer should judge this second drain to be of any benefit to the lands of the parties constructing the first drain, these parties must pay toward the second one in proportion to the benefit.

But if he (the engineer) judged that the second drain was no benefit to them (the parties who constructed the first drain), then the dissenters would have to construct the entire second drain themselves, and probably pay all the engineer's charges.

However, since these two men dissent from the course desired by the majority, I am of the opinion it would be wiser to bring on the township engineer, and leave no chance for future complications. W. H. DAY.



BIBBY'S CREAM EQUIVALENT CALF MEAL

THE COST OF CALVES

The average dairyman is unable to raise young stock profitably because of the expense of feeding the amount of new milk necessary to add so much milk that the cost of feeding is excessive—and there is the added expense of risk in scouring and pot-bellied calves. Yet here is a food, which when simply added to water, in half-a-pound to six quarts, makes a gruel which contains all the elements of nutriment found in a like quantity of fresh milk, and which can be fed with perfect safety to the youngest stock. In fact, there is no other food, save fresh milk itself, which contains so much nutriment as

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Choice young bulls and heifers of the very best breeding, combining show and dairy quality.
Large Improved Yorkshire Pigs from imported sires and dams, now ready to ship.
Stoneycroft Stock Farm, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

CHERRY BANK AYRSHIRES.

I am now offering young bulls and heifers true to type and high in quality. Some with imp. sire and dam; also will spare a few older females
P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown P. O., Que. Howick station, Que

TROUT RUN AYRSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred. Our herd of 30 Ayrshires are producers. We will sell six 2-yr old heifers in calf to imported bull, twelve yearling heifers (imp. sire and dam), 1 imp. yearling bull, and one home-bred yearling bull. A choice lot. Wm. Thorn, Lyndoch, Ont.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES !

We will sell or exchange for a young cow our (imp.) 3-year-old bull. On hand: Young bulls fit for service (imp. or home-bred). Choice August and September, 1908, calves from imp. sires, some imp. dams. One a grandson of Eva of Menie. Females any desired age. Bargains now, as we are crowded. We will only fill orders for 1909 importation. Young sows ready to breed. Phone Campbellford.



ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONTARIO.

HOARD'S STATION, G. T. R.

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.

A BETTER LOT OF AYRSHIRE Cows and Heifers

We've never to be seen before at Stockwood. Deep milkers, good teats; lots of size, just the kind for foundation stock. Young bulls from prizewinning dams; also heifers. Prices low. Terms to suit purchaser. All stock guaranteed before shipping.
D. M. WATT, St. Louis Sta., Que.

Springhill Ayrshires

Present offering: A number of high-class bull calves, out of imp. sire and dams. Females all ages, imported and home-bred. Write your wants. Visitors always welcome. Phone connection.

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.

HOWGLEN AYRSHIRES!

For sale: 75 pure-bred registered Ayrshires, all ages; prizewinners; many imported. Apply to
ALLAN P. BLUE, Eustis, Quebec.

CATTLE AND SHEEP LABELS

SIZE. PRICE, DOZ. 50 TAGS.
Cattle..... 75c. \$2 00
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Sheep or Hog 40c. 1 00
Postage paid. No duty to pay. Cattle labels with name and address and numbers; sheep or hog labels with name and numbers. Write for sample free.
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Brampton Jerseys

Canada's premier herd. Dairy quality. Bulls all ages for sale, from best dairy and show cows in Canada, and by best sires. Our herd is 175 strong.
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American Shropshire Registry Association.

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Largest membership of any live-stock organization in the world. Vol. 21 of the Record published. Write for rules.
Mortimer Levering, Sec., LaFayette, Indiana

THANKS TO CUSTOMERS!

We fully appreciate the many kind words of commendation of Sheep and Barley shipped on mail orders. Not having had a single word of complaint makes us feel rather good again, as in past seasons. Kindly accept of our heartiest thanks.
J. & D. J. Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

SOUTHDOWNS AND COLLIES.

Long-distance Telephone.

Orders now solicited for especially-fitted sheep. Your choice of early lambs from imported and prizewinning Canadian-bred ewes, and by the sire of the Grand Champion wether at Chicago, 1907. Twenty shearlings, the choice of last year's lamb crop, also for sale.
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HAD GIVEN UP ALL HOPE OF LIVING. Heart Trouble Cured by MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

Mrs. Andrew Savoy, Grattan's, N.B., writes: In the year of 1906 I was taken sick and did not think I could live any length of time. My trouble was with my heart and people told me that nothing could be done for a case like mine. I consulted the very best doctors but they could do me no good. For seven weeks I could hardly cross the floor. I had no pain, but was so weak nobody in the world can believe how I felt. I had given up all hopes of living and had given my little girl to my sister-in-law.

One day a friend came to see me, and calling me by name, said, 'Lizzie, if I were you I would try a dose of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills as they are good for heart trouble.' My husband got me a box, but for two days I was not feeling any better, but on the fourth day my husband said, 'I believe those pills are doing you good.' I was able to say 'Yes, I feel a good deal better this morning.' He said, 'Well, I will get you another box right away.' I took two boxes and three doses out of the third one, and I was perfectly well and have not been sick since then.

I will never be without them in my home for God knows if it had not been for Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I would not have been alive now.

Price 50 cents per box. 3 boxes for \$1.25.
The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Maplehurst Herd of Tamworth Swine, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, S.-C. W. Leghorns.

Tamworths of excellent breeding and ideal bacon type. Herd won sweepstakes at Toronto and London, 1905-6-7-8; winnings at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.—sweepstakes aged and junior herd, and two grand championships. Apply to:

D. DOUGLAS & SONS, MITCHELL, ONTARIO.
Bell phone in residence.

NEWCASTLE TAMWORTHS, SHORTHORNS AND GLYDESIALES. Present offering: 1 registered Clydesdale mare due to foal April 30 to imp. Clyde stallion; 3 Shorthorn cows with heifer calf at foot, 3, 4 and 5 months old respectively and bred again; a choice lot of Tamworth boars and sows from 6 weeks to 5 months old, also a few choice sows bred to farrow in April, May and June.

A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONT.
Morrison Tamworths, Shorthorns and Clydesdales, Tamworths from Toronto winners. Either sex. Any age. Sows bred and ready to breed. Pairs not akin.
CHAS. CURRIE, MORRISON, ONT.
Schaw Sta., C. P. R.

A minister who had a somewhat parsimonious congregation once induced the Rev. Sam Jones, an eccentric lecturer and evangelist, to come and preach for him.

Just before the sermon was to begin, the usual collection was taken up and found to consist mostly of nickels and pennies, together with a liberal sprinkling of buttons.

The Rev. Sam glanced contemptuously at the baskets as they were placed on the edge of the platform near his chair, and then, turning to the minister in charge, he asked:

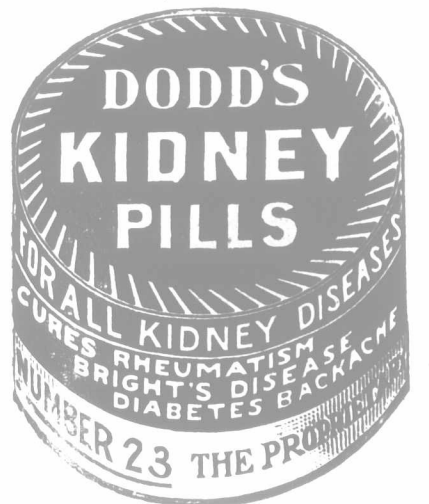
"Is that a fair sample of the collection you get in this church?"

"Yes," was the reply. "I should say that is about the average. My people are not very liberal givers."

"I see they're not," remarked Sam, dryly. "But do you know what I'd do if I were pastor over a congregation of this kind? Why, I'd hunt up the meanest, leanest, ugliest, loudest barking yellow dog I could find and set him on them."

The minister put his open hand up beside his mouth, leaned toward his brother clergyman and responded in a stage whisper:

"That is just what I had thought of doing. 'Sic 'em, Sam!'"



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

TAPEWORMS IN POULTRY.

Have a rooster which has been moping all winter. On killing him, we found worms on the outside of the intestines, and holes eaten in the crop. The worms were white, and about four inches long, pointed at both ends. Could you tell me what they are?
G. H. W.

Ans.—The worms which caused the moping condition of the bird before it was killed, and which would doubtless have proved fatal, were most likely a species of tapeworm. There are several kinds of tapeworms which infest the intestines of fowls, and all, if allowed to accumulate, will eventually cause death. There is a round worm, varying in size from one-third inch to five inches in length. These worms are more common than tapeworms, but, except when massed in great numbers in the intestines, are not as fatal as the others. If worms are suspected, the diet should be limited to grain, which should be soaked in turpentine and fed to the fowls. Follow by giving two teaspoonfuls of castor oil to each bird. Or, dissolve in the warm water which is to be used in mixing the mash, two grains of santaline for each bird to be treated. Mix a small quantity of dry mash and add half a teaspoonful for each bird. Feed to the birds and note results. The droppings of the birds should be carefully collected every day and burned. Dr. Sanborn, whose treatment is the foregoing, also recommends for suspected tapeworm, six drops of oil malefern in one teaspoonful of castor oil. Give to each bird in the morning, while crop and gizzard are empty. Two to three hours after the malefern, give each bird a tablespoonful of castor oil.
A. G. G.

CRIBBING—RETENTION OF PLACENTA—CORN ON CLAY LAND—LENGTH OF STALL FOR COWS.

1. A three-year-old colt has crib-biting habit. What is cure?
2. Give treatment for cows that do not clean within a reasonable time after calving.
3. Can corn be successfully grown on flat clay soil?
4. What length of stall would be best for dairy cows?
R. J. M.

Ans.—1. Cribbing is a vice and not a disease, and is very difficult to check. If your colt is taken in time, and placed in a box stall where there are no mangers, racks, boxes, etc., which he is likely to catch with his teeth, the habit may be broken. If he persists in taking hold of the wall, daub it with some distasteful material, as aloes. Other devices may be made use of. In the majority of cases, the habit can be checked by buckling a strap rather tightly around the throat, but not interfering with breathing or swallowing. The object is to prevent the expansion of the throat such as occurs when cribbing. Some drive sharp tacks through the strap to prick the horse when he commences to crib.

2. Prominent breeders advise 25 drops carbolic acid in a pint or more of water, three times a day, given on feed or in drinking water, if they will take it. Otherwise it may be given as a drench from a quart bottle, in which case it will be well to fill the bottle nearly full of water. In case the placenta does not come within 12 hours, competent veterinarians advise removing it by introducing the oiled hand into the womb and carefully stripping the membranes from the buttonlike protuberances that hold it.

3. Yes; provided it is not low and wet, and the land is well cultivated. Most likely you would have best results from fall-plowed sod.

4. The length of stall should be regulated according to the length of the cow. Large Holsteins or Shorthorns would need different stalls from Jerseys or Ayrshires. The length of the platform also depends to some extent on the width of manger and plan of fastening the cows. Some stockmen arrange their stalls with a gradual shortening, from 6 feet 8 inches to about 6 feet from front (not back) of manger, to edge of drop, and tie the cows in order, according to their lengths. For the good-sized, mature cows, about 4 feet 6 to 4 feet 9 inches from back of manger to edge of gutter is satisfactory.



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To any man who will mail me this coupon I will send free (closely sealed) my finely-illustrated book regarding the cause and cure of diseases. This book is written in plain language, and explains many secrets you should know. It tells how you can cure yourself in the privacy of your own home, without the use of drugs.

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If you suffer from weakness of any kind, rheumatism, lame back, sciatica, lumbago, debility, drains, loss of power, or stomach, kidney, liver or bowel troubles, you must not fail to get this book.

Don't wait another minute.

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Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your Books as advertised.

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March Offering!



A choice lot of young **SOWS in pig.** **BOARS ready for service.**

A good lot of September and October pigs. Pairs supplied not akin. Orders taken for young pigs. Prices moderate. Write or call on:

H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.
Importer and breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires.

MAPLE LEAF BERKSHIRES
For sale: Sows bred and ready to breed. Guelph winners among them. Boars all ages. The highest types of the breed. Imp. sies and dams. Pairs not akin. C. P. R. and G. T. R.
Joshua Lawrence, Oxford Centre, Ontario.

CHESTER WHITE SWINE

A choice lot of young stock. Write for prices.
W. E. WRIGHT, SUNNYSIDE FARM, GLANWORTH, ONTARIO

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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.**

ELMFIELD YORKSHIRES 50 young pigs for sale, both sexes. Young sows bred to imported boar, also sows to Canadian-bred boar due to farrow about 1st October, 6 B Muma Ayr. Ont. Avr. C. P. R. Paris. G. T. R.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES—Largest strains. Oldest-established registered herd in Canada. Young sows in farrow. Choice pigs 6 weeks to 6 months old. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. **E. D. GEORGE Putnam, Ont.**

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JAMES WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONTARIO.

Willowdale Berkshires!

Won the leading honors at Toronto this fall. For sale are both sexes and all ages, from imp. stock on both sides. Show winners a specialty. Everything guaranteed as represented. **J. J. WILSON, MILTON, ONT., P. O. AND STATION. C. P. R. AND G. T. R.**

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Highest standard of type and quality. For sale: Sows of all ages, and 4 yearling boars. A grand good lot. Also younger ones. Pairs not akin. **JOHN McLEOD, C. P. R. & G. T. R. MILTON P. O., Ont.**

Every Safe Lock Shingle is made to meet the rigid requirements of the British Government for Admiralty and other Public Service



THE British Government requires all galvanized steel roofing for Admiralty or other public work to be of specific grade and to be capable of withstanding a certain acid test.

The acids used for this purpose are strong enough to burn the skin off a man's hand, and yet the galvanizing must be heavy enough to withstand their action for a definite period.

Exposure to wind, rain and snow for a quarter of a century is much less destructive than this acid test.

Yet every Safe Lock shingle is guaranteed to meet the Government requirement in this and all other respects.

No wonder that those who have used Safe Lock Shingles declare that they will last as long as the buildings they protect.

Safe Lock Shingles are the only shingles that actually lock on all four sides so that they cannot pull apart. Shingles which do not lock on four sides are not Safe Lock Shingles. Again: Safe Lock Shingles are the only shingles that completely protect the roofing nails from weather.

—The only shingles that have three thicknesses of steel along the upper edge of lock, thereby doubling the strength along the line of greatest strain.

—The only shingle galvanized after the sheets have been accurately cut

to proper size for Safe Lock Shingles. —The only shingle with galvanized edges.

—The only shingle sold with a positive protective guaranty against lightning, backed up by a free insurance policy signed and sealed by the manufacturers, the Metal Shingle & Siding Company, a \$200,000.00 Canadian corporation.

Every Canadian farmer who expects to put up a new barn or house or to re-roof old buildings is directly interested in this extraordinary free offer.

Think of it! A straight-out lightning insurance policy free from conditions of any kind. It is the most liberal roofing offer ever made to Canadian farmers.

Insurance records show that one-half the fire losses on barns in Canada result from lightning. The property loss in these cases amounts to many thousands of dollars every year.

Safe Lock Shingles have been on the market for more than ten years, and in all that time no building covered with them has ever been harmed by lightning.

This proves to us that Safe Lock roofing is a positive guaranty against lightning.

Anyway, we are willing to show our faith in Safe Lock Shingles and will protect you from lightning without one cent additional cost to you, directly or indirectly.

Safe Lock Shingles are sold at the same price as shingles known to be inferior in quality of steel, galvanizing and construction.

Safe Lock Shingles lock positively and securely on all four sides. They cannot be blown off, nor can they be pulled apart through the warping of the sheeting, or in any other way.

And remember this—No other shingle is a Safe Lock Shingle.

Safe Lock Shingles can be found in every part of the Dominion of Canada where they have been subject to storms of all degrees of severity.

No building covered with Safe Lock Shingles has ever been unroofed.

We want you to know what some of the users of Safe Lock Shingles say of them.

R. T. McLAUGHLIN, Fair View Farm, Alba, Ont.—“The ‘Safe Lock’ makes your shingles absolutely wind and water proof. They are the best shingles on the market to-day.”

F. B. DOUD, Branchton, Ont.—“The Galvanized Steel roof is apparently as good as when put on in 1898. The ‘Safe Lock’ Shingles make a lasting, storm-tight roof, and give clean cistern water. “I am satisfied that I put on a good roof.”

W. J. McPHERSON, Berryton, Ont.—“The ‘Safe Lock’ Shingles that I purchased from you ten years ago have given splendid satisfaction. The roof has never leaked a drop, and they seem to be just as good as the day they were put on.”

J. C. PAYNE, Cayuga, Ont.—“It must be ten years now since I bought the metal ‘Safe Lock’ Shingles, and up to this time I have no reason to regret their purchase. We have had wooden roofs put on since which are open in spots from the splitting and shrinkage of shingles. No difficulty, so far as I have noticed at least, has arisen with your Metal Shingles, and the roof seems compact and durable. So far as I have been able to see, I have seen no wear or injury to the shingles during the ten years’ use, and cannot see but that the roof is just as good as when it went on.”

MURDOCK McKENZIE, Bear Line, Ont.—“The ‘Safe Lock’ Shingles have never given me any trouble, and they appear to be as good to-day as the day I put them on. I am well satisfied with them, as I believe them to be the best roofing that can be used on barn buildings.”

GEO. HARDY, Ashgrove, Ont.—“It will be eight years in June since the barn was shingled. I never had any trouble with it in any way, and it appears to be as good as when put on. I have been recommending your shingles as the best that can be got.”

MRS. JAMES STEWART, Pendleton, Ont.—“In reply to your letter asking about shingles I bought from you over five years ago. I looked the roof all over to-day, and they seem to be in as good condition as when they were put on the roof. The shingles don't seem to be any the worse for wear, and they will last for years.”

Send to-day for our book, “The Truth about Roofing” and full details of our Fire Insurance Policy payable in cash if your Safe Lock Roof is damaged by lightning.

The Metal Shingle and Siding Co. Ltd.

“Roofers to the Farmers of Canada”

Queen Street Factory, Preston, Ontario

Branch Factory, Montreal

CUT OFF THIS COUPON AND MAIL TO US

My roof measures.....ft.....in. long.

My roof measures.....ft.....in.

The Metal Shingle and Siding Company, Limited
Queen Street Factory, Preston, Ontario

Give Please send me your booklet “Truth about Roofing,” with full particulars of your Free Safe Lock Lightning Insurance Policy.

I expect to build..... Kind of Building.....

Size of Roof..... If interested in any other Metal Building Goods please state such fact here.....

Name.....

P.O..... Province.....

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

INFORMATION ON GRAPE CULTURE.

Has your esteemed journal published an article on “Grape Culture” in the last two or three years? If so, kindly refer me to vol., date and page, as we have your journal on file for at least that time.
E. C.

Ans.—On page 697 of “The Farmer's

Advocate” of April 16th, 1908, appeared an article on “Spring Work in the Vineyard,” by Linus Woolverton. On page 204 of our issue February 8th, 1906, there was an excellent illustrated article by the same writer, on pruning the grape. In the same volume, issue May 3rd, page 731, was a contribution on grape-growing in British Columbia.

The subject of varieties has been discussed from time to time, we would particularly refer our inquirer to an article on page 484, issue March 21st, 1907, also to correspondence on the subject of

varieties published in the same volume, and in the first half of 1906. This does not by any means exhaust the information on grape culture published in “The Farmer's Advocate” of recent years, but the articles mentioned will cover the ground satisfactorily.

APOPLEXY IN HEN.

I had a beautiful, healthy pullet about seven months old that had been laying for the last two months. One day I came in and she was lying in the nest. In about two hours I came to see again,

and she was nearly dead; her comb had turned black as coal and she was simply useless. In a few minutes she died. What caused her death, and is the sickness contagious?
S. M. M.

Ans.—Death in this case seems to have been due to apoplexy, probably brought about by overstraining in laying, or trying to lay an egg. There is really no treatment in such cases, which are sometimes due to overfeeding or to injury. Exercise, green food, and varied rations—fed in judicious quantity—are recommended as preventive measures.
A. G. G.

The Elastic Fence

The greater the elasticity the longer the life.

No fence equal in elasticity to Dillon Hinge-Stay Fence, therefore no fence is as lasting.

The beginning of the Dillon superior elasticity is in the laterals themselves.

They are made of High-Carbon Hard Coiled Wire.

These Dillon Coiled laterals have one-third more elasticity—one-third more tensile strength than the hard steel wire used in ordinary fences—will stand

THE DILLON Hinge-Stay Fence

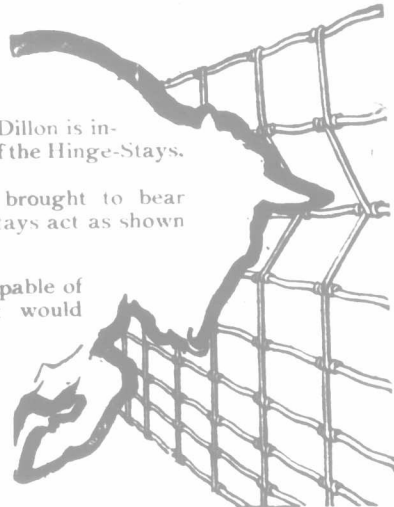
one-third more weight and pressure before breaking.

Then, the elasticity of the Dillon is increased ten-fold by the use of the Hinge-Stays.

When heavy pressure is brought to bear on the fence these Hinge-Stays act as shown in the picture.

They make the Dillon capable of withstanding strains that would break the stays and snap laterals on ordinary fences.

Your cattle can match their weight and strength against the Dillon—your horses can press down on



the top wires—you can climb all over the Dillon—but, thanks to the Hinge-Stays and the quality of the laterals, no damage or even disfigurement will result.

Why not buy the Dillon Hinge-Stay Fence and get the most elastic fence in the world?

Made in both heavy and medium weights.

Ask us to mail you catalogue showing the different styles.

THE Owen Sound Wire Fence Co., LTD., Owen Sound, Ont.

Monarch Stiff-Stay Fence

The Monarch is not by any means an ordinary fence.

It is manufactured entirely of high-grade No. 9 wire.

The lock is applied in a different manner to those on ordinary stiff-stay fences. The wires are not bruised in the making of the fence. There is no undue kinking of laterals. Just write for catalogue explaining difference between the Monarch and other stiff-stay fences.

AGENTS WANTED

in every district in Canada. You will be wise to get our proposition. Write us to-day.

Galt Steel Siding

THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE.

Are your frame buildings neat in appearance, warm in winter and protected from fire-risk? If not, you should investigate Galt "Art" Steel Siding.

It's wonderful what a difference you can make in looks, comfort and insurance premiums. Our Sidings are original patterns, modeled to exactly represent the best mason work in stone and brick. Very easy to apply—very low in cost. Our free catalog "B" illustrates and explains them.

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

POTASH

has absolutely no substitute as an ingredient of a COMPLETE FERTILIZER for all Farm, Orchard and Garden crops. This important "Plant Food" can be obtained from all leading fertilizer dealers and seedsmen in the highly-concentrated forms of

SULPHATE OF POTASH AND MURIATE OF POTASH.

Write for full particulars and copies of our free publications, including: "Fertilizing Orchard and Garden," "Potato Crop in Canada," "Fertilizing Root Crops and Vegetables," "Fertilizing Hay and Grain Crops," "Artificial Fertilizers: Their Nature and Use," etc., etc., etc., to

Dominion Agricultural Offices of the Potash Syndicate,
1102-1105 Temple Building, Toronto, Ont.

Send for Our FREE CATALOGUE

In other advertisements we have shown you many points wherein the "Bissell" Land Rollers and Disk Harrows are superior to other machines. But we would like to send you our catalogue so that you can study the whole detailed construction of these better-built, better-working, lighter-draft machines.

The "Bissell" Land Rollers, Disk Harrows.

Just send post-Card request by first mail to Elora, and we'll see that this interesting Catalogue journeys to you by return mail. Address: Dept. W.

T. E. Bissell Co., Ltd., Elora, Ont.

FREE Book of Facts and Figures On Roofing and Samples to Test

Write for this book to-day. Its suggestions will save you money and trouble if you are going to build or repair. We'll also send samples of ASBESTOS ROOFING, the only kind that protects buildings from fire; the only permanently durable ready roofing, which needs no painting, coating or attention of any kind. Other ready roofings have a felt foundation, made of shoddy, paper pulp, rags, wool, etc. Our foundation is Asbestos, the fireproof, indestructible mineral fibre—waterproofed and weatherproofed.

Let Us Quote Price

on any roofing material you need. We make all kinds of ready roofing and Asbestos Siding. Also J-M Roof Coating, the most durable compound known for making old leaky roofs tight again. Get our money-saving prices and suggestions before you buy.

Write for Book No. 80 and the samples.

THE CANADIAN H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., LTD.
85-87 Wellington St. West, Toronto. 2

Choice Farm Lands

FOR SALE ON EASY PAYMENTS.

In Western Canada there are great opportunities for the willing farmer. He can make money and success of farming. We have for sale the very choicest of Farm Lands in Saskatchewan, and guarantee to please the most particular. Let us tell you about them, and how others are making money here. Write at once for maps and pamphlets and full information. Our years of experience are at your disposal. All we want is to know if you are interested. Write at once.

TRACKSELL, ANDERSON & CO., REGINA, SASK.
British Columbia Office: 1210 Broad St., Victoria.

FREE

Ink, Pencil or Fountain Pen—just what you want for doing your housework!

You can have your choice FREE of either of these valuable and useful articles. (Made from very best materials, Fountain Pen is Gold-Banded), for selling only \$2.50 worth of our Vegetable and Flower Seeds. Seeds are assorted varieties in 5c and 10c (large) packages, and are easy sellers. Send to-day—your name and address, plainly written. Attn: Dept. W. The Reliable Premium Co. Dept. X, Waterloo, Ont.

The Right Kind of a Roof.



Long years before you could find a sign of wear-out about an "Oshawa"-shingled roof, any wood-shingled roof would be rotted to dust. Any ordinary metal-shingled roof would be pitted with thousands of rust holes. Any patent paper-and-tar roof would be ragged pulp. Even a slate roof would be dangerously out of repair,—

Long, long before any "Oshawa"-shingled roof needed a single thing done to it.

Because, as you can easily see for yourself, there is simply nothing TO wear out about a shingle of heavy (28-gauge) toughened steel, special galvanized to defy moisture—"Oshawa" Galvanized



Steel Shingles are like that.

We are safe enough in guaranteeing these shingles for twenty-five years, as we do, in plain English, with a quarter-million dollars back of the written guarantee, which says:

If any roof that's "Oshawa"-shingled in 1909 leaks at all by 1934, we will put on a new roof for nothing.

Honestly, we believe an "Oshawa"-shingled roof will last a century, let alone twenty-five years. Why shouldn't it?

These heavy steel galvanized shingles lock underneath on all four sides in such a way that the whole roof is practically one sheer sheet of steel—without a crevice or a seam to catch moisture or to let wet get through.

You need never put a brushful of paint on an "Oshawa"-shingled roof, the special galvanizing makes paint entirely needless, and it won't wear off nor flake nor peel. Yet that roof will be Rain-Proof, Snow-Proof, Wind-Proof, Weather-TIGHT as long as the buildings stand.

Fire-proof, of course. How could



a seamless sheet of tough steel catch fire? That alone is worth the whole price of these Oshawa Galvanized

**Lasts A Century.
Never Needs Painting.
Can't Catch Fire.
Makes Buildings Lightning Proof.**

Half a million dollars doesn't cover the damage lightning did last year to Canadian farm buildings alone, and "Oshawa"-shingling would have saved all that loss.

Yet, with all these things to show you that an "Oshawa"-shingled roof is the RIGHT roof for you, Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles cost no more than wood shingles to start with. Let me tell you just what it would cost to roof any building right. You needn't figure the



labor, for anybody who can use a hammer can put these shingles on

easily and quickly.

Will you let me send you sample shingles, an estimate, and book that tells all about "Roofing Right"? It would pay you, I think, to read the book. It's free, of course.

Just address our nearest place. Ask for "Roofing Right" booklet No. 16.

G. A. Pedlar

Pedlar Products include every kind of sheet-metal building materials—too many items to even mention here. You can have a catalogue—estimate—prices—advice—just for the asking. We'd like especially to interest you in our Art Steel Ceilings and Side Walls—they are a revelation to many people. More than 2,000 designs. May we send you booklet and pictures of some of them?

"OSHAWA"
GALVANIZED
Steel Shingles

**A New Roof For Nothing If They Leak
By 1934.**

Steel Shingles. Count the saving in insurance rates (any company makes a lower rate on buildings so shingled).



Count the freedom from anxiety, the safety of your houses and barns.

And, a most important fact to you, an "Oshawa"-shingled roof is LIGHTNING-proof! Positively proof against lightning—insulated far better than if it bristled with lightning rods.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa ESTABLISHED 1861

ADDRESS OUR NEAREST WAREHOUSE:

MONTREAL 321-3 Craig St. W. **OTTAWA** 423 Sussex St. **TORONTO** 11 Colborne St. **LONDON** 86 King St. **CHATHAM** 200 King St. W. **WINNIPEG** 101 York St. **QUEBEC** 271 P. St. **VANCOUVER** 271 P. St. **ST. JOHN, N. B.** 42-46 Prince William St. **HALIFAX** 16 Prince St.

WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME SECTIONS. WRITE FOR DETAILS. MENTION THIS PAPER.

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