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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

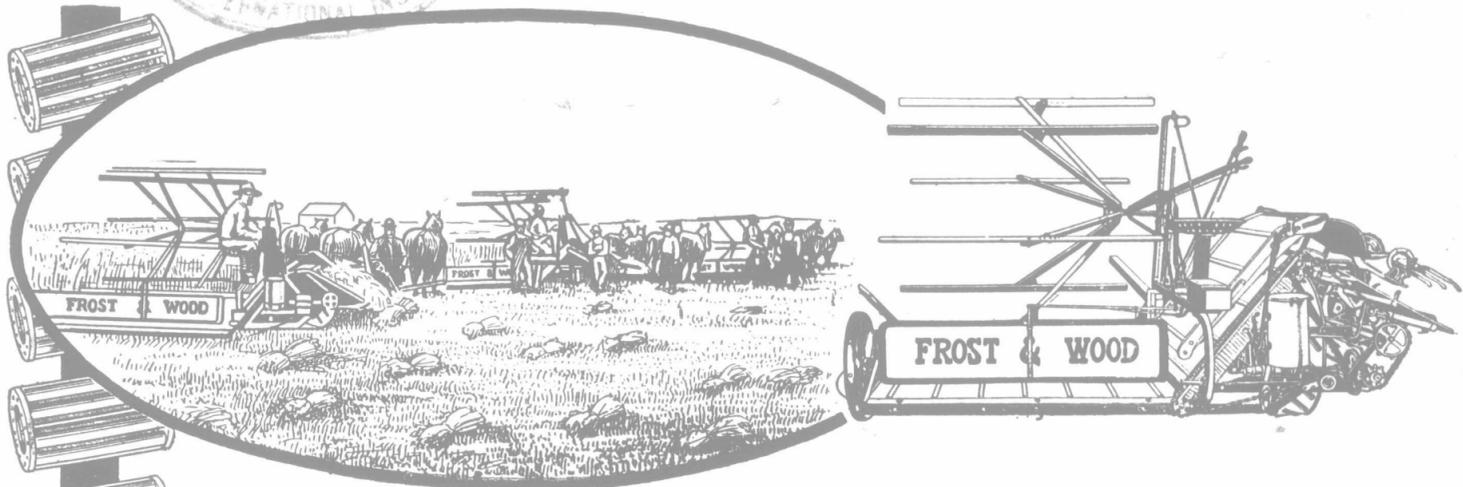
PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED  
FOUNDED 1866

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

VOL. XLVII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JUNE 6, 1912.

No. 1028



## Always Ready for Hard Work

Long Hours or Lodged Grain Do Not Bother This Binder

The Frost & Wood No. 3 Binder was built purposely to stand up and work satisfactorily under the heaviest and most trying conditions to be met with in Canada. Long hours in the field may tire you, but the No. 3 is always ready for more work. Lodged Grain—Short Grain—Long Grain—the No. 3 cuts and ties it all into tight, compact bundles. In buying a Binder you want to be assured of three things—a machine that will cut all your crop; that is able to elevate and bind it into sheaves without crowding on the deck or missing at the Knotters; and one that is easily handled and light in draft, yet capable of standing hard work. You'll find these in all

### Frost & Wood Binders

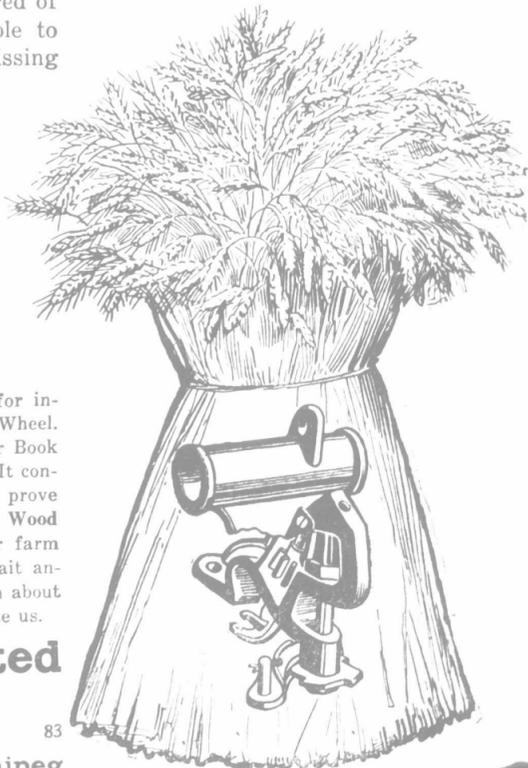
The Cutter bar is so arranged that the guards get down under the most tangled grain and save it all. The Reel is easy to operate—back, forward, up, down—so you can instantly shift it to suit varying conditions. That means clean work.

Elevators have ample capacity for handling the heaviest and lightest crop, and Frost & Wood Knotters have yet to be equalled for sure and positive work. Run the Binder as fast and as long as you like—you'll find it always ready to tie the next sheaf.

### Are Light Draft Machines

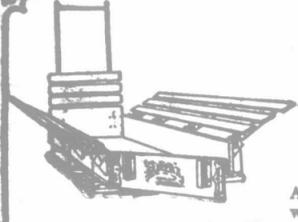
Carefully-fitted Roller Bearings are put in every part where they will make things run easier. These Bearings on Frost & Wood machines are made to last and do their work. They won't fall apart and clog as do some others. They are there to make the Binder draw light, and they do it. The No. 3 is certainly easy on horses. There are features other than the presence of many Roller

Bearings that account for this—for instance the Eccentric Sprocket Wheel. You should get our special Binder Book describing the machine in detail. It contains much information that will prove interesting to you. A Frost & Wood Binder will do the work on your farm as you want it done, so don't wait another day to get more information about it. Ask our nearest agent or write us.



**The Frost & Wood Co., Limited**  
Smith's Falls, Montreal and St. John, N. B.

Sold in Western Ontario and Western Canada by  
**Cockshutt Plow Co., Limited, Brantford and Winnipeg**



## EUREKA

### Wagon Box and Rack

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

**Some of the other Eureka Lines**

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

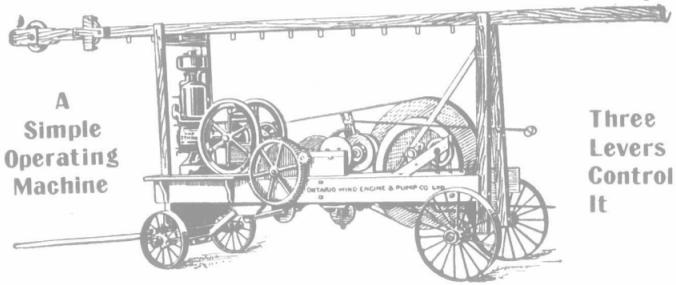
"Eureka" Seed Drill will handle the most delicate seed without bruising—and sows evenly to the last seed. Easily converted from straight drill to hill driller. A few additional parts make a complete wheel hoe, plow and cultivator.

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

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

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

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A Simple Operating Machine

Three Levers Control It

Do the well-drilling for your neighborhood. With one of the e machines you can earn \$10 to \$20 a day in the business. We can furnish all requirements at prices to make the business profitable. Write to-day for full information.

### Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Limited

Winnipeg      TORONTO      Calgary

BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED FROM ADVOCATE ADVERTISEMENTS.



### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

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

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

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section along side his homestead. Price, \$3.00 per acre.

**Duties**—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

## FARMS FOR SALE

Choice stock, grain and fruit farms for sale. We specialize in high-class properties, and aim at offering good value only. We have a special department devoted to listing and selling Ontario farms. Write for list.

**UNION TRUST CO., LTD.**  
Real-estate Department,  
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MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY

FULLY WARRANTED

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### MOVE TO CHILLIWACK

BRITISH COLUMBIA

On the Spinn Pacific slope where the returns on his investment that is made in Canada. Write for free illustrative literature. Sec'y Board of Trade, Chilliwack, B.C.

### INVENTIONS

Patented Invention. Registered Patent Attorney, Dept. of Industry, Toronto, Ont.



## Buy a Deering Binder and Avoid Waste

THE Deering binder has proved itself master of the grain field. The Deering knottor, for three decades the mechanical wonder of the age, still twists the twine into that ingenious knot which the human hand has never been able to equal. Deering harvesting and haying machines have established a world-wide standard. The sun never sets on the Deering binder, and every day of the year and every hour of the day its click can be heard in some harvest field.

Deering quality has a name the world over; it never varies, but the machine itself is changed to suit the demands of different countries. The Deering New Ideal binder is made especially to do the work of Ontario and Eastern Canadian farmers. It is manufactured at Hamilton, Ontario, within easy reach of all. Using a Deering binder means easy pulling for your horses, quick, light work on hilly fields, and good work even on rough ground. Your harvest troubles cease when you use a Deering binder. See the Deering local agent, and have him show you the good points of the harvesting and haying tools and binder twine. Get catalogues from him, or, write the nearest branch house.

Eastern Canadian Branches  
International Harvester Company of America  
(Incorporated)

At Hamilton, Ont.      London, Ont.      Montreal, P. Q.  
Ottawa, Ont.      St. John, N. B.      Quebec, P. Q.

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U.S.A.

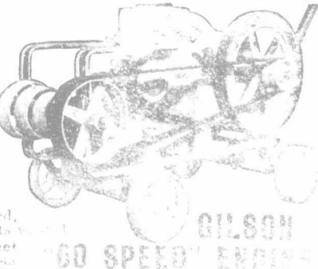


## A FARMER'S POWER HOUSE ON WHEELS

Complete with Line Shaft, Truck, Pump Jack and Interchangeable Pulleys capable of 60 changes of speed.

An engine that carries its own line shaft, pulleys, belt, gear and hangers. The Gilson "Go Speed" Engine—a complete power plant on wheels. Your own 1-hp. engine anywhere, in any part of the world, is the only one that has had more than 100 per cent service. Put this on the farm, and it will sell for 100 per cent more than any other 3 H.P. engine.

**BUY TODAY.** Write for illustrated literature with prices. Agents: GILSON MFG. CO., 111 York Street, St. Catharines, Ont.



**GILSON**  
**"GO SPEED" ENGINE**

# SALT

Ask your dealer for  
**RICE'S SALT**

The old reliable brand. It is purer than any other make, and you get better satisfaction and value. Besides, you know it is made from Canada's purest brine.

**FOR ALL PURPOSES**

**North American Chemical Co.**  
CLINTON, ONTARIO

## "Go North Young Man!"

WHY?

Because there are millions of acres of agricultural land in Northern Ontario in some cases free, and in others at 50 cents per acre, excelling in richness any other part of Canada, blessing and waiting to bless the strong, willing settler, especially the man of some capital.

For information as to terms, homestead regulations, special railway rates, etc., write to

**H. A. Macdonnell**  
Director of Colonization  
TORONTO, ONTARIO

HON. JAS. S. DUFF,  
Minister of Agriculture



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Butter Eggs Poultry Honey  
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Our constantly growing trade demands large supplies of choice farm produce. We need yours. Write for weekly market letter.

57 Front St. E., Toronto  
Established 1899

## \$25 Buys a Sureshut Tile Machine

18" or 4" size. Order early and make your own cement tile for roofing use. Capacity depends on skill of operator, ranging from 50 to 80 tile per day. Send for literature.

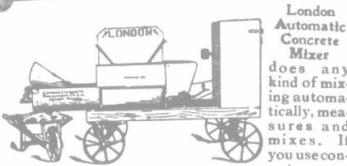
WILLIAM JOY,  
Box 278 Napanee, Ontario

## Valuable Book on Barn Building FREE

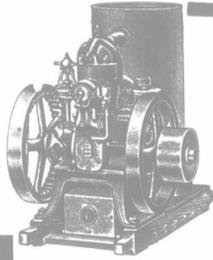


Write at once for this valuable book. It contains information that every farmer should have regarding the sanitary housing of dairy cows. It explains every fundamental of correct construction and gives proper dimensions and arrangements. It describes lighting, ventilation, stable floors, and their construction, and contains suggestions about silos, site, exposures, appearance, design, drainage and inside equipment. Besides, you will find in this book a number of practical barn plans and other information that may point the way to your saving many a dollar. We have designed many of the finest and most modern dairy barns in this country and this book is based on our long experience and expert knowledge in dairy barn construction. The book contains in concise, clear and condensed form, information necessary to any farmer who is planning to build or remodel. Understand, we send you this book absolutely free without any obligation on your part—just for answering these few questions: Do you intend to build or remodel? How soon? How many cows have you? Will you want a litter carrier? Will you want a hay fork outfit? Send to-day.

**BEATTY BROS. BOX A FERGUS, ONTARIO**



**London Automatic Concrete Mixer** does any kind of mixing automatically, measures and mixes. If you use concrete, you better write us for price of this machine. We have the largest line of concrete machinery of any firm in the world. Tell us your requirements. **London Concrete Machinery Co., Dept. B., London, Ont.**



## This Engine Runs on Coal Oil

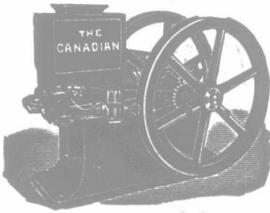
Every farmer can afford an Ellis Coal Oil Engine. They give as more power from coal oil than other engines do from gasoline. They are safe, as well as cheap; no danger of explosion or fire.

The strongest and simplest farm engine made; only three moving parts: nothing to get out of repair. Anyone can run it without experience. Thousands of satisfied customers use these engines to grind feed, fill silos, saw wood, pump, thresh, run cream separators, and do dozens of other jobs. Cheaper than horses or hired men. Fill up the tanks and start it running, and no further attention is necessary; it will run till you stop it.

**FREE TRIAL FOR 30 DAYS** You don't have to take our word for it. We'll send an engine anywhere in Canada on Thirty Days' Free Trial. We furnish full instructions for testing on your work. If it does not suit you send it back at our expense. We pay freight and duty to get it to you and we'll pay to get it back if you don't want it.

**Absolutely guaranteed for 10 years.** Write for free catalog and opinions of satisfied users. Special offer in new territory.

**3 to 15 horse power We Pay Duty and Freight Ellis Engine Co., 94 Mullett Street DETROIT MICH.**



## THE CANADIAN

Our numerous customers exclaim that the **CANADIAN Gasoline Engine IS THE LEADER**

because it is the most reliable, simple, durable and economical engine on the market.

Why not benefit by the experience of those who are using the CANADIAN Engine. Made by

**The Canadian-American Gas & Gasoline Engine Co., Ltd.**

Dunville, Ontario

**FROST & WOOD CO., LTD., Smith's Falls, Ont.**

Exclusive selling agents for Eastern Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces.

## Have City Conveniences



**REPLACE** the pestilent, draughty, dangerous and offensive out-of-doors closet with an indoors closet which requires no sewer, no plumbing, and no flushing system. Have city conveniences in your home. Safeguard family health by installing a

## "Tweed" Closet sanitary and odorless

"Tweed" Closets can be installed in the bath-room, cellar, or any other convenient place indoors, merely requiring to be connected by a pipe for ventilation with a chimney hole. "Tweed" Liquid Chemical, used in connection with "Tweed" Closets, is both a deodorant and a disinfectant. Many hundreds of "Tweed" Closets have been sold in Canada. Send for illustrated price-list.

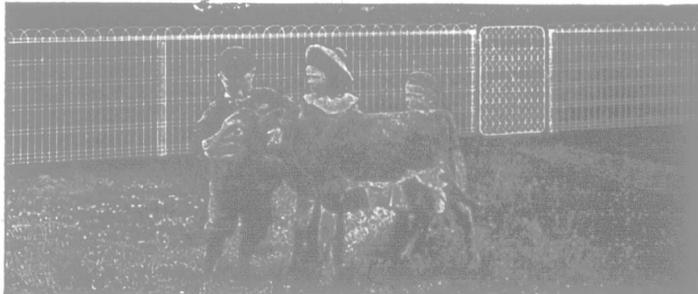
**The Steel Trough & Machine Co., Ltd. Dept. 102 TWEED, ONT.**

## Genasco Ready Roofing

Write for the Good Roof Guide Book and samples. Both free. The **Kant-leak Kleet** is an improved fastening for smooth-surface roofings. **The Barber Asphalt Paving Company** Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world. **Philadelphia** New York San Francisco Chicago Canadian Distributors: Caverhill Learmont & Company Montreal, Quebec & Winnipeg, Man. D. H. Howden & Co., Ltd., 200 York St., London, Ont.

# PAGE 'ACME' LAWN FENCE

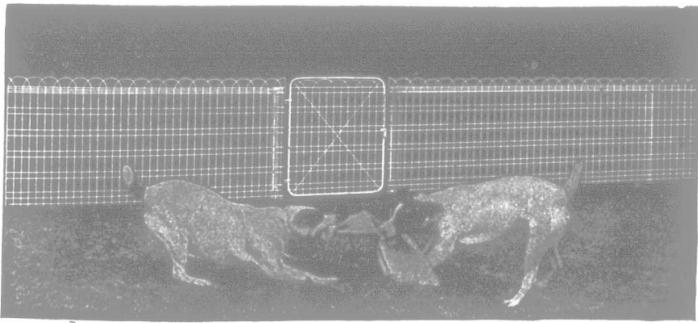
This famous "Page" Fence comes in rolls up to 200 feet in length. These are painted either white or green, and you may have Page "Acme" Fence in any height from 2 feet to 6 feet tall. Be sure and get the genuine "Page Acme" Fence, for there are imitations on the market that resemble this fence closely. By getting the genuine "Page Acme" Fence, you obtain high-carbon steel-wire uprights, which are as stiff as thick iron rods.



This "Page Acme" Fence makes a beautiful fence for lawns, cemeteries, semi-public institutions, parks, etc. It is remarkably low in cost. When you consider the long life it has from being painted at the very beginning of its service, before you even set it up, you will see how economical it is to use this "Acme" Fence.

We have sold hundreds of miles, especially of the 42-inch width and you will find this "Page Acme" Fence doing service all over the country.

Write us to-day for the Page Catalogue of "Acme" Fences. If you need fence of any kind, remember the Page Catalogue shows it to you at Factory Prices—scores of fences of the best quality.



Send to-day for the Page Catalogue. This catalogue shows all kinds of Lawn and Farm Fences, Fence Material, Iron Fences—everything you possibly can need in this line at moderate prices. Write to-day for the Page Catalogue.

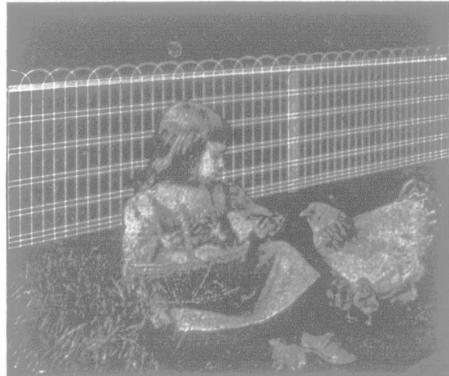
## THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED

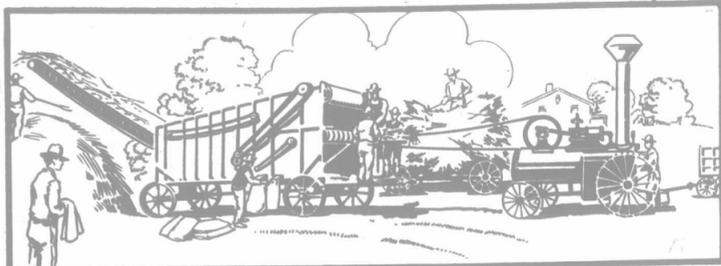
Walkerville, Canada

Toronto, King St. and Atlantic Ave. Montreal, 505-517 Notre Dame St. West

St. John, 37 Dock St.

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Save Friction, Save Wear, Save Fuel Bills

Use

### Capitol Cylinder Oil

The very best oil for steam plants on the farm. Lasts longer and gets more power from the engine, with less wear, than any cheap substitutes; costs less in the end.

### Atlantic Red Engine Oil

A medium boiled oil, strongly recommended for slow and medium speed engines and machinery. Eases the bearings and lightens the load.

### S. Peerless Oil

Has no equal as a lubricant for farm machinery generally. Specially suitable for reapers, mowers and threshers.

WINNIPEG  
MONTREAL  
HALIFAX  
ST. JOHN



AND  
Queen City  
Division  
TORONTO

## The Improved Oxford Gang

A LEADER IN TWIN PLOWS

Superior to all others for simplicity and strength.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE HILBORN COMPANY

Ayr, Ont.

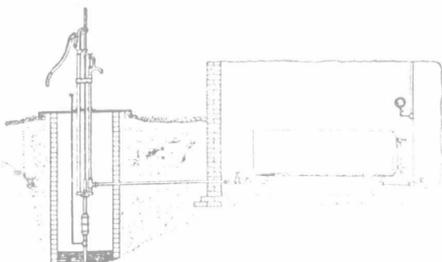
(American Plow Works)



Also a full line of  
Plows, Castings,  
Barrows, Harrows,  
Pulpers, etc.

AGENTS WANTED.

## Heller-Aller Pneumatic Water Supply System



solves the problem and makes it possible to have running water anywhere in the house, stable or yard, for all domestic purposes, and for fire protection. The cost is so low that almost every country resident can afford to install it. Operated by windmill, electric motor, gasoline engine or by hand power. Write for information.

THE HELLER-ALLER CO., WINDSOR, ONTARIO

# DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

## Cheapest as Well as Best

Every sensible person wants the **best** of everything, but in many things the best is beyond their means, and they must necessarily be content with something less.

In the case of the Cream Separator, however, the **best** is fortunately the **cheapest** as well, and it is of the greatest importance that every buyer of a separator should know this.



Moreover, the **best** is of more importance in the case of the Cream Separator than in anything else, since it means a saving or a waste **twice a day every day** in the year for many years.

It is true that DE LAVAL Separators cost a little more in first price than some inferior separators, but that counts for nothing against the fact that they **save their cost every year over any other separator**, while they last an average twenty years as compared with an average two years in the case of other separators.

And if first cost is a serious consideration a DE LAVAL machine may be bought on such liberal terms that it will actually **save and pay for itself**.

These are all-important facts which every buyer of a Cream Separator should understand and which every local DE LAVAL agent is glad to explain and demonstrate to the satisfaction of the intending buyer.

If you don't know the nearest DE LAVAL agent, please simply address the nearest of our main offices as below.

**DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED**  
173 WILLIAM ST., MONTREAL 14 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG

## Reliable help for the farmer

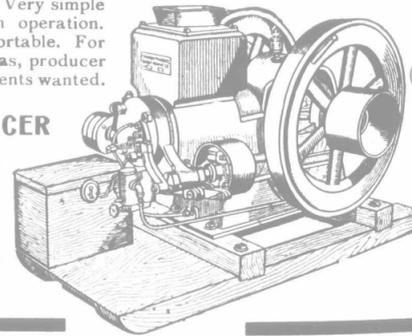
Farm labor is scarce. Wages are high. All the more need for a **BARRIE ENGINE**. Soon pays for itself in time and labor saved. Grinds grain, shells seed corn, pumps water, cuts straw, threshes beans, saws wood, drives churns, separators and washing machines. Does many other things, too.

## BARRIE ENGINES WORK LONG

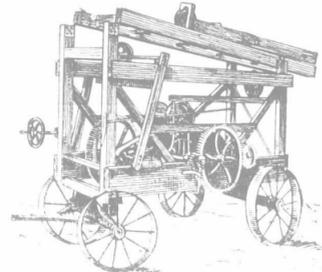
hours without getting tired. Very simple in construction. Reliable in operation. 3 to 100 h.-p. Stationary or portable. For gasoline, distillate, natural gas, producer gas. Write for catalogue. Agents wanted.

The CANADA PRODUCER & GAS ENGINE CO., Ltd.  
Barrie, Ontario, Canada

Distributors:  
James Rae, Medicine Hat;  
Canada Machinery Agency,  
Montreal; McCusker Imp.  
Co., Regina



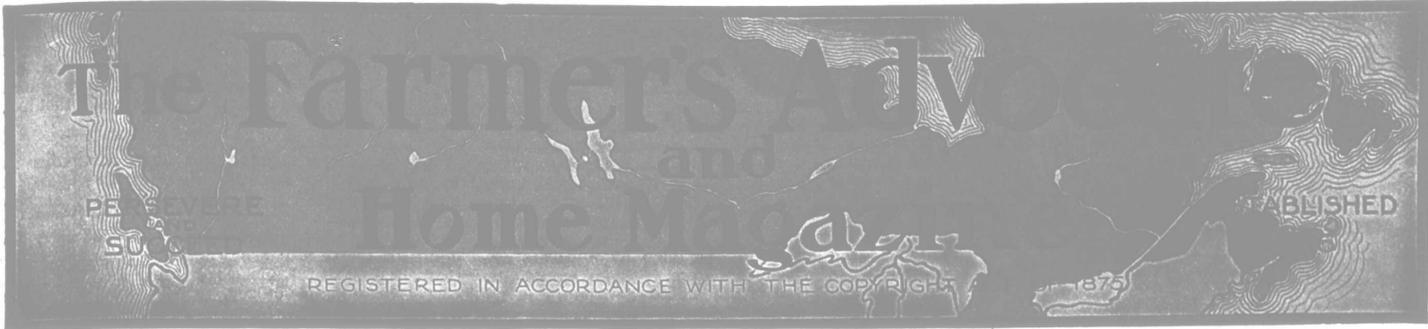
## Dick's Standard Well Drilling Machine



THE Noiseless Well Drilling Machine is the term usually applied to **The Standard** when compared to other makes, with their incessant rattle and clang. They are compactly constructed and their mechanism is built of iron and steel—not wood.

"Boys"—This is a money maker. Drop a card to-day for full particulars.

The Dick Well Drilling Machine Co.  
BOLTON, ONT., CANADA  
Quebec Agents: Bournival & Co., 333 Notre Dame St. East, Montreal



## EDITORIAL.

D. Ward King, of Missouri, is still talking up and giving demonstrations showing how easily and inexpensively good earth roads may be maintained by the use of the split-log drag.

"Keep your eye on the ball" in this issue, by Peter McArthur, does not refer to the Canadian or International League game called daily for 3.30 p.m. in the city park, but to a game of much more vital concern to farmers—viz, banking.

The United States Bureau of Statistics estimates the annual consumption of eggs in that country at slightly over 200 per head of the population. According to census figures, this is nearly double the per capita consumption in 1880.

Judged by the marvellous growth witnessed lately in the fields, there will be big crops to harvest next fall that later on will be turned into a lot of money. The conditions under which this cash will be held and used by the banks is about the liveliest farmer's problem up for solution at the present juncture.

The significance attached in the public mind to the findings of the Canadian Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education was fittingly indicated by an intimation from Hon. Dr. Pyne, Minister of Education for Ontario, at the opening of a magnificent public school in this city (London), to the effect that formulating Provincial policies in regard to vocational education, would await its appearance.

"All long-continued investigation, and likewise all practical agricultural experience, show that a great reduction in crop yields ultimately occurs unless plant food is restored to the soil; and as a rule, the chemical composition of the normal soil is an exceedingly valuable guide in determining the kind of material which should be supplied in practical systems of soil enrichment and preservation.—(Cyril G. Hopkins, Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

It is surprising how a good growth of almost any kind of crop will keep down weeds; and, on the other hand, how quickly and strongly the weeds will occupy a space where there is no crop growing to dispute possession. Even the weakest and most innocent weed will soon become vigorously aggressive under such conditions. It will appear in thousands, as though originated by spontaneous generation. Such observations should readily explain how wild oats multiply and form a big proportion of the crop in a poor stand on a field where none may have been noticed before, or how chess may predominate in a winter-killed crop of wheat which had been sown with seed containing too few chess grains to be noticed. The seeds of myriad unsuspected weeds lie in the ground, but the showing they make depends mainly upon the chance which poor farming or seasonal adversity gives them to develop and spread.

### Schooling Is No Joke.

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" is probably the most overworked and needless maxim in the Canadian book of proverbs. Since the days of Dickens one propaganda after another has been wrought out for the deliverance of the boy from bondage, and the game and picture-show idea seems now liable to make recreation the warp and woof of his existence. One strong point in favor of the school garden is that it may invest the school playground with processes of real educational value.

A well-informed British publicist lately took occasion to warn the public that the overmastering craze of the English youth for "sport" and games was crowding all serious thought and purpose out of their school life and unfitting them to cope with the more thoroughly trained German youth in the work of life. Be that as it may, the Canadian youth seems to be in greater peril from levity and sport than he does from overwork in school or out of it, and we say that from fairly good opportunities of judging in nearly all the Provinces of Canada. It will not hurt the average Canadian country youth to take his school tasks more seriously, and when it comes to the village and town youth his imperative need is to turn over a new leaf entirely in that respect—if they are ever going to tackle the plans of life with anything like a masterful purpose. Education must have some relation to vocation, and in being so related it will not lose but in a higher sense gain the cultural training given the higher faculties. Schooling is no joke. Let it be taken more seriously. This is one great need of Canada just now.

### The Best Country on Earth.

Without gloating over the misfortunes of others, it is well and proper for us to take note of the natural advantages with which our own section of the world is blessed. These advantages are both positive and negative. Among the negative ones are comparative freedom from such disasters as earthquake, volcanic eruptions, tidal waves, cyclones, and widespread floods like those which have recently devastated the Mississippi Valley on such an immense scale for so many weeks that the newspaper editors grew tired of featuring the stories. Compared to this colossal deluge, inundating farm land and townships by the thousands of square miles, the spring freshets on our own rivers, troublesome enough as they seem to us, are puny and insignificant. Saying nothing about the uncounted loss of life of human beings and stock, the delay in cropping, and the frightful loss of property in general, is the damage to the levees, which have to be constructed on such a colossal scale that their cost and the need for federal assistance in connection with them, was spoken of by one editor in the same breath with the cost of the Panama Canal. In an issue last April, a paper in Memphis, Tennessee, told of nearly seventeen thousand people being cared for in the territory of which that city is the center. A few days later it stated that, from the bluff of St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico, at least 150,000 people were homeless, and the Government was furnishing rations to 80,000, adding that, if the death roll were completed, it would show that more people had perished in the Mississippi Valley this year by drowning and exposure than were lost with the Titanic. Against such appalling disaster we stand aghast, utterly incapable of visualizing the situation.

But the knowledge of it should make us grate-

ful for the climate and geography of Eastern Canada, than which, we verily believe, a more favored region is not out of doors. Here we have a beautiful-lying country, well watered, but seldom flooded to any very disastrous extent. Soil is fertile, and adapted to a considerable variety of the world's most valuable crops, especially the cereals and legumes, vegetables and fruits. Climate is fairly dependable, and, if somewhat extreme, offers the much-to-be-prized advantage of annual variety, a feature often greatly missed by Canadians emigrating to certain sections of such States as California, where the seasons, though at first attractive to winter visitors, become monotonously similar month after month.

A smiling land we have, a salubrious and a safe one, which only needs more vigorous advertising to set its advantages in their true light against those of less-favored regions elsewhere, to which thousands of our citizens have been steadily attracted by persistent boosting and a loud noise. Here is the Promised Land right at home, the finest Garden of Eden on the planet's crust. If you know a good thing when you see it, stay here and tell your neighbors why.

### Keep Your Eye on the Ball.

By Peter McArthur.

It is really too bad that farmers do not play golf. It is a glorious game—those who play it call it "The Royal Game"—and like farming, it is played in the open air. But there the similarity ceases. Playing golf is not a bit like ditching, or weeding sugar beets, or chasing a neighbor's cows out of the corn. For those who have never played the game or have never seen it played a word of explanation may be useful. I have heard golf described as: "Chasing a quinine pill over a ten-acre field." That is fairly accurate, but here is an even better description:

"First, you see the ball; then you hit the ball, and if you find the ball again on the same day you win the game."

I used to play golf occasionally in "the dear dead days that are no more," but never was much of a hand at it. Still I am thankful that I tried to play, for I learned a lesson that is proving very valuable just now, and it would pay every voter in the country to learn golf just for the sake of that lesson. The one great rule of golfing is to "keep your eye on the ball." No matter what happens, "Keep your eye on the ball." If you take your eye off the ball for even a fraction of a second when you are trying to make a stroke you will be sure to "top" or "slice" or make a "foozle." And even after you have made a clean drive you must keep your eye on the ball if you are ever to find it again. If the golfer doesn't do anything else he learns to keep his eye on the ball, and that is a very important thing to do in more games than playing golf. Almost all bankers are golf players, and many of them are so expert at the game that they are entitled to wear cute little red coats, because they can make a round of the links in a hundred strokes or under. And every banker has learned to keep his eye on the ball in golf—and in a whole lot of other games.

\* \* \* \*

The time has come for the sovereign voter—even though he does not play the royal game—to keep his eye on the ball. The Bank Act is going to be revised. Yes, indeed. Did you ever hear such a racket as is going on about it? Both political parties are taking up the question

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

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and squabbling over it like a couple of school-boys fighting for an old baseball bat that has come floating down the creek.

"I seen it first!" they are both yelling, and both are beginning to tell what they propose to do.

"Keep your eye on the ball."

Both political parties depend on the money powers for their campaign funds, and what the banks want, now that it is apparent that the people will insist on having the banking system reformed, is a reform that does not reform. Bank-controlled newspapers and bank-controlled politicians may be expected from now on to be noisier than anyone else in demanding a revision of the Bank Act, but if you investigate you will find that their schemes of reform mean a side-tracking of the real reforms and the adoption of others that will really mean increased privileges for the banks. It is an old political game—it is known as "heads' I win, 'tails' you lose,"—and if we are not careful we shall find when "the tumult and the shouting dies" that nothing has been accomplished.

"Keep your eye on the ball."

Now that the campaign is fairly under way, it is high time that we decided on just what we want to have done. It is too early, however, to try to say what form the changes in the banking laws should take. It will only be possible to do that after we have had a full and free discussion of the whole problem. It is one thing to know what should be done and another to know how it should be done. The banking systems of other countries must be studied so that we may learn how other people overcame such difficulties as we are contending with. Then we can adapt their remedies to our needs. In Germany they have a banking system that the authorities agree in calling scientific. We can learn much from it. In the United States they are getting ready to revise their banking laws, and much can be learned from their work. They had what was essentially our present system over fifty years ago and had to get rid of it when it became "badly broken." In the meantime, here are a few things that they insist on:

1. Government inspection of all banks, to protect shareholders from the effects of

from reckless or incompetent bank management.

No kind of inspection but Government inspection should be allowed. Seeing that bank inspection is inevitable, some bankers are urging that the work be taken over by the Bankers' Association. This would be worse than no inspection, as it would give the strong banks that dominate the Bankers' Association too much power over the weaker banks. That august body has enough to do now in looking after the funeral arrangements of banks that are destroyed under the present system. It has been suggested also that the inspection be done by auditors appointed by the shareholders. This would be valueless, as the auditors would be appointed by the group of shareholders who elect the officers. Besides, the rights of the shareholders are not the only ones to be safeguarded. The depositors must have their rights looked after by the inspectors, and the general public must be protected. Government inspection prevails in other countries and has proven satisfactory. It works so well in the United States that only five per cent. of the American banks failed in twenty-six years. In the same period twenty-five per cent. of the Canadian banks failed. Rigid Government inspection is what is needed.

"Keep your eye on the ball."

2. A currency whose redemption will be secured without the use of the depositors' money for that purpose.

In the United States the currency issued by the banks must be secured by Government or Panama Canal bonds. In all other important

businesses and make the formation of Big Businesses with monopolies in their particular fields more difficult. The supporters of the present banking system are putting forth specious arguments in favor of big banks. Big banks mean big monopolies.

"Keep your eye on the ball."

5. Bank presidents and bank directors must be made more personally responsible than they now are for the use made of the money entrusted to their care.

To show what can be done in this way, I am going to quote a passage from a recent article by Gov. Stubbs, of Kansas:

"Every bank officer, president, cashier and director in Kansas holds his job practically upon a civil service basis. Certain blanks have to be executed under oath, and if these and the past history of the signer do not come up to the desired standard, he must resign. The whole board of directors of a bank must be present twice a year, when an examination that actually examines is made. Every note, bond or asset of each bank must be listed and reported to the banking department twice a year, with a sworn statement by the officers and directors of the bank to the effect that each note and asset so listed is worth one hundred cents on the dollar."

It is a matter of record, however, that before the people of Kansas secured this reform, they "started in to raise a row, and had an over-production." It might be well for us to study the Kansas system of crop rotation before our Bank Act comes up for revision.

These demands are all reasonable and vital. Moreover, they will serve as a touchstone by which we can tell whether a man or editor discussing the proposed revision of the Bank Act is working in the interests of the people or of the banks. Attempts are already being made to becloud these issues, but we must not let ourselves be fooled. No matter how loudly a politician or editor takes part in the campaign for the revision of the Bank Act, unless a clear stand is taken on these points, he is not a true friend of the cause. Other men may have other methods of attaining these ends, and perhaps better ones than we have suggested, but the ends must be the same. The reforms that are asked for above are already in force in every other important country in the world, and there is no reason why they should not be enforced here.

The only point raised that is still open to honest difference of opinion is the fourth. It might be advisable to centralize capital in one bank, but only with the Government as the dominant partner in the monopoly.

Now that all the papers are taking up the discussion, it is to be hoped that the enquiry into the banking system will be full and searching. Many people will doubtless have excellent suggestions to make—and many more will have suggestions to make that will merely tend to mislead the public. Reforms are already being advocated that will not reform anything.

"Keep your eye on the ball."

Personally, I am not only willing but anxious to listen to every scheme that is suggested as a remedy for existing conditions, but when I suspect that I am being bluffed I talk back in this strain:

"Quite so! Quite so! There may be a whole lot in what you are saying, but I have already made up my mind about a few things that we want. Give us a new system of currency, if you like, but you will have to show us that it is secured in such a way that in case of failure it will not be redeemed by the money of the depositors. If capital is to be centralized let it be in such a way that the monopoly will be completely under the control of the Government, with a system of Government inspection that will really inspect. It sounds fine, and you seem real gifted when you try to explain matters to me in the abra cadabra terms of banking, but when you have spoken your little piece I want you to tell me in simple words how the banks are going to be prevented from going the people with the people's own money



Heavy Toll.

Farmer—"A pretty steep tax, and it seems to me that you are not making the road a great deal easier to travel, either."

countries the currency is secured without the money of the depositors being used for that purpose. In Canada it is supposed to be secured by the paid-up capital of the banks, but when a failure occurs it is the depositors' money that is used to redeem the notes. When the Bank Act comes up for revision see to it that the currency is secured without danger to the depositor. Several schemes have been suggested which will be discussed later, but the thing to keep in mind at present is that the depositor must be protected as well as the note-holder.

"Keep your eye on the ball."

3. Some form of security for the depositors.

Even in the wicked United States, whose banks we have been taught to scorn, the banks are compelled to keep on hand a cash reserve equal to twenty-five per cent. of their total deposits and circulation. Because of this the average annual loss to depositors during a period of over forty years has been only thirty-seven one-thousandths of one per cent. At least the depositors of the Farmers' Bank will agree that it is high time we had some such security for deposits in Canada. This point has not been mentioned so far in the discussion that is in progress.

"Keep your eye on the ball."

4. Some means of preventing the centralization of the capital of the country in a few hands.

This might be done by limiting the number of branches that any bank may have. If they were not allowed to have so many branches new banks would probably be able to exist to meet public requirements. Smaller banks would foster the smaller

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as they are doing now. Show me that we are to have Government inspection, security for notes and deposits, and a few other reasonable safeguards, and then you can finish off your revised Bank Act with all the frills you want to. You may even trim it with lace and insertion if you do not insert into it any little jokers that will kill the reforms that are needed. If you do that we shall probably jump up into the air and fall on you from a great height, thereby doing you 'grievous bodily harm.'

\* \* \* \*

Of course it is not exactly polite to talk back to eminent people in that way, but some very eminent people are at present trying to bamboozle the public, and that is the kind of talk that will be most likely to stop them.

"Keep your eye on the ball."

### Protection, Privation and Public Health.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I venture to draw your attention to an article in the May number of the English Review, entitled "Protection and Public Health," being the text of a lecture delivered in London (Eng.) last March, by Sir Alfred Mond, Bart., M. P.

Among much very interesting matter he quotes an instance of the casual connection between protection and disease furnished at the present moment by Italy. Italy has a very considerable duty on wheat. The Italians, it is said, cannot substitute rye or potatoes, and are driven to resort to Indian corn. The result of the substitution of Indian corn, which is a very poor food for a human being, is said to be a terrible skin disease called pellagra, which leads to paralysis, insanity and suicide, and accounts for about 10 to 12 per cent. of the total mortality of the country. It is suggested that if the Government took off the wheat duty, and so allowed the population to buy imported wheat, the public health would be at once improved, for there is found a very close parallel between the rise and fall of the number of deaths and cases of insanity from pellagra with the rise and fall in the price of wheat.

Sir Alfred Mond says the Americans are the most patient people he has ever met. No others, he says, would support such a system as exemplified in their tariff on raw wool and all woollen goods, running to 50 and 60 per cent. One of the results of their woollen duty is that in a very cold and inclement country the great mass of the population is obliged to wear cotton goods, which are quite unsuited to the climate, simply because they cannot afford to buy wool. He goes on to say that there appears to be very little doubt that considerable amount of tuberculosis and pneumonia in the United States to-day is to be traced directly to these duties on wool, which compel a large part of the population to wear cotton goods.

Sir Alfred Mond points out one remarkable and significant fact, which is that the death-rate is lowest in free-trade countries—England, Denmark and Holland, and highest in the most highly protected countries. He adds that it is not altogether surprising that in England, Denmark and Holland, which are all free-trade countries, and have practically no food taxes, the bulk of the population are better fed, better clothed and better housed than in protected countries. "Statistically," he claims, "that fact stands; of course, we can interpret it as we like; but that the introduction of a protective system must in the future, as it has in the past, in this or any other country, have a deleterious effect in all directions on the health of the nation, seems to me to be practically axiomatic."

I refrain from further quotations, but knowing the interest you have in this topic, as evidenced by the frequent reference to it in your columns, I felt impelled to bring to your notice an article dealing with some of the historical results of protection, looked at from the broad standpoint of the life of the nation as a whole.

Glasgow, Scotland. C. BRADFIELD.

Few better seasons are afforded for the clearing up of an unsightly and altogether unprofitable old fence or fence-row than just now, when the seed is in the ground and the crop is growing, but not ready for further cultivation or harvest. Old fence-bottoms, used as farm "dumps" for stones, broken rails and all kinds of rubbish, are ideal places for the growth of noxious weeds and the breeding of some of our most destructive insect pests. Clean them up and place them under cultivation, thus changing a waste place into a productive area.

## HORSES.

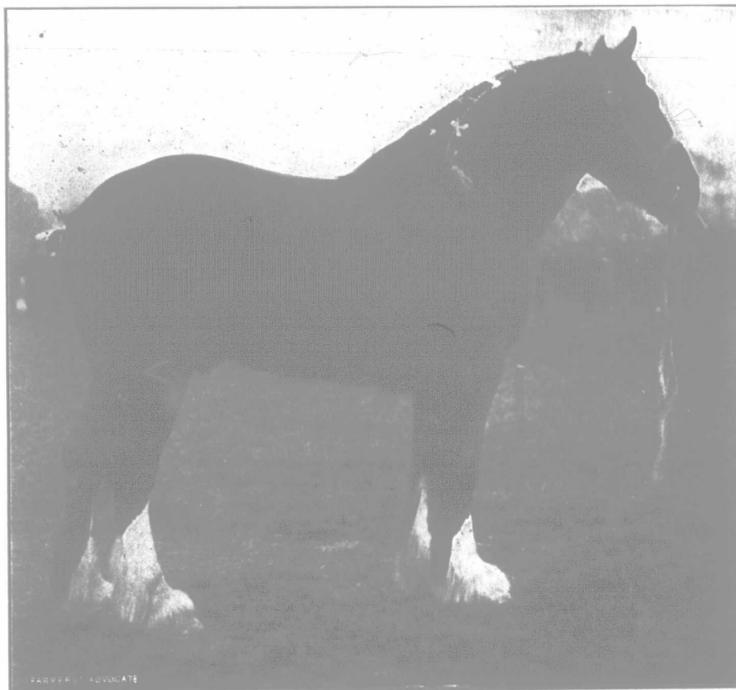
The colts away to pasture require salt regularly.

Very young colts have been known to be killed by sunstroke. On very hot days it is often well to keep the mare inside during the middle of the day, and avoid the risk. This is only necessary while the colt is quite young.

Divide the summer's work equitably amongst the horses. The mare with foal at foot should be, as far as possible, exempt, but the geldings and mares not suckling colts should each be required to do their share. Too often one team is the "standby," doing all the summer work.

Knowing that the most fertile period of a mare's life is between the ages of four and twelve years, which makes her usefulness as a breeder very short indeed, there seems to be little reason why every big, strong, growthy, well-developed two-year-old filly not required for hard work during the summer she is three years of age should not be bred.

In the course of Whip's full, reliable and altogether excellent article on the care of the mare and foal at time of parturition (issue May 23rd), a slip of the pen accounts for an error of prescription which, while probably not dangerous, being intended for external application only, must needs



Ascot Chief.

First-prize three-year-old Clydesdale stallion at Glasgow Stallion Show, and winner of the Brydon Challenge Shield; also first at Ayr.

be corrected. For dressing the navel of the foal the proper strength of bichloride of mercury solution is 15 grains to eight ounces of water—not 15 grains to the ounce as stated.

During the hot summer weather the work horse enjoys a drink of fresh, cool water before he gets his morning meal. Watering before feeding should be the rule. This is practiced on many farms, and many who follow it at noon and night depart from it in the morning, leaving the watering until the horse is taken out to work. This should not be, as it is just as important to the horse to get water before breakfast as before his noon or evening meal.

The time at which mares should be returned to the horse after being bred is a question upon which the opinions of horsemen differ. It is a known fact that mares differ in this respect, and it is well to observe carefully each individual mare which is being bred. Estrum usually lasts with mares over a period of from five to nine days, and its recurrence commonly occurs twenty-one days from its commencement on a former occasion. While this is generally the case with mares whose reproductive organs are in a normal state, there are many mares whose periods show a deviation from the rule, and it is well to observe closely each individual brood mare in this respect in order to make the best success of the breeding business.

### Uniformity in Foals.

A writer in "The Farmer's Advocate & Home Journal," Winnipeg, Man., complains that he has had much trouble in horse-breeding in getting his mares to produce matched teams. He has been breeding Clydesdales, and has now fifteen colts, some with three straight crosses of Clydesdale blood in them, and no two of the colts are enough alike to produce anything like a matched team. The mares used were grades of the Clydesdale breed, and the stallions were the best available in the particular section. Are a grade group of mares likely to throw a lot of foals anything but uniform in type, even though the mares have been mated to the same stallion as far as possible, and these stallions of a fine type? Were different sires of a different quality mated with these grade mares, many apparently sound reasons could be given in explanation, but where there has been but few sires used, and these for as long and as consistently as possible, there is a case which seems conclusive, yet there must be some explanation for such disparity of type where from fifteen well-bred Clydesdale grades no two will mate sufficiently well to make a matched team. The conclusion that must be arrived at by a breeder would be that an unfortunate selection of sires has been made, not that they were necessarily of an inferior type, but that they have not that strong prepotent character that makes the ideal sire.

Commenting further, the editor drew attention to the fact that, in breeding, it must be remembered that even the most noted breeders get types which they have least reason to expect, from certain matings. New breeders must remember that each individual in the breed is made up of several lines of blood, that each animal in every line of ancestry is exerting a greater or less influence on the progeny of to-day, and it is this differentiated influence of past generations that gives the lack of uniformity even among the purest blood of the breed. It must be borne in mind that in the Clydesdale breed the mating that gave the Prince of Wales gave only one Prince of Wales. Likewise, we had but one Earnley, and we have but one Baron's Pride, and in his long line of progeny there is but one Baron of Buchlyvie. Some of the greatest prizewinners are noted most for the disparity of their get, yet, in the main, from the

better-bred horses come the best types that win in the show-ring, and that give the greatest uniformity to their get. Even among the best, though, of every breed, the uniformity of get can never be known until the individual is tried. The more likely to produce uniformity is the sire that has behind him a line of ancestry that is marked with the same quality and type as himself, rather than the horse that, although a fine individual in himself, is the progeny of an upstanding, nervous sire and a low-set, sluggish mare which have been mated to get the medium type. Where a fine type of pure-bred mares was used, fair or even surprisingly good results may be gotten, but when mated with grade mares, the stallion with uniform lines of blood in his veins might be expected to get by far the most uniform lot of colts.

As ancestry is difficult to locate or trace back in this new country, a farmer has to depend largely upon individual merit in the selection of a stallion to mate to his mares, although he would do well to look over the stallion's pedigree and see that he has a horse whose sire and dam have noted blood in their veins.

It cannot be hoped to reduce breeding to the certainty of a mathematical problem. If we could, anyone might make a success of breeding, and poor horses would be rare. Breeding the higher types of even grade horses successfully requires a long apprenticeship or study of horse life. To the farmer raised with good horses, the

art of successful matings comes, one might say, naturally, although to many—altogether too many—success has been due to good luck, without any serious thought given to type or quality other than that the sire mated to their mares was of good appearance.

On the other hand, more than one considers that because, by the same slipshod method he is overtaken with ill-luck, the breeding of the better class of horses is a failure.

Andrew Graham, a year ago, in addressing the Manitoba Horse-breeders' Association on raising the standard of draft horses in the Province, said: "The introduction of the Scottish hiring system, or the judicious purchase of good horses by companies of farmers should result in great improvement of our horse stock. We will suppose a case. A community of farmers have been breeding in a slipshod way. Their horse reputation is not good. Buyers are scarce at prices leaving no profit. They see their mistake, get together, hire or buy a first-class horse, breed from him for a term of three or four years, when he must step to one side because his fillies are coming on, all of which are at least half-sisters. Another, if possible better, horse takes his place. At the end of his breeding term, all the breeding mares of the district, six years and under, will be very closely related in blood, and naturally should be of similar type and conformation. If this is followed up consistently, the community would soon have a fine horse reputation. Buyers will be attracted, and good horses become the rule, not the exception. No trouble matching teams here, and the farmers will derive double or triple the profits that they had from their former slipshod methods."

Other breeders in the West, with whom our Western contemporary communicated in discussing the matter, could advise nothing better than the selection of a sire whose breeding is beyond reproach, and whose individual excellence also marks him as a valuable sire, and breeding the same mares to the same sire year after year.

It seems like a case of the use of sires which were not noted for their prepotency. This latter characteristic is wanting in too many sires of all classes of stock, the horse not excluded. Lack of prepotency generally goes with rather indifferent breeding. A horse, if the result of crossing widely-diversified blood strains, is seldom an individual which can be relied upon to transmit like qualities to his offspring at different services. A well-bred sire, of high individual excellence should be capable of stamping his mark indelibly upon his offspring when mated with grade mares. If pure-breeding means anything to the live-stock business, it should at least be able to make itself prominent in such cases. With a stallion of indifferent breeding, and mares of a still commoner class, it is quite easy to see why uniformity would be absent in the offspring; but, as the mares are graded up and gradually show better breeding, a good sire should produce colts very much alike. This is a question for breeders to ponder in their mind. The greater bulk of the mares in Canada are grade mares. The thing to do is to breed these mares to the best available stallion of the breed of which they are grades, and breed to the same stallion year after year if good results are obtained from the first mating. The results obtained by this particular Western breeder show clearly that the best-bred stallion is none too good for breeding purposes, and that the best stallion in any district may not prove valuable as a breeder. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating," so the value of the sire is shown by his offspring. No sire should be used unless his breeding is of the best, and his conformation, action and individuality point to usefulness as a breeder.

### Shying and Other Faults.

A shying horse is a very annoying and possibly dangerous possession. The habit is attributed to all sorts of things, but the two that produce the most shying are fear and exuberance of spirits. A horse darts away from real or imaginary danger, sometimes moving in a desperate manner. He may hear a rustle in the hedge, his instincts suggesting an enemy to be avoided, but the greatest cause is exuberance, mad freshness, and when a bird flies out of the hedge, and sometimes when nothing gives provocation, the horse shies violently and repeatedly. This class of shying is cured by plenty of work, and all shying is minimized, if not wholly cured, by hard labor. If a horse shies, he should be found off his feed, to provide an outlet for his spare energies. If one is on a journey with a shying horse, an increase of the pace will soon make him the best.

There are other faults of a horse. If a horse is addicted to rearing, the driver must so manage the reins that the horse does not take at right angles to the shafts, but comes down parallel with them; otherwise, one shaft comes on the horse's back, and is broken if the belly band be tight. All rearing is readily cured by regular work and plenty of it. In a saddle horse

it is a most dangerous habit. Some horses are so impetuous that they will not wait for the driver and others to get into the conveyance. This is a nuisance, but such horses are steadied by keeping their faces to the wall during the time of attaching them to the conveyance, and until all passengers are ready to start.—[Farmer and Stock-breeder.

### Advantages of May Foals.

Perhaps the ideal time of year for the farm mare to foal is from the middle to the end of May, or in ordinary seasons just after the rush of spring's work and before the very hot weather sets in. A colt foaled at this time should go ahead rapidly. Everything is in his favor. The weather is warm, but not suffocating, and the abundant growth of young succulent grass favors a heavy milk flow, and an abundance of milk ensures a thrifty colt. The mare is not required to do much if any work on the farm for some time, and the colt gets a good start. Much depends on this start. More than the casual observer thinks. A thin, scrawny, poorly-nourished foal gets a setback from which he seldom if ever completely recovers, no matter how good the care given him in after years. The fat foal is more likely to make a good horse than the very thin colt. Spring is the natural time of year for the colts to arrive, and there is no better time for breeding the mares, as far as chances of conception are concerned, than late in May or in June. The weather is warm, which is believed to have a beneficial effect towards inducing conception, and the mare usually has just come through the seeding operations, which have somewhat materially lessened her supply of flesh, and is on a good grass pasture which tones up her system, causes her to begin to replace the lost fat, and keeps her digestive system active and the bowels laxative. Such a condition has been found very conducive to ease of getting the mare to conceive. Breeding a mare which is gaining in flesh is much more likely to be productive than breeding one which is rapidly becoming thinner.

The colt foaled on grass is not exposed to so much danger from joint-ill as the one foaled in a stable where the germs may lurk in the dirt, and it is impossible to dispel all dirt from the stable. The bedding upon which the colt is deposited contains a large amount of it. Not so with good clean grass. There is danger everywhere, but less on the grass than in the stalls; however, antiseptic precautions should be taken to insure freedom from the trouble.

The colt foaled at this season, while not so early as to be injured by bad spring weather, is sufficiently early to have attained a good growth before the flies become so bad as to be a pest. Flies seem to delight in annoying a young colt, and the trouble which they give him does not make for his welfare, but proves a great drawback to his growth. The younger the colt the greater the loss from this cause.

Just now seems to be a very logical time to breed, from the viewpoint of the mare, the colt and the farm work. All mares cannot be bred at this season, but many can, and the owners of these can do no better than breed them now.

## LIVE STOCK

Very young pigs should be kept dry. Running through long wet grass is injurious.

At New York, on May 27th, beef is reported to have reached the highest price recorded in thirty years, 13½ cents per pound wholesale.

The sow which is nursing a young litter should be well fed, as it is while the pigs are young that they make most economical gains.

Give the old sow a chance to keep up her good work as long as she proves useful. Too many discard their sows when they are just in their prime. The best success follows when a few proven matrons are retained in the herd. Changing is costly.

The first three months of the lamb's life are of greatest importance. Keep the ewes on good pasture, so that they have every opportunity to feed their offspring well. This also affords a chance to weed out the poor milking dams. Lambs which do not do well under these conditions owe their poor condition to the scarcity of their mother's milk. Turn the unprofitably poor milkers away to the butcher.

What steps are you taking towards keeping the calves on their feet? The future of the herd depends entirely upon the calves, and the class of calves depends upon the care and management given them. A detached hay stall kept clean and dry with good ventilation is one of the best places to

keep them during the day, and at night a grass plot is ideal. Give them plenty of green feed. There is nothing better than clover or alfalfa.

Water is almost as important to success with stock as feed. Nothing fills the want better than a spring or running stream, but many pasture fields are not so fortunately situated. Where this is the case care should be taken to keep a frequently replenished supply pumped in a clean trough in a shady place if at all practicable. During the hot weather the stock enjoys a cool drink as much as you do yourself.

### The Aberdeen-Angus as a Beef Animal.

The Irish Farming World recently published a few facts from Albert Pulling, relating to the crossing and other merits of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. One of the most convincing evidences of the commercial value of the breed, as cited by Mr. Pulling, was the practical monopoly of the cross-bred classes and prizes year after year at the Smithfield and other fat-stock shows by Aberdeen-Angus grades and crosses; the overwhelming annual successes of the breed and its crosses in the carcass competition since its institution in 1904, and the fact that the prices per cwt. of "Polled Scots" at the butchers' markets invariably top the list.

Continuing, Mr. Pulling states that evidence of the superiority of the Aberdeen-Angus in its pure state as a beef breed, which forms a motive for crossing it with other breeds for their improvement—a reason why its crosses with the Shorthorn particularly should occupy such an outstanding position—and further proof that they do occupy that position is to be found in the fact that of the awards for the cups offered for the "best steer" and "best heifer" at the Smithfield show during the last twenty-five years the following percentages have obtained:

Aberdeen-Angus, 38 per cent.; Shorthorn, 24 per cent.; Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn cross, 20 per cent.; Hereford, 8 per cent.; Devon, 6 per cent.; Galloway and Shorthorn cross, 4 per cent.

In the awards for the cup for the "best beast under two years old" since its institution in 1899 the percentages have been: Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn cross, 46.1 per cent.; Shorthorn, 30.7 per cent.; Aberdeen-Angus, 7.7 per cent.; Aberdeen-Angus and Dexter cross, 7.7 per cent.; Hereford, 7.7 per cent.

Mr. Pulling counselled breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle to maintain size as well as quality, believing that the word "quality" loosely used had done much harm. The use of inbred bulls on inbred females tends to decrease the size, and the kind of cattle wanted are those with plenty of size, substance and bone.

### System with the Flock.

All enterprises give better returns when some system is followed in carrying on the work. Agriculture in all its branches can be made as systematic as the operation of a departmental store, or it can be allowed to dwindle into a haphazard state, with variations in the work almost as great as those made by the weather. The live-stock end of farming can be made a success only by following a system. Sheep-raising, that part of Canada's animal husbandry which has reached a very low ebb, can be made much more profitable by adhering to some regular plan. Here is one taken from a Highland shepherd's diary of a year in the management of a Blackface flock as given in the current volume of Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland:

March—Dip all sheep.  
April (end of)—Lambing begins.  
June (1st week)—"Marking" lambs.  
June (3rd week)—Clipping begins.  
August (3rd week)—Dip all sheep and separate the lambs.  
September—Autumn sales.  
October (end of)—Dip all sheep and separate cast ewes.

November (2nd week)—Hogs brought in from the hills for wintering.  
November (last week)—Let out tups.

While the dates may not be exactly suited to our conditions here, the system is highly commendable. Sheep are all dipped before going to grass. Lambs are dropped at the same time each year, and are marked when a little over a month old, so as to insure no mistakes in identity. Clipping is done at a regular time, although rather late for our conditions unless washing is practiced. Sheep are dipped, culled, bred and cared for with a regularity that points to success. If more of our sheep-owners would practice a system approximating this, and not leave the sheep to rustle for themselves and work out their own salvation, there would be less of that feeling of prejudice against sheep, which is in evidence in the country at the present time. Give the flock a chance to show a profit by managing them with a definite system.

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**The Sire of the Calves.**

The future of the herd depends altogether upon the calves raised in the herd, unless the owner is not a breeder; but a dealer replacing his older animals not by young animals of his own breeding, but by those bought from other herds. There is no surer and better method of building up a herd than selection within that herd, provided the right kind of sire is used. From very many sires to choose from, very few are worthy of heading the breeding herd. The calves in the herd are all endowed with his blood. His influence is far-reaching in its effect, and the future of the herd, then, rests to a very large, almost an unlimited extent upon the sire used.

The bull's usefulness as a breeder depends largely upon his care. Very often he does not prove a sure stock-getter, and is there any wonder? It is one of the laws of nature that animals must get a certain amount of exercise and fresh, pure air, or their health stands in danger. The organs of generation seem to be about the most sensitive portion of the sire's make-up in this respect, for in nine cases out of ten the first indication that the bull is not in normal condition is the large number of cows that fail to conceive when bred to him. This state of affairs commonly occurs where the bull is confined summer and winter in a narrow stall, and is never allowed the run of a paddock or yard, often not even being allowed a loose box stall. A bull so handled is in a very poor condition to get the best calves, even if his fecundity is still uninjured. His continuous inactivity cannot but have a detrimental effect upon his constitution. His vigor is impaired, and his prepotency, if he ever had any, receives a setback, and often entirely vanishes. In short, his usefulness as a sire is irreparably injured.

The spring and summer seasons offer just as many difficulties as does the winter in caring for the sire. He cannot be turned out with the herd in many cases, because the young heifers are there and they are not ready to be bred; and, besides, very often, they are his own daughters, making breeding to him impossible. Running with the females of the herd very often keeps him irritated and excited most of the time, and he fails in flesh as a consequence. What is to be done with the sire? The answer is, provide a paddock or yard of sufficient size to give him plenty of exercise, and at the same time it may be utilized to grow green feed for him. A grass or clover plot will, if handled judiciously, produce a large amount of feed for the bull. True, the paddock means a small outlay of land and money, but what is this when the season's calf crop is at stake? The loss of the use of one cow for one season would be as great in many cases as this outlay for the bull's welfare, and there is a risk of many of the cows failing to breed when the sire is not given due care. Then, the increased vigor, growthiness and general thrift of the calves pays many times over for the expense of fencing the paddock.

Along with the exercise, he gets green feed, which acts the same with him as with the other animals, toning up his system and relieving it of much of the dreg of the winter on dry feed and scant exercise. It is well, besides the paddock, to provide suitable green feed, as alfalfa, red clover, oats and peas, and corn, near the buildings, where it can be cut and fed to the bull in the paddock or in his stall. No animal relishes an abundance of green feed more than does the bull. It was never intended that he should do without it, yet many are fed almost continuously throughout the season on hay and grain, getting only little green feed. The bull should have water before him at all times during the summer months. Hot days mean almost unquenchable thirst to the confined animal.

The best time to make use of the paddock is undoubtedly at night. As is generally recommended for calves, the bull should be kept in a loose box stall during the day. A stall with plenty of ventilation, but with the windows darkened, is preferable. This adds greatly to his comfort, as it prevents to a great extent fly trouble, and keeps him quiet and contented during the day, and he is in a good condition to feed and take full advantage of the paddock during the cool nights. Given this chance to keep himself thrifty and virile, the bull will, under most circumstances, if he is the right type himself, stamp his best qualities indelibly upon his offspring, and do his owner a world of good.

**Forcing Cows to Suckle Calves.**

Those who make a practice of either vealing or rearing calves on cows are frequently up against a difficulty in persuading the latter to allow the calves to suck. A very simple plan, for which, by the way, we are indebted to our farm foreman, is to grasp the switch of the tail and pull it forward between the udder and thigh toward the side on which the calf is trying to nurse. It will not prevent the cow kicking backwards, but will prevent her hurting the calf. After a few times she will usually stand quietly enough. This simple

wrinkle has been used in a large herd where many calves were raised, and seldom or never failed to accomplish its purpose. It is simple, handy and effectual. Try it.

**Free Range for the Pigs.**

Much too large a percentage of the swine of the country are kept too closely housed during the summer months. While the horses, cattle and sheep are roving over the luxurious pastures, filling themselves with nature's best feed, the pigs are very often confined in small, dirty, hot, stuffy pens, and expected to make the highest possible gains. At a fair valuation, an acre of good clover or alfalfa was found by Coburn to be of from four to nearly six times as much value in feeding pigs as an acre of wheat, from two to three times as much value as an acre of barley, and over twice as much value as an acre of corn. Think of this for a moment. Think, also, of the saving in labor. The pig harvests his own feed and feeds himself when on pasture. On a grain ration, cultivation, seeding, harvesting, housing, threshing, chopping and feeding are necessary. As an economical proposition, nothing gives better returns in hog-feeding than pasturing. Of course, this should be combined with grain feeding. While, to fatten a pig, grain must play the most important role, green feed is natural and helpful. Every pig on the farm, from the sire and the dam, down to the nursing youngsters, should have access to free range, and by free range is not meant a small pen in the field, but a plot big enough to grow ample green feed, and at the same time insure exercise.



The First Day at Pasture.

**THE FARM.**

Among the advantages of removing stumps and boulders from arable fields, concerning which we wrote the other day, mention was omitted of one which has since been forcefully impressed upon our attention. Walking through our oat field lately we noticed an exceptional amount of wire-worm injury in the areas immediately surrounding a few stumps and trees where grass has grown ever since the fields were cleared. Most of the oat field was an old pasture, spring plowed for corn in 1911 and there is considerable evidence of insect injury throughout, but on the new ground and near the old grass plots are patches where the grain has been almost cleaned out. While not in favor of eliminating all shade-trees from cultivated fields, we would draw attention to this further reason for destroying unnecessary breeding places of weeds and insects. The loss from field obstructions is both direct and indirect.

**Better Doors for Stables.**

At the present time much money is spent in building modern stables with tight walls having air spaces and several thicknesses of boards and paper, all of which is quite right, but in many instances I have noticed that the doors of otherwise well built stables were made in the ordinary way, with two thicknesses of matched lumber.

This kind of door construction is poor, as no matter in what way the lumber is placed the door is sure to give trouble in the cold weather, through the action of the warm moist air on the inside ply of lumber, which causes this to swell, and owing to the outer lumber being less affected this causes the door to spring out top and bottom if the lumber inside is laid horizontally, as it usually is.

In my stable building experience I had great difficulty in getting satisfactory doors, and tried different methods with varying results until I had a door made with solid oak stiles and rails, which, for the benefit of readers, I will explain: the stiles are the stiles; the top, bottom and any intermediate cross pieces are termed rails.

These were plowed out on the inner edges all around, and had pine panels put in to fit snug on edges, but have room to expand into the grooves plowed in the frame.

The frame itself being built of oak 2" x 5" for stiles, one at each side with horizontal rails, thus presented only 10" of wood to swell and bind at side, while there was no noticeable amount of increase in length, owing to the stiles extending from top to bottom, thus allowing one-half of the top or bottom rail to expand outwards as the remaining inside half expanded inwards and did not affect the doors as the groove allowed for this.

If the doors are made with five panels, after the design of the ordinary inside house door and hung with three pair of good hinges the future trouble with such a door will not amount to much and the comfort in using such a door will more than compensate for the greater cost over a poor, unsatisfactory, matched-lumber door.

Such a door will last for many years if kept painted, and looks more in keeping with the modern stables we see scattered through the country.

A. A. G.

**Hold Fast That Which is Good.**

In the search for novelties among farm crops, millions of dollars are annually lost by Canadian farmers through failure to heed that excellent Scriptural injunction, "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good."

While always commending enterprise, we would counsel discrimination, as well. It is well that every farmer should be to some slight extent an experimenter in crop production, to the end that improved methods may be adopted, new crops tried, and new varieties proven under varying conditions of locality, soil and season. It is not necessary nor, in our opinion, is it advisable that these new crops and new varieties should be grown on any extensive scale until the results at experiment stations or elsewhere give good grounds for expecting that they may prove better than the best kinds already in general cultivation. In short, it seems to us the soundest policy to stick to the old and well-proven variety for general cropping, until results of some new one tried first on a small scale, prove it decidedly superior in yield and general merit. How often we see a farmer who has been successfully growing some excellent variety of grain, like Banner oats or Mandscheuri barley, turn aside for a season to try some new kind on behalf of which somebody has made high claims. Perhaps the new sort gives high promise

at first. It may be an extra stooler or strong grower, and may for a time appear to outstrip the old kind. But follow it through to the threshing machine and observe how it compares in the long-run, taking one season with another. As a rule, the yield will be disappointing, or it may develop some unfortunate defect, such as weakness of straw, or perhaps a tendency to shell easily, or maybe an undue susceptibility to fungus or insect injury. At the experiment stations, where numerous varieties are compared side by side, all these points are or should be noted, and the different kinds fairly compared on an even basis. It is the part of prudence to watch the annual reports and tie to the information thus worked out, at least until results of experiments on a small scale in one's own neighborhood prove something else certainly superior for his particular conditions.

So, with the newer and less common crops. While now and then it happens that a very superior one, like alfalfa, is neglected in a neighborhood, until taken up by some enterprising farmer on the alert for something better than he has, yet, on the other hand, it often happens that some of the most valuable common forage crops are passed by in the quest for phenomenal novelties. For example, every year we receive dozens of inquiries for something to sow on land and plow under, with a view to soil improvement. Rape, rye, millet and other similar plants are asked about, whereas experiment confirmed by commercial experience has established beyond a doubt that the common field pea is decidedly the best annual crop for the purpose. Because peas are so common, they seem to be despised, or, at all events, overlooked. This should not be. It is sound practice to utilize first the things that lie nearest to hand, when these will serve the purpose as well as others. Seeking fresh pastures, we should make sure not to leave behind something better than we are likely to find. We remember, some years ago, a pretty shrewd Ontario farmer who got tired of sowing clover because there were a few years when it was hard to secure a catch, and thought he would try cow peas; but they proved ill-adapted to the climate, as he might have learned, and he soon got back to the clover.

Special crops are sometimes well enough for special circumstances, but, for the most part, the better-known ones are to be preferred. Outside the ordinary range of cereals, we would particularly recommend rape, sorghum and millet. Rape, especially, should be more largely grown. It makes splendid feed, a great deal of it, and thrives if sown at almost any season from spring to fall. Without going further into details, we would emphasize the general principle of enterprise in experiment, coupled with a steadfast conservatism in holding fast for general practice to the best-known crops and the best-proven varieties of them, until something else has established clear title to displace them from favor.

## THE DAIRY.

### Stanchioning Calves, Etc.

I have noticed a good many hints published in "The Farmer's Advocate" about raising and feeding calves, so thought I would send you a snapshot of our calves fastened in the stalls and a short description of the way we raise them.

The picture shows the calves fastened in their stalls ready to feed. By the time a calf is a week old, it is taught to drink out of a pail, and put in the stall, locked in, and is left in a while after it has finished drinking. New milk is fed for the first two weeks, and the next two they get part skim milk, the proportion of the latter being increased gradually until, at the end of a month or so, all skim milk is given. When the calf gets to be a month old, it will begin to eat a little bran, silage and roots, and after a while hay and oat chop may be added. They are always left in the stall to feed after getting their milk, so I never have any trouble with calves sucking each other after they have finished feeding.

The boys take almost entire care of the calves, and they take a great interest in feeding them and keeping them looking well. They have the calves all named, and the names up over them, and each calf knows enough to go into its right place.

I think, when the calves are fastened in this way, and attended to rightly, they will grow a little faster and look a little better than most calves.

I have a good recipe with which I healed a deep cut in a cow's teat. I mixed up some talcum powder and lard in equal proportions and rubbed some on the teat each night and morning, and I found it to be the best healing salve I ever had.

Just a word to farmers' wives to make the work a little easier. Have a sink in the kitchen and an underground drain leading away from the house, and this will save you endless steps, and will do away with the slimy, wet slop-hole at your back door. I put one in our house last fall, and, beside the labor, it cost me about five dollars.

These are a few plain thoughts of my own, that you may or may not publish, just as you see fit.

A TORONTO TOWNSHIP FARMER.

Peel Co., Ont.

[Note.—The photo showed a very nice bunch of calves, but was too indistinct for successful reproduction.—Editor.]

### Cheese Weighing.

An Ottawa despatch to a Toronto newspaper recently represented Hon. Martin Burrell, the Minister of Agriculture, as working on a scheme for the appointment of a corps of special dairy inspectors for the Province of Ontario, and on a plan that would protect the farmer and dairyman "from loss of any kind" through the failure of unreliable commission men operating without sufficient capital. "The Farmer's Advocate" is advised that there is no truth in the story, which is manufactured out of whole-cloth. A proposal is under consideration, however, to investigate the question of the weighing of cheese, because of the reports that have at various times been in circulation, to the effect that the weighing system in vogue at Montreal has awakened suspicions that cheese producers have been unfairly dealt with.

## POULTRY.

### Broody Hens.

With American or Asiatic breeds of fowl the breaking of broody hens is more or less difficult. This question should not, however, cause very much trouble if it is dealt with intelligently. As a rule the older a hen gets the more she is inclined to brood and the harder she is to break. For this reason if old hens are not kept the difficulty is said to a certain extent be eliminated.

It must be remembered that the longer a hen is allowed to sit on the nest the harder she is to break; for this reason, as soon as a hen is noticed to be broody she should be taken off the

nest. If she is allowed to remain there over night even the work of breaking her will be harder, nor will it do any good to keep her off the nest in the daytime and allow her to sit at night.

Various means are made use of to break broody hens. Some of them are, to say the least, not very kind, others positively cruel. No matter what method is used the important thing is to deal with the hen in time.

Some hens are so persistent that it is almost impossible to break them, and the best thing is to allow them to incubate or to kill the birds. A swinging coop serves the purpose as well as anything. It is hung from the ceiling, and swings in the scratching pen about a foot from the floor. The coop may be made two or three feet square, depending upon the size of the flock. With American breeds it takes from two to three weeks to get them laying again.

One or more broody hens can be put in this "prison." A gentle swing helps them to forget their troubles, and they go back to work again. While in the coop give plenty of dry feed and water. An ordinary feeding crate serves the same purpose. A good, vigorous cockerel put in with the hens sometimes helps.—Farm Poultry Bulletin, published by Macdonald College, Que.

### Poultry Fattening in England.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Being largely interested in the poultry trade of Canada, and hearing much about the poultry-fattening trade of Great Britain from my ancestors, which used to make me wish I could see it for myself, and after a long journey by land and sea, I was in the very heart of the business in Sussex I had heard so much about. Sussex is peopled with poultrymen who buy from Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and nearly all the counties in England; brought to Heathfield, Burwash, Wellfield, Warbleton and Waldron to be fattened and prepared for

water, steam or oil mills operating peak-stones 4 feet 2 inches in diameter, which run about 170 to 200 revolutions per minute, and the meal, when finished, will quite easily pass through a sieve 12 meshes to a square inch. This meal feels gritty, not soft, but more like our shorts. I have every reason to believe there is a great art in managing the machinery to obtain this result. To get the same fineness from our little choppers, all the husk would have to be sifted out; then the sample would not be the same, as the Englishman grinds husk and kernel all at one process, and no waste is made. The presence of the husk makes the finished meal feel gritty, which is so much desired, yet difficult for a miller not used to grinding oats and barley in equal portions to obtain. I visited many mills driven by the powers aforementioned, and the trade and money turned over are enormous. Skill, capital, determination, and faith in the demand, stamp those engaged in the business as wide-awake people. The same kind of meal is used throughout the time the chick is fattening, which is usually from 24 to 28 days. After two or three days, when the chick has learned to put its head through the staff and eat properly, skim milk is used, instead of water, to mix with the meal. Then, after about seven days, some suet, beef or mutton is added to the ration. Large quantities of this material are imported from Russia—hundreds of tons during a year, besides all the home-grown that can be produced.

After fourteen or fifteen days the troughs are taken away and the chickens are machine fed until killed for market. The machine is wheeled along between the rows of coops, and while one person is feeding one chick another is taking out one to put on the tube when the other is fed, or crammed; the work is done at the rate of a dozen in three minutes to each feeder. They machine-feed twice per day, morning and evening, omitting Sunday evenings.

It appears to take about six pounds of suet, more or less, according to age or weight, to fatten twelve chickens; about sixty or seventy pounds of oat or barley meal, and from fifty to sixty quarts of skim milk. Sweet or sour curds and whey are stirred up all together, emptied and kept in 42-gallon coal-oil barrels, and the barrel is not cleaned from year to year.

Canadian products enter pretty largely into the equipment of the Heathfield poultry-feeder. Many of these have six and seven hundred dozen at one time in the summer. They mix the food up wholesale, and use tubs always for the same grade of food. There is no haphazard measurements, but so much milk, water and fat is used to each tub for the special grade being prepared, whether for lean chickens fresh from the farms, or

for those which have been in the coops nine or ten days, or for others which are machine-fed. Chickens, when first confined are never fed milk or fat. The system is to gradually get them to take stronger feed, so that they are eating the richest food the last few days of their life, and from 18 to 24 hours before killing they are not fed or watered, to insure that they are empty, so they will keep their white color, and also be cleaner when killing.

The killing, in the various places which I had the privilege to visit, was all done by dislocation. No sticking is practiced, and all are dry-plucked. They pluck the feathers off at the rate of from sixteen to twenty birds per hour; and stubbers, or those whose business it is to take out the pin-feathers with a broad shoemaker's knife, do from nine to twelve in an hour. For the most part you cannot tell they were ever touched; the skin is perfectly whole. For a person to accomplish this, they must begin young to acquire the speed and skill. The stubbers or pinners set the birds in a shaping-board to produce a square appearance and to conserve space in packing. After the killing is done, the chickens are put in a lump near a fireplace, and a fire of shavings, dry and free from bark, is made. A good clear fire is procured, and every one is run through this smokeless fire quickly to singe off the long hair, but not discolor them. They are then dusted over with the finest English-made flour, made from Canadian Northwest wheat, and they look white and clean. They are now set back into the shaping board and weighted down. After perfectly



A Record Ayrshire.

Briery 2nd of Springbank, the world's champion two-year-old Ayrshire heifer, R. O. P. record 14,131.25 lbs. milk, and 607.23 lbs. of butter, included in the A. S. Turner's Sale, June 18th.

Leadenhall and Smithfield markets in London, England. The amount of money turned over is enormous and very far-reaching, touching us here far more than I thought, by the using of large quantities of barley and oats bought in Canada. Among the breeders at the farms I saw thousands and thousands of Canadian cheese boxes, used for hens to lay and hatch in. These are considered to be the best thing possible for this part of the work. Apple barrels in large numbers were used to keep the dry meal in. This dry meal is used by both rearers and feeders.

The same principle of procedure to fatten is used by nearly all; that is, all are confined in coops or pens with three compartments, holding six in each, or eighteen in each coop, and fixed on stumps driven in the ground. The bottom of the pens are three feet from the ground, so that the feeder can walk along and feed twenty dozen quickly with a flat stir from one of our lard pails. This act of feeding is not accomplished by any degenerated person, I could plainly see. These men, women, boys and girls handle chickens as easily as we do a five-cent piece, and more quickly. The pens or coops are fixed up in long sheds something like our sheds for horses at our churches, and to end, and the troughs are fastened to the pen by string or wire outside of the pen, and near the bottom of it, so that the chickens put their heads down to pick up their food in the most natural way possible. The chickens are brought from the farms and put in the pens six in a department, and fed for the first day or two on barley and oats, ground together by large wind-

cold, they are packed in boxes made for the purpose, in long, clean wheat straw, from 12 to 24 in one case, and the carrier takes them to the station, and they are locked with a glass lock, and landed into Leadenhall or Smithfield market, and sold wholesale by the various sales or commission men. The money is returned by check to the feeder, and he in turn takes the money and secures another load from the farmers, or sends his check to his Irish buyers for another lot, and the same process is carried on as before. The feeder has chickens of various stages of fattening at all times, getting in some new birds nearly every day, and killing out some three or four times a week. People who sometimes belittle a poultryman should pay a visit to Sussex and see the work carried on and managed as the outcome of the experience of centuries, and see the amount of labor, capital, skill, knowledge, land and articles of commerce required to carry on even a small business. The amount of manure made is enormous. Sometimes, when barley or oats are high in price and scarce on the market, hundreds of tons of feeding flour are used by the millers for mixing to satisfy the demand. If by any means the fattening could be managed here, and the birds sent over to London in the cool season, a good trade could be developed, as there is an unlimited demand for well-fattened young chickens from thirteen to twenty weeks old.

A CANADIAN IN ENGLAND.

**Poultry Notes.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Warm weather is coming, so provide plenty of shade. It will soon be time to sell off the old hens. It does not, as a general rule, pay to keep them over for a second winter. You will find that pullets will do better.

Watch the growing chicks for lice. Nothing will kill chickens or young turkeys sooner than these little pests. Plenty of grease and insect powder will keep away the lice. Extra precautions need to be taken in wet weather, when the youngsters are unable to find any dust to roll in.

The hatching season is about over, and it is advisable to remove the male birds from the flock. Your eggs will keep better if they are sterile. Either sell your roosters or pen them up by themselves.

See to the poultry house. A dirty house is an ideal breeding place for lice and mites. Keep the dropping boards cleaned off and covered with lime, and you will not have so many "pests" to contend with.

It is better to take the windows out of the henhouse for the summer. As long as the birds don't roost in a direct draft, they are better with all the fresh air possible.

Some rainy day clean out the hen pen and give it a good coat of whitewash. It will then be in condition for fall and winter use. C. H. R.

**An American Pen Leads.**

After 29 weeks of hard tussling in the North American egg-laying contest at the Storrs, Conn., Experiment Station, the Thos. Barron's pen of English White Leghorn hens was displaced from the lead by F. G. Yost's American pen of White Leghorns, the scores being 595 to 596 eggs. At the outset each pen consisted of five birds, with one in reserve. Several pens have already lost two birds each by death, the English contestants being one of the number, so that it now contains only four layers. But for this mishap it would still, probably, be in the lead; but many things may happen before the end of the year, so that it is not possible yet to forecast the final result. The Beulah Farm, Hamilton, Ont., pen of White Wyandottes still hold a good position, with a total of 561 eggs. The grand total laid by the 100 pens to May 21st was 40,296 eggs. In the 29th week three pens of Leghorns led the others by laying 29 eggs each. Broodiness has curtailed this laying greatly during recent weeks.

**Bad Eggs.**

An egg should be rejected as unsuitable for human consumption if on examination in a beam of light it presents any of the following:

1. It is opaque or black.
2. The white is dull and cloudy and the yolk cannot be distinguished. This usually indicates a broken or spread yolk and the egg is known as "spent."
3. The yolk is anywhere in contact with the shell. An egg in this condition is described as "sided." Contact is denoted by a small spot on the inner side of the shell, and also by the fact that when the egg is turned the yolk does not move with it.
4. It contains large blood spots, or has spots under the shell caused by dampness.—Trade & Commerce Weekly Report.

**GARDEN & ORCHARD.**

**Controlling the Plum Curculio.**

Most peach-growers are familiar with the worm in the peach, the larva or grub of the so-called plum curculio, or "little Turk." This is a native American insect, and was among the first to attract the attention of the early settlers by its depredations on the plums, peaches and other fruits growing around their homes. Before the introduction of cultivated varieties of stone and pome fruits, the curculio undoubtedly fed and bred on wild plums, hawthorns and crab apples, as it does at the present day, and it is probable that from earliest times it has been quite generally distributed eastward of the Rocky Mountains, wherever its food-plants grow. The plum curculio is known to occur from Southern Canada, south to about middle Florida, and westward to the region of the Rocky Mountains. West of about the one-hundredth meridian, however, it loses much of its importance as a pest, owing to the more arid climate.

One of the best-practiced preventive measures at the present day is the so-called jarring method. Its value depends on the fact that a sudden jar of the tree will cause the beetles to fold their legs and fall to the ground, feigning death as a means of escaping detection. Advantage is taken of this habit to collect the beetles on sheets held or placed on the ground under the trees. Jarring is begun in the spring, as soon as the fruit is well set, and should be done preferably in the early morning or late evening, when the insects are somewhat torpid with cold and drop quickly. In large orchards, it is often necessary to work during mid-day, though not so many beetles are caught, as they cling to the tree more tenaciously, and after falling escape more quickly. During seasons when the beetles are numerous, it is best to jar the trees every day for a period of four or five weeks, until it is observed that but few beetles are being caught.

There are many forms of curculio-catchers, but perhaps the simplest, and one suitable for work on a small scale, consists of a sheet some 12 feet square, made by sewing together strips of heavy muslin, the central seam being left open to the middle of the sheet. The canvas is placed on the ground under the tree, being centered by passing the midseam around the trunk, and one margin along the seam being overlapped to entirely cover the ground. A padded pole for jarring the tree completes the outfit.

In jarring on a larger scale, the work must be done more expeditiously. The form of catcher used in this case consists of a cart, on which is placed an inverted, umbrella-shaped canvas, on a folding frame, with an opening in front to receive the trunk of the tree. In operation, this cart is pushed under the tree, which is given a sudden jar by means of a padded bumper at the base of the slit, or preferably with a padded pole. The beetles, falling on the hopper-like canvas, are brushed down through the opening in the bottom into a can of kerosene fastened beneath. The work is done by gangs of five hands each, the apparatus consisting of two sheets stretched on frames, each 6 by 12 feet, and a padded pole for jarring the tree. The sheets are momentarily held under the respective trees as they are being carried along, at which instant the tree is given a jar with the padded pole. At the end of the row the sheets are placed on the ground, the curculios are picked off, and the beneficial insects permitted to escape.

It has been known for several years that the adult curculios feed freely on the foliage and fruit of the plants used for egg-laying purposes, and numerous experiments have shown that injury to fruit may be greatly lessened by thoroughly spraying the trees with arsenical poisons. In the case of the peach, however, repeated applications of poisons, such as Paris green or arsenate of lead, are likely to be followed by injury to and subsequent dropping of the foliage. But some peach-growers habitually spray their trees with arsenical poisons for the curculio, and report no injurious effects; and in localities where it has been established that no injury results, the practice is to be recommended. But the grower who is using arsenicals on the peach for the first time should proceed with caution. Of the poisons available for this work, arsenate of lead is likely to be the least injurious, and it has the advantage of adhering well to the foliage. To be reasonably effective in killing the beetles, it should be used at the rate of about two pounds to 50 gallons of water. Paris green or "green arsenoid" should not be used stronger than 1 lb. to 150 or 200 gallons of water. The caustic properties of these poisons will be greatly reduced by the addition to the liquid of the milk of lime, made from slaking some two or three pounds of stone lime; or the poisons may be used in Bordeaux mixture which it is proposed to use in the control of fungous diseases.

In the control of the curculio, several applications of the poison are necessary. The first applica-

tion should be made at once after the blossoms fall, and other applications should be made at intervals of eight to ten days, until three or four applications have been made.

The pupa or quiescent stage of the insect is passed for the great majority of individuals not more than two inches below the surface of the ground. The destruction of these soft, helpless pupae by the crushing action of a cultivator would, therefore, appear reasonable; and, as it involves no outlay for labor not essential to successful fruit-growing, the practice is to be strongly recommended. Pains should be taken to run the cultivators as near the trees as possible, as the majority of the larvæ pupate beneath the spread of the limbs. Since the period of maximum oviposition lasts for four or five weeks, it follows that the pupae will be in the ground in numbers over an equal length of time. The larvæ are entering the soil in about two months from the blooming period of the trees.

A large proportion of the fruit, other than cherries, punctured while small, will fall before the larvæ have completed their growth. Infested fruit will thus be on the ground some days before the larvæ leave it to enter the ground. The systematic collection and destruction of this fallen fruit would serve greatly to keep the insect in check, and, where practicable, this method should be followed. Fruit should be collected every two to three days to insure the destruction of the larvæ before the fruit has been deserted.

In fighting the curculio, best results will come from a combination of two or more of the methods recommended, and uniformity of action by all the orchardists of a community will bring about a great reduction of loss from this pest in that section.

Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

T. A. TEFFT.

**Topical Fruit Notes.**

Work is very much behind on the fruit farms, and because of this, many growers who make a practice of plowing every spring will be content this year to cultivate with the disk harrow and the spring-tooth, and on many farms weeds will be in greater evidence than usual. Besides the backward seasonal conditions, lack of help during the critical period of cultivation is handicapping many. Tomatoes will barely be in by the first of June, and it is safe to say that there will be few early tomatoes in this district, so that the Leamington district will again be the main source of supply, unless they have suffered as we have. Some plants which the writer set out on the tenth of May have made no development since then, and others planted on the 25th will probably do better in the end.

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Despite the cold, damp weather during blossoming, most fruits seem to have set very well. Gooseberries are good, and so are currants, although the latter are not bunched as well as they might be. English cherries seem only fair, but plums will likely be heavy. Of peaches, I am not very sure as yet. Pears, being later in blossom, had excellent weather, and should set a heavy crop. Greening and Baldwin apples are light, but Snows are heavy. Grapes are going ahead rapidly, but are not in blossom as this is being written.

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Spraying is in full swing. Week before last, about Thursday, we sprayed our English gooseberries for the mildew, using the summer strength of lime-sulphur, and drenching the bushes well. We did not spray the American varieties, neither did we use arsenate of lead on either gooseberries or currants, as there are no signs of currant worm. Some few years ago this insect was very troublesome, but probably, owing to incessant spraying, it has now become a negligible quantity. Plums, pears and cherries are now being sprayed with the Bordeaux mixture, combining an arsenical poison as an insecticide.

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After a careful test, made by the New York Experiment Station in 1911, it is concluded by the experimenters that lime-sulphur solution cannot replace Bordeaux mixture as a preventive of potato diseases. The plants in rows sprayed with lime-sulphur were dwarfed by the fungicide, died early, and yielded about 40 bushels less to the acre, than plants in check-rows; while the Bordeaux-sprayed rows produced 100 bushels to the acre more than the checks. Although the conditions were probably more suitable for the Bordeaux spray, still the experiment conclusively proves it unsafe to use lime-sulphur on potatoes.

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Importers of American fruit into the Northwest seem to have been defrauding our Customs Department by undervaluing carloads of fruit, and the Minister of Customs has taken steps to stop such infringements in the future. It is interesting to note that the finer points of smuggling still remain with us, and in this case it is impor-



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ESTABLISHED 1867

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## MARKETS.

### Toronto.

At West Toronto, on Monday, June 3, receipts numbered 138 cars, comprising 2,318 cattle, 1,034 hogs, 239 sheep, 120 calves, and 32 horses. The quality of the cattle was good, and trade active for butchers' cattle, with prices the same as last week. Milkers, \$45 to \$85; veal calves, \$4 to \$7.50. Sheep—Ewes, \$5 to \$6; rams, \$3.50 to \$4.50; lambs, \$4 to \$6 each. Hogs—Prices lower, at \$8.50 for selects fed and watered, and \$8.15 f. o. b. cars at country points.

#### REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	194	235	429
Cattle	2,007	2,862	4,869
Hogs	4,347	5,372	9,719
Sheep	1,001	336	1,337
Calves	1,269	231	1,500
Horses	1	139	140

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1911 were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	254	204	458
Cattle	3,279	2,960	6,239
Hogs	5,986	3,104	9,090
Sheep	1,733	2,283	4,016
Calves	645	147	792
Horses	5	52	57

The combined receipts of live stock at the two yards for the past week show a decrease of 29 carloads, 1,370 cattle, 2,679 sheep; but an increase of 629 hogs, 708 calves, and 83 horses, compared with the corresponding week of 1911.

While not as large as for the previous week, the receipts of live stock were liberal under existing conditions. Trade was active all week, and the prices paid at the Union yards on Monday were steadily maintained. The prices for exporters on Monday at the Union yards were about 10c. per cwt. lower, but at the end of the week they had fully regained their strength. The market for butchers' cattle was strong, at an advance of 15c. to 20c. per cwt. all week.

Exporters.—Swift & Co. bought 158 steers for the Liverpool market, 1,276 lbs. each, at \$7.50 average price. Geo. Rowntree bought 54 steers, 1,342 lbs. each, for the S. & S. Co., at an average of \$7.88. On Wednesday, the Swift Company bought 76 distillery-fed steers, 1,708 lbs. each, at \$8 per cwt., for the London market.

Butchers.—The best steers of export quality and weights were bought for butchers' purposes at \$7.50 to \$7.90; mixed butchers' steers and heifers, \$7 to \$7.50; medium butchers', \$6.50 to \$7; common, \$6 to \$6.40; inferior, light culls, \$5.50 to \$5.75.

Stockers and Feeders.—Steers, 600 to 1,200 lbs., sold at \$6 to \$6.75; stockers,

600 to 700 lbs., \$5 to \$5.75; cows, for grass feeding, \$3.90 to \$4.12.

Milkers and Springers.—Trade for milkers and springers was brisk all week on account of the Montreal demand. Prices ranged from \$45 to \$100 each, several having reached the latter figure. The bulk, however, sold from \$50 to \$75.

Veal Calves.—Receipts were liberal all week, with prices steady to firm, at \$4 to \$7.50 per cwt., with a few at \$8 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were larger. Ewes sold at \$5 to \$6.50; rams, \$4 to \$5; yearling lambs, \$7 to \$7.75; spring lambs were lower, at \$4 to \$6.50 each.

Hogs.—The market for hogs was 25c. per cwt. lower. Selects, fed and watered at the market, sold at \$8.75, and \$8.40 f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—Trade at the various sale stables was the best in many weeks, that is, there were more horses reported sold than for some time, although the prices reported were, generally speaking, not as high. At the Union Horse Exchange there were over 100 horses changed hands, as well as a string of Welsh and Shetland ponies. The general run of prices was as follows: Drafters, \$175 to \$225; general purpose horses, \$150 to \$250; express or wagon horses, \$175 to \$225; drivers, \$80 to \$125; serviceably sound, \$35 to \$90; ponies, \$60 to \$90 each.

#### BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, white or mixed, \$1.05 to \$1.06, outside points. Manitoba No. 1 northern, \$1.10; No. 2 northern, \$1.07; No. 3 northern, \$1.04, track, lake ports. Oats—Canadian Western extra No. 1 feed, 49c.; No. 1 feed, 48c., track, lake ports; Ontario No. 2, 48c. to 49c.; No. 3, 47c. to 48c., outside points; No. 2, 50c. to 51c., track, Toronto. Rye—No. 2, 85c. per bushel, outside. Peas—No. 2, \$1.20 to \$1.25, outside. Buckwheat—72c. to 78c. per bushel, outside points. Barley—For malting, 87c. to 88c. (47-lb. test); for feed, 60c. to 65c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 81c., track, bay ports; kiln-dried, No. 3 yellow, 83c. Flour—Ninety-per-cent. Ontario winter-wheat patents, \$4 to \$4.05, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto: First patents, \$5.70; second patents, \$5.20; strong bakers', \$5 in jute, and \$5.10 in cotton.

#### HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, on track, Toronto, No. 1, \$21 to \$22; No. 2, \$20. Straw.—Baled, in car lots, on track, Toronto, \$9 to \$10 per ton. Bran.—Manitoba bran, \$25 per ton; shorts, \$27; Ontario bran, \$25 in bags; shorts, \$27, car lots, track, Toronto.

#### HIDES AND SKINS.

Prices for hides and skins at Toronto for the past week: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 12 1/2c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 11 1/2c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 10 1/2c.; country hides, cured, 11 1/2c. to 12c.; green, 11c.; calf skins, 13c. to 17c.; sheep skins, \$1 to \$1.50 each; horse hides, No. 1, 3.25; horse hair, per lb., 33c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5 1/2c. to 6 1/2c.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market unchanged. Creamery pound rolls, 27c. to 28c.; creamery solids, 25c.; separator dairy, 25c.; store lots, 23c.

Eggs.—Market steady, at 24c. for case lots.

Cheese.—Market firm, at 15c. for new, and 18c. for old.

Honey.—Extracted, 13c. for No. 1 clover.

Poultry.—Receipts continue to be light. Dressed turkeys, 20c. to 22c.; chickens, last year's birds, 18c. to 20c.; spring chickens (broilers), 50c. to 60c. per lb.; fowl, 14c. to 16c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Car lots of Ontario potatoes, \$1.80 per bag, track, Toronto; New Brunswick Delawares, \$1.90.

Beans.—Car lots, track, Toronto, \$2.80 to \$2.90 for hand-picked, and \$2.60 to \$2.75 for primes.

#### TORONTO SEED MARKET.

Following are the prices at which cleaned seeds are being sold to the trade: Alsike No. 1, per bushel, \$15 to \$15.50; alsike No. 2, \$13 to \$14; red clover No. 1, per bushel, \$15 to \$15.50; red clover No. 2, per bushel, \$13.50 to \$14.50; alfalfa No. 1, per bushel, \$11 to \$12; alfalfa No. 2, per bushel, \$9.50 to \$10.50; timothy No. 1, per cwt., \$19 to

\$20; timothy No. 2, per cwt., \$16 to \$17.50.

#### FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples—Spies, \$5 to \$7 per barrel; Ben Davis, \$4 to \$5; Russets, \$2.50 to \$4.50; onions, Egyptian, sack, \$3 to \$3.25; parsnips, per bag, \$2; turnips, per bag, \$1 to \$1.25; carrots, per bag, \$2.50; cabbage, per case, \$2.50 to \$2.75; beets, per bag, \$1.50; cucumbers, hamper, \$2.50; spinach, per basket, 40c.; radishes, per hamper, \$1.25; green beans, hamper, \$3; wax beans, hamper, \$3; asparagus, per dozen, 75c.; American strawberries, 13c. to 15c. per quart, by the case.

### Montreal.

Live Stock.—Up to the present, exports of cattle only amounted to about 1,884 head, as against 1,883 for the same period of a year ago, and 2,807 head of sheep. Some ranchers are being shipped already. Freight rates are about 25c. per head to Liverpool and London, and 30c. to Glasgow. Owing to the high prices prevailing here of late, the offerings last week were rather larger than usual, and as a result prices were slightly lower. Choice steers sold at 7 1/2c. to 7 3/4c. per lb., and fine stock at 7 1/2c., while good stock brought 6 1/2c. Medium cattle ranged from 5 1/2c. to 6 1/2c., and common sold down to 4 1/2c. per lb. Sheep were steady, at 6 1/2c. to 6 3/4c. per lb. for ewes, while bucks and culls were 5 1/2c. to 5 3/4c., and lambs were 7 1/2c. to 7 3/4c. per lb. The market for hogs showed no change of consequence, and sales took place at 9 1/2c. per lb., for selects, weighed off cars.

Horses.—There is a good demand for everything available, and prices continue very firm. Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$360; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$125 to \$200 each, and broken-down, old animals, \$75 to \$100. Choicest saddle and carriage animals are \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed hogs are selling at 13 1/2c. to 13 3/4c. per lb., the tone of the market being steady.

Potatoes.—Market for potatoes not very active. Prices show little change, sales taking place at \$1.70 to \$1.75 per 90 lbs., carloads, track, for Green Mountains, while in smaller quantities \$2 was realized, bagged and delivered. Other qualities of potatoes are 10c. to 30c. less than the above.

Maple Syrup and Honey.—There is only a moderate demand for syrup or honey, and prices are steady. Maple syrup is 7c. to 7 1/2c. per lb. in wood, and 70c. to 75c. in tins, each. Sugar, 9 1/2c. to 10c. per lb. The market for honey showed little change, being 10 1/2c. to 11 1/2c. per lb. for white clover comb, and 8c. to 10c. for extracted. Dark comb is 7c. to 8c. per lb., and extracted is 7 1/2c. to 8c.

Eggs.—Production is at its maximum, and the quality of the stock offering is still good, the warm weather having only just begun. Select eggs sell at 26c. in round lots, and straight receipts at 22 1/2c. to 23c. per dozen, while second grades are 18c. Smaller lots are about 1c. more.

Butter.—Prices showed very little change in the country last week, everything considered, some markets being a fraction more, and some unchanged. There is a good deal of cream being shipped over the boundary, and some butter is going out also. This naturally exerts a strengthening influence on the market, as does also the fact that the cheese market is firm and rather higher. Butter is quoted at 27c. to 27 1/2c. per lb. here, seconds being 26c. to 26 1/2c.

Cheese.—Shipments of cheese to date amount to 73,000 boxes, against 87,000 for the corresponding term of 1911. Prices are somewhat stronger, Easterns selling at 13 1/2c. to 14c., and Westerns at 14c. to 14 1/2c. per lb.

Grain.—Market for oats steady. No. 2 Canadian Western sold at 55c. to 55 1/2c. per bushel, carloads, store; No. 1 feed, extra, 51 1/2c. to 52c.; No. 2 feed, 50 1/2c. to 51c.; No. 2 Canadian Western, 50c. to 50 1/2c., and No. 3 feed, 49 1/2c. to 50c. per bushel.

Flour.—There is no change in the market for flour. Manitoba spring-wheat patents, firsts, being \$6.10 per barrel, in barrels, and seconds being \$5.60, while strong bakers' are \$5.40. In bags,

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prices are 80c. per barrel less. Ontario winter-wheat flour, patents, are \$5.25 to \$5.35, while straight rollers are \$4.80 to \$4.90, in wood.

Feed.—There is a good demand, and prices are firm, at \$25 to \$26 per ton, in bags, for bran, and \$27 to \$28 for shorts. Middlings are selling at \$29 per ton, pure grain mouille at \$34 to \$38 per ton, and mixed at \$28 to \$32.

Seed.—The season is now just at an end. Prices are still quoted at 22c. to 26c. per lb. for alsike, and red clover, and at 14c. to 19c. for timothy.

Hay.—The market is constantly advancing, and hay is now higher than it has been for many years, being \$22 to \$24 per ton for No. 1, \$20.50 to \$21 for No. 2 extra, \$19 to \$20 for No. 2 good, \$18 to \$18.50 for No. 3 hay, and \$17 to \$17.50 for clover mixture.

### Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$5.90 to \$9.35; Texas steers, \$6 to \$8; Western steers, \$6.25 to \$8.10; stockers and feeders, \$4.25 to \$6.55; cows and heifers, \$2.80 to \$8; calves, \$5.50 to \$9.

Hogs.—Light, \$7 to \$7.50; mixed, \$7.10 to \$7.55; heavy, \$7.10 to \$7.55; rough, \$7.10 to \$7.30; pigs, \$5.15 to \$7.05.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$8.50 to \$6.40; Western, \$4 to \$6.85; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$7.75; lambs, native, \$5 to \$8.90; Western, \$5.75 to \$9.25.

### Cheese Markets.

Canton, N. Y., 13 1/2c.; butter, 25 1/2c.; Stirling, Ont., 13 11-16c. to 13 1/2c.; Campbellford, Ont., 13 1/2c. to 13 11-16c.; Madoc, Ont., 13 11-16c. to 13 1/2c.; Woodstock, Ont., 13 1/2c. to 13 1/2c.; Brockville, Ont., 14c.; Kingston, Ont., 13 1/2c.; Van-kleek Hill, Ont., 13 1/2c.; Alexandria, Ont., 13 1/2c.; Napanee, Ont., 13 1/2c.; Listowel, Ont., bidding 13 1/2c. to 13 1/2c.; no sales; Kemptville, Ont., 14 1/2c.; Iroquois, Ont., 14 1-16c.; Ottawa, 13 1/2c.; Cornwall, Ont., 13 1/2c. to 13 15-16c.

### Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$8.30 to \$8.75; butcher grades, \$3 to \$8.

Calves.—Cull to choice, \$6.75 to \$10.25.

Sheep and Lambs.—Choice lambs, \$8.50 to \$8.75; cull to fair, \$6 to \$8; yearlings, \$6.50 to \$7; sheep, \$3 to \$6.

Hogs.—Yorkers, \$7.40 to \$7.55; pigs, \$7; mixed, \$7.60 to \$7.70; heavy, \$7.70 to \$7.75; roughs, \$6.25 to \$6.70; stags, \$5.50 to \$6.

### British Cattle Market.

John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cable prices for both States and Canadian steers are from 15 1/2c. to 16 1/2c. per lb.

Farmer Judkins (with newspaper)—"Wall, I swan! How that boy of Si Faxon's is gittin' along. Last year he was made a furrin' ambassador, an' now, by crickey, the paper says he's a persona non grata."



of Christy minstrels who were just making a good thing of it when their excellent musical performances sealed their doom, their services being coveted as a hand to the little force being raised in the place through which they were then passing.

It is a matter of history how, by the wise intervention of the Queen's High Commissioner, Sir Theophilus Shepstone, beloved of the Kafirs, and respected by Dutch and English alike in South Africa, the complications between the Boers and the natives were at least temporarily adjusted, and the annexation of the Transvaal proclaimed to the world.

Would that this bloodless solution of what had been recognized as a serious problem, could have been final. It was accepted reluctantly enough by the Boers who, in their extremity, realized that without the aid of England they could never control the insurgent Kafirs so long their bond servants, but now in active revolt and a menace to their lives in the scattered homes over the veldt. However, the peril passed, old prejudices revived, and the terrible sequel was the South African war, with all its shuddering memories.

WE LEAVE OUR HERTFORDSHIRE HOME.

But none of these things were in our thoughts when the morning broke which was to see us three for other shores. Although over three decades have passed since I formed part of that little scene which I am venturing to offer you, it lives in my memory so vividly still that it almost seems as if I could hardly tell you of our later Transvaal experiences without lifting a little corner of the home curtain through which we passed never to return again.

"We have still to say good-bye to our dear old Hertfordshire home, and truly, friends, I find it nearly as hard to do so again on paper as I did on that spring morning, when it looked so beautiful—beautiful in our eyes ever, and beautiful also even to the more casual observer as, driving along our country lanes, the old, white-faced manorhouse somewhat grandiloquently peeped out from its fine old trees, and seemed to claim some credit to itself for having been required as far back as the reign of Stephen to contribute candles and sundries to the old church a little below it. We had looked into every nook and cranny of our home. We had given our pets in turn the tit-bit they each especially coveted, and seldom failed to get daily from their master's hand. We had heard King Charlie neigh his loud "good-bye," for had I, as usual, driven him to the station, a certain little mist which kept gathering in my eyes with vexatious pertinacity, warned me that between us we might get into mischief on the road. Therefore we parted with him in his stall. Impatient Tommy, even in his old age so full of his antics and vagaries that he might pass for a young pony if he would only keep his mouth shut, impatient Tommy, my bonnie white Tommy, munched his last bit of sugar and pawed greedily for more, shaking his mane at us by way of parting salute. Even the rooks, respectable birds, had had their table laid for them by the same provider upon the croquet lawn. They had gathered up their crumbs after their usual suspicious wheeling-about-before-making-up-their-minds fashion, and had clamorously and collectively departed to other scenes with just a farewell caw. The moor-fowl in the pond had glided away as noiselessly as was their wont. The light brown squirrel, and the one which we called, by way of distinction, the dark brown squirrel, gambolled about provokingly close to our windows than before. Carlo, the little dog adored belowstairs, but barely tolerated above, had joined, as usual, our morning procession around the garden, of himself and the two cats, taking sly snacks, greedy, because well-fed beast, from the bread then lavishly thrown to all pensioners. Carlo provoked me by what looked suspiciously like exuberant joy at our departure, as if he felt a good time was coming for him, and that he, and not the white cat, should have full possession of a reserved seat on a certain soft cushion, from which she had vainly and frequently driven him by a successful course of well-directed ear-boxing. Big Rover was to be permitted to see the last of us, and his canine mind began to grasp the fact that there was something unusual in our parting.

Our village good-byes had all been said some days ago. Real "God be with you's!" from honest hearts, accompanied by little bunches of violets and primroses, or home-tended flowers from tiny cottage gardens. "We thought, maybe you'd like 'em, ma'am, seeing they comes from Pelham"; or, "They're no great things, sir, but they smells sweet, and they're Pelham flowers, anyhow." Dear hearts, so lovingly grateful for such little neighborly helps as we could give, your flowers are withered, but as a scent still hovers round such poor crushed blossoms, so while life lasts will there ever remain to me a fragrance from a past filled to overflowing with memories of a nobler life, in whose innermost thoughts I, all unworthy of it, was so lavishly allowed to share."

H. A. B.

(To be continued.)



Whitebarns Manor, Garden Side, Furneaux Pelham, Herts.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Happiness - Making.

Yesterday I had the pleasure of listening to the Superintendent of a "Sailors' Haven," as he described the way the work was started. He had been a sailor from childhood, had been left without a cent in his pocket once when his ship went off without him in New York. That was when he was only a boy, and he picked up a living for a week or two—the most miserable time of his life—until one day he loitered into a church and stayed there during the sermon, though he did not heed the latter very much. Coming out, a "good angel"—in the shape of a bright-faced lady—gave him fifty cents. This gift brought back hope

After gathering the crew together he slipped off, intending to visit a more congenial place of amusement where he could drink and smoke with lively companions. A piano-tuner and his wife met him as he left the ship, and cordially invited him to spend the evening with them in their two little rooms. They talked, and sang hymns which he had known as a child, supped on beans and brown bread, then parted in friendly fashion with the understanding that he should come again and bring some shipmates along. There was always a welcome for the sailors in that little home, and more and more crowded in until there was not space enough to receive them, so larger quarters were provided. Now the work has grown until there is a large and beautiful building, with a concert hall on the ground floor seating 400, a billiard-room above with eight tables, a grand piano, and many

"goats." He explains that the "sheep" have done so many kind actions that they have not been able to remember them, while the "goats" have allowed so many chances of being kind to slip past unnoticed that they have forgotten that they ever saw their Lord in need and failed to minister to Him.

Kindness in act is apt to be resented unless it is inspired by real kindness of heart. As the speaker last night remarked: "We don't want you to give away magazines which you have found uninteresting, or old clothes that are worthless—one man was mean enough to cut the buttons off a waistcoat before sending it to the Sailors' Haven. We don't ask you to give them food because they are hungry—as if they were beggars—but to eat with them as friends."

Even God—Who is so far above us—was not satisfied to pour His gifts on us from heaven, but came into our world to share the food He had bestowed. We can never reach and help anyone by stooping down to him in a spirit of superiority, and we never fail to help others when we are willing to meet them as friends. A kindly thought is a real power, going out to bless the world. Only God can measure the far-reaching influence of thoughts. In these days, when we have learned that the "wireless" operator can send each sound of his instrument flying like lightning to the other side of the earth, straight to its goal, it should be easy for us to believe the fact that thoughts can travel even more swiftly and far more certainly. Though no instrument may be delicate enough to catch thought-vibrations and record them for scientific experts to study, yet I am more and more convinced that each pure and beautiful thought goes out like an angel of God to help all mankind, and each wicked and debased thought taints the atmosphere our spirits breathe. As a healthy man can walk uninjured through the city streets, breathing each moment air that contains countless germs of disease, so a healthy soul may walk unarmed through an atmosphere tainted by the evil thoughts of others. But when a soul is sickly, what then? Dare we poison our souls and the souls of others by deliberately cherishing one evil thought? But how sweet it is for those who are forced by circumstances (another word for God's particular guidance) to live an apparently narrow life. Their thoughts can be like a river of blessing, sweetening and purifying the whole world. Or they can reach out in some little act of kindness which—with God's mighty help—may grow and multiply in marvelous fashion.

Do you want to be happy? Then cultivate with all your might the habit of kindness. There is no habit so easy and delightful. Reach out your hand joyously to clasp the hand of your neighbor, and you will meet the sunshine of smiling friendliness everywhere. People sometimes say the world is ungrateful. It seems to me that every smile, every kindness, is repaid a hundredfold, even in this life. And the business of being kind is so thoroughly worth while, it makes the common days so interesting. The weather outside may be dreary, but let us look to it that there is always—always—sunshine in our homes. There is the cheery "Good morning!" and the affectionate "Good night!" There may be the fresh flower beside a plate on the breakfast-table, the "cup of cold water" (or hot tea) thoughtfully carried to a tired worker, the saucy joke or happy laugh, the filling of the wood-box or coal-scuttle, the everyday lifting of small burdens from weary shoulders. If any members of the household are old, and likely to be neglected in the busy rush of work, there is always the chance to pay them the little attentions which go straight to their hearts. It is very trying, after years of hard work, to find that the children and grandchildren find ore in the way, or perhaps forget grandfather and grandmother entirely when discussing the day's doings. Don't spend all your energy in dreaming of the heroism and self-sacrifice of which you are capable—or think you are—for great opportunities are always close to your hand. What are great acts? We wish to offer to God a gift which He will be glad to receive. What shall it be? Shall we neglect the daily duties and chances of being kind which He has placed in our way, in order to do (or dream of doing) some grand work which will make us famous in men's

other musical instruments, a reading-room, etc. All through the winter there is a weekly concert, followed by refreshments (80 gallons of good coffee and 400 sugar-coated buns). The sailors are attracted by the pleasant times provided for them, they are met by many good men and women, who learn to know them and who have a chance to help them spiritually, as personal friends. They are given many useful articles of clothing, and interesting and helpful books. The little act of friendliness shown to one man has grown and blossomed out into a great work, which brings happiness and hope into the lives of many, many thousands. As the superintendent said: "In making people happy, you are helping them as the Master Himself helped them, for He went about doing good."

There is something wonderfully infecti-



Whitebarns Manor, Entrance.

again, and he is expecting to be able to thank his benefactor in another world. He knocked about the world, finding that sailors were always expected to be a low, drunken set of men, finding that no entertainment was provided for them by Christian people, except the dullest kind of prayer-meeting—an entertainment which did not appeal to him when he was seeking for some jollity on shore. One Sunday he was told to pipe all hands on deck for a temperance lecture, to be given by some women who wanted to help the supposedly degraded sailors to reform.

ous about a kind act. Perhaps one who is in the depths of poverty receives a gift which sets him on his feet again. As likely as not he will try to do a similar kindness to some other struggling comrade when the opportunity comes—and not once or twice only. Those who are grateful for his help will reach out to others in their turn, and so the results of one kind action may be multiplied a thousandfold!

It is worth noting that when our Lord describes the Last Judgment, and makes a distinction between the "sheep" and the

eyes? That would be to refuse the great work entirely, for it is a glorious thing to know that God Himself is daily planning out our duty.

You do not know how the kindness which can always be depended on is steadily drawing all who know you nearer to Christ, or how peevishness, irritability and selfishness injure the cause of Him we profess to serve. God can find the great leaders who are needed in the "big world"—they are comparatively few, after all—but millions of sunshiny Christians are needed to reflect His Love in ordinary homes. The grass is just as necessary as the trees, though millions of grass-blades live out their humble lives in uneventful sameness—and God Himself clothes each blade of grass with beauty.

"I am glad to think I am not bound to make the world go right: But only to discover and to do, With cheerful heart, the work that God appoints."

DORA FARNCOMB.

### The Ingle Nook.

[Rules for correspondents in this and other Departments: (1) Kindly write on one side of paper only. (2) Always send name and address with communications. If pen-name is also given, the real name will not be published. (3) When enclosing a letter to be forwarded to anyone, place it in stamped envelope ready to be sent on. (4) Allow one month in this department for answers to questions to appear.]

Dear Ingle Nook Friends,—Just a budget of odds and ends to-day. In the first place I am glad to see, by Part II. of the Women's Institute Report, recently issued, that the work of that fine society is still progressing. The total membership in Ontario, as you may know, is now over 20,000. During June and July the speakers who set out on their itinerary in May will continue the work, addressing in all over 700 meetings, covering practically all the counties of the Province, and taking up subjects touching almost every phase of the home life. Home Nursing, Laundry, Household Sanitation, Education of Children, Beauty in the Home, Consumption and Its Prevention, Household Conveniences, Books, Food Values, Needlework, Poultry, Buttermaking, Hygiene, Cooking of Various Articles, Diet in Its Relation to Health,—these are a few of the topics; comprehensive enough, are they not?

If you, reader, are not a member of the Institute, and have never been at any of the meetings, make a point of hearing the lady lecturers when they come to your county. If you gain from them even one new hint or thought, the half-day will not have been wasted.

I have just been reading (May 18th) an account of the death of Miss Hewitt, of Mitchell, who was fatally burned in her own house through having her apron catch fire at the kitchen stove. Such a simple accident, yet what a terrible tragedy! If you read the daily papers, week in, week out, and were required to keep the news somewhat in mind from year to year, as I must do in connection with my work, you would know that this is a thing that happens with shocking frequency. Not a year passes without the loss of lives, somewhere, from just such simple causes. Surely we should learn to be very watchful when working about a stove. Cotton summer dresses, and especially articles of clothing made of flannelette, are very inflammable. See that the children do not run out beside the stove in their little nighties—a simple spark might bring one of them her death,—and be vigilantly watchful of fluttering aprons.

In case of accident, seize a thick coat or coat, and wrap tightly about the one whose clothing is on fire, that is, of course, unless pails of water should happen to be on hand. When no water is handy, the first consideration is to smother out the flame. Act quickly, above all things; there is no time to lose.

Now to a more pleasant subject. I wonder how many of you have seen the wonderful "Durbar" kinemacolor pictures, which have been traversing Canada for

the past weeks? What a wonderful, wonderful age we live in! Just to think of sitting comfortably in a theater in Ontario looking with one's own eyes at moving scenes in India, at events, too, that happened months ago. First, you saw the arrival of the native princes through the great gate at Delhi, each riding in his carriage and accompanied by his own bodyguard on horseback, all, too, in the very colors, true to life,—the bronze faces of the native soldiery, the gorgeous uniforms, the rich drapings of the elephants—a very blaze of color. Do you remember the beautiful coal-black horse that shied, cutting a caper that displayed, somewhat, the skill of his rider? That was a bit of by-play that was not arranged for, but how strikingly realistic it made the scene!

Then the arrival of the reporters and kinemacolor men at their quarters, trudging by pack on back, and the moving photo of "Tommy Atkins at Home,"—did you ever see anything so exactly like "the real thing" in your life?—the merry bows of the newspaper men, straight to you, as it seemed; the self-conscious looks of the Tommy Atkins boys as they posed, their sly nudges of one another, the very movements of their lips as they spoke! Truly wonderful!

And then the more spectacular part of the Durbar,—the arrival of King George and Queen Mary, their ascension to the throne in the pavilion on the great field, the homage paid to them by the rich princes of India who arrived in all the glory of silks and jewels, stepped forward, stiffly, often, because of the weight of their gold embroideries, then backed more stiffly away from the royal presence, sometimes taking furtive glimpses

Much has been said about the harm done by moving-picture shows. Upon one or two occasions I dropped into a "ten-cent theater" just to see what they were like. Perhaps I was unfortunate in my time of going, for, although I did not see anything "harmful" in any part of the programme, the greater part was just silly, stuff that could neither inspire nor instruct, I failed to see how it could even amuse. To spend even ten cents to see such ridiculous nonsense was clear waste of money, and much worse waste of time. But that such stuff is put on is clearly the fault of the public. If people utterly refused to go to moving-picture shows unless something worth while were presented, there would soon be a change. Instead of silly twaddle, we should then have placed before us scenes from every part of the world—surely an endless source of such picture-getting; scenes of great events that shall pass into history; representations of famous people, not features only, but the very movements of the body and changing expressions of the face; representations of the building of great edifices, of the manufacture of various articles,—really, there seems no limitation to the instructive pictures which the moving-picture apparatus might bring before us.

Let us clamor for these things and we shall have them. The moving-picture men are out for money, and they will give us just what we are willing to pay for.

Incidentally, moving-picture apparatus, for distinctly educative purposes, have been installed in several of the schools in the United States. There seems no reason why each of our larger schools in Canada should not make use of this



A Summer Dining-room, York Co., Ont.

over their shoulders as they neared the steps, in order that they should not fall,—how hard it was to realize that one was not really in India instead of in Ontario!

How much harder, perhaps, when one looked into the stockade where the huge elephants were kept, and saw them placidly eating, while the cattle near munched away at the cud just as our cattle do, flicking the flies away from time to time with their tails. And how the elephants did enjoy that bath—great cumbersome things that they are—lying down in the water until, perhaps, but one eye was visible, the great sides, meanwhile, heaving up like so many hillocks, while over them ran naked natives, who scrubbed away at the beasts' brown hides with a right good will, for clean must be the elephants permitted to take part in the Durbar processions. When the huge animals finally left the water, you could see the sunshine—the very sunshine of India—glistening on their wet flanks, while the water in the pond showed that it had become distinctly muddy.

Then the horse-races; the eager faces of the Indian onlookers; and last of all the review of 50,000 troops on the plain,—banners, royal horse artillery, native troops, ordinary soldiers of the king, Sikh-borders, Lamskillen dragoons, all marching by on that Indian field, with the dust rising from their feet,—while you sat, calmly, looking on from an Ontario theater. I have had a great deal to say to you, but your address is not correct. People talk of "the good old times," but that time today are very interesting. I am glad for you, and very glad that I did not live one hundred years ago.

method of illustration. It pays to bring in every agency by which the children may be given greater interest in, and be more greatly impressed by, the things that make for their education.

Have you a dictionary in your home? If not, why not? You really cannot afford to be without one.—Just by way of illustration, here is a story that has been going the rounds of the magazines, which originated, I believe, in Judge's Library:

"Pa, what's an acolyte?"  
"Something that grows on the roof of a cave and hangs down like an icicle. Now run out and play. I'm busy figuring up the batting averages of the home team."

Have you ever thought of it,—the real beauty of red hair? Sometimes I wonder why there seems to exist any prejudice whatever against this particular shade of our "crown of glory." There is at least one species of it—the kind rippling with gloss and glints of gold—that must assuredly be considered positively beautiful, were it not for a quite unreasonable notion that red hair is not to be desired. You know, when we are told things from childhood, we think them, as a rule; indeed, there are very few of us who are independent and original enough to fight out from all such teachings as may happen to be prejudiced, or narrow, or erroneous, and form opinions on our own ground.

To come back to our subject, don't you honestly think this glisty, sunshiny red-gold hair pretty? And can you think

of any reason why all red hair should not be of this especial quality?

True, red hair, if neglected, may be anything but attractive. It usually grows in heavy masses, and if left unwashed so that it becomes limp and sticky, and dead, so that it will coil up only in tight rolls, it cannot show to advantage. Give it a shampoo, however, once in two weeks, roll it over kid curlers occasionally, if it is very straight, to give it a little wave, fluff it out softly about the face, and presto!—what a change!

Another point, why will red-haired people insist on wearing blue?—blue, the very color that will bring out and emphasize the least trace of "carrots" if it be present!

White, soft shades of green, golden browns,—these are the colors that the red-haired blonde should hold to for dear life; these are the colors that may transform her from positive plainness to positive prettiness. If she should get so tired of them that she simply must have a change, she may venture carefully on some shades of gray and fawn,—but on blue, pink, seal brown, or red in any form, never!

Not long ago, on a train, I saw a red-haired girl. Her face was fairly pretty, but her hair looked as though it had not seen water for six months. It was smoothed back and twisted as tightly as though it had to answer for ship's cable, and she wore a dress of almost royal blue.—Hence this screed. JUNIA.

#### KEEPING OUT THE FLIES—SIMPLIFYING WORK.

Dear Junia and Sister Readers,—Some time ago Maimie wrote her grievances about their cook-house. Now, I will give you our experience, and perhaps it may help you.

Our cook-house had so large an entrance that we couldn't get a screen-door to fit, so we temporarily boarded it up to the regular size, then got an old, discarded door, and patched the holes with pieces of old screening, sewing it on with snare wire. Then we made leather hinges. We keep the door closed by means of a weight on a heavy cord, which passes through a pig ring (some new kind) and over a large spool that has free action on a nail. We treat what flies come in in spite of this as follows: Buy some resin and raw oil at the hardware store, put it in a kipped herring-can. I don't know the proportions, but the way I test it is to try it on a piece of paper, and if it hardens put more oil, and if too soft add resin. It should hair when you touch it. One sure plan is to catch a fly, and if it holds it, then it is right. When ready, spread on some real good paper. We use some old magazine, and set fresh paper every day after dinner. It only takes a few minutes to spread it on when heated. Later, when the flies won't come down to the table, have a piece of fence-wire, with a hook bent on one end; apply the stickum and hang on a nail. When full, or if it has hung long enough to be dried, burn. We have used this method for some years, and find it both good and cheap. Do not make more than you want to use, as the oil soon soaks into paper.

Well, Carlotta, I will give you a few of my summer ideas for saving tired feet and weary bones.

Ironing is my hardest job, so with that in view I try to make the washings light. Get a canvas bag and make an apron out of it to put on in the mornings when doing the rough work. Under this wear linen aprons. They don't require starch, and you can boil them with the towels, only don't hang them in the sun to bleach. Then there is the bake apron which is made of a flour bag. This hangs with the bake-board, and if only used when baking, will stay clean a long time. Then I use a heavy linen salt bag for an oven towel, and it never sees an iron when washed.

When the hot weather comes I never iron the pillow-covers I use on the men's beds. If they are hung nice and straight on the line they look all right, and save that much work. I always put them back on the pillows as soon as they are dry.

I never buy new oil cloth for the pantry. I always use the best parts from the worn-out pieces that come from other parts of the house. I fasten them

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together with a paste made of flour and water, the same as you use when papering. I find this way ahead of tacks.

Well, I must away, and not chat any more, but will listen.

Would someone be so kind as to inform me the best way to treat a maple floor in a kitchen, so as to do away with work? Thanking you in advance.

Dufferin Co., Ont. SIS.

You are very wise, Sis, to reduce the ironing during summer; there is no work more tiresome on a hot summer day, and surely one's health and temper are of more importance than a few wrinkles, more or less, in the bed-clothing. One of the best and cleanest housekeepers I know never irons sheets (except for the guest room), pillow-slips, kitchen towels, tea towels, stockings, knitted underwear, or working-dresses. The dresses she hangs on the line dripping wet, without wringing them out in the least. As she wears an oil-cloth laundry apron, she can do this without being drenched. Of course, care must be taken to pin each dress out well; the water in running off, and the wind, do the work of ironing very well.

**TO REMOVE FRECKLES—WHITE LAYER CAKE.**

Dear Junia.—Will you please tell me how to remove freckles; also hair from face and arms?

Here is a good recipe for white layer cake: One-half cup of butter, three-quarters cup sugar, two cups flour, one-half cup milk, two teaspoons baking powder, whites of four eggs.

**SWEET SIXTEEN.**

Here are some simple remedies which are useful to remove freckles:

- (1) Apply a mixture of buttermilk and lemon juice every night.
- (2) Mix grated horseradish with sour milk, a tablespoonful to a cup; let stand 6 hours, and apply three or four times a day.
- (3) Mix together 1 ounce glycerine, 2 ounces lactic acid, 50 drops rosewater. Apply every night after cleansing the face thoroughly with castile soap and warm water.
- (4) If you want something more powerful, send for Princess Complexion Purifier, prepared by the Hiscott Dermatological Institute, 61 College St., Toronto. This company also treats for the removal of superfluous hair.

**The Scrap Bag.**

**TRANSPLANTING.**

When transplanting, take care not to disturb more than absolutely necessary the roots of plants, give plenty of root-room, press the soil down lightly, yet firmly, water well, then cover the damp surface with a mulch of dry soil to prevent evaporation. Transplant in the evening, and shade the young plants for a couple of days, if possible, by old shingles, etc. If you have numbers of old tin cans on hand, punch two or three small holes in the bottom of each, fill with water, and set close to the young plants.

**TO WHITEN CLOTHES.**

If good washing and boiling do not whiten clothes enough, expose them to bright sunlight for two or three days, dipping them frequently into water. The bleaching process goes on only when the clothes are wet.

**TO REMOVE BLOOD STAINS.**

Apply a thick coating of moistened starch; or soak and rinse the goods in clean, lukewarm water, then change to fresh water, wash with soap, and boil as usual.

**A QUICK BLEACH FOR COTTON AND LINEN.**

Make a strong solution of chloride of lime in water, allow to settle, and draw off the clear liquid. Rinse the goods in clean water containing about five-per-cent. sulphuric acid, then pass them slowly through the chloride-of-lime solution. If the cloth is much colored, it may be necessary to let it remain a short time in the solution. Next rinse well in water containing a little carbonate of soda, and finally rinse and dry as usual.—Scientific American.

**TO MAKE BROOMS LAST.**

Wash them in boiling suds once a week.

They will become tough, and will last much longer, besides being less likely to cut and wear the carpets.

**BOILED STARCH.**

Add a little borax and turpentine, or a few shavings of laundry wax, or wax candle to hot, boiling starch, and let the starch boil a while before taking it off, stirring all the time to prevent burning. This will help to prevent the irons from sticking.

**TO REMOVE FRUIT STAINS.**

Put a cupful of Javelle water in the wash-boiler to remove fruit stains from white goods. Javelle water also bleaches.

**TO CLEAN GILT FRAMES.**

Wipe them with a sponge very slightly moistened with turpentine.

**STAINED KNIVES.**

To remove stains from knives, use a piece of raw potato when rubbing the brick-dust on.

**A LAUNDRY WAX.**

Melt together 2 ounces white wax, 4 ounces spermaceti, 1/2 ounce stearine, 3 grains ultramarine blue. Let cool. When doing up shirts, put a piece in the hot starch, and mix. A bit the size of a hazel-nut will be enough for 12 shirts. For the cold starch finish, put in a teaspoonful of powdered borax to every heaped teaspoonful of starch.

**JAVELLE WATER.**

Bicarbonate of soda, 4 lbs.; chloride of lime, 1 lb. Put the soda in a kettle over the fire, add 1 gallon boiling water, let boil from 10 to 15 minutes, then stir in the chloride of lime, avoiding lumps. Keep in jars and use a cupful in the boiler when washing white goods. Fine for removing stains.—Scientific American.

**PRUNING SHRUBS.**

Do not trim flowering shrubs into the form of a ball; they look better, as a rule, if permitted to grow according to their own sweet will. Remove old wood, when blooming is over, to encourage the growth of new wood for next spring's blooming. Spring-flowering shrubs should, as a rule, be pruned directly after blooming; fall-flowering ones, on the other hand, require that the pruning be done in early spring before growth starts.

**ASTERS.**

Mulch the aster bed with lawn clippings all through the season, and when the buds form, pour liquid manure about the roots.

**MOSQUITOES.**

To clear a room of mosquitoes, take a piece of gum camphor about one-third the size of an egg and evaporate it over a lamp or candle, taking care that it does not ignite. Or burn a small amount of Persian powder on a saucer and close all doors and windows to keep the fumes in the room.

Oil of pennyroyal left uncorked in a room at night, or applied to arms, neck, or clothing, will often keep off mosquitoes. Oil of sassafras is even more effective, and not only keeps away the insects, but relieves the sting of the bite.—Pictorial Review.

**SORE THROAT.**

A recent article in New York Independent states that an investigation into the causes of a serious epidemic of sore throat that broke out in the vicinity of Boston in May and June of last year, affecting 1,500 people, and causing 27 deaths, brought to light the surprising fact that the disease was due to impure milk obtained from a certain large dairy. It is pointed out, also, that in Great Britain, for the last fifteen years, cases of sore throat have been directly traced to the drinking of contaminated milk. Sore throat, then, is evidently a germ disease, whether the germs are communicated by milk or by impure air, as shown often by the fact that soreness is felt after one has been in crowded cars or meeting-places. Pure food, pure water and milk, pure air at all times,—every discovery in the medical world shows that these three are the great essentials to health. To quote the Independent in this special case, "the best possible protective, as also the best possible remedy against affections of the throat, is fresh, cold air, night and day."

**Seasonable Recipes.**

**White Soup.**—At this time of the year, when using up the last of the old potatoes, it is sometimes hard to know just what to do with them to make them palatable. The following soup is both palatable and nourishing, and makes a fine supper dish if served with baking-powder biscuits or bits of buttered toast. Put a pint of water in a saucepan, add 1 quart sweet milk, a large tablespoon butter, 2 large boiled potatoes mashed, a small onion cut in bits. Let all boil for a little time, then add 2 tablespoons tapioca which have been soaked in a little water for some hours. Season with salt, pepper, and a quarter teaspoon of celery seed. Just before serving, you may, if you wish, put a spoonful of whipped cream or a sprinkling of grated cheese over each plate of soup. By the way, have you ever tried paprika instead of pepper for seasoning soups and sauces? It looks better, and is said to be much more wholesome than pepper.

**Veal Pate de Foie.**—Parboil 3 lbs. fresh calves' liver, and cool. Mince all together with 1/2 lb. cold boiled ham. Mix with beaten yolks of 2 eggs, butter size of a walnut, some bread crumbs, then beat in enough milk to resolve all into a soft paste, and season well with pepper and salt. Have a deep pie-dish lined with puff-paste, pour in the mixture, cover with a top crust, and set in the oven in a large pan into which a cupful of hot water has been poured. Bake 1 hour in a moderate oven. This is a nice dish for those who like strong, highly-seasoned food. It is quite rich, however, and should only be served occasionally.

**A Beef Dish.**—Put 8 slices of cold roast beef in a saucepan set in boiling water. Cover with a gravy made as follows: Put 3 tablespoons butter in a pan on the stove, add a tablespoonful of vinegar, also one of strong catsup of any kind, or Worcester Sauce; put in 1/2 teaspoon salt, a pinch of pepper, a spoonful each of homemade mustard, warm water, and currant jelly. Let cook, pour over the beef, and steam for half an hour.

**Stuffed Veal.**—Get a shoulder of veal, having the butcher remove the bone to leave a hole for the stuffing. Make the stuffing of 1 1/2 pints dry bread crumbs, a few teaspoons milk, 2 teaspoons melted butter, seasoning of salt, pepper, sage, and the grated rind of a lemon. Put the stuffing in the pocket, sew up, rub the meat over with lemon and dredge with flour with which salt, pepper, and a little ginger have been mixed. Put the roast into the oven, sprinkle the rest of the flour in the pan, and leave uncovered until the flour is a light brown, then pour over it a pint of boiling water or soup-stock, cover closely, and cook slowly for two hours. Serve with a gravy made by adding more water or stock to the pan and cooking a little on top of the stove.

**Caramel Charlotte Russe** (From Boston Cooking School Magazine).—Line a mould with strips of cake about 1/4 inch thick, 1 inch wide, and long enough to come to top of mould. Soften 1/2 package gelatine in 1/2 cup cold water. Cook two-thirds cup sugar until brown, add two-thirds cup boiling water, and let simmer until the taffy is dissolved, then pour over the gelatine. Set the dish in crushed ice and water, or very cold water and salt, and stir until the mixture begins to thicken, then fold in 1 1/2 cups cream beaten very light. Turn all into the lined mould, and let stand in a very cold place until set. Garnish with preserved cherries, or with blanched almonds chopped and browned in the oven. This makes a delicious dish to serve either in place of pudding or as a tea dish with cake.

**How to Live to a Good Old Age.**

Betty—Many formulas for long life appear from time to time. Here is a set: "Be clean. Be good-natured and companionable. Do not worry. Be more careful to take exercise as you grow older. Be comfortable. Keep your feet warm and wear suitable clothing. Sleep in a comfortable bed in a room that is ventilated, and in which sunshine is not a stranger. Do not eat twice as much as you need, and eat only the food that agrees with you."

**The Buffalo Carpet Beetle**

The insect, commonly called the "Buffalo Moth," is not really a moth, but the larva or grub of a very small beetle. The beetle itself feeds on the pollen of flowers, and may be found in early spring in tulips and on other blossoms. From these it flies into the open windows, and, drooping down on the floor, proceeds to the nearest carpet or rug or curtain, as the case may be, and deposits its eggs. From these hatch out the grubs familiarly known as the "Buffalo Moth." The latter word is applied to them, no doubt, because the havoc they create is similar to that caused by the ordinary clothes moths. The name "Buffalo" is derived from the fancied resemblance of the grub to a buffalo; this is based upon the insects being broader towards the head and covered with hairs.

When the grubs are found in a carpet or rug the article should be taken out of doors and well brushed and beaten, and left hanging in the sun for some hours. In the meantime the floor should be thoroughly scrubbed with as hot water as possible and strong soap in order to kill any eggs that may be in the crevices in the floor. Curtains should also be treated in the same manner.

If the grubs are found in closets, bureaus or places of that kind, it will be necessary to take all the contents out of the drawers and treat them in the same manner, meanwhile scouring the shelves, drawers, etc., with hot water and soap.

If blankets, furs and other articles that have been stored away for the summer



a The grub, upper surface; b under side, c chrysalis; d the beetle—all greatly magnified.

are found to be infested, they should be put into tight chests or drawers and treated with bisulphide of carbon. This is a disagreeable smelling liquid, which should be poured into a saucer on the top of the contents of the box. This should then be tightly closed up and left for forty-eight hours. The fumes, being heavier than atmospheric air, will permeate through everything contained in the chest, and will kill all grubs and moths that are amongst the contents. It is well to perform this operation in an outhouse, as the fumes of the liquid are very inflammable and explosive, and therefore it should not be used where there is any fire or light.

After these operations have been performed it is well to keep plenty of moth balls or naphthalene amongst the fabrics likely to be attacked. These substances will not kill the insects if they are already present, but will deter them from attacking the fabrics as they serve to disguise the odour of the food of the insect.

While these creatures are extremely destructive indoors, when they are in their natural condition they are of use in destroying fur, wool, hair, and such articles that would otherwise fail to be consumed out of doors.

The beetles are extremely small in comparison with the size of the grubs, and are really very pretty objects, being marked down the middle of the back with a broad line of red and mottled with grey and white. As they appear early in the season it is advisable to put wire screens in the windows as soon as the weather permits of their being kept open. Once they have become established in a house, it is a matter of constant vigilance to keep them under control, but by destroying all specimens that may be found, and from time to time overhauling fabrics that have been stored away, they may be prevented from becoming a serious pest.

There is another species besides the one referred to, known as "the black carpet beetle." Its habits are very similar, but the grub is somewhat longer and more hairy.

C. J. S. BETHUNE.  
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

**How to Act—Department**  
No. III.

This paper may, perhaps, properly begin with a few points, for which there was no space last time, regarding habits at the dining-table.

Bread should be broken, not cut with a knife. If butter is used with it, it should be applied to each bit as necessary. A whole slice, or even quarter of it, should never be buttered at once.

A goblet should be held by the stem, not by the bowl.

Eat watermelons with a fork, muskmelons or canteloupes with spoon or fork.

Baked potatoes should be broken with the fingers, the contents then pushed out with a fork and eaten from the plate.

Bananas, if served whole, may be eaten, bit by bit, from a fork.

Remove grape seeds and fish bones from the mouth with the fingers, in such a way that no one will notice.

Bread or crackers, served with soup, should be eaten with the fingers, never broken into the soup.

Tea should be drunk directly from the cup, not sipped from a spoon.

If served at breakfast, oranges may be cut in two and eaten from orange spoons. For all other occasions they should be served all ready for eating, peeled, seeded and cut in bits.

An apple or pear may be quartered, each quarter then pared as needed.

It is very bad form to pile up or arrange the small plates and dishes from which one has eaten.

A woman who may be dining at a hotel alone may choose her order from the menu card, or she may ask the waiter to arrange a dinner for her. If accompanied by a man she may ask him to choose for her, when handed the menu card. He should ascertain her preference and then give the order to the waiter himself.

When clearing the table between courses the plates should not be piled in heaps, but should be removed one or two at a time.

If the only guest at the family table is a man, he should not be served until all the ladies have been attended to.

At a wedding breakfast the usual way of seating is for the bride and groom to sit together at the end or center of the side of the table. The best man may sit next to the bride, the maid of honor next to the groom. The other bridesmaids and the ushers, the bride's and bridegroom's parents, and the officiating clergyman and his wife, may also sit at the bridal table, but the bride's parents and groom's parents, also the clergyman and his wife, may sit at another table with the nearest of the elderly relatives on both sides. This is wholly a matter of personal preference.

Before leaving the house after a dinner, as after all other species of entertainment, one must, of course, bid good-bye to the hostess and thank her for the pleasant occasion. One also bids the host a special good-bye, but it is not necessary to thank him other than to express one's pleasure on the occasion. One may also bid formal good-bye to any friends who may be near, a bow to the rest of the company as one passes out being sufficient. If the party is large and many are already engaged talking, one may slip quietly out without attempting to include all in the general leaving-taking, but a gentleman must always make a point of seeking and taking formal leave of the lady whom he has taken to dinner.

(To be continued.)

**Joy of the Morning.**

I hear you, little bird,  
Shouting a-swing above the broken wall,  
Shout louder yet; no song can tell it all,  
Sing to my soul in the deep still wood;  
'Tis wonderful beyond the wildest word,  
I'd tell it, too, if I could.

Off when the white still dawn,  
Lifted the skies and pushed the hills apart,  
I've felt it like a glory in my heart,  
The world's mysterious stir!  
But had no throat like yours, my bird,  
Nor such a listener!

—Owen Markham, in The Westerleigh

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**The Beaver Circle.**

**OUR JUNIOR BEAVERS.**

[For all pupils from First Book to Junior Third, inclusive.]



Camera Days.

**The Secret.**

I've a secret—want to know?  
Put your ear real close—just so—  
Let's not make a bit of noise,  
For I would not have the boys  
Hear a word I have to say,  
So I'll whisper—or they may.

In the garden while at play  
I found a bird's nest yesterday;  
In it tiny birdies three—  
Don't you want to come and see?

Parent birdies cannot say  
How they wish we'd go away.  
But they flutter to and fro—  
Let's look quick and then let's go.

Maybe if we're very kind  
They will soon grow not to mind,  
But will let us longer stay  
When we come another day—  
How they hop and skip about,  
Through the green leaves peeping out!  
Birdies, near, don't fly away;  
We're going now—good-day, good-day.

**Junior Beavers' Letter Box.**

Dear Puck,—My father has been dead for about two years. My mother is a teacher, and she has gone out West to teach school. I live with my grandma, and when winter comes it's too far to come from grandma's to school, and I go down and stay at my aunt's and go to school. **ETTA P. HICKS** (Age 9, Book II.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—We have been taking "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and I enjoy the pictures very much. I love to read the Beavers letters, so I thought I would try to write one too. I am going to tell about my pets. I have a kitten I call Tabby (she is spotted black and white), and a dog I call Sport. The kitten and the dog often have a quarrel, and the kitten climbs up a tree and the dog keeps barking. We live in the country, about three miles from a village called Everett. There are three stores, a post office, a station and a bank. I go to school every day if it is not too stormy. I have about two miles to go to school. Our teacher's name is Mr. Kidd, and we like him fine. There are about fifty pupils, and we play baseball. I think I will close; my letter is getting too long. **CECIL GALLAUGHER** (Age 9, Jr. 2nd Class.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—My father has been a subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate" for the last sixteen years, and I like to read the Beaver stories. I only live a short way from the school, and go nearly every day. My only pet is a dog, whose name is Pat, and he likes very much to help me drive the cattle. As this is getting too long I will close, hoping it escapes the w.-p.h. **EDWARD KITCHEN** (Age 9, Sr. 2nd Class.) Box 58, St. George, Ont.

Dear Puck:—This is my first letter to the Beaver circle. I have been doing a lot of things lately. I am glad to be

enough to write. But I have at last. For pets I have three cats. Their names are Trixy, Tommy and Teddy. Trixy is a Maltese, and will slap your face. We call Tommy, "Tommy dirty face," because he is white and his face is always dirty. Teddy is my favorite, as he is a little white kitten. I have a calf named Daisy that will follow me to the house and shake hands. I have two brothers out West and a sister at home, so I am the family baby. I go to school every day, and like it very well. Our teacher's name is Miss Cook. I like her very well. I will have to stop or my letter will be too long to get over the w.-p. b. **MARION HILL** (Age 10, Class III.) Mimosa, Ont.

Dear Puck,—I live in the country. I have to get up early, for I have to walk a mile and a half to school, but I do not mind, because I have three cousins who live across the road who walk with me, which makes it very pleasant. Our teacher is Miss Beath. I like her very much. My cousins across the road have a toboggan, so you may know we wish we could get home earlier in winter to have some fun with it. They did not get it till the best of the winter was over, but we will have some fun next winter. Good-bye. **HAROLD A. WERRY** (Age 10, Jr. III.) Oshawa, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—Another little Beaver has come to join your interesting Circle. My grandpa takes "The Farmer's Advocate." I always like to get it and read your letters. I go to school every day, and we live so close to it I can come home for my dinner. Wishing Puck and Beavers every success, I remain, your little friend, **DONALDA A. CAMPBELL** (Age 9, Book III. Jr.) Argyle, Ont.

Dear Puck,—I will write you a few lines to say I am now going to school. I drive down with Bessy about two miles and a half. I got two A's in my report this month. I have two calves and I am going to break them in to drive if they are not sold too soon. The calves that I broke before are over at another place that we have rented. Blue Bunty and Lily are their names. I am going to bring them home soon. Hoping this will escape the w.-p.b. Love to all the Beavers. **ADORA MCGREGOR** (Age 8.) Ladner, B.C.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Circle. My uncle takes "The Farmer's Advocate," and I enjoy reading the Beavers' letters very much. I am going to tell you about my pets. I have a dog and two cats. The dog's name is Jack, and he will let me hitch him up, but when he gets tired of being hitched up he will run to my sister to be unhitched. My cats' names are Oranges and Little Gray. They are very nice, but not as nice as Jack, for they can't play tricks like he can. I do the chores for my mamma, but I have not got very many to do. I take care of two pretty cows and a horse which is thirty-three years old, and acts as lively as a colt. People say she is a miracle. I have two sheep; they are great pets. I have not very far to go to school. We have a very nice teacher; his name is Mr. Blue. I like school pretty well. Wishing the Beavers every success. **ALLAN McALISTER** (Age 9, Class II.) Dutton, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I was ten years old on the 16th of February, and I have been in the third book for nearly one year. Our teacher's name is Miss East. She came from Orangeville. We like her very well. At our school there are four in the third class, and four in the fourth class. We intended to have a spelling match between our third and fourth classes and the third and fourth over at Roger School, but it was too stormy so we didn't go, and it was put off. My sister will be eight years old on the 9th of June. She passed into the Second Book on the 2nd of February. I have a little brother who was four years old on the 12th of March, and a little sister who is 17 months old. But we are like everyone else, we think the baby is the only one. My sister and I go to Sunday School now. In the winter there is no Sunday School, and so we take it Sunday about to stay at home from

church to keep the baby. I hope I haven't taken up too much space in your paper.  
THELMA ORR  
(Age 10, Book III.)  
The Maples P.O., Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I live on a farm of 80 acres, and the end of it runs into the Rideau Canal. My sister and I often go fishing along the shore. My father has a boat and we sometimes go out for a row. I want to tell you about my Scotch collie. He is a good dog; I never heard him growl at any one. I often hitch him up. He will draw me; his name is Roy, and he came from Montreal. I will close, wishing the Beaver Circle every success.  
HAROLD SHARP  
Mount Chesney, Ont. (Age 9, Jr. III.)

Dear Editor,—I am going to tell you about Arbor Day. We made flower gardens; we planted poppies, sweet peas, pansies, mignonette and "hen and chicken"; we also planted trees—we planted maple and plum trees. One year we fixed the beds in square plots so that each scholar had a garden. I will now close, hoping to see this letter in print. If not, the w.-p.b. will get its share. Wishing the editor and Beavers every success. Your new friend,  
ELSIE F. NEWBY  
Rockville, Ont. (Age 9, Jr. III. Class)

P.S.—I am sending a riddle. What is the difference between a one cent and a dime? Ans.—Nine cents.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I'm going to school every day. There are thirty-four going to school. We live two miles and a half east of the schoolhouse. My brother has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for two years, and enjoys it very much. I also enjoy reading the Circle letters. I'm invited away to have some taffy. I have five pets, two little gray rabbits, a cat, dog and a little lamb. Hoping this will escape the w.-p.b.  
VERNA HALL  
Ilderton, Ont. (Age 11, Jr. III.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have been reading the Beaver letters for a long time. I have a mile and a half to go to school. My father sends milk to Toronto, and so we get a ride to school in the morning, but we generally have to walk home in the afternoon. I have a pet kitten called Lewis. He is gray and white. We have a pet African goose, and when we go out to feed the geese she jumps into the pail and flops her wings, and we pick her up and carry her all over. She is a very tame goose. We are always kind to all our animals. We have a ravine near our house, and we play sleigh-riding down it. We live beside the lake, and we have lots of fun bathing in the summer. We all enjoy reading "The Farmer's Advocate." I have two brothers but no sisters. Hoping you will think this letter good enough to print, I will close.  
ERMA McLENNAN  
Beaverton, Ont. (Age 9, Jr. II. Class.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—Will you let me be a member? I enjoy reading the letters in your corner. Well, Beavers, have you been reading many books? I have read "Melbourne House," "Elsie Dinsmore," "The Sailor's Lass," and "Wrecked on the Shetlands." Have any of you read any of these? I like reading very well. We have a library in our Sunday School and day school. I like going to school well too. I have a rabbit; it will stand on its hind legs and beg. When I am going through the driving-shed sometimes it will run after me and scold. So good-bye.  
GERTRUDE NOON  
(Age 10, Book II.)  
Nestleton Station, Ont.

Dear Puck,—Have been interested in your Beaver Circle for some time. We like "The Farmer's Advocate" very much, and thought "The Country Puppy" a good piece of poetry. My little brother Donald and I have learned it by memory. I have 2½ miles to go to school. My father always drives me in the morning. Miss Capling is our teacher. When the weather was too stormy to go to school I would teach Don at home. He is a smart scholar, though he's only five years old. We have 10 lambs this

spring, all as lively as can be. They love to play out in the sun. I will close with a verse:

There once was a bonnie Scotch laddie  
Who said as he slipped on his plaidie:  
I just had a dish  
Of unco' guid fish,  
What had he had  
Had he had haddie?

ANONA DALE  
Seaforth, Ont. (Age 7, Book I.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I live with my father and mother on a farm near Precious Corners. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for nearly twenty years, and likes it very much. My brother and I go to school. We have a lady teacher from Dartford. We like to read the Beaver Circle. We have two pets, a cat and a dog. The dog is a yellow collie. We call him Ned. The cat is white and yellow; we call him Cheeko. We had some pigeons but they went away.  
CHARLES T. RABY  
Precious Corners, Ont. (Age 8, Jr. II.)

**Five Months in St. Petersburg, Florida.**

[Contributed by Mrs. Annie Rodd, P.E.I., who spent last winter in this beautiful spot of the South.]

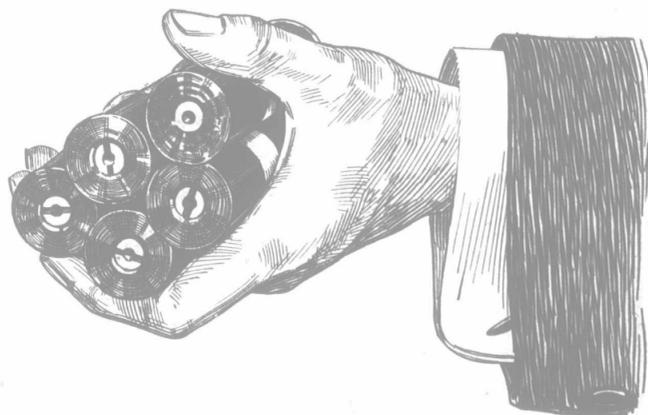
St. Petersburg is a prosperous, rapidly-growing city, situated with Tampa Bay on one side and the Gulf of Mexico on the other. In 1884 the town site was an orange grove. The rapidity with which it has grown is shown by the fact that it now contains over 6,000 inhabitants. Gangs of colored men are busily engaged working on the streets, and many fine buildings are in course of erection. There are vitrified brick paved streets 100 feet wide, and 20 miles of asphalt and cement sidewalks. There are 35 hotels, 3 drug stores, but only one undertaker.

During the winter season much wild land and many groves have been converted into sub-divisions, improved, plotted and sold with and without concrete walks. Paving streets, railroads, etc., are being rapidly extended in many directions. Senator Sibley has the finest residential property in the city. It covers an entire block.

During the past four or five months about 20,000 tourists have enjoyed the matchless beauty and balmy air of this second Garden of Eden. There are prospects of a large increase next season. There is good beach bathing and there are pretty lawns with a fine display of semi-tropical shrubs. Pine trees, palms, etc., add much to the beauty of the city. There are 14 churches, one of which is colored, and 25 instructors in the schools. Wages for skilled labor are high; mechanics are paid \$3.30 for 8 hours, masons \$5, and plumbers \$1 per hour. Common laborers get \$1.50 for 8 hours.

Agriculturists are rewarded with prolific crops and an ever-ready market. Milk sells for 12c. per quart; no cream is marketed nor butter made. The oranges and grape fruit, when freshly picked from the trees, are very juicy and of excellent flavor. There were trees by the sidewalks laden with fruit, yet no person seemed to think of stealing them. The colored people are polite, industrious and well behaved. They seemed to be busy all the time, the men working on the streets and the women washing and scrubbing for the tourists. There is very little drunkenness in St. Petersburg.

During the five months I only saw one man in the worse of liquor, and prohibition isn't in force there either. The folk who have lived in the South all their lives are called "Florida Crackers." In October the large majority of those who own cottages prepare to rent rooms. They charge from \$90 to \$125 for two rooms, furnished for light housekeeping, for the season, or until the 1st of June, but the majority of the tourists start for the north in April and May. The cottages have verandahs and screens on the doors and windows. One woman who lived near where we roomed lot every room in her cottages, moved out to the beach and lived in a tent. Pine wood is generally used for fuel. It costs \$2.50 per load. Very little fire is required, just enough for cooking purposes. The air is free from dampness. We were not troubled with either flies or mosquitos. The large oak trees, trimmed by Nature,



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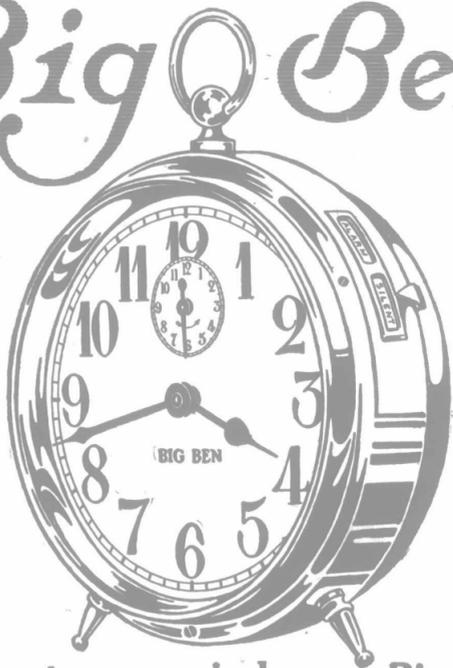
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Cut to Specification for any Purpose

**JOHN J. GARTSHORE, 58 WEST FRONT STREET, TORONTO**

BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED FROM ADVOCATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

# Big Ben



## Don't set your mind—set Big Ben

Don't bother your head about getting up. Leave it to Big Ben.

You ought to go to sleep at night with a clear brain—untroubled and free from getting up worries. You men, if you are up to date farmers, work with your brains as well as with your hands. Such a little thing as "deciding to get up at a certain time in the morning" and keeping it on your mind often spoils a needed night's rest and makes a bad "next day." Try Big Ben on your dresser for one week. He makes getting up so easy that the whole day is better.

Big Ben is not the usual alarm. He's a timekeeper; a good, all-pur-

pose clock for every day and all day use and for years of service.

He stands seven inches tall. He wears a coat of triple-nickel plated steel. He rings with one long loud ring for 5 minutes straight, or for 10 minutes at intervals of 20 seconds unless you shut him off.

His big, bold figures and hands are easy to read in the dim morning light, his large strong keys are easy to wind. His price, \$3.00, is easy to pay because his advantages are so easy to see. See them at your dealer.

5,000 Canadian dealers have already adopted him. If you cannot find him at your dealer's, a money order sent to *Wenck, La Salle, Illinois*, will bring him to you duty charges prepaid.

**\$3.00**

At Canadian Dealers.

## Some Features We've Told You Little About

In our previous advertisements the big features of the STANDARD have been emphasized. You've heard a great deal about the Enclosed Dust-proof Gearing—the Self-Oiling System—the Centre Balanced Bowl—the liberal space between Disc Edges and Bowl for holding accumulation of impurities—the High Crank Shaft—the Low Supply Can—of the



*Standard*

Cream Separator. But there are other features that add greatly to the conveniences and satisfaction of STANDARD owners.

For instance, there's the Wide Open Bowl, so easy to get at and wash. No tubes to clog up either. Then there are the Discs, which are all washed together on a disc-holder in about a minute. They are numbered so they cannot be put together wrong.

Then, too, the STANDARD Bowl doesn't leak. That's because the bowl-shell fits tight without screwing down on top of a rubber ring, causing wear on the rubber and allowing the milk to leak through when the bowl is revolving.

Another good feature is the Interchangeable Clutch, which permits the STANDARD to run down without wear on the working parts. Note: When you stop the crank the gears stop and the bowl runs down of its own accord and without wear. The Interchangeable Clutch also enables you to "pump" the handle and start the machine quickly and easily.

But there are other features—many of them—told about in our booklets. Write for them. They are free to all progressive dairymen and women.

**The RENFREW MACHINERY CO., Ltd.**

Head Office and Factory: RENFREW, ONTARIO

Sales Branches: Winnipeg, Man.; Sussex, N. B.

with trailing moss, look very picturesque indeed. The orange trees blossom about the 1st of March, and the air is then laden with their delicious perfume. Oranges sell for from 20 to 30 cents per dozen, and grape fruit 60 to 65 cents during the winter season.

Beautiful towering palm trees are growing by the sidewalks, and the tall poinsettias look almost a flame in their radiant crimson beauty. Century plants, camphor trees, etc., are growing in front of the handsome houses, and the lovely hibiscus stands in front of many a doorway. Yellow elder, morning glory and other climbing plants all increase the delight and happiness of the flower lovers. At night the crickets chirp a cheerful song as if trying to lull us to sleep.

Real estate agents are kept busy as bees during the winter season. It is quite a common occurrence for a man to make several hundreds of dollars in a few weeks' time as property is increasing in value so rapidly. There are several real estate women agents too, who are eagerly on the lookout for men with money.

We met people who hailed from New York, Ohio, Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois, Michigan, New Hampshire, Boston, Haverhill, Portland and New Jersey. Every person seemed to be delighted with the climate and want to return again next fall.

Some of the houses are finished with what they call "shell dash" instead of paint. Small houses plainly furnished mean less work for the women and a chance to live the simple life and enjoy the manifold beauties of Nature. Some people sleep in screened rooms, minus glass.

St. Petersburg will have trains making two daily round trips between there and Jacksonville all summer. The majority of tourists who visit St. Petersburg are so fascinated by the climate and beautiful surroundings that they return again bringing their relatives and friends with them. There are sulphur springs there where thousands of people go to quench their thirst. The water is said to possess healing qualities. Almost all day long tourists may be seen carrying bottles of the water to their rooms from "The Fountain of Youth," as it is named. The churches are well attended, and the shops are closed on Sunday. The inhabitants are sociable, kind and obliging.

Chicken-raising appears to be a profitable industry. Eggs sell for from 25 to 30 cents per dozen. Sweet potatoes and other vegetables are successfully raised. Many Northerners are buying property and settling in the Sunshine City.

Lemons, pines, peaches and pears are successfully raised, also some bananas and pineapples. We saw bananas growing on the handsome trees. The mocking birds are lovely singers.

Out in the country the scenery is lovely. There are acres and acres of orange and grape fruit groves. Here and there are groves of tall pine trees. Beautiful homelike cottages, with neat, well-kept lawns or gardens ornamented with flowers and shrubbery may be seen on each side of the road as the car glides swiftly along.

During the winter season numbers of tourists daily visit the Ostrich Farm, which is situated about 3 1/2 miles from the city. It is very interesting to see the ostrich races. The proprietor's son enjoys the fun of riding the birds.

St. Petersburg is 270 miles south-west of Jacksonville. The Cuban steamers stop at her wharfs. Twenty miles across the bay is Tampa, with full steamer and railroad service to all points.

We visited Tampa twice. It is a large bustling city, and contains many fine buildings and stores. Tampa Bay Hotel is a magnificent building, fitted up in costly, up-to-date style. Nearly every nationality is represented there. Many of the shopkeepers speak poor English. After visiting Tampa we thought more of St. Petersburg than ever. The High School building in St. Petersburg cost \$80,000. The schools are the pride of the city.

There are 40 miles of streets within the city limits, and 78 miles of practically new sidewalks. Fifteen thousand dollars have been set aside for beautifying Rosevoir Park. The city owns the water-pumping station. The tall boys and moral standard is very high and people are proud of the fact. The law makers are true, conscientious men, and they see that the laws are carefully enforced. The sanitary conditions of the city is all that can be desired.

On Central Avenue business is always bustling during the winter season. There are fine hotels, grocery stores, dry goods and souvenir stores; also meat stores, restaurants and ice cream rooms. The Arcade, an up-to-date lodging house, is quite near the railway station. It appears to be well patronized. The rates are from 75 cents to \$1.00 for a night's lodging. The Florida Crackers tell us that St. Petersburg is cooler in summer than in localities further north.

Some of the tourists invest in lots and build bungalows to live in, while others build tasteful, up-to-date cottages. One carpenter who roomed in the same house as we did bought a small orange grove and built a house, then furnished it all ready for occupation when he returns next fall. He belongs to Michigan, but on account of failing health has decided to locate in St. Petersburg, as the climate agrees so well with him. The dryness of the atmosphere is especially suited for cases of chronic bronchitis, catarrh and rheumatism. Colds, pneumonia and throat trouble are almost unknown in the land of sunshine. Automobiles may be seen flying around in almost every direction.

Many of the tourists amuse themselves by fishing. There are mackerel, sheep-heads, trout, etc. Women as well as men enjoy hauling up the wriggling fish. Recently Capt. N. P. Hayes caught a five-pound mackerel. Shelling, boating and bathing are favorite amusements.

I shall close by quoting a verse written by Mrs. McKae, Secretary Board of Trade, St. Petersburg:

St. Petersburg rise to thy mission,  
No nobler since cities began,  
Wide open thy gateways of healing  
To each world weary woman and man.  
Thy future all rosy with promise  
Shines over thy waters impearled,  
Hail fairest of Florida cities,  
Hail city that welcomes the world.

### Care of the Mind.

(By Dr. H. Arnott, M.D. Sr.)

Edison, the great inventor, says that dishonesty is primarily a want of intelligence or education. "Teach a man that honesty is not only the best policy, but that, pathologically, every base act is deteriorating to the brain cells and those numerous fine fibres that distinguish the developed Caucasian brain lobe from the brain lobe of the savage, and you take the first step in his reform."

It is now common knowledge that anger, hatred, malice, and all other debasing passions, not only injure the brain cells, but that they develop a serious poison in the blood. Edison's idea is only an extension of the same principle.

Every action, base or noble, leaves its mark on the brain. Every thought, good or evil, acts a part in beautifying or injuring the home of the soul. Every evil habit or angry thought conquered and turned from bitterness to sweetness, strengthens that part of the brain to repeat the same, and helps to make of the mind a heaven of peace and happiness.

How careful, then, we should be to cultivate in the garden of the mind only the most useful and beautiful things, and how careful to avoid the bad book or the evil companion. In all this we find encouragement in the thought that it is "God working in us to will and to do of His good pleasure."—Onward.

### Prayer—Perfect.

Dear Lord, kind Lord,  
Gracious Lord, I pray,  
Thou wilt look upon all I love  
Tenderly, to-day.  
Weed their hearts of weariness;  
Scatter every care  
Down a wake of angel-wings  
Winnowing the air.

Bring unto the sorrowing  
All release from pain,  
Let the lips of laughter  
Overflow again,  
And with all the needy  
O divide, I pray,  
This vast treasure of content  
That is mine to-day.

—James Whitcomb Riley, in The Reader.

Do thy duty; that is best,  
Linger unto thy Lord the rest!  
—Longfellow.

## 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 you 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 I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine 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 my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, I thought, it is 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 the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

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, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will 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 first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a 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, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the 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 60 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.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

Address me personally—G. F. Bach, Manager, 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge street, Toronto.



## The Scarlet Pimpernel.

A STORY OF ADVENTURE.

By Baroness Orczy.

(Serial rights secured by "The Farmer's Advocate.")

By permission of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

(Continued from last week.)

### CHAPTER XXIV.

#### The Death-trap.

The next quarter of an hour went by swiftly and noiselessly. In the room downstairs, Brogard had for a while busied himself with clearing the table, and re-arranging it for another guest.

It was because she watched these preparations that Marguerite found the time slipping by more pleasantly. It was for Percy that this semblance of supper was being got ready. Evidently Brogard had a certain amount of respect for the tall Englishman, as he seemed to take some trouble in making the place look a trifle less uninviting than it had done before.

He even produced, from some hidden recess in the old dresser what actually looked like a tablecloth; and when he spread it out and saw it was full of holes, he shook his head dubiously for a while, then was at much pains so to spread it over the table as to hide most of its blemishes.

Then he got out a serviette, also old and ragged, but possessing some measure of cleanliness, and with this he carefully wiped the glasses, spoons and plates which he put on the table.

Marguerite could not help smiling to herself as she watched all these preparations, which Brogard accomplished to an accompaniment of muttered oaths. Clearly the great height and bulk of the Englishman, or perhaps the weight of his fist, had overawed this free-born citizen of France, or he would never have been at such trouble for any sacré aristocrat.

When the table was set—such as it was—Brogard surveyed it with evident satisfaction. He then dusted one of the chairs with the corner of his blouse, gave a stir to the stock-pot, threw a fresh bundle of faggots onto the fire, and slouched out of the room.

Marguerite was left alone with her reflections. She had spread her travelling cloak over the straw and was sitting fairly comfortably, as the straw was fresh and the evil odours from below came up to her only in a modified form.

But, momentarily, she was almost happy; happy because, when she peeped through the tattered curtains, she could see a rickety chair, a torn tablecloth, a glass, a plate and a spoon; that was all. But those mute and ugly things seemed to say to her, that they were waiting for Percy; that soon, very soon, he would be here, that the squalid room being still empty, they would be alone together.

That thought was so heavenly that Marguerite closed her eyes in order to shut out everything but that. In a few minutes she would be alone with him; she would run down the ladder and let him see her; then he would take her in his arms, and she would let him see that, after that, she would gladly die for him, and with him, for earth could hold no greater happiness than that.

And then what would happen? She could not even remotely conjecture. She knew, of course, that Sir Andrew was right, that Percy would do everything he had set out to accomplish; that she—now she was here—could do nothing, beyond warning him to be cautious, since Chauvelin himself was on his track. After having cautioned him, she would perforce have to see him go off upon his terrible and daring mission: she could not even with a word or look attempt to keep him back. She would have to obey, whatever he told her to do, even perhaps have to efface herself, and wait, in indescribable agony, whilst he, perhaps, went to his death.

But even that seemed less terrible to bear than the thought that he should never know how much she loved him—that at anyrate would be spared her; that at anyrate would be spared her; that the squalid room itself, which seemed to be waiting for him, told her that he would be here soon.

Suddenly her over-sensitive ears caught

the sound of distant footsteps drawing near; her heart gave a wild leap of joy! Was it Percy at last? No! the step did not seem quite as long, nor quite as firm as his; she also thought that she could hear two distinct sets of footsteps. Yes! that was it! two men were coming this way. Two strangers perhaps, to get a drink, or . . .

But she had not time to conjecture, for presently there was a peremptory call at the door, and the next moment it was violently thrown open from the outside, whilst a rough, commanding voice shouted,—

"Hey! Citoyen Brogard! Hola!" Marguerite could not see the newcomers, but, through a hole in one of the curtains, she could observe one portion of the room below.

She heard Brogard's shuffling footsteps as he came out of the inner room, muttering his usual string of oaths. On seeing the strangers, however, he paused in the middle of the room, well within range of Marguerite's vision, looked at them, with even more withering contempt than he had bestowed upon his former guests, and muttered, "Sacrrree soutane!"

Marguerite's heart seemed all at once to stop beating; her eyes, large and dilated, had fastened on one of the newcomers, who, at this point, had taken a quick step forward towards Brogard. He was dressed in the soutane, broad-brimmed hat and buckled shoes, habitual to the French cure, but as he stood opposite the innkeeper, he threw open his soutane for a moment, displaying the tricolour scarf of officialism, which sight immediately had the effect of transforming Brogard's attitude of contempt into one of cringing obsequiousness.

It was the sight of this French cure which seemed to freeze the very blood in Marguerite's veins. She could not see his face, which was shaded by his broad-brimmed hat, but she recognized the thin, bony hands, the slight stoop, the whole gait of the man! It was Chauvelin!

The horror of the situation struck her as with a physical blow; the awful disappointment, the dread of what was to come, made her very senses reel, and she needed almost superhuman effort, not to fall senseless beneath it all.

"A plate of soup and a bottle of wine," said Chauvelin imperiously to Brogard, "then clear out of here—understand? I want to be alone."

Silently, and without any muttering this time, Brogard obeyed. Chauvelin sat down at the table, which had been prepared for the tall Englishman, and the innkeeper busied himself obsequiously round him, dishing up the soup and pouring out the wine. The man who had entered with Chauvelin and whom Marguerite could not see, stood waiting close by the door.

At a brusque sign from Chauvelin, Brogard had hurried back to the inner room, and the former now beckoned to the man who had accompanied him.

In him Marguerite at once recognized Desgas, Chauvelin's secretary and confidential factotum, whom she had often seen in Paris in the days gone by. He crossed the room, and for a moment or two listened attentively at the Brogard's door.

"Not listening?" asked Chauvelin curtly.

"No, citoyen." For a second Marguerite dreaded lest Chauvelin should order Desgas to search the place; what would happen if she were to be discovered she hardly dare to imagine. Fortunately, however, Chauvelin seemed more impatient to talk to his secretary than afraid of spies, for he called Desgas quickly back to his side.

"The English schooner?" he asked. "She was lost sight of at sundown, citoyen," replied Desgas, "but was then making west, towards Cap Gris Nez."

"Ah!—good!" muttered Chauvelin, "and now, about Captain Jutley?—what did he say?"

"He assured me that all the orders you sent him last week have been implicitly obeyed. All the roads which converge to this place have been patrolled night and day ever since; and the beach and cliffs have been most rigorously searched and guarded."

"Does he know where this 'Pere Blanchard's hut' is?"

"No, citoyen, nobody seems to know of it by that name. There are any amount of fishermen's huts all along the coast, of course . . . but . . ."

## WHITE SWAN YEAST CAKES

are always in great demand for bread-making, as they are fresh and active until used. Your grocer supplies them in 5c. packages containing 6 cakes. Send for free sample.

White Swan Spices & Cereals, Limited  
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is "discovered" and advertised almost every week. Avoid these humbugs. Electrolysis is positively and absolutely the only permanent treatment. Our method is safe, assured satisfactory and is not painful. Chronic or stubborn cases a specialty. Booklet "E" mailed free. Consultation invited regarding the above or any skin, Scalp, Hair or Complexional trouble.

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The assets of the Company are most carefully invested. 85% of the total assets consist of loans on first mortgages upon which form of investment the Company has incurred no losses in a quarter of a century. Bonds, Stocks and Debentures are carried at a figure much below market value.

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Ontario grown, all testing 85% and better. Below find prices; ex-warehouse Toronto. Bags free. If on receipt of your order for corn on cob our stock is exhausted, we will send shelled corn of the variety ordered. We will ship same day as order is received.

	Price per bush. On cob.	Price per bush. Shelled.
Wisconsin No 7	\$1 75	\$1 60
White Cap Yellow Dent	1 60	1 50
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North Dakota White Flint	1 75	1 75
King Philip (Red)	1 75	1 75
Red Cob (American)	1 30	1 30
Mammoth Southern (Am.)	1 30	1 30

The last two varieties are splendid for Fodder.

**SWEDEN TURNIPS**  
Keith's Prize-taker. Scottish Champion. New Century Canadian Gem. Elephant or Jumbo. Kangaroo. Price for any of the above Swedes, 25c. per lb., post paid.

**TURNIPS FOR FALL FEEDING.** Grey-stone, P. T. Y. Aberdeen, at 25c. lb. post paid.

**SUNDRIES**  
Dwarf Essex Rape, 7c. per lb., ex-warehouse, Toronto.  
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Oil Cake Meal, \$42 per ton.  
Nitrate of Soda, \$57 per ton.  
Acid Phosphate, \$19 per ton.  
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Ready for service. Write H. G. BENFIELD, Woodstock, Ontario

**STRAYED OR STOLEN** from Lot 1, Con. 3, West Caledon Township, Peel County, bay mare rising 2 years. Any person reporting her to the owner will be suitably rewarded.

WM. SMEATON, Inglewood, Ont.

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Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta

Special Trains leave Toronto 2.00 p.m. on  
April 2, 16, 30 May 14, 28 June 11, 25  
July 9, 23 Aug. 6, 20 Sept. 3, 17

Second class tickets from Ontario stations to principal Northwest points at

**LOW ROUND-TRIP RATES**  
Winnipeg and return \$34.00; Edmonton and return \$42.00, and to other points in proportion. Tickets good to return within 60 days from going date.

**TOURIST SLEEPING CARS**  
through to Edmonton via Saskatoon, also to Winnipeg and Calgary via Main Line on all excursions. Comfortable berths, fully equipped with bedding, can be secured at moderate rates through local agent. Early application must be made.

**ASK FOR HOMESSEKERS' PAMPHLET** containing rates and full information.

Apply to nearest C.P.R. Agent or M.G. MURPHY, Dist. Pass. Agt., Toronto.

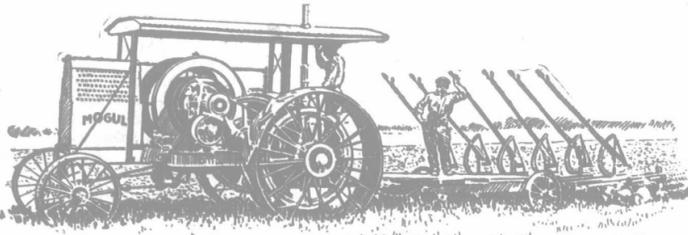
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THE men who designed I H C tractors were practical farmers, as well as engine builders. Knowing field difficulties, they designed their tractors to overcome those difficulties. They protected the mechanism from dust, dirt and grit. They made their engines simple, easy to understand and manage. They cut out rapidly moving parts to increase durability. They planned for strength, but avoided all unnecessary weight. They placed dependability above appearance and draw-bar pull above theories of construction. They worked for fuel economy. The result is the

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--a field-proved machine which does its work at the right time and with the least expense, a machine upon which a farmer can depend for plowing, disking, seeding, harrowing, harvesting, threshing, baling hay, ditching, road making, pumping, sawing—a many-sided machine which saves money wherever it is used.

I H C tractors are made in styles and sizes (12 to 45-H. P.) to meet the needs of large and small farms. I H C general purpose engines for farm, shop and mill are made in every style and in all sizes from 1 to 50-H. P. The I H C local agent will show you why I H C tractors and engines are the best you can buy. See him or write nearest branch house.

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At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

#### I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U S A



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## For the Farm

For an all-round metal protective paint use Sherwin-Williams Metalastic No. 2, prepared ready for the brush. Made on a graphite base with pure raw linseed oil. Dries hard and quickly and gives a durable elastic wearing surface. For sale in two colors—black or brown. Ask the local Sherwin-Williams Agent.



THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. of Canada, Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver

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## Feed for Young Calves and Pigs

Our CALEDONIAN Calf and Pig Food is unusual value for this purpose. CANUCK DAIRY FEED is a strong, well balanced ration for milch cows. ALBERTA FEED is specially valuable as a Hog and Cattle Feed. For particulars and prices write direct.

**The Chisholm Milling Company, Limited  
Toronto**

"That'll do. Now about to-night?" interrupted Chauvelin, impatiently.

"The roads and the beach are patrolled as usual, citizen, and Captain Jutley awaits further orders."

"Go back to him at once, then. Tell him to send reinforcements to the various patrols; and especially to those along the beach—you understand?"

Chauvelin spoke curtly and to the point, and every word he uttered struck at Marguerite's heart like the death-knell of her fondest hopes.

"The men," he continued, "are to keep the sharpest possible look-out for any stranger who may be walking, riding, or driving along the road or the beach, more especially for a tall stranger, whom I need not describe further, as probably he will be disguised; but he cannot very well conceal his height, except by stooping. You understand?"

"Perfectly, citizen," replied Desgas.

"As soon as any of the men have sighted a stranger, two of them are to keep him in view. The man who loses sight of the tall stranger, after he is once seen, will pay for his negligence with his life; but one man is to ride straight back here and report to me. Is that clear?"

"Absolutely clear, citizen."

"Very well, then. Go and see Jutley at once. See the reinforcements start off for the patrol duty, then ask the captain to let you have half a dozen more men and bring them here with you. You can be back in ten minutes. Go—"

Desgas saluted and went to the door.

As Marguerite, sick with horror, listened to Chauvelin's directions to his underling, the whole of the plan for the capture of the Scarlet Pimpernel became appallingly clear to her. Chauvelin wished that the fugitives should be left in false security, waiting in their hidden retreat until Percy joined them. Then the daring plotter was to be surrounded and caught red-handed, in the very act of aiding and abetting royalists, who were traitors to the republic. Thus, if his capture were noised abroad, even the British Government could not legally protest in his favour; having plotted with the enemies of the French Government, France had the right to put him to death.

Escape for him and them would be impossible. All the roads patrolled and watched, the trap well set, the net, wide at present, but drawing together tighter and tighter, until it closed upon the daring plotter, whose superhuman cunning even could not rescue him from its meshes now.

Desgas was about to go, but Chauvelin once more called him back. Marguerite vaguely wondered what further devilish plans he could have formed, in order to entrap one brave man, alone, against two-score of others. She looked at him as he turned to speak to Desgas; she could just see his face beneath the broad-brimmed cap's hat. There was at that moment so much deadly hatred, such fiendish malice in the thin face and pale, small eyes, that Marguerite's last hope died in her heart, for she felt that from this man she could expect no mercy.

"I had forgotten," repeated Chauvelin, with a weird chuckle, as he rubbed his bony, talon-like hands one against the other, with a gesture of fiendish satisfaction. "The tall stranger may show fight. In any case no shooting, remember, except as a last resort. I want that tall stranger alive . . . if possible."

He laughed, as Dante has told us that the devils laugh at sight of the torture of the damned. Marguerite had thought that by now she had lived through the whole gamut of horror and anguish that human heart could bear; yet now, when Desgas left the house, and she remained alone in this lonely, squalid room, with that fiend for company, she felt as if all that she had suffered was nothing compared with this. He continued to laugh and chuckle to himself for a while, rubbing his hands together in anticipation of his triumph.

His plans were well laid, and he might well triumph; not a loophole was left, through which the bravest, the most cunning man might escape. Every road guarded, every corner watched, and in that lonely, but somewhat on the coast, a small band of fugitives waiting for their rescuer, and he had no doubt that they would be ready to follow a signal.

to die the quick, sudden death of a soldier at the post of duty.

He, above all, longed to have the cunning enemy, who had so long baffled him, helpless in his power; he wished to gloat over him, to enjoy his downfall, to inflict upon him what moral and mental torture a deadly hatred alone can devise. The brave eagle, captured, and with noble wings clipped, was doomed to endure the gnawing of the rat. And she, his wife, who loved him, and who had brought him to this, could do nothing to help him.

Nothing, save to hope for death by his side, and for one brief moment in which to tell him that her love—whole, true and passionate—was entirely his.

Chauvelin was now sitting close to the table; he had taken off his hat, and Marguerite could just see the outline of his thin profile and pointed chin, as he bent over his meagre supper. He was evidently quite contented, and awaited events with perfect calm; he even seemed to enjoy Brogard's unsavoury fare. Marguerite wondered how so much hatred could lurk in one human being against another.

Suddenly, as she watched Chauvelin, a sound caught her ear, which turned her very heart to stone. And yet that sound was not calculated to inspire anyone with horror, for it was merely the cheerful sound of a gay, fresh voice singing lustily. "God save the King!"

(To be continued.)

## News of the Week.

An open-air summer school for sickly children is to be established at Victoria Park, Toronto.

An earthquake tremor lasting 20 seconds was noticed in Toronto and Hamilton districts on May 27th.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, laid the corner-stone of the new building for consumptive children, at Weston, Ont., on May 27th.

A regular aeroplane service for passengers is to be established between Calais and Dover.

Mr. E. J. Chamberlin was appointed President of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific railway systems. He was formerly General Manager of the G. T. P.

Wilbur Wright, the celebrated aviator and inventor of aeroplanes, died at Dayton, Ohio, of typhoid fever, on May 30th. He was forty-five years of age.

The finding of the United States Senate Committee appointed to investigate the cause of the loss of the Titanic is, that the disaster is chargeable directly to the negligence of Captain Smith in permitting the vessel to go forward at full speed through a portion of the sea in which icebergs were known to exist; also that the responsibility for unnecessary loss of life must be shared by Captain Lord of the Californian, who disregarded the distress signals sent up by the sinking vessel. It was also concluded that sufficient precautions for life-saving had not been taken on the Titanic, and it was recommended that the steamship laws be so amended as to prevent similar negligence in future.

Pat Rooney, having been to the fair, was driving home when a great drowsiness overcame him and he lay down in the cart and went to sleep.

The horse finding himself free to do as he wanted, promptly kicked through the traces and ran away.

When Pat awoke he found no horse. While he was pondering over the situation a stranger came up.

"An I Pat Rooney or an I not?" asked Pat.

"O'm shore I dunno," answered the stranger.

"W.H." said Pat, "if O'm Pat Rooney has lost a horse, an' if O'm not O've lost a cart!"

**Meditations of a Hindu Prince.**

All the world over, I wonder in lands that I never have trod,  
Are all the people eternally seeking for the signs and steps of a God?  
Westward across the ocean, and northward ayont the snow,  
Do they all stand gazing, as ever, and what do the wisest know?

Here, in this mystical India, the deities hover and swarm  
Like the wild bees heard in the tree tops, or the gusts of a gathering storm;  
In the air men hear their voices, their feet on the rocks are seen,  
Yet we all say, "Whence is the message, and what may the wonders mean?"

A million shrines stand open, and ever the censor swings,  
As they bow to a mystical symbol, or the figures of ancient kings;  
And the incense rises ever, and rises the endless cry  
Of those who are heavy laden, and of cowards loth to die.

For the Destiny drives us together like deer in a pass of the hills;  
Above is the sky, and around us the sound of the shot that kills;  
Pushed by a Power we see not, and struck by a hand unknown,  
We pray to the trees for shelter, and press our lips to a stone.

The trees wave a shadowy answer, and the rock frowns hollow and grim,  
And the form and the nod of the demon are caught in the twilight dim;  
And we look to the starlight falling afar on the mountain crest—  
Is there never a path runs upward to a refuge there and a rest?

The path, ah! who has shown it, and which is the faithful guide?  
The haven, ah! who has known it? for steep is the mountain side,  
Forever the shot strikes surely, and ever the wasted breath  
Of the praying multitudes rises, whose answer is only death.

Here are the tombs of my kinsfolk, the fruit of an ancient name,  
Chiefs who were slain on the warfield, and women who died in flame;  
They are gods, these kings of the fore-time, they are spirits who guard our race;  
Ever I watch and worship; they sit with a marble face.

And the myriad idols around me, and the legion of muttering priests,  
The revels and rites unholy, the dark, unspeakable feasts!  
What have they wrung from the Silence? Hath ever a whisper come  
Of the secret, Whence and Whither? Alas! for the gods are dumb.

Shall I list to the words of the English, who come from the uttermost sea?  
"The Secret, hath it been told you, and what is your message to me?"  
It is nought but the world-wide story how the earth and the heavens began,  
How the gods are glad and angry, and a Deity once was a man.

I had thought, "Perchance in the cities where the rulers of India dwell,  
Whose orders flash from the far land, who girdle the earth with a spell,  
They have fathom'd the depths we float on, or measured the unknown main—"  
Sadly they turn from the venture, and say that the quest is vain.

Is life, then, a dream and delusion, and where shall the dreamer awake?  
Is the world seen like shadows on water, and what if the mirror break?  
Shall it pass like a camp that is struck, as a tent that is gathered and gone  
From the sands that were lamp-lit at eve, and at morning are level and lone?

Is there nought in the heaven above, whence the hail and the levin are hurl'd,  
But the wind that is swept around us by the rush of the rolling world?  
The wind that shall scatter my ashes, and bear me to silence and sleep  
With the dirge, and the sounds of lamenting, and voices of women who weep?  
—Sir Alfred Lyall.

**A Woman's Work.**

A year book published in Northfield, Vt., has the following rhyme on the cover:

"Men work from morn till set of sun,"  
They do.  
"But a woman's work is never done."  
Quite true.  
For when one task she's finished some-thing's found  
Awaiting a beginning all year round.  
Whether it be  
To draw the tea,  
Or bake the bread,  
Or make the bed,  
Or ply the broom,  
Or dust the room,  
Or floor to scrub,  
Or knives to rub,  
Or table set,  
Or meals to get,  
Or shelves to scan,  
Or fruit to can,  
Or seeds to sow,  
Or plants to grow,  
Or linens bleach,  
Or lessons teach,  
Or butter churn,  
Or jackets turn,  
Or polish glass,  
Or plate or brass,  
Or clothes to mend,  
Or children tend,  
Or notes indite,

But I must stop, for really if I should  
Name all the orts, take me a day it would.  
—New York Sun.

**Paying for the Auto.**

"We must have a car," declared mother,  
"Those upstart De Peysters have one.  
We'll pay for it some way or other,  
As every one seems to have done."  
Poor father demurred, but quite vainly,  
For mother was hot on his trail,  
So pa bought the motor, a big yellow bloater,  
That looked like the Overland Mail.  
Then ma and the girls started touring,  
While pa gave his trousers a yank,  
And hustled like crazy securing  
Extension of time from the bank.  
He mortgaged the farm and the horses,  
He mortgaged the oats and the hay,  
The chickens he'd wake up and give them  
a shake-up  
To make them lay twice in one day.

He took brother Jim out of college,  
And set him to work with a flail,  
For money is worth more than knowledge  
When debts must be met without fail.  
Poor pa slaved from Monday to Monday,  
And got up each morn with the sun,  
To pay for the motor ma wanted to tote  
her,  
Because the De Peysters had one.  
—William Wallace Whitelock, in New York Times.

**Home and Homemaking.**

I WILL.  
I will start anew this morning, with a higher, fairer creed;  
I will cease to stand complaining of my ruthless neighbor's creed;  
I will cease to sit repining while my duty's call is clear;  
I will waste no moment whining, and my heart shall know no fear.  
I will look sometimes about me for the things that merit praise;  
I will search for hidden beauties that elude the grumbler's gaze;  
I will try to find contentment in the paths that I must tread;  
I will cease to have resentment when another moves ahead.

I will not be swayed by envy when my rival's strength is shown;  
I will not deny his merit, but I'll strive to prove my own;  
I will try to see the beauty spread before me, rain or shine—  
I will cease to preach your duty and be more concerned with mine.  
—S. E. Kiser.

"It is the duty of every one of you to make at least one person happy during the week," said the Sunday School teacher. "Have you?"  
"I did," said Johnny, promptly.  
"That's nice. And what did you do?"  
"I went to see my aunt, and she's always happy when I go home again."

**Save Money On Your Cement Silo**



IT IS mighty hard work and an expensive proposition to place the last eight or twelve feet of concrete on a cement silo.

To give the best results a silo should be at least thirty feet high. The last ten feet—handling the heavy concrete at a considerable height and under unfavorable conditions—requires skilled labor. It will cost you more in time and trouble than the rest of the job put together.

Save yourself this hard work and cut down building expenses by using steel plate construction to replace the concrete at the top of your silo.

The steel plate comes to you all ready for erecting. It is light, can be readily handled, is rolled, punched and marked for quick assembling. You and your own help can put it up. It doesn't need a boiler-maker or a contractor to put the plates together. All you need do is to follow the marks and know how to swing a hammer.

Write for prices and full particulars to-day.

**The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.**

BRANTFORD, CANADA.

**TEA SETS**

We have just received from Europe a shipment of Austrian China Tea Sets. The Tea Set contains 21 pieces, and would retail in the stores from \$2.50 to \$3.50, depending on locality. Present subscribers can secure one of these beautiful sets for sending in **Only Two New Subscribers** to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE at \$1.50 each. Send in the new names as soon as possible. **THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LTD.** London, Ontario

**International Poultry Food**  
Prevents Cholera and Saves the Little Chicks

A little chick is just like a little baby—its health depends on its food. Improper feeding opens the way for disease. Chicken Cholera, Roup, Apoplexy, can be prevented and cured by feeding INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD.

My chickens had Cholera until some of their combs were turning black. After using a few feeds of "International Poultry Food," I never lost another fowl, and Cholera has left my premises.—J. F. BARNETT.

Give all your chickens a daily feed of "International." It keeps them well—fattens up the broilers—makes hens lay all the year round—keeps the cocks vigorous—and insures raising the little chicks. If you want to make money out of your fowls, feed "International Poultry Food."

25c., 50c. and \$1.00 a box. At dealers everywhere. Write for free copy of our \$3,000.00 Stock Book, the greatest book ever written for farmers.



**INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD COMPANY Limited TORONTO**

**In the Consignment Sale on June 12th**  
OF THE OXFORD HOLSTEIN CLUB

I am selling 5 daughters of my best cows: 3 yearlings in calf to my stock bull, whose dam has recently made 29.10 lbs. butter in 7 days, and has three-quarters the blood of Sir Admiral Ormsby; 2 three-year-olds, one daughter (fresh) of a 22.33 lb. cow, 3 nearest dams 23½ lbs. All are from good milkers and high testers. For particulars apply at once to:

**F. E. PETTIT, BURGESSVILLE, ONTARIO**

## ADVANTAGES OF A PEASE FURNACE

**PEASE ECONOMY FURNACE**

Smallest amount of fuel necessary. All gases are consumed by our Exclusive Air Blast Device. No Dust because it has fewest joints and these are "cup" joints and dust proof. Large Air Reservoir insuring generous supply of fresh, warm air from ALL registers at once. Vertical Shaking Device which enables one to shake it without stooping.

Our books, "The Question of Heating," or "Boiler Information" sent free on request.

**PEASE FOUNDRY COMPANY.**  
TORONTO, ONT.

"ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ONE."

ONLY EXCLUSIVE FURNACE MAKERS IN CANADA

PAYS FOR ITSELF BY THE COAL IT SAVES



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and Pet Stock. TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

**DELAWARE FARMS**—Money-making farms throughout the entire State, \$15 an acre up; live stock, implements and crops often included. We offer best bargains, and pay buyer's railroad fare. Catalogue free. Ford & Reis, Inc., Dept. 110 Wilmington, Del.

**IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE** in the famous County of Wellington, near Ontario Agricultural College. Jones & Johnston, Guelph.

**IMPORT YOUR BULBS** and Perennial Plants direct from Holland at half the regular prices. Get our import bulb list at once. Morgan's Supply House, London, Canada.

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

**WANTED—Herdsman** for Shorthorns. Married man preferred. W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ontario.

**WANTED—Cash** paid for Military Land Grants in Northern Ontario. Please state price and location. Box 88, Brantford.

**WANTED—An experienced girl** for general housework; no washing. Wages, \$25.00 month. Write at once. Mrs. E. A. Wells, R. No. 1, Eden Bank Farm, Chilliwack, B.C.

**200 ACRES**, Middlesex County. Fine soil for all crops; perfect water supply; grand buildings throughout; good roads; low taxes; schools, churches, stores, mills, factories and station very close. London, ten miles; Ingersoll, nine; Dorchester, one mile. Every convenience there. Milk selling at \$1.30 per cwt. Price right. Early possession. Must be seen to be appreciated. Easy terms. T. N. Way, Dorchester Station, Ontario.

**POULTRY AND EGGS**

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

**BUFF LEGHORN EGGS**—\$1.00 per fifteen. J. E. Griffin, Dunnville, Ontario.

**BUFF ORPINGTONS**—Winners at Guelph Winter Fair, 1911, of 1st cockerel, silver cup; specials for best shape, best male, best bird, best three cockerels and 2nd utility pen (all classes competing). Over 50% egg yield since December 1st. Eggs from pens headed by above best three cockerels, \$5.00, \$3.00 and \$1.50 per setting of 15. Mrs. E. D. Graham, Queensville, Ontario.

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS** that will hatch; 9 chicks guaranteed with every setting. Three splendid pens, \$1.00 per setting. Special prices on incubator lots and fancy stock. Hugh A. Scott, Caledonia, Ontario.

**CUT PRICES**—Ancona eggs, \$6.00 per hundred, \$1.00 per fifteen. Buttercup eggs, \$2.50 per fifteen, from prizewinners. Baby Buttercup chicks, \$4.50 per dozen. Ancona chicks, 15 cents each, any quantity. Big payers, white legs. Edward Apps, V. P. Ancona Club, Box 224, Brantford, Ontario.

**EGGS**—S.-C. White Leghorn, heavy layers and prizewinners, 75c. per 15. A hatch guaranteed; \$3.50 per 100. Geo. D. Fletcher, Blenheim, Ontario, Erin Sta.

**ROSE-COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS**—Eggs for hatching, one dollar per setting. Fred Colwell, Cooksville, Ontario.

**SINGLE-COMB WHITE LEGHORNS**—Disposing of our fine breeding pens. Five hens and cock, eight dollars. E. W. Burt, Paris.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY**—Bred for heavy egg production and standard points. Eggs: \$1.00 per 15. Good hatch guaranteed. Thos. F. Pirie, Banner, Ontario.

**\$6.41 PER HEN**—Write for our beautifully illustrated catalogue. Photos from life. B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. O. R. 1, Reds, S.-C. White Leghorns. Eggs: \$1.50 per 15; \$2.75 per 30; \$7.00 per 100. L. R. Guild, Box 16, Rockwood, Ont.

**EGGS EGGS EGGS**  
**PLEASANT VALLEY FARMS**

For hatching: White Wyandotte, \$4 per 100; special mating, several prizewinners, \$2 per 15; S.-C. White Leghorns, \$3 per 100; special mating, \$1.75 per 15 eggs. Grand laying strains, both varieties. **Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat, Ontario** Private phone Milton.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS**  
Eggs for hatching, \$1.00 per 15. Bred from good laying strains. **WM. BARNET & SONS, LIVING SPRINGS** Fergus station, Ont., G. T. R. and C. P. R.

**RIBY GROVE, LINCOLNSHIRE, ENG.**

**Annual Stud Sale**

OF  
World Renowned, Prize-winning, Pure Bred  
**LINCOLN LONG-WOOL SHEEP,**  
**SHORTHORN CATTLE** and  
**PEDIGREE PIGS.**

All the famous Prize-winning Animals of this Flock and Herds will be included in the Sale. MR. HENRY DUDDING has again favoured **DICKINSON, RIGGALL & DAVY** with instructions to **SELL BY AUCTION** on **Thursday, July 11, '12** the Sheep and Pigs in conjunction with the Sale of Shorthorns, to be conducted by **JOHN THORNTON & CO.**

Catalogues and full details may be had from the Owner and Breeder **Mr. Henry Dudding, Riby Grove Staffborough, Lines** From **Dickinson, Riggall and Davy, Auctioneers, Grimsby, South and Bri g; and John Thornton & Co., Auctioneers, 7 Princess Street, Hanover Square, Lond n. W.**

**GOSSIP.**

Among the speakers expected to address the meeting of Holstein-breeders in Woodstock on the evening of June 11th, previous to the great sale, are E. H. Dollar, of New York State, on "The Care and Development of Holstein Cattle for Large Production"; Prof. H. H. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, and N. W. Rowell, K. C., M. P. P. for North Oxford.

T. H. Hassard, of Markham, Ont., the well-known horseman, is on a trip to Scotland and France to buy Clydesdales and Percherons. Mr. Hassard intends to bring to his stables at Markham the very best representatives of the breeds which can be bought in their home land.

**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.**

**INSUFFICIENT FENCE—DRAINAGE—MISAPPROPRIATION.**

1. A neighbor has recently erected his portion of a line fence. It is of woven wire, and while high enough to turn horses and cattle, it is so far above the ground that it will not keep out sheep. If my sheep go through or under this fence am I liable for damages done his growing crops? Is this fence a lawful one, or must it be sheep tight also, in order to be one?

2. An allowance for road runs between part of my farm and that of a neighbor. As he uses this road almost exclusively (there being a tenant on small lot beside), it is practically a private lane to his buildings. He is permitted by the municipal council to perform his statute labor on this road. Quite a few years ago, perhaps twenty or more, the present occupant's father in performing his statute labor on this highway, moved the road from where it was, say half way between the fences, and set it over as near my fence as he could. He had a very deep ditch dug on the side of the road next his farm, and a very narrow, shallow one on the side next mine. The fields on both sides of road are quite flat. There is no way of draining mine that is feasible except out to this road. The water from ditch on his side of road goes into a ditch through his fields and out of it into next. The shallow ditch on my side of road—about one plow furrow in depth, or even less in places—will not receive nor carry off the accumulated water in the springtime from my field. There is one culvert only, and it is in the wrong place and carries off but little water, from one side of road to the other, and is of no use to me. (a) How can I obtain any redress? (b) Can I compel this neighbor, who is also pathmaster of road, to put in a culvert in the proper place in the road that would drain the low-lying area of my field to the best advantage? (c) How can I get a sufficiently deep ditch made outside my fence to carry off the large amount of water that has accumulated during the past ten days as the result of the heavy rainfall? Every spring I suffer more or less loss in my grain and hay crops, due to lack of drainage for surplus water that accumulates on it. This road itself along this 50 acres referred to comes off the east side of my farm and not from the adjacent farm.

3. I gave the agricultural editor (who is also a farmer) of a weekly newspaper two cheques, made payable to him, to buy pure-bred stock for me at an auction sale. He was authorized by me to use one or both cheques as necessary in payment for young stock purchased. As he was attending elsewhere the day of the paper, he neglected to pay the amount of

the nominal fee of \$1.00. He bought one animal for me, which the amount named on one cheque paid for. I expected that he would return the other by mail to me; but instead he cashed both, and appropriated the amount of the other cheque to his own private use, without my knowledge or consent. Later on, when I called on him, he told me he had used it in his own interests, but promised to refund me the amount in a few days' time. I called several times at his office, but received no money. Later on he gave me promissory notes (two) on a certain bank in city, payable in a few months' time. I handed the notes over to my own banker for collection when due. Shortly after time notes were due I was advised by this bank that the notes had been presented when due, but were not accepted, as there was not a sufficient amount to his credit in the bank on which the notes were drawn. Some months later he sent me a remittance for a part of the amount due me. (a) How can I collect balance? (b) Could I not lay a charge against him for fraud? (c) What would you advise me to do? As he received the cheques in May, 1909, and refunded a part only of amount due me on 2nd cheque during 1910, it's not likely he will pay balance unless compelled to do so by the Division Court judge, or some other method. I have written him so often that I have grown weary in trying to collect the amount due me on cheque that he should never have cashed. He left the employ of newspaper shortly after he received cheques. **JERRY.**  
Ontario.

Ans.—1. Inquire of the clerk of your municipality as to the requirements of the local by-law regarding "lawful fences." We could not answer your questions without first seeing such by-law, if any.

2. You should lay the whole matter before the township council and ask them for the desired relief. In the event of same being denied you, proceedings under The Ditches and Watercourses Act would be in order; and you should make the township corporation—as well as your neighbor—a party to such proceedings.

3. In view of the settlement you made with him, your taking of his notes, and, later on, accepting a payment on account thereof, it is too late now to consider criminal proceedings. You should sue him in the Division Court, and, having obtained judgment, bring him up for examination before the judge upon a judgment summons. Under the circumstances, he would probably pay the amount of debt and costs rather than submit to such examination.

**TURKEYS DYING.**

Last year I had 15 turkeys hatched out in good health and vigor. After growing to about the size of good pigeons and becoming well feathered they drooped and died one after the other. I fed them firstly breadcrumbs and hard-boiled eggs, afterwards shorts and corn meal, mixed stiff. They fed right along eagerly till they dropped down dead, not going off feed one moment. The first symptoms were drooping of the wings, legs perfectly upright and strong. They seemed to tuck their heads in their shoulders.

Ans.—If the poulters were examined carefully for lice and none found, then I cannot understand these young turkeys dying. Lice, I have found, are the only ailment—if you can call them such—which will not interfere with the birds eating and still cause death. To one familiar with the sounds and actions of young turkeys any trouble is detected early and checked, but it is a common occurrence when near flocks of poulters as reared on the average to hear nothing but a succession of plaintive Peep! Peep! Peep! Now, young turkeys going along right are very quiet, with the exception of an odd one getting a little distance from the mother or rest of brood, and again when two of them have a little fight. If not quiet in the main, and that plaintive "Peep" is heard, you can be sure there is something wrong in the management or the birds are being devoured with lice, even if they are still eating their food regularly. I do not think for a moment that the corn meal killed those birds, still I do not risk using such a heating food in the warm—no, "hot" is the word to use. **W. J. BELL.**

GOSSIP.

Attention is called to the change of advertisement in this issue of F. E. Pettit, Burgessville, Ont., breeder of Holstein cattle. Mr. Pettit has consigned five females to the great Woodstock sale, on June 12th. These are daughters of his best producing cows. Three are in calf to his stock bull, whose dam has recently made 29.10 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 97 lbs. of milk testing 4-per-cent. fat in one day. She is half-sister to Jenny Bernegion Ormsby, 30 lbs., the champion cow of Canada. The heifers consigned are all by Sir Mercena Favorite, whose dam, and sire's dam, have an average record of 24 lbs. butter in seven days. His dam was Favorite 7th, a great cow, never beaten in the show-ring. See the advertisement, and spot out these cattle at the sale.

During the period from April 27th to May 1st, 1912, records for 240 cows were received and have been accepted for entry to the Holstein-Friesian Advanced Registry; and since last reported thirty-four cows have made records which were begun not less than eight months after the freshening of the cows making them, and eighty-seven cows have completed semi-official yearly or lactation records. Of the two hundred and forty ordinary records, nine were extended to fourteen days, one to twenty-nine days, and twenty-two to thirty days. This herd of 240 animals, of which over one-half were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days, 100,690.9 lbs. of milk containing 3,617.839 lbs. of butter-fat; thus showing an average of 3.59 per cent. fat. The average production for each animal was 419.5 lbs. milk containing 15.072 lbs. of butter-fat; equivalent to nearly 60 lbs. or 28.54 quarts of milk per day, and over 17.58 lbs. of the best commercial butter per week. As this is the last report of the fiscal year for the seven-day division, it shows that the high averages reported in previous issues have been maintained to the end.

Prices of Wool in England.

The further advance in the price of Colonial wools at the sales recently held in London and Liverpool, is certain to have a very beneficial effect on the value of home-grown wools.

A larger attendance than usual, of American, French and German buyers, is expected at the annual wool fairs held throughout England during June and July.

In order to give Canadian breeders of mutton sheep some idea of the present value of that kind of wool on the British market, the following prices quoted in Bradford last week may be interesting:

	Hogg.	Wether.
Lincoln	20½c.	19½c.
Cotswold	20½c.	19c.
Devon	19½c.	18c.
South Devon	18½c.	16c.
Leicester	21½c.	20½c.
Border Leicester	21½c.	20c.
North	25½c.	22½c.
Wensleydale	25c.	22c.
Roscommon	23c.	21c.
Romney Marsh	24½c.	23c.
Gritstone	27½c.	24c.
Cheviot (Super)	26c.	23½c.
Scotch Blackface	15c.	14½c.
Herdwick	15½c.	14c.
Lonk	20c.	19c.
Scotch Crossbred	20½c.	18c.
Midland Halfbred	23c.	22c.
Norfolk	24c.	22½c.
Shropshire	26c.	25c.
	Tegs.	Ewes.
Reyland	29c.	27c.
Southdown	28c.	27c.
Wiltshire	27c.	25c.
Hampshire	26c.	25c.
Suffolk	26c.	25c.
Borset Horn	27½c.	26c.
Borset Down	26c.	24c.
Oxford	24½c.	23c.
Berry Hill	25½c.	23c.

Note.—"Hogg" means first fleece (shearings); "Wether" means subsequent fleeces (wash or over); "Tegs" and "Ewes" are terms used in some of the towns districts, and mean practically the same thing.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

TROUBLE IN GULLET.

Calf six weeks old drinks all right and chews his cud, and then vomits.

W. J. S.

Ans.—There is either a restriction or a dilatation of the gullet. All that can be done is not to allow him any solids to eat. Feed on milk and gruel, and it is probable that in a few weeks nature will have effected a cure.

V.

LEAKS FROM NAVEL.

Young colt leaks from his navel. He feels well, and his joints are not swollen.

J. A. J.

Ans.—This is called "pervious urachus," and while frequently associated with joint ill, it is entirely a different pathological condition. In some cases, dressing the navel with a caustic and astringent (as equal parts butter of antimony and tincture of myrrh), will effect a cure, but unless the leaking be only in drops, it is better to ligate the cord. This is done with a surgeon's needle and silk suture, both of which should be thoroughly sterilized in a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. Hold colt on his back, grasp the umbilical cord with thumb and finger of left hand, press needle through the skin and out again close to cord, draw suture through, then pass needle close to cord on the other side and tie the suture tightly. This encloses the cord. Allow the suture to slough off.

V.

SKIN TROUBLE.

For the last ten months the hair has been falling out of my mare, especially around head and neck.

J. C. T.

Ans.—This condition sometimes follows overheating, followed by turning a horse out on grass, or some place where he cools off too suddenly. It is also noticed in cases of eczema, or when lice are present, and sometimes occurs without appreciable cause. Make a solution of corrosive sublimate 40 grains to a quart of water, heat this to about 125 degrees Fahr., and give the diseased parts a thorough scrubbing, and then wipe dry. Repeat this in five days, and daily after this dress with carbolic acid 1 part, sweet oil 49 parts. Give her a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and after her bowels regain their normal condition, give her 1 ounce Fowler's Solution of Arsenic in damp food twice daily for two weeks. Some cases of this nature do not yield to treatment.

V.

WEAK FOAL.

1. Mare foaled twenty-one days after she was due. The foal was very weak; could not stand. We fed it by hand, but it died in 36 hours.

2. Four days before foaling the mare discharged a dark brown fluid.

3. The afterbirth was slightly decayed. Was this the cause of the discharge?

4. What caused the loss of the foal?

5. Would it be wise to breed the mare again?

W. K.

Ans.—1. While in round figures we say that the period of gestation in the mare is 11 months, experience teaches us that it varies greatly, ranging from about 300 days to about 390 days. Hence, we cannot say definitely when a mare should be due to foal. In most cases, the foal of a mare that foals at about 330 days, or less, is smarter, though not so large as one that is carried for a longer period.

2. A discharge of this nature, while not desirable, is not uncommon, and is often followed by the birth of a weakly foal.

3. We think you must be mistaken, as a gangrenous afterbirth would not be likely to contain a living foal.

4. The foal, of course, was too weak to nurse, and the digestive organs too weak to properly digest the milk given by hand. In many cases it is not possible to tell the cause of this weakness. Mares that are worked regularly during gestation usually produce strong foals, while those that spend the winter months in idleness often produce weak ones, but there are many exceptions, and in many cases the conditions cannot be accounted for.

5. We think it would be wise to try again.

V.

# To Stock Breeders

## ANNOUNCEMENT OF EXTRA CASH PRIZES AT CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO, 1912

To every owner of an animal (horses, cattle, sheep or pigs) winning a first prize at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, 1912, that was fed regularly with the original Molassine Meal, made in England, we will give

### \$25.00 IN CANADIAN GOLD

as an extra prize. The only condition is that the animal must have been fed regularly from July 1st, 1912, up to the time of the Exhibition on Molassine Meal to the extent of not less than three quarts per day.

The only proof we require is a certificate from your dealer stating the amount of Molassine Meal you purchased.

# MOLASSINE MEAL

The best feed for Live Stock known to Science

There is hardly a Farmer, Race Horse Trainer, Stock Breeder, Horseman, &c., in the British Isles that does not use Molassine Meal regularly for his stock



MOLASSINE MEAL is a food and replaces other food stuffs. It will keep all animals in good health. Prevents and eradicates worms.

The Original Molassine Meal, made in England, bears this Trade Mark on every bag.

**HORSES** will do more and better work, keep in better health and do not chafe from the harness so much when fed on Molassine Meal. Is equally suitable for heavy draft horses, hunters and race horses, and will bring Show Animals to the pink of condition quicker and better than any ordinary methods of feeding.

**MILCH COWS** will increase the flow and quality of their milk and make rich flavored butter and cheese, and will prevent any taint in the milk when cows are fed on roots.

**STOCKERS** can be fattened quicker on Molassine Meal than anything else. It aids and digests their other foods and keeps them free from worms.

**PIGS** will be ready for the market ten days to three weeks earlier when fed on Molassine Meal than when fed on any other food.

**SHEEP AND LAMBS**, fed on Molassine Meal, produce the finest mutton and meat obtainable, securing top prices.

**POULTRY** will fatten quicker and the hens will lay more eggs when fed on Molassine Meal.

MOLASSINE MEAL is put up in 100-lb. bags.

Order from your nearest dealer but be sure and get the genuine. Be sure that the trade mark is on the bag, as above.

### FREE SOUVENIR.

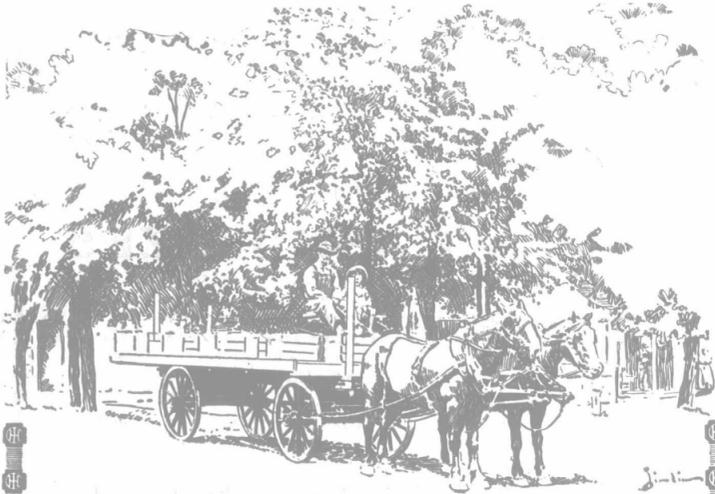
Fill in and mail the following coupon to-day and get one of our souvenir gifts free. Put a cross against the souvenir you would like to have.

To The Molassine Company, Ltd.  
402 Board of Trade Building,  
Montreal, Que.  
Distributors for Canada for Molassine Meal.  
Please send me your free souvenir (Fountain Pen, Pocket Pencil or Match Box) also full particulars regarding Molassine Meal.

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Occupation.....  
Name of your feed dealer..... Address.....

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L. C. PRIME CO., LTD., Distributors, 402 Board of Trade, Montreal. 437

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HOW do you buy a wagon? Do you wait till you need one and then take the first that's offered you, or do you find out in advance which wagon will give you best service, and buy that one? Why not get as much as you can for your money? Buy the wagon that will stand up for the longest time and be easiest on your horses. That wagon is an IHC wagon. Here is why: Each IHC wagon is thoroughly inspected. IHC wagons—

### Petrolia Chatham

have just one standard—the highest. The lumber used is selected from large purchases. Every stick of this lumber is carefully inspected. Another inspection is made when the parts are ready for assembling. This inspection assures perfect shaping and ironing.

The third inspection, when the wagon is ready for the paint shop, covers all the points of superior construction for which IHC wagons are famous. Bearings are tested, every bolt and rivet is gone over, the pitch and gather of the wheels are verified. When this inspection is finished, the wagon is up to standard everywhere, good enough to be stamped with the IHC trademark.

The final inspection is made when the wagon is ready for delivery. Four inspections to make sure that you get everything you pay for.

All these inspections are for your benefit, so that any farmer who owns one can say with truth, "My IHC wagon is perfectly satisfactory." The IHC local agent will show you the wagon best suited to your needs. He will supply you with literature, or, we will send it if you write. Address—

EASTERN BRANCH HOUSES  
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA  
(Incorporated)  
Hamilton, Ont. London, Ont. Montreal, P. Q.  
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IHC Service Bureau

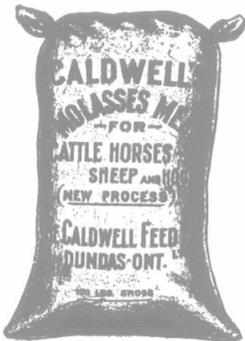
The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to IHC Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U.S.A.



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### CALDWELL'S MOLASSES MEAL

A Short Cut to Results



"You are a loser if not a user."

ARE you fattening your stock for show or sale?

NOTHING can equal our Molasses Meal for this purpose.

USED by all the larger show men and owners of thoroughbred stock.

PUT up in 100-lb. sacks and sold by the ton. Write for prices and literature to:

The Caldwell Feed Co., Limited

DUNDAS, ONTARIO

## Please Mention this Paper.

### GOSSIP.

A. A. Colwill, of Newcastle, Ont., in making a change of advertisement in this issue, informs us that through his advertisement in "The Farmer's Advocate" he has sold his two Clydesdale fillies to J. J. Washington, of Auburn, Ont. These are a very promising pair of clean-boned, high-quality fillies, which should be heard from later in the show-ring. The Tamworths now being offered are a splendid lot, and to make room for young litters coming on, Mr. Colwill is offering a half-dozen boars, from six to ten months of age, fit to head any herd, at bargain prices. See the advertisement in another column.

### LAST CALL FOR WOODSTOCK SALE.

Geo. Rice, Secretary of the Oxford District Holstein-breeders' Club, informs us that demand for sale catalogues is great. He says: "Every mail rings in the refrain, 'Please send me catalogue of Oxford Holstein-breeders' Sale.'" June 12th we declare a dairymen's holiday in order that all may attend the Woodstock Sale. We recognize the fact that these catalogues are of value to all Holstein breeders, giving as they do, many records. The demand is such that we would impress upon all the importance of bringing their catalogue to the sale in order that we may have enough for all. We are specially fitting up the mammoth curling rink so that a couple of thousand can take in the sale in comfort. A public meeting will be held in the City Hall the night of June the eleventh, which will be addressed by very prominent men. Music and songs will also be provided, and all who attend can "make a night of it" as well as a day. Something doing all the time. Seventy-five females of R. of M. calibre, and only seven males, from R. of M. dams, and seven high-grade Holstein cows. Something for everybody.

### THE ORMSTOWN SALE.

In our last week's issue we gave a short notice of the various contributors to the great sale of registered cattle and horses to be held at Ormstown, Que., June 14th next. The entire offering comprises 100 Ayrshires, 30 Holsteins, and 20 Clydesdales, and this, the first of these annual sales, promises to be the greatest live-stock auction ever held in the Eastern Provinces. Among the horses are six imported fillies consigned by A. J. Ness, Howick, Que. These are all of the best of breeding, and are a very attractive offering, containing, as they do, the blood of the great stallions, Prince of Wales, Baron's Pride, Darnley, and others. D. Pringle also has a good Clydesdale filly entered. The other horses are a pair of Hackneys, a carriage horse, a draft pair, a bay gelding, and a brown horse.

The Ayrshires, numerically, head the list of the sale, and the quality is beyond question. Their strength in these particulars makes it impossible to enumerate more than a very few. R. R. Ness' consignment is made up largely of a number of imported animals, the equal of which is seldom seen. Prominent among them are Auchinbrain Buntie 18th 35768, Oldhall Beauty 6th 35767, Chapelton Betty 2nd 35766, Palmerston Lady Mary 35770, Redhill's Nameless Charm 35771, Morton Mains Pherenicus 35803, and many other heavy producing females. Four yearling imported bulls come from this herd also.

From Hector Gordon's herd, six imported females and one home-bred, and a bull, are consigned. Stockton Primrose 33204, Monkland Snowdrop 21360, Palmerston Hyacinth, Lily of Beth, in fact, all are top-notchers.

P. D. McArthur's herd gives of its best, and the females are nearly all in calf to that great bull, Netherhall Milkman (imp.) 25775. Among the choice females are Cherrybank Faultless Beauty 24846, Cherrybank Eva 2nd 28809, Cherrybank Jean 28810, Cherrybank Queen, and many others.

McMillan & Leggat are consigning equally phenomenal animals, as are also other breeders interested.

The Holsteins are a representative, heavy-yielding lot, consigned from the best herds in the East. All are high-class animals, and fit to grace any herd.

See last week's issue for the list of names. Write for catalogue.

It is regrettable that one or two unfortunate errors appear in the placing in the catalogue. The Holstein entries have been placed at the back of the catalogue, whereas it was arranged for them to appear at the beginning. The numbering of the Ayrshires has also been mixed, owing to them starting with No. 30 instead of No. 31, consequently, where an animal has been referred to by the catalogue number, you have to read one number backward. This applies up to No. 74, where "Peter Pan" has been given a number, instead of being used for reference only, as was intended. This has the effect, however, of squaring the animals with their numbers from there till the end.

### STOCK SALE DATES CLAIMED.

June 10th.—W. A. Tackell, Holbrook, Ont.; Holsteins.  
June 12th.—Oxford District Holstein Club, at Woodstock, Ont.; Holsteins.  
June 14th.—Beauharnois Live-stock Breeders' Association, at Ormstown, Que.; Holsteins, Ayrshires, and Clydesdales.  
June 18th.—A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corners, Ont.; Ayrshires.

### SOME UNITED STATES SHORTHORNS COME TO CANADA.

During the month of May several important Shorthorn sales were held in the United States, among which were the White Hall Farm herd of E. S. Kelly, sold at Chicago, May 24th; Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio, May 22nd; D. R. Hanna, Ravenna, Ohio, May 23rd; Rosenberger & Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio, May 21st; and Elmendorf Farm, Lexington, Kentucky, May 20th. The prizewinning bull, Whitehall Rosedale, easily topped the Kelly sale, falling to the bid of Howell Rees, of Pilzer, Neb., at \$2,325. Mr. Rees, it will be remembered, was the purchaser of the great Choice Goods at \$5,500. Twenty-seven females averaged \$267, and 10 bulls \$452, making a grand average of \$270.

The Carpenter & Ross sale was a great success, and some of the best individuals came to Canada. The best show cow, Dale's Gift, brought \$1,000, going to Wisconsin, while J. A. Watt, of Salem, Ont., secured Dale's Gift 2nd, at \$930. Maxwalton Gloster 3rd fell to the bid of J. H. Melick, Edmonton, Alta., at \$1,575, the same buyer securing last year's International reserve junior champion bull, Pride of Albion, at \$1,775. Robert Miller, of Stouffville, Ont., bought Maxwalton Clara at a bargain, \$270. Forty-seven head averaged \$356.

No Canadian purchases were made at D. R. Hanna's sale, where a large number of bulls were offered, and a large proportion of the females were a trifle young. The highest-priced female, Moss Rose 6th, brought \$600, and the best price for bulls was secured on Village Conqueror, at \$660. Forty-seven head averaged \$188.

The first annual sale of Rosenberger & Edwards was quite successful. Maxwalton Dorothy brought the top price, \$980, going to Carpenter & Ross. Robert Miller, of Stouffville, Ont., secured Lavender Blossom, at \$325, and J. H. Melick, of Edmonton, Alta., paid \$900, the second-highest price of the sale, for Princess Diamond. Forty head sold at an average of \$205.

The sale at Elmendorf was not as largely attended as expected, but fair prices were realized. Goldie 51st was the topper, at \$535, going to F. W. Harding, of Wisconsin. J. A. Watt, of Salem, Ont., secured a good two-year-old in Roan Matchless, at \$400. Thirty-nine head sold at an average of \$175.

These five sales represent a great turnover in Shorthorns, a total of 210 animals selling for over fifty thousand dollars, or an average of over \$240 each.

"What a pretty girl!" said one observer. "Not so pretty as she was a year ago," said a quicker-eyed one, "for her temper is beginning to show through." Five years later everyone could see what he meant, for the "showing through" was too plain to be overlooked; and the pretty girl was a frowning, thin-lipped woman. We may be sure that what we are will write itself on our faces before we get through, no matter what the unformed outlines of youth may be.—Onward.

## IF THE LIVER IS LAZY

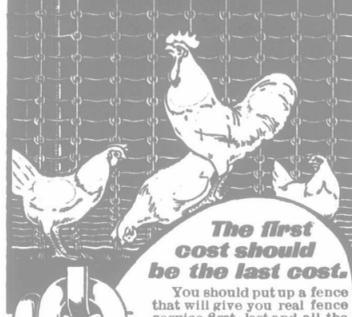
STIR IT UP BY THE USE OF  
**MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS.**

They stimulate the sluggish liver, clean the coated tongue, sweeten the breath, clean away all waste and poisonous matter from the system, and prevent as well as cure all sickness arising from a disordered condition of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Mrs. Matthew Sullivan, Pine Ridge, N.B., writes:—"I had been troubled with liver complaint for a long time. I tried most everything I could think of, but none of them seemed to do me any good, but when I at last tried Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills I soon began to get well again; thanks to The T. Milburn Co. I would not be without them if they cost twice as much."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents per vial, or 5 vials for \$1.00, for sale at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

### PEERLESS PERFECTION



**The first cost should be the last cost.**

You should put up a fence that will give you real fence service first, last and all the time. The cheapest is always the most expensive in the long run on account of repairs necessary.

**Peerless Saves Expense**

because it is the poultry fence that never needs repairs.

Peerless poultry fencing is made of the best steel fence wire—tough, elastic and springy—and will not snap or break under sudden shocks or quick atmospheric changes. Our method of galvanizing positively prevents rust and will not flake, peel or chip off. This feature alone adds many years to the life of a fence.

The joints are securely held with the "Peerless Lock" which will withstand all sudden shocks and strains yet is so constructed that Peerless Poultry Fence can be erected on the most hilly and uneven ground without bucking, snapping or kinking.

The heavy stay wires we use make Peerless Poultry fencing rigid and upstanding thereby preventing sagging, and needs only about half as many posts as other fences.

We build our poultry fence stronger than seems necessary in order to keep marauding animals out and close enough to keep the smallest fowls in. Many of our customers are using this style as a general purpose fence with entire satisfaction.

Peerless Poultry Fence when once put up is always up and will look better, wear better and serve you better than any other fence built.

**Our Catalogs are all Free to You**

Write us for literature and address of nearest agent. We also manufacture a complete line of general fencing, farm gates, walk gates and ornamental fencing. Agents almost everywhere.

**Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.**  
Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

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The Arts course may be taken by correspondence, but students desiring to graduate must attend one session.

Including **ENGINEERING Arts Summer Session**

July 3 to Aug. 17

**UNIVERSITY KINGSTON . . . ONTARIO**

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### BUMBLEFOOT AND GOITRE.

1. I have a fine cockerel with a badly-swollen foot. I think it is "bumble-foot." How should it be treated?
2. I have a colt with a small lump on each side of its throat. It has been so from birth. Will it go away as the colt grows, or should it be treated?

R. J. M.

Ans.—1. The swelling is likely bumble-foot. This trouble is often caused by high perches, in alighting from which the fowls injure their feet. The skin hardens, and in neglected cases an abscess forms. Unless the fowls are handled frequently, bumblefoot is not often noticed until the bird becomes lame, and by that time the abscess is usually formed. The disease, if neglected, may extend upwards in the leg, affecting the joints, and ultimately causing death. A fowl which has once had bumblefoot is of little more use, as the lameness is liable to return any time, and birds suffering from the trouble, are seldom, if ever, profitable producers. Frequent application of crude petroleum is a good remedy in the early stages. If the trouble is neglected until an abscess forms, it must be opened and thoroughly washed out with warm water containing a little carbolic acid and carbolated vaseline applied daily to the wound until a cure is effected.

2. This is likely goitre. In many cases these enlargements of glands gradually disappear without treatment. Rub well once daily with an ointment made of two drams each of iodine and iodine of potassium, mixed with two ounces of vaseline.

#### LUMP ON COW—WARBLES—PREPARING ROOT LAND.

1. I have a pure-bred Holstein cow that has a lump on left side of left hind leg. This lump is about the size of your fist, and it is quite soft. It has been there for at least a month, and, as far as I can see, I think it came from a scratch from lying down. I was told by some people that they thought this lump contained joint oil. Will you kindly tell me in the next issue what is to be done for a case like this?
2. Will you kindly tell me what is good for such things as worms on the cattle's back?
3. Do you advise harrowing a piece of land in the fall, manuring it the same fall, and then in the spring disk harrowing over manure for turnips and mangels?

H. M.

Ans.—1. The lump is likely the result of injury from the cow lying down on the hock. Being soft, it likely contains pus, which could be let out by opening. If opened, the wound should be thoroughly washed out with warm water containing a little carbolic acid. If it does not contain pus, bathing with hot water twice daily and applying an absorbent liniment might remove it. If the swelling is the result of a scratch it should not be hard to treat, but if the joint is badly injured, it might be advisable to employ a veterinarian.

2. We presume warbles are meant in this question. These are the larvæ of the warble fly. It is well to squeeze them out and destroy them as soon as they can be easily removed in this way. Smearing the openings in the cattle's hides with grease, or a mixture of tar and grease prevents the grubs getting air, and destroys them.

3. Where the manure is on hand, applying it in the fall and working it lightly into the soil, gains much time with the root land in the spring, and is especially valuable for mangels, which require early planting. A better plan than harrowing the land down flat would be to ridge it up, as it dries much more quickly in the spring, and the frost also gets a better chance to act upon it. Disking, cultivating and harrowing, practiced on this in the spring, should make a good seed-bed for root crops.

#### Veterinary.

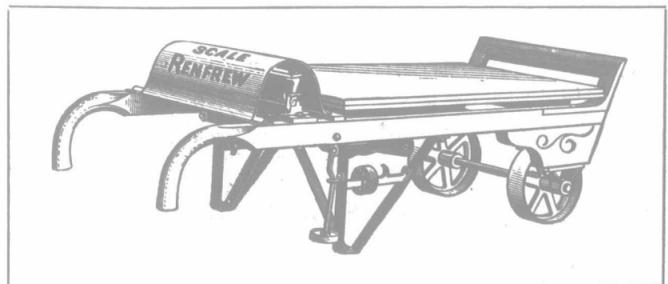
##### NERVOUS TROUBLE.

Spaniel puppy shakes and twitches. This is noticed principally in hind legs.

O. H. M.

Ans.—This nervous condition often appears as a sequel to distemper, but may occur without appreciable cause. Give him ½ ounce castor oil, and follow up with 5 grains bromide of potassium four times daily. Feed no meat.

### "Wheel the Scale to What You Want to Weigh"



## THE "RENFREW" HANDY TWO-WHEEL TRUCK SCALE

The Farm Scale that is Guaranteed by the Canadian Government

The Renfrew insures the farmer his full profit on everything he sells by weight—from one ounce to 2,000 lbs.

The Renfrew comes to you with a Government certificate attached—an absolute Guarantee of Accuracy.

Simply wheel the Renfrew to what you want to weigh—it saves time and labor.

The Renfrew outlasts all other Scales—it is built for hard and unremitting service.

### Write at Once for Our Booklet

"THE PROFIT IN THE LAST OUNCE"—which shows you how to get every cent of profit on all produce you sell by weight—using a Renfrew Handy Two-Wheel Truck Scale.

## The RENFREW SCALE COMPANY

Renfrew Ontario

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**THE RENFREW SCALE CO.**  
Renfrew, Ontario

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HAMILTON CANADA

For all kinds of  
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**Shingles**

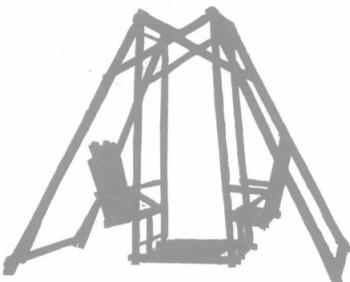
and other Building Material for House, Barn or Silo, we are in a position to quote you lowest prices.

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**The Stratford Lawn Swing**



Just the thing for your Lawn or Garden. It is fine for the youngsters and a source of enjoyment for the grown-ups too. It is inexpensive and is built solid and strong.

Write us for Booklet "A" which tells all about this and other Summer and Out Door Furniture.

**THE STRATFORD MFG. CO. Limited**  
Stratford, Ont.

**TOWERS FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER**

**THE SERVICE COAT THAT KEEPS OUT ALL THE RAIN**

Even the front of this Slicker is WATERPROOF. See our patent REFLEX EDGES, out of sight when coat is buffoned, that guide every drop down and off. Another proof of

**FISH BRAND QUALITY SOLD EVERYWHERE**

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## The Latest Thing in Stoves

For a midnight supper, as for any other meal at any other time, the very latest thing in stoves—the best that stove-artists can do—is a

- It Burns Oil —No Ashes
- It Concentrates Heat —No Waste
- It is Handy —No Dirt
- It is Ready —No Delay

**New Perfection**  
WICK BLUE FLAME  
**Oil Cook-stove**

It concentrates the heat when you want it and where you want it. It is as quick as gas, steadier and handier than coal, cheaper than electricity.

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It is made of first-quality materials by skilled workmen and mechanically perfect machines, and carries with it the EDDY guarantee that it's a sure light.

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Also Makers of Paper, Paper Bags, Toilet Paper, Tissue Towels, etc.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

### LINE FENCE DISPUTE.

1. A owns lot running behind B and C. They both dispute line. Can they tear down and destroy fence; also draw stones through on A?

2. Can they, B and C, hold stock belonging to A if they trespass, and claim damage from A?

3. Can either B or C appeal against line if judge sends on a surveyor to run it, or must all parties abide by this line?

Ontario. M. H. A.

Ans.—1 and 2. Not legally.

3. There would be a right of appeal in such case.

### PLANK-FRAME CONSTRUCTION.

As we are preparing to build a barn this summer, and intend erecting a plank-frame as described by A. A. Gilmore, would like to ask, through the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate," how many bents would be necessary for a barn 40 x 56 feet? Would planks need to be bolted or spiked together; also would hemlock plank be strong enough?

L. E. L.

Ans.—Divide the length of the barn into four spaces of 14 feet each, thus requiring 5 bents.

The main joints will require bolting, and these, as well as all others, must be well spiked, about 1½ inches to 2 inches from the edge of the planks.

By the main joints, I mean the one at the bottom of the posts, that where the tie connects with purlin and side post, just under the lower end of the roof support, that where the roof support connects with side post, also with purlin post, and finally where the collar tie connects the upper ends of the roof's support just under the ridge of the roof.

Hemlock will build a good frame if all the shakey planks which are cut from the log immediately above the stump, are culled out, and only good, sound stock used.

A. A. G.

### SWOLLEN HOCK—ECZEMA.

I have a gelding, driver, nine years old. Was kicked on the hock when three years old. This accident nearly proved fatal, but after constant care, he managed to pull through, and was not lame. We bought him when he was five years old, the hock being guaranteed by "the vets" to give no further trouble. The horse was in first-class condition until a year ago. Since then he has been lame on starting out for a few blocks. The hock is enlarged considerably at present.

1. What would be the best thing we could do for him?

2. Would pulling off his shoes and pasturing be of any good?

3. Would ——— bring any good results?

4. Horse was born with eczema in ears. They are scaly, and hair will not grow.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. The symptoms indicate spavin. In animals advancing in years, the prospects of a cure of the lameness of bone spavin are none too bright; but as this horse should be useful for many years yet, would advise that you get your veterinarian to fire and blister the hock. In young animals, repeated blistering with a blister composed of 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline, is useful. Clip the hair off the parts. Tie so the animal cannot bite them, and rub thoroughly with the blister once daily for two days, and on the third wash off and apply sweet oil. Let loose now and oil daily. Repeat the blister every month. Firing by the veterinarian is more likely to be effective in this case.

2. Rest would have to be given while under treatment. Removing the shoes and pasturing would do no harm.

3. It might. Different cases yield to different treatment.

4. Wash the affected parts with warm, strong, soft-soap suds, applied with a scrubbing brush. Rub well with cloths until dry. Then dress twice daily with a solution of corrosive sublimate 25 grains to a quart of water. Give internally one ounce Fowler's Solution of Arsenic night and morning every alternate week as long as necessary.

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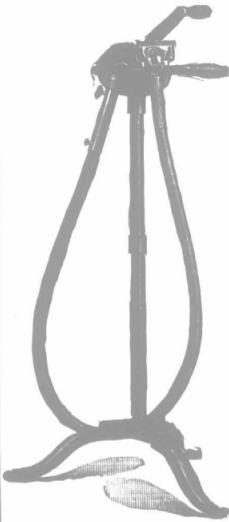


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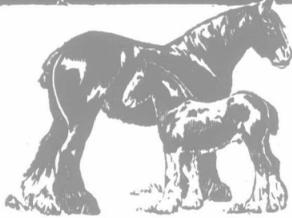
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Comes packed ready for use—clipping plates and shaft-hook for holding clipping-head supplied. Ask your nearest dealer, or write direct.

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**INTERNATIONAL CALL CURE**  
Sole On Spot Cash Guarantee  
Cures Horses While They Work or Rest  
PRICE 25¢ AT ALL DEALERS

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In Shire stallions and fillies, from the best studs in England, we are offering some rare animals at rare prices. Scotch Shorthorns of either sex or age of highest breeding and quality. **John Gardhouse & Son, Highfield Ont.** L.-D. phone.

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**Live Stock of all Descriptions.**

During the spring months we shall be shipping large numbers of Percherons, Shires, Belgians, Clydesdales, Suffolks, etc., and all those who wish to buy imported stock should write us for full particulars.

**For Sale** Valley Dale Shires. Imported and Canadian bred Stallions, Mares and Fillies from 1 to 7 years old. For description and particulars apply to

**Wm. Pearson & Son, West Flamboro, Address 103 York Street, HAMILTON, ONT**

MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.**

**ROLLING SEEDED LAND.**

As we have had a lot of rain since seeding, would it be of any value to roll when it gets dry. Will the rolling injure fresh seeding down?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—If the land is lumpy and crusted, we are of the opinion that rolling when dry enough to pulverize might be of some benefit. Otherwise, we doubt whether it would be profitable. We do not think there would be much danger to clover seeding from the rolling.

**CATTLE LICE.**

Our cows have fallen off greatly in their milk this year, although they have been fairly well fed. They are lousy with small gray lice (very much like head lice), not the large brown ones. Do you think these would cause them to give less milk, and if so, how would we get rid of them?

READER.

Ans.—Yes. Lice are very troublesome on cattle, and are often responsible for their failing in condition and milk flow. A good powder to apply is a mixture of common cement and hellebore or pyrethrum powder dusted and brushed into the hair. Not so much trouble will be noticed now that the cows are on grass, but to thoroughly rid them of these pests, a couple of applications of the cement and insect powder should be made. It would be well to prevent trouble next winter to thoroughly clean and disinfect the stables.

**HORSE QUERIES.**

1. Our mare foaled last week. The colt was a good size, but seemed to have something in its throat by the noise it made when breathing. It seemed to be smart. We gave it oil (linseed), and coal oil, but it didn't help it. The next day we examined it and found it had no roof in its mouth, that is, its mouth and nose were not divided. There were two holes from the nostrils back to the throat. Never heard of it before. Is there any real cause for it?

2. If the mare was bred to the same horse, would the colt be likely to be the same next year? If there is any information on this curious colt, please let me know?

3. What is the average weight of a half-Clydesdale colt two years old? I have one that weighs 1,250 lbs., and she isn't very fat.

4. My colt rubs his mane and tail. Is there any cure for it? If there is, please let me know; and what is cause of it?

5. Are rooting pigs allowed to run free on county roads? If not, what would you do to stop them?

6. Would you advise breeding a two-year-old mare, a nice, thrifty one? If so, to what horse, her father, or one of his colts? One is three years old, and the other is a four-year-old stallion travelling through this section.

S. W. L.

Ans.—1. This is simply a case of malformation for which it is impossible to account. It may be hereditary, or there is a possibility that injudicious inbreeding may have had something to do with it.

2. If, as stated in the answer to the first question, the trouble was hereditary or the result of inbreeding, there would be the same danger. If the trouble was simply an unaccountable malformation, it would not be so likely to occur again.

3. This depends upon the other half of the breeding, upon feeding, and conditions generally. It is impossible to state an average—1,250 pounds is a very fair weight at this age for such breeding.

4. This may be a form of mange, caused by an insect. An ointment made of 1 lb. of sulphur, 4 ounces mercurial ointment, 2 lbs. lard, and ½ pint of olive oil, thoroughly combined and applied liberally, has been found to be effective. The itchiness may be caused by lice. Examine thoroughly, and if lice are present, apply insect powder.

5. Not unless there is a local by-law to that effect. They could be placed in pound.

6. Yes; if all conditions are favorable. But such reckless inbreeding as suggested is never advisable. By all means get a sire not related to the filly.

**Your Kitchen Walls and Ceilings**



You know the trouble it is to keep the ordinary kitchen wall and ceilings clean. They get discolored with smoke, dirt and grease stains so quickly, and damp with steam. This makes the average kitchen very unsanitary and a regular breeding place for vermin.

You can always have a nice bright clean kitchen or room if you cover the walls and ceilings with METALLIC. The

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**Toppers in Clydesdales at Markham, Ont.**



I have sold more Clydesdales in the last four months than I ever did before in the same time. Why, because I can show more good horses than any other man in Canada. I have some crackers left. Come quick if you want the best the breed produces. No man can undersell me.

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**Markham, Ont.**

Markham, G. T. R.

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Our winnings at all shows are your guarantee that whatever you buy from us will be the best in the land. You cannot afford to buy without first seeing our importations.

Address all correspondence to Bedford Park P.O., Ont. Telegrams to Toronto. Telephone North 4483, Toronto.

**Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies**



Our past record for many years in the leading show-rings of Canada and in the yearly increase in volume of business is our best recommendation. This has been our best year. We have still some of the best of last year's importation in both stallions and fillies. We solicit your trade and confidence.

**SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus P.O., Ont.**

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**BLAIRGOWRIE IS OFFERING AT PRESENT:**

CLYDESDALE MARES, imported and Canadian-bred, from one year up to 5 years; also a pair of Canadian-bred stallions, rising three years. Young cows with calves by side, and heifers well on or in calf. Children's ponies, well broken and quiet, from 1½ to 14 hands.

Myrtle, C. P. R. Sta. L.-D. Phone. **JOHN MILLER, JR., Ashburn, P.O.**

**IMPORTED CLYDE FILLIES**



A choice bunch of young imp. Clyde fillies just landed, from two to four years old; also a few young stallions left, two and three years old; all big size and quality. Prices away down, as they must be sold.

**W. B. ANNETT, Alvinston, Ont. Watford Sta., G.T.R., 30 miles west of London.**

**IMP. CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES**

In my late importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies I have exceptionally choice breeding ideas draft characters; as much quality as can be got with size, and I can under sell any man in the business. Let me know your wants.

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

We have for service this season the champion imp. Clydesdale stallions, Netherlea, by Pride of Blacon, dam by Sir Everard; also Lord Aberdeen, by Netherlea, and the champion Hackney stallion, Terrington Lucifer, by Copper King. For terms and rates apply to the manager.

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**Clydesdales, Imp., Just Arrived** Our new importation has arrived safely, and we are now in a position to supply the trade with stallions from 1 year old up to 4, with more draft character, big, strong, flat bone, and better breeding than any other firm in the trade. Prices and terms as favorable as any other importer in Canada.  
BARBER BROS., GATINEAU PT., QUEBEC, NEAR HULL.

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A large importation of specially-selected 2-year-old stallions, fillies and show mares. Will arrive early in May.

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SPRING HILL Top Notchers. Stallions, mares and fillies. 65 per cent. guarantee with stallions. Every mare guaranteed in foal. Ages, 3 years old and upwards.  
J. & J. SEMPLE Milverton, Ontario, and La Verne, Minnesota

**CLYDES, SHIRES, PERCHERONS**  
Now offering 8 imp. Clydesdale fillies, rising 3 years; 1 imp. Clydesdale stallion 12 years, a good one, and several stallions 2 and 3 years; one Shire stallion, sure foal-getter; two black Percheron stallions, 6 and 8 years, and one Thoroughbred stallion. All will be sold at bargain prices.  
T. D. ELIOTT, Bolton, Ont. Long-distance Phone.

**IMPORTED CLYDESDALES**  
I have for sale mares and fillies, from foals up to 5 years or age; richly bred and big in size; a number of them in foal; matched pairs, the kind to make you money. They will be sold at prices that defy competition.  
L.-D. phone. ALEX. F. McNIVEN, St. Thomas, Ont.

**Imp. Clydesdale Stallions of Size and Quality**  
Our latest importation of Clyde stallions include several that were 1st prizewinners in Scotland. We have them from one year old up, of choicest breeding, big, flashy quality fellows, full of draft character. Our prices are the lowest, and our terms the best.  
L.-D. phone. GRAWFORD & McLACHLAN, Thedford P.O. and Sta.

We still have on **Clydesdale Stallions** with both size and quality, all prizewinners and breeding of the best blood in Scotland. Prices and terms the best in Canada.  
**John A. Boag & Son, Bay View Farm, Queensville, Ont.**  
On the Toronto & Sutton Radial Railway Line. Long-distance Phone.

**A Few Choice Clyde Fillies**—I am offering several choice and particularly well-bred Clydesdale fillies from foals of 1911 up to 3 years of age, imp. sires and dams. Also one stallion colt of 1911, imp. sire and dam. These are the kind that make the money.  
HARRY SMITH, Hay P.O., Ont. Exeter Sta. L.-D. Phone.

**ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS**  
Champions of 1911 shows, winning both senior and junior herds at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Edmonton, Toronto and London; also fifteen championships.  
Young stock, both sexes, for sale at reasonable prices.  
Long-distance Phone L. O. CLIFFORD Oshawa, Ont.

**Scotch Shorthorn Females for Sale** I am offering at very reasonable prices, females from one year to five years of age. The youngsters are by my grand old stock bull, Scottish Hero (imp.) = 33042 = (90055), and the older ones have calves at foot by him, or are well gone in calf to him. Their breeding is unexcelled, and there are show animals amongst them. A. EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, GUELPH, ONT.

**SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES** We have for sale four good bulls which we will sell right, sired by His Grace (imp.) = 69740 = One stallion rising three years old—a big, quality colt, and can spare a few heifers and cows. Write us, or come and see them. Farm one mile north of town  
A. B. & T. W. DOUGLAS, STRATHROY, ONTARIO

**SALEM SHORTHORNS** Headed by (Imp.) Gainford Marquis, undefeated in Britain as a calf and yearling, and winner of junior championship honors at Toronto, 1911. Have on hand two yearlings and a number of bulls under a year for sale at reasonable prices.  
J. A. WATT, Salem, Ont. Elora Sta. G. T. R. and C. P. R.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### IMPOUNDING BULL.

The Council of this section passed a by-law allowing all cattle, except bulls, to run at large.

1. Must a man notify the owner of a bull that is running at large before he puts the bull in the pound?

2. Does the law require that a bull must be impounded in the section where he is caught, or can he be put in the pound of another section if desired?

Ontario. O. K. R.  
Ans.—1. No; unless such notice is required by local municipal by-law.

2. The poundkeeper is only bound to impound such animal when delivered to him by a person resident within his division who has distrained the same for unlawfully running at large, or for trespassing and doing damage.

#### ITCHY LEGS.

I have a mare that has an itching in her hind legs. The hair will come off, and she keeps biting them, more particularly on the inside. It runs up as far as her body. The mare is due to foal on June 10th. Would be obliged if you would give me a remedy. R. C. H.

Ans.—Some horses, especially beefy-legged ones, are predisposed to itchininess of the legs. Pregnant mares often show this very markedly. On account of your mare being pregnant and very close to foaling, treatment must be careful. Get her on grass if possible. Feed no oats; give hay, bran, and a little linseed. Grass will, however, take the place of the linseed. Dress the legs well three times daily with corrosive sublimate, one dram to a quart of soft water. Give regular exercise. After foaling she will likely recover.

#### GOSSIP.

Now is the time to increase the herd of swine. Tamworths of either sex, from six weeks to four months of age, and of the best bacon type, are advertised in this issue by W. W. George, of Crampton, Ont. Write Mr. George for fuller particulars.

An important sale of pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle, the property of John Hepburn, was recently held at Delchirach, Ballindalloch. The highest price of the sale was 30 guineas, paid for a four-year-old cow, Erica V. of Braeval. This cow's bull calf brought 12 guineas. Twenty-one guineas was paid for a five-year-old Trojan Erica, and out of the same cow was the champion bull, Everlasting of Ballindalloch. Seventeen head averaged over £21.

A parade of representative types of English and Continental breeds of horses will be a feature of the International Horse Show at Olympia June 17th to 29th. The breeds to be represented will be: Thoroughbreds, Shires, Hackneys, Hackney ponies, Hunters, Yorkshire Coach horses, Cleveland Bays, Clydesdales, Suffolks, Polo ponies, Shetland ponies, Dartmoor and Exmoor ponies, Welsh ponies, New Forest ponies, Connemara ponies, Fell ponies, Highland ponies, Outer Hebrides ponies, Cheval de Trait (Belgium), Cheval de Trait (France), Percherons (France), Flemish Blacks, Orloff and Russian, Oldenburg, Germans, Norwegians, Austrian, Dutch, Italian, Greek, Spanish, Danish, and Portuguese.

#### TRADE TOPIC.

On another page in this issue appears the advertisement of Cow-Ease, a preparation for keeping the flies off cattle in the summer months. This harmless preparation prevents lice and ticks, and has many friends among stock-owners, as it keeps the cows healthy and prevents the loss due to insect pests on the cattle, and can be applied with a sprayer. Get it from your local dealer, or from the Carpenter-Morton Co., 111 Boston Mass.

## SAVE-THE-HORSE

(Trade Mark Registered.)



Put Horse to Work and Cure Him

Read What Our BOOK and Treatment Does For This Man in 4 Days

Westboro, Mass., Feb. 7th, 1912. I am using my first bottle of Save-The-Horse. Last Friday my horse strained his shoulder speeding on ice; it was a task to get him home; and today he jogged as usual and insisted on playing.  
From a dead lame horse to a sound logging one inside four days seems almost unbelievable, yet it certainly is a fact. Where one can have the benefit of your book not one moment of valuable time need be lost. I shall retain the contract certificate, yet am well satisfied. Very truly, Everett L. Smith.

**SAVE-THE-HORSE PERMANENTLY CURES** Bone and Bog Spavin, Ringbone (except Low Ringbone), Curb, Thoroughpin, Splint, Shoe Boil, Wind Puff, Injured Tendons, and all lameness, without scar or loss of hair. Horses may work as usual.

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## ABSORBINE

will reduce inflamed, swollen joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches, Cure Boils, Poll Evil, Quitor, Fistula or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2 per bottle, delivered. Book 75¢ free. **ABSORBINE, Jt.**, liniment for manking. Reduces Painful Swollen Veins, Gout, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops Pain and Inflammation. Price \$1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by **W. F. YOUNG, F. D. F., 258 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Ca.**

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Negent Le Retrou, France

will meet importers at any port in France or Belgium, and assist them to buy Percherons, Belgians, French Coach horses. All information about shipping, banking and pedigrees. Many years' experience; best references. Correspondence solicited.

### CREAM WANTED

At the Guelph Creamery. Business run on the co-operative plan. Write for prices and particulars. It will pay you well. Stratton & Taylor, Guelph.

**Aberdeen-Angus**—A few bulls to sell yet; also females. Come and see them before buying. Drumbo Station.

Walter Hall, Washington, Ont.

### Scotch Shorthorn Bulls

Have a number of good, thick-fleshed bulls of up-to-date type and breeding, from 8 months to 14 months old, also cows and heifers at reasonable prices. Write to, or call on

H. J. DAVIS

Woodstock, Ontario

Breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires.

C. P. R. and G. T. R. Long-distance Bell phone.

### Shorthorns, Berkshires, Cotswolds

Nine bulls from 9 to 11 months, cows, heifers and heifer calves; over 50 head on hand. No Berkshires to offer at present. A few shearing ewes for sale.

Chas. E. Bonnycastle,

P. O. AND STA., CAMPBELLFORD, ONT.

**GEDARDALE SHORTHORNS**—Shorthorns of all ages, pure Scotch and Scotch topped, imp. and Canadian-bred, choice heifers, choice young bulls, also the stock bull Lord Fyvie (Imp.); anything for sale.

Dr. T. S. Spruie, M. P., Markdale, Ontario

### Clover Dell Shorthorns

Real bargains in females. Dual-purpose a specialty. L. A. Wakely, Bolton, Ont. Bolton Sta., C. P. R.; Caledon East, G. T. R. Phone.

**Shorthorns**—Nine bulls and a number of heifers for sale at very reasonable prices.  
Robert Nichol & Sons, Hagersville Ont

### Spruce Lodge Shorthorns and Leicesters

Will price cheap young bull from 6 to 14 months; also 1 and 2-year-old heifers, some from imp. sires and dams. Leicesters at all times, of both sexes for sale. Phone. W. A. Douglas, Tuscarora, Ont.

### Greenock Shorthorns!

For sale: Two registered bulls, 12 and 13 months; red and roan, highly bred; good quality; reasonable.  
Neil A. McFarlane, Box 41, Dutton, Ont. Elgin Co.

# Cow-Ease

Prevents Ticks.  
**KEEPS FLIES OFF**  
Cattle and Horses

and allows cows to feed in peace, making **More Milk and More Money** for you. A clean, harmless liquid preparation, applied with a sprayer. Keeps cows in good condition, and saves five times its cost in extra milk.

## TRIAL OFFER

If your dealer cannot supply you, send us his name and \$1.25, and we will deliver prepaid to your address a half-gallon can of COW-EASE and SPRAYER for applying. For West of Missouri River and for Canada, above Trial Offer, \$1.50.

**Satisfaction or Money Back.**  
**CARPENTER-MORTON CO.**  
BOSTON, MASS.

### MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

1854-1912

Have desirable Shorthorns and Leicester sheep. Cows are high-class milkers. A handsome young Clydesdale stallion for sale.

**A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ontario**  
Luanan Crossing, G. T. Ry., one mile.

### Shorthorn of Show Calibre

At present one nice red bull 12 months old (of the Bellona family) for sale at low price. Heifers of breeding age all sold.

**Geo. Gier & Son, Grand Valley, Ont.**

### WOODHOLME SHORTHORNS,

I have for sale a number of choicely-bred Scotch Shorthorn heifers and several young bulls, all of high-class quality and sired by Imp. Dorothy's King =3509=, a Lady Dorothy.

**G. M. FORSYTH, North Claremont P.O. & Sta.**

### SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by the two imported bulls, Newton Ringleader, =73783=, and Scottish Pride, =36106=. The females are of the best Scotch families. Young stock of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. Telephone connection.

**KYLE BROS. - - Ayr, Ontario**

### IMPORTED BULL FOR SALE

Fletcher's Shorthorn—(Imp.) Spectator =50994=, and choice heifers for sale

**GEO. D. FLETCHER, Binkham, Ont.**  
Erie Sta., C. P. R.

### OAKLAND SHORTHORNS I

Present offering is five choice young bulls, from 7 to 22 months old, reds and roans, out of good dual-purpose dams, and sired by our champion Scotch Grey bull 72692. Visitors find things as represented. Good cattle and no big prices.

**JOHN HILDER & SON, HENSALL, ONTARIO**

Tommy, aged six, went fishing the other day after his mother had told him not to. The next morning one of his little playmates asked if he caught anything.

"Not until I got home," was Tommy's significant reply.

# Burdock Blood Bitters

CURES ALL SKIN DISEASES

Any one troubled with any itching, burning, irritating skin disease can place full reliance on Burdock Blood Bitters to effect a cure, no matter what other remedies have failed.

It always builds up the health and strength on the foundation of pure, rich blood, and in consequence the cures it makes are of a permanent and lasting nature.

Mrs. Richard Coutine, White Head, Que., writes:—"I have been bothered with salt rheum on my hands for two years, and it itched so I did not know what to do. I tried three doctors and even went to Montreal to the hospital without getting any relief. I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters, so I got three bottles, and before I had the second used I found a big change; now to-day I am cured."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by **The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.**

### GOSSIP.

The renowned herd of pedigree Ayrshire cattle, the property of the late Andrew Mitchell, Lochfergus, Kirkcudbright, Scotland, was recently dispersed by public auction. This great herd was founded by Wm. Marshall, and has been kept by Mr. Mitchell in the same high state of efficiency at which it was when he took it over some three years ago after the great dispersion of the Barcheskie herd of 297 animals, which averaged upwards of £19 each. The present sale comprised 177 head of high-class cattle, and the average price of the entire lot, including calves, was over £21. Hillhouse Marquis (7843), a four-year-old bull, one of the herd headers, brought 200 guineas, and one of the two-year-old bulls in service went up to 135 guineas. The best price for a female was 105 guineas, realized for the five-year-old cow Eppie (28269), by Barcheskie Randolph; a heifer calf sold for 30 guineas, and two-year-old heifers up to 58 guineas. Bidding was keen, and the sale a success.

The annual sale of Shorthorn cattle and Lincoln Long-wooled sheep, held by Henry Dudding, the noted Lincoln Long-wooled breeder, will take place this year on Thursday, July 11th, 1912, at Riby Grove, Stallingborough, Lincoln. This year's sale will comprise some fifty-odd yearling rams, including all the prize-winning sheep sent out from the flock during the current year, a very choice and beautiful selection of yearling ewes, doubtless amongst which will be many of the leading winners of the year; and then will come that annual draft of the picked one- and two-year-old heifers, bred by Mr. Dudding in that noted Shorthorn herd which he has now owned for more than half a century. There will also be a choice selection of cows and bulls. The full details of their excellent breeding and choice pedigree, together with all particulars in connection with the said sale, are obtainable from the Auctioneers, Messrs. J. Thornton & Co., 7 Princes Street, London, W.; Messrs. Dickinson, Riggall & Davy, Auctioneers, Grimsby, and Louth, and from W. W. Chapman, 4, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W. C.

### SHORTHORN SALES IN THE OLD LAND.

Several herds of Old Country Shorthorns have been disposed of recently by auction. Trade is reported to be satisfactory, although not exceedingly brisk. The annual spring show and sale under the auspices of the Penrith Association, at Penrith, brought out some sixty head. The top price of the sale was 52 guineas, for a five-year-old cow; another aged cow brought 50 guineas, and a bull calf the same figure.

The select herd of the late Jas. Cowie, Murryfold, Grange, Banffshire, consisting of 32 head, and notable because in the female line it consisted solely of representatives of the old Rubyhill and Dairymaid families was dispersed last month. Fifty guineas was the top price for females, being the amount given for Rubinao, a roan six-year-old Rubyhill cow, by Lochaber. Golden Champion, the stock bull, bred at Collynie, and got by Golden Sun, realized the top price of the sale, falling to the bid of Capt. A. T. Gordon of Loanhead, Insh, at 100 guineas. Twenty-one head averaged over £32.

The well-known Shorthorn herd of the late John Murray, Mains of Lessendrum, Huntly, was sold last month. The demand was keen at this sale, 92 guineas being the top price, this figure being paid for the four-year-old cow, Rosewood, by Primrose Knight. Other cows sold for 81 guineas and 75 guineas, respectively, and the seven-year-old Collynie-bred bull, Vinedresser, brought 40 guineas. Fifty-three head averaged upwards of £34.

The entire herd of Robert Thompson, Inglewood, was disposed of at auction on May 9th, and very satisfactory prices were realized for the better class of cattle offered. Beatrice XXII, a red twin, nine-year-old cow, topped the sale at 220 guineas, while others sold at 170 guineas and 180 guineas, several at 150 guineas, and many over 100 guineas each. Forty-one head averaged nearly £62, and six head contributed by J. Gill, averaged £119.

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The most prosperous and experienced dairymen all over the Dominion agree that a good silo is a necessary part of the dairy equipment of any cow owner who wants to realize a reasonable profit from his herd.

A little investigation must convince you that it will pay you to erect a silo.

The next question is, "What silo?" You cannot afford to experiment.

You want a silo that by many years of use has proved its worth.

The IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO has been longest on the market. Thousands of prominent and successful owners are thankful for the day they erected an IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO on their farms.

The materials and construction throughout of the IDEAL GREEN FEED SILOS are of the very best, and everyone contemplating the erection of a silo this year will find it to his advantage to get our specifications and prices before contracting for the erection of a silo.

Made in all sizes and shipped complete.

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LARGEST AND OLDEST SILO MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA

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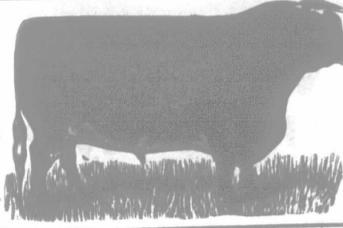
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### Present Special Offering

- 20 High-Class Scotch Shorthorn Heifers
- 10 High-Class Young Shorthorn Cows
- 5 High-Class Scotch Shorthorn Bulls

At moderate prices, including Marr Missies, Emmas, Cruickshank Nonpareils, Duchess of Glosters, Village Girls, Bridesmaids, Butterflies, Kinellar Glarets, Miss Ramsdens, Crimson Flowers; also a number of the grand old milking tribe, which have been famous in the showing.

**ARTHUR J. HOWDEN & CO.**  
Columbus, Ontario



### Shorthorn Bulls and Clydesdale Mares

If you are in the market for a young bull, write us for particulars, or, better still, come and see them. We have 13 young bulls, from 8 to 14 months old, of good breeding and quality. We also have four imported Clydesdale mares, safe in foal.

**W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ontario**

Bell 'phones.

Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R., 1/2 mile from farm

### SHORTHORNS

Have now a choice lot of young bulls to offer; also with something nice in heifers. Catalogue of herd and list of young animals on application.

**H. CARGILL & SON, Proprietors, Cargill, Ont., Bruce Co.**  
JOHN CLANCY, Manager



### 10 SHORTHORN BULLS 10

If you are looking for a young bull to head a purebred herd, or one to cross on grade cows to raise first-class steers, I have them to suit all customers at very reasonable prices. They are reds and roans, and one extra good white show calf; ages from 9 to 14 months, nearly all sired by imported bulls and from the best Scotch families of cows. Will be pleased to furnish breeding and prices.

Claremont Stn., C.P.R., 3 miles.  
Pickering Stn., G.T.R., 7 miles.

**JOHN MILLER, Brougham P.O., Ont.**

**THIS IS A GOOD TIME, AND I HAVE A GOOD PLACE, TO GET A HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULL CALF** by my great Whitehall Sultan sire, or a young cow in calf to him, to start a herd that will be gilt-edged. SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES, too, at low prices. CHILDREN'S PONIES. A CLYDESDALE FILLY, such as I can send you, is one of the best things any man can buy. Just write me and say as nearly as possible what you want, and I will surprise you with prices on goods that are genuine. **ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE ONTARIO**



**Shire Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle (both sexes); also Hampshire Swine. Prices reasonable.**

**Porter Bros., Appleby, Ont., Burlington Sta. Phone.**

### Scotch Shorthorns

For Sale. Imp. Bandsman, a grand individual and an extra sire; one 10 months' imp. bull; one heavy-boned yearling bull for farmers' trade; 20 choice cows and heifers in calf, at prices most reasonable. **MITCHELL BROS., Burlington, Ont.**  
Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct. Station.

**The Understudy of the Sun**

is an efficient and economical heating apparatus that soon saves enough to pay for its initial cost.

**McClary's "Sunshine" Furnace**

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**Canadian Airmotors**

Provide Power FREE for Pumping Water

"The wheel that runs when all others stand still." Strongest, easiest-running windmill made. Self-regulating. Gives steady power and greatest service.

Write for FREE book full of important facts about windmills. Address nearest office.

**ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Ltd.**  
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You can't get away from the fact that **directly or indirectly** the DUTY has to be paid by the consumer; therefore, why pay fancy prices for calf meals of foreign manufacture when you can buy CALFINE 15 to 20 dollars a ton cheaper and secure at least equal, and in most cases superior, results.

## CALFINE

"The Stockman's Friend"

is a pure, wholesome, nutritious meal for calves. It is now in use on many of the largest and best equipped dairy farms in the Dominion.

Ask your dealer for a 100 lb. bag of CALFINE as a trial—you will soon be back for more. If your dealer does not handle it, write us. We will do the rest.

Feeding Directions Sent on Application.

**Canadian Cereal & Milling Co.**  
Limited  
TORONTO, CANADA

**Ayrshires** of production, type and quality. I can supply Ayrshires that will please the most exacting critic. Young bulls or females of any age, the kind that swell the bank account.

R. M. Howden, St. Louis Sta., Que. L.-D. phone.

**Choice Ayrshires** 10 choice cows and heifers for quick sale. Good teats, heavy producers, high testers. Prices low considering quality. **WILLIAM THORN**, Trout Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Ont. Phone in house.

### GOSSIP.

Clydesdales continue to sell well in the Old Land. At the sale of the Clydesdale stud of H. M. S. Mackay, Burgie Lodge, Elgin, 210 guineas was paid for a ten-year-old mare, Dunure Clarinda, a daughter of Dunure Castle. A yearling filly, by Royal Favorite, sold for 135 guineas, and a two-year-old Baron of Buchlyvie brought 115 guineas. Work geldings sold as high as £68.

Dr. David A. Gordon, a Brooklyn physician, and father of twins at eighty years old, hands out his ideas explaining how to live a long, vigorous, and happy life: First of all work. He went to work on a Northern New York farm at eight years old, and has kept working ever since. Secondly, education in natural science and the laws of life; third, eat to live, avoiding a meat diet, and fourth, do not live for pleasure, but be content to the point of self-preservation.

### THE BIG WOODSTOCK HOLSTEIN SALE.

(Continuation of T. L. Dunkin's consignment.)

The pedigrees of this lot show them to be exceptionally well bred. Four are daughters of Shadelawn Count Canary, whose dam, Canary Triton Jewel, has a record of 25.28 lbs. butter in seven days, and 101.5 lbs. in thirty days, and his sire's dam was the great Tidy Abbeckerk, with a record of 26.13 lbs. Others are daughters of that great bull, Count Mercena Posch, who has already 11 daughters in the R. of M. His dam was the great Mercena 2nd, with a record of 27.60 lbs. in seven days, and 113.33 lbs. in thirty days. His sire was Sir Abbeckerk Posch, a full brother to the renowned Alta Posch, who for ten years held the world's two-year-old record of 27.1 lbs. butter in seven days. Their dam was the great Aaltje Posch 4th. As representative of Mr. Dunkin's offering, we might mention Shadelawn Bewande, with a three-year-old record of 19.23 lbs., as an indication of the kind he is putting in the sale. By P. D. Eade, of Hill and Centerville Farm, is consigned an exceptionally choice lot. All are in the official records, as are also their dams and grandams. On their sire's side they are daughters of such great bulls as Brookbank Butter Baron, Baron Pietertje Posch, and Bonheur Statesman, all of which are R. O. M. sires. Few bulls that have ever been in use in Canada have measured up to the standard of Brookbank Butter Baron, who, with more A. R. O. daughters than any other bull in Canada, numbers among his get such great performers as Queen Butter Baroness, seven-day record 27.9 lbs.; Pansy Butter Bank, 26½ lbs.; Jewel Alta Posch, 24.5 lbs., and many others of equal merit. This is the kind of blood that is a sure winner for any purchaser. Females of this consignment will be bred to those grandly-bred bulls, Shadelawn Segis or Sir Sadie Cornucopia Clothilde. In this lot will be two young bulls, one by each of these great sires, and out of high-record dams. Another consignment is from the noted show and great producing herd of A. G. Hulet, of Norwich, whose herd was founded 30 years ago, and ever since has been bred for increased production. Mysel, that splendid cow that was second in the dairy test at Guelph last December in a big, strong class, is one of the lot to be sold. Maclolyn Duchess De Kol, a prize-winner at Toronto and London last fall, is another of the good ones to go, as are also two of this cow's daughters, a grand pair of heifers. In short, Mr. Hulet's offerings are of show-ring and public-test quality, backed up on both sides by high official records. In the whole lot of 80 head to be sold, there will be only 7 bulls offered, prominent among which is Mr. Hulet's great show bull, Prince Abbeckerk Mercena, who has already a number of daughters in the list, and is a son of the renowned cow, Tidy Abbeckerk; also his sire, Prince Abbeckerk Mercena, has a number of daughters in the records. Those mentioned are only representative of the entire offering, which takes in the best blood of the breed, bred by the most noted breeders in Canada. There will not be any culls, and all will be in fine condition. Remember, Woodstock, on Wednesday, June 12th, is the place and date. Get there the evening before if possible.

## THE WORLD'S GREATEST AYRSHIRES BY AUCTION



Briery 2nd of Springbank

**Tuesday, June 18th, 1912**

At the farm, **SPRINGBANK**, three miles south of Hamilton, **A. S. TURNER & SON** will sell by auction their entire herd of **80 head of high-record official Ayrshires**, practically all of them in milk are in the official R. O. P. records. Among them are world's champions, American champions and Canadian champions, Toronto and London winners, dairy test winners. Without doubt the best lot of producing Ayrshires ever offered by auction in this or any other country, including the stock bull, Imp. Lessnessock Forest King, and several other young bulls, from calves up to one year, all of them out of official record dams.

Conveyances will be at the head of the H. & B. incline railway, foot of James St., every few minutes from 10 to 11 a.m.

TERMS: Cash, or 6 months on bankable paper, with 6% interest per annum. Catalogues on application to

**A. S. TURNER & SON, Ryckman's Cors., Ont.**

**ANDREW PHILIPS, Huntingdon, Que., Auctioneer**

Lunch for those from a distance. Positively no reserve. Sale at 1 p.m. sharp.

## —LAST CALL—

FOR THE GREATEST SALE OF THE SEASON

Held under the auspices of the DISTRICT OF BEAUHARNOIS  
LIVE STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, at

Ormstown, Quebec, June 14th, 1912

In connection with the Annual Show, June 12th, 13th, 14th

**100 Ayrshires      30 Holsteins      20 Clydesdales**

If you have made up your mind to own the winners this fall, you cannot afford to overlook this event. Cattle tuberculin tested.

NEIL SANGSTER, President.      JAS. R. CAVERS, Chairman Sale Committee  
J. G. BOYSON, Secretary.

Don't fail to write the Secretary for a catalogue

**Ayrshires and Yorkshires**—We have still some good young bulls. Now is the time to buy for the coming season, before the best go. We have males any age, and can fill orders for carlots of Ayrshires. Pigs of either sex on hand.

**ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie, Ont.**

**City View Ayrshires** All from R. O. P. ancestors. Young bulls of January, March, May and July, 1911; also calves of 1912. Right good ones. Males only for sale. Write, phone or call. **JAMES BEGG**, R. R. No. 1 half mile west. ST. THOMAS, ONT.

**Hillcrest Ayrshires**—At head of herd is a son of the champion Ayrshire cow, Primrose of Tanglewild, R. O. P. test 16,195 lbs. milk and 625.62 lbs. fat; 60 head to select from. Inspection invited. **F. H. HARRIS, Mt. Elgin, Ont.**

### STONEHOUSE AYRSHIRES

Are coming to the front wherever shown. Look out for this at the leading exhibitions. Some choice young bulls for sale, as well as cows and heifers.

**HECTOR GORDON, Howick, Quebec.**

### Burnside Ayrshires

Champions in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals all ages and both sexes for sale.

**R. R. NESS, Howick, Quebec**

**SPRINGBURN AYRSHIRES** Owing to remodelling our barns, we do not care to carry any bulls over the summer months. Three yearlings and five early spring calves to select from. Prices right for prompt delivery. Always about 50 head of females of all ages to select from. Tuberculin tested. **McMILLAN & LEGGAT, Trout River, Que.** Bell telephone, Huntingdon 81-21. Carr's Crossing, G. T. R. Huntingdon, N. Y. C. R.

### Brampton Jerseys

Bulls fit for service are getting scarce. Just a few left. Yearling heifers in calf are in great demand; 6 for sale; 6 now being bred. Brampton Stockwell the sire. A few good cows and some calves for sale. Production and quality.

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

### Don Jersey Herd

Offers young bulls and heifers for sale; heifers bred to Eminent Royal Fern.

**D. Duncan, Don, Ont., Duncan Stn., C.N.R.**  
Phone Long-distance Agincourt.

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE

**Balaphorene A. J. Jerseys**—Foundation stock, St. Lambert, Coomassie, Combination; stock from a grandson of Bim of Dentonia; also a grandson of the great Blue Blood of Dentonia, for sale. W. Wyandotte eggs, \$1 per 13. **Joseph Seabrook, Havelock, Peterboro Co., Ont.**

### High Grove Stock Farm

No better Jersey blood in Canada. Stock all ages and both sexes for sale.

**Arthur H. Tufts, P. O. Box III, Tweed, Ont.**

# THE OXFORD DISTRICT HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' CLUB

WILL HOLD THEIR FIRST AUCTION SALE OF REGISTERED HOLSTEINS IN THE CURLING RINK.

City of Woodstock, on Wednesday, June 12th, 1912, Sale to Commence at 1 p. m. sharp

## 80 HEAD

Mostly R. of M. Cows and Heifers from R. of M. sires and dams.

Only a few males from high-performing ancestors.

This is strictly a high-class lot of Holsteins, and everything that goes into the ring will positively be sold to the highest bidder.



The Oxford Club are behind this sale, and have very strict rules, so as to give all a square deal.

A public meeting will be held the night before the sale to give all a good time.

Write the Secretary for a Catalogue.

**GEO. RICE, Secretary,**  
Tillsonburg, Ont.

**M. L. HALEY, President,**  
Springford, Ont.

**R. E. HAEGER, Auctioneer,**  
Algonquin, Ill.

### WANTED-CREAM

Highest Toronto prices paid for cream delivered at any express office. We pay all charges, furnish cans free, pay accounts fortnightly, engage man to collect at some points. Ice not essential. Write for particulars.

**THE TORONTO CREAMERY COY., LTD.**  
Toronto, Ontario

### Cattle and Sheep Labels

Size	Price doz.	Fifty tags
Cattle	75c.	\$2.00
Light Cattle	60c.	1.50
Sheep or Hog	40c.	1.00

No postage or duty to pay. Cattle sizes with name and address and numbers; sheep or hog size, name and numbers. Get your neighbors to order with you and get better rate. Circular and sample. Mailed free. **F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.**

### Maple Soil Stock Farm

of High-Testing Holsteins—I have at present some bull calves, with dam and sire; dam averaging over 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days, testing better than 4 per cent. Phone connected.

**H. C. Holtby, Belmont P. O., Ont.**  
Belmont Sta., C.P.R. or Glanworth Sta., G.T.R.

Purebred Registered  
**Holstein Cattle**

The most profitable dairy breed, greatest in size, milk, butter-fat and in vitality. Send for FREE illustrated descriptive booklets.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSO.  
F. L. Houghton, Sec'y, Box 127, Brattleboro, Vt.

### Holsteins of Quality

Write us to-day for our proposition, telling you how any good dairyman may own a registered Holstein bull from a Record-of-Performance cow without investing a cent for him. **Monro & Lawless, "Elmdale Farm," Thorold, Ont.**

**The Maples Holstein Herd** offers a splendid lot of bull calves, all sired by Prince Aggie Mechthilde and all from record of merit dams. For pedigrees and prices write

**WALBURN RIVERS,**  
Folton, Ontario

**Evergreen Stock Farm** offers a choice lot of bulls ready for service, from high-testing, deep-milking Record of Merit ancestors. Also a few females for sale. Herd headed by Francy Sir Admiral; dam's record 26.71, sire Sir Admiral Ormsby. Write for prices.  
**F. E. PETTIT, Burgessville, Ont.**

**Maple Grove Holsteins**—Herd headed by King Lyons Hengerveld, the greatest 30 lbs. back butter-bred bull of the breed in this country. For stock of this kind, address:  
**H. BOLLERT, Tavistock, R. R. No. 5, Ont.**

**Holstein Bulls for sale**—Springbank farm is offering two choicely bred Holstein bulls for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars write to: **Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs P. O., Ont.** Ferguson station, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

**Ridgedale Farm Holsteins**—We have four bull calves left for sale, from high-testing dams; sired by Imperial Pauline De Kol, whose 15 nearest dams average 26.20 lbs. butter in 7 days. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R., Ontario County.  
**R. W. WALKER, Utica, Ont.**

**Glenwood Stock Farm** 5 BULL CALVES, fit for service, out of big milking strains, at low figure for quick sale. **THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, WARKWORTH, ONT.** Campbellford Sta.

### GOSSIP.

#### CHAMPION AYRSHIRES BY AUCTION

One of the crowning events of the Ayrshire history of Canada will be the dispersal of the famous Springbank herd of R. O. P. Ayrshires at the farm, Springbank, three miles south of Hamilton, on Tuesday, June 18th, 1912. Owing to ill health in the family, the owners of this great herd, A. S. Turner & Son, are forced to call a dispersion sale of the entire herd of eighty head. It is very doubtful if in this or any other country there can be found a herd of Ayrshires of merit or producing ability to be compared with this herd, and certainly never before was there offered by auction Ayrshires of such remarkable producing records. Among them are such great cows as Speck of Springbank, who up to last August held the two-year-old milk and butter record of the world with 10,353.65 lbs. milk, and 427.39335 lbs. butter-fat in 365 days, her butter-fat test being 3.20 per cent. Two of her daughters will be sold, one a yearling, the other a calf. Briery 2nd of Springbank, the present world's two-year-old champion, with a milk record of 14,131½ lbs., and a butter-fat record of 520.49 lbs., and a butter-fat test of 3.68 per cent. She is now in the test for a three-year-old record, and in the month of April gave 2,095½ lbs. milk. Two of her daughters are also to be sold, one a yearling and the other a calf. Jemima of Springbank made an American and Canadian champion record as a two-year-old. Her Canadian champion record was 8,839.15 lbs. milk, and American and Canadian champion butter record was 461.2211 lbs. in 338 days, and she freshened again within the year, her butter-fat test showing 4.472 per cent. Buttermaid of Craiglea stands third in the list for championship honors, with a yearly record of 11,392.45 lbs. milk, and 480.333 lbs. butter-fat, and butter-fat test of 4.21 per cent. as a two-year-old. As a three-year-old she is giving 63½ lbs. of milk a day. Her dam and granddam are both in the official records, and there will also be sold her heifer calf. In next week's issue will appear a full enumeration of the many high-class cows to be sold. In bulls, there is the splendid stock bull, Lessnessock Forest King (imp.), winner of third prize at Toronto and second prize at London last fall in very strong classes. He is a son of Lessnessock Gem, with a Scotch record of 9,840 lbs. milk in 40 weeks as a four-year-old. He is sire of all the calves. His predecessor, and the sire of the yearlings, was the noted show bull and sire of show things, Pearlstone of Glenora, a grandson of the great Edith of Lessnessock (imp.), who at thirteen years of age made a record of 13,000 lbs. for the year. In 1910 he was first and champion at London, and again in 1911, he was first at London, his get at the same show last fall winning first, third and fourth in heifer calf class, and first and third on young herds. Look up next week's issue.

## LIVINGSTON'S OIL CAKE MEAL

Is the most wholly nutritious stock food you can buy. Made of the purest Linseed—by the celebrated Old Patent Process (which makes it keep three or four years, if necessary)—proved by feeding tests, both practical and scientific, to be 95% digestible.

Even if LIVINGSTON'S OIL CAKE MEAL costs twice as much as the other foods which do not keep and cannot be half digested, it would pay every farmer and dairyman to get LIVINGSTON'S OIL CAKE MEAL. The cost is only a trifle higher.

LIVINGSTON'S OIL CAKE MEAL is really cheapest in the end—quickly increasing and improving the milk and healthily FATTENING CATTLE.

As your dealer. If he cannot supply you, write us:

**THE DOMINION LINSEED CO., LIMITED**  
Baden, MANUFACTURERS Ontario

### LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS!

Bull calves sired by Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, and out of heifers sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol.

Telephone. **E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONTARIO**

### Fairview Farms Herd

Is where you can secure a son of Pontiac Korndyke, admitted by all breeders to be the greatest SIRE OF THE BREED, THROUGH HIS SONS. Every son of Pontiac Korndyke that has daughters old enough to milk is a sire of good ones. We can offer you several young ones that will give you great daughters.

**E. H. DOLLAR,**  
HUEVELTON, N. Y.

Near Prescott

### SUMMER HILL HOLSTEIN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE HOGS

Our senior herd bull, Sir Admiral Ormsby, is the sire of the world's record 2-year-old for yearly butter production. Also sire of the three highest record four-year-olds in Canada. The dam of our junior herd bull made 34.60 lbs. butter in 7 days, and gave 111 lbs. milk per day. Come and make your selections from over 70 head.

In Improved English Yorkshires we have won 95 per cent. of all first prizes at Toronto Exhibition for ten years. We are still breeding them bigger and better than ever.

Buy Summer Hill Yorkshires, the big, quick-maturing kind, and double your profits.

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**HIGH-CLASS REGISTERED HOLSTEINS.** Nothing more for sale until June 12th. On that date the Oxford Holstein Breeders Club will hold a Consignment Sale and we have decided to contribute sixteen head of choice females, all ages, and our splendid stock bull "Prince Abbecker Mercena". Any-one wanting choice cattle at his own price should attend this sale as it is sure to be the best of this season.  
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**Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians**—Special offering: Bulls from one to fifteen months old. The growthy kind that will give good service. One from a son of Evergreen March, and all from Record of Merit dams. Write for particulars.  
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**IMPERIAL HOLSTEINS** I can supply bulls ready for service and younger ones, also heifers out of R. O. M. cows, whose seven nearest female relatives have records averaging 27.19 pounds. **W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham P.O., Oxford Co.**

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Our herd of over 30 Holstein females, from calves up, are for sale. Come and make your own selection. In Yorkshires we have a large number of young sows, bred and ready to breed, of the Minnie and Bloom tribes. Also one two-year-old Hackney stallion; black with white points. No fancy prices asked. **A. Watson & Sons, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont.** L.D. phone from Fingal.

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### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### DISLOCATION OF PATELLA.

A two-year-old colt which has grown very fast is troubled with his stifle joint coming out. In the winter of 1911 he was very bad, and I blistered three or four times. It would help for a time, and then he would go back as bad as ever. This winter he is some better, but it troubles him about twice a week. Would you advise blistering, or what treatment would you advise? W. M.

Ans.—This condition has existed so long, and the bone slips out so easily, it will be hard to treat, and while treatment will probably effect a partial cure and render the colt useful, he is quite likely never to be just right. Blister the inside and front of the joint with two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces of vaseline. Clip the hair off and rub the blister well in. Tie so that she cannot bite the parts. Rub well a second time after 24 hours have elapsed. On the third day wash off and apply sweet oil. Turn loose now in a box stall and oil daily. In three weeks, blister again, and after that blister every four weeks.

#### TREES AND TELEPHONE— FENCE ON ROAD.

1. A has a bush along which the telephone is erected. Several of the trees are leaning directly over the wires. A finds that he can fall the trees no other way but on the wire. If A's trees do damage to the wires in falling, can A be held responsible?

2. A is removing a crooked rail fence in order to erect a wire fence along road. A has been told that the law allows him to erect wire fence three feet out on road from the center line. Kindly advise if this is so. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. We think so.  
2. We are not aware of any such law. The Consolidated Municipal Act, 1903, Sec. 557, provides that in the absence of by-law, of the municipality, to the contrary, a worm fence, which is not for more than one-half its width upon a road allowance, is not to be deemed an obstruction—within the meaning of the section—and so subject to by-law providing for removal; but we do not find any such saving clause in respect of wire fences.

#### BUDDING AND GRAFTING.

1. How are peach trees grafted or budded?  
2. At what age of the tree should it be done?  
3. At what time of the year?  
4. How are plum trees grafted?  
A READER.

Ans.—1, 2 and 3. Peach trees are started from the pit or stone, and are budded in August or September after being planted. Budding is simply the insertion of the bud of one variety under the bark of another. The requisites for budding are mature buds on the current year's wood; the stock in such time of growth when the bark will peel up easily from the wood, and yet near enough to maturity to find the inner bark beginning to thicken; a good sharp budding knife, and some soft material, as raffia, for binding. The bud, with a portion of the bark and a little of the wood, is cut, and a T-shaped opening made in the stock to be budded. The bark is carefully raised to avoid injury to the cambium, and the bud is inserted and the stock is wrapped from the bottom of the cut upwards, leaving an opening for the bud. Examine the buds in about two weeks and loosen the strings. The following spring, cut the stock down to within about three inches of the bud. In a short time the young bud will start growing, and all other sprouts must be rubbed off. About midsummer the three-inch stub may be cut off close to the bud and the work is completed. Buds should be inserted as near the ground as possible.

4. Plum trees are either budded or grafted. All budding is performed on the same principle. Top grafting should be done early in spring. Cut a few limbs off, split them, and insert scions cut from trees of the desired variety. These scions must be last year's wood, and should be five or six inches long, or contain about four buds. Use plenty of grafting wax around the newly grafted.

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**O. I. C.**—We offer for sale the **Chester White** boar, Longfellow, register No. 6404; sired by Silver Jack 4341, dam White Beauty 3073. Longfellow weighs between 350 and 400 lbs., was farrowed Oct. 29, 1909; reason for selling is akin to too many of our breeding sows. Price, \$45 for quick sale.

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Present offering: 6 yearling heifers and several younger ones. All very choice. Of Tamworths, pigs of all ages and both sexes; pairs not akin. **R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont.** Brighton Tel. & Stn.

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Yorkshires, Tamworths, Berkshires, Hampshires, Chester Whites, Poland-Chinas, and Duroc-Jerseys. I have constantly on hand both sexes of all ages. Show stock a specialty.

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I worked for a long time to get a roof that could be easily laid by anybody. It had to be neither too heavy nor too light. It had to be smooth and clean. It had to be a real water shedder, no matter how long it was laid. It had to be proof against ice, snow, lightning, sun and time.

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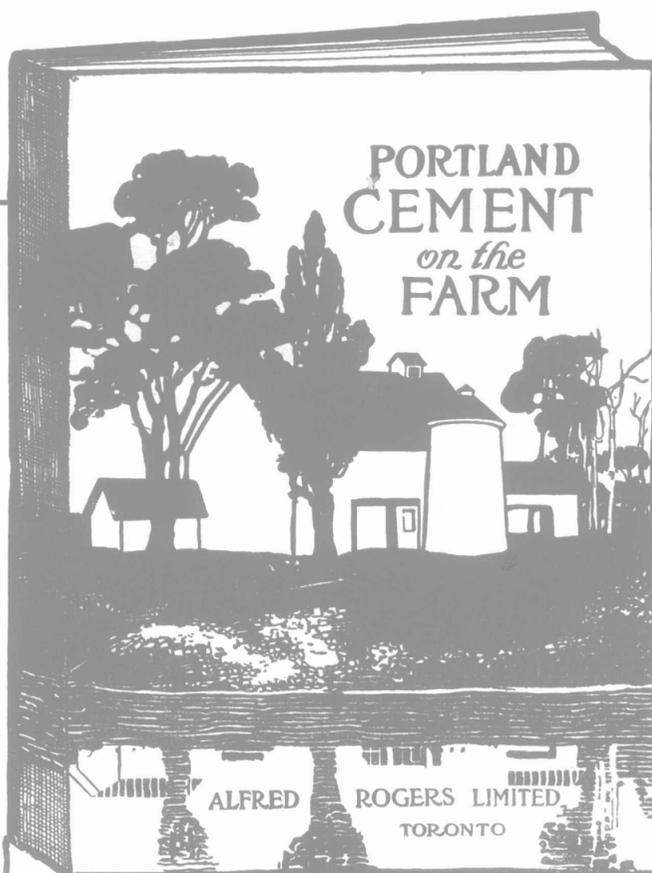
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