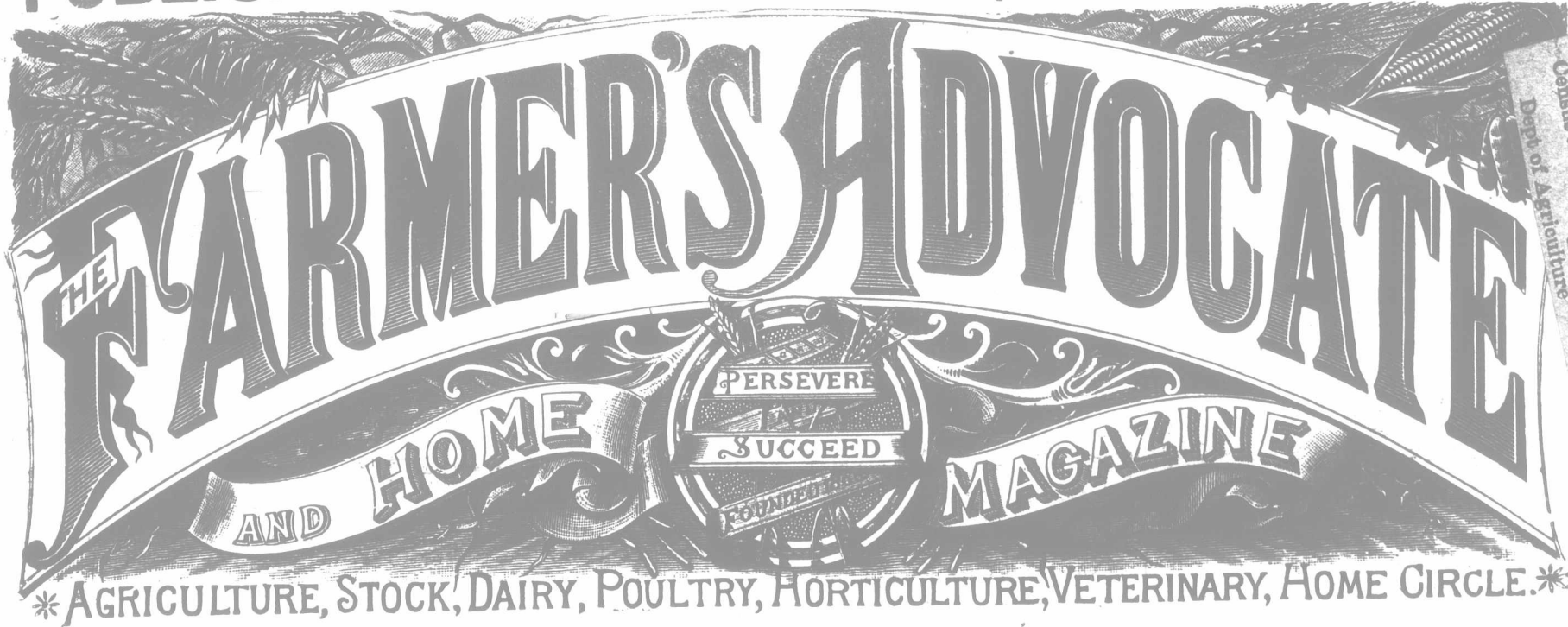


PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR



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VOL. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 11, 1911.

No. 972

Get your neighbors together & organize an Independent Telephone Service

Buy the telephones and materials outright
Make your own rates. Pocket the dividends

Hundreds of *Independent Rural Telephone Systems* have been established in Canada during the last four years; and thousands of farmers are now enjoying the privileges of the telephone.

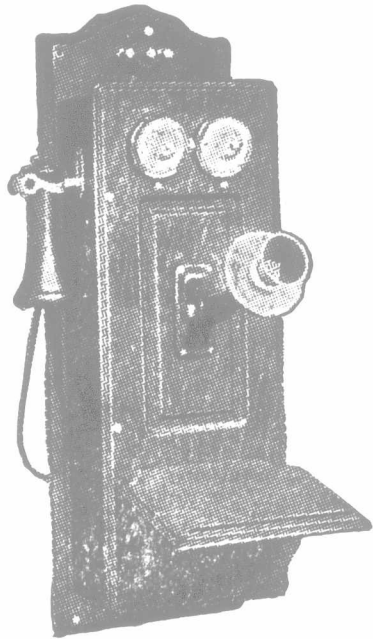
By getting a certain number of subscribers in your locality, you can make sure of success before you invest a dollar in an independent rural telephone system.

The organization, building, equipping and operating of a rural telephone service is a very simple matter. You will find full information in our Bulletin No. 2, which was prepared especially for those who haven't a telephone service in their locality. We will be glad to mail you a copy—no charge.

10 Years' Guarantee

We will contract to furnish you with telephones, and all necessary apparatus and materials, at most reasonable prices. We have our factory in Toronto equipped with all the latest machinery, and manned with skilled workmen, to insure a high standard of quality in every telephone we

turn out. Our telephones are guaranteed for ten years against any defect in material or workmanship—a broad, honest, binding guarantee, too.



You buy the telephones and materials outright from us. You own everything. You don't have to pay an exorbitant yearly rental.

Now, don't wait for someone to start things in your locality. Be the enterprising man yourself. Send for our interesting new book, "Canada and the Telephone." Read it. Study it. Look at the **thirty-two** clever illustrations, by a leading artist, showing the necessity of the telephone in rural districts.

Get your neighbors together at your house, and tell them all you've learned about rural telephones. Enjoy the honor of having an independent rural telephone corporation organized at your home.

Just take the first step right now. Post us a card or letter asking for our book by first mail.

Telephones on Trial

If you have a rural telephone system already in operation, we would like to send you two or three of our 'phones to test in comparison with other makes. We are so positive that ours are superior that we will make you a special free-trial offer. Ask for particulars.

We carry in stock wire, insulators, everything in construction supplies. Get our prices. Prompt delivery assured. Also ask for Bulletin No. 1.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co.,
20 Duncan Street, Toronto
LIMITED

EWING'S 41st Annual Seed Catalogue

is the safe guide to crops worth growing.

It describes and quotes prices on

- Vegetable Seeds—
- Flower Seeds—
- Bedding Plants—
- Lawn and Agricultural Grasses and Clover Seeds—
- Roses and other Shrubs—
- Field Root Seeds—
- Ensilage Seed Corn and Field Grains of all kinds—
- Fruit Trees and Small Fruits—
- Fertilizers—
- Insecticides—
- Lawn and Garden Tools and Implements—
- Spraying Appliances—
- Incubators and Poultry Supplies.

If you are interested in any of these, a post-card will bring you our Catalogue, promptly, free.

W.M. EWING & CO.,
Seedsman
McGILL STREET,
MONTREAL. 14

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WILSON'S
GUARANTEED SCALES

LISTEN!

WILSON pays the freight.
Get special prices to-day.

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Esplanade
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Canada.



100
Styles
of
Hay
and
Stock
Scales



BUILD CONCRETE SILOS

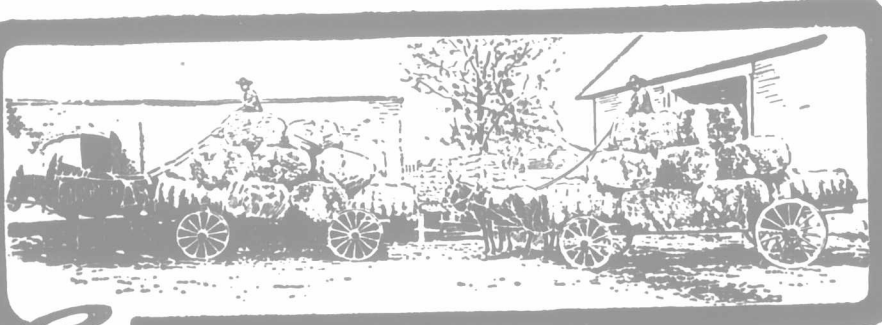
Any size with the London Adjustable Silo Curbs. Send for Catalogue. We manufacture a complete line of Concrete Machinery. Tell us your requirements. LONDON Concrete Machinery Co'y. Limited, Dept. B, London, Ont. Largest manufacturers of Concrete Machinery in Canada.



Strawberry Plants

40 leading varieties. Sold at reasonable prices. Catalogue and price list free. 100 plants sent postpaid to any address in Canada for \$1.00.

Downham's Strawberry and Pheasant Farm,
Strathroy, Ontario



IHC WAGONS HAVE STOOD THE TEST OF ALL LOADS AND ROADS FOR YEARS

THE real proof of the strength, durability, and value of IHC wagons is what they have done and are now doing for thousands of farmers throughout the Dominion. Light loads and heavy loads have been carried by IHC wagons, over good roads and bad roads, for so many years that there is hardly a farmer who is not familiar with the high quality that these names on wagons represent—

Petrolia Chatham

Either of these should be your choice if you want to be sure of lifetime service. The quality in both is the highest possible—the result of years of wagon-building experience, and the use of the best materials, shaped by skilled workmen operating with the finest manufacturing equipment.

Petrolia Wagons are constructed of the finest quality wood stock which is thoroughly seasoned by being air dried. The ironing is of the very best. The inspection of each part is most rigid. Petrolia Wagons must be made so that they will live up to the IHC standard of excellence or they are never sent out of the shops.

Chatham Wagons have a long record for satisfactory service in Canada. Made with hard maple axles, oak bolsters, sand boards, rims, and spokes, and oak or birch hubs—they represent the highest standard of wagon construction. When you buy a Chatham wagon it is with the assurance of getting the utmost service and satisfaction out of it.

Be sure to call on the IHC local agent. Get a pamphlet. Let him show you one of these wagons. If you prefer, write for literature or any other information you want to the International Harvester Company of America at nearest branch house.

EASTERN CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Ottawa, Ont.; St. John, N. B.

International Harvester Company of America

(Incorporated)

Chicago USA



IHC Service Bureau

The bureau is a center, where the best ways of doing things on the farm, and data relating to its development, are collected and distributed free to everyone interested in agriculture. Every available source of information will be used in answering questions on all farm subjects. If the questions are sent to the IHC Service Bureau, they will receive prompt attention.

POTASH MEANS PROFIT

when employed judiciously in conjunction with the required amounts of Phosphatic and Nitrogenous Fertilizers. POTASH may be obtained in the highly-concentrated forms of

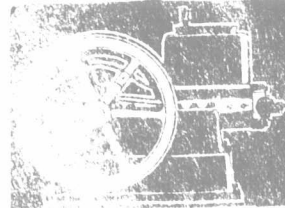
Muriate of Potash and Sulphate of Potash

from the leading fertilizer dealers and seedmen.

Before purchasing be sure to obtain copies of our Illustrated Bulletins, which will instruct you HOW TO PURCHASE AND USE FERTILIZERS ECONOMICALLY.

The following VALUABLE BOOKLETS will be mailed FREE to any reader of this paper: "Artificial Fertilizers: Their Nature and Use," "Farmer's Companion," "The Potato Crop in Canada," "Fertilizing Orchard and Garden," Etc., etc.

The Dominion Agricultural Office of the Potash Syndicate
1102-1105 Temple Building, Toronto.



GILSON ENGINE

"GOES LIKE SIXTY"

Always ready for work. Perfectly adapted for operating all farm machinery from pump to the biggest Thrasher. Improved timing, governing and sparking devices. Latest date. All sizes. Write for catalogue. Gilson Mfg. Co. Ltd., 1000 St. George Street, Montreal, Que.

Have Double Skimming Force, So Must Skim Twice as Clean.

That is how

SHARPLES

TUBULAR
CREAM SEPARATORS



repeatedly pay for themselves by saving what others lose. So surely farmers take only Tubulars. The double skimming force makes dregs and other complicated devices wholly unnecessary. So Sharples Dairy Tubulars contain no such hard-to-wash contraptions. Busy women want only Tubulars. These facts explain why all other separators are being discarded for Tubulars.

You can afford a Tubular, for it wears a lifetime. Guaranteed forever by oldest separator concern on this continent. Later than, different from all others. In world-wide use many years. Sales easily exceed most, if not all, others combined. One of Canada's leading industries.

How can you afford any "peddler's" or other cream-wasting, cheap machine, the average life of which is but one year? Only a Tubular will satisfy you, so better get it first and use it for life. If you don't know our local representative, ask us his name. Write for catalogue No. 193.



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

FARM BARNS Must Be Fireproof

Brick and stone are out of the question for building farm barns. The first cost is too high—and the expense of freight and hauling prohibitive.

"IDEAL" FACE DOWN CONCRETE BLOCK MACHINES

give you fireproof building material at most reasonable cost.

With an "Ideal" machine, you can make the concrete blocks right on the spot—make them yourself—so that the only cost is for actual material and putting them in place.

A barn, built of "Ideal" Concrete Blocks, is a barn to be proud of—solid, substantial, absolutely fireproof, warm in winter, and built for all time.

Even if you are building only one barn, silo or house, an "Ideal" Machine will pay for itself—and you can make concrete blocks for your neighbors and net a tidy profit all the year round.

Write us for handsomely illustrated catalogues.

IDEAL CONCRETE MACHINERY CO. LIMITED
Dept. A, LONDON, Ont.

Cyclone Wire Fences

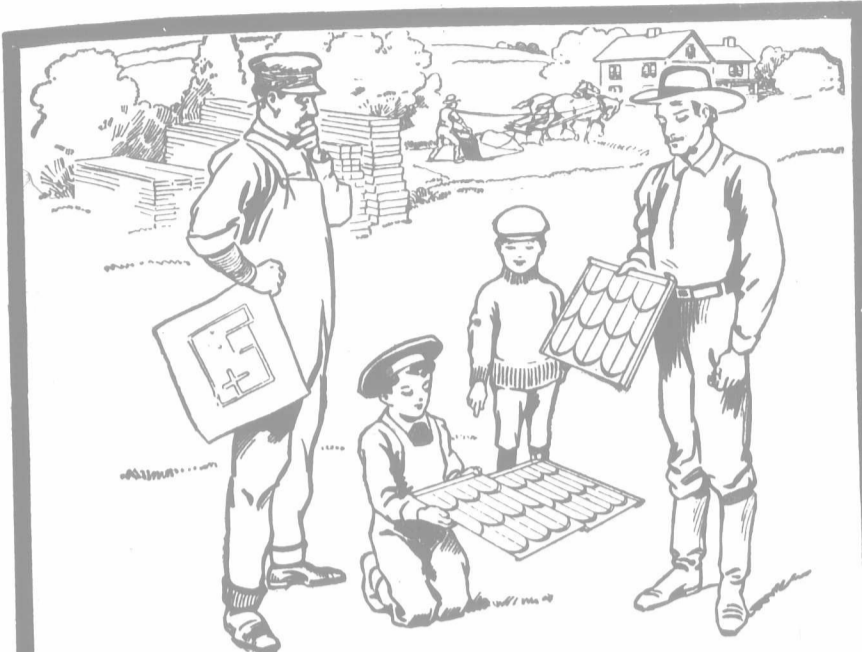
Our many styles of Ornamental Fences are Dipped in Green or White Enamel

Write for fully illustrated catalogue.

If our goods are not represented in your district, we will send you the conditions of our agency proposition.

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

BOYS FOR FARM HELP The managers of Homes for Farm Help, Dr. Barnardo's, are looking for applications from farmers, or others, for the boys who are arriving periodically from England to be placed in this country. The young applicants are mostly between 11 and 13 years of age, and will have passed through a period of training in Dr. Barnardo's English Institutions, and they have been carefully selected with a view to their mental and physical suitability for Canadian conditions. Particulars as to the terms and conditions under which the boys are placed may be obtained on application to Mr. Alfred B. Owen, Agent for Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 60-62 Peter St., Toronto.



Have You Seen The New "Galt" Shingle ?

In justice to yourself, you should at least investigate "Galt" Steel Shingles before deciding on the roof for your new barn or the new roof for your old barn. Present wood Shingles are failures and are being discarded—to use them is a step backward. Don't put a fourth-class roof on your first-class barn. "Galt" Galvanised Steel Shingles is the roofing, now and for the future. Roof your new barn with "Galt" Steel Shingles and you won't have to apologise for it now or at any time in the future. Listen, you won't have time two months hence to investigate this roofing question. And yet the roof of your barn is an important part of your real estate and should be selected carefully. Won't you drop us a card now for our booklet "ROOFING ECONOMY" telling all about "GALT" Shingles? If you haven't paper and ink handy, tear out this advertisement, write your name on the line at bottom and mail to us. We'll know what you mean. You'll never have a better chance than right now.

Name..... Address.....
THE GALT ART METAL CO., Limited, GALT, ONT.
 Watch for the advertisements with The Kids from Galt. 4A

SPRAYED WITH

Vanco

Lime Sulphur Solution
Means Big Fruit And Big Prices



You have got to spray the fruit trees to get any kind of a crop. The most effective spray means the biggest crop and the biggest profits. VANCO LIME SULPHUR SOLUTION is a thoroughly reliable fungicide. It is a clear liquid—no sediment—free from small particles—sprays easily and does not clog the nozzle. You could not possibly get a greater amount of Sulphur in Solution than you get in the "Vanco" Barrel. This is the Spray to use for San Jose Scale, Aphis, Scab, Blight, Mildew and many other parasites and fungi that ruin trees and fruit. VANCO LIME SULPHUR SOLUTION is better than any home-made spray, because always of the same strength and uniform quality. Specific Gravity stencilled on every barrel. One barrel makes 12 barrels for spring or 40 for summer spraying.

VANCO Lead Arsenate **Kills All Chewing Insects**
 Safest and surest spray for Apple Worms, Codling Moths, Potato Bugs, Asparagus Beetle and other leaf-eating, fruit-destroying insects. More effective and more lasting than Paris Green—safer to handle—easier to spray—sticks longer—strength guaranteed—NEVER BURNS. Made in Canada. This insures standard quality at lowest prices, because there is no duty to pay on it.

Write for prices and free copy of our new book on sprays.

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

Chemical Laboratories Limited
 126-136 Van Horne Street, TORONTO. 19

How Up-to-date Barns Increase Your Profits

Modernly-equipped barns are now looked upon by practical farmers as an investment that pays big dividends. A correctly-designed and properly-arranged barn outfitted with **BT Sanitary Barn Equipment** is a profit-maker on any farm. It will provide for more cows in the same sized barn, and will secure greater storage room for feed. It will save you and your men labor and time every day by cutting in half the work of feeding and caring for the cows and in cleaning the barn. By actual test two men can better and more quickly care for ninety cows in a barn fitted with **BT Sanitary Barn Equipment** than the same two men could previously care for forty-four cows in the same barn fitted with ordinary equipment. A big saving in feed is also made possible by the prevention of feed waste.

BT Stalls protect your cows against disease, worry and accident. Our catalogue explains how this equipment lessens abortion and does away with the principal causes of big knees, ruined udders, and many other injuries which cows are liable to. Further, it explains how our individual mangers prevent overfeeding and underfeeding.

If you are building or remodelling your barn, write at once for the **BT Catalogue on Barn Equipment**. It tells how cement floors should be laid for stables, the proper measurements and shape for the cattle-stand, the manger, the gutter, etc.

WRITE TO-DAY



BT Sanitary Barn Equipment

Has five patented features that will save you enough on feed and labor to pay for your equipment in a year. Whether you own six cows or six hundred, you need BT Sanitary Barn Equipment to obtain greater profits—lessen barn labor and provide protection and greater comfort for your stock.

Fill out this coupon and mail it to-day for our free catalogue and information on Stable Construction.

BEATTY BROS., 1001A Fergus, Ont.

Gentlemen,—Please send me free, as per offer, your catalogue and information on Stable Construction.

If you want a hay track or litter carrier, we will send you, as well, information and prices on these goods.

How many cows have you?.....

Do you contemplate remodeling?.....

If so, when?.....

Will you want a hay track?.....

Will you want a litter carrier?.....

NAME.....

POST OFFICE.....

PROVINCE.....

BEATTY BROS., Fergus, Ont.

Remember, there are five exclusive features on **BT Stalls** in which they excel all others. For instance, **BT Stalls** are the only ones with which you can line up all the cows, whether long or short, to the gutter. No droppings will fall on the cattle-stand, and your cows will remain clean if tied in **BT Stalls**. Let us tell you about our exclusive features: Our **Sure-Stop Post**—Our **Self-Cleaning Manger**—Our **Swivel Stanchion**—Our **Cross Chain**—Our **Calf and Bull Pens**.

We also build Unloaders for Steel, Wood and Rod Track, and the **BT Litter Carrier**.

248

CONCRETE

Look for
the rooster
on the
roll



Get samples of the roofing that has the crowing cock on the wrapper. WE WILL GLADLY SEND THEM to you. Soak them in water. Rip them apart and examine them, detail by detail. Study the long-fibred wool base. Note how the ASPHALT is forced into every shred of the material. Then consider that Toronto's most modern fireproof sky-scraper—the Standard Bank's new and splendid home—is roofed with

Brantford Roofing

It meets every fire-test. It survives wear-tests no other roofing can possibly stand. Yet it costs no more than paper-base, quick-decaying kinds!

SEND NOW FOR BOOK AND SAMPLES Sit down and say (on a post-card, if you like) "SHOW ME." We will prove to you that the roofing YOU want bears the trade-mark that appears here. Write us to-day.

BRANTFORD ROOFING CO., Limited
Brantford, - - Canada.

3 Kinds



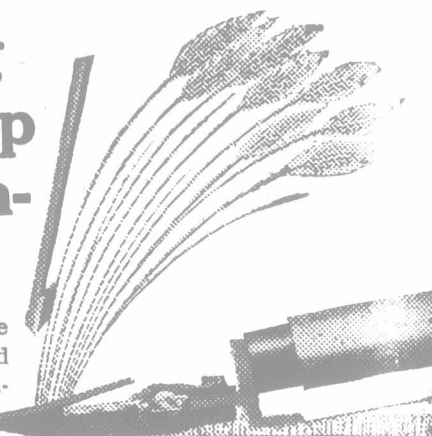
The Deering Binder Picks up Down and Tangled Grain

On the Deering Binder the guards are so placed that the machine can be tilted to cut close to the ground without pushing trash and stones ahead of the knife. This means that the Deering Binder picks up down grain.

The Deering Reel can easily be adjusted high, low, forward, or backward, to save grain in all conditions, short, tall, standing, down, or tangled. It can be shifted quickly to push short grain and green undergrowth from the guards to the platform canvas.

The Deering Binder is equipped with a third packer. It reaches up close to the elevator and pulls down the grain to the other two packers, preventing choking at the top of the elevator. The new Deering breast plate is designed to permit the needle to enter without pulling straws through the breast plate on to the bill hook. This also eliminates choking at this point.

The third discharge arm is a very effective aid in throwing out



the bound sheaves and assists in separating the tangled grain of the bound sheaves from the unbound grain on the binder deck. The binder shifter lever is directly in front of the driver, and convenient to operate.

There are many other features of Deering Binders which you ought to know about. The Deering agent in your town will tell you all the facts. If you prefer, write direct to the nearest branch house below for catalogue. Deering mowers, rakes, and other harvesting and haying machines and tools are as efficient as the binders. Ask to see them.

EASTERN CANADIAN BRANCHES:—International Harvester Company of America, at Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, Quebec; Ottawa, Ont.; St. John, N. B.

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago U S A

I H C Service Bureau

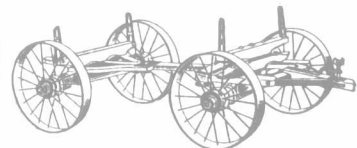
The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning those subjects.

Buy a Wagon That Will Last a Lifetime!

It is not an uncommon thing for a T-K Handy Wagon to be used 20 years without a cent of expense for repairs. But up-keep cost is the least of its virtues, for this wagon combines more practical adaptability, convenience, durability and actual earning power per dollar invested than any other wagon on the market. It makes farm work easier and more profitable. Investigate!

TK

Handy Farm Wagons and Wide Tire Steel Wheels



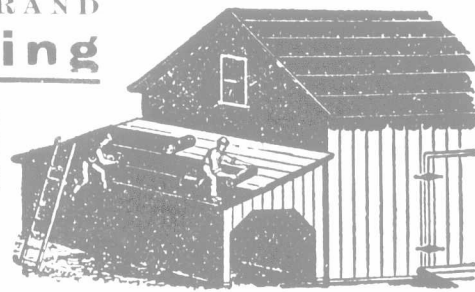
Equip your wagons with T-K, Wide-Tire Steel Wheels and eliminate all possibility of accidents on rough and rocky roads, delays and need of lightening the load over sandy and muddy stretches. These wheels are flawless in design and strong as a steel bridge, yet weigh no more than wood. They lighten the draft on horses from 25 to 50 per cent., and are the greatest savers of time and labor that a farmer can employ.

Write for catalogue containing pictures and full details. Address: **TUDHOPE-KNOK CO., LTD., Orillia, Ontario.**

Do You Want the Cheapest and Most Durable Roofing?

USE DURABILITY BRAND **Mica Roofing**

For steep or flat roofs; waterproof; fireproof; easy laid. We pay the freight on all orders of five square and over to any railroad station in Ontario or Quebec. Send stamp for sample, and mention this paper.



Hamilton Mica Roofing Co.,
101 Rebecca St., Hamilton, Can.

The Future Looks Bright

for the person saving money under our liberal interest plan. Start with a dollar to-day—we will pay you 3 1/2% interest on your savings, or our Debentures will offer you a profitable investment at 4%. No risk. \$2,000,000 Assets protects you against all loss.

Agricultural Savings & Loan Co.,
109 Dundas Street, London, Ontario. **3 1/2 or 4 per cent.**

THE OLD

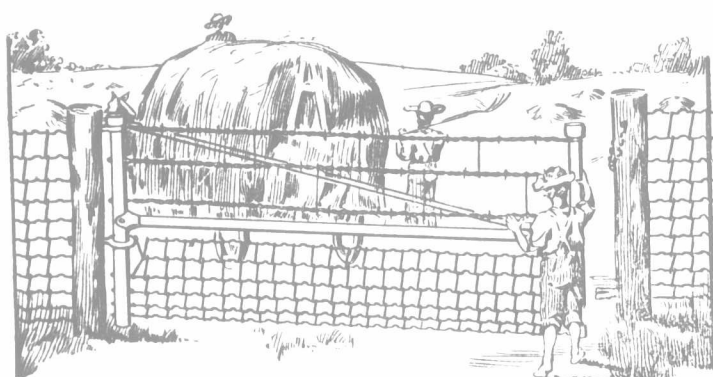
Hard to Open



Hard to Close

A regular back-breaker for men, women and children; and

THE NEW



A small child can open or close it. THE CLAY GATE is made of better and heavier material than any other gate manufactured in Canada. Write for particulars of our sixty-day free trial offer to:

CANADIAN GATE COMPANY, LIMITED
Guelph, Ontario.



JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, LIMITED,
SHEFFIELD, ENG.

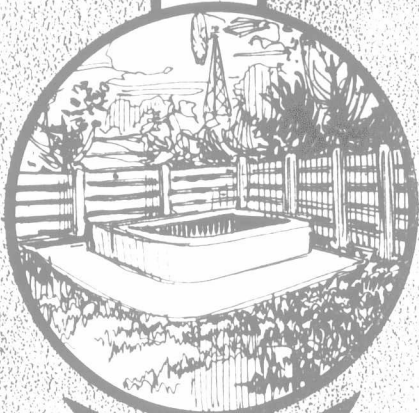
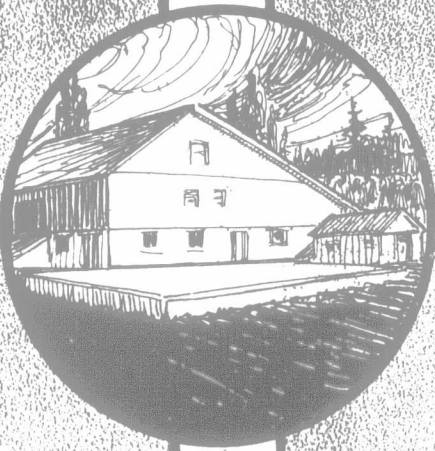
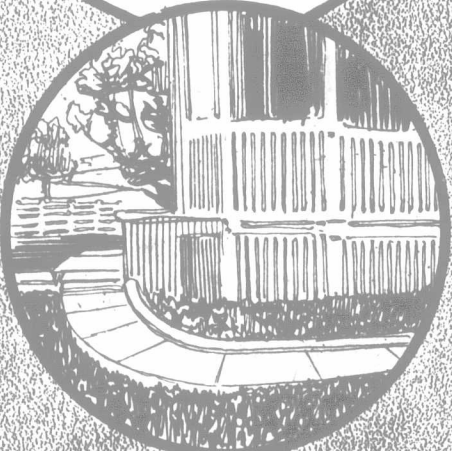
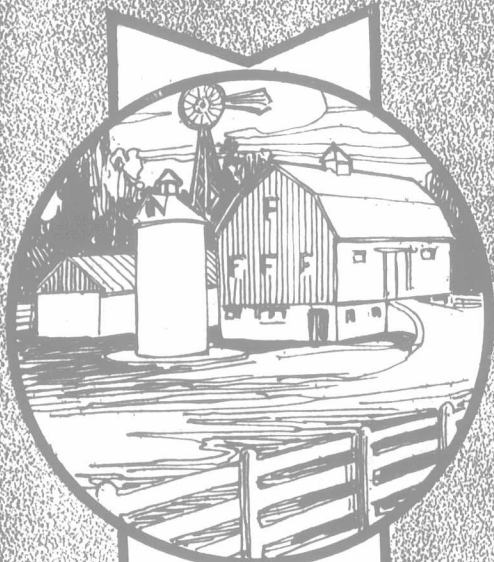
AVOID IMITATIONS OF OUR

CUTLERY

BY SEEING UPON THIS EXACT MARK

IS ON EACH BLADE. SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA:

JAMES HUTTON & CO., MONTREAL.



\$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers

ARE you one of the thousands of Canadian farmers who have used or intend using Canada Cement for the construction of some farm utility? If you contemplate building anything whatsoever of concrete, make up your mind right now to build it with a view to winning one of the prizes we are offering. Read the rest of this announcement and you will learn how you may try for a share in the \$3,600 we are giving away, to encourage the use of cement upon the farm. Throughout Canada the farmers have taken such a keen interest in our campaign that it has inspired us to go further along these educational lines. We have decided, therefore, to offer a series of four \$100.00 prizes to each of the nine Provinces, to be awarded as follows:

PRIZE "A"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who will use during 1911 the greatest number of bags of "CANADA" Cement for actual work done on his farm.

PRIZE "B"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who uses "CANADA" Cement on his farm in 1911 for the greatest number of purposes.

PRIZE "C"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes us with a photograph showing best of any particular kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "CANADA" Cement.

PRIZE "D"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes the best and most complete description of how any particular piece of work shown by photograph sent in, was done.

In this contest no farmer should refrain from competing because of any

feeling that he may have little chance against his neighbor who he thinks might use more cement than he does.

For it will be noted that Prizes "C" and "D" have no bearing whatever on quantity of cement used. The man who sends us the best photograph of so small a thing as a watering trough or a hitching post, has as much chance for Prize "C" as a man who sends a photograph of a house built of cement—and the same with Prize "D" as to best description.

Canada Cement is handled by dealers in almost every town in Canada. Should there not happen to be a dealer in your locality, let us know and we will try to appoint one.

Contest will close on November 15th, 1911, and all photos and descriptions must be in our office by that date. Awards will be made as soon as possible thereafter. The jury of award will consist of: Prof. Peter Gillespie, Lecturer in Theory of Construction, University of Toronto; W. H. Day, Professor of Physics, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; and Ivan S. Macdonald, Editor of "Construction."

Now, you cannot hope to do concrete work to the best advantage unless you have a copy of our free book, entitled, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete." This book tells how to construct well-nigh anything on the farm, from hitching post to silo. Whether you enter the contest or not, you'll find this book most helpful. A post card asking for the book will bring it to you promptly. Send for your copy to-night. From your cement dealer or from us, you can obtain a folder containing full particulars of contest. If you send to us for it, use the coupon provided in this announcement.

The Canada Cement Co.,

Limited

MONTREAL, QUE.

Please send me full particulars of Prize Contest. Also a copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

Name

Address



EUREKA SANITARY CHURN

The only practical sanitary churn on the market. Barrel is stone-ware—not wood. No trouble to clean and keep clean.

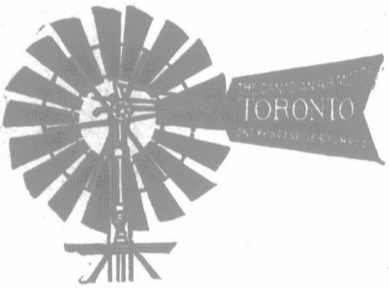
Top is clear glass, so you can see when the butter is coming without opening the churn.

3 sizes—8, 10 and 12 Imperial gallons. Write us for book if your dealer does not handle the "Eureka"

- "Eureka" Wagon Box and Rack is guaranteed to carry two tons in any position.
- "Eureka" Fountain Sprayer is just what you need for small Fruit Trees, Plants and Shrubs.
- "Eureka" Combination Anvil enables you to repair tools and machinery. You need one every day.
- "Eureka" Seed Drill handles most delicate seeds without bruising. Sows evenly to the last seed.
- "Eureka" Combination Drill and Cultivator makes a complete garden equipment.
- "Eureka" Single Wheel Cultivator is most powerful of garden hand wheel tools.
- "Eureka" Hand Potato Planter is the only 5-acre-a-day planter. Self-locking—adjustable depth gauge.
- "Eureka" Fountain Compressed Air Sprayer is strongest small tank sprayer made.

Write for Catalogue. 16

EUREKA PLANTER CO. Limited,
WOODSTOCK, Ont.



LET THE WIND WORK FOR YOU
Cut all your straw, grind all your feed, and pump all your water at absolutely no expense by using the

CANADIAN AIRMOTOR

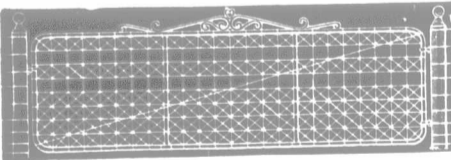
We mean it. We guarantee every wind engine we install to give the maximum power for the size of wheel installed. A Canadian Airmotor will run feed grinders, straw cutters or pumps as desired. All you have to do is to throw a lever which puts the wheel in gear. The wind does the rest. You should know what this means to you. Write for new catalogue. 2

The Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.
(Limited)
WINNIPEG TORONTO CALGARY



—the result of 33 years experience in making Pitching Machines. Consists of three slings and sectional pulley for drawing ends together. Easy to operate, quick to work, and exceptionally strong.

We make all kinds of Pitching Machines—Swivel Carriers and Tracks, Slings, Harpoon Forks, etc. Write for catalogue. M. T. BUCHANAN & CO., INGERSOLL, ONT. 2



The Gate That Lasts

The frame of the Peerless Gate is made of steel tubing, electrically welded into one solid piece. It is strong and rigid and will not sag nor get out of order.

Peerless Farm and Ornamental Gates

are built to stand. They will save you money because they never need repair. We also make lawn, farm and poultry fence that stands the test of time. Agents wanted. Write for full particulars.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.,
Dept. 5, Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

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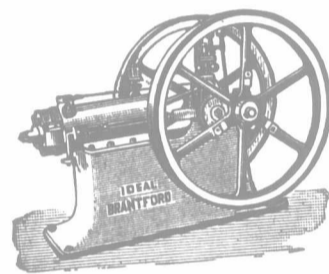
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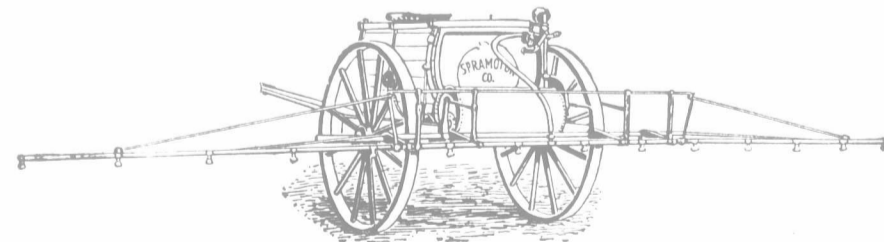
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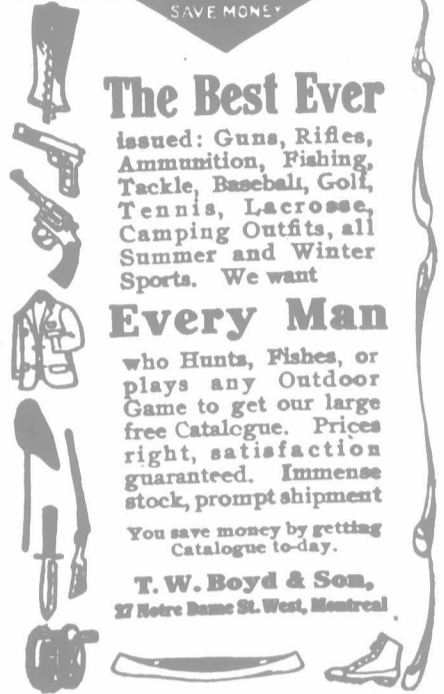


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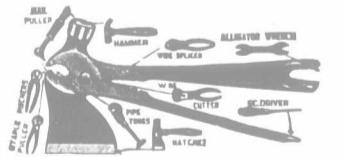
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EDITORIAL.

"More corn and better corn" is a good field maxim for 1911.

Many good people are spoiled by the get-rich-quick delusion, and they neither live nor get rich.

It is an extraordinary season, indeed, that will justify "mudding" the grain in or seeding in a cloddy, shallow bed.

The horse takes the right of way at the King's Coronation in June. For that function, the motor-car is relegated to the garage.

Never worry about crops because the spring opens late. Reserve anxiety for the farmer who is behind the season, whether the latter be early or backward.

Some good stands of alfalfa were killed or spotted this spring as a consequence of too close cropping last autumn. Nothing like eight or ten inches of growth to hold the snow and guard against winter-killing.

Horse-stable litter and dirty back-yards cause flies, sickness and death; stagnant water breeds mosquitos; rotten garbage makes bad air, weak bodies and big doctor's bills. Clean up, drain, burn, disinfect and whitewash.

Any person who would demand the same wages per hour for labor of pride and love (as the care of good stock should be) as he would expect for monotonous machine work, was never "cut out" for the farm, and is a misfit thereon.

In Ontario cheese-factory districts, the "dekin" calf business has been flourishing this season, as usual. What becomes of the residue after the hide is removed—jelly, sausage or salad? No one seems to know, but no one wants to eat it.

At Washington it has been discovered that there is an extensive poultry yard, with coops for "lame ducks"—alleged statesmen whom the people have dismissed from their service, but who are now provided for on various commissions at the public expense. The National Monetary Commission, costing a big sum annually, created three years ago, is an example of these.

In the whole range of feedstuffs there is probably nothing more wholesome than corn, when compounded with other materials so as to constitute a suitably balanced ration. Probably a close second is oats, which have, moreover, the advantage of being a fairly well balanced ration in themselves, and also of being bulkier than corn. For horses, oats are, of course, the ideal grain. Though even for horses some ear corn may be advantageously added to the oats.

The present insane methods that are being used in many States and individuals to stamp out tuberculosis might well be compared to a farmer trying to stamp out wild morning glories by pulling the flowers," says a writer in the *Holland Friesian Register*. Well put. The root of the trouble lies in faulty breeding, pampering, lack of adequate attention to ventilation, and disregard of bacteriology. Rearing calves on tuberculous cows, no doubt, a prolific means of dissemina-

Woman's Influence in the Home.

The successful conduct of a farm is usually attributed to the "man" at the head of the concern, whereas in many cases, were the truth known, it is more largely due to the woman of the home. In fact, we recall instances where women have assumed the responsibilities of farm management, and proved themselves fully equal, if not superior, to the task in business capacity. But it is not of this we would speak, but of the influence of the woman of the farm home in moulding the character of the family and imparting tone and spirit to the life of its members. What may come of woman's suffrage we know not, but let there be no mistake about the significance of woman kind as a force and inspiration in rural society. Hers is no light responsibility, and any low estimation of it is fatal. She may, if she will, set the pace of the home and neighborhood, temper all its asperities, and deliver people from awkwardness and vulgarity by her words and looks. As Dr. Robert P. Downes has said, women discern as by instinct the quality of things, and they are swift, in the presence of merit, to admire and to praise. Their influence upon the life of children is greater and more subtle than that of a father's. John Foster, a man of mighty brain, but of sensitive and retiring disposition, declares it impossible to give a just idea of the influence which a cultivated and excellent woman diffuses about her.

Proposed Amendments of Seed Control Act.

We have been asked to publish something that will more pointedly draw the attention of the public to the proposed amendment of the Seed Control Act, as noted in our news columns of March 23rd. A mistaken impression has been formed in some quarters that the proposed amendments were being engineered by the seed merchants so as to insure that all seed would have to pass through their hands, thus enabling them to charge \$10 or \$12 per bushel for seed purchased at \$5 or \$6. As a matter of fact, nothing could be farther from the truth. Neither the original Seed Control Act, nor the subsequent amendments (enacted and proposed) have been prompted by the seed merchants. Quite the reverse.

It is true that seed merchants would, if they could, have the same law applied to the farmer as to the seed vendor, but Clause 5 makes clear that their desires in that respect have not been met. There is reason to believe it is principally on this account that the larger dealers, who operate the cleaning plants, have been opposed to and have declared their disapproval of this further legislation, which was conceived with a view to the best interests of Canadian agriculture, not only in the relatively small district where clover seeds are grown, but also in the much larger areas of Canada, where farmers depend upon dealers for their clover seeds.

The proposed amendments will not prevent the grower from selling seed on sample to his neighbor, unless it contains more than 80 noxious weed seeds per ounce of red clover seed, 160 per ounce of alsike, or, in all, more than 400 seeds of all kinds of weeds per ounce, including other harmful weeds.

Practically all Canadian seed houses have their grass and clover seeds tested and graded in the

Ottawa or Calgary seed laboratory. These laboratories have been and will continue to be at the service of seed-growers, free of cost to them. If they will take the trouble to send accurate samples to be tested and graded, they can furnish the information so received when offering their seed to the local seed vendors; they will then be in exactly the same position as are the wholesale seed houses, and will be able to compete with them in the matter of prices. Few local seed vendors are able to detect and identify noxious weed seeds. They have all learned to be careful in the quality of the seeds they purchase, and they are not to be condemned for refusing to buy grass and clover seeds as to the quality of which they have no assurance.

Under the Crust.

One of the greatest mistakes a farmer can make is yielding to that insidious tendency to dull his mental energy by sheer physical exhaustion. There are so many things to do about a farm, and so few hands to do them, that, unless one is careful, he finds himself working on into the night, when he should be resting, if not sleeping. Morning comes apace, finding his senses heavy; but Necessity, that stern prompter, opens his eyelids and drives him through another round of duty. Day after day this continues, till, unconsciously, he slips into a routine, and, despite natural inclinations and resolutions to the contrary, gradually settles into ruts. He loses his mental grasp and outlook, becomes the slave of his own work, drags through it as best he may, with dulled perception, flagging enterprise and dull-gray outlook where nothing matters much but grimly holding on. The future holds nothing of promise, and only the old ways are safe.

Have you caught yourself sliding into that condition? Did you stop to consider whether you were drifting? Wise man if you decided that a keen mind and reserve of mental energy were more important than a few extra present tasks. Everyone admires the thrifty, energetic farmer, but an ounce of mental energy is worth a pound of muscular any day in the week. A well-stored mind, informed concerning up-to-date developments, a broad outlook and a keen mental edge are more important than spring seeding or harvesting. Sleep an extra hour, shorten the chores by a little better planning and a little more snap. The one thing we cannot afford to do is to get under the crust, where too hard work will put us every time.

The Alfalfa Habit.

Alfalfa and prosperity seem to have gone hand in hand in Kansas. In that State alfalfa furnishes the bulk of the tame hay, the output of which has made phenomenal increases. Secretary F. D. Coburn, of the Board of Agriculture tells us that in 1891, the statistical birth-year of alfalfa, the value of the tame hay of the State was \$2,008,200. Then there were 34,384 acres of alfalfa. Ten years later its sowings had increased to 319,142 acres, and the hay product that year was worth \$9,380,904. The 1910 report shows 926,192 acres in alfalfa, with a tame hay output worth \$17,450,735, or more than eight times the value of that product twenty years before. In none of these values is taken into account the great worth of alfalfa pasturage, nor of the fertility improvement of the soils in which the legume grew.

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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"
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LONDON, CANADA.

Impressions of a Visitor.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

During the winter it was my pleasure to spend a month among Ontario farmers. The editor of "The Farmer's Advocate" has asked me to state my impressions for the benefit of his readers. I cheerfully do so, because it is always a pleasure to praise, and most of my impressions were favorable.

The farmsteads generally are neater, and the barns larger and better than in my own country. Many of the barns, however, principally the older ones, are open to one criticism, that is, that they are closed to light. I saw a few men doing chores in day time with a lantern. Then, the air in some stables was very bad.

But that practically all animals are provided shelter in winter, and are kept in, is in commendable contrast to the practice of many farmers in the United States. Other contrasts in the barns are that a far larger proportion of Ontario barns have stone basements. Our farmers make a more general practice of painting barns and other out-buildings. Very few farmers of the United States grow beets or turnips, so have no use for barn cellars. Then, only a few farms got enough boulders from Canada to build barn basements, though Canadian boulders are not unknown in the States.

I got the impression that Ontario farmers are far more systematic and conservative than American. Many of our farmers—not our best ones, however—shift from one line to another frequently. They try to get into every high market, and they usually get there—as buyers.

A reasonable stability is commendable, but there is a stability that is unreasonable. Stability based upon custom solely is such. I did want to get into some of the cattle stables I saw and knock the mangers out, making way for modern ones that would permit the cattle far greater comfort and save a lot of manure for the farm that now leaves it when the cattle are marketed. It may put some one to doing that work for me if I suggest right here that the manger now in common use could be modernized by elevating it so that the cattle could put their heads under it when they lie down, hence being forwarded away from their manure, instead of away of having to lie back in it.

I think the Ontario farmer has his well-kept stock far better than many of our farmers. I did not see evidences, as among our best ones, of buying without reckoning wisely for a better stock I saw was generally of better quality. I should say, of better average grade than

with us. I did not see so much evidence of mixing of breeds.

I could discover very little difference in prices of farm lands, products, stock or wages of farm labor. The greatest surprise to me was the small number of sheep kept on a farm. A man in Ohio who does not keep a sheep to the acre is hardly thought of as being in the sheep business. But Ontario farmers are far ahead of many of our Merino breeders in system of marketing lambs, in that many of our people have no system. There are thousands of three and four-year-old wethers in Ohio. Of course, wool is much more of an object with our breeders. It is a poor sheep or a poor market that will not make \$2 per fleece.

Your farmers spend far more labor in caring for animals than is done with us, especially in pulping roots, cutting straw and wheeling out manure. Feeding corn and hay is a light chore, in comparison with the Ontario system of feeding and the use of silage, cottonseed meal and hay is also easy in comparison. Then, our best farmers handle manure but once, throwing it up on a spreader from where the animals drop it, and scattering it at once upon the fields. Our lighter snowfall makes this practical.

Some contrast in the breeds of animals was noticeable. With us, the Percheron horse is almost universal as the draft horse, and Poland-China, Chester White and Duroc hogs greatly predominate. The Tamworth is considered a curiosity. Not many people in Ohio ever saw a Leicester sheep. The Merino, in its various families, greatly outnumbered all others. There is less contrast in the matter of cattle, though the Shorthorn is no longer as prominent as in Ontario.

Corn is a far more prominent crop with us, and oats less so. Not one per cent. of our farmers grow roots, peas or rape.

I have written from the standpoint of an Ohio farmer, but statements hold for States east and west. In other latitudes, crops and conditions differ.

The most pleasing impression was of the friendly feeling toward us below the border. I was delighted, also, that you put living above making a living as the passion of life. I did not discover among you the mania for money that mars the life of so many among us, engenders graft in our public servants, and bitterness between laborer and employer.

You are to be congratulated that your country has not become the Mecca for all the races of the earth.
H. P. MILLER.
Ohio.

HORSES.

It is a fault of the small breeder, sometimes, that he expects a stallion to do everything, and that with a mare of very poor calibre. Exceptional foals are frequently looked for when they should least be expected.—[Farmer and Stock-breeder.

Fit the collar to the horse, and see that the line of draft runs straight from the point of attachment of the tug to the whiffletree. If a back-band harness is used, see that the back-band is not too long and the belly-band too short. Such arrangement draws down on the collar. Collars are not intended to be worn over pads. A pad is serviceable where a horse is run down in flesh, and doesn't fill the collar as he should, but, as a rule, they are the cause of more harm than good. Especially is this the case where the driver is careless and doesn't inspect the fitting occasionally and adjust the pad.

A collar that fits properly will rarely gall the shoulder, providing the driver sees that the face of the shoulder is not allowed to "scald." Scalding is due to the perspiration being worked up beneath the collar, and is more likely to occur the first few days in spring than any other time. Some precautions should be taken until the horse gets hardened to the work. Raise the collar at the end of each round, with the horse standing so the breeze can blow on each shoulder. Rub the hair gently, and let the skin cool off. A minute or two will serve for the whole outfit, and days may be saved later in the season. Throw a couple of handfuls of salt in a pail of water, and wash the shoulders carefully at night. It is easier to prevent shoulder troubles than it is to cure them.

Age to Castrate Colts.

From the middle of May to the middle of June is generally considered the most favorable time of the year to castrate colts, the weather at this season, as a rule, being suitable. There is considerable difference of opinion as to the age at which, for best results, the operation should be performed, whether as yearlings or two-year-olds. The consensus of opinion seems to be that there is less danger of unfavorable results in having the operation performed when the colts are yearlings, though some contend that, if the colts are a

two-year-old, the colt develops a bolder front and stronger crest, thus improving his appearance. One of the objections to delaying castration until the colt is two years old is that he is likely to tease the mares if turned out to pasture with them. To avoid this, the unsexing should be done before going to pasture. If properly performed, there is but little danger of untoward effects, but it is safest to employ an experienced veterinarian. The colt should have only moderate exercise for a few days after, and should not be exposed to cold rains.

Origin of the Horse.

The most striking fact about horses living under domestication is their great variability. In all breeds, ancient and modern, one notices differences in form, speed and temperament. It is now realized that all animals are constantly changing, sometimes in one direction, sometimes in another, and that amongst the varieties from time to time produced, the environment selects those best fitted for the conditions which at the time happen to prevail. The only true wild horse now living (*Equus prejavalskii* of the great Gobi Desert) is represented by three more or less distinct races, but such differences as exist among the members of this species are probably due to differences in their respective habitats. In the case of domestic horses, marked differences occur amongst members of the same strain, even when bred under the same conditions.

Until the end of the nineteenth century it was almost universally held that all the different kinds of horses had descended from a single variety or species domesticated in prehistoric times in central Asia. Now, however, it is regarded by many as extremely probable that horses, like dogs, include amongst their ancestors several quite distinct wild species, each of which for untold ages prior to domestication, was developing on different and independent lines. If the common ancestor of all the domestic horses was, as Darwin and others believed, "dun colored, and more or less striped," crossing of members of different breeds ought sooner or later to result in dun-colored, striped offspring, on the principle of outcrossing observed in establishing breeds of pigeons and poultry. This, however, never seems to happen, unless one of the parents or one of the grandparents is dun-colored and striped. A very common result of crossing horses is the production of chestnut offspring. As the ground color of hybrids between horses and zebras is very frequently chestnut, the fact that cross-bred horses are very often chestnut, taken along with the fact that striped duns are only obtained where one of the parents is dun-colored and striped, may support the view that the remote ancestor of the Equidae was a chestnut or a foxy-red color, but it sheds light on the origin of the domestic breeds. The writer of "Horses of the Empire," after prolonged inquiry, has arrived at the conclusion that domestic horses have mainly sprung from three wild species. Of these three species, two no longer exist in a wild state, but the third persists, apparently unaltered, in the wild horse of the Great Gobi Desert. The three types of horses which have taken part in forming domestic breeds may be known as the Forest, Steppe and Plateau varieties.

The Forest variety is best represented by more or less striped, dun-colored, broad-headed, elk-nosed horses, with the face nearly in line with the cranium, the ears broad, and the eyes prominent, long body, strong limbs, thick joints, and broad hoofs.

The Steppe variety, which still exists in a wild state in Mongolia, differs from the Forest variety in being decidedly less striped, in having long ears, an erect mane, and a mule-like tail, the limbs slender and the hoofs longer and narrower than the Forest type.

The Plateau variety includes slender-limbed horses, characterized by a narrow head, small ears, large eyes, a fine muzzle, a flat nose, a long neck and small hoofs.

Assuming that domestic horses have in great measure sprung from these three varieties, it is interesting to ascertain how these varieties were produced, and what share each has had in forming modern domestic breeds. By studying fossil forms, horse-like in build, Huxley, in 1870, arrived at the conclusion that modern horses had descended from *Hipparion*, a three-toed horse, the fossil remains of which occur in immense numbers in Pliocene deposits near Athens and in India. But six years later, in an address delivered in New York, Huxley indicated that he had come to the conclusion that, "We must look to America, rather than Europe, for the original seat of the equine series."

The first step towards the making of a horse was taken two or three million years ago, when out of a primeval mammal with five toes on each foot there was evolved a small creature more like a dog than a horse, but with its toes provided with hoofs, instead of claws. This happened in the Eocene period, at the beginning of the Tertiary epoch. This little primeval Eocene horse, which was only twelve inches high, had a wide distal tarsal bone, its remains having been found in Eng-

land, on the Continent of Europe, and in North America.

In the horse of to-day there are only four hoofs, but in Eohippus (the Eocene horse) there were fourteen hoofs, four on each fore limb, and three on each hind limb, and, in addition, a vestige of the first toe (pollex) on the fore foot, and of the fifth toe on the hind foot. The limits of space forbid further exposition of the evolution of the horse at the present time, but it may follow in a future issue.

The Solomonic Mule.

Those who have worked both mules and horses declare the former have horses beaten to a frazzle when it comes to real self-saving discernment. In the South, they say it is not safe for darkies to work horses in summer, as they will drive the willing workers to death, but a mule knows how much he can stand, and won't do any more. This fact lends point to the following skit from an American paper, the Wichita Beacon:

"Do you know the wisest living thing on four feet?"

"It is the flop-eared old boy with the rat tail which has a sort of paint brush on its far end, at whom we all poke fun, who has more genuine gray matter in his head than any \$10,000 Thoroughbred horse ever had."

"Put Ned, the mule, in a railroad construction camp—where he can outwork a horse twice his weight and half his age!"

"He has a green driver this morning; and Ned doesn't do much in the way of work. He's next."

"He has an old-time mule-skinner behind him to-morrow, and he nearly works his head off, for again he's next!"

"In the West, contractors who build railroads make extensive use of what is called the Fresno, a sort of wheel-scraper which carries an enormous load of dirt, and which no three horses or three mules should be asked to drag."

"Take Ned and two of his brothers and hitch 'em to a Fresno, and see what happens. Experienced or inexperienced, your driver will have more trouble than he knows what to do with. Legs will get over tugs; tugs will become unfastened; reins will get twisted, and if they're not twisted they'll be held tight under Ned's stiff tail—all because of the uncanny wisdom of Ned."

"Again, you have done the square-deal stunt and four Neds are hauling the hard-pulling Fresno. Everything goes as smoothly as clockwork until about 11.57 a. m. One Ned stops still in his tracks; all four Neds stop. You don't know that it is almost noon, but in about two minutes the cook down in the mess tent rings the dinner bell."

"If you don't work mighty fast unhitching those Neds, they'll take you, Fresno and all, to the barn."

"Ned is the most enthusiastic unionist living. He simply will not work overtime. Why, he is the only living thing which receives a square deal in Pennsylvania coal mines!"

"Of course, Ned is a freak, which may account for his smartness. Nature didn't intend to have any mules; 'twas a Missouri planter who conceived the idea."

LIVE STOCK.

Contagious abortion.

At the annual gathering of the Irish Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Rt. Hon. Fred Wrench discussed the subject of contagious abortion. Rather more than a year ago he had had an outbreak of that disease in his Shorthorn herd. He had tried every known remedy, and had applied to every known authority for information, with the result that this season one cow picked calf, but all the others, including those that had fine, healthy calves at foot, and he had no reason to fear any further disaster. To have stamped out such an outbreak, and to have brought a herd round to such a good breeding condition in one year seemed to him a great performance.

He took no credit for it himself, but awarded the whole praise to the Irish Veterinary Department, backed up and assisted in every way by the Veterinary Department in England, their instructions being most ably carried out under Mr. Hedley's directions, by Mr. Norris, than whom he was convinced there was no more practical authority on the form of cattle disease in Ireland. These instructions had been to disinfect the cows inside and out, to spray all buildings thoroughly with carbolic acid, and to have the infected cows immunized with anti-abortin, the first supply of which had been kindly sent over by Mr. Stackman from his laboratory. He had learned to regard the above as the sole formula for dealing with abortion and he had no faith in the administration of any other remedy of carbolic acid or any other remedies that had been recommended. As a precaution, he had kept his sound animals separated after they had calved, and also the heifers that he intended to calve from, with the satisfaction of the results. He did not think it worth the trouble

widely known in Ireland that abortion was a disease which could be stamped out, and that they were fortunate in having a Veterinary Department which had been thoroughly successful in his case in dealing with it.

Matthew Hedley, F. R. C. V. S., said the plan of the Veterinary Department in battling with epizootic abortion was to get as many herds as ever they could find, and duplicate their work. At present, there were about 600 head of cattle under observation in connection with the abortion inquiry in Great Britain, and about 200 in Ireland. The results, so far, had been extremely encouraging. The material they used for immunizing was not, like tuberculin, "dead"; it was very much alive, and great care had to be exercised in administering it, so as to avoid giving it to cows that already were free of the disease. In the case of such, it would cause them to abort. Those engaged in the work were not satisfied that treatment for immunizing was sufficient. It was necessary to insist that all hygienic measures be taken, and isolation, also, should be carried out. He did not say that during their lifetime they would be able to claim that abortion had ceased, but they could hope to say that they had materially reduced it. The loss to Ireland from abortion could not be estimated, and one great difficulty was that they did not know in every case where the disease existed. But they had ground to hope that they would greatly reduce its ravages, and bring it under control. In dealing with this disorder, the Veterinary Department were given an absolutely free hand, their only instructions being to do everything possible to obtain the mastery of the disease.

burdocks, chaff and other foreign substances, while late shearing is claimed to be responsible for much second growth and matted or cotted wool, causing a heavy shrinkage in manufacture.

THE FARM.

Keeping Pork.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In answer to W. M. Lea, re keeping pork through summer, would say, if he would get some perfectly sound paper flour bags, place a little clean hay in the bottom of the bag, then place in the ham, pack a little hay around the ham, to prevent it from touching the bag, tie tight, and hang up in a dark, dry place, he will not be troubled with any crawlers. Have tried the plan for several years, with success.
Halton Co., Ont. N. F. LAWRENCE.

Width of Silo.

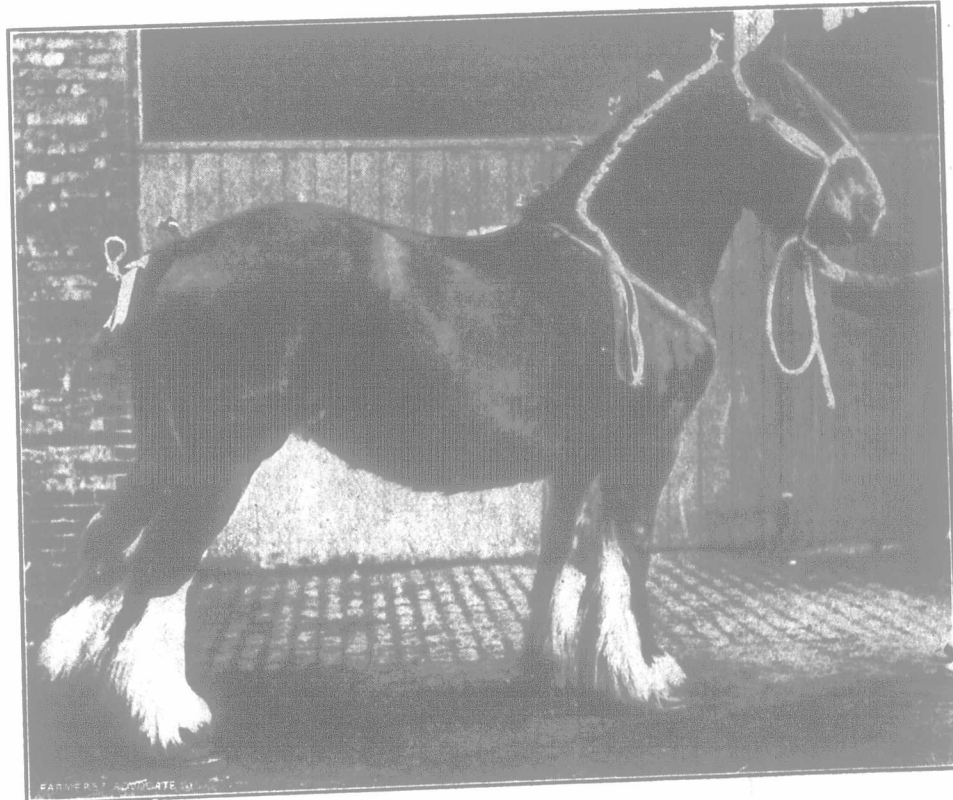
Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In the April 27th issue of your valuable farm paper I notice an inquiry as to silo from D. W. Clark. I am a young farmer, but might say I have had a great deal of experience in this line. My father is a well-known dairyman and Jersey breeder, and we have been using silos for a great number of years. A 16-foot silo is by all means too wide. In the coldest weather in winter it is all right, but when the warmer weather of spring comes on, the silage will be a little spoiled on top, in spite of all you can do.

We keep over 60 cows at present, and would not build a silo more than 14 feet over. Allow me to suggest that your correspondent put his silo six feet into the ground, and he will find it keeps much better in warmer weather. Also, one can press a great deal of corn in the bottom six feet of a silo, if he has the height. There is no silo that will surpass the cement-block silo. The hollow wall prevents freezing.

WILFRED SILCOX
Elgin Co., Ont.

[Note—Sound advice, all except the suggestion to build six feet under ground. Do not do this unless the stable floor is low enough to admit of the bottom silo door being within 3 or 4 feet of the silo floor. We were in a silo lately, the bottom of which was six feet or more below the bottom door, and the owner is heartily sick of this feature.—Editor.]



Misty Morn.

Shire mare, six years old. First in class 16 hands, and under 16 h. 2 in., London Shire Show, 1911. Sire Birdsall Menestrel.

Commenting on the foregoing, the Scottish Farmer says: "One thing which is bound to awaken confidence in the Irish Veterinary Department is the modesty of its head. Mr. Hedley's statement of the work of his Department is admirably fitted to awaken confidence in the final results of the Royal Commission on Abortion. With something like 800 head under observation, and undergoing the same treatment as the herd of Mr. Wrench, there must be some results which will prove beneficial to the cattle-breeding industry. The process is one of disinfecting the cows inside and outside. Izal was found to be the most effective agent for this purpose. The whole of the buildings were sprayed with hot lime, and all the cows were treated with anti-abortin. At first, the task of attacking the disease appears unduly formidable, but, when fairly faced, difficulties vanish, and a success such as has attended Mr. Wrench's herd is worth making a big sacrifice to attain."

Defective Wool Handling.

One of the leading woollen manufacturers of Canada, who make a specialty of fine, white products, writes "The Farmer's Advocate" that they use Canadian wools, exclusively. They find that the unwashed wool washes out whiter than the fleeced-washed wool, and makes a nicer blanket. For fine lines, the Down wools are especially well adapted. Lack of uniformity is a fault of the Canadian wools, however, and the bulk of what they receive shows the result of careless handling. Nine-tenths of the Canadian fleeces are tied up with binding twine, which damages the wool, causing serious trouble in the spinning process. Then, large quantities are filled with

feet of the silo floor. We were in a silo lately, the bottom of which was six feet or more below the bottom door, and the owner is heartily sick of this feature.—Editor.]

Sandy Fraser's Jump.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Na doot ye will be thinkin' I maun be deid, gin I hae no' been writin' tae ye for some time. But yon's no' the reason. It's something mair serious than that. It was juist that I didna' hae anything o' muckle importance tae tell ye. It's an unco' sad state o' affairs when a mon comes tae sic a pass as that. Ye will be thinkin' that I was dein' like the bear, an' hae been denned up for the winter, and am juist noo comin' oot tae tak' a look around.

Weel, this is a braw time o' the year, onyway. It's eneuch tae wauken up an auld chap like me tae see the grass startin' up again an' tae hear the birds singin' an' the calves bawlin', and the be-mony things that tell us that we are at the be-ginnin' o' anither season o' plantin' an' sowin' an' the hundreds o' tasks that are gaein' tae keep us oot o' mischief for the next sax months.

It's the time o' year we should be makin' oor guid resolutions, an' it wad be a muckle mair appropriate time tae hae the year begin than on the first o' January, when ilka thing is frozen up solid, an' there is no sign o' a be-ginnin' or end tae onything.

I ken, Mr. Editor, that ye will appreciate the force o' this, noo that ye hae taken tae farmin' yersel'. It will be the be-ginnin' o' a new phase o' life for ye, onyway. I will be wishin' ye luck, an' may the wark o' yer hands be as prof-

itable for yersel' as the wark o' yer head has been for ither. Ye'll get mony's the bump, nae doot o' that; but gin ye ken hoo tae meet them, ye'll find they'll be helpin' ye along, instead o' knockin' ye doon, as sometimes happens tae the chap wha is weak in the knees. An' whether ye win oot or no', there's naething like havin' high ideals an' daein' yer best tae reach them. I mind weel, when I was a wee laddie gangin' tae schule, hoo we wad be tryin' tae see what a muckle lang jump we could make when we would be crossin' a ditch that was alangside o' the schulehouse. The first time I tried it I kept lukin' at the opposite bank, and the consequence was I landed not mair than three-quarters o' the way across, an' ma breeks were a' plastered wi' mud an' dirt. Ane o' the aulder laddies wha was with me says tae me, "Gin ye try that again, Sandy, keep yer eyes on that stane there an' ye'll mak' it oot, I'm thinkin'." The stane was about twa or three feet frae the bank, an' the next time I tried the jump I took a guid luke at it, an' made up my mind I wad reach it. I didna' quite mak' it oot, but I cleared the ditch wi'oot gettin' intae the mud, and ever since I hae been a firm believer in high ideals. Gin we hae a clear idea in oor minds o' what we want tae acquire, whither it be the half o' the township, or the abeility tae play Annie Laurie on the Jew's harp; an' gin we hae the high ideal o' perfect accomplishment, we are mair than likely tae come within measurable distance o' gainin' oor object, an' we will hae made a comparative success, which is a muckle sight better than a complete failure. I mind weel o' a young chap wha went intae farming on comin' tae this country, an' it was his purpose an' intention tae hae a herd o' about twenty coos that wad gie him a hundred pounds o' milk apiece. He hasna' made it oot, but at the same time he has worked up a bunch o' cattle that canna' be beat in that part o' the country, an' they're puttin' guid money intae his pocket every day before breakfast.

It doesna' dae to say that what was guid eneuch for oor fathers is guid eneuch for us. Gin we get tae thinkin' an' talkin' that way, it winna' be lang till we'll be in a far worse condition than ever oor fathers were. Discontentment is an unco' guid thing up tae the time we've done the best we ken. I dinna' believe it was ever intended that man should be satisfied wi' his lot. There's always something better on ahead, an' we should be gettin' after it wi' baith feet.

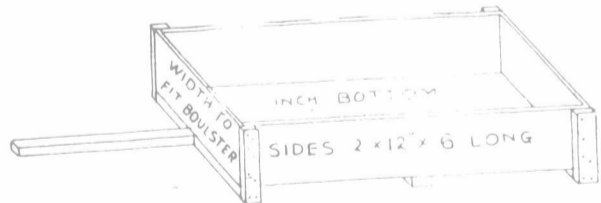
I'm no' tellin' ye a' this, Mr. Editor, because I think ye dinna' ken it already. I'm gey apt tae get goin' juist tae hear mysel' talk. But I thocht I'd juist wish ye weel in yer latest undertakin', an' gie ye a bit warnin' no' to be doon-casted gin the farm doesna' pan oot to an extent that will fulfil yer "high ideals." Remember what I telt ye; we'll no' jump on yer back gin we're sure ye've done the best ye kened.

"SANDY FRASER."

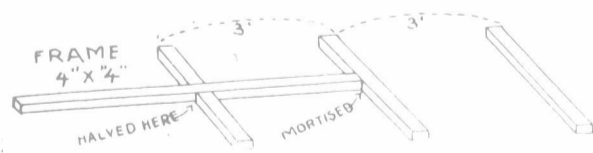
Dumping Device for Wagon.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Please find enclosed a sketch of box we made last fall to fit our low wagon, which we used for excavating from beneath a part of our house which was standing on posts. Size of box can be made to suit your fancy. The box is used on the hind bolster, with center four-by-four just ahead of the bolster, and the short tongue resting on front bolster. The tail-board rests against small strips nailed to box, so as to be easily removed. By having wagon coupled quite short, one can sit on front of box, and rest the feet on front part of wagon. Have a board on the front wagon to



Strong board nailed on corners to hold box to frame.



Spaced thus to keep from tipping back.

stand on when dumping, which is done by means of the short tongue. If you wish to have heavy lining earth with shovel after unloading, start your horses off as you raise the tongue, and you will enable you to spread it as thin as you wish. In our case, we used the earth to fill the apparatus to the barn, and the device was better than any regular dump-cart. We also found it very handy for dumping the stone into the cellar, as well as the sand which was at the barn. We expect to use it next for gathering stones off the meadows, and also for numerous other jobs before the spring

mer is over. You can't put it wrong. It is the most useful thing about the place for the price. There is not a bolt in it—just nails. It ranks next to the split-log drag.

To make, build the frame first, and nail the bottom boards on it securely. Take the plank sides and space them to fit your wagon, and nail the front across the ends of the sides; inch is heavy enough for ends. Tack the tail-board in to hold sides in place, then turn the bottom over on the sides and nail well; turn back and nail the corner board outside, connecting sides to frame or scantling.

York Co., Ont.

T. McDOWELL.

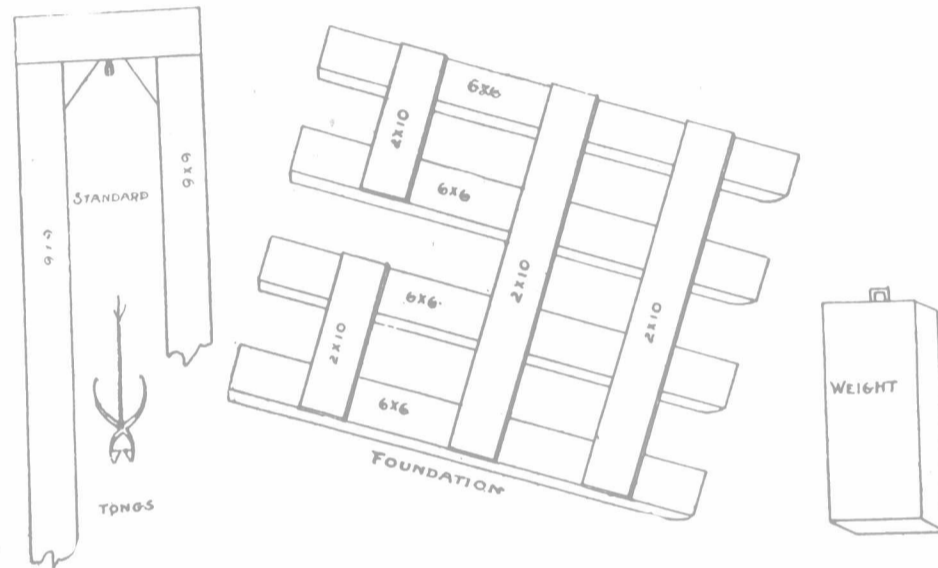
Post Driver.

A friend of mine was telling me you had a description of a post-driver, one that goes on a wagon and drives from the side. This appeared some years ago. Would like the measurements given again, if you please.

H. K.

The description of post-driver asked for appeared in issue of Sept. 3rd, 1908, and, with sketches, was sent in by W. M. Turnbull, Perth Co., Ont. It is as follows:

The bottom is made of four pieces, 6 x 6, and 12 feet long, with cross-pieces of plank 8 or 10 inches wide and 12 feet long, bolted on. It can be a little narrower, if necessary, to pass through gates. The uprights are 6 x 6, and 20 feet long; they are fastened to bottom behind the middle cross-piece, to the two center skids, and braced on all sides a little better than half way up. In



Post-driver, Illustrated by Diagrams.

the machine I saw, a heavy wooden block was used. It was probably 4 feet long, 16 inches square, with four iron pins driven on the sides to keep it between the uprights, and a square-topped staple driven in the top for the tongs to grip. Two level pieces nailed in the top of standard will set the weight free by closing the handles of the tongs. Any blacksmith can make the tongs. Attach rope to tongs by eye in the center, and run over pulley in top standard, and down to pulley at heel of standard. If desired, an iron weight, with grooves in sides, could be had at the foundry, any weight required. If iron weight is used, spike a piece two inches wide on inside of standard to fit the groove in hammer. There is a gap in the rear plank between the middle skids, so as to leave room for post when moving ahead. Make frame of some good hard wood.

Outside Whitewash for Buildings.

Slake in boiling water $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of lime. Strain so as to remove all sediment. Add 2 pounds of sulphate of zinc, 1 pound common salt, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pound whiting, thoroughly dissolved. Mix to proper consistency with skim milk, and apply hot. If white is not desired, add enough coloring matter to produce the desired shade. This makes a cheap, attractive wash.

WHITENESS FOR ALL INDOOR PURPOSES.

To $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of unslaked lime, add sufficient boiling water to slake it, and cover it to keep in the steam. Mix together one peck of salt, previously dissolved in warm water, 2 pounds of glue dissolved in three quarts of water, 6 ounces of bicarbonate of potash, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of whiting. Add these to the lime, stir well, strain and apply hot, either with a brush or a spray pump. Add water to thin the mixture so as not to clog the nozzle. A bushel of lime makes 30 gallons of whitewash. Light coats frequently applied are better than heavy ones. While still wet, a light coat may seem to have failed in its object, but as it dries it becomes beautifully white.

DISINFECTANTS FOR STALLS, WALLS, GUTTERS, ETC.

8 pounds powdered bluestone (sulphate of copper), 4 pounds of fresh lime, 40 gallons of water. Use as a spray.

No. 2.—Whitewash walls, ceilings, etc., with ordinary lime wash to which had been added a quarter of a pound of chloride of lime to the gallon.—[From "Farm Dairying," by Laura Rose.]

Growing Corn.

C. P. Hartley, by whom a long and careful investigation was made for the United States Department of Agriculture, reaches the conclusion that it is possible, within a few years, to double the average production of corn per acre in the Republic, without any increase in work or expense. Now, it may not be desirable that the present corn crop should be doubled, nor is it altogether probable, but it is desirable, at least, to produce the same yield on a smaller number of acres, and with less labor. If 60 bushels are raised on one acre, instead of on two acres, what a saving in capital invested, and in plowing, harrowing, planting, cultivation, and harvesting! The average production in the United States has been 26 bushels per acre, 70 pounds of ears, or 56 pounds of a shelled corn, being generally recognized as a bushel of corn. Twice that would be a fair crop, three times 26 a good crop, and four times 26 have been frequently produced. A Pennsylvania grower, whose methods are described by Mr. Hartley, reports his yields as not less than 100 bushels per acre for twelve years past, with the exception of two seasons, and last season the average from 90 acres was 130 bushels per acre.

Corn is sensitive to weather, and unfavorable weather is usually blamed for poor crops, but there are many conditions directly under control of the grower that make it possible to double the yield. Many have done it others can if they will. There are three lines of progress: (1) improvement in the seed, (2) improvement in the condition of the soil, and (3) improvement in methods of cultivation.

Corn-planting will soon be in progress in the steadily-widening corn area of Canada, so it is worth while to select from the data Mr. Hartley has compiled what might seem applicable to Canadian conditions. Beyond planting the best

available seed of a sort that does well in one's neighborhood, little can now be done in the matter of seed improvement, which is the work of years. And the operations of previous seasons have much to do with the quality of the soil into which the seed will be deposited. The weeds of last year, and their heritage of seeds, and the tillage of 1910 have a great deal to do with what manner of corn crop we can grow in 1911. Canadian farmers, as a rule, do not plant in soil too poor to grow corn profitably. They know that soil, as well as farmer, will remain poor. The past makes the present easy or difficult, and the results great or small. Generous applications of manure will yet enrich the soil of the cornfield, giving prompt response in luxuriance of growth. And the mechanical state of the soil can be bettered by more thoroughgoing modes of tillage. Our main reliance now, however, must be improved methods of planting and cultivation.

A good clover sod, thoroughly worked, is one of the very best places in which to plant corn. More corn crops are cut short for want of moisture than from any other one cause. For a good crop, it would be sufficient to cover the field to a depth of 10 to 15 inches of water, according to scientific research. About three-fifths of this is absorbed by the roots, and exhaled by the foliage. In this process the soluble plant food passes into the composition of the plant, whereas, if by careless methods of tillage, we allow that moisture to evaporate, the crop will inevitably suffer. As the surface moisture is allowed to evaporate, it is replaced by moisture drawn from below, as oil is drawn up through the wick of a lamp to replace what is consumed by the flame. The rapidity of evaporation depends upon the condition of the capillary tubes or pores that connect the surface with the deeper soil. Any dry blanket that can be placed between the atmosphere and the damp soil will check evaporation, and the most practical protection is a couple of inches of finely-pulverized dry soil. By loosening the surface layer, the soil particles are disarranged, and the capillary tube broken. Rains cause the soil to run together and reset them. Hence the need of thorough tillage of the seed-bed to begin with, and repeated cultivation all through the season.

In case of land manured during winter, it has been found a helpful practice to give the field a stroke of the harrow to smooth down any ruts

MAY 11, 1911

made in soft weather, and break up the manure, distributing it more evenly over the surface. Letting in the air has a beneficial effect. The depth of plowing will depend upon the depth of the soil, but the plow should be so adjusted as to turn all the soil and leave an even surface. Usually, the land should be pulverized by harrowing the same day it is plowed, and, by repeated cultivations, made mellow as a garden before planting time.

As a rule, the early-planted corn yields the best, though there are exceptions. Corn should be planted as soon as the ground is sufficiently warm to insure speedy germination, and maturity before the early autumn frosts. An extra preparatory cultivation for a week might be better than planting the seed in a cold, damp soil, in which the seed would sprout unevenly and show a sickly yellow color. Corn is an exceedingly rapid grower if it receives a fair show, and under favorable conditions will soon make up for lost time. In a heavy clay soil, one inch to an inch and a quarter is probably deep enough to plant, but in light, open soil about three inches will be a more satisfactory depth. Mechanical land planters are still used in many localities, but, as the corn acreage increases the two-row planter becomes more generally employed, as it is a great saver of time, insures more even planting and economizes seed. In the silo districts the ordinary grain drill is used, shutting off all the tubes except two, about three or three and a half feet apart, but this plan, as a rule, plants the corn too thickly or unevenly. It has been abundantly proven that the largest yield of stalks and ears of the highest quality results from planting three or four kernels to the hill, in hills three to three and a half feet apart each way. Modern planters are so constructed as to plant either in hills or drills, in the latter case dropping kernels 10 or 12 inches apart in the row. An even distribution of stalks is important, so there will be no crowding, and ample room for development. Corn likes plenty of space, air and sunshine. With the corn harvester, it is a little easier to cut when the corn is in drills, rather than hills; but better cultivation can more easily be given with hills in straight lines each way. As an average for nine years, the Indiana Experiment Station obtained the best results from rows 3 feet 8 inches apart, with one stalk every 11 inches in the row. The Illinois Experiment Station, after five years' trial, gives the following directions: On ordinary corn land in northern Illinois, plant corn in hills 36 inches apart, with three kernels per hill. In central Illinois, on land of a productive capacity greater than 50 bushels per acre, plant hills 39.6 inches apart, with three kernels per hill; and on land of a lower capacity plant hills 36 inches apart, with two kernels to the hill. The practice, therefore, varies, as it does in Canada, with soils and other conditions. The maximum of well-developed, matured ears and stalks is what is wanted, whether we have the silo or the corn-crib in view. Whatever plan has produced the best results on any given farm in these particulars, that is probably the plan to follow. Where hand-planting is done, some of the markers illustrated in "The Farmer's Advocate" will be found useful.

As soon as the corn begins to show through the soil, it should have a light stroke of the harrow or weeder, and in a few days another. Then get the two-horse cultivator going, and keep it going. One or two trips through with the hoe will likely be necessary to cut out straggling thistles and other intruders which have no useful place in the corn field. When the corn becomes too high for the team, some growers use a single-horse cultivator for a final stirring of the soil between the rows, but the cultivation should not go too deeply or the root system of the plant will be damaged, and the supply of food necessary to proper growth lessened. Cultivate often enough to keep down all weeds, to break the crust after every rain, and preserve a soil mulch. If the weather becomes very hot, rig up a big umbrella over the cultivator seat, or an old buggy top, make yourself comfortable, and keep agoing.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Prince Edward County Orchardling

The possibilities of apple-orcharding in Ontario are now becoming appreciated. Many new plantations are being made, and old ones improved. Commercial concerns are taking up the enterprise by leasing orchards in different counties and putting them under modern methods of culture. Prince Edward County, Ont., is well known for the fine quality of its apples, and a Toronto syndicate, The National Land, Fruit and Packing Co., have already leased over thirty thousand acres there for a period of ten years, and expect to increase the number as time goes on. They have been working in the orchards for a month or more. They expected to do a great deal of pruning, but have been unable to get a great deal of that done, owing to the scarcity of labor. They have some six or seven gangs (of four men each) at work in different parts of the county, pruning and scraping the trees. Recently, they had six

power spraying outfits shipped to the county, and were turning these gangs to spraying, and increasing their men as they could obtain them. They hope to get every tree sprayed at least three times, and during the time between sprayings they will have men cultivating and pruning. They seem to be determined to give the orchards the best possible attention, but it will be impossible to care for all the orchards they have with the amount of help available.

Apple Tree Planting Experience.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The time is approaching when hundreds are making preparations for setting out young apple trees, but how many know the proper method of

every little root and fibre under water. We then commenced to dig the holes, taking the surface soil and putting in one pile, while the under soil we placed in another pile. We were never in a hurry, always making the hole large enough to admit all the roots without cramping any of them. As soon as we finished digging the holes, we abandoned the work until the buds on the trees in the ditch had started nicely, when the transplanting commenced, only taking a few out at a time. Each tree was carefully set in the hole, the surface soil was nicely packed around every root, and packed firmly down; then the other soil was placed on top. This was the treatment each young tree went through, until the whole one hundred had been planted. Then, a quantity of coarse manure, to about five inches in depth, was planted around each tree. As the

season was very dry, we watered the young trees six times during the season; in any event, they should be watered immediately after they are set out, and in about three weeks after. When fall came, there were 97 out of the 100 living.

The other two fellows unpacked their trees, dug holes and put them out, and watered them once or twice. What was the result? One had 10 out of the 50 living, while the other had about 35. They commenced condemning the nursery company, but soon abandoned the accusation when they learned about our success, admitting that there must be something in the transplanting. Any kind of tree or shrub put into water, with the buds started well, will nearly always grow. Try this experiment.

The second year is another hard time for young trees, if they grow rapidly; they are liable to hurt the bark. To be sure and on the safe side, as soon as the young trees have budded, take your jackknife, and with the point of the blade draw it down lightly from where the limbs start, straight down to the ground, cutting just a light mark. Do not press heavily, as you would cut to the wood. Always do this on the north side. By doing this, you will have no trees with cracked bark. What cracks the bark or bursts it is the wood growing so much faster than the bark expansion. Cutting relieves the bark, and prevents it from bursting. These methods, I have found, have

given great satisfaction where used. Missisquoi Co., Que. E. G. FADDEN.

[Note.—It is doubtful whether immersing the roots in water for very long is to be commended.

What has been the experience of others on this point? Puddling the roots on opening the package of young trees on arrival from the nursery, has been often advised. Heaping manure close to the trunk of the trees is not advisable, as it may be detrimental to bark, and in winter is a harbor for mice. Pruning back the top and roots of the tree before planting should not be forgotten.—Editor]



Don't Grow Corn Like This.



This is Corn-growing.

doing the transplanting, whereby they can have the best success? There are many theories, but how many are practical? If the young trees die, the whole fault is laid at the feet of the nursery company, which is not altogether to blame, as I will prove to you. Three years ago, my brother purchased through me, from a nursery, 100 apple trees and 100 for a couple of neighbors, and sold 50 trees to each. The three lots were packed and shipped in the same box, were delivered the same day, and set out about the same time, and I assisted my brother in setting out the trees. I might add that I conducted the work myself. The first thing we did was to take the young trees, as soon as they were unpacked to a ditch of water, where every tree was carefully placed, being very careful about getting

Lime-Sulphur and Hydrometer Readings.

I have been using the Bordeaux mixture for spraying for a number of years. I saw an article in "The Farmer's Advocate" of March 9th on lime-and-sulphur mixture. I think I will make my own. You take for illustration 1.210, being the specific gravity of the concentrated mixture, one gallon would make seven gallons for spring, and for summer, 23½ gallons. Now (I have a hydrometer) I would like to know what each should test when reduced to and ready for spray.

J. C. P. H.

Lime-sulphur should always be allowed to cool down to near 60 degrees F., or about the ordinary temperature of water, before testing. The sediment must also have settled, otherwise the hydrometer reading will not be reliable. It is not necessary to test the mixture after it has been diluted; in fact, it would be difficult, in some cases, to do such testing accurately, because the mixture would have to be very thoroughly stirred in order to make it uniform, and then a certain amount would have to be drawn out and tested. It is much easier to test the concentrated mixture, and then to dilute it according to rule. If the rule is followed carefully, it is easy to get the proper dilution both for spring and for summer strength? For spring, the strength required is about 1.030, and for summer strength—that is, after the foliage is out—1.009, or slightly weaker. To determine how much to dilute any mixture to get these respective strengths, it is only necessary to take the reading of the concentrated mixture with the hydrometer, and for the spring strength divide the last three figures by 30, and for summer strength divide the last three by 9. Supposing the concentrated read 1.230, we should in this case divide 230 by 30, which equals 7½. This means that each gallon for spring strength, before the buds have burst, or just as they are bursting, should be diluted to 7½ gallons with water, and if this is done we would get a strength of 1.030, without having to test the diluted mixture at all. For the summer strength, in the same way you would divide the 230 by 9, which will give 25 5-9, or, roughly speaking, 26. This means that each gallon may be diluted to 26 gallons for summer strength. For spray at the time of the codling moth, it would be better to dilute it slightly more, say to 28 or 29 gallons.

Your correspondent will understand, of course, that the hydrometer must have the specific gravity reading on it; that is, the readings from 1.000 to 1.350, or higher. Without these, he cannot apply the rules mentioned. Some hydrometers have only got Beaume readings, running from 0 to 40 or 50.

L. CÆSAR.

Ontario Agricultural College.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

British Weights and Measures.

One of the most perplexing things that a writer on agricultural topics has to deal with is the wide diversity of weights and measures in different parts of Britain. For instance, a stone is 14 pounds in most localities, but in some places in England it is 8 pounds, and in others 16 pounds. In Edinburgh 22 pounds make a stone, while the neighboring city of Glasgow asks for 22½ pounds. At Smithfield market, 8 pounds of meat is called a stone. The quarter weight of wheat is almost as elastic as the stone. English wheat is expected to weigh 504 pounds to the quarter, while Russian and Indian wheats weigh 496 pounds, and the legal standard calls for only 480 pounds. The same diversity exists in the quarter weights of barley, oats, linseed, etc.

Certain terms that cannot be strictly defined as either weights or measures have very varied meanings. A sack of best Scotch oatmeal weighs 280 pounds, but a sack of Canadian or Irish oatmeal weighs but 240 pounds. In the north of England a sack of flour is 240 pounds. By British law "plain" bread must be sold by weight, while "fancy" bread has no standard. A barrel may mean anything from 120 pounds of apples to 500 pounds of herrings. A bushel of wheat may mean either three or six bushels in a single county.

Amending legislation on these matters of weights and measures has been passed for years, and there is some remote prospect of change. A committee has been appointed by the British Chamber of Agriculture to inquire into the matter, and to suggest some uniform system.

In any suggested change weight should be given a much greater importance than measure, with the pound as the unit. A change to 100 pounds would be an improvement, and a change to 100 pounds. Liverpool and Manchester are ready to use the cental for quotations of corn and peas, and the result has been very satisfactory. But even in these markets a cental still prevails, for beans are quoted by the

pounds, flour by 280 pounds, barley by 60 pounds, oats by 45 pounds, and oatmeal by 240 pounds. The cental has proved an excellent measure. In wheat, for instance, the comparative values can be much more easily ascertained by cental value than by bushels or quarters which vary so greatly in weight. If order can be brought out of the prevailing confusion in Britain, it will be a great gain to all concerned.

MORE ON MILK STANDARD.

That ever-recurring problem—the milk standard—has again been brought into prominence by a milk-adulteration case at Middleborough. A dairyman was convicted for selling milk with a lower fat content than 3 per cent., although he had added nothing to the milk. The case was appealed, and a strong fight made by a local farmers' protection society.

Experts were called on both sides, and, as usual, varied widely in their testimony. On one occasion there was a fat deficiency of 26 per cent., and on another of 23 per cent. Prof. Gilchrist said that the lapse of time between afternoon and morning milking would account for even greater differences in percentage than these, and that morning milk had invariably a lower percentage of fat than evening milk. Prof. Crowther testified that great variations below the standard of fat were quite common. Of 230 samples analyzed at Leeds University Farm, 116 contained less fat than 3 per cent.

On the other side of the question, Prof. Drinkwater had never met a case where the intervals in the hours of milking would cause the deficiency of fat to the extent of the sample under consideration, and he laid emphasis on the claim that if a cow is fed to increase the quantity of milk, the quality will be decreased.

When experts differ so much, who shall decide? In the meantime, while the war of experts goes on, the dairyman has to pay the fine and costs, as he had to do in this case, because the conviction was confirmed.

INCREASE IN TRADE.

British oversea trade continues to show large expansion month by month. March created a new record for exports, with a total of over forty million pounds, and imports created a new March record.

The lower range of values for wheat affected the food import figures. The imports of wheat and flour for March were 7,579,700 cwt., against 7,109,700 cwt. a year ago. But in spite of the considerable increase in quantity, the value was less by £186,726. The Canadian supply during the month was 440,958 cwt., compared with 506,793 cwt. a year ago. Argentine was the largest single shipper of wheat.

Meat prices for the month were also substantially lower than in March, 1910. Chilled beef imports for the month were 283,675 cwt., against 282,034 cwt., but this larger quantity had a value of only £488,606, against £534,735. A significant feature of the return is the rapid increase of chilled meat (beef and mutton) imports from Argentina. These amounted to 266,621 cwt. for March this year, against 226,787 cwt. a year ago, and 166,298 cwt. two years ago. Such figures show the rapid development of stock-breeding in the South American Republic, and go far to explain the high prices which breeders there pay for high-grade animals to improve their herds and flocks. Canada plays but a small part in supplying meat to Britain. Why should she not cater for the market which it evidently pays Argentina to cultivate? Argentina plays a big part in Britain in both wheat and meat, while Canada plays a big part in wheat only.

On the export side of British trade, every section of manufactured goods showed increases for March, except electrical apparatus, and the increase was nearly six and half millions sterling.

Wheat prices in England during March were decidedly lower than a year ago. British wheat being quoted at 31s. 7d. per quarter, a drop of 2s. 4d.

Barley averaged 23s. 9d. or 10d. per quarter more. Oats have brought 18s. 7d., a trifle lower than last year.

The lambing season in the Midlands and the North is now over, and, judging from 300 breeders' reports, the season has been an average one.

Ewes have wintered well, and losses have been fewer than usual. The wet, cold weather of March was trying for both ewes and lambs, but where they were warmly housed, they did not suffer greatly.

Mutton is selling at fairly good prices, and the prospects for high prices for wool in June is excellent.

Most of the reports from the Lincoln Longwool sheep country are unusually favorable.

F. DEWHIRST.

British National Insurance.

David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the present British Government, has introduced a most remarkable piece of constructive social statesmanship in what is called the National Insurance Bill. It does not deal with death insurance, but with sickness and unemployment. The contributions to the sickness insurance are divided into two classes, compulsory and voluntary. The compulsory contributions are in cases of the reduction in the wages of workmen who are earning less than \$160 a year. In this case there are contributions from the employers and the employees and the State. The exceptions to the compulsory contributors are teachers and the army and navy, for whom there are special provisions. The State will contribute twopence, the employer threepence, male workers fourpence, and female workers threepence. Men over 65 years of age cannot join the scheme. The voluntary contributions are: From men, sevenpence, and from women sixpence. It is estimated that the compulsory class will total 2,200,000 men and 3,900,000 women, and the voluntary class will number 600,000 men and 200,000 women. Some 800,000 workers under 16 years of age are to be admitted to the insurance. The unemployment insurance will be applied to the engineering and building trades. The workman will pay one-half penny a week to this fund, the employer the same amount, and the State will bear one-quarter of the total cost. The benefit in the engineering trade will be seven shillings a week. There will be no benefit privileges in case of strikes and lockouts. The cost to the State is estimated at £750,000 a year. The maximum benefit in the case of unemployment is fifteen shillings per week, and the minimum seven shillings.

Canadian Live-stock Conditions.

The April bulletin from the Census and Statistics Department, Ottawa, makes a very favorable report on the condition of live stock in nearly all the Provinces.

In Prince Edward Island stock has wintered well, and horses are scarce and high in price, ranging from \$150 to \$200. Young pigs are short in supply. In one district of Nova Scotia, live-stock prices are 30 per cent. higher than last year, horses, especially, selling at good figures. Similar conditions prevail in New Brunswick, horses being in great demand, at high figures, but there have been a good many losses through distemper and colic.

In Ontario live stock have come well through the winter, and, as a general rule, are in excellent condition. Horses are scarce and in great demand, bringing high prices everywhere. Cases of distemper are reported in each division of the Province. Milch cows and other cattle are selling well. The enhanced value has induced farmers to take better care of their live stock.

Manitoba.—Considering the scarcity of feed, owing to the drouth of last year, live stock have wintered fairly well. The scarcity of fodder is referred to by many of the correspondents in Southern Manitoba.

Saskatchewan.—On the whole, live stock have wintered well, though short supplies have rendered necessary the use of straw for feeding.

Alberta.—In the south of this Province the winter is reported as having been exceptionally severe, and live stock have not wintered quite so well as in other parts.

British Columbia.—Live stock have come well through a severe winter. More fodder than usual was required, but an early and favorable spring has brought on the grass, and has enabled good progress to be made with field work.

"The Flying Post" is the name of the new fast mail train over the Grand Trunk Railway, leaving Toronto at 2.55 a. m., and reaching London, Ont., at 5.55 a. m. It is a recognition by the Canadian Postal Department of the growing commercial importance and needs of Western Ontario. If the people have time to read them, they can now have Toronto papers on their breakfast tables.

J. Lockie Wilson, Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, is working out a plan whereby handsome prizes will be given at the fall fairs to encourage farmers to enter horses in jumping competitions, which, it is believed, would be a wholesome addition to the present trotting attractions, and encourage more extensive breeding of high-class jumpers.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

ESTABLISHED 1867.

Capital paid-up, \$10,000,000. Rest, \$7,000,000.

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

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

MARKETS.

Toronto. LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, May 8th, receipts numbered 95 cars, comprising 1,906 cattle, 241 hogs, 519 sheep and lambs, 110 calves; quality of cattle good to choice; trade active; prices steady to strong. Exporters, \$5.70 to \$6.12 1/2; prime picked butchers', \$5.90; loads of good, \$5.60 to \$5.85; medium, \$5.25 to \$5.50; common, \$5 to \$5.20; milkers and springers, \$5 to \$85; calves, \$3.50 to \$3.60 per cwt. Sheep, \$4.50 to \$5.25; yearling lambs, \$5.75 to \$6.65; spring lambs, \$4 to \$7 each. Hogs—Selects, fed and watered, \$6.05, and \$5.75 to drovers for hogs f. o. b. cars at country points.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS Total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards last week were as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Category, City, Union, Total. Rows include Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, Horses.

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

Table with 4 columns: Category, City, Union, Total. Rows include Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, Horses.

The combined receipts at the two yards, in comparison with the corresponding week of 1910, show an increase of 32 carloads, 1,773 hogs, 2,521 sheep and lambs; but a decrease of 745 cattle, 256 calves, and 16 horses.

Receipts of live stock at the two markets were about equal to the demand, which kept the market about steady, at the previous market prices, there being little change in quotations for cattle. For sheep, and yearling lambs, there was little change in prices; but for spring lambs, and veal calves, prices were a shade firmer, while hogs were about 20c. per cwt. lower.

Exporters.—Export steers sold at \$5.55 to \$6 per cwt. Export bulls, \$4.75 to \$5. During the week, about 728 cattle were bought for the British markets, as follows: For the London market, 585 steers, at an average of \$5.83, or a range of \$5.75 to \$6. For Liverpool, 143 steers, at an average of \$5.63.

Butchers.—Prime picked lots of butchers' sold at \$5.80 to \$6 per cwt., but there were few reached these prices, not more than four carloads, all told, out of the whole of the cattle receipts; loads of good, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium, \$5.20 to \$4.5; common, \$4.80 to \$5.15; cows, \$5 to \$5.25; bulls, \$4.25 to \$5.

Feeders and Stockers.—Receipts of feeders and stockers were limited, but about equal to the demand at present prices. Feeders, 900 to 1,050 lbs. each, sold at

\$5.25 to \$5.50; feeders, 800 to 900 lbs. each, at \$5 to \$5.25; stockers, 500 to 750 lbs. each, ranged from \$4.25 to \$5 per cwt., according to quality.

Milkers and Springers.—Receipts of milkers and springers were moderate, but larger than was anticipated. Good to choice cows sold at \$60 to \$85 each, while common to medium sold from \$37 to \$55 each.

Veal Calves.—There was a fairly large supply of veal calves, the quality of the bulk being common to medium, but prices were a shade firmer, ranging from \$4 to \$6.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—The bulk of the receipts came from the United States markets in the shape of yearling lambs, which were shorn of their wool, and brought from 25c. to 75c. per cwt. more than the Ontario yearling lambs that were unshorn. Prices ruled as follows: Ewes, \$5 to \$5.25 per cwt.; rams, \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt.; spring lambs, \$4 to \$6.50 each; yearling Ontario lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.50 per cwt.; American yearling lambs, \$6.25 to \$6.90 per cwt. It will be seen that these American lambs, ranging from 85 to 105 lbs. each, grain-fed, after paying a duty of 25 per cent., sold for more money than Canadian lambs that were unshorn.

Hogs.—Receipts of hogs were moderately large. Dealers report prices lower, as follows: Selects, fed and watered, \$6.30, and \$6 to \$6.10 to drovers, for hogs f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—Trade in horses was good during the past week, with prices very firm. Mr. Smith reports 2,000-lb. drafters as selling at \$425; and those weighing 1,600 lbs., of good quality, at \$500 per pair; ordinary drafters, \$200 to \$225; general-purpose horses, \$200 to \$225; wagon and express horses, \$175 to \$225; drivers, \$100 to \$225; serviceably sound, \$35 to \$100. Good drafters scarce, the demand being greater than the supply.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 84c. to 85c., outside. Manitoba No. 1 northern, \$1.00 1/2; No. 2 northern, 98c.; No. 3 northern, 96c., outside points. Rye—No. 2, 66c. to 68c., outside. Peas—No. 2, 80c. to 81c., outside. Oats—Canadian Western No. 2, 39c.; No. 3, 37 1/2c., lake ports; Ontario No. 2, 34c. to 35c.; No. 3, 33c. to 34c., outside. Barley—For malting, 67c. to 68c.; for feed, 50c. to 57c., outside. Buckwheat—51c. to 53c., outside. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 56c. Flour—Ninety-per-cent. patents, Ontario winter-wheat flour, \$3.40, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are as follows: First patents, \$5.10; second patents, \$4.60; strong bakers', \$4.40.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, on track, Toronto, No. 1, \$12.50 to \$13 per ton; No. 2, \$9.50 to \$10.50. Straw.—Baled, car lots, Toronto, \$6 to \$7 per ton. Bran.—Manitoba bran, \$21 per ton, in bags; shorts, \$23; Ontario bran, \$22, in bags; shorts, \$24, car lots, track, Toronto.

HIDES AND SKINS.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 10c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 9c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 8c.; country hides, cured, 8 1/2c. to 8 3/4c.; green, 8c. to 8 1/2c.; calf skins, 12c. to 14c.; sheep skins, \$1.05 to \$1.35; horse hides, No. 1, \$3; horse hair, per lb., 33c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5 1/2c. to 6 1/2c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts large, owing to the cheese factories not having commenced operations, and Americans not buying cream from Canadian sources, butter therefore, is plentiful and cheaper, as follows: Creamery pound rolls, 24c. to 25c.; creamery solids, 23c.; separator dairy, 23c. to 24c.; store lots, 18c.

Eggs.—The egg market was a little firmer, at 19c. per dozen. Cheese.—Market firmer; large, 14 1/2c.; twins, 15c.

Honey.—Prices unchanged. Extracted, 10c. to 11c.; combs, \$2.50 per dozen sections, for No. 1 honey.

Beans.—Car lots, at country points, \$1.50 to \$1.60; broken lots, at Toronto, \$1.85, for hand-picked.

Potatoes.—Car lots of Ontario potatoes, 80c. to 90c. per bag, track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Receipts have been larger. Turkeys, gobblers, 18c. per lb.; last year's chickens, 17c. to 18c.; fowl, 14c. to 16c.; spring chickens, 50c. to 60c. per lb.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The William Rennie Seed Company report the following prices, at which re-cleaned seeds are being sold to the trade: Alsike No. 1, per bushel, \$11; alsike No. 2, \$9.60; alsike No. 3, \$8.75; red clover No. 1, per bushel, \$10.50; red clover No. 2, \$9.30; red clover No. 3, \$8.40; timothy No. 1, per bushel, \$7.20; timothy No. 2, \$6.75; alfalfa, No. 1, per bushel, \$13.75; alfalfa No. 2, per bushel, \$12.25.

Montreal.

Cattle.—Choice steers as high as 6 1/2c. per lb., fine being 6c. to 6 1/2c. per lb., good 5 1/2c. to 6c., medium 4 1/2c. to 5 1/2c., and common 4c. to 4 1/2c., with some lower grades going as low as 3 1/2c. Choice heavy bulls, 5c. to 5 1/2c. Sheep, \$4 to \$6 each; spring lambs, \$5 to \$7 each; calves, \$2 to \$6, according to quality. Hogs.—Offerings on the light side, and, as the demand was fair, a fairly active trade was done, at 6 1/2c. per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses.—Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$800 to \$850 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$200 each; inferior, broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100 each, and choicest carriage and saddle animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Maple Products.—Receipts continue light, and the only conclusion is that the make has been much smaller than expected. Prices show very little change. Dealers were selling choice new syrup in wood at 7 1/2c. per lb., and in tin at 8c.

Eggs.—23c. for large, selected, and 20c. for No. 1, which means what is left after the selects are taken out.

Butter.—20c. to 23c. for fresh. Cheese.—11 1/2c. to 12c., some quoting as low as 11 1/2c.

Grain.—No. 2 Canadian Western oats are quoted at 40 1/2c. to 40 3/4c. per bushel, car lots, store; No. 1 extra feed, 39 1/2c. to 40c.; No. 3 Canadian Western, 39 1/2c. to 39 3/4c.; No. 2 local white, 39c. to 39 1/2c.; No. 3 American yellow corn, 60c. to 61c. per bushel.

Flour.—Manitoba flour, \$3.30 per barrel, in bags, for first patents; \$4.80 for seconds, and \$4.60 for strong bakers'. Ontario patents unchanged, at \$4.50 per barrel; straight rollers, \$4 to \$4.10.

Millfeed.—\$21 to \$23 per ton for Manitoba bran in bags, and \$23 to \$25 for shorts. Ontario bran, \$22 to \$23; middlings, \$24 to \$25; pure grain mouille, \$30; mixed mouille, \$25 to \$28.

Hay.—No. 1 baled, \$12.50 to \$13, carloads, track, Montreal; No. 2 extra, \$11.50 to \$12 per ton; No. 2, \$10.50 to \$11. Clover mixed quoted at \$10 to \$10.50; pure clover, \$8.50 to \$9 per ton.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$5 to \$6.40; Texas steers, \$4.60 to \$5.50; Western steers, \$4.80 to \$5.60; stockers and feeders, \$4 to \$5.40; cows and heifers, \$2.40 to \$5.60.

Hogs.—Light, \$5.90 to \$6.10; mixed, \$5.70 to \$6; heavy, \$5.55 to \$5.90; rough, \$5.55 to \$5.70; good to choice hogs, \$5.70 to \$5.90; pigs, \$5.65 to \$6; bulk of sales, \$5.80 to \$5.95.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$3 to \$4.65; Western, \$3.25 to \$4.65; yearlings, \$4.40 to \$5.40; lambs, native, \$4.25 to \$6.25; Western, \$4.75 to \$6.35.

Buffalo.

Hogs.—Heavy, \$6.10 to \$6.25; mixed, \$6.25 to \$6.35; Yorkers, \$6.35 to \$6.40; pigs, \$6.40 to \$6.50; roughs, \$5.10 to \$5.25; stags, \$4 to \$4.75; dairies, \$6 to \$6.40.

Sheep and Lambs.—Handy lambs, \$5 to \$6; heavy lambs, \$4.75 to \$5; yearlings, \$4.25 to \$4.75; wethers, \$4 to \$4.50; ewes, \$3.75 to \$4; sheep, mixed, \$1.50 to \$4.

British Cattle Markets.

Liverpool.—States and Canadian cattle, 13 1/2c. to 14c. per pound. Sheep—Wethers (clipped), 12 1/2c., and lambs (clipped), 15c. per pound.

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.

GRAVE MOSS, OR SPURGE.

Kindly suggest a successful method of killing a weed commonly known as grave moss. It does not seed, and spreads rapidly by creeping roots. It is six inches in height, and is found exclusively in cemeteries, and hence its name, 'grave moss.' Would coarse salt suffice to kill it?

Ans.—The plant you refer to, otherwise known as graveyard weed, and cypress spurge, and botanically as Euphorbia cyparissias, is seldom mentioned in lists of weeds. It succumbs to shallow cultivation, and forking out the perennial roots, exposing them to the sun.

It depends mostly on its spreading root-stocks for distribution, but it seeds sparingly, its minute capsules producing one, two or three tiny oblong seeds. Its milky juice is somewhat poisonous. The plant, although often found in cemeteries, sometimes establishes itself along roadsides, in grassy yards, and old, neglected gardens.

DRAINAGE.

I own lot 2, con. 14, in the township of B. Mrs. J. Mc. owns lot 8, con. 14, in the same township. The water runs on to the road and down the road ditch, which has been opened several times by statute labor. But, as the land is sandy, it soon fills up again, and at present the water is backing up into our land. The natural fall of the water is down the ditch across the road-culvert, and through lot 2, con. 15; but lot 2, con. 15, has never been plowed. It is a slash.

- 1. Can we compel the township to open the ditch and put tile in it, as it is useless to open it without tiling it? 2. Who will have to pay for ditch through lot 2, con. 15? 3. Will we have to pay part of expenses? READER.

Ans.—This is a matter for agreement between all the parties interested, including the municipal corporation, or—in the event of their failing to agree—to be disposed of by proceedings under The Ditches and Watercourses Act. We could not venture to predict what the award would be.

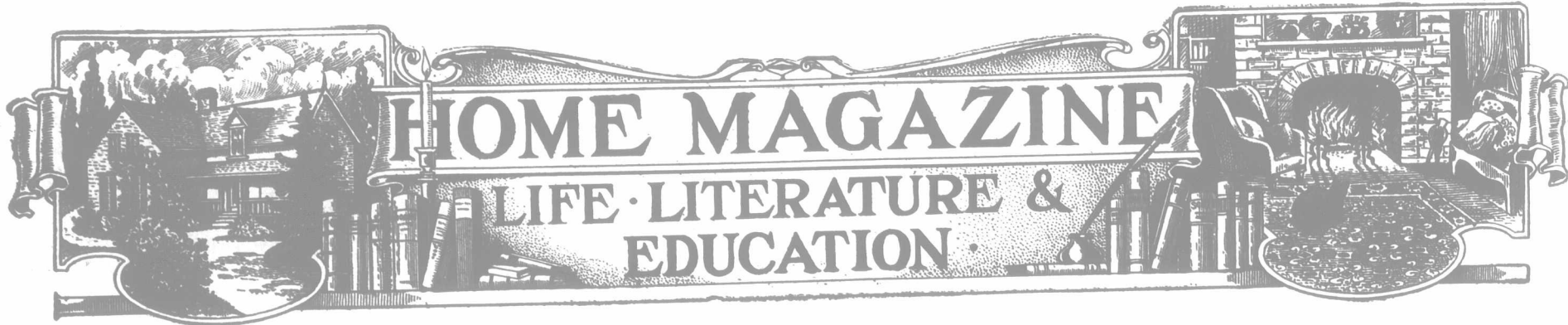
MARE OUT OF CONDITION—PIGS AILING.

1. Mare had a foal last July, and foal lived only two days, but it never suckled. Mare seems to tire very easily, and looks rough in the hair, and thin; has a slight cough, but feeds well. Am feeding clover and timothy hay mixed, and about three gallons of oats per day; once a week boiled feed.

2. Pigs, about 2 1/2 months old, look well at weaning, up till about two months old, then get thin and pine away. They seem to scour somewhat. Feeding milk and mixed oats and barley, ground, with sugar beets at noon. They feed well right along.

Ans.—1. Feed the mare the following powder: Take 1 1/2 ounces each of pulverized sulphate of iron and ground gentian root; mix, and divide into 12 powders, and give a powder morning and evening on her food. It will probably be necessary to repeat the treatment, as it will last only for six days. A run to grass would be very beneficial.

2. Cut out the barley portion of the ration. It is probably a little too heating and stimulating. Let the pigs out on a grass run as soon as possible. Mix on a grass run with charcoal with the food, and, if scouring still persists, feed on scalded milk in which a little wheat flour has been mixed. See that they get no milk that is not perfectly sweet and clean. H. G. R.



The Teacher's Side of the Story.

By "Elsbeth."

[The following letter has been submitted to us by an Ontario teacher. Although the references made are particularly directed to conditions connected with city schools, the article must form interesting reading to all who are interested in our teachers and our schools. After all, there is very little difference between city and country schools, and observations made in regard to the one may usually be made in regard to the other. Has anyone anything to say about this letter, for or against?]

Just recently, so many individuals have come forth with loads of blame and responsibility to heap on the school teacher that I feel bound to tell the teacher's side of the story.

Four accusations have come to my notice: We are blamed for the faulty speech, tardiness, rudeness and dishonesty of the rising generation, and for some of these faults in a risen generation, with whose training we had nothing to do. To begin at the top.

No less a person than Earl Grey states that Canadian children do not speak the King's English, because the subject is neglected at school. Nearly everyone will admit that the majority of Canadian children do speak badly, and I doubt not will as glibly apportion the blame to the teacher. Earl Grey and other critics can have no idea of the obstacles confronting the teacher who tries to improve the speech of children who come from homes where English is murdered.

Picture the situation. In the present overcrowded conditions a teacher is rarely given fewer than fifty pupils. Teachers whom I have consulted confirm the statement that four answers a day from each pupil is a large average. Even granting that the teacher corrects every mistake in these four short speeches, and in all written work, anyone who thinks at all can see it is almost impossible to get good results in language work, under such handicaps.

Doubtless our celebrated critic was thinking of the work of Old Country schools, where the children board with the teachers, sit at table with them, play cricket, row and tramp with them. There is, too, a system of pupil government in such large English schools as Eton and Harrow whereby a boy who speaks badly is so "roasted" that he in time corrects himself. An Eton graduate told me that he and some other young English boys so ridiculed and thumped an American who persisted in saying, "Well, I guess," that they cured him of his provincialisms very shortly. Fancy the parents of a Canadian child submitting to such treatment of a pampered and cherished darling! Moreover, the children in the English boarding schools come from homes where good expressions are used. Such pupils cannot in fairness be compared with the children from the average Canadian home, where parents rarely give the matter of speech a thought. The English children we get in our class-rooms here may be compared more fairly, and these in some cases have a better accent than colonial children, but make the same atrocious blunders in speech.

A few instances of the speech spoken and written by parents of both Canadian and British-born chil-

dren will give some idea of the "mother tongue" we must overcome.

An English mother brought her boy to school the other day with this information: "Teacher, I'm bringin' this boy to school. Now, H'Algernon iant crazy, 'e's just 'arf-witted, and whatever you do don't you argitate 'im, for if you do 'e just aks like the deevil."

This little speech is scarcely less original than the following note received from a Canadian parent:

Dear teacher,
my boy was not kep home from skool, but ran away on toosday. i no his mother sed she kep him home but she is a liar, so there.
yours truly
jim brown.

Such are the parents of many of our pupils.

Another great drawback to the teacher is the overloaded curriculum. It is so elaborate that the teacher, in order to cover the course mapped out for the children must do nearly all the talking. If less crammed information were required, the pupils would have greater opportunities for oral work, and conversation with the teacher would then be possible. The subjects taught in five hours a day are: Arithmetic, reading, penmanship, geography, history, grammar, spelling, hygiene, written reading, art, music, composition, and nature (with time taken off class-work for household science and manual training). Now, any or all of these subjects can be made a basis for language-training, but so much tangible information has to be poured into the heads of the boys and girls that lengthy conversations are impossible.

The trouble of incorrect speech lies in conditions which cannot be

remedied in a day. Canadians came originally from the poorer and less grammatical strata of the British Isles. The past generations found the struggle for existence sufficiently engrossing to preclude any very deep anxiety as to speech. The ordinary expressions used by the forbears are handed down to "the children of the third and fourth generations." Many readers of this article can, if they will, recall crude expressions they have outgrown since leaving the home neighborhood. With no unflattering remarks to aforementioned home neighborhood, I say that teachers cannot uproot in the day time of comparative silence, on the part of

the pupils, what has been instilled for six long years before the little curly-headed boy or girl dreamed of such a place as school. But enough of our defence. What can we do? What are we doing? We try to set a good example in speech. In primary and junior grades, when children make a mistake, I merely say so, and give the correct form, having the pupil, and later the class, repeat it aloud. In senior forms I do the same, with the addition that I back up my argument, where possible, by using the error as a grammar exercise later. I try to encourage, coax or incite the children to read good books. Beyond this, we can do little but make them feel that forms of speech really matter.

The second accusation came from the editor of a prominent daily paper. He said the reason so many business men are not on time at business appointments is that the schools do not encourage punctuality, "the teachers themselves often coming late and keeping the classes waiting."

The cause of his mental disturbance was that he chanced to meet a teacher on the street at half-past nine one morning. He did not know that that teacher's class did not meet until half-past ten, owing to congested class-rooms. She had arrived at school at eight forty-five, but at nine was sent by her principal to inquire at a doctor's about pupils absent through illness. Was she late?

Another source of his information—the inspector's annual report—showed how often teachers were late in the year. The cold, cold figures seemed to indicate a deplorable disregard for punctuality. He published them in his paper. Every parent in the city was up in arms. The situation looked black for the teachers,

respondent to the Women's Column of the Globe. This lady had been rudely treated by a Toronto street-car conductor, and stated that the man should not be blamed for his rudeness, as he had doubtless attended our public schools, where "please" and "thank you" are unknown terms, and manners are untaught, as is shown by the rude, jostling crowds emerging from our public schools."

The contention was, that, if a man be rude twenty years after leaving an institution, said institution is still to blame. But taking it seriously, teachers work under the same disadvantages when improving children's manners as in the language classes. Pupils have a six years' start of the teacher. The school has but a limited scope for such training, because pupils are for the greater part of the time kept quiet and still. The occupations of school, I am sorry to say, have very little to do with the situations a child meets out in the world. But I do maintain that teachers insist on quiet manners, saying "please" and "thank you," lifting one's hat, letting girls precede the boys passing through doors, etc. Ask yourselves how teachers maintain such order and discipline if department is not a large part of school training.

Table manners and many other little graces cannot be taught at school by actual examples, but I do know teachers who discuss them with pupils.

The responsibility for Canadian ill-manners lies in the homes. Not long ago I was asked to help entertain a club of twenty-five boys ranging from twelve to fifteen years of age. Not one rose when introduced to me. Every one of those boys is compelled to rise at school when addressing his teacher. Evidently, none are taught at home, to rise when a lady enters the room. Only one of those twenty-five boys thanked the hostess for a pleasant evening.

Someone will say, "They must have been from very 'ordinary' homes." Judge of that for yourself. They are the material from which we are expected to make orators, punctual business magnates, and polished courtiers.

I have saved the most unjust stab at the teacher till the last. It was more absurd than all its mild predecessors combined and concentrated. One begins to wonder where responsibility will cease, when loaded with the blame for crimes other people's children have committed. This is the story:

School children, after school hours, stole articles and money from various down-town places of business. The case came up in the police-court. It caused earnest discussion all over the city, and vociferous controversy at the next meeting of the school board. Here came the sting. A member of the board (with only two badly-trained children) rose to explain his views. Growing redder and angrier as each new flash of eloquence dazzled his audience, he concluded his disparaging remarks about school influence in general by saying, "Gentlemen, if school teachers had more personality, there would be no police-court cases." Fortunately, there was one brave man in the party, who said, "If the parents had half the influence over their children, out of school, that the teachers have over them from nine o'clock till four, they might be proud of themselves."

Now, readers, do you wonder that we feel like defending the profession?



Japanese Hops.

Growth in one season. An annual, but practically perennial, as it self-sows.

remedied in a day. Canadians came originally from the poorer and less grammatical strata of the British Isles. The past generations found the struggle for existence sufficiently engrossing to preclude any very deep anxiety as to speech. The ordinary expressions used by the forbears are handed down to "the children of the third and fourth generations." Many readers of this article can, if they will, recall crude expressions they have outgrown since leaving the home neighborhood. With no unflattering remarks to aforementioned home neighborhood, I say that teachers cannot uproot in the day time of comparative silence, on the part of

until they told that every teacher not at school at eight forty-five in the morning and one-fifty in the afternoon, registered as "late," and thus might be marked so four hundred times in the year, yet never keep one class waiting. The investigation went further, and showed that, out of twenty-six thousand registrations (there were sixty-five teachers in the city, each registering twice each day), only twelve classes had been kept waiting, and all such delays had been caused by late trains. I am sure, if city officials are tardy, it is not because they "learned it at school."

The next thrust came from a cor-

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The ground we take is: We are willing to do our best with the material in hand, but cannot supply pupils with inherited tendencies, cultured homes, or brains.

The Everlasting "Why."

By The Spartan.

All of us, apparently, have sooner or later in our lives a tendency to punctuate life's prose with a pretty liberal assortment of marks of interrogation. This is good. It is a tribute to the race. For where there are no questions, there is no law. Keep on with your reflections, and by and by your all but completed life-story will reduce itself to one single "?"—and there you have it—that little symbol is life from everlasting to everlasting. And we say, so much the better.

Life the unsolvable! But isn't it the universal spell of mystery that keeps it going? Something at the end—in the way of explanation and peace—is what lures and spurs.

Some day, then—plows still and rusty in the furrows, hoes stowed well away in the corners—we may learn how it was that, for three score years and ten, we were delving and toiling, without having so much as known whence came the impulse nor whither fled the fruits of it all.

Perhaps the nearer and visible problems are still more fascinating. Look yonder at your people of "the abyss"—lack-lustre eyes, protruding lips, misshapen heads and faces—about as much like The Image as a Chinese idol is like the Sistine Madonna. Why? And what is the lesson? Pretty old, the questions, the answers probably attached to the rainbow.

Look yonder again, on the same side of the street, and the thumping crutch jars hard on your ears, for you can see plainly that the white, pinched face has searched its "why" but eight or nine summers. Let us not marshal too formidable an array of the "miserables." Nevertheless, stumping along, in his philosophy of pain, the crutch-boy cannot help seeing, there on the wide piazza well back from the walk, a half-reclining, heavily-berobed figure, that is pale, too, like himself, only that there are a few more years in the face-index, and, instead of a crutch, there lies at hand a silent Stradivarius. Why? Well, after a while, can posterity not build a marble mausoleum and pay it hundred thousands of dollars? It is humanity's sweet privilege to be a little late.

On the corner, further down, lives Jones. He is a deliver of steel is Jones, income two-fifty per day, family seven, work-hours ten, every day of the week, every week of the year. One day, Jones is absurd enough to fall sick, and the two-fifty stops coming, while the seven stop-eating. Jones is foolish to play out. Working faithfully, perhaps, he put too much of his strong self into that steel—for steel plates must be strong, too. Perhaps his product was a little too much like himself, absorbing himself. As for Mr. Magnus Steel-King, Jones' employer, the six hundred millions are not to be frittered on Jones and the seven. Our fortune is large, but so are our tastes. We shall build a great many libraries. Some day, from one of these libraries will spring the genius to answer the "why." I have paid Jones his two-fifty regularly. Eh, what?—but that was two thousand years ago, that sort of thing. Samaritan be hanged!

Steel-King has read a little in his great many libraries, perhaps. Has he forgotten that strange, half-devil-begotten, half-heaven-inspired thing called the French Directory—Danton, Marat, Robespierre? Robespierre was a frail man, Mr. Steel-King, hardly stronger than this Jones of yours, even when Jones is ill and broken! And the skillful doctor whose art was to remove heads with unexceptionable exactitude! The thousands of sick Joneses had an astonishing power in them, did they not? "L'etat, c'est moi!" (The nation! Why, I am the nation!) "Samaritan be hanged!" With the

thumping monotone of that crutch yonder striking into one's vitals, one can see a tragic likeness in the spirit of French Louis and Saxon Steel-King. In reply, the sick Jones of the Seine said, "L'etat, c'est nous!" (The nation! No, we are the nation) and removed the head of Louis. Perhaps that century was a little barbaric. As to Steel-King—well, the monotone of the crutch keeps on with its muffled "why." At least it has the privilege of asking the thing a great many times.

Yes, even Jones can ask, and does ask. And we think it is a just thing, and a sign of hope. Does the "why" of things spiritual not indicate a deep, unquenchable desire and awe, a readiness to find and receive truth?

Do the "whys" of the bread-seeker and of the art-lover not point to the same steadfast sense of a true and just and humane order of things? Instinctively, humanity knows justice. All the deluges and plagues and reformations and revolutions of the centuries have failed to dim this one flaming conception. They have but made it the more brilliant.

When the crutch-boy raps at the door of sick Jones, it is with a light rap, and the response is very quiet. He sees no Marat, no Robespierre here. The gentle one that ushers him in is big-eyed and calm, and faith has not left her. Nor is

of stone there. One's crutch makes a great noise on stone, and noises are disliked at such places, while one never sees any interrogation mark on the name-plate at the vestibule.

So the crutch-boy goes up and sits down by the musician, and rests a little. The questioning crutch is silent, like the Strad. Maybe the silence hurts the boy, for he says at once: "Play for me while I rest!" And the musician smiles and plays—not long—though he is trembling when he stops.

"I wish you could go to Florida and get strong," says the crutch-boy.

"And if only you could see those wonderful surgeons of Paris I have read about. I will sell my Stradivarius if you will take the money and go."

"Yes, but I have only my crutch, and it would not take you to Florida. It is a homemade crutch. Now play that 'Cavatina' again, and I shall go home."

And the crutch-boy thumped along once more. He found he could not raise his eyes to the mansion of Steel-King as yet—at least, not as yet!

The Windrow.

Many of the cities of Canada are preparing for a grand Coronation Day celebration on June 22nd.



An Alaska Garden.

If Alaska can produce gardens such as this, why should Southern Canada be without them?

he, on the bed, marred of face with any racking hate—as yet! One doesn't like to be a Danton, if one can help it. Then, too, the good-wife prefers not to be a Corday—at least, as yet! Humanity has a faculty of suffering vastly greater than have the other orders. There is still a little bread and sustenance, notes the crutch-boy. He is glad that they say nothing bitter, and are not starving—as yet!

The crutch-boy doesn't say very much on his way home. He doesn't have to. That crutch of his says more in one soul-cutting thump than more in all the ages. Because that is in all the ages. Because that is just where they stop—with their single "why," as does this seer of the eight or nine summers, halting on homeward, and glad in his heart that Jones' seven have some bread in their house, and are calm and hoping—as yet!

It is pretty certain that the crutch-boy has his constant soul fixed upon his instinct of the unchangeable truths. It is a good thing to ask. And he asks with every step, as he turns up the long walk to the verandah with its berobed fragile musician and its silent Stradivarius. Perhaps he would have gone to the mansion of Steel-King, deep in the grounds opposite, but the walks are

The women members of the Nova Scotia Anti-tuberculous League are planning a mammoth midsummer fair at Halifax, the proceeds to be devoted to erecting a hospital for advanced cases.

The new Quebec bridge will be the largest cantilever bridge in the world, and will be 150 feet above high water. The length of the center span will be 1,800 feet, and the total length 3,228 feet. The bridge will be ready for traffic in 1915.

At a recent meeting of the trustees of the National Sanitarium Association in Toronto, it was proposed to raise a King Edward Memorial Fund of \$1,000,000 to erect a hospital for consumptives in all stages of the disease. The idea of founding such a memorial arose from the fact that King Edward VII., upon being presented with a gift of \$1,000,000 by Sir Ernest Cassell, at once donated it for the erection of a tuberculosis hospital in England, now known as the King Edward Sanitarium for Consumptives.

"Father," said little Rollo, "what is evolution?" "Evolution, my son, is a sort of apology which man has invented for displaying so many of the traits of the lower animals."—Washington Star.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Nay; But as Captain Am I Come.

He lifted up his eyes and looked, and behold, there stood a man over against him with his sword drawn in his hand: and Joshua went unto him, and said unto him, Art thou for us, or for our adversaries? And he said, Nay; but as Captain of the host of the LORD am I now come. And Joshua fell on his face to the earth, and did worship, and said unto him, What saith my Lord unto his servant?—Josh. V.: 13, 14.

Joshua had led the Israelites into the promised land, but that land was not yet won. The first city to be conquered lay before them, the city of Jericho. It was surrounded by high walls; what chance was there of breaking them down enough to even begin the fight? The people looked to Joshua to direct them. They had promised to obey his orders, and to execute anyone who dared to rebel against his authority. What a situation for a leader! He was helpless, but brave and confident, knowing that God, who had placed him in this position, would open the way when the right moment arrived.

He was looking at Jericho, when his eyes were suddenly opened to the real situation, and he found that God was Himself the Captain of the host. The earthly leader, like the people who followed him, was only called to the easy task of obedience. He saw the Divine Leader, and asked for His assistance, although his rightful position should have been that of a man placing himself at the entire disposal of the Great Captain. So might an enthusiastic soldier appeal to his commander-in-chief—not knowing who he was—for the help of his single arm. The general might quickly answer: "I am in command of the whole army, and your duty is to assist me."

Joshua gladly recognized his lawful Master, worshipped Him reverently, and at once asked for His orders: "What saith my Lord unto His servant?"

But all that happened long ago, and the story of the conquest of Jericho seems to us like a fairy tale. The great host marched silently around the city, day after day, until the seventh day, when the wondering people of Jericho saw the Israelites encompass their city seven times. What did it all mean? How could such a siege break down their strong walls of defence? Then came the blast of the trumpets, and the great shout of victory. God had conquered—through their weak but obedient efforts—they could see no results, but they trusted their Leader. The exultant shout was a shout of faith, and the outward proof that their obedience had won success followed swiftly. The wall fell, the insurmountable difficulty was cleared out of their way, and the enemy was too terrified to offer resistance. The victory was theirs—theirs in the might of their Divine Leader.

Don't you think we are often in the position of Joshua? We are facing some apparently insurmountable difficulty. Duty calls us to conquer it, and yet we feel our helplessness. Then we appeal to God to come to our assistance, appeal to Him to help us to do "our" work. He is not under our orders, waiting to do this or that task for us according to our prayers. Nay; but as Captain of our hearts and wills, He is ready to take full control of everything. Our place is only to obey His orders, loyally and unquestioningly. He may order us to go quietly on in an apparently endless round of everyday duty. We want to conquer the world for Christ, we want to do great and noble things for the good of our fellows, and perhaps His orders are to spend the precious years of this short life in commonplace work. The weeks fly past, each one like the one before it. No progress seems to be made, we seem to be winning no citadel for the King. But He is Captain, and He has called us to assist Him. The battle is His, and if we are treading the round of daily duty, we are certain of victory. Our Captain is watching eagerly for really great victories. How glad He is when one of the soldiers in the great army comes to him constantly for orders, asking: "What saith my Lord unto His servant?" and then goes forth in joyous loyalty to do the task set him,

never doubting that all will be well. Characters grow strong and beautiful during these days of commonplace work, lighted up by the radiance of love. Our great business in this world is to love—love God and our comrades. We all have the same task, and the same opportunity, whether we be rich or poor, ignorant or learned. And every day can be filled with joy if we keep our hearts raised to our Master.

In Eastern countries, a well-trained maid-servant watches the hand of her mistress. If a gesture is made, she instantly brings what is wanted. All day long the mistress can issue her orders silently, because her maidens are always eagerly watching for every motion of her hand. And, as the Psalmist says, as the eye of a maiden watches the hand of her mistress, so our eyes are on our God all day long. He does not need to command if we are eager to obey His lightest wish. We do not need to worry about difficulties ahead; the Captain is able to conquer any difficulty, if only we trust Him and obey orders for the present moment. Often before, in our own and other lives, have apparently insurmountable difficulties fallen down suddenly and made it possible for us to advance. Happiness is our duty as well as our privilege. Even the best of human generals finds it almost impossible to do great things if his soldiers are discouraged and gloomy, if they plod along in dispirited fashion, instead of stepping out briskly to the music of the band. It is wrong to worry, for it shows that we have no confidence in our Captain. I had a letter yesterday from a young Jewish girl who said: "I am very happy, with the happiness that comes from inside—the only kind that lasts." Is not that a true view of life? One who is walking along a path lighted by love can be happy, no matter how commonplace his appointed duty may be. Happiness that only lasts as long as everything is pleasant outwardly, is scarcely worth having. It is sure to fail us just when we need it most. But the joy of one who has laid his life at the feet of LOVE, is renewed every moment. He has only to lift his eyes, in glad realization of the Master's presence, to find the load of care lifted from his heart, and the path flooded with sunshine. Every time we allow ourselves to be anxious and troubled, we are showing distrust of our Master, we are disappointing Him, injuring ourselves, and harming His cause. We need not call Him to help us, for our cause is His, and it is absolutely safe in His hands. We have little faith in our Captain, therefore we are cowardly when things seem to be going wrong. The secret which is worth infinitely more than any charm which can transform common metals to gold, is within the reach of each of us. It is simply an attitude of loving trust towards our Captain. It can fill us with joy and peace, with hope and courage. How is it that we ever allow ourselves to be downhearted or afraid? Let us try to carry out the familiar saying:

"Build a little fence of trust around to-day,
Fill the space with loving work, and therein stay.
Look not through the sheltering bars upon to-morrow,
God will help thee bear what comes of joy or sorrow."

It is folly to refuse to serve God, saying: "I want to be my own master." One who spends his years in serving himself may be outwardly comfortable, but he always fails to find joy. It is folly to devote time and strength to worldliness. One who should gain the whole world must still be dissatisfied, for his soul is too divine to have its hunger satisfied by the things which must be given up in a few years, and which soon lose their interest and become commonplace even in this life.

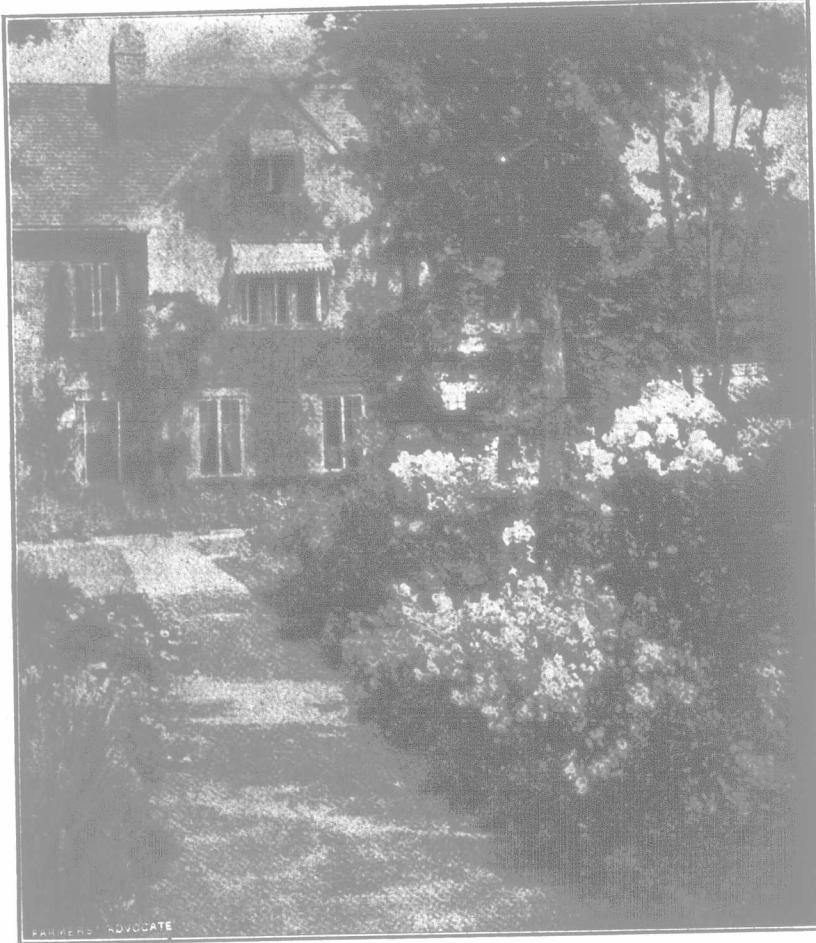
We are hungry for absolute holiness; nothing else will satisfy us. And where can we find perfection except in God? Why should we waste precious time in serving other masters, when we know—deep down in our truest consciousness—that we shall certainly regret that wasted time?

One man boasts that he is free. Perhaps he is being dragged down by the chain of his favorite sin. A woman boasts that she is not a servant. Per-

haps she is miserable, if she has done something which is not considered exactly "the thing," or if she has to wear an old-fashioned dress. Is she not a slave, shrinking before the look of public opinion? Someone once said: "If we would only make up our minds to go straight for the next world, we could throw up our hats in this and be perfectly happy."

If we are setting our hearts on pleasing God, then failure is impossible. After

petitions and claim His promises before bestowing the blessings on us? Undoubtedly because we need first to come into a proper attitude of heart to receive them, and to be advantaged by them. Even as it is, we may be sure we do not sufficiently appreciate the divine care bestowed upon us, hitherto and now. Even in the attitude of prayer and thanksgiving, we probably do not discern one-half of our causes for gratitude, as



Flowers in Masses.

The effect of massing flowers is excellent for the informal garden. Perennial phlox and fall anemones are the especial feature here.

every fall, we can start again, sure of His love and forgiveness. Those who are on God's side are sure of victory. To fight for Him is to make our lives worth while.

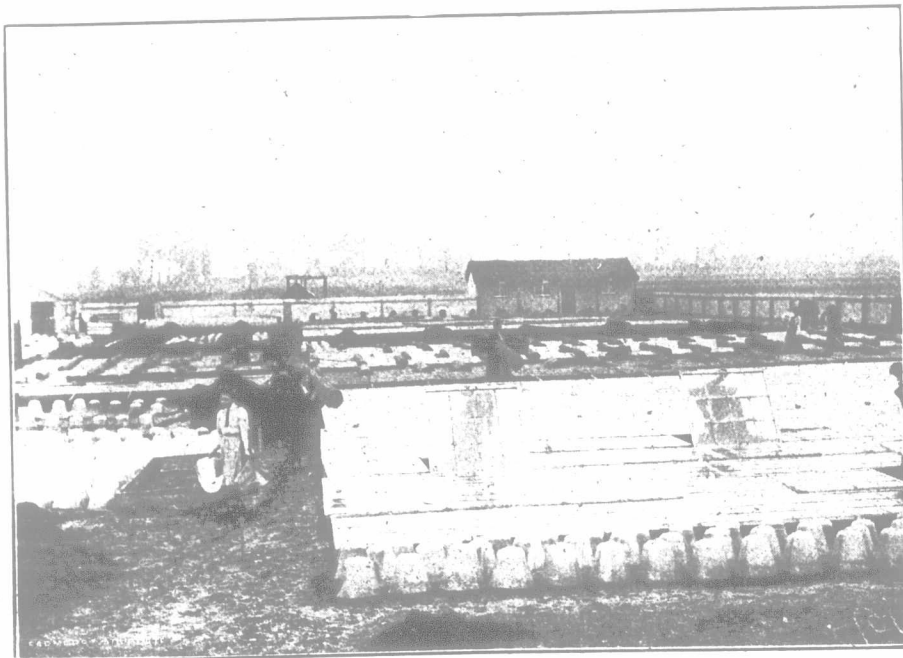
"Each of God's soldiers bears
A sword divine:
Stretch out thy trembling hands
To-day for thine."

DORA FARNCOMB.

we shall see them by and by, when we shall know even as we are known."

This little volume, and other keys to the Scriptures, may be had from the Watch-tower Bible and Tract Society, 13-17 Hicks street, Brooklyn, N. Y. If Mr. Matthias would write to them for free literature (enclosing stamps), he could get good reading matter for the people of his neighborhood. I remain, yours truly,

EVA ROACH.



Hurrying Lettuce.

The author's idea carried out with glass bell-jars, manufactured for the purpose, near Newbury, England.

Dear Hope,—I was interested in reading about "Faithful Reader's" puzzlings along the line of prayer, and why we should pray for those things which He will give us anyway, and I thought I would just quote to you these words from a little volume, "Daily Heavenly Manna for the Hungry of Faith": "The question may arise, Why will God have us to make

There is not any benefit so glorious in itself but it may yet be exceedingly sweetened and improved by the manner of conferring it. The virtue, I know, rests in the intent; the profit in the judicious application of the matter; but the beauty and ornament of an obligation lies in the manner of it.—Seneca.

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.]

The Vegetable Garden.

By the time this paper reaches you, most of you will be busy at your garden,—the vegetable garden, at least—planting the seeds of lettuce, and beets, and parsnips and carrots, that are to delight both eye and palate later on, and I am not sure that the feast for the eye is not the more delectable of the two.

Once upon a time I had a garden, a little patch of vegetable garden in one place—no, a big patch, for like the artists, who so often paint their largest pictures first, I was ambitious—and a little patch of flower-garden in another; and I remember very well how often I used to steal out in the late evening, when the slanting rays of the setting sun made golden light and threw deep shadows, to admire the rows of just those common vegetables that I have mentioned,—with a purely aesthetic joy, too, I believe. Were they not beautiful, those rows of feathery carrots, fresh green parsnips, waving corn, lush and fern-like parsley, and red and purple beets? If you think mine were not, just think of your own, and I warrant you you will say yes.

We used very tedious methods the first year, made raised beds with paths between everywhere, and cultivated assiduously with the hoe during all of the early summer. But the next year we knew better, and put our plants in in long rows, running from north to south, to catch the sunlight on both sides as far as possible. And we found out many things. We found out, for instance, that one can scarcely have the garden ground too rich for most plants, but that one must never, never use entirely fresh manure on any garden; the older and more muck-like the fertilizer, the better. The plants which, it proved, needed deep, rich soil, were beets, cabbage, lettuce, carrot, cauliflower, celery, corn, cress, egg-plant, radish, melons, parsnips, peas, rhubarb and turnips. One had to exercise more caution with beans, cucumbers, squashes, tomatoes—the "viney" plants, you see—which had a tendency to run to vines rather than fruit if fed too well. Onions were found to do best on rather rich, but firm soil, with quite shallow surface cultivation.

Have you ever carried pails and pails of water for your garden, until it seemed that, notwithstanding the admiring visits at sunset, that same precious spot was threatening "awfully" to become a burden? I am sure that first year we wore a fine deep path to the pump. Indeed, it took a long time to discover that, by a very simple process, much less water-carrying was necessary. One day an old woman, with the wisdom born of long experience, said, "A good hoeing is as good as a rain." And so it proved. If you have never heard this, just try it. Leave one row of something undisturbed, except when you pull out the weeds; keep another well hoed, and the soil constantly stirred up, and just see which will make the more progress. Of course, there is a good reason for it. The soil, by capillary attraction, because it is porous, keeps evaporating the moisture from below, sending it up to the surface and off into the air. When you stir up that surface you make a dust-mulch, which helps to keep the ascending moisture where it ought to be, about the roots of the plants. For this reason, after the first thorough working-up for the seedbed, deep cultivation is seldom necessary, just a shallow, though constant stirring-up of the surface, being sufficient.

Of course, in dry spells, notwithstanding the hoeing, a good watering is usually advisable, but we found out that each watering was twice as efficacious, and fewer waterings needed, if we were careful each time to draw a covering of dust over the wet patch about each plant,—the dust-mulch again, you see.

Lately I have heard a hint or two that I should like to have verified. As I cannot, in the heart of the city, experiment,



Note the Color of *your* flour—
 And the Bread it makes for you.
 Delicately *creamy* is FIVE ROSES flour.
 Because it is *not bleached*, don't you see.
 Clear—Immaculate—Desirable.
 A *pure* Manitoba wheat flour—FIVE ROSES.
 And the healthy sun-ripened spring wheat berries are *naturally* of a golden glow.
 And the meaty *heart* of the polished kernels is *creamy*.
 Milled from *this* cream, FIVE ROSES is delicately "creamy."
 The only *natural* flour from Manitoba's prime wheat. Which gets whiter and whiter as you *knead* it.
 And *your* bread is most appetizing, *unusually* attractive in appearance.
 Looks good.
 And *is* good.
 Bake this purest *unbleached* flour.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED MONTREAL

perhaps some of you would like to make the trial instead. I have heard that rhubarb will grow tall and very crisp and delicate if each plant is covered with an inverted nail-keg or box, with a very small hole in the bottom to admit light enough to coax the stems up. I have heard also that very early lettuce may be hurried into crisp, delicate heads, by setting over each plant an inverted glass sealer. I should imagine these would have to be lifted occasionally to admit air, or else propped slightly upward at one side. If you try these, will you kindly report, so that we may know if the ideas are good? The same method, it is said, may be used successfully in starting tomato plants. I should judge that the sealers should be used only in April, the earlier part of May, and during all spells of cool weather. If the sun were extra hot, the glass might concentrate the heat too much, might it not? I don't know personally. You might experiment with a plant or two.

A Few Hints for the Flower Garden.

You haven't a flower-garden, not even the tiniest bit of one?—But you want to have one this year? What will you plant? How begin?
 In the very first place, general rules for the flower-garden are very similar to those for the vegetable-garden.—deep, rich soil, absolutely no fresh manure, although the ground may be enriched with very old black manure, such as the soil on the edge of the barnyard; plenty of surface cultivation, except for the very few plants, chiefly bulbs, which resent meddling. If the soil is very sandy, some heavier earth mixed with it will be found beneficial; if it is very heavy, just enough sand to make it loose and porous is advisable.
 Now!—Of course, you know that the very easiest kind of flower-garden for a

EVERY WOMAN SHOULD READ THIS LETTER ABOUT

St. Lawrence Sugar

Laboratory of Provincial Government Analyst.

MONTREAL, 22nd February, 1909.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have drawn by my own hand ten samples of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co's EXTRA STANDARD GRANULATED SUGAR, indiscriminately taken from four lots of about 150 barrels each and six lots of about 450 bags each. I have analyzed same and find them uniformly to contain 99.99/100 to 100 per cent of pure cane sugar, with no impurities whatever.

(Signed) MILTON L. HERSEY, M. Sc. L.L.D.
 Provincial Government Analyst.

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co. Limited
 MONTREAL 38

very busy housewife is one made up of flowering shrubs and perennials, which need very little care. But it takes time to wait for these. The shrubs grow slowly, while perennials set this spring cannot be expected to bloom before next year.
 You want quick results, and wish to see a fine, luxuriant garden right away this year; so it is well for you to know that you must depend upon annuals. Get your seed catalogue down and look them up, for there is still time during May to make out-of-doors plantings of the great

majority of annuals. Observe, in the catalogue, the height of the plants, and the time of blooming, and keep these in your mind's eye when making the plan of your garden.
 One is taking it for granted, you see, that you will have a regular plan,—better draw it all out on paper to begin with. A mixture of beds of all shapes and sizes is very distracting. Have some sort of system or pattern, a simple pattern of easy geometrical figures is best (we are referring here to the formal and apart

flower-garden,—not to the lawns and "front," where borders and irregular clumps should rule), and plan to have balance and symmetry—not overdone, of course—in the planting.

Plan to have the tallest plants at the back of borders or center of beds; do not leave any room for freaky colored specimens, such as the coleus; and above all things guard against clash of color, scarlet and magenta, for instance, in juxtaposition; or, in fact, magenta with almost any color that you can imagine. It is one of the most impossible colors to blend with any other, and is equalled in this respect only by the peculiar orange-red of the Oriental poppy and torch-plant. Always remember that green and white are peacemakers, especially white, and use plenty of both to preserve harmony among the flowers.

Now, just a few hints that I have culled from various gardeners and garden magazines:

In any part of the garden in which the ground is unavoidably poor, plant Tom Thumb nasturtiums, California poppy, and coreopsis.

In sandy soil, plant poppies, nasturtiums, zinnias, rose moss. Heavy soil—Petunias, alyssum, marigold, annual chrysanthemums.

A few annuals that resist drought well are petunias, zinnias, portulaca, nasturtiums. In very sunny places, balsam, gaillardia, asters, annual phlox, portulaca and nasturtiums, do well. In shady places,—musk, pansies, nemophila.

Satisfactory annual climbers are Japanese hops, morning-glory, canary vine, balloon vine.

Annuals especially useful for cut flowers are asters, baby's breath, coreopsis,

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It is to their interest to do so. Their statistics prove to them that three out of four of their country fire losses are caused by lightning.

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The most beneficial unguent and emollient for this purpose made. Use it before dressing to go out. After wiping it off, use a pure, delicate face powder (the Princess Powder, 50 cents, is excellent), and you will come in knowing that your skin is improved instead of harmed. For lines and wrinkles, a fading and flabby skin and sagging muscles it is most satisfactory. Price \$1.50, postpaid.

Superfluous Hair

MOLES, WARTS, etc., eradicated permanently by our most reliable method of Electrolysis. Satisfaction assured. Booklet "F" and sample skin food mailed free.

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The same force that sustains the airship is the secret of the marvelously easy and effective operation of the "EASY" Washer, and that is atmospheric pressure.

The clothes are not whirled, pulled or rubbed. The water is the moving force in the "EASY," which explains how so much can be accomplished with so little effort. Washes anything washable, easier, quicker, cleaner than any other. Try it for thirty days. Thousands of others have. You are the judge. WRITE NOW for free booklet of laundry recipes and free trial order form. THE "EASY" WASHER CO., 51 55 Bruce Street Toronto, Ont.



nasturtiums, sweet alyssum. A few very valuable, because of their perfume, are—stocks, mignonette, sweet sultan, and, of course, sweet peas, which you probably planted a month ago.

Annuals that will re-sow, and come up next year—Japanese hops, poppies, morning glory, rose moss (a sort of portulaca).

Don't forget to put in some gladiolus bulbs, if you want some very fine flowers for cutting. They open splendidly in water if cut when the first flower opens.

If your taste runs to old-fashioned gardens, you will think of marigolds, China asters, phlox, four o'clock, sweet sultan, balsam, sweet alyssum, poppies, cornflower, with the biennial and perennial Sweet William, hollyhocks, foxgloves, larkspur, columbine, and "old man."

Very good border plants are feverfew, alyssum, dwarf ageratum, lobelia, and dusty miller. If candytuft is used, cut off the seedstalks, and the plants will develop a thick, green mass of foliage, which is very attractive.

Plants that will bloom after frost comes are alyssum, candytuft, cornflower, marigold, annual phlox, stocks, verbenas.

Among the most BEAUTIFUL annuals are:—white alyssum, sweet peas, white and shell pink asters, stocks, purple morning glory, white candytuft, gaillardia, baby's breath (massed), nasturtiums, phlox drummondii, Shirley and Iceland poppies, verbenas. Please note this paragraph.

This article by no means exhausts the list of fine annuals, but those mentioned have been chosen especially for the selection of the woman who has but little time to spend on her garden. In closing, may we say, be sure to buy good, fresh seeds, directly from a reliable seedsman. The seed-cases of the "corner store" have been responsible for many a flower-garden failure. Last of all—try to have your garden express personality, individuality. Do not aim to have it a museum of splashy color. Better choose fewer kinds, and exercise thought and taste in arrangement. The result will be much more satisfying, and the process much more interesting.

To Peel County Women.

May I quote the following from a letter recently received from Mrs. Dawson, of Parkhill, who writes of the flower-garden competition for Peel County: "Mr. Pearson's plan and generosity are splendid. His idea of making the prizes continuous is in the right direction, and will help to accomplish his object"—to make every farm home in Peel County beautiful.

We are particularly pleased with the sentiment expressed by the first Peel County woman to enter the flower-garden competition: "Although our garden is in poor shape this summer, as we are making changes which will not allow us to plant where we wish, still it will be better for another year. We will do the best we can with what we have, and wish to enter the contest in the hope that it will encourage others to try, too."

This is the right spirit. May we urge upon all others who would like to enter this competition for prizes of \$30, \$20 and \$10—and the delight of a beautiful garden, whether a prize be won or not,—the advisability of sending in their applications as soon as possible? Much expense in starting the garden is not necessary, nor a great extent of flowers. Ever so tiny a plot, which displays taste in the arrangement of flowers and vines, will stand quite as good a chance as a larger one.

As Mr. Pearson specified "flower-garden," not speaking at all of lawns or grounds in general, we would suggest that each competitor who already has lawns, with grass which must not be broken up, make her flower-garden quite separately, say at the back or side of the house. This is really the plan advised by the best landscape gardeners. Lawns at the best are broken for no reason other than flower-hedging, although flowers may be used in borders, and flower-garden an especial being placed in the rear.

Remember, then, it is "flower-gardens" that are to be judged, not lawns. Is this clear?

Sea-foam Candy.

Dear Dame Durden,—In your Ingle Nook of April 13th, I noticed a request for a recipe for making sea-foam candy. The following recipe is a favorite with college girls: 2½ cups brown sugar, ¼ cup water, white of 1 egg, walnuts and flavoring. Boil the sugar and water until it is a little past the ball stage when dropped in water, add teaspoonful vanilla. Have ready the white of the egg beaten stiff with a silver fork on a platter. Pour the candy slowly on the egg, beating constantly until stiff. Drop in spoonfuls on buttered paper, placing walnut on each. Oxford Co., Ont. MOLLIE.

Fireless Cookers Again.

Since last week, we have found out a little more about the manufactured fireless cookers. We find that there are two kinds. (1) The "Chatham No. 8," which acts on the principle of retention of heat, and is only good for stews, custards, scalloped potatoes—anything that can be simmered or steamed. This cooker, with three cavities for pots, and a set of three aluminum cooking utensils, retails at about \$10. (2) The "New Chatham" and "Jewel" cookers, which are provided with metal discs which are slipped in hot, so that roasting, baking and frying can be done also. These range in price from \$10 to \$13, according to size, including cooking utensils.

The saving in fuel and time by using a fireless cooker will be apparent. With the evening fire, which must be put on in the cookstove to heat water for scalding milk utensils, you start your porridge, or any dried fruit, such as prunes, which you wish to have for breakfast, and put them into the cooker boiling hot. By morning they will be thoroughly cooked. Both porridge and dried fruits require very long and thorough cooking, so you can see the advantage here.

With the morning fire, which must again be put on for the milk vessels, the kettle for breakfast can be boiled, stews, puddings, etc., started for dinner, and the fireless cooker again put into use.

With a "New Chatham" or "Jewel Cooker," I find, on consulting the cookbook, that occasionally the discs have to be reheated in cooking very large roasts. In this case, I should imagine a small coal-oil stove, in addition to the cooker, would be advisable, to prevent the necessity of starting up the kitchen fire. Indeed, I should think a small coal-oil stove would be very useful in most cases, to boil the kettle quickly for tea, and save putting on a wood-fire, unless, indeed, one did as the Chinese do, made the tea at breakfast time, drained it off the leaves, and put the clear decoction to keep warm in the cooker. The discs, it may be noted, may be heated over any wood, coal or gas flame.

We cannot, however, give all particulars here, so I would advise all who are interested to write at once to the manufacturers, the Manson Campbell Co., Chatham, Ont., asking all questions.

To myself, it is clear that the fireless cooker would be a boon to any farm woman who has too much to do. Just think of the relief to own one, were it only on wash-days, Sundays, and going-to-town days. Of course, it would be necessary to follow exactly the directions given in the cookbook supplied with each cooker, also to use one's own commonsense occasionally. For instance, I find by the cookbook that cabbage will cook in the "fireless" in two hours. Now, suppose the cabbage is started and put in at breakfast time. It will be done at nine o'clock, but commonsense will say, "Do not open the cooker. Cabbage will not spoil by staying there. Leave it to keep hot for dinner"—and so on.

The cooker will retain heat for ten hours or more. When there is no heat at all in it, it is useful for keeping the heat of the summer day out, and will keep ice-cream firm for ten or twelve hours.

I may say that the Manson Campbell Company have not advertised this cooker with us. We are giving their invention this space solely because we think it a useful acquisition to the farm woman.

GET THE WASHER RUN BY GRAVITY!

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

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

WASHERS SHIPPED FREE FOR 30 DAYS' TEST

We make this offer to any reliable man or woman anywhere. We send the Washer by freight, at our expense and risk. That's because we absolutely know you will be as delighted with the Washer as the thousands who have tried it. Get one of these wonderful Washers and say "good-bye" to the washboard forever. Good-bye to backaches, worry and washday drudgery! Let Gravity Power do the hard work! Let the Washer cleanse the clothes! We sell the Washer on little payments—only 50 cents a week. It pays for itself in a hurry. Then works for you—free for a lifetime! Drop us a postal card for the Free Washer Book and tell us your nearest freight station. Send to-day! Address me personally for this offer. F. A. H. BACH, Manager, The 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario.

The above offer is not good in Toronto, Winnipeg or Montreal and suburbs—special arrangements made for these districts. 2189H

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Cowan's Perfection Cocoa

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

Absolutely pure. That rich chocolate flavor. Very economical.

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

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July 3rd to August 11th.

For Calendars write the Registrar,
17 G. Y. CHOWN, Kingston, Ontario

Spruce Lodge Offers a choice lot of one- and two-year old heifers, all sired by Imp. Joy of Morning (32070); also Leicesters, rams and ewes, of all ages. W. A. DOUGLAS, Tuscarora P.O., Brant Co.

MAY 11, 1911

THIS HELPS THE COOK AS MUCH AS THE SEWING MACHINE HELPS THE SEAMSTRESS

Prepare meals sitting down.

Take no more needless steps.

Have everything in easy reach.

Gain hours for rest and recreation.



Economize your foodstuffs.

Keep the kitchen tidy easy.

Know just where everything is.

Have a kitchen helper worth while.

If you attend to your own cooking, you need a Knechtel Kitchen Cabinet. You need one even more if you hire a cook. For this Cabinet does much indeed to solve the "servant problem." It keeps help contented, because it makes the work so much easier.

The Knechtel is the only really up-to-date, practical Kitchen Cabinet. Its shining, tarnish-proof extension top, of seamless aluminum; its cylinder flour-bin (50 lbs. capacity); its ingenious sugar-bin—these are only three of the thirty points in which none other vies with it. See it.



The picture here merely faintly suggests how compact, how handy, how complete the Knechtel is. You must see it and examine it to know its value to you, and to understand why it must save its cost in a few months' use.

Be sure to have your furniture dealer show you the several styles of the Knechtel Kitchen Cabinet. One among them is just what you have been wanting. The price will suit you too. Booklet D mailed on request.

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PEASE THE FURNACE

What it does Stands for simplicity in furnace construction. Distributes heat evenly from every register. Requires the least attention.

Lasts longer with a minimum of repairs. Extracts the greatest quantity of "heat" possible from the fuel used.

Has a special contrivance which assists in consuming the gases which would otherwise escape up the chimney.

Makes practically no dust at all in the house, on account of its specially constructed cup joints.

Is the most economical both from a fuel burning standpoint and cost of upkeep.

What it costs It may cost a little more to instal than most furnaces because only the highest quality materials are used throughout its entire construction.

But it costs less for fuel because of the special construction of its combustion chamber, air blast, and radiating surface.

It costs less to operate because owing to the high quality of material used throughout it costs practically nothing for repairs and lasts longer.

What it saves Your temper, because it always works right and is "on duty" all winter through. Labor, because there is practically no dust when you use a "PEASE."

Money, because it burns less fuel and needs almost no repairs.

Backache, because you don't have to stoop with its new shaker.

It will save you from all future heating troubles if you instal one this summer.

"ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ONE."

Write for our Books: "The Question of Heating," or "Boiler Information." Sent free on request.

PEASE FOUNDRY COMPANY

TORONTO 35 WINNIPEG

The Roundabout Club

The Poem of the Ages.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I would like to record briefly in "The Roundabout Club," my appreciation of the first-prize essay and its subject, "The Twenty-third Psalm," appearing in April 20th issue of "The Farmer's Advocate."

While the other essays are also well-written and interesting, it seems to me that the writer of this one, though choosing a profound theme, has succeeded in founding its deeper notes, and has given suggestions and similitudes fitted to indicate and illuminate the pathway of life, and to more clearly reveal a haven of rest for every human being. There is simplicity, yet greatness in this Psalm, and there is originality in T. J. Rutherford's conception of it. There is, perhaps, as he suggests, a depth and vastness of meaning in it that cannot be fully grasped by man in his present condition, but in the cycles of time; a solace, a rest, and an inspiration to us in our earthly pilgrimage, its metaphors may extend to "green pastures" and "still waters" of worlds beyond our present sight. Suited to the mind of a child, or an illiterate man or woman, this wonderful poem of David may likewise engage the highest intellect. A notable feature is its brevity: a universe of meaning—psychology, theology, revelation in a few lines.

Seldom has a theme or its treatment impressed me more deeply. I think the essay will repay study and careful thought.

W. J. WAY.

Kent Co., Ont.

"No hard, rough hands for dat bride"

Aunt Salina

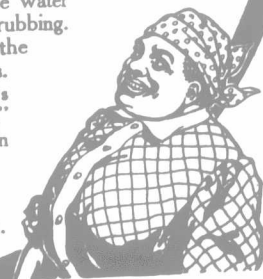
A bride appreciates a sensible gift from her friends. So many wedding gifts are useless.

Something that will relieve her of the back-breaking, nerve-racking worries of ordinary household duties

New Century Washer

for instance. It sweetens a woman's disposition. It enables her to get cheaper help and keep them longer. It saves the clothes and thoroughly cleanses them, because it forces the water through the fabrics without rubbing. It prevents disease entering the home from public laundries. Write for "Aunt Salina's Wash Day Philosophy." At the busy store in your town or direct.

CUMMER-DOWSWELL HAMILTON, ONT. Ltd.



Some men in their set notions remind us of an old York State farmer years ago, who said:

"I'm willing to be convinced that I am wrong, but I would like to see the man that can convince me."

Yet, if we reflect a moment, all progress, all betterment, consists in changing our ideas and our methods for better ones.

"When I arose to speak," related a martyred statesman, "someone hurled a base, cowardly egg at me, and it struck me in the chest."
"And what kind of an egg might that be?" asked a fresh young man.
"A base, cowardly egg," explained the statesman, "is one that hits you and then runs."

The Beaver Circle.

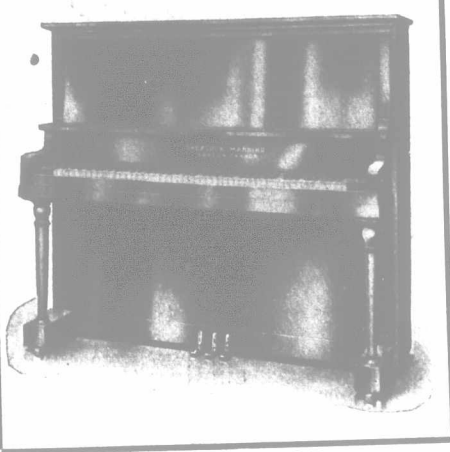
[For all contributors between the ages of ten and sixteen, inclusive, who are in Fourth Book, Continuation Classes or who have left school; also for those of ten years who have passed the Third Book.]

Our Senior Beavers.

How the Woodpecker Knows.

"How does he know where to dig his hole,
The woodpecker there, on the elm tree bole?
How does he know what kind of a limb
To use for a drum, or to burrow in?
How does he find where the young grubs grow?
I'd like to know."
The woodpecker flew to a maple limb,
And drummed a tattoo that was fun for him,
"No breakfast here! It's too hard for that."
He said, as down on his tail he sat,
"Just listen to this: rrrr rat-tat-tat."
Away to the pear tree, out of sight,
With a cheery call and a jumping flight!
He hopped around till he found a stub.
"Ah, here's the place to look for a grub!
'Tis moist and dead—rrrr rub-dub-dub."
To a branch of the maple tree Downy hied,
And hung by his toes on the under side.
"Twill be sunny here in this hollow trunk;
It's dry and soft, with a heart of punk.
Just the place for a nest!—rrrr runk-tunk-tunk."
"I see," said the boy, "just a tap or two,
Then listen, as any bright boy might do.
You can tell ripe melons and garden stuff
In the very same way—it's easy enough."
—Youth's Companion.

No
bridal
gift
excels
this



CHIPPENDALE

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For a wedding gift, as for a gift of any occasion, you can choose nothing more sure to delight enduringly than this SHERLOCK-MANNING Piano. We are as proud of it as its owner will be in the years to come. The rich tone is permanent. The beautiful appearance will not vanish. It is built honestly, and built for quality.

Yet the price is most moderate, because we are content with a modest fixed profit. SHERLOCK-MANNING Pianos are sold on merit, not by "schemes" nor exaggeration.

Mention
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Select that bridal-gift piano now, and save \$100 of its usual cost. That's because of our Special "June Bride" Sale. Write for handsome book of designs—FREE.

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PIANO
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NO STREET ADDRESS NECESSARY

Soclean

THE DUSTLESS
SWEEPING
COMPOUND



THE good old house-cleaning time disgruntles husbands and kills more than a few women every season. Because cleaning in the old way merely shifts dust and dirt—it does not move it. Twentieth century science has invented one remedy—the "Soclean" way. "SOCLEAN" (The Dustless Sweeping Compound) lays and absorbs dust at one and the same time. When the broom is applied it will not rise—it merely absorbs all the dust and germs that threaten to arise. "Soclean" is a faultless disinfectant and makes old carpets look like new. Ask your Grocer about it. See that it's the brown powder sold in handy pails at 25c., 50c. and \$1.00.



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60 ACRES

Choice clay loam, nicely rolling, all but four acres under cultivation (that could be cultivated), four acres fall wheat, six acres alsike, about 20 acres hay and pasture; large frame house in good repair; good barns, and stabling in abundance; spring seeding done. Half mile to school, church and post office; six miles to market town, 45 miles to Toronto. Possession at once. Move in for \$3,500; \$1,000 cash down, balance arranged to suit. If you want a farm, write for our new list, it is full of good things in that line.

PHILP & BEATON
Whitevale, Ontario.

Burcher—Twenty-eight cents a pound.
Mrs. Murphy—That's awful high. I guess that's the aviation meat O've been reading so much about.



THE IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO

Means More Milk, More Profit and Cheaper Feed

Do not be satisfied with experimental silos, get the one that by years of use has proved its worth. In justice to yourself you cannot afford to use any other. Be guided by the verdict of our users, the only men who are the most competent to judge. Built from lumber treated with wood preservative specially prepared for that purpose. Made in all sizes and shipped complete. Free catalogue on application. The oldest company in Canada building silos.

CANADIAN DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED
592 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL, QUE.

A May-day Picnic.

Nettie, Mary and Annie were coming home from school one fine Friday evening in May.

"What are you going to do to-morrow?" said Nettie.

"Nothing in particular," said Mary and Annie, simultaneously.

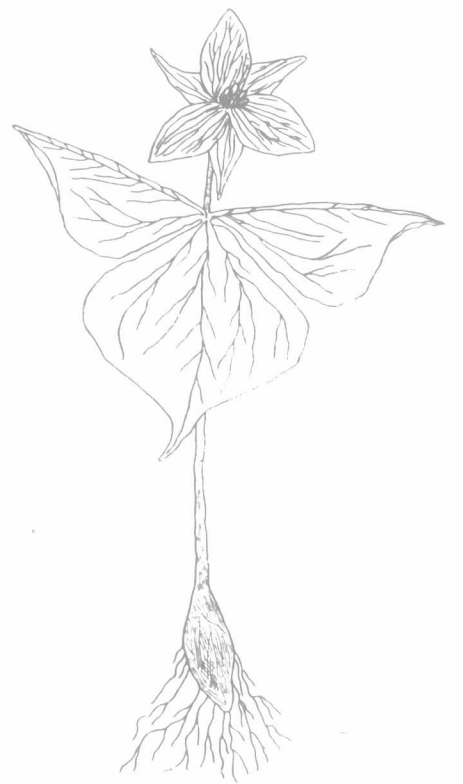
"Well, let's have a picnic in the Deepwoods," suggested Nettie, as though she had the plan already well in mind.

"Oh, that will be glorious!" said Mary, jumping up and down. "The Deepwoods are just full of flowers now, and we'll bring home armfuls and armfuls of them to decorate our playhouses with."

"I don't know about that," remarked Nettie, doubtfully.

"Why, Nettie Sills, surely you love flowers!" cried Mary reproachfully. "You don't seem a bit enthusiastic about it."

But Nettie merely pulled one of her curls thoughtfully. "Oh, yes, I love flowers, surely enough," she said, then, tossing her curl back, "We'll have cress sandwiches—the watercress is just right now—and hard-boiled eggs, and potato salad, and jelly in a mug, and—Annie, will you get your mother to make one of her lovely cakes?"



Trillium.

(Not a lily, although often called so.)

Annie nodded. She was a quiet little girl, with but few words. "Yes," she replied, "and I'll make caramel icing for it. I know how."

"Oh, that will be lovely," said enthusiastic Mary, "and we'll set a table and have ferns all round the cake for a centerpiece, and I'll bring some lemonade. Whom are you going to invite, Nettie?"

"I? Why, you've as much to do with it as I." Then, mischievously, "Here and now, I, as suggestor of this picnic, appoint Mary Merritt and Annie Bowen as a committee to invite guests to a picnic to be held in the Deepwoods to-morrow."

It was wonderful to see how naturally Nettie Sills took her place as leader among the girls. Yet all liked her, because, as now, she was always ready to "share up" the pleasures and little responsibilities that girls like. "She never tries to run things, and yet we all look up to her," they used to say.

Needless to say, a very busy evening and Saturday forenoon were spent. Mary and Annie flew about, calling the girls up by 'phone, or going to see them at their homes. Annie went home with Mary to tea, and at about ten o'clock they telephoned to Nettie: "We've asked them all, just nine,—at least a'n but Maggie Weir."

"Why didn't you ask Maggie?" inquired Nettie.

"Oh, she's so queer! She was never one of our set," replied Mary, who, of course, was the one to do the talking.

"But she lives right in our neighborhood," said Nettie, "and, besides, I have taken a notion that she is to walk with me to the Deepwoods. Mayn't I have her as my especial guest?"

"Oh, of course," said Mary. "If you wish." But there was a suggestion of pique in her voice. She really didn't want this dowdy, shock-headed Maggie Weir, who stared out at her so queerly from under her shaggy brows, at this picnic of very dainty girls.

"That Maggie Weir—she'll just spoil it all!" she said, as she put up the receiver with a click, "but what can we do? You see Nettie really got up the picnic."



Indian Turnip.
(Or Jack-in-the-Pulpit.)

But Annie, pretty little Annie, with a face as pure and sweet as an apple-blossom, and eyes like violets, was thinking. "Do you know," she said presently, "I think it was just lovely of Nettie to invite Maggie. The Weirs are so very poor, and Maggie has no pleasure at all."

Mary stood for a moment, pondering. She was really a kind-hearted girl, just a little thoughtless, and now she was thinking things out.

In a moment she caught Annie impulsively by the hand. "You are right," she said. "It was just like Nettie! I'm a mean, selfish thing!"

Next morning, then, Mary and Annie went to the poor little Weir home, bearing, not only their invitation, but a fat little bundle. "It's just an apron of mine that's too small for me," said Mary. "Mother thought it was a pity to waste it, if it would fit you."

Maggie's eyes sparkled. It was seldom that she had anything as nice as this crisp, white pinafore, with lace around the neck. When Annie and Mary had gone, too, she found, right in the heart of the bundle, a pretty collar and a blue ribbon.



Dutchman's Breeches.
(A cousin of the Bleeding Heart of the garden.)

"Why, you'll be able to go as tidy as any of the girls," said poor Mrs. Weir, with tears in her eyes.

The Deepwoods were nearly a mile away, lovely dark woods, with green shadows, and a brawling stream running right through the middle of them. Saturday afternoon proved to be as bright and warm as anyone could wish, and the girls were very happy as they met at the

schoolhouse, Nettie, Mary and Annie, proudly armed with baskets and boxes, and several of the rest bringing something also.

All started off, Nettie leading the way with Maggie Weir, in all her new finery, with her face shining with soap, and her hair so nicely combed and tied with the blue ribbon that she really looked as sweet and happy as a little brown bird.

At the edge of the woods, Nettie called a halt.

"Girls," she said, "will you do something for me?"

"Of course," they all said.

"Will you promise me that to-day you will only gather a few flowers?—You know we usually gather them by the thousand. But will you promise me not to to-day?"

"Why, how funny!" said Jean Adams.

"Why, Nettie?"

"I'll tell you about that after a while," laughed Nettie.

"What notion have you about flowers?" said Mary.

"You talked like that last night. However, I'm with you Nettie."

And all the girls promised likewise.

What an afternoon they had, running, paddling in the brook, and playing games!

And how very interesting it was when it came time to get tea, laying the cloth, setting the plates and cups in order, and arranging the cake and sandwiches on mats of fern.

As Nettie had asked them to pluck only a few flowers, there were just two pretty little bouquets on the table.

The time for marsh-marigolds, hepaticas, spring beauty, and dog's-tooth violet was past, but there were still white trilliums, dicentra (Dutchman's breeches), and Jack-in-the-pulpits, with plenty of feathery foam flower and bishop's cap; and very beautiful the two little bouquets looked.

When tea was over, Nettie said: "Now,



Dog's-tooth Violet.
(Sometimes called "Yellow Adder's Tongue.")

girls, I suppose you wonder why I asked you not to pick many flowers to-day? Well, I'll tell you. The other day I met a whole party of people carrying baskets full of wild flowers. The poor little things didn't look so pretty either; they were wilted and crushed together—you know wild flowers never look the same when you take them home—and I thought of what a poet said about the song-sparrow:

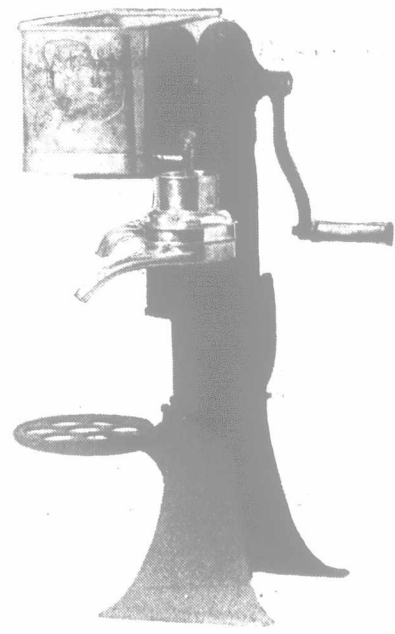
"I thought the sparrow's note from heaven,
Singing at dawn on an alder bough;
I brought him home in his nest at even;
He sings the song, but it pleases not now,
For I did not bring home the river and sky;
He sang to my ear,—they sang to my eye."

"Uncle John happened to be with me, and he was quite vexed to see so many wild-flowers wasted. He said that for miles around the city where he lives, very few are to be found, just because so many troops of thoughtless people have gone out and gathered them, so that now very few grow."

"Well, girls, you know how few woods we have, anyway, and it just came into my head that we ought to protect the wild-flowers in them. It would be dread-

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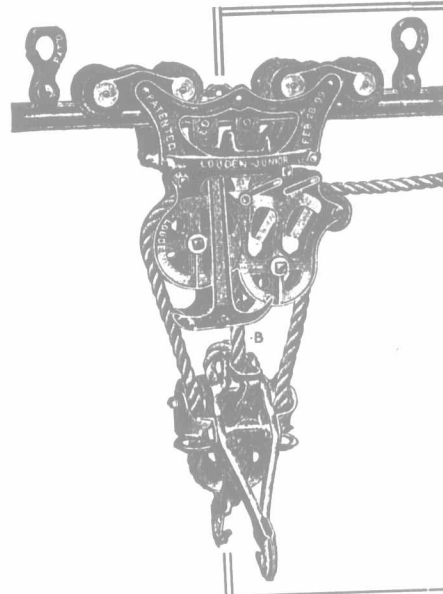
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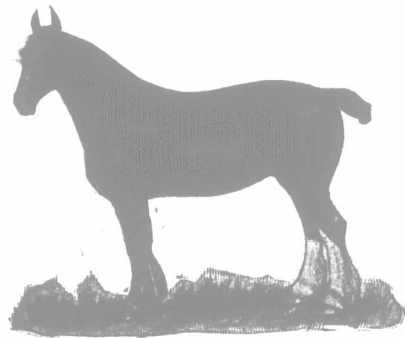
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On April 22nd the returns from the Canadian Government showed that there were 1,122 South Africa Veterans' Land Warrants unlocated. During the week, April 15th to 22nd, thirty-eight certificates were homesteaded, so that should there be no increase, in the present rate of demand the visible supply will be exhausted in five months. But all the scrips that have not been accounted for are not available for purchase, so there is every prospect of an early and substantial advance in the price. We are selling at market quotations, and can promise immediate deliveries up to six scrip. Wire or address:

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ful, you know, if they were all cleared out as they are near the cities. So I suddenly thought that we girls in this neighborhood could do our little share by forming a club agreeing to take care of the wild-flowers, and the birds, and to be kind to all living things. What do you think about it?"

The girls had listened attentively to this long speech, and now Mary Merritt jumped up, clapping her hands.

"Why, I think it would be splendid," she said, "but it's the boys who are likely to be the most cruel to birds and things. I suppose the girls are hardest on the flowers."

"Well," replied Nettie, "Why not have the boys in the club, too?"

"The very thing!" said Mary. "Let's call a meeting at school."

(To be continued.)

Our Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This will be my first attempt at writing to you, so I have not much hopes of escaping the w-
p. b. I generally read "The Farmer's Advocate," and I am sure father enjoys it, for he has read it for fifteen years or more. I have lived for four years about two miles from Simcoe. It is a nice location here, especially in the summer time. We are only four or five miles from Lake Erie, so we go down there quite often. There are many nice places here that we go to, having plenty of evening parties among ourselves.

Norfolk is a great fruit-growing county, and nearly every farm has an orchard. Here, the great question, if one is buying a farm, is: "Have you a fruit garden?" There are a number of young orchards just a year or two old here now.

We may have a trolley line run from Brantford to Port Dover. If it does, it will spoil our nice lawn. We are so proud of the large pine trees and cedar hedges and smooth green grass, which makes it very picturesque.

I really am making this a very long letter. Before I stop, I want to tell you I am twelve years old and in the First Form in High School. I have no brothers or sisters, and do not wish for any very much, as I have a girl friend across the road with whom I play.

HAZEL I. GILBERT.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle, though I enjoy reading your letters very much. I live on a farm, and I am about five miles from the nearest village.

The farm is on a point of land with the back bay on one side and the front bay on the other.

In the autumn, my father fishes oysters with iron rakes with long handles. Some people who come here think they dig oysters out of the ground, like clams, but they are mistaken. They are raked out of the channel, or picked off the flats. I guess I must close now, hoping I will see this in print.

M. JOSEPHINE CLARK
(Age 11, Book VII.)

Bayhead, N. S.

Dear Puck,—I have long enjoyed reading the letters of the Beaver Circle, but never gathered up enough courage to write myself. I live about two miles and a half from the village of Melbourne. I go to school every day, and intend to try my Entrance examinations at midsummer. For pets I have a cat called Smudge, and a dog called Captain. Smudge is black and white, and is a great pet. Captain is the same color, and will run and play with us. One day last winter we hitched him up in the sleigh, and my sister got on, and he drew her to the bottom of the hill, but when he got to the bottom he sat down and would not get up until we unhitched him.

We live near a wood on which flowers of all descriptions grow, and we have fine times gathering them. There is also a pond of clear water in it in which we enjoy wading on hot summer days. Sometimes we pull down a branch of a tree and sit on it, while the others take hold of it and rock it up and down. This is great fun, especially when we get going high.

I go to Sunday School every Sunday afternoon, and to League on Tuesday nights.

As my letter is getting rather long, I will close, wishing the Circle every success.

AMY STUBBS.

Longwood, Ont.

Dear Puck,—This is my second letter to you. This was a fine winter for skating. Can you skate? I just learned this winter. We have the largest rink, I believe, in the world. Sleigh-riding is good fun, but we have not a very good hill. We have eight fine little red pigs. They squeal when I pick them up, then their mother runs to them, but she would not hurt us. We have two little colts; one we call Prince, and the other Dolly. I have a little calf, red and white. I milk the cow, and the calf drinks the milk fine, and it is only two days old. I think I will call it Bunter, for she bunts when she drinks. I think I will close. Hope to see this in print. Good bye.

JOSIE READMAN (age 11).

Here are some verses I like very much:

Helping Mother.

I am mother's little helper;
I can sweep the sitting-room,
And make it neat and tidy
With my duster and my broom.

I can wash the cups and saucers,
I can set the table, too,
And there are many other things
That I have learned to do.

I love to help dear mother,
To hear her gently say,
"I am glad my little daughter
Can work as well as play."

JOSIE READMAN (age 11).
Erindale, Ont.

Note to "The Wren."

Will "The Wren" please send her address, as a letter has come for her. In future, all Beavers must have name and address published each time.

News of the Week.

Hydro-electric Niagara power was inaugurated in Toronto last week with imposing ceremony.

The corner stone of the new Women's Building of the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, was laid last week.

A finely-equipped new train, leaving Toronto at 10.30 p.m., will run to the coast via Winnipeg, starting on June 4th.

The British army dirigible, Lebaudy has been badly damaged in a clump of trees, and may not be ready for the Coronation Review.

The third National Peace Conference was opened at Baltimore on May 3rd. Mr. J. A. Macdonald, of "The Globe," was one of the speakers.

The funeral of Sir C. A. Pelletier, at Quebec, was one of the most imposing ever seen in that city. Sir Francis Langelier will succeed him as Lieutenant-Governor.

The Parliament or Veto Bill for curtailment of the powers of the House of Lords passed the committee stage in the British House of Commons on May 3rd. On May 4th Mr. Lloyd-George introduced his plan of State insurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity. The measure was heartily received by all parties in Parliament.

A new agreement has been drawn up between Great Britain and China, by which Britain has consented to stop sending opium into China from India as soon as China has completely suppressed the growth of the poppy. The duty on imported opium, in the meantime, will be greatly increased, importations being confined to Canton and Shanghai.

"That sentence is not incorrect," said the professor, "but it sounds odd to the unaccustomed ear."

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Below find prices per bushel. Bags Free.

Corn on Cob, 70 lbs. to bushel; Corn Shelled, 56 lbs. to bushel:

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Early Michigan, on Cob.....	1.10
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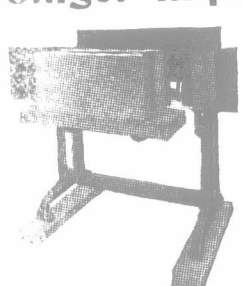
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The Garden of a Com-muter's Wife.

(By Mabel Osgood Wright.)

CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

I was thus lounging and reading a novel—not a new one, for, thank Heaven, my hardy perennials in this line have not given out, but "Christian's Mistake," one from my Tauchnitz family that live together in one bookcase, wearing a cheerful uniform of half-red morocco—when father drove up, and, without first going to consult his office pad, seated himself opposite me, with a perturbed look upon his face.

I smiled encouragingly, and was instantly prepared to supply any need, from flowers through fruit and soup to baby linen, the last "loan basket" of which, after having been nicely laundered, was enjoying an unusual rest.

"I have a special favor to ask of you, daughter," father began, his solemnity striking me with dismay. "With pleasure," I answered; "that is," as an idea struck me, "unless it is to go somewhere away from home and stay all night."

"No, it is to invite a guest here for a whole week."

"Not Aunt Lot and the Reverend Jabez!" I cried, jumping up so that "Christian" fell sprawling on the floor to the bending of a Morocco corner.

"Dora Penfield," he said, much to my relief, then paused to give me time to recollect when I had last heard of her.

Dora—Penfield! Ah, yes, I recollect. She was the orphan daughter of an old school friend of mother's, who used to live with a distant relative, in a stately colonial house on the farther edge of town. One of those fine old places, with good china and mahogany within doors, and box-edged walks and a well-preserved garden without, that had much impressed my girlish fancy. In those days, though several years under thirty, she had been quite a personage, a lady bountiful, and everyone had been surprised when, without apparent reason, she had suddenly closed the house, all but a few rooms for a caretaker, and had gone abroad to "study art."

The community was amazed, for to it "art" was an extremely indefinite term (which, by the way, it really is in such cases), variously meaning china painting, embroidering fat strawberries or flowers on tea-cloths in such high relief that the cups and saucers go rocking about among them as if at sea. Or, more novel yet, and quite the latest thing, copying chromos of gamebirds in oils on well-varnished bread boards, the same to be hung by an elaborately careless knot of hemp rope over the dining-room mantle, surmounted by either the family gun, a tennis racket, boxing gloves, or a fishing basket, according to material available.

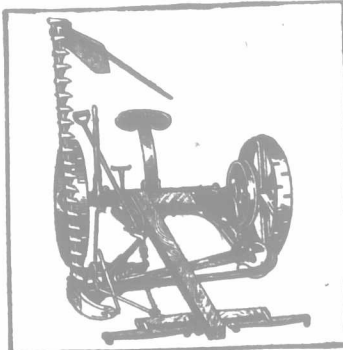
The Emporium was sure that Dora Penfield (she was never called "Miss"—that was common) must have lost her money, and hoped if there ever was an auction up at the mansion, she might be alive to go to it.

The Village Liar took an entirely different point of view, affirming that a certain young doctor was at the bottom of the change. He, after serving two years at the hospital for a special course of study, had gone to a distant city as junior assistant to a well-known physician. The why and wherefore of the matter, however, she did not attempt to unravel.

As this flitted through my brain, I said, seeing light:

"I suppose she is returning from abroad, and you think it would be more cheerful for her to come here while her home is made ready than to go to a hotel. Of course, I will make her welcome, though, if I remember rightly, I was always a bit afraid of her, she sat up so straight, and had a long, slim waist, fine clothes, and such white, pointed fingers."

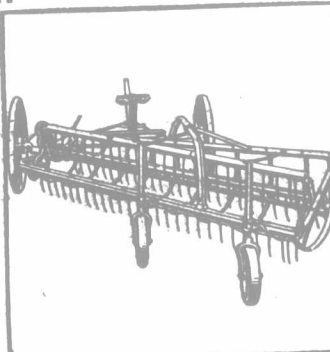
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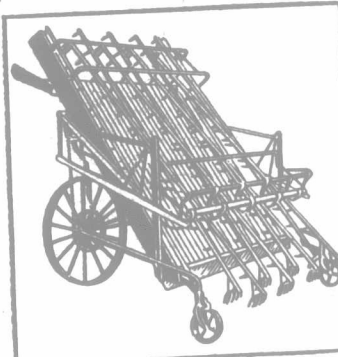


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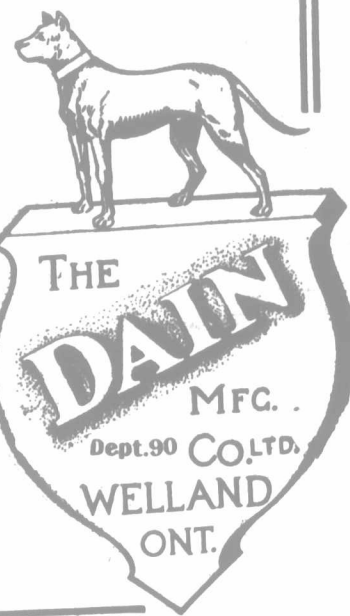
Dain Implements are built to reduce friction to the last degree; to withstand usage that would speedily wreck ordinary farm tools; and are designed for simplicity, strength and serviceability. Your mind will be easier and your purse heavier if you study the Dain Line before you outfit yourself with hay-making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



EXAMINE THIS LOADER

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

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



"Her fingers will no longer be either white or pointed soon," said father, with a sigh. "She has come home not to open her house, but to take up the vocation of a trained nurse. Why she does it, I do not know. It is not from lack of money, and, as she is mentally and physically sound, I have no choice but to take her; and I am glad to have our new venture of a training school start with such good material. When I saw her last week at the hospital, she was quiet and serious, and her choice is evidently not a mere whim. "You know that we were to have opened the school the middle of this month, but circumstances have de-

laid the date a week. As she has made all her arrangements through my mistake, I wish to ask her here, where she will be as free as possible from the village questioning that her resolve is sure to call forth."

I am much relieved that there is nothing complicated about the visit. I see nothing strange in her choice. Nursing always attracted me, and she probably wants to understand how to care for sick people properly, and perhaps have convalescents sometimes share in her big house.

Father had but gone indoors when the Lady of the Bluffs drove up, seemingly quite surprised to see me clothed and in what she considers my

right mind, lying back in a piazza chair.

"Well, this is most unusual!" she gasped, after taking the stiffest seat. She always was breathless on moving; for her dress waist, which looked fluffy and easy enough, was, I am sure, extremely tight underneath, where some sort of rigid bar gave the straight downward slope affected by Queen Bess, to a form that naturally would express itself in the one or more hillocks common to well-fed middle age.

"To find you at 5 p. m. actually sitting still and playing the lady! Is your garden dead or are you tired of it? Mine is, or rather my fernery. Would you believe it, my dear, there were green bugs on some of the ferns, and I told our new gardener (he is a German, but only understands some outlandish dialect, and does not take in a word of the easy conversational German I speak) that I knew they ought to be fumigated with something, and he'd better ask for it at the store. I spoke slowly in English; he knows that better than his own tongue, evidently, though he won't try to speak it; and I'm sure he understood, for he wrote down what I said.

"What does he do but go to the store and buy sulphur candles, dozens of them, and not only kill all the plants in the fern house, but my two darling macaws, as well, that I always have perched among the plants in the conservatory when I give a blow-out. So decorative, you know! Though I couldn't keep them there all the time, for they screech so that Jenks-Smith says they curdle his blood, which is dangerous for a short-necked man who won't give us port though it's horribly out of fashion. Well, they are dead, the poor dears. Now, what would you do?"

"You might have them stuffed," I suggested.

"Oh, bother the birds! About such incompetent help, I mean."

"If I were you, I would hire a trained English or Scotch gardener of experience, and then let him engage his own assistants, and give him full control," I said, feeling sure that this was one of the many cases where the master and the mistress must learn of the man.

"What? and have no say-so about my own things? I guess not. We began that way with a 'trained English gardener,' and, if you please, when I ordered him to trim the rooms with cherry blossoms from the young trees for my Japanese tea (I sat under an umbrella and wore a ravishing costume imported especially), he had the impudence to tell me that if he picked the flowers, we must do without cherries later. And when I told him that it was the business of a trained man to see that we had cherries anyhow, he left! When I asked why, the coachman, who is Irish and sociable, told me that the 'blamed thing,' said he, 'had no use for such as us.' Just fancy!"

I suppressed a fit of giggles with great difficulty, but Effie helped me out by arranging the tea table. Ice and lemon this time, as befitted a very muggy, hot afternoon.

(To be continued.)

GOSSIP.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

- May 23rd.—W. F. Elliot, Coleman, Ont.; Holsteins and Clydesdales.
- May 24th.—Dr. D. McEachran, Ormstown, Que.; imported Clydesdales.
- June ———Date to be stated later. Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.; Ayrshires.

Official records of 192 Holstein-Friesian cows were accepted by the American Association from February 26th to March 8th, 1911. This herd of 192 animals, of which one-half were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days, 78,293.4 lbs. milk, containing 2,706.472 lbs. butter-fat; thus showing an average of 3.46 per cent. fat. The average production for each animal was 407.8 lbs. of milk, containing 14.096 lbs. of butter-fat; equivalent to 58.3 lbs. or nearly 28 quarts of milk per day, and almost 164 lbs. of the best commercial butter per week.



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 ORPINGTONS.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR 10 YEARS.
Eggs That Will Hatch.

9 chicks guaranteed
One selected pen, \$3 per 15—all large birds.
Utility pens, \$1 per 15—extra heavy layers.

Hugh A. Scott, Caledonia, Ont.

\$6.41 A YEAR PER HEN—Our catalogue tells all about it. Write for one. It's free. L. R. Guild, Rockwood, Ontario.

A STRAIN OF GAMES—None better; prize-winners at Guelph and Toronto. Eggs this season from select pens of the best birds money can buy, at \$2 per 13. Silver Duck-wings, Red Piles, Black-breasted Reds and Silver Pits. Write for particulars. Ivan Armstrong, Drayton, Ontario.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS reduced to \$1 per 15 for rest of season. Three selected pens. Prize-winning females. First and second prize males, and sire of last year's winners heading pens. Excellent laying strain. Satisfaction guaranteed. Edgar Staples, Bright, Ont.

BABY CHICKS—Single-comb Black Minorcas, Rose-comb Brown Leghorns and Barred Rocks, \$6.00 for 25; \$11.00 for 50; \$20.00 for 100. These chicks will be from pure-bred stock. J. H. Rutherford, Box 62, Caledonia East, Ont.

BIG MONEY in Anconas, S.-C. White Leghorns. Free circular. 95% fertile eggs; any quantity. Baby chicks. Write quick. E. C. Apps, Box 224, Vice-President International Ancona Club, Brantford, Ontario.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Fine, large, golden birds; excellent layers. Eggs: \$1 per 15. Bert Hamm, Caledonia, Ontario.

BARRED ROCKS—Right good-laying strain; cockerel, 218 egg strain. Price, \$1.00 per 15. Edward Musgrave, Wroxeter, Ontario.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—From well-bred, blocky, heavy-laying, prizewinning birds. \$1 for fifteen; \$2 for forty; \$4 per hundred. Chas. Hilliker, Burgessville, Ontario.

BARRED ROCKS—Canadian National Exhibition champion female for two successive years. Cockerels and eggs for sale. Leslie Kerns, Freeman, Ontario.

BARRED ROCKS, Rhode Island Reds, S.-C. Brown Leghorns. Eggs: \$1.00 per 13. W. J. Bunn, Birr, Ontario.

COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS—My foundation stock imported direct from the originator's. Eggs: \$2 per 15. P. O. Gosnell, Ridgetown, Ontario.

EGGS from Barred Rocks, twice winners of utility pen prize at Ontario, Guelph (O. A. C. strain), one dollar per fifteen, four dollars per hundred. Pen of high-scoring exhibition females, mated with an A. C. Hawkins male, two dollars per fifteen. Imperial Pekin duck eggs, one dollar and a half per eleven. Seanlan Bros., Fergus, Ontario.

EGGS FOR SALE from birds that have won over five hundred first prizes at nine shows; Barred and White Rocks, White Columbian and Silver-laced Wyandottes, Rose and Single Combed R. I. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Blue Andalusians, Black Javas, Houdans, Anconas, Black and Spangled Hamburgs, Silver Gray Dorkings, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, White and Brown Leghorns, Golden Sebright, Buff and Black Cochin Bantams. Only one pen of each breed; \$2.00 per 15. Eggs half price after June 1st. F. W. Krouse, Guelph, Ontario.

EGGS from my prizewinning White Wyandottes, S.-C. White and Brown Leghorns, \$1.00 per setting. Also a few choice birds. Ernest Foreman, Collingwood, Ontario, Box 884.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes, Dark Brahmas, Rocks, Leghorns, 15 eggs, \$1.00; 100 eggs, \$4.00. Rouen and Mammoth Pekin duck eggs, 13, \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wade & Son, Sarnia, Ontario.

EGGS—Single-comb Rhode Island Reds, winter layers, \$1.00 per 15. Grand laying Indian Runner ducks, 10c. each. Frank Barnard, Glanworth, Ontario.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Rose-comb Brown Leghorns, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.75 per 30. Rouen Duck eggs, \$2.00 per 15. Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs, \$3.50 per 9. Guaranteed fertile. J. H. Rutherford, Box 62, Caledonia East, Ontario.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—S.-C. W. Leghorns; also Rhode Island Reds. Good laying strain. Eggs: \$1.00 per 15. Hugh McKellar, Tavistock.

FIFTEEN Buff Leghorn eggs, one dollar. Circular free. J. E. Griffin, Dunville, Ont.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—World's most beautiful fowl! Large, hardy, great layers. Choice cockerels, \$1.50 up. Breeding pen; ten of the best females that money can buy mated to Canada's greatest winner and sire of winners. Eggs: only \$2 per 15. Glenora Stock Farm, Ridgeway, Ontario.

INDIAN RUNNERS AND WHITE WYANDOTTES—Eggs, dollar per setting. W. D. Monkman, Bond Head, Ontario.

PRIZE BARRED ROCKS, with egg record. Eggs, one to three dollars for fifteen; six dollars hundred. Pekin duck eggs, one and two dollars for twelve. Jas. Coker, Jerseyville, Ontario.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING—\$1.50 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Clarence Wilson, Glanworth, Ontario.

RHODE ISLAND REDS (Rose-comb)—Bred twelve years from carefully-selected, heavy winter layers of large brown eggs. Fifteen eggs, dollar-half. Good hatch guaranteed. John Luscombe, Merton, Ontario.

ROSE-COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Heavy laying imported stock. Eggs for setting, one dollar for fifteen. Fred Colwell, Cooksville, Ontario.

SELECT BARRED ROCKS, bred from New York and Boston prize-winners. Winners at leading Canadian shows, including the "Ontario." Eggs half price. Thos. Andrew, Pickering, Ont.

SINGLE-COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Best laying strain; 20 eggs, \$1.00; 50 for \$2.00; 100 for \$4.00. Mrs. D. W. Kean, Orillia, Ont.

S.-C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS—From high-class stock. Make money for me, also for you if you get into my strain of hardy workers. Pulletts lay at 4 months, and keep at it. \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Invest and you won't regret. Cockerels cheap. B. W. Lanscott, "Seven Acres," Brantford.

S.-C. W. LEGHORNS—Large, grand layers. Eggs: dollar per fifteen; four dollars per hundred. Martin Robertson, Kent Centre, Ont.

SPECIAL SALE FOR FARMERS—Pure-bred S. C. White Leghorns, bred for winter laying, \$1.00 per 30; \$3.00 per 100. S.-C. Black Minorcas, \$1.50 per 30. W. R. Kaiser, Mitchellville, Ontario.

SINGLE-COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Records, 278; \$1 setting. White Wyandottes—Records, 248; \$1 setting. Trap nest. Cowan, Wemyss, Ontario.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS—From prize-winning birds. Heavy winter layers. \$3.00 per setting of 15. H. Ferns, 715 William St., London, Ontario.

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

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—From choice matings, \$2.00 per 30. Express paid anywhere in Ontario. W. A. Bryant, Cairn-gorm, Ontario.

WHITE and Columbian Wyandottes, Rhode Islands, Barred Rocks and White Leghorns. Eggs from prizewinners from 80c. up. Brome Lake Poultry Farm, Knowlton, Que.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Pure Regal strain. Eggs for hatching, one dollar per fifteen. Wm. Howe, North Bruce, Ontario.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—From choice matings, farm-raised; fifteen eggs, one dollar; one hundred, four dollars. Marshall Smith, Palmerston.

Pleasant Valley Farms
EGGS FOR HATCHING.

White Wyandottes, \$1.25 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Special mating, \$3.00 per 15. Also S.-C. W. Leghorns, pen headed by first-prize C. N. E. cockerels, \$1.50 per 15.

Geo. Ames & Sons, Moffat, Ont.

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

GOSSIP.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AT AUCTION.

Attention is called to the advertisement in this issue of the auction sale of Clydesdale mares and fillies recently imported by Dr. D. McEachran, to take place at Orms-town, Que., on May 24th, the second day of the Spring Show in that town. The offering consists of fifteen mares and fillies, ages one to four years, and one yearling stallion, which have been carefully selected, and for breeding, size, color, bone and action, are an exceedingly desirable lot. They are sired by such noted horses as Castleton King, dam by Fashion Plate, by Baron's Pride; Bropmbery, by Hiawatha, dam by Gallant Prince, by Prince of Wales; Prince Sturdy, by Cedric, by Prince of Wales; Hapland's Pride, by Hiawatha; Baron's Best, by Baron's Pride, Silver Cup, by Baron's Pride, etc. The yearling stallion is a dark brown colt, sired by Silver Cup, sold for \$5,500, dam by Rosedale, a Highland Society first-prize winner, grandam by Sanquhar, by Darnley. This colt is expected to make a valuable sire for Canada, individually good, and his breeding equal to the best. Breeders will show their appreciation of this enterprise by attending the sale, or authorizing someone to represent them.



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.

ALABAMA NEEDS 50,000 FARMERS, dairy-men and stock-raisers to supply her local markets with butter, poultry, vegetables, hogs and cattle. The best lands in the world can be had at \$5.00 to \$50.00 per acre. Let us help you to get a farm in Alabama, where the climate is delightful, where you can raise several crops each year on the same land, and find a ready market for same. We are supported by the State and sell no lands. Write for information and literature. State Board of Immigration, Montgomery, Alabama.

FOR SALE—Iron, Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Rails, Chain, Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc.; all sizes very cheap. Send for list, stating what you need. Agents wanted; good commission. The Imperial Waste & Metal Co., Queen St., Montreal.

FOR SALE—Jerusalem Artichokes, enormous-ly productive tubers, resembling potatoes used for feeding hogs and poultry. Bags free. \$1.00 per bushel. D. I. Rose, Embro, Oxford Co., Ontario.

GOVERNMENT STANDARD SEEDS FOR SALE—Golden Vine Peas, \$1.00; White Siberian, Banner, Silver Mine, Scottish Chief Oats, 50c.; O.A.C. No. 21 Barley, 90c.; Mand-cheuri, 75c.; Red Clover, \$8.75 and \$9.00; Alsike, \$8.50; Timothy, \$6.50 and \$7.00; Leaming, Southern White, Red Cob Corn, 80c.; bags extra. Ask for samples. The Caledonia Milling Co., Ltd., Caledonia.

MALLORY'S SELECTED EAR CORN—White-cap Yellow Dent, one dollar per bushel, seventy lbs.; sacks free. N. E. Mallory, Blehm, Ontario.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES, unimproved; soil clay loam; north half lot eleven, fourth concession, Township Hillard, New Ontario, for five hundred cash. Clear deed. Box X, "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ontario.

WANTED—Several good hardwood bush lots. State what you have to offer for spot cash. Box O. S., "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ontario.

WESTERN FARM LANDS—Large returns, easy payments. For reliable information regarding choice farm lands, write H. H. Suddaby, Box 111, Herbert, Saskatchewan.

WOOL WANTED

All kinds. Especially fine and unwashed.

Horn Bros. Woollen Co. LINDSAY, ONT.

BOOK REVIEW.

A GREAT ENCYCLOPAEDIA.

The sum of human knowledge made accessible to the people in 28 volumes of compact, attractive form, describes in brief the monumental work to which the attention of "Farmer's Advocate" readers is being directed in several current announcements. Of all great encyclopaedias, the "Britannica" has ranked easily first in popular estimation, and the publication by Cambridge University, England, of the new (eleventh) edition, makes its appearance one of the literary and scientific events of the 20th century. It will contain no less than 40,000 articles, giving a vivid exposition of the world's activities, thought, learning and achievements down to 1910, contributed by over 1,500 of the greatest living specialists of the age, 7,100 illustrations, 569 maps, and contains 41,000,000 words. So vast has been the undertaking, that it has cost \$1,500,000 before a single copy was sold. Our readers will do well to study for themselves carefully the double-page announcement in this week's issue, and make early application by the coupon attached to the advertisement for a free prospectus of the work, which will give an accurate idea of the scope, character and cast of the work, which may be secured just now on peculiarly favorable terms. The distribution of this magnificent work is being handled in Canada by the Cambridge University Press, Royal Bank Building, King street east, Toronto, to whom application for the prospectus and specimen pages are to be sent. To well-informed, progressive farmers, it is a work that will strongly appeal.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

ABNORMAL APPETITE.

Three-year-old mare has not been well since February. She is always hunting something to chew, as a piece of wood, thistle stalks, dirt, etc. She eats stubble and thistle-tops in preference to grass. J. M.

Ans.—This indicates an absence of some constituent in the system (probably phosphates). Purge her with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Allow her free access to salt, and give her two drams calcium phosphate three times daily until the habit ceases. V.

Miscellaneous.

TWO-TEATED HEIFER—SMUT PREVENTION.

1. Two-year-old heifer came in four weeks ago, and she only gives her milk out of the two back teats. She gives about five quarts at a milking. What can be done?

2. Also, could you give me a remedy for smut in oats? S. D. M.

Ans.—1. Nothing can be done for heifer milking only out of back teats. She may prove to be a valuable cow in spite of the defect.

2. Look up article on "Smut and Its Prevention," in issue of March 30th, page 550.

CALVES AND COLTS.

I notice in "The Farmer's Advocate" you are keeping three mares on your farm, and are going to raise three colts every year. Well, if you can do so, you will more than make a success of breeding horses. If you can tell me how I can raise a calf from each cow every year, I will be a regular advertiser; but there is my trouble. If I could get the cows to have calves, my success would be easy. F. W. E.

Ans.—Your observation is incorrect. We have four mares on our farm, and hope to raise two or three foals a year—on the average.

SALT FOR LAND—WET VS. DRY MEAL FOR COWS.

1. How much land salt should be sown to the acre on spring grain, say oats?

2. In my oats the last couple of years, almost before they got ripe, the straw was breaking down. Will salt stiffen the straw and enlarge the yield?

3. When is the best time to put the salt on, before the grain is up, or after?

4. The best method of sowing salt?

5. Do you consider it a good investment sowing salt?

6. Is soaked meal fed to cows better for producing milk than dry meal? Is it as good for the cows?

FARMER.

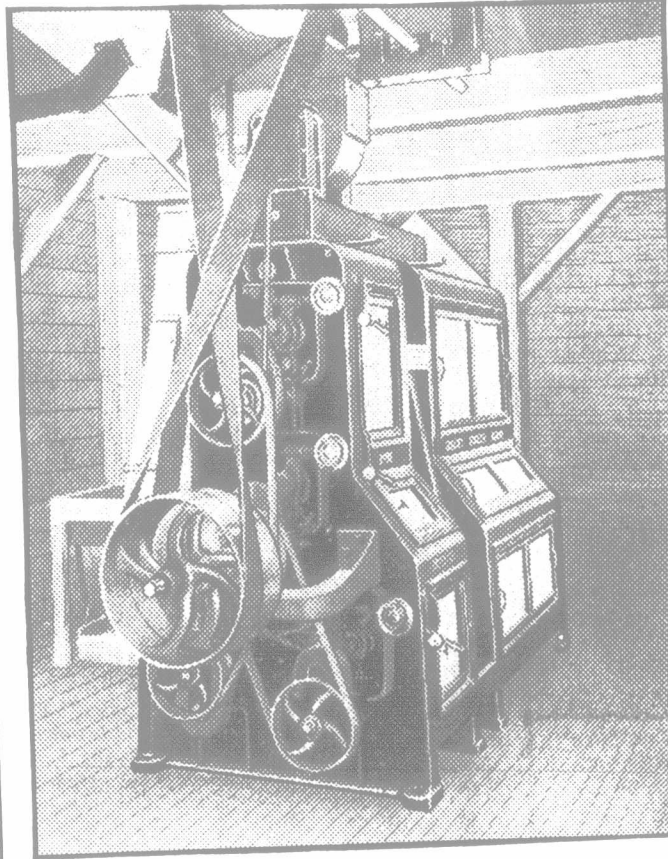
Ans.—1. About 200 lbs. per acre is enough salt to apply for spring grain.

2 and 5. The application of salt will probably stiffen the straw and increase the yield of oats on land on which the straw grows soft and weak, but again it may not. Salt is not a manure, its effect being to act on soil constituents and liberate plant food. Whether any good effect comes from its use or not depends on the character of the soil, and on the crop for which applied.

3 and 4. Apply salt before the grain is sown, or as soon after as possible, sowing it by hand.

6. It is no advantage to wet meal for cows, but sometimes they will eat it better when treated thus than when fed dry, and it is just as good for the cow, unless the dry meal is mixed with cut feed. The latter is the best method of feeding ground grain.

Robert Nichol & Sons, Hagersville, Ont., report the following recent sales of young Shorthorn bulls from their herd, through their advertisement in "The Farmer's Advocate": To J. G. Strohm, Decesville, Scottish Peer; to Miss Simmons, Garsden, Sandy; to James Haslip, Jarvis, Oliver; to J. B. Campbell, Quebec, Scottish Pride; to Frank Gridell, St. Williams, Scottish Hero; to James Tounson, Roan Chief; to James Reeves, Parastville, Young Hero. Also to the William Weld Company, London, for "The Farmer's Advocate" farm, the dairy Shorthorn cow, Fortuna 13th, together with her yearling bull calf, and young heifer calf.



VIEW OF MIDGET MILL INSTALLATION.

The Midget Flour Mill

A machine for small country flour mills. Produces flour equal to the largest mills. Requires small floor space and takes little power to run. It restores the village mill to its ancient position. (Send for Catalogue, describing operation and giving testimonials.)

CAPACITY AND YIELD.—The Midget will grind 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 bushels of winter wheat per hour, and 4 1/2 to 5 bushels of spring wheat. The yield varies slightly with the class of wheat milled. Speaking generally, the mill will make a barrel of flour from 280 lbs. of wheat. The actual percentages of flour obtained from the wheat can be varied by the operator.

A	B	C
71 lbs. straight run flour. (All one quality.)	51 lbs. good baker's flour. 20 lbs. finest patent flour.	54 lbs. fine flour. 20 lbs. 2nd quality flour.
14 lbs. bran.	14 lbs. bran.	14 lbs. bran.
15 lbs. shorts.	15 lbs. shorts.	12 lbs. shorts.
100	100	100

The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Limited

Fairbanks Scales, Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engines, Safes and Vaults

Montreal Toronto St. John, N. B. Winnipeg
Saskatoon Calgary Vancouver

Cut out this advertisement and send to us, with your name and address:

Name Address

BRUCE'S RELIABLE SEED CORN, ETC.

We offer the following all specially grown for seed:

	Per Bushel	Per Bushel	
Corn, Compton's Early, 12-rowed.....	\$1.60	Peas, Blue Prussian.....	\$1.90
" Australian, 8-rowed.....	1.75	" Golden Vine.....	1.85
" Angel of Midnight, 8-rowed.....	1.50	" Grass.....	1.65
" White Flint, N. Dakota, 8-rowed.....	1.50	" Prince Albert.....	1.45
" Longfellow, 8-rowed.....	1.60	" Canadian Beauty.....	1.75
" King Philip, 8-rowed.....	1.60	" Marrowiats, White.....	1.90
" Red Blaze.....	1.35	" Marrowiats, Black Eye.....	1.90
" Bailey.....	1.30	" Potatoes, Extra Early Eureka.....	1.20
" Minnesota King.....	1.30	" Early Chicago Market.....	1.20
" King of Earlies.....	1.30	" Early Pink Eye.....	1.20
" Legal Tender.....	1.25	" Extra Early Boves.....	1.20
" Improved Leaming, Bruce's.....	1.30	" Early King Seeding.....	1.20
" Butler Dent.....	1.25	" Bruce's White Beauty.....	1.20
" Cloud's Dent.....	1.25	" Sir Walter Raleigh.....	1.10
" Mortgage Lifter.....	1.25	" Gold Coin.....	1.10
" Cuban Giant.....	1.30	" The Dooley.....	1.10
" Mastadon.....	1.30	" Pearl of Savoy.....	2.40
" Reid's Dent.....	1.30	" Tares, Black.....	6.00
" Wisconsin White Dent.....	1.00	" Vetch, Hairy.....	1.75
" Leaming.....	1.25	" Hungarian.....	2.00
" White-cap Dent.....	1.00	" Millet, German.....	2.00
" Selected Giant Red Cob.....	1.00	" Common.....	1.75
" Selected Mammoth White.....	2.00	" Japanese.....	2.40
" Evergreen Ensilage, 40 lbs.....	2.00	" New Two-bushel Cotton Bags, 10 Cents	

Remit 25 Cents Each for Used, 30c. for New. Each for Jute Bags for Potatoes. Implements and Poultry Supplies—104 pages—

Our Beautifully Illustrated Catalogue of Vegetable Flower and Root Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Implements and Poultry Supplies—104 pages—mailed free to all applicants.

John A. Bruce & Company, Limited, Seed Merchants, Established 1850, Hamilton, Ont.

PEN-ANGLE UNDERWEAR



THAT is the name, and below is the trademark, you are to look for next time you buy underwear.

Your size in any garment with that trademark will fit perfectly, will outwear ordinary underwear, will not shrink. Yet you pay nothing extra for this extra value; and you get our Guarantee of "money back if you can fairly claim it."

Made at Paris in Canada, by PENMANS Limited.

Please Mention The Farmer's Advocate

WHY NOT BECOME A SUCCESSFUL INVESTOR?

If your capital is small, so much more the reason.

Become a capitalist. If you don't make a beginning, you never will. Small beginnings, many times, lead to great success.

No order too small. All receive our best attention.

Write to-day for booklet that fully informs.

J. T. STUART & COY
Stock and Bond Brokers
Traders Bank Bldg. TORONTO.
Phone Main 5412

AGENTS Here It Is

POCKET SEWING MACHINE

That's what Ed Hopper calls it. Sold 97 in few days. He's pleased. Details as 100% PROFIT. If you want a quick seller, one that gets the money easy, send now for confidential terms and FREE BOOKLET. "Inside information on the agency business." A few hours a day means many a dollar in your pocket. Send a postal. A. MATHEWS 6144 Wayne Street, DAYTON, OHIO

Your savings will be safe here.

Just a step from the heart of the city.

No "red tape," but courteous dealing.

ONTARIO LOAN & DEBENTURE CO.
Dundas St.
(Cor. Market Lane)
London, Ontario.

This is the week you should start that savings account.

This substantial Company is the one you should start it with. For here your spare dollars earn liberal interest—three and a half per cent.

Acquire the habit of dropping in here every pay-day and putting away, in safety, the money you would otherwise waste.

You can realize your best opportunities if you have money laid by. You can't, if you haven't. That should decide you to begin saving NOW.

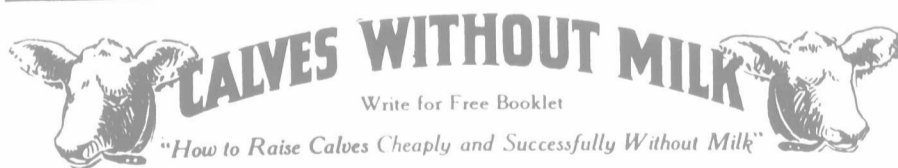
The advantages of a gasoline engine are recognized by every progressive farmer. The question is which "make" to buy.

BARRIE ENGINES RUN RIGHT

Special features of Barrie 3 h.-p. Engine for farmers are: Gasoline reservoir in sub-base. Gasoline is drawn from reservoir by suction of engine without any moving parts to get out of order. Has circuit breaker, prolonging life of contact points and batteries of 400 per cent. Heavy and rigid construction. Solid steel billet crankshaft, counterbalanced. Perfect controlling governor. Small number of moving parts. Only Hooper-Cooled Engine in which there is a perfect circulation of water. All parts guaranteed interchangeable.

A. R. WILLIAMS MACHINERY CO., Toronto

Canada Producer & Gas Engine Co., Ltd., Barrie, Ontario.



CALVES WITHOUT MILK

Write for Free Booklet

"How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk"

Contains full information and complete feeding directions for using

Blatchford's Calf Meal—The Perfect Milk Substitute

Three or four calves can be raised on it at the cost of one where milk is fed. No mill feed. The only calf meal manufactured in an exclusive Calf Meal Factory. Established at Leicester, England, in 1800.

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., LTD., TORONTO, ONT.

Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Clydes and Hackneys.
We are just now offering exceptional values in Clydesdale and Hackney stallions and fillies, of all ages; prizewinners and champions of the highest class. They were selected to comply with the Canadian standard, combined with the faultless underpinning with Scotland's richest blood. They will be a perfect fit to suit. BARBER BROS., GATINEAU PT., QUEBEC.

Imported Clydesdales
They were selected to comply with the Canadian standard, combined with the faultless underpinning with Scotland's richest blood. They will be a perfect fit to suit. BARBER BROS., GATINEAU PT., QUEBEC.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

OBSTRUCTED TEATS—SILVER-WEED.

1. Cow freshened in April last year, and in the middle of the summer went dry in one teat. I milked her until late in the winter, and then dried her. Now she has again freshened, and I can get milk from only one teat. The other three seem to be plugged up in the udder. Can you tell me whether I can do anything for her?

2. I recently bought a farm, and noticed in one of the fields several spots of weeds very much resembling the strawberry plant. It grows very thickly, and creeps along the ground, and seems to smother the grass. The under side of the leaf is silvery in appearance. I have not noticed any blossom. Can you tell me what it is, and the best way to kill it?

Ans.—1. It is to be feared that nothing can be done for a cow with three obstructed teats, except to fatten her.

2. The weed mentioned is probably silverweed (Potentilla Anserina). It is found on moist land, and is best controlled by draining the land and plowing down the plants.

JUNK—RICH GROUND.

1. What would be a fair price to expect per pound for such junk as rags, bones, bottles (each, or dozen), old iron plow points, etc., rubbers, old rope, lead, brass, copper, horse hair, etc.?

2. A piece of new ground, about three acres, had oats on last year. The oats grew an enormous growth of straw, which lodged so badly it was impossible to cut. This soil is a rich clay loam, the washings of a large ravine. What is this soil rich in, and in what deficient? What kind of market-garden vegetables would do best on such soil, and what kind of fertilizer would you recommend adding?

Ans.—1. A local dealer quotes the following prices: Rags, ½ cent per pound; bones, ¼ cent; bottles, 5 cents to 15 cents per dozen; old iron plow points, etc., 40 cents to 50 cents per cwt.; rubbers, 5 cents to 7 cents per pound for boots; old rope, ½ cent to 1 cent per pound; lead, 2 cents per pound; brass, 5 cents to 8 cents per pound; copper, 7 cents per pound; horse hair, 20 cents per pound.

2. The soil is, doubtless, very rich in nitrogen, and probably also in potash, though not likely so rich in the latter as in the former element, but without an analysis there can be no certainty as to this. With soil so rich, almost any kind of vegetables should do well, and might safely be tried at least. As to fertilizers most suitable, it is altogether likely that a complete fertilizer would be best, but on this question the most skillful men are usually least positive. Experiment, they say, and find out.

TRADE TOPIC.

MARKETING WOOL.—Sheep shearing time will soon be on, and then marketing the wool clip. Farmers are not obliged to depend on local dealers, and would do well to make inquiry from firms advertising in "The Farmer's Advocate" for prices before negotiating a sale of this product. For instance, in this issue, Horn Bros. Woolen Co., Lindsay, Ont., call for wool of all kinds, especially fine, unwashed fleeces. From small beginnings, this firm has grown to be one of the largest in Canada, using nearly 15,000 lbs. of white wool each week, making a specialty of white blankets and pure knitting yarns. They use Canadian wools exclusively. Breeders and sheep-raisers will do well to write them for prices and particulars. They prefer dealing with breeders direct, their wool being generally in better condition.

A pure-bred Holstein bull, ten months old, is advertised for sale by S. J. Lamman, Currie's P. O., Oxford County, Ont., Currie Station, G. T. R.

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste. Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse sound. Most cases cured by a single 5-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one-hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. FLEMING BROS., Chemists 75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario.

160 Acres of Land for the Settlers

Large areas of rich agricultural lands, convenient to railways, are now available for settlement in Northern Ontario. The soil is rich and productive, and covered with valuable timber.

For full information regarding home-stead regulations and special colonization rates to settlers, write:

The Director of Colonization,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
TORONTO.

FARM DRAINAGE

The undersigned has a Traction Ditcher, and will take contracts for work. The Traction Ditcher is quicker, better and cheaper than handwork.

J. MCGOWAN
27 McMaster Ave. Toronto.

TOUPEES Recommended by the Leading Physicians. WIGS



With Toupee



Without Toupee

WHY BE BALD

When you can get a TOUPEE guaranteed to fit and match, made by experts, of the finest material, at the low price of \$12.50 to \$18, equal to any sold elsewhere at \$25 to \$60? Order straight from the manufacturers and save heavy store rent. Call or write at once.

WEBER & CO., 27 Gerrard St. West Toronto.
Special attention paid to mail orders.

LAMENESS from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone or similar trouble can be stopped with

ABSORBINE

Full directions in pamphlet with each bottle. Does not blister or remove the hair, and the horse can be worked. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Horse Book 9 E free.

Mr. Robt. Jones, Sr., Marmora, Ont., writes, April 8, 1907: "I had a valuable horse with a big leg, and used one bottle of ABSORBINE, and it cured him completely." W. E. Young, P. O. E. 258 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. Leveaux, Limited, Montreal, Canadian Agents.

MESSRS. HICKMAN & SCRUBY

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, Eng.
Exporters of Pedigree Live Stock of all Descriptions. From now on we shall be shipping large numbers of horses of all breeds, and buyers should write us for particulars before buying elsewhere. If you want imported stock and have not yet dealt with us, we advise you to order half your requirements from us, and obtain the other half any way you choose; we feel confident of the result, we shall do all your business in the future. Illustrated catalogues on application.

For Sale: Pure-bred Holstein Bull
10 months old; bred right; will make a show animal. S. J. Lamman, Currie's P. O., Oxford County, Ont.

MAY 11, 1911

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

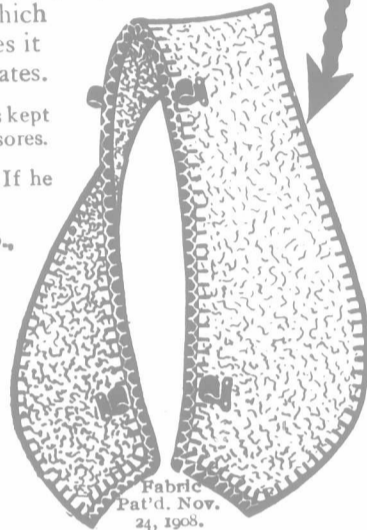
No More Sore Shoulders

Ventiplex is as soft and comfortable to the horses' shoulders as the best ordinary collar pad made—but it is a great deal more besides. It is the only pad that absolutely prevents galls and sore shoulders. Every other collar pad made is close and non-absorbent, so that sweat forms and accumulates under the collar, scalding the flesh and causing sore necks and shoulders. Ventiplex, the new collar pad, is made of a new, patented fabric which absorbs the sweat and moisture and carries it to the outer surface, where it evaporates.

Thus the horse's neck and shoulders are always kept dry, comfortable, and free from galls and sores.

See the Ventiplex Collar Pad at your dealer's. If he cannot supply you, write us. Booklet free.

BURLINGTON-WINDSOR BLANKET CO., LTD., Windsor, Ont.



TRADE MARK
Ventiplex
PADS



Union Horse Exchange

UNION STOCK YARDS,
TORONTO, CANADA.

The Great Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market.

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

J. HERBERT SMITH, Manager

WILLOWDALE STOCK FARM HAS NOW FOR SALE

a choice lot of young stock of each of the following breeds:

Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Chester Swine, Shropshire Sheep

Some extra good young bulls, descendants of Joy of Morning and Broad Scotch.

Write for prices and catalogue to: J. H. M. PARKER, Prop., LENNOXVILLE, QUE.

HIGH-CLASS CLYDESDALES

I have for sale eight high-class imported Clydesdale stallions, 3 to 7 years old, sired by some of the best bred and most noted horses in Scotland; up to a good size; full of quality; all good doers; in the pink of condition for the season. Will sell them well worth the money, and on terms to suit, as the service season is approaching. Write for particulars, or better, come and see them at my stables in Markham, G. T. R., 20 miles from Toronto; Locust Hill, C. P. R., three miles distant. Will meet visitors on shortest notice.

T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont.

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

Have some of the choice ones left yet. It will be worth your while to look them over.

JUST 35 MILES EAST OF TORONTO
PRICES TO SUIT YOU.

NEW IMPORTATION COMING

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

JOHN A. BOAG & SON, QUEENSVILLE, ONT.

FEW CLYDESDALE SELECTS LEFT. I have one 6-year-old Clydesdale stallion, 3 years, that are big, character colts, and bred the best; 3 Percherons rising 3. There is no better selection in Canada, nor no better prices for a buyer.

T. D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONT.

IMP. CLYDE STALLIONS AND FILLIES

Imported Clyde stallions and fillies always on hand, specially selected for their size, type, character, quality, faultless action and fashionable breeding. Prices right. Terms to suit.

GEORGE G. STEWART, Howick, Que.

Auction Sale of Fifteen Imported Clydesdale Fillies

ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, ORMSTOWN, P. Q., on the 2nd day of Ormstown's Great Spring Show, 21st May, 1911. They are by Baron's Best, Lord Derwent, side of the Lothians, Sir Geoffrey and Silver Cup. Rare opportunity to buy the best at lowest prices.

D. McEACHRAN.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

TOMATOES ON SOD.

I have taken charge of a piece of land, about five acres, fall-plowed sod, which had been plowed either with a skim or a disk coulters. Sod not turned under, but lying in a very rough condition. It is also very shallow plowed. It is proposed to plant it with tomatoes. I am inexperienced in Canadian farming, and would like your suggestions. I intend disking to cut sod, cultivating, etc., to bring sod to surface, then plow again, turning sod under with skim coulters, or how would tomatoes do among the sod? A. C.

Ans.—Tomatoes are not infrequently grown on sod. In such case, the practice of the best growers is to plow the sod deeply in the fall, the spring preparation, being merely disking several times to bring the surface to a fine tilth. If the soil of the field you have in charge is much deeper than the depth of plowing last fall, your thought of disking and cultivating, and afterwards replotting, would be wise; if not, surface cultivation alone would be advisable. The soddy nature of the surface would not give serious trouble.

GOSSIP.

CANADIAN OFFICIAL TESTS OF HOLSTEINS FOR MARCH.

Twenty-two full-age cows were admitted to the Record of Merit in March, averaging 16.14 lbs. fat, and 466.53 lbs. milk for seven days.

Two of these cows made over 21 lbs. fat, the highest being Geraldine Jewel, owned by R. Dowler, Ottawa South, which made 21.94 lbs. fat, equivalent to 27.43 lbs. butter; milk, 598 lbs.

Clara C's Mabel (3726), owned by D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, made 21.84 lbs. fat, equivalent to 27.31 lbs. butter; milk, 400 lbs.

Inez Mercedes (4171) was tested for 30 days, and made 56.48 lbs. fat, equivalent to 70.60 lbs. butter; milk, 1,751.30 lbs. Owned by L. H. Lipsit.

May Echo (3372), at 9 years of age, was tested eight months after calving, and made 13.40 lbs. fat, equivalent to 16.75 lbs. butter; milk, 355.5 lbs. Owned by F. R. Mallory.

Eleven four-year-old cows were tested for seven days, averaging 16.15 lbs. fat, and 425.9 lbs. milk. Vrouks B. 2nd (6971) made 21.11 lbs. fat, equivalent to 26.39 lbs. butter; milk, 460 lbs. Owned by D. C. Flatt & Son.

Birdie 2nd's Netherland (8257), same owner, made 20.29 lbs. fat, equivalent to 25.36 lbs. butter; milk, 426.6 lbs.

Duchess Echo De Kol (7585), owned by R. A. Heron, made 19.73 lbs. fat, equivalent to 24.67 lbs. butter; milk, 522.80 lbs.

Eleven three-year-old heifers were tested for seven days, averaging 12.69 lbs. fat, and 387.5 lbs. milk.

The highest test in this class was made by Paladin De Kol Beets (10250), owned by J. W. Richardson, and she made 16.45 lbs. fat, equivalent to 20.57 lbs. butter; milk, 456.8 lbs.

Twenty two-year-old heifers were tested for seven days, averaging 11.10 lbs. fat, and 339.5 lbs. milk.

Lulu Keyes (10333), owned by E. B. Mallory, made 17.28 lbs. fat, equivalent to 21.61 lbs. butter; milk, 586.1 lbs. In fourteen days she made 34.03 lbs. fat, equivalent to 42.54 lbs. butter; milk, 1,175.4 lbs.

In thirty days she made 67.50 lbs. fat, equivalent to 84.37 lbs. butter; milk, 2,244 lbs.; age, 2 years 11 months 4 days.

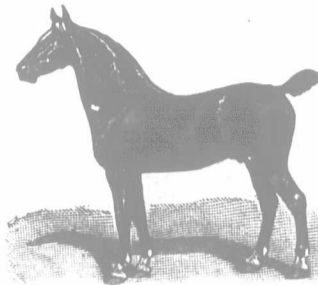
May Echo Sylvia (11385), at 1 year 11 months 12 days: 16.84 lbs. fat, equivalent to 21.05 lbs. butter; milk, 494.5 lbs. Owned by M. E. Maybee.—G. W. Clemons, Secretary.

TRADE TOPIC.

For pumping water, wind is unequalled by any other power. Being cheap and efficient, it is popular. Ball bearings make the "Baker" mill, manufactured by the Heller-Aller Co., Windsor, Ont., run still more easily. "Farmer's Advocate" readers will be interested in other features also, and should look up the change of advertisement in this issue.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. If send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

INSURE YOUR HORSES



A small premium will secure a policy in our Company, by which you will be fully insured against any loss resulting from the death of your mare or its foal or both. Policies issued covering all risks on animals, also transit insurance, at all times, in all cases. Prospectus free on demand.

General Animals Insurance Co. of Canada,

Dept. D, Quebec Bank Building Montreal.

OTTAWA BRANCH:
No. 106 York Street, Ottawa

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket

Veterinary Adviser

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

For Sale: Shetland Pony

brass-mounted harness, cart and cutter.
Box 41, Ringwood, Ont.

Elm Park Aberdeen - Angus

The young bulls we have for sale are sired by: Magnificent, Imp., 2856, champion of Canada, 1910; Prince of Benton, Imp., 828, champion Toronto and Winnipeg, 1903; Lord Val. 2nd 868, champion Calgary, Halifax, Sherbrooke Dominion Exhibitions. Jas. Bowman, Elm Park, Guelph, Ontario. Phone 708.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS

Will sell both sexes; fair prices. Come and see them before buying. WALTER HALL, Drumbo station, Washington, Ont.

Aberdeen-Angus Bulls for Sale—Two

registered pedigree, and some younger stock. Address: NEAL A. CAMPBELL, Fingal, Ont.

The Owner of a Bicycle

made by the Canada Cycle & Motor Co., Limited, is *never far from home.*

Although his bicycle will very seldom need new parts, he can, if it is necessary, get parts quickly and certainly.

He can always obtain the correct sized tires, and any part or accessory supplied by the Company for his machine will fit.

No annoying and expensive delays because something has to be returned or specially made.

"Cleveland"
Massey "Silver Ribbon"

"Brantford"
"Perfect"

Reminder

To write the Canada Cycle & Motor Co., Ltd., Toronto, for a copy of their Catalogue.

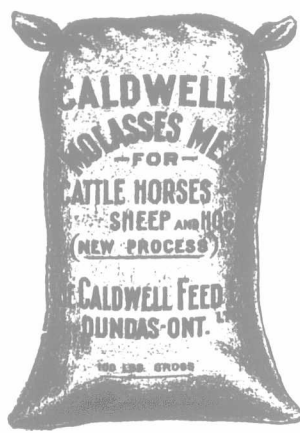
FREE STYLE BOOK FOR 1911 OF
"Quality Line"



VEHICLES AND HARNESS
SEVENTEENTH YEAR OF SELLING
DIRECT TO THE USER.

Our Catalogue will help you to choose just the Vehicle or Harness you require, and SAVE YOU MONEY. It describes and pictures many styles, gives prices, freight paid, and fully explains our method of Selling Direct and saving you the Middlemen's Profit. Remember, we pay the freight in Ontario and Eastern Canada. The Catalogue is Free, for the asking. Send for it To-day.

INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE CO.,
Dept. "A," Brighton, Ontario.



CALDWELL'S Molasses Meal

Nothing can equal a MOLASSES MEAL for fitting and fattening stock, but be sure you buy a genuine article free from sugar-beet by-products, etc.

CALDWELL'S MOLASSES MEAL is manufactured in the largest and most modernly-equipped feed mill in Canada, under expert supervision, and is guaranteed by the makers to contain at least 80% pure cane molasses. It is most palatable, convenient to feed, positive in its results, and sold at a moderate price. Ask your dealer, or write

The Caldwell Feed Co., Limited
DUNDAS, ONT.
YOU ARE A LOSER IF NOT A USER.



H. CARGILL & SON

have to offer at the present moment an exceptionally good lot of young bulls, which combine all the requisites necessary for the making of superior stock sires, viz.: Quality, Size, Conformation and Breeding. If interested, come and make your selection early. Catalogue on application.

John Clancy, Manager, Cargill, Ontario.

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont. Can supply young bulls and heifers of the very choicest breeding, and of a very high class, at prices that you can afford to pay. The young bulls are by one of the greatest sons of Whitehall Sultan. They are good colors, and will make show bulls. I also have two good imported bulls at moderate prices and of choice breeding, and some cows and heifers in calf to Superb Sultan; the calves should be worth all the cows will cost. Some beautiful young imported Welsh Ponies still to spare. It will pay you to write, stating what you want. Glad to answer inquiries or show my stock at any time. Business established 74 years.

Scotch Shorthorns For sale: Some choice, smooth, heavy boned, fleshy yearling bulls for the farmer or breeder. Also a large number of cows and heifers from imported stock. Some show material among these. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct. Sta. **Mitchell Bros., Burlington, Ontario.**

Irvine Side Shorthorns 2 extra good young bulls ready for service; both from an imp. bull, and one of them from an imp. cow. Also 1 good two-year-old registered Clydesdale mare from imp. sire, and out of imp. mare. **ELORA STATION, G. T. R. & C. P. R. J. WATT & SON, SALEM, ONTARIO.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SCALY LEG AND TUBERCULOSIS.

What is wrong with my fowls? I have a lovely flock of Plymouth Rock hens, which have scaly legs; rough down at the joint at the foot. They get lame. I killed one, and her liver was twice its natural size, and was full of white specks, and was spongy and seemed rotten. What can I give them? I have been feeding them chicken powder and sulphur in bran mash, and Epsom salts in their drinking water.

MRS. W. B.

Ans.—This looks like a combination of scaly legs and tuberculosis. For scaly leg, the treatment is: First of all to clean out the pen and yard, putting in fresh litter. Then wash the legs and feet of affected birds with warm water and castile soap, and apply pure kerosene with a cloth, taking pains to reach all the scaly leg mites that may be working under the crusty scales. The enlarged liver, studded with white nodules, indicates tuberculosis, of which lameness is also a symptom. If many birds are affected, your wisest course will be to kill off the whole flock, using very healthy birds, and burning the rest. Clean up and disinfect the whole premises, whitewashing the entire place with carbolic acid wash made of twenty gallons lime water to one gallon crude carbolic acid. Unslaked lime should be used, mixed with enough water to give it the consistency of thin cream, the acid being then added. Apply with spray pump or brush. Do not keep poultry again this summer.

GOSSIP.

R. W. Walker, Utica, Ont., near Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R., breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle, in ordering a change in his advertisement, writes: "I have sold the two cows named in my last advertisement." A few very choice bull calves, from heavy-milking and high-testing dams, are offered in the new advertisement.

THE COUNTRY-LIFE MOVEMENT.

Not every author knows how to begin his book, nor yet how to finish it. Dr. L. H. Bailey does. He is a master of picturesque definition. "The Country-life Movement," he observes on the first page of the volume bearing that timely title, "is the working out of the desire to make rural civilization as effective and satisfying as other civilization." And then, on the last page, he says: "The requirements of a good farmer are at least four: The ability to make a full and comfortable living from the land; to rear a family carefully and well; to be of good service to the community; and to leave the farm more productive than it was when he took it." There is more need of good farmers than more millionaires. Sensible people are beginning to ask how they may live a satisfactory life, not how much money they can make. To read a book like this will help some people to brush several old cobwebs from their minds, and help young men and women to take satisfaction out of knowing that they are part in a world-movement, and to feel that it is no longer necessary to explain or apologize for being of the country and a farmer. The city is described as parasitic—sucks in to itself materials, money, men—and gives back only what it does not want. The "back-to-the-land" cry is partly a real-estate movement, and partly an effort of townspeople to escape from the burdens of the cities. All their expectations may not be realized, for many will speedily realize that more ability is required to conduct a farm than a corner grocery or a street-car. Dr. Bailey analyzes the whole subject in a helpful way. The book deserves a careful reading. The MacMillan are the publishers, and copies may be ordered through this office, at \$1.30.

"With all your wealth are you not afraid of the proletariat?" asked the delver in sociological problems. "No, I ain't," snapped Mrs. Norwich. "We boil all our drinking water."

THE LOVE OF OATS

Why Normal, Active People Always Crave Oatmeal

Oats contain more body-building food than any other grain that grows. They contain more energy-giving food. You know their effect on horses.

Oats contain more organic phosphorus than any other grain, and phosphorus is the brain's main constituent. They contain more lecithin, and lecithin is the chief component of the entire nervous system.

That's why workers love oatmeal. That's why growing children crave it. It is simply the call of nature for what bodies, brains and nerves require.

But some oatmeal fails to meet these requirements. Only the richest, plumpest oats supply a food worth while. The choicest oats are sifted 62 times to get the grains for Quaker Oats. Only ten pounds are secured from a bushel. But these fine oats, when prepared by the Quaker process, supply the utmost in oatmeal.

Oatmeal is the most important food you serve. And the best costs only one-half cent per dish. Don't supply your table with inferior oats.

Made in Canada.

(174)

Woodholme Shorthorns are of the richest Scotch breeding, modern in type and quality. For sale: One and two-year-old heifers, several young bulls, thick-fleshed, low-down and mellow.

G. M. FORSYTH, Clarendon, Ont.
100 yards from station. Phone connection.

SPRING VALLEY If you want a good Short-horn bull, we have them, Canadian-bred and imported. Females all ages. Also a few good YORKSHIRES—boars and sows. Prices right. Phone connection. **Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont.**

SHORTHORNS—Imported stock bull for sale. Having an extra choice lot of yearling heifers off him to breed next winter, I offer my extra choicely-bred Sittyton Butterfly (imp.) bull. Benachie = 69954=, just turned 4 years old, sire Scottish Farmer (53365), dam Beatrice 22nd.

GEO. D. FLETCHER, BINKHAM P.O.
Erin Sta., C. P. R.

Shorthorns Present offering: 12 bulls from 5 to 20 months old; 40 cows and heifers to choose from. Nearly all from imported bulls. At prices to suit everyone. Come and see them, or write: **Robert Nichol & Sons, Hagersville, Ont.**

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

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

3 PURE-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS for sale—2 red and 1 roan—age 11 and 14 months. Sired by Gay Marcus = 73277=, 4 1/2 miles south of Alvinston station, **McALPINE BROS., Lambton County, AUGHIRM P. O., ONTARIO**

The professional humorist was having his boots blacked.

"And is your father a bootblack, too?" he asked the boy.

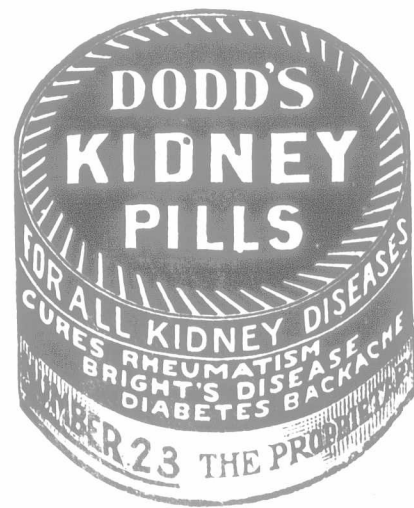
"No, sir," replied the bootblack; "my father is a farmer."

"Ah!" said the professional humorist, reaching for his notebook. "He believes in making hay while the sun shines."

A sea captain and his mate went ashore after getting into port and made for the nearest restaurant. They ordered soup. When it arrived, the captain examined the curious-looking fluid, and shouted: "Here, waiter, what d'ye call this?"

"Soup, sir," said the waiter.

"Soup," said the captain, turning to the mate. "Blame me, Bill, if you and me ain't been sailin' on soup all our lives and never knowed it!"



MAY 11, 1911

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous

SUNDAY CHORES.

Can a man hired for seven months go away every Sunday after the morning chores are done, and not return to help with the night chores, four or five o'clock Monday morning being his time of returning? He goes without asking permission? S.

Ans.—He is not supposed to do so.

STALLION SLOW TO SERVE.

Can anything be given to excite or induce a lazy stallion (young) to breed with mares? He does not appear to show any inclination yet, and it is now getting near the season. He is well fed, warm and clean kept; looks in fine condition.

HORSE-RAISING.

Ans.—This characteristic is very provoking, and is, unfortunately, very difficult to cope with. Drugs do no good. Feed moderately with good hay and oats, allow him to have some grass every day as soon as available. Give him regular exercise of not less than eight or ten miles daily, and do not require him to serve more than one mare on any one day. The stallion that is worked in a team regularly is the most willing and effective, but too many are overfed and under-exercised, and become lazy.

USING BARBED WIRE.

The railroad passes through our farm, and last year the cattle broke through the fence. After that, the section foreman put a barbed wire along the top and bottom of the fence.

- 1. Can we make them take the wire off the bottom?
2. Or off either top or bottom?
3. If not, are they responsible for any damage done to horses or cattle?

J. T. M.

Ans.—1 and 2. It is possible. The Dominion Act Respecting Railways (R. S. C., 1906, Chap. 37, Sec. 254, Subsec. 3), requires that the fences to be erected and maintained by the Company shall be "suitable." We do not consider fencing with barbed wire is so. Complaint should be made to the Board of Railway Commissioners.

3. We think so. The Ontario Railway Act, 1906, contains a similar requirement in respect of railway fences. Sec. 87 (3).

TRADE TOPIC.

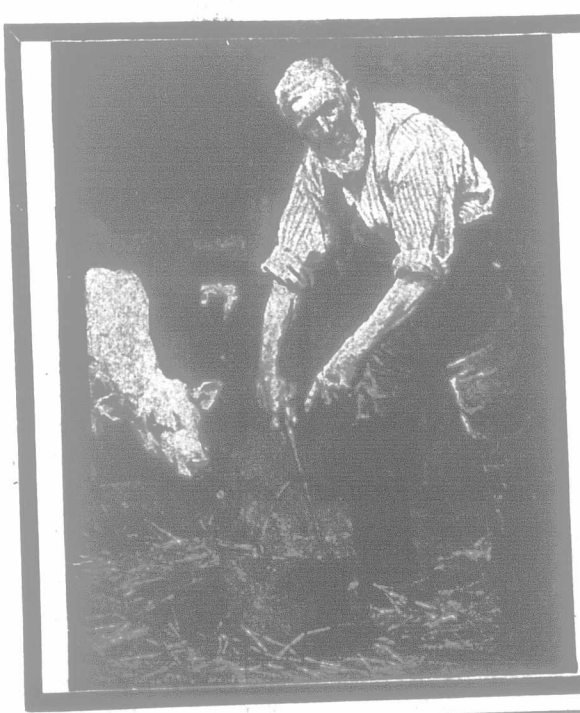
The Traction Ditcher has been proven entirely satisfactory for digging ditches for tile draining, being quicker, better, and usually as cheap as hand work. In an advertisement in this paper, J. McGowan, Toronto, announces that he is prepared to take contract work for ditching with this machine.

BT. EXTENSION.—A new factory, 370 feet long by 80 feet wide, with power plant 40 x 40 feet, to be devoted entirely to the manufacture of BT. Sanitary Steel Stalls and Stanchions, has been necessitated by the rapid growth of business of Beatty Bros., Fergus, Ont. The old factory, which had some 25,000 feet of floor space, will be used for the manufacture of BT. Hay Carriers, Slings, Forks and Feed and Litter Carriers. With the new addition, it is claimed that the BT. plant will be much the largest in the British Empire devoted to the manufacture of barn equipment.

GOSSIP.

D. Leitch & Son, Cornwall, Ont., who advertise Ayrshire cattle in this paper, state: The bulls we are offering are a fine straight, typical lot. Our herd was founded over twenty years ago, from females selected from the famous Glenora herd of D. Benning. In breeding and selecting, we have endeavored to obtain cheapness of production and large size, combined with size and type, and have always selected our stock bulls from the heaviest milking strains procurable.

Have you heard of the addition to old Tom's tombstone? No, what is it? Someone added the word 'friends' to the epitaph. What was the epitaph? He did his best.



CALF MEAL

BIBBY'S CREAM EQUIVALENT

Young Calves develop and grow surprisingly well when fed "Cream Equivalent" either with or without separated milk. It is not a drug or "FAKE" meal. Made by one of the most honorable firms in England. Has the largest sale of any Calf Meal in the World. Canadian Government report shows it to contain the highest percentage of nutritive value. TRY A BAG, 50 lbs. \$2.25.

Can be fed with either Hot or Cold water.

DEALERS EVERYWHERE SELL BIBBY'S CREAM EQUIVALENT

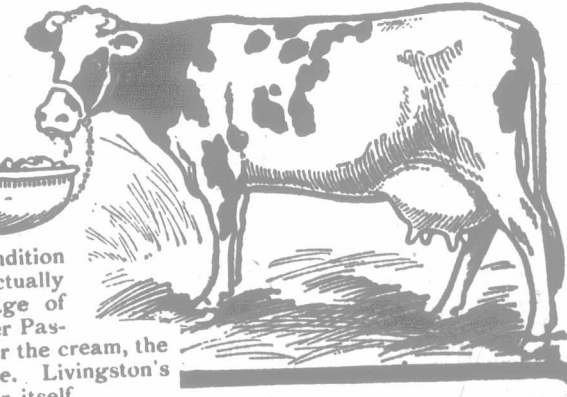
WM. RENNIE CO. LIMITED TORONTO CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES

This Feed Costs Nothing

if you count the results it gives.

Livingston's Oil Cake is just what cows need.

It tastes good—is easily digested—keeps stock in prime condition all the year round—actually increases the percentage of Butter-fat by 16% over Pasture Grass. The richer the cream, the more money you make. Livingston's is the feed that pays for itself.



Livingston's Dairy Oil Cake

Write for free sample and prices:

THE DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED, BADEN, ONT.



A fence of this kind only 16 to 23c. per running foot. Shipped in rolls. Anyone can put it on the posts without special tools. We were the originators of this fence. Have sold hundreds of miles for enclosing parks, lawns, gardens, cemeteries, churches, station grounds, etc., etc. Supplied in any lengths desired, and painted either white or green. Also, Farm Fences and Gates, Netting, Baskets, Mats, Fence Tools, etc., etc. Ask for our 1911 catalog, the most complete fence catalog ever published.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., LTD., Walkerville, Ont.

Branches—Toronto, Cor. King and Atlantic Ave. Montreal, 505-517 Notre Dame St. W. St. John, 37 Dock St. The largest fence and gate manufacturers in Canada. 506

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

THE FOLLOWING CHOICELY-BRED YOUNG BULLS ARE FOR SALE:

Table with columns: Name, Color, Age, Bullrush (imp.), Broadhocks Beauty 3rd, Royal Winner (imp.), Ury's Star 4th, Claret 34th.

W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ontario.

Elmhurst Scotch Shorthorns and Large English Berkshires FOR SALE: Two young bulls, red and roan, fashionably bred with quality. Young sows bred for April litters. H. M. VANDERLIP, Gainsville, Ont. Langford Station. B. H. Radial in sight of farm. Bell phone.

Springhurst Shorthorns and Clydesdales

I am now offering a number of heifers from 10 months to 3 years of age. Anyone looking for show material should see this lot. They are strictly high-class, and bred on show lines. Also several Clydesdale fillies, imp. sires and dams, from toals 2 years of age off. Harry Smith, Hay, Ont., Exeter Sta.

Shire Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle (both sexes); also Hampshire Swine. Prices reasonable. Porter Bros., Appleby, Ont., Burlington Sta. Phone.

Scotch Shorthorn Females for Sale

I am offering, at very reasonable prices, females from one year to five years of age. The youngsters are by my grand old stock bull, Scottish Hero (imp.) = 55042 = (90065), 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.

SALEM STOCK FARM

J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONTARIO. ELORA STATION, G. T. R. AND C. P. R. LONG-DISTANCE PHONE.

Royal Clare = 66772 = FOR SALE

This bull is 5 years old; a roan; will weigh a ton, and is very fresh and active. Cannot use him any longer on account of his heifers. Write, or call on, WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires.

In Shorthorns: 40 females, comprising 9 calves, 6 yearlings, 6 two-year-olds, and the balance cows from 3 years up. In Cotswolds, a few breeding ewes. No Berkshires to offer at present. CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, Station and P. O., Campbellford, Ont.

Maple Grange Shorthorns

Royal Bruce, imp., a Bruce Mayflower, is the sire of all my young things. Nonpareils, Clarets, Myrtles and Lavinias. Heifers up to 2 years of age, of showing type. Several young bulls, thick, even and mellow. R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.

10 Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 10 FROM 10 TO 14 MONTHS OLD 10

The Princess Royal, Secret, Bessie, Village Maid families are represented in lot. First-class herd headers and farmers' bulls for getting market-topping steers. Prices very reasonable. JOHN MILLER, BROUGHAM, ONT. Claremont Station, C. P. R., three miles.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1854-1911

Two strictly first-class young Shorthorn bulls for sale now. Come and see them, or write. A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont. Lucan Crossing, G.T.R., one mile.

High-class Shorthorns

I have on hand young bulls and heifers of high-class show type, pure Scotch and Scotch-topped, sired by that sire of champions, Mildred's Royal. If you want a show bull or heifer, write me. GEO. GIER, GRAND VALLEY P. O. AND STATION, ALSO WALDEMAR STATION.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

Still have for sale a right good lot of young Shorthorns; a few No. 1 Shire stallions and fillies just imported in August; also a choice lot of ram lambs. Weston Station, G.T.R. and C.P.R. Long-distance phone. HIGHFIELD, ONTARIO.

OAKLANE FARM

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds Heifers and cows with calf or calves at foot, also one two-year-old Clyde stallion—a neat one.

GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE P. O., ONT.

Bolton Station, C. P. R.; Caledon East, G. T. R. Local and Long-distance telephone.

CELORE DELL SHORTHORNS

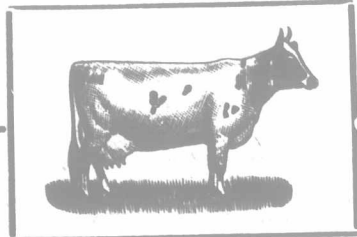
Some choice females at tempting prices. Red and roan, of milking strain. L. A. Wakely, Bolton, Ont. Bolton Sta., C. P. R., one-half mile from barns. Phone.

GEDARDALE SHORTHORNS.

Imported and home-bred. Imp. Lord Fyvie heads the herd. For sale are choice young bulls, and a few 1 and 2 yr. old heifers of superior breeding and type. Dr. T. S. Sproule, M. P., Markdale, Ont.

Shorthorns and Oxford Down Sheep

Trout Creek Wonder at head of herd. Young bulls and heifers of richest Scotch breeding. Phone connection. Duncan Brown & Sons, Iona, Ontario.



DR. WILLIAMS' FLY AND INSECT DESTROYER

Destroys all fly pests—will certainly keep flies off all kinds of stock. The cows give more milk. The best disinfectant for stables, hogpens and poultry h. uses. Spray your work-horses and not a fly will come near them. Guaranteed or money refunded. The best preparation in the world for keeping flies off stock.

Put up in quart cans at 35c.; 1/2-gals. at 65c.; 1-gal. at \$1.00.
Don. Aug. 6th. 1910.
Gentlemen.—We have used Dr. Williams' Fly Destroyer on our herd of Jerseys for some years, and find it the most satisfactory preparation we have ever used, because it does certainly keep flies off.

D. DUNCAN & SON, Breeders and Importers of Thoroughbred Jerseys, Don. Ont.

Islington, Sept. 4, 1910.
Gentlemen.—I cannot say too much in favor of Dr. Williams' Fly and Insect Destroyer. I think it is the best preparation in the world for keeping flies off stock. It is also a splendid preparation for killing lice on cattle in winter.

J. B. WOLFE, Islington.
Britannia, Sept. 9, 1910.
Gentlemen.—Dr. Williams' Fly and Insect Destroyer is the best preparation we have ever used for keeping flies off stock. Flies simply cannot live where it is used. All farmers in our locality use and recommend it.

THELLAR W. JOHNSTON,
(Horseman) Britannia, Ont.
MANUFACTURED BY THE
BAKER & BOUCK, Morrisburg, Ont.
J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists,
171 King Street, E. Toronto.
Agents for Toronto and surrounding districts.

WE NEED THE MILK

For our milk contract, so all the bull calves from fifteen choice cows and heifers, due to freshen by April 1st, must go. This means attractive prices for you. Write us, you'll be surprised how good a calf you can buy for how little money.

MONRO & LAWLESS,
Elmdale Farms, Thorold, Ontario
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN
BARGAINS AT SPRINGBROOK.

Offering: Two rich-bred bulls, 10 months old, R. O. dams; one bull 20 months old. High-class stock. Price \$75 to \$85 each for quick sale. Come and see them. Don't lose time.

A. C. HALLMAN, BRESLAU, ONT.
Here is a Herd of Breeders, Feeders and Milkers.

About fifty to select from. Three young bulls fit for service. That grand bull, Scotch Grey 72692 heads the herd.

JOHN ELDER & SON, HENSALL, ONT.
THE MAPLES HOLSTEIN HERD

Everything of milking age in the Record-of-Merit. Nothing for sale at present but a choice lot of bull calves sired by King Posch De Kol. Write for prices, description and pedigree.

Walburn Rivers, Folden's, Ontario
HOMWOOD HOLSTEINS

Home of the champions. Headed by the great milk and butter bred bull, Grace Fayne 2nd's Sir Colantha. Only choice, thrifty bull calves for sale at present. M. L. HALEY and M. H. HALEY, SPRINGFORD, ONTARIO.

Holstein Cattle—The most profitable dairy breed. Illustrated descriptive booklets free. **Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of America.** F. L. HOUGHTON, Secy, Box 127, Brattleboro, Vt.

Evergreen Stock Farm offers bulls 2 to 12 months, from high-testing stock, giving 12 lbs. at 2 years to 22-28 lbs. for mature cows. Sired by Sir Mercena Fafortie. Dam and gr. dam have average record of 24.60 lbs. butter in 7 days. **F. E. PETTIT, Burgessville, Ont.**

Springbank Two choice-bred bull calves for sale. One is 10 months, the other 12 months. From high-class milkers. Prices reasonable. For particulars and breeding write to: **Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs, Ont.** Ferguson, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

DON'T Buy a HOLSTEIN BULL till you get my prices on choice goods from eleven months down, from best producing strain. "Fairview Stock Farm." **FRED ABBOTT, Harrietsville, Ont.**

GLENWOOD STOCK FARM Have two yearling Holstein bulls fit for service, both of the milking strains. Will sell cheap to make room. **Thos. B. Carlaw & Son, Watworth P. O., Ont.** Campbellford Station.

FRIBDALE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS—A few choice bull calves left for sale, from large, high-testing dams. Write for prices, pedigree and terms. Shipping stations: Port Hope, Ont. or Harrietsville, C. P. R., Ontario Co. Ont. **W. Walker, Utica, Ont.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

GRAFTING WAX.

What is grafting wax composed of? How is it made? B. T.

Ans.—See answer to "Old Subscriber," page 820, issue May 4th.

PASTURE FOR HILLY LAND.

Please inform us as to best mixture of seed to sow on dry, hilly land, for permanent pasture. W. M. F.

Ans.—Prof. C. A. Zavitz recommends for high, dry land as a seeding for permanent pasture: Orchard grass, 5 lbs.; meadow fescue, 5 lbs.; tall oat grass, 2 lbs.; meadow foxtail, 2 lbs.; alfalfa, 5 lbs.; white clover, 3 lbs.; red clover, 1 lb., per acre. Prof. Zavitz advises not to pasture too closely, or there will be poor results from all the grasses, and killing out of the alfalfa plants. If making any change in the above mixture, we would increase the proportion of alfalfa.

NATURAL GAS IN CANADA.

What districts of Ontario, and of other Provinces, if any, enjoy the use of natural gas? W. H. M.

Ans.—Natural gas is found in the eastern part of Essex and southern part of Kent Counties, Ont., and is piped to such towns as Windsor, Sarnia and Chatham. It is also found in the eastern part of Elgin, Norfolk, Haldimand and Welland Counties. Most of the towns and villages of the last three counties are utilizing the gas, and it is piped to outside counties, and is used in such towns as Brantford, Paris, Galt, Dundas and Toronto, and by farmers located along the pipe lines. In Alberta, natural gas is being used in the following towns: Suffield, Bassano, Medicine Hat, Bow Island, Wetaskiwin and Calgary. It is expected that the town of Moncton, N. B., will shortly be supplied with natural gas piped from the wells on the Petitcodiac river, about eleven miles south of the town.

WHITEWASH FOR STABLE.

How can I make a good solution for whitewashing stable, same to be applied with spray-pump? WM. R.

Ans.—The very best whitewash for stable is simply to use lime, slaking it with water, and afterwards diluting it to the proper consistency for use in the spray pump. Lime is a germ destroyer, and a wonderful sweetener of foul places.

If you wish for something that will not rub off easily, what is known as the "White House" whitewash would be satisfactory. The formula has been given repeatedly in this column, but here it is again: Half a bushel of unslaked lime. Slake with hot water; cover it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve, add a peck of salt previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stir in boiling hot, and a pound of glue which has previously been dissolved over a slow fire, and add five gallons of hot water to the mixture. Stir well, and let it stand for a few days covered up from the dirt. It should be put on hot.

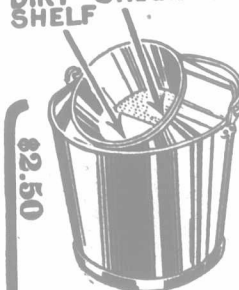
MITES ON HENS.

What will kill mites on hens? Hens are in good condition; have been laying well, but the sitters leave their eggs when they are nearly hatched on account of these pests. I have noticed the insects on the eggs. Feed hens principally on oats and barley, give them some wheat, and an occasional feed of soft food. They are running at large.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Mites subsist on the blood of the fowls, but are not usually found on the bodies of the bird, except when at roost or on the nest. During the day they inhabit cracks and crevices of the walls, roosts and nests. Sitting hens are often annoyed that they are compelled to leave the nests in order to relieve themselves of these parasites. When it is not practicable to fumigate the house with the fumes of burning sulphur, the best remedy is to use kerosene freely about the cracks and perches. The walls of the house may be sprayed, the operation being repeated every three or four days for several weeks. Dust the birds thoroughly, and keep the litter of the nests with insect powder or sulphur.

MILK STRAINER ONE OPERATION MILKING AND STRAINING



DIRT SHELF \$2.50

Only one milk-pail will do the two operations at one time, and do them right. You can milk in the same way you always do, and at the same time positively keep the dirt from coming into contact with the milk in any way by using the

STERILAC SANITARY MILK PAIL

Look at the illustration at the left. All falling dirt is caught on the raised dirt shelf. The milk passes directly through the strainer, and only the pure, sweet milk is drawn from the cow goes into the pail. Price \$2.50. Get our catalogue

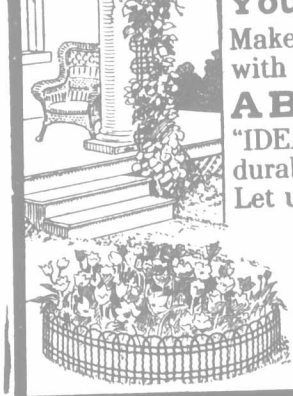


Purity Milk Cooler-Aerator

really does cool the milk better and faster than any other. The simple construction makes it easy to clean and the corrugated surface keeps the milk flowing slowly, making certain of perfect cooling. The top is removable, so that ice may be put in the cooling drum. Any medium may be used as a cooler—either running water, well or spring water. The price is only \$6.50, and the cooler will pay for itself in time saved and in better quality of product. Write to-day for our catalogue showing a full line of Dairy Supplies.

W. A. DRUMMOND & CO., 175 King St. E., Toronto

Ornament Your Home With IDEAL



FLOWER BED GUARDS VINE TRELLIS LAWN FENCE LAWN GATES

Make your Lawns and Flower-beds more artistic with this snowwhite, graceful fence and give them ABSOLUTE PROTECTION

"IDEAL" Lawn accessories please the eye, are most durable, easily erected, and inexpensive. Let us send you Catalogue

The McGregor Banwell Fence Co., Ltd.
Walkerville Ontario

HIGH-CLASS Clydesdales and Holsteins BY AUCTION

At the farm, two miles north of YORK STATION, on the G. T. R., a few miles east of Toronto, on Tuesday, May 23, 1911

F. H. & W. F. ELLIOT will sell by auction several registered Clydesdale mares and fillies (Guelph winners) and 40 registered Holstein cattle. The Holsteins are strictly high-class, with high official records and high official backing. All will be in splendid condition. The farm is sold, and there will be no reserve.

TERMS: Cash, or six months on bankable paper, with 6% interest. Conveyances will meet all morning trains at York Station, G. T. R., and Wexford Station, C. P. R.; also will meet all visitors arriving by electric line at the Empringham Hotel, at 11 a.m. Catalogues on application to

Auctioneers (Reidam & Indleson, Scarborough. W. F. ELLIOT, COLEMAN P. O. Col. B. V. Kelly, Syracuse, N.Y. Ontario.

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD—HOME OF:

Pontiac Korndyke, the only bull living that is the sire of four 30-pound daughters, and the sire of the world's record cow for seven and thirty days.

Rag Apple Korndyke, sire of eight A. R. O. daughters that, at an average age of 2 years and 2 months, have records that average 174 lbs. each, and over 4.2% fat for the eighth. Three of them made over 20 lbs. each.

Sir Johanna Colantha Glad, whose dam and sire's dam average 33.61 lbs. each for 7 days, which is higher than can be claimed for any other sire of the breed.

We are offering some splendid young bulls for sale from the above sires, and out of daughters of Pontiac Korndyke and Rag Apple Korndyke.

E. H. DOLLAR, (near Prescott) HEUVELTON, NEW YORK

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

More high-record cows in our herd than in any other in Canada, including the champion Canadian-bred three-year-old, and the champion two-year-old of the world for yearly production. The sire of these champions is our main stock bull. We have a large number of heifers bred to him that will be sold right to make room for our natural increase. Also bull calves for sale. We are booking orders for spring pigs, also sows safe in pig. We invite inspection of our herd. Trains met at Hamilton when advised. Long-distance Bell phone 231 Hamilton.

D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT. R. F. D. NO. 2

Lakeview Holsteins!

Having sold all bulls old enough for service, and after two bull calves, born August 19th and September 20th, 1910. Both sired by Prince Heugerveld Payne De Kol, and their dams have A. R. O. records of 25 lbs. butter in 7 days as two-year-olds. Telephone.

E. F. Osler, Brantford, Ontario

Centre and Hill View Farms

We have added to head our herd a young bull from King Segis, world-record sire, and a 26-lb. 4-year-old bull born in January from Bonheur Statesman. Their grandams have records of 15 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also younger ones from good A. R. O. dams. These are the best you will see. Write for catalogue sold right, considering their breeding.

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEINS

SAWS. Home of Evergreen March, the 15-lb. butter in 7 days young cow of Canada. Also younger ones from good A. R. O. dams. Write for prices and see them. Prices moderate. Bell telephone. **G. W. ... George, Ont.**

Caught a Cold Which Ended in a Severe Attack of Pneumonia.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that when a person catches cold it must be attended to immediately, or serious results are liable to follow.

Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Consumption are all caused by neglecting to cure the simple cold.

Mrs. G. W. Bowman, Pattullo, Ont., writes: "Three years ago I caught a cold which ended in a severe attack of Pneumonia. Since that time at the beginning of each winter I seem to catch cold very easily. I have been so lame I was unable to speak loud enough to be heard across the room. Last winter, however, a friend advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, saying it had helped her. I bought a bottle and before it was half used I was completely cured. I also find it a good medicine for the children when they have colds."

Beware of the many imitations of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Ask for "Dr. Wood's" and insist on getting what you ask for.

It is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; the price, 25 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

\$15⁹⁵ AND UPWARD



AMERICAN SEPARATOR


SENT ON TRIAL, FULLY GUARANTEED. A new, well made, easy running separator for \$15.95. Skims hot or cold milk; heavy or light cream. Different from this picture which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Whether dairy is large or small, obtain our handsome free catalog. Address **AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., BAINBRIDGE, N.Y.** Box 1200.

No Duty on Cream Separators.

A Toronto journalist was spending some days in Northern Quebec where he desired to air his knowledge of French. He arrived at a small inn where the occasional tourist found a resting-place. There was a waitress of the heavy-footed order, who attended sullenly upon a table of hungry sportsmen.

"Avez-vous des pommes de terre?" asked the Toronto man in such French as he could muster. There was no response. Once again he said pompously, "Avez-vous des pommes de terre?"

The girl looked with impatience upon the would-be Gaul, and said, angrily: "Avez-vous—what's de matter wid the potatoes?"—Courier.



"SNAP" is a wonder-worker in the home. Try it on those pots, pans and kettles that soap won't clean.

People are discovering new uses for "S-N-A-P" every day. Try it yourself. 15c. a can.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Miscellaneous.

TREES FOR HEAVY LAND.

What kind of trees would do well as shade and ornamental trees on heavy land? Any information re planting and care of same would be gladly received.

W. H.

Ans.—The hard maple and the Norway spruce, which are standards everywhere, would probably suit heavy land as well as any. Much can be done in care after planting to induce a thrifty growth. It is well, where possible, to have land intended for tree planting summer-fallowed the year previous to planting. The soil is by this means put into fine condition for the trees to take root in, and thus their chances of life and growth are much increased. In transplanting, care should be taken that roots are not allowed to get dry, nor, when placed in the hole prepared for them, should the roots simply be stuck down and earth tramped over them, but they should be kept in a natural position, and fine earth worked by hand among them, and all interstices filled. They should also be looked after later, the ground about them hoed or mulched for two or three years to retain moisture, and should be occasionally manured. Tall, top-heavy trees, should be staked to prevent swaying.

In regard to varieties, observation of the species that thrive in the locality naturally, would help in choosing those most suitable.

PUFF IN FRONT OF UDDER—HORSE QUESTIONS.

1. Two-year-old heifer, due to calve shortly, has udder caked some, but there is very little fever, if any. Just in front of her udder there is a soft swelling or puff. What is it? What would cause it?
2. How should a cow be handled when she comes in? Should she be given drugs, or just a warm drink?
3. Should a horse have some hay before grain? Do you advise stock foods for horses and colts?
4. Would boiled oats once a day be good for idle horses, growing colts, and mares in foal, with a little dry bran mixed with it, through the winter?
5. Have a colt rather puffy where a bog spavin comes. Kindly give recipe for good absorbent liniment to use on it to reduce it. Would the following be good: Iodine and iodide of potassium, 4 drams each; alcohol and glycerine, 4 ounces each, to be used once a day? This is out of an old issue.
6. Which is better to use in washing harness, soap or soda?
7. Which would be better to give a horse that had mange to clear his skin, sulphur, or a solution of arsenic?
8. Should neat's-foot oil thicken when left in a cool place? F. M. G.

Ans.—1. Puffiness in front of the udder is a common thing with some cows, especially heifers, before calving. Pay no attention to it, as there is nothing serious. It passes away afterwards.

2. Look up letters which have recently appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate" on this subject.

3. It is strongly held by some that a horse should have some hay before he is fed oats, but in practice there does not seem to be very much in the idea. We feed hay first ourselves, then water and feed grain just before breakfast.

4. Boiled oats once a day during winter, with or without bran mixed in, is very good for all classes of horses, except those that are driven hard.

5. Treatment consists either in repeated blistering, or the use of absorbents. For an absorbent, the prescription you mention is advised. For a blister, use a mixture of two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, and two ounces of vaseline. Use according to directions repeatedly given in our Questions and Answers column.

6. There is probably little difference between soap and soda as a cleanser while washing harness, though we would prefer soap. Some put a small quantity of potash in the water.

7. In the treatment of mange, no internal remedies are recommended. If the trouble is eczema, solution of arsenic given internally is very generally recommended, though some advise the administration of sulphur.

8. Neat's-foot oil, like lard, thickens when left in a cool place.

Brampton Jerseys

Cows and some calves for sale. Production and quality.

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

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

Burnside Ayrshires

dam; 29 with O. R. O. P. records: 25 daughters of R. O. P. dams, for sale at reasonable prices. We can supply car lots.

America's champion herd; over 100 head to select from; practically all imported and bred from imp. sire and daughters of R. O. P. dams. We won the late dairy test at Ottawa over all breeds.

R. R. NESS, HOWICK, QUE.

SPRINGBANK AYRSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred, with R. O. P. official records, headed by the renowned champion, imp. Netherhall Milkman. Richly-bred females and young bulls for sale.

CRAIGALEA AYRSHIRES

Our record: Every cow and heifer entered in Record-of-Performance, and retained in herd until test was completed, has qualified. Heifers and young bulls for sale of show-ring form. H. C. HAMIL, BOX GROVE P. O., ONT. Markham, G. T. R.; Locust Hill, C.P.R. Bell phone connection from Markham

CHERRYBANK AYRSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred. High producers and high testers. Females of all ages for sale. Imp. sires and out of imp. dams.

Stockwood Ayrshires

sale; also several young bulls, from 8 to 13 months old. Right good ones, and bred from winners.

D. M. Watt, St. Louis Station, Quebec.

Woodbine Holsteins

blood of Duchess Ormsby with that of De Kol Creamelle, if you want a bull which is for breeding, individual and price second to none, write to-day. Phone connection.

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

Five choice bulls fit for service; from large-teated, heavy-producing dams. A few extra fine bull calves. Females all ages. Prices very reasonable.

HILLVIEW AYRSHIRES

Imp. Hobsland Hero at head of herd. Imp. and Canadian-bred females. Young bulls true to type and bred in the purple for sale, also a few heifers. R. M. Howden, St. Louis Station, Que.

STONEHOUSE Ayrshires

The champion Canadian herd for 1910 at the leading shows. 33 head imp., 56 head to select from. R.O.P. official records, the best and richest bred types of the breed. Anything for sale. Young bulls, females all ages.

AYRSHIRES

Bull calves, from 4 months to 9 months, from imported sire and Record-of-Performance dams. Records 50 to 63 pounds per day.

HILLCREST AYRSHIRES

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

AYRSHIRES & YORKSHIRES

Special offerings at low prices from the Menie district: Bulls fit for service, 1911 calves. Dams of all ages: some with good official records; others, if their owners entered them, would make good records. Many females, any desired age. A few young Yorkshires.

BUSINESS-BRED AYRSHIRES

My herd of Ayrshires have for generations been bred for milk production. They are nearly all in the R.O.P. My present offering is several young bulls most richly bred. James Bell, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont. Bell phone.

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP

Unequaled for quality of mutton and wool, hardy constitutions and early maturity.

STRIDE & SON will sell by auction, at Chichester, Sussex, England, on August 16th and 17th next, about

10,000 REGISTERED SOUTHDOWN EWES

1,000 SOUTHDOWN RAM AND RAM LAMBS

Commissions carefully executed.

Stride & Son, Chichester, Sussex, England

Telegrams: "Stride," Chichester, England.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cat.

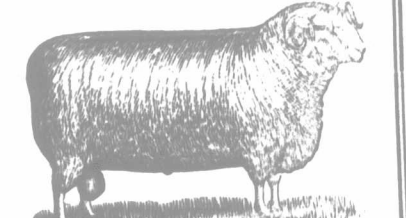
Hogs—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to Buena Vista Farm.

John Cousins & Sons, Harriston, Ont.

WOOL

Do Not Fall to get in touch with us, either by mail or phone, Before Selling, and obtain our prices. If possible, would advise your writing us at once, with particulars of quantity and breed, and we will keep you posted.

E. T. CARTER & CO.
84 Front Street E.
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SOLE-O-KRE
GERMICIDE
SHEEP DIP
KILLS LICE, TICKS and FLEAS

"SOLE-O-KRE" will stamp out CONTAGIOUS ABORTION.
50c. per Quart. \$1.25 per Gallon (prepaid). \$5.75 per 5 Gallons (prepaid).

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Toronto, Canada.
11 Jarvis Street,

CATTLE and SHEEP LABELS Metal ear labels with owner's name, address and any numbers required. They are inexpensive, simple and practical. The greatest thing for stock. Do not neglect to send for free circular and sample. Send your name and address to-day.

F. G. James, Bowmanville, Ont.

Alloway Lodge Southdowns
The Southdown is the best mutton sheep in America to-day, the championships at the winter fairs prove it. Southdown wool is finer than that of any other mutton breed. I get 4 cents a pound above market price. A Southdown ram makes the greatest improvement on a flock of good ewes. Ask anyone who has used one. Write me for prices; they will please you. Phone, Railway Stn., London.

ROBT. McEWEN, BYRON, ONT.

STOP! LOOK!! READ!!! FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE!!!!

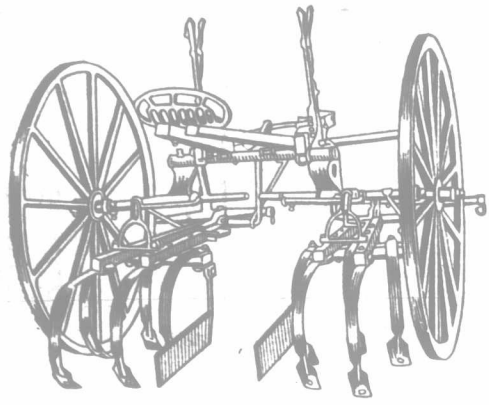
Are now increasing rapidly in number. Shearlings and lambs. Choice. Getting ready for the anticipated brisk trade. Write for circular and prices to:

J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

**Keeps the corn
ahead of
the weeds**

**Handy—
saves time
saves work**



Please ask for Catalog F 63
Write now to
The FROST & WOOD CO. LTD.
Smith's Falls, Canada

Gets more done quicker—
Kills more weeds in a day than four men could hand-hoeing. Yet this improved cultivator is easy on the horses and on the driver. Tills two rows of corn at a clip; adjustable for open field work. Built on up-to-date lines—nothing complicated, nothing frail about it—the kind of a cultivator the LIVE farmer can afford to buy

Great For Root Crops, Too—

Shields protect the tender shoots from bruising or being buried by soil the teeth disturb. Just the machine for working in young corn or mangels. Axles readily adjusted so wheel-track can be made wider or narrower quickly and handily.

FROST & WOOD
"New American"
Corn Cultivator

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

CHESTER WHITE SWINE.

Kindly give some particulars about Chester White hogs. How do they compare with Berkshires and Yorkshires?
W. C.

Ans.—Chester Whites are a strong, vigorous, healthy breed, with good length and depth of body. They are, and have long been, popular in the United States. They have never been numerous in Canada, but are growing in favor, increasing in number, and conforming to the approved type required by our markets.

SCALY LEGS ON TURKEYS.

Will you tell me what ails one of my late-hatched turkeys? It has scales on the legs, and it picks them until they bleed. It acts like itch.
M. J. F.

Ans.—The turkey has scaly legs, the work of a mite which lodges under the scales of the legs. Soak the legs of the bird in coal oil twice per day for three or four times in succession. If necessary, afterwards rub the legs with sulphur, mixed into a thin paste with coal oil.
A. G. G.

CALLING MEETING.

See "The Farmer's Advocate," April 6, page 616, first question, "Calling a Meeting." The Secretary claims that for him to have acted upon receipt of the petition, it should have been worded to the Secretary. The form in the regulations of the Educational Department is worded to the Trustees, etc., and was in that way in the petition.

Should the Secretary have acted and called a meeting on the receipt of petition as it was worded?
Ontario.
C. A. O.

Ans.—We think so.

HENS DYING.

Hens are dying; seem to be all right. The first thing they do is not eat and go down in flesh. We do not find any food in the crop, and they turn pale. They do not go lame. Feeding wheat, oats and barley. They take the scours just before they die.
H. KYLE.

Ans.—It is probably a case of indigestion. Give the whole flock a dose of Epsom salts in a mash, followed by muriatic acid in the drinking water, one teaspoonful to each gallon of water.

It would also be well to change the feed if the hens are not now getting free range. In this case, the green food and exercise will help.

Veterinary.

THOROUGHPIN.

Horse sprained his hock and the joint was blistered. He stamped on hard floor and caused a thoroughpin to appear. It is about the size of an egg on each side.
C. L.

Ans.—It is more probable the thoroughpin was caused by the sprain than by stamping. Enlargements of this nature are usually hard to reduce. Repeated blistering will in most cases reduce them in time, but the horse must have a long rest. If necessary to work him, you will be able to reduce it at least to some extent by rubbing a little of the following liniment well in once daily, viz.: Four drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, and four ounces each of alcohol and glycerine. Under any treatment, recovery is slow, and even if successful, the trouble is liable to recur.
V.

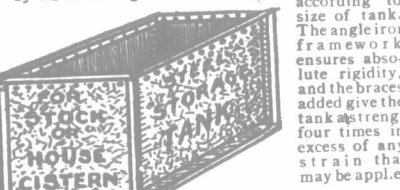
TRADE TOPIC.

The prize list of the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, August 26th to September 11th, which is being distributed, shows that the prices have been increased in nearly every department, till the grand total reaches \$60,000. As no prizes are given for manufacturers, the whole of this amount goes to live stock, dairy products, horticulture, women's work, educational exhibits, and similar lines of Canadian industry. Nearly \$5,000 has been added to the horses alone, while special prizes of \$500 each for the best animal in the Holstein and Shorthorn classes, show that the cattle have not been neglected. Poultry also gets an additional \$1,000. The prize list can be had by writing Manager J. O. Orr, City Hall, Toronto.

NO LEAK-NO RUST

STEEL TANKS V. WOODEN

The steel tank for water storage is as much superior to wooden tanks as modern steel farming implements are to the crooked sticks of our ancestors in early ages. Wooden tanks are unsanitary and liable to leak. Our steel tanks are all steel of the finest quality—self supporting—surrounded by an iron angle framework with braces added according to size of tank.



Guaranteed for ten years but will last a lifetime.
STEEL TANK CO., TWEED, ONT.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

Don't Wear Trusses Like These
Get rid of Straps and Springs and be CURED



Our FREE BOOK tells you why Leg-strap appliances and Spring trusses like shown above CANNOT help you and how the Cluthe Ball-bearing Self-Massaging Pad STRENGTHENS the weakened muscles while Holding with ease and CURES the Rupture. Waterproof, durable, sent under Guarantee Trial. Remember—NO body springs, NO plaster, NO leg-strap, NO ball pad on pelvic bone. Write NOW for this helpful FREE BOOK with 3500 Public Endorsements on this safe and simple Home Cure. When writing, give our box number—

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125 East 23rd Street, New York City.

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DEAFNESS**
INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY THE OLD
**DR. MARSHALL'S
CATARRH SNOW**
25¢ AT ALL DRUG STORES
PAID BY C. A. KEITH

Maple Leaf Berkshires

For sale: Young sows bred and ready to breed; boars fit for service; nice things, 2 to 4 weeks old. Imp. sires and dams. Pairs not akin. C. P. R. and G. T. R. Bell phone.

Joshua Lawrence Oxford Centre.

FAIR VIEW BERKSHIRE

Ontario's banner herd. Prizewinners galore. In sale are: Young sows bred and others ready to breed and younger ones. A number of young boars bred and younger ones. JOHN S. COWAN, Donegal, Ont.

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

DUROC - JERSEY SWINE

30 choice young sows, bred and ready to breed. Young boars fit for service. Also a choice Jersey bull calf. Bell phone in house.
Mac Campbell & Sons, Northwood, Ont.

Swine OF ALL BREEDS FOR SALE.

I breed 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. **John Harvey, Freilighsburg, Que.**

LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES

An offering during the month of Feb. a choice lot of bred sows, young boars ready for service, and young pigs of different ages. Orders booked for spring pigs. Pairs supplied not akin. All at reasonable prices. Write, or call on:
H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.
Long-distance Bell phone.

For sale: A choice lot of young boars fit for service; also sows already bred. Are booking Descendants of imported stock.
Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

Pine Grove Yorkshires

orders for young pigs, not akin, for spring delivery.
Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

CHERRY LANE BERKSHIRES!

At Toronto last fall our herd won both the boar and sow championships, as well as most of the other leading awards. For sale are both sexes, from 6 months of age down to 1 month; the best types of the breed.
S. Dolson & Son, Norval Sta. P. O., Ont.

Hilton Stock Farm

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.

Pine Grove Berkshires.

Boars fit for service. Sows three, four and five months old.
Milton, C. P. R. W. W. Brownridge, Ashgrove, Ontario.

Elmsdale Chester Whites

For sale: A choice lot 6 to 8 weeks old. Pairs furnished not akin. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Express charges prepaid. For prices and particulars address:
L. H. CALDWELL, MANOTICK, ONTARIO.

ELMWOOD STOCK FARM offers Ohio Improved Chester White Pigs.

Largest strain. Oldest established registered herd in Canada. Choice lot, 6 to 8 weeks old. Pairs furnished not akin. Express prepaid. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed.
E. D. GEORGE & SONS, Putnam, Ont.

BERKSHIRES PROLIFIC STRAIN

A number of extra choice young sows, nearly two months bred. Also a lot of younger pigs—males and females. Address:
J. B. PEARSON, AGENT, VALLEY HOME FARM, MEADOWVALE, ONT.

White Hampshire Hogs—Largest herd in Belted Canada.

We bred the hogs that won both championships at Toronto and London for two years. Still have a few choice sows ready for service. Can furnish pairs or more not related.
HASTINGS BROS., Crosshill, Ont.

Morrison Tamworths—Bred from the best blood in England; both sexes for sale, from two to ten months old; young sows, dandies, in farrow to first-class boars.

CHAS. CURRIE, MORRISTON, ONTARIO.
Schaw, C. P. R. Guelph, G. T. R.

Monkland Yorkshires

I am making a special offering of 50 young bred sows. They will average 200 pounds in weight, and are from 6 to 7 months of age. An exceptionally choice lot, full of type and quality; also a limited number of young boars.
MATTHEW WILSON, FERGUS, ONTARIO

Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns

For sale: Choice young sows bred and ready to breed. Boars ready for service; nice things, 2 to 4 weeks old. Imp. boar, 1901-2-3-5. Two splendid sows, 100 lbs. and six heifers—bred.
NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO

WILLOWDALE YORKSHIRES AND OXFORDS

For sale: Some splendid sows to farrow to first-class boars. 30 ewe lambs, some splendid sows to farrow to first-class boars. Long-distance phone Central Beeton.
W. A. CERSWELL, Bond Head, Ont.

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Hogs.

Sired by first-prize hog at Toronto and London. Also reg'd Jersey Bulls, from 8 to 10 months, from high-testing stock. Write:
CHAS. E. ROGERS, Ingersoll, Ont.

Heart Trouble

Caused Dizziness, Weakness and Smothering Spells.

Through one cause or another a large majority of the people are troubled, more or less, with some form of heart trouble. Wherever there are sickly people with weak hearts, Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will be found to be the most effective medicine on the market.

Mrs. F. Leslie Craig, 114 Erie Ave., Brantford, Ont., writes:—"It is with the greatest of pleasure I write you stating the benefit I have received by using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I suffered greatly from heart trouble which caused dizziness, weakness and smothering spells. I used a great deal of Dr.'s medicine but received no benefit. A friend advised me to buy a box of your pills, which I did, and before I had finished one box I felt so much better I continued their use by taking two boxes. I highly recommend these pills to any one suffering from heart and nervous trouble."

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

A DRY SADDLE WHEN IT RAINS IF YOU WEAR



TOWER'S FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER
The long service and the comfort it gives makes it the Slicker of Quality Sold Everywhere

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WAX LEGAL WILL FORM
Costs only 35 cents—you can draw up your own will and we guarantee it as legal and unbreakable as if a lawyer did it and charged you \$5. We send full directions and sample will filled out so you will make no mistake. Don't delay. Mailed in plain envelope. Send 35 cents to Bear's Will Form Co. 250 Newland Ave., Toronto.

"Isn't it awful? According to the papers there just seems to be one revolution after another."
"Yes; that's the way the world goes round."

THE POSTMASTER TELLS HIS FRIENDS

That they should use Dodd's Kidney Pills for Kidney Ills.

He had Backache for a long time but Dodd's Kidney Pills cured it. That is why he recommends them.

Winnipeg, Ont., May 8.—(Special.)—John O'Brien, postmaster here, and well known throughout this entire neighborhood, is telling his friends that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the cure for all forms of Kidney disease. And when they ask how he knows this is the answer he gives:

"I was troubled with Backache for a long time, and Dodd's Kidney Pills cured it. That is why I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all sufferers from Kidney disease."

The postmaster is not the only one in his neighborhood who has found relief from his Kidney ills in the old reliable Dodd's Kidney Pills. Others there who have Rheumatism has been relieved, Dropsy has vanished, and various other Troubles have been cured. The disease is of the Kidneys, and the only cure is of the Kidneys, and Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to cure it.

GOSSIP.

Two registered two-year-old Aberdeen-Angus bulls, and some younger stock, are advertised for sale by Neil A. Campbell, of Fingal, Union Road, Ont.

James Bowman, Guelph, Ont., reports the following sales of Aberdeen-Angus cattle: To Albert House, Ponsonby, one bull; another to Geo. Alexander, Allan Park; to Kenneth Quarrie, of Belwood, Ont., we have sold the cow, Elm Park Keepsake 3rd, also a pair of good two-year-olds, bred to Glenmere Proud Lad, first-prize bull at Chicago last December; to Donald McFarlane, of Manitoba, the bull Elm Park Ringleader 3rd, winner of get of sire prize in 1908, Dominion Exhibition, Calgary, and also at Winnipeg in 1909; A. E. Shuttleworth, of Hespeler, has purchased our three-year-old Clydesdale mare, sired by Lord Charming. We also sent a Suffolk ram to Jos. Thompson, Sardis, B. C., and one to Joseph Rye & Son, Edmonton, Alta., and a good ewe to Karl B. Warner, Otsego, Mich. We still have some of our best young bulls for sale.

IF YOU WANT CLYDESDALES, READ THIS!

In last week's issue appeared a synopsis of the high-class character of the Holsteins to be sold by auction on Tuesday, May 23, 1911, the property of F. H. & W. T. Elliot, of Coleman P. O., Ont., at their farm, two miles north of York Station, G. T. R. This week, a resume of the Clydesdale mares and fillies to be sold at the same sale is given. For full particulars of the breeding of both the Clydes and Holsteins, as well as the records and official backing of the latter, write for a catalogue to W. F. Elliot, Coleman, Ont. It is very seldom that so high a class of these most popular breeds are sold by auction, but they are the farm stock, and the farm is sold, consequently everything, including an exceptionally full line of implements, will be sold for whatever they are bid off at. McQueen's Daughter 15236 is a brown five-year-old, sired by the greatest Clydesdale sire Canada ever knew, Imp. McQueen, dam by Imp. Lord Lieutenant. She is a stylish, tippy mare of character and quality. Two of her daughters, one of them rising two, the other rising one, both sired by Imp. Baron Currie, are an extra choice pair, the Elder, McQueen's Granddaughter 22099, is exceptionally smooth and well finished; the younger, Mollie Currie 24753, was second at Guelph last fall, and has improved every day since. She is an extra choice filly, that will be a hard one to beat next fall. Kitty Dromore 17001 is a bay, rising four, by Imp. Baron Currie, dam Dromore Princess (imp.), by Peerless. This is a big mare of quality and character, and a phenomenal mover. She is in foal to Imp. Black Regent. A half-sister of hers, Pride of Dromore 17002, a bay, rising three, by Imp. Baron Beau, dam Imp. Dromore Princess. At Guelph, she was fourth in a class of fifteen. She is smooth, stylish, has quality and character, and goes straight and true. York Station is on the main line of the Grand Trunk, about seven miles east of Toronto. It is also on the Scarboro electric line. Conveyances will meet morning trains from both east and west at York Station on morning of sale; also at Wexford Station, C. P. R., and will be at Empringham Hotel at 11 a. m. for visitors arriving at York on the electric line. The sale of the Clydesdales and Holsteins will commence sharp at 12 (noon), for the other stock and implements at 10 a. m.

"I don't like your weigh," remarked the customer to the grocer.

"I hope to make myself clean," said the water, as it passed through the filter.

"Reading makes the full man, but writing doesn't," complained the half-starved poet.

"My resources are all tied up," said the tramp, as he placed his bundle on a stick.

"The rest is silence," quoted the musician, explaining the meaning of that term to his friend.

"It is that treating a friend in a rather unkind manner," said the doctor, as he picked up the receiver after prescribing over the telephone.

the roof that lasts long and leaks not



the cheapest good roof is one that

is so thoroughly locked together, unit by unit, that the hardest windstorm cannot budge; the heaviest rainstorm cannot penetrate; the severest lightning cannot harm. And that means Preston Shingles.

Possibly you may think wood shingles are cheap. They are—in the worst sense. Only metal shingles should roof any building of yours. And any metal shingle is better than any other roofing. But Preston Shingles excel—in every practical way—all other metal shingles. Shouldn't you know about that? The book that proves is waiting for your request. 17

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If you've ever used any other make of separator you'll marvel when you turn the Frictionless Empire. So nearly frictionless that it almost runs itself. Will run for half an hour after you've finished skimming, unless you stop it with our brake.

The Frictionless Empire is the only separator with ball bearings at top and bottom of bowl-spindle. Other makers would jump at the chance of using our Ball Neck Bearing and Three-Ball Bottom Bearing. But our patents prevent others using these friction-eliminating, easy-running, long-life features.

These ball bearing features, together with the lighter bowl, fewer closed bearings, more easily cleaned skimming devices, etc., make the Frictionless Empire the one really good cone separator.

Years of service prove their worth. Empire quality in every machine, and a guarantee as good as a gold bond.

Some day you'll own an Empire. In order to hasten that day we want you to read our new 25c. book. It tells the truth about the two standard methods of cream separation. Gives valuable dairy pointers.

We will send you one copy free, provided you tell us the number of cows you keep. Also name of this publication. Don't miss this book. Send for it immediately. Extra copies 25c. Ask for book No. 2

The EMPIRE Line of Cream Separators

consists of a full range of sizes in both Frictionless Empire (cone method) and Empire Disc. The choice of either cone or disc method, and the size of machine, rests entirely with you.

The Empire Cream Separator Company of Canada, Limited
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YOU only need to tear out the coupon, fill it in and mail it to us to get this book. "How to Build Rural Telephone Lines" is a stiff-covered, cloth-bound book of 100 pages, crammed full of hard facts about the building of community-owned telephone lines. There is no theory—no clever writing in

this book. It is full of nothing but actual facts. It tells the facts about the organization of numerous rural telephone companies and the success they have achieved, the facts you need to know to organize such a company in your own community. The facts about mutual-company organizations and about stock-company organizations, the facts about practical construction work and how you and your own neighbors can do this construction,

the facts about the equipment necessary, the facts about government regulations on the matter—in short, it tells you every fact you need to know, from the moment you dream of the possibilities of a telephone system in your community, until the line is actually erected and you are able to talk over it. This is the most complete book of its kind ever published anywhere; it is the one single volume in existence that gives the farmer every detail of information he requires to organize a telephone company and construct a rural telephone line from start to finish.

You owe it to yourself to know all there is to know about rural telephones. Farmers all over the Dominion are organizing companies of their own; if such a company does not already exist in your locality, it is only a question of time until one will be formed and meantime, you should be becoming possessed of the facts.

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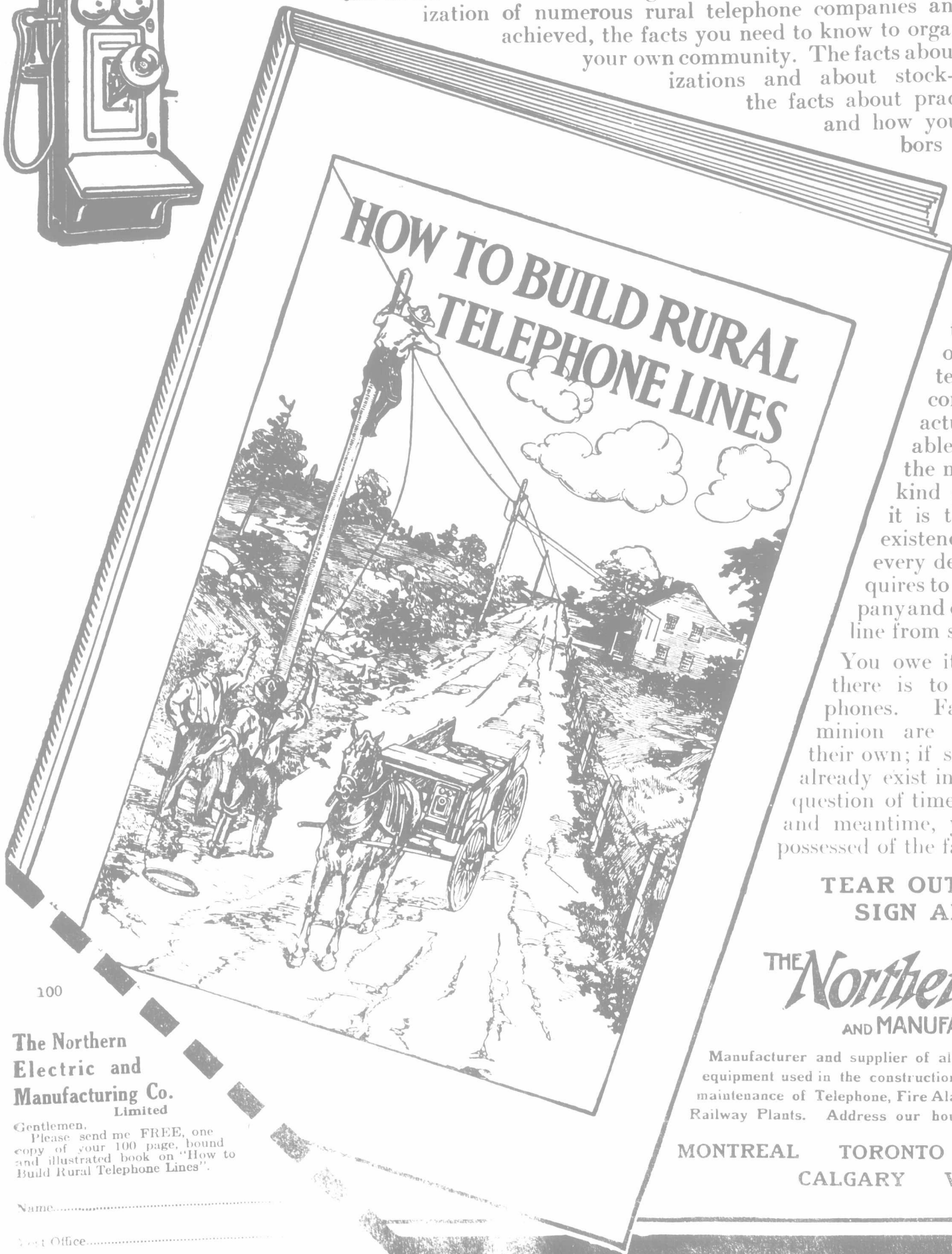
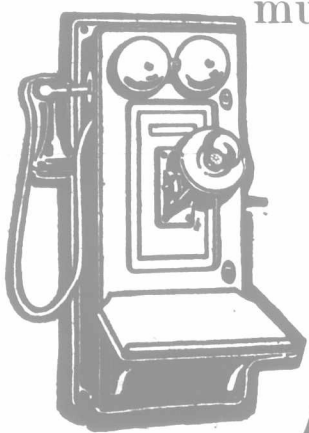
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Gentlemen, Please send me FREE, one copy of your 100 page, bound and illustrated book on "How to Build Rural Telephone Lines".

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