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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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LONDON, ONTARIO, JUNE 22, 1911.

No. 978

VOL. XLVI.

Canadian Independent Telephones not only excel in quality, but are packed in the most up-to-date style. See the pictures

QUALITY is our strongest talking point, for it is in quality that our telephones excel. CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONES are the very latest in design. Built to keep in order all the time—to give the utmost satisfaction. We emphasize the quality of our telephones strongly in our advertising, because we have high-class equipment to back up our statements.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONES are not only up-to-date in design, but are packed in up-to-date style.

The ordinary way of packing telephones is to put several in a box. If one or two are required for an order, the nails or screws have to be removed from the cover and the phones taken out. Those left in the box are always liable to be damaged, as something might be thrown on top of them. And an open box always collects a lot of dirt and dust while lying in storage.

Each telephone in a separate box. That's the CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE CO.'S up-to-date method of packing. No danger of injury in storage. Every phone in perfect condition when lifted from the box. And you can open the box in a jiffy. No nails to pull or screws to remove. Just use a knife.

Every CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE has receiver, transmitter and shelf already attached. No time is lost in assembling parts. Nothing to do but connect up the batteries and snap on the hook-switch.

The CANADIAN INDEPENDENT system of packing assures safety and cleanliness of phones while in storage. Saves time in packing and unpacking. It is also easier to carry phones in our neat packages than it is to carry several parts in your hands—the ordinary way.

Of course, you are interested in telephones, or you wouldn't be reading this ad., so send for our up-to-date telephone booklets. And, remember, that we carry large stocks of construction materials and fill orders promptly.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Limited
20 Duncan Street, TORONTO, ONT.



No nails to be removed or screws to be drawn. Simply cut open with a jack-knife.

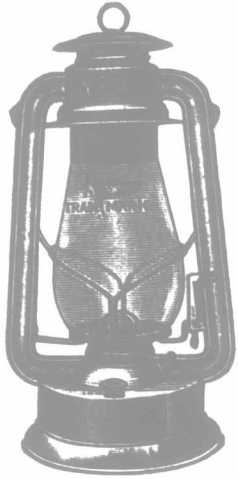


Every telephone in a separate case, ready to go on the wall.

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Cold Blast
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Cannot corrode.



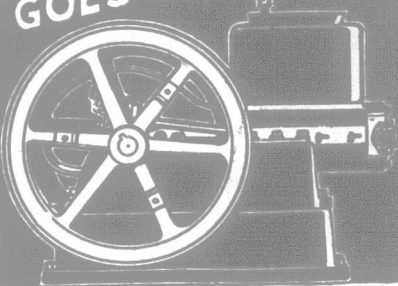
Send coupon for calendar.
Costs no more than inferior lanterns.

ONTARIO LANTERN &
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A quiet dependable Gasoline Engine of
mighty power. Improved cooling, and
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"GOES LIKE SIXTY"

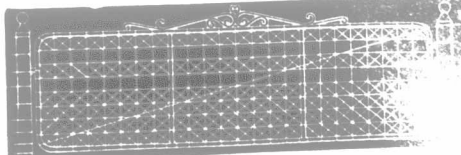


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For full information regarding home-
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The Director of Colonization,
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Peerless Farm and Ornamental Gates
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Agents wanted. Write for full particulars.

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PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

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Potato Bugs Every Time**

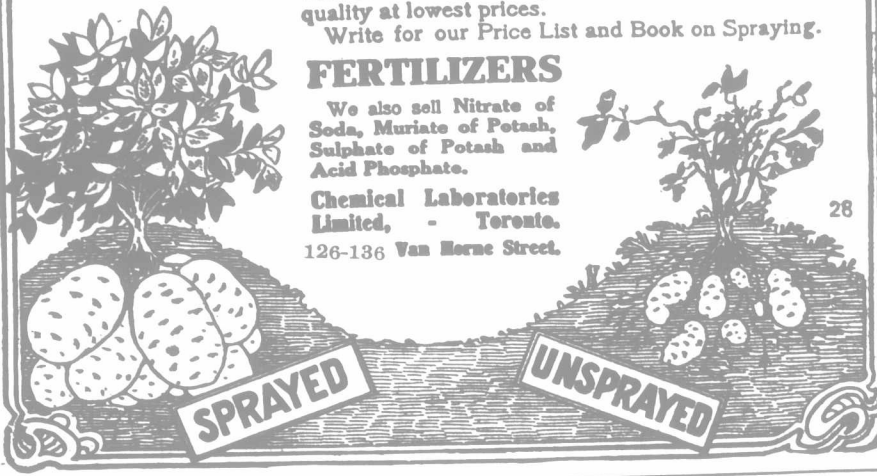
Better than Paris Green because it will never burn the leaves and
will stand two or three rains without washing off.
It never fails to kill Potato Bugs, Cabbage Worms, Codling Moths and
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Simply mix "VANCO" LEAD ARSENATE with water, four pounds
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There is no duty to pay on it. You get the best
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We also sell Nitrate of
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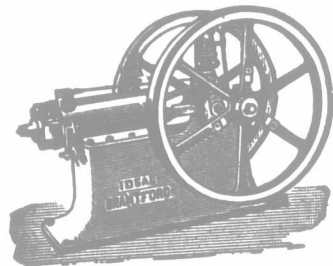
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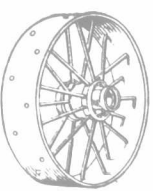
Concrete
Mixers

Etc., Etc.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

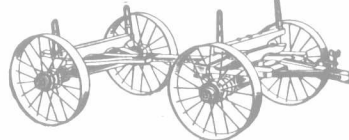
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Equip your wagons with T-K Wide-tire Steel Wheels, and eliminate all
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these wheels will stand the
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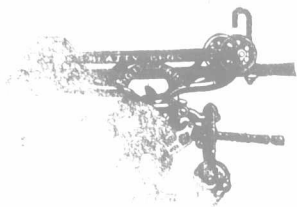
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1st. Because it will enable you to unload in
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nothing to equal



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COMPRESSED AIR, FOUNTAIN
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to empty entire contents of
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stops flow of liquid while
going from one plant to an-
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tested to stand 5 times the
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liquid. Two nozzles, with hose
attachment for spraying small
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THE EUREKA PLANTER CO.,
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Pays the
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You can get
special prices
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Every scale
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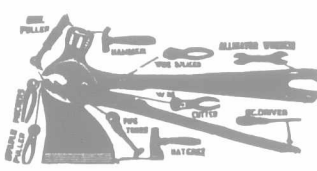
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Low priced. Agents aroused. Sales easy. Every home needs
tools. Here are 15 tools in one. Essex Co., N. Y. agent sold 100
first few days. Mechanic in shop sold 50 to fellow workmen.
Big snap to hustlers. Just write a postal—say: Give me special
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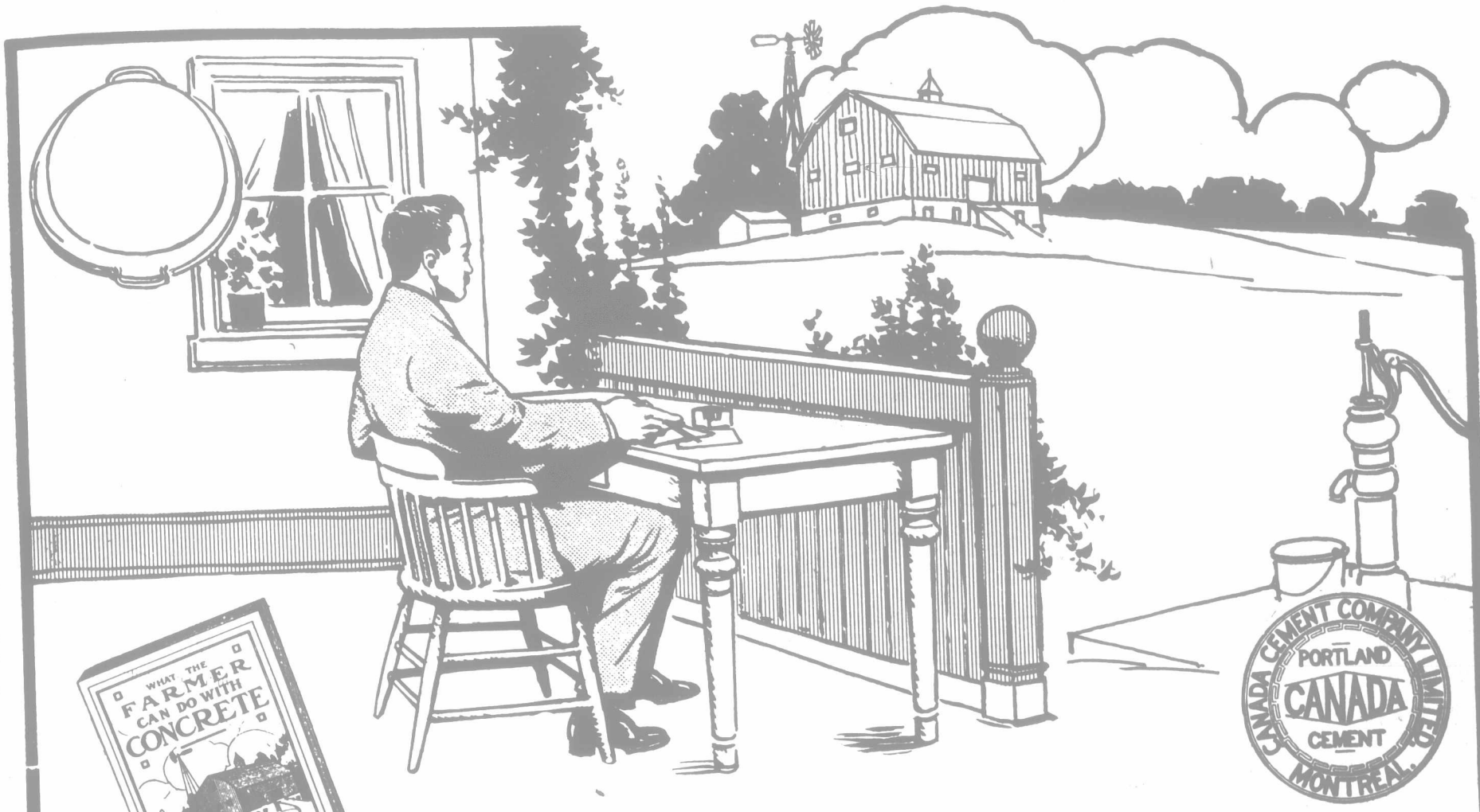
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Makes all sizes of tile from 3 to
16 inches. Cement Drain Tile
are here to stay. Large
profits in the business.
If interested send for cat-
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Largest manufacturers of
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FULLY WARRANTED
McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.,
BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.
Established 1866



Send for this free book

\$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers

Tell Us How You Did It

You may win a prize by doing so

SUPPOSE your friend Bob Wilson, on the next concession, "pulled up" at your front gate on the way back from market and asked about that silo or barn foundation you built, you would be glad to tell him, wouldn't you? And it wouldn't take you long, either, would it? And, as a matter of fact, you'd find as much pleasure telling him as he would in listening—isn't that right?

First you would take him over to view the silo or barn foundation. Then you would start to describe it—its dimensions—the kind of aggregate used—the proportions of cement used—number of men employed—number of hours' working time required—method of mixing—kind of forms used—method of reinforcing, if any—and finally, what the job cost. So that by the time you finished, neighbor Wilson would have a pretty accurate idea of how to go about building the particular piece of work which you described.

Now couldn't you do the same for us, with this difference—that you stand a good chance of getting well paid for your time?

In Prize "D" of our contest, open to the farmers of Canada, we offer \$100.00 to the farmer in each Province who will furnish us with the best and most complete description of how any particular piece of concrete work shown by photograph sent in was done. The size of the work described makes no difference. The only important thing to remember is that the work must be done in 1911 and "CANADA" Cement used.

In writing your description, don't be too particular about grammar or spelling or punctuation. Leave that to literary folk. Tell it to us as you would tell it to your neighbor. What we want are the facts, plainly and clearly told.

Sounds simple, doesn't it? And it is simple. And surely

it is well worth your while when you think of the reward in view.

Now sit right down, take your pen or pencil—fill out the attached coupon—or a post card if it's handier—and write for the circular which fully describes the conditions of this, the first contest of the kind ever held in Canada.

Every dealer who handles "CANADA" Cement will also be given a supply of these circulars—and you can get one from the dealer in your town, if that seems more convenient than writing for it.

Contest will close November 15th, 1911—all photos and descriptions must be sent in by that date, to be eligible for one of these prizes. Awards will be made as soon as possible thereafter. The decisions will be made by a disinterested committee, the following gentlemen having consented to act for us, as the jury of award: Prof. Peter Gillespie, Lecturer in Theory of Construction, University of Toronto; Prof. W. H. Day, Professor of Physics, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and Ivan S. Macdonald, Editor of "Construction."

Having decided to compete for one of the prizes, your first step should be to get all the information you can on the subject of Concrete Construction on the Farm. Fortunately, most of the pointers that anyone can possibly need are contained in our wonderfully complete book, entitled "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete." A large number of Canadian farmers have already sent for and obtained copies of this FREE book. Have you got your copy yet? If not, you'd better send for one to-day. Whether you are a contestant for one of our prizes or not, you really ought to have this book in your library, for it contains a vast amount of information and hints that are invaluable to the farmer.

Fill in coupon and mail to us.

Canada Cement Company, Ltd., Montreal

Please send full particulars and book.

Name

Address

Galt Shingles

The Roof that Protects

"Galt" Galvanized Steel Shingles protect your home from Fire, Lightning and storm.

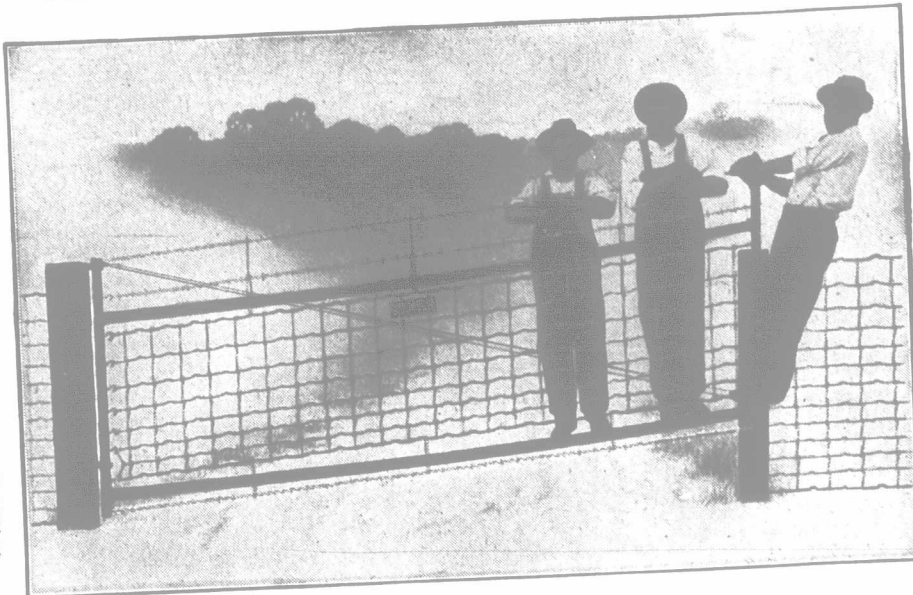
They last three times as long as wood shingles. The fire protection alone is worth their whole cost. Example:—If there was a fire in your neighborhood on a windy day after a prolonged dry spell and the air was filled with burning fragments of wood which the wind was blowing towards your roof, what kind of a roof would you rather have then, a "Galt" Galvanized Steel Shingle roof on which you could safely build a fire or a wood shingle roof of which every shingle is like a fagot piled ready to burn.

You cannot bank on the carefulness of your neighbors but a "Galt" Shingle roof prevents your neighbors' fire from becoming your own. Send for our booklet "Roofing Economy". GALT ART METAL CO., Limited, GALT, Ont. Watch for the advertisements with the kids from Galt.



EXPENSE VS. EXPERIMENT

How many wooden gates have you made in the last fifteen years? How many cheap four to six dollar gas-pipe gates have you bought in the same time? ONE CLAY Gate would easily last you that length of time.



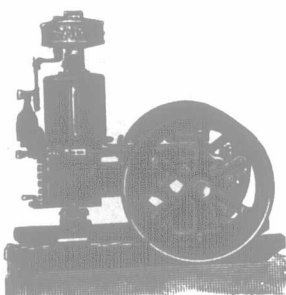
Write for particulars of our sixty-day free-trial offer to:

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WE WARRANT OUR GATES IN EVERY PARTICULAR FOR THREE YEARS. 3

Simplicity

is the key-note of the success of the

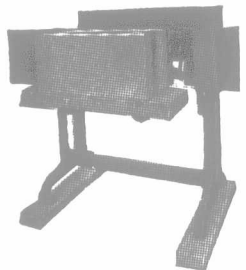


STICKNEY Gasoline Engine

You can learn to run it in ten minutes. It is easily started and never balks. You can use it for any purpose that requires power. Especially is it useful in the summer to pump water.

The Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. (LIMITED), Winnipeg. Toronto. Calgary.

Singer Improved No. 4 Concrete Block Machine



8 x 8 x 16 inches Machine \$44.50

Larger outfit at proportionate prices. Write

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Buchanan's Self-Compressing Long Sling



—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

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Thoroughly protected in all countries. EGERTON R. CASE, Registered U. S. Patent Attorney, DEPT. 15, TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO. Booklet of Patents and Drawing Sheet on request. PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

All De Laval Cream Separators ARE ALL RIGHT

The De Laval Separator Co. Catalog free. Agents everywhere.

173-177 Williams St. MONTREAL VANCOUVER—WINNIPEG

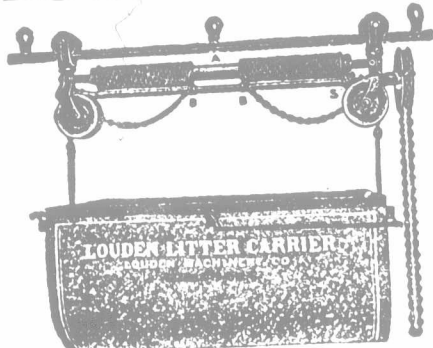
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Here's the Fence That is all Steel—

Steel wires, steel locks, steel posts. Standard Woven Wire Fence is all No. 9 hard steel wire, well galvanized. "The Tie That Binds" is hard, smooth steel that holds uprights and running wires absolutely secure without injury. Standard Patent Posts are 12 gauge steel, bent at right angles, and so constructed that wires are held without staples. Let us tell you a lot of other things about the Standard Wire Fence and our Metal Gates of Galvanized Tubing. Our books are full of fence facts. Write for free copies and sample lock.

THE STANDARD WIRE FENCE CO. OF WOODSTOCK, LIMITED, Woodstock, Ont. and Brandon, Man. 18

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If there is nothing better to use, a wheelbarrow would do, but in rainy weather, or when the snow is deep, the wheelbarrow is not satisfactory.

After you have installed a Litter Carrier you will wonder why you were without one for so long.

For prices and full particulars, write:

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Hay Carriers, Barn Door Hangers, Feed and Litter Carriers, Cow Stalls and Stanchions, etc.

Monarch Telephones For Farm Lines



You can always be sure of good service when you use Monarch telephones. They are provided with special features which make them especially well adapted to lines where there is no repair man. They are simple in construction and easy to maintain.

Build Your Own Line

It is easy to put up a line between your house, your neighbors and the town. Then you can keep in touch with the market conditions and sell when prices are high. You or your family can talk to neighbors at any time, and in case of emergency the telephone is especially valuable. When you want help to put out a fire—when you want a doctor or veterinarian, or when the women are left alone and need protection—the value of the telephone cannot be over-estimated.

Our free book tells all about the construction of Monarch Telephones and how to start a line of your own. Don't wait for the other fellow to act. We will help you get your neighbors interested. All it will cost you is for one telephone and a part of the line material. We ship promptly from our Toronto stock. Mail postal for free book. Address MONARCH TELEPHONE MFG. CO., General Offices and Factory, 1003 Washington Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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And start them on the road to success. A \$1.00 deposit in their name will encourage thrift, and lead them to become economical.

We especially solicit small accounts, on which we pay 3 1/2% interest. After \$100 has been saved, it can be invested in our debentures at 4%.

\$2,000,000 Assets

insures absolute safety for any sum deposited with us.

Let us serve you.

Agricultural Savings & Loan Co.,

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GATES at Factory Prices

Why pay three or four profits when you can get gates from Dyer "The Low Price Fence Man" at factory prices, and get the BEST in gates. Small Gates \$1.75 up, Large Drive Gates \$3.75 up. Write to-day for free catalogues.

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Mgr. Crown Fence and Supply Co., Toronto
He saves you money—buy direct. 7

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We want to send to every owner of an Edison, Victor or Columbia Talking Machine a complete record catalogue free of any cost.

We ship records anywhere by next mail following order received.

Order records by serial number, and enclose Post Office order for amount of purchase. Phonograph catalogue sent on request.

WILLIAMS PIANO CO'Y
Limited

194 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

BOYS FOR FARM HELP The managers of Dr. Barnardo's for the boys who are arriving periodically from England to be placed in this country. The young immigrants are mostly between 11 and 13 years of age; all will have passed through a period of training in Dr. Barnardo's English Institutions, and will have been carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed may be obtained upon application to Mr. Alfred B. Owen, Agent for Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 50-52 Peter St., Toronto.

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE
AND
SUCCEED

ESTABLISHED

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

No. 978

Vol. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JUNE 22, 1911

EDITORIAL.

As a rule, hard-fisted men are the easiest "suckers."

Quality, rather than speed, should be the paramount consideration in hay-making. Choice hay means lighter feed bills next winter.

An Iowa contemporary sapiently advises its readers that if they want to "fill their belly with the East wind," it knows of no quicker way than to read the speeches now being made in Congress on the subject of the tariff, and sown broadcast at the public expense, the Government paying for the paper and printing, the postage and mailing.

In Canada we have been agitating for a plan of rural education that would conserve and develop child interest in the farm. In Germany they propose to go one step further. At a meeting last February, the German Board of Agriculture adopted a resolution referring to the grave consequence of rural depopulation, and recommending agricultural instruction in the army as an efficacious need for maintaining a bond between rural recruits and their original profession.

Why is it that, if a farmer walks into the shop or store of the man in the city at this season of the year, the first question he will be asked will be, "How are the prospects for crops this season?" All business men in our towns and cities are interested in this important question, because they know well that when the farmer is prosperous they are prosperous. It is from the land that the living of all is obtained, and it is well that the man who operates our agricultural lands be well paid for his labors by reaping an abundant harvest. When the man in the country closes the year with an empty purse, the business man is often in much the same state. No wonder, then, that the townsman is interested in crops, for, in an agricultural country like our own the success of all business depends largely on the prosperity of the rural districts which are directly dependent on the crops from year to year.

In connection with the reciprocity proposals, it is unwarrantable to assert, as some of the anti-reciprocity press have undertaken to do, that the Canadian farmer would be ruined or disastrously affected by free competition in his home market (through the operation of the Favored-nations Treaty) from the farmers of Japan, Colombia, Sweden, France, Venezuela, Russia, Switzerland, Bolivia, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Argentina, Spain, and the United States. The fact is that he already competes with the farmers of those countries in the free market of Great Britain, where his wheat, cattle, cheese, pork, apples and other products abundantly hold their own and command sale for whatever quantities may be forthcoming. If we can compete in Britain, reached by a long railway journey, surely we can compete in Canada, where transportation gives us a natural protection. The truth is, Canadian agriculture has little to lose by the opening of her markets to all the agricultural countries of the world, but considerable to gain by the opening of the American market to dairy products, live stock, barley, fruit, and other articles.

Farming with Ten Acres.

The story of one year's returns (1910) from a five-acre farm, related by an esteemed contributor, was a feature of the last Christmas "Farmer's Advocate" greatly appreciated by its readers. It set people thinking about the unrealized profits of small farms thoroughly worked, advantage being taken of the best available markets. The clear receipts from vegetables, milk, poultry, fruit, not reckoning what was consumed at home, and all the satisfaction and enjoyments of the year that could hardly be put into figures, amounted to \$564.82, or considerably over \$100 per acre. Now comes another record, "Ten Acres Enough," to prove that intensified farming on small areas can be made not only to support a large family, but yield a handsome profit, health, freedom and happiness, as well. It is a matter-of-fact account by Edmund Morris of his practical experience with a ten-acre farm. Up to 40 years of age, Mr. Morris had been in business in Philadelphia, but it had proven unprofitable and unsatisfactory in every way, and happily, at last, his misfortunes drove him to the land. Finally he secured for \$1,000 eleven acres of fairly good New Jersey land, but the premises were in a ramshackle state and a wilderness of weeds. The location was advantageous, not far from a smart town of some 5,000 people, and Mr. Morris made the best of his situation. The introduction to the little book in which the story is told is written by our old friend, Dr. Israel P. Roberts, formerly director of the College of Agriculture at Cornell University, whose occasional visits to Canadian dairy conventions, years ago, were appreciated for the Yankee humor and concise, inspiring talks he gave on cow-improvement, salvation by tillage, and on saving manure to apply where it will do most good. He endorses the teaching of this book, that the mistaken ambition for owning twice (often ten times) as much land as one can thoroughly manure or properly cultivate, is the great agricultural sin of the United States. Dr. Roberts has spent several years making a careful study of Californian conditions, and is thoroughly convinced that permanent prosperity can only come to the farmers of the Pacific coast by breaking up the big ranches into small holdings. The four factors for a highly-productive farm are set down as good seed, sufficient moisture, abundant available plant food, and rational tillage.

Mr. Morris appears to have followed this plan of campaign on his little farm, and he started with \$2,000 cash, one-half of which paid for the place, and the other half for stock and outfit. He had a sensible, cheerful wife and six children. He worked, with extra hired help when needed. He bought good, necessary implements, and spent on the start \$200 for rich stable manure, which he spread over ten acres. Peaches did well in that locality, so he planted six acres; then raspberries and strawberries between, besides other fruits and vegetables. He let his wife pick out the first cow, but for once she got badly cheated at \$30, for no one could milk the beast, and they were glad to get rid of her at \$20. The next one cost \$50, but she gave as much milk as two ordinary cows, and only ate as much as one. Clover and corn were grown in abundance, and the cow was coaxed along with bran, sliced pumpkins, cabbage leaves, pulped roots, and other dainties. To use up the skim milk and other waste products profitably, a stock of pigs were kept, the latter thriving particularly well on green corn in the stalk. They proved to be real money-makers.

In town, the family milk bill had been a dollar per week, and now it did not cost them over 60 cents per week to keep the cow. They used a lot more milk, too, and better milk, doing away with a great deal of tea and coffee drinking. In fact, Mr. Morris describes the cow as the uncannily-saint of the barnyard.

The weeds were, of course, his most serious problem—hot-weather weeds, cold-weather weeds, wet-weather weeds, and dry-weather weeds—in endless succession. These being beyond the capacity of the hoe to conquer, a \$6 cultivator was secured, which, with one man and a horse, did the work of six men, and saved hundreds of dollars. Plenty of books and papers were found indispensable, but it was discovered that observation is decidedly necessary, also, because of the many variations arising in the conditions under which work is done.

Mr. Morris kept alive to the needs of the market, and made many hits by supplying customers with fancy sorts of strawberries, blackberries and other products, like early tomatoes, on which he grew an acre or more of tomatoes, on which he made a clear profit of \$120 per acre. Sweet corn was found to be another money-maker. Speaking of strawberries, after 30 years' experience in growing them it was found impossible to surfeit the human stomach. The more people got, the more they wanted.

His outlay the first year, not reckoning what was chargeable to capital account, amounted to \$155, and his sales of products amounted to \$791, leaving a net profit of \$336. They lived well, did not owe a dollar at the end of the season, and had enough fodder, etc., to carry the stock through till spring. The second year his expenditures amounted to \$709.80, and receipts \$1,734.86, over \$800 being from strawberries off the six acres where the peach trees were growing, leaving a surplus of \$1,025.06. At the end of the second year, when every store bill was paid, they had \$458.06 in cash left. The third year his outlay ran up to \$806.06, but his receipts totalled \$2,133.08, leaving him a profit of \$1,327.02. And so it went on from year to year, and, in spite of wet and dry seasons, and occasional total failures with some crops, he never lost money on a year's business.

One season he tried a special venture by buying in twenty heifers at \$22 each, to calve the following spring, for the purpose of making a big manure pile. They were wintered in a cheap, rough shed. Counting every item of expense, including \$60 paid for corn stalks, and \$40 to a boy for helping to attend to them, the total ran up to \$708, and he sold them for \$710, leaving a cash profit of \$2, and \$250 worth of manure on his own premises, ready for use, a clear saving with which to begin the next year's operations.

Now, everybody cannot go into small fruits and truck farming, and there is no danger that they will ever try to do so, for it means a good supply of energy and skill; but, speaking generally, Mr. Morris has observed that the smaller the farm, the more thoroughly it is worked, and the greater the profits and more comforts enjoyed. He does not believe in staying in debt long. Economize and hurry out of it, is his advice. If misfortune overtakes you, he says, do not sit down and mope, but put on more steam, go ahead. If obstacles are met, climb over, dig under, or go round, but never turn back. Be good-natured; do not pull a long face, for the sun will shine to-morrow. Be happy, and impart happiness to others. Be as prudent as you please, but do not pucker your countenance into wrinkles

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE
AND HOME MAGAZINE.
THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL
IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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ten years before the time. Mr. Morris saw in the United States what many in Canada have discerned, that the appetite of the ever-growing cities and towns for horticultural luxuries or, rather, necessities, has revolutionized large areas of agriculture, in which the well-informed, persistent man, who carefully tills the soil, will find ten acres enough.

HORSES.

Use only the best available sire, and breed as early as possible, but better late than not at all.

The whip is best placed in the manger, in the form of good hay and oats.

A horse should never be required to do very fast work when full of grass or clover. This is often injurious to his wind.

Handle the young sucking colt as much as possible during the time he is on his dam. A little time spent getting the colt to lead and quiet to handle is time well spent, and it will be found that the colt will be easier to break as a result. One cannot commence the training of the colt too soon.

A few shade trees in the pasture are greatly appreciated by the horse, as by other animals, and fresh, cool drinking water is also essential. Do not cut down all the trees in the pasture, and keep the springs or troughs clean. If boys.

Poor fences make trouble with the horse. A horse, when he has had all the grass he can eat, is usually disposed to roam. Thus, good pastures are not always proof against the horses getting into mischief, and good fences are essential, even in the case of abundant growth.

Care of Horses' Feet.

In the care of horses' feet, there are three points that require careful observance: (1) The feet must be kept clean; (2) they must be kept the proper shape; (3) moisture must be supplied. A large percentage of the sore-footed horses that we notice on the street and roads should still be sound, and would be if reasonable attention had been given to their feet. Too much is left to nature. Nature will, in most cases, attend to the three points named, provided she is not interfered with. Among wild horses sore feet are very rare, if seen at all. When horses run on the prairie at all seasons, dirt is not likely to interfere materially with the condition of the feet; the natural wear and tear is equal to the growth, hence the feet remain the normal shape; the rain and dews supply sufficient and regular moisture, hence they do not suffer in this respect. But so soon as horses are bred and kept under artificial conditions, nature no longer has full control. She is interfered with, and unless care be taken this interference exerts more or less serious effects upon the feet. This is noticed very early in the life of the colt. During its first winter it is kept the greater part of the time in the stable on straw or accumulated manure. Even when outside for a few hours daily, the exercise taken is often on snow. Hence, the growth of hoof greatly exceeds the wear, and the feet become ill-shaped unless periodically trimmed. Permanent injury from this cause is not uncommonly seen. Prevention, of course, consists in examining the feet frequently.



The King's Race Horse, Pentadeau—H. Jones up.

and, when necessary, trimming them with a shoeing smith's knife and rasp. During the summer months, when the colts are on pasture, nature will attend to this point. When the colts have reached the age at which they are to be put to work, and when not working are kept in the stable, the danger of ill-effects from want of attention to the feet increases. The advisability of having horses shod must depend upon the circumstances. Of course, when horses are required to work or drive during the cold seasons, it is necessary for them to wear shoes to prevent slipping; but when horses are used only for work on the farm, we think it is wise to allow them to go without shoes, except in slippery weather. When horses become accustomed to go without shoes, it is surprising the amount of travelling, even on moderately hard roads, their feet will stand, always excepting, of course, gravel or stone roads or pavement. When horses wear shoes, the feet are kept (or should be kept) in proper shape by the shoeing smith. Each time the shoes are removed (which should at the longest be every six weeks), a sufficient amount of the lower border of the wall and heels are removed by the knife and rasp to keep the feet in proper shape. It is unnecessary to enlarge on the fact that this removal should be done by the knife and rasp, rather than by burning with a red-hot shoe. When in the stable, a horse should stand in a dry stall, and each time he is groomed each foot should be lifted and well cleaned out by a foot hook or other instrument. This applies especially to the left

the frog, an accumulation of dirt (especially if moist) in which tends to produce thrush. In addition to this, it is not uncommon to find a stone, nail or other foreign body in the sole, which, if not removed, may cause serious trouble. By regular attention to the sole, abnormalities are noticed early, and can usually be corrected easily; while, if neglected or not noticed, they may become serious.

Probably the most fertile cause of trouble in the feet is failure to provide moisture when horses are kept in the stable in dry, warm weather. This applies particularly to horses that are irregularly worked or driven, but stand a great deal of time, both night and day, on a dry, hard floor. Horses that are worked or stand in the stable during the day time, but are turned out on grass at night, do not suffer, as sufficient moisture is obtained from the dew and the earth; but those kept in the stable at night are a different proposition. The trouble can be lessened considerably by allowing them to stand on an earthen floor, but this has the disadvantage of being very hard to keep clean and dry, and the moisture obtained by earth that is moistened by liquid manure is harmful, principally from the fact that it is irritating and likely to cause trouble, especially thrush. Different kinds of "Foot Dressing" are manufactured and highly recommended for the purpose of supplying moisture and keeping the feet in proper condition, but experience teaches us that, while these dressings improve the appearance of the feet, they fail in supplying the required moisture. Water is what is required. The question may be asked, "Why is moisture required, and what are the results when it is not supplied?" Those who are accustomed to horses and have observed mat-

ters will answer: "The absence of moisture will cause the hoof to become dry and brittle, and as a consequence, become smaller, and inclined to crack and break." The wall loses its natural elasticity, which predisposes to quarter-crack; concussion becomes greater, which tends to excite internal inflammation, which causes an increased dryness of the horn, which naturally causes increased contraction. A man who understands the anatomy of the foot and the diseases to which it is subject, is often heard to remark that "Contracted feet are the result, rather than the cause, of disease," but we must admit that hard, dry feet predispose to disease of the internal structures. If we admit that the feet require moisture, and that the moisture should be water, the question arises, "How are we to supply

that moisture to the feet of horses kept under the conditions noted?" The answer, of course, will be, "Keep the feet in contact with water for a few hours every day." This can be done in different ways. The horse can be stood in wet clay, or with his feet in a soaking tub for the required length of time daily, or wet poultices can be applied. Pads made out of thick felt or other material that absorbs large quantities of water can be buckled around the pastern and allowed to cover the feet. This plan has the advantage of being less trouble than the former, and can be left on all night without interfering with the horse's comfort. Another plan is to pack the sole of the feet with material containing moisture, as linseed meal, or even bran, or with clay or a special kind of rock that absorbs a large quantity of water and is kept for sale by most up-to-date harnessmakers or other dealers in horse supplies. The point is simply to apply water for a sufficient length of time to allow the hoof to absorb a sufficient quantity to keep it moist, and the manner in which this is supplied is not material, and, of course, this precaution is required only in dry weather, except in cases where horses stand a great deal on dry floors. "WHIP."

Breed as many of your mares as you can. It is surprising the small number of foals one sees in the country. It doesn't look as if there were any overstocking the horse market.

LIVE STOCK.

Forsoke Not the Hog.

During the past few months the price of hogs has dropped considerably (though stiffening somewhat again of late), and it is likely, as a result of this, many breeders will decrease the numbers of this class of stock on their farms. The stock-raiser always endeavors to produce the class of stock that is in greatest demand and is selling for the highest market prices, consequently there is a tendency, when prices decline in certain classes, to discontinue breeding these on such a large scale, and to change over to some other class of stock which at that particular time is selling for high prices. This is not always a wise thing to do, as it has been proven time after time that continuing the business through these slumps is preferable to making a change, because very often the price soon advances, while that of the new class of stock undertaken very often soon declines. All classes of stock have their ups and downs in the market.

This particular season of the year is the one in which hogs can be most easily cared for, and most cheaply raised and fed. Throughout the summer season skim milk or whey is generally more plentiful, and the pigs can be placed on alfalfa or clover pasture, or can be fed these as a soiling crop. The extra amount of exercise and fresh air obtained in the yards or paddocks in summer also aids materially in the economy of production of pork. Then, again, it is generally found that sows raise larger litters in spring and summer than when farrowing in the colder months of winter.

Besides the foregoing points, it is believed by many breeders that hogs make larger gains for food consumed in summer than in winter, which is no doubt often the case. Thus it is seen that, if low prices must come, the best time for these is during the summer, when the cost of production is at a minimum.

It is to be hoped that our breeders will not give up the business too hastily, for there is little doubt but that prices will again advance, and even if they do not advance greatly, the present price is much ahead of that received a few years ago, and some farmers then claimed to be making a profit from the business. Certain it is that there are many farmers, such as those who are running swine in conjunction with the dairy business, who will not think of giving up the hogs; but there are others who will be inclined to go out of them and try something new, which is often risky business, and to these a suggestion to stick to the hog-breeding should be a good one.

Give the young, growing pigs the run of a clover paddock, and if pasture is not available, it will be found profitable to feed them this as a soiling crop. If alfalfa can be grown, it is very good for this purpose, and can be used to good advantage. A few small plots of rape could be sown, and this would serve as a pasture and run for the hogs toward fall. Use plenty of skim milk along with the grain ration, if the milk is available. If milk is not available, more green food is needed in the form of clover or alfalfa. If care is taken in feeding and managing, slight difficulty should be experienced in making a living profit from hogs during the summer months, when clover, alfalfa, rape and other green food, as well as milk, is so abundant, and can be used with the grain to make a very economical and well-balanced ration.

American and Canadian Holstein Registration.

According to the official report, General C. W. Wood, president of the American Holstein-Friesian Association, strongly urged upon that organization, at its 26th annual meeting, on June 7th, in Syracuse, N. Y., the recognition of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian pedigree records by the American Association. Speaking to this suggestion, he pointed out that American buyers had taken 72 cattle from Canada during the past year, but before these could be recorded in the United States, each ancestor had to be recorded, involving a large expense, often reaching from \$30 to \$100. The placing of the 72 head on the American record involved the registration of 366 others to make them eligible. The United States Department of Agriculture recognizes only the American book and those records in Holland with which the American body is affiliated. The Canadian book is not so recognized at present. The question has been raised by the United States authorities as to the American breeders' attitude in this matter. President Wood believed some method should be adopted to place our cattle on a par with their own. A committee, including the president, was appointed to investigate and confer with the Canadian committee.

The report of Supt. Malcolm H. Gardner, Superintendent of Advanced Registry for the American Holstein-Friesian Association, gives the records of 4,476 animals, of which nearly one-half

were heifers with first or second calves. These cows and heifers produced, within a period of seven consecutive days, 1,793,762 pounds of milk containing 62,937,259 pounds of butter-fat, thus showing an average of 3.51 per cent. fat. The average production for each animal was 400.8 pounds of milk containing 14,061 pounds of butter-fat, equivalent to 57.3 pounds, or 27 1/4 quarts of milk per day, and 16.4 pounds of the best of commercial butter per week.

THE FARM.

Introduction, Spread, and Eradication of Noxious Weeds.

In discussing this question, it is necessary to know what a weed really is. Probably the best definition is: A weed is a plant out of place. To distinguish between plants that are useful in their proper place, but frequently get out of it, and those that are always out of it, weeds are divided into two classes: absolute and relative. Absolute weeds are those in which the evil effects from them far outweigh any good that might incidentally result from their presence, such as

2. Weeds rob the growing crop of available plant food.
3. The luxuriant growth of many weeds causes them to crowd the crop, and prevents free access of light and air, a condition which results in unhealthy, improperly stooled grain and a decreased yield.
4. They increase the cost of farming by making sowing, harvesting, threshing and marketing more expensive.
5. Weeds like bindweed actually strangle the plants.
6. The dodders are parasitic on red clover and alfalfa.
7. Spotted cowbane and wild parsnip are poisonous to stock.
8. Leeks and strong-tasting herbs taint the milk when eaten by cows.
9. The fruit of seeds of many weeds, as the cockleburs, beggar's ticks, etc., are very injurious to the wool of sheep.
10. They sometimes harbor injurious insects. The common potato beetle feeds upon the common barberry plant when there are no potato plants.
11. They serve as host-plants for fungous diseases. The red rust of cereals has for its alternate host the common barberry.
12. When exceptionally troublesome, it often interferes with the regular crop rotation. Where wild oats are troublesome, cereals have to be dropped from the rotation as much as possible for a number of years.

13. The presence of green, immature weeds interferes with and retards the drying of hay and grain.

14. Weed seeds in grain, grass or clover seed greatly decrease its value.

15. Weeds very materially lessen the value of any farm.

In nature there are no weeds, but now we hear of weeds native to Ontario. This is because cultivation has produced an environment under which certain wild plants have developed, and so become weeds, and then a score or more factors are brought to bear upon them, and they are scattered far and wide. These factors are divided into two classes, natural and artificial.

Natural Means.—Birds eat freely of weed seeds, and a few pass from the alimentary canal undigested, with their vitality unimpaired. Migratory birds thus frequently transport weed seeds in the mud adhering to their feet. Darwin took a teaspoonful of mud from the margin of a pond, and in it 537 seeds germinated, a large number being weeds.

Animals also spread weeds in this manner, but more especially in their coats, particularly those whose seeds are equipped with appendages for adhering to rough objects.

Water is another agency which acts as a weed disperser. Many seeds are buoyant in water, and are carried long distances in the currents of rivers, lakes, etc. It is surprising the length of time seeds can retain their vitality in water. Darwin found that about 14 per cent. of the seeds can retain their vitality in sea water for one month. Along the Mississippi River new weeds are found nearly every year. After heavy rains, ragweed seeds are scattered by the little rivulets.

Another powerful agency is the wind. To aid the wind, a large number of seeds have a bushy attachment to act as a parachute. About 10 per cent. of our weed seeds are thus equipped. In a storm, the range of this method reaches from ten to twenty miles, but with ordinary winds it probably does not exceed two miles.

In the winter, many weed seeds blow over the surface of the ground and snow. The prevalence of seeds, especially those of ragweed, in snowdrifts shows this to be the case.

Another manner in which the wind scatters weed seeds is by tumbling them. The most familiar example we have is old witch grass, but in the Prairie Provinces, Russian thistle and tumbling mustard are two very pernicious pests. In a strong wind the plant may pull up by the roots, the top or panicle may pull out of the sheath, a node may form on the stem, at which it breaks easily, or the stem at the surface of the ground may be susceptible to a fungous disease which greatly weakens it.

Some weeds have a device by which they gradually spread without any outside assistance: (1) Seed-throwing apparatus: The pods of certain



His Majesty George V.

George V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith and Emperor of India. Coronation, June 22nd, 1911.

Canada thistles. Relative weeds are those that may have an economic value. Examples are: Grass in a flower bed; rushes and sedges which are used in the manufacture of baskets and mats; chicory is frequently grown for its roots, which, when dry and ground, are used as a coffee adulterant; deadly nightshade and burdock are sometimes grown for their medicinal properties.

Between 500 and 600 weeds are found in Ontario, but, fortunately, only some fifty or sixty are troublesome. Of these, about 60 per cent. have been introduced from Europe, and the remainder, with the exception of pigweed, a weed of tropical America, and Russian thistle, which came from Asia, are native of North America.

It is practically impossible to calculate the losses resulting from weeds, but the following are some of the chief injurious effects and disadvantages:

1. They absorb a tremendous amount of water, and hence lessen the amount at the disposal of the crop. Some idea of this amount may be learned from the fact that a single sunflower plant gives off twenty ounces per day in hot weather.

plants are so constructed that when they become dry an oblique tension is produced which causes them to curl up quickly, throwing the seed several feet. Wild tares is a good example. (2) Other weeds, chiefly perennials, have creeping rootstocks. These grow along below the surface of the ground, and produce shoots at intervals which develop into new plants. Prof. A. N. Prentiss, of Cornell University, conducted experiments which showed that if the roots of the Canada thistle were cut in pieces $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length, the majority of these would grow. The same was true with perennial sow thistle. Couch grass will spread 10 to 15 feet in a season by means of its running rootstocks. The cinquefoils send out runners after a fashion similar to the strawberry, and spread from 10 to 15 feet in a season.

Artificial Dissemination.—The most fruitful source is in commercial seeds. It is said that flower, vegetable and ordinary field seeds have been responsible for the incorporation of more weed seeds than all other means combined, and it is practically certain that they spread them most when once introduced. In the pioneer days, fanning mills were very scarce, and those that were in the Province were very primitive and poor appliances for the task they were intended to perform. Even yet it is difficult to clean seed very well. Chess has always been, and still is, a common impurity in wheat. Perennial sow thistle seed occasionally attaches itself to the brush of wheat grains in such a manner as to escape detection in the hands of the casual observer.

Oats often contain impurities. Farmers in Ontario hearing of the phenomenal yields of some Western variety, order a carload, and often the oats are mixed with wild radish, tumbling mustard, ball mustard and other Western weeds. Toadflax and several allied species came to us in imported German flaxseed. Hare's ear mustard came from Europe in flaxseed about 1892. Grass and clover seed is even worse than grains for spreading weed seeds. Some weed seeds are almost identical with valuable seeds; for example, yellow trefoil and alfalfa.

Some plants have been introduced as ornamental plants, but they have proven troublesome, as the Bouncing Bet and Creeping Charlie. The railways are another agency which aids in weed dissemination. The bedding is scattered along the tracks, and this is frequently full of weeds. The cars that carry elevator screenings are left uncleaned until they reach their next loading place; consequently, instead of having the refuse at one central point, it is scattered all over the Province. The dumps where this refuse is put become veritable weed nurseries. The tumbling mustard very quickly spread from one end of the C. P. R. to the other.

In some years, immense quantities of impure frozen wheat are brought from the West and fed

to Ontario stock. That fed to poultry is seldom ground, and what is ground for cattle is seldom fine enough to destroy the germinating power of the small seeds.

Last year, 57,189 cars of grain were screened at Fort William and Port Arthur; 51 cars of screenings were obtained; 39 of this was sold for chicken feed, and the remainder ground for feed. What a chance for scattering weeds!

Prepared stock foods are composed largely of cheap, impure, insufficiently-ground grain. George Clark, B. S. A., estimated that 15 or 20 new weeds were imported last year in stock foods.

ERADICATION.

It is improbable that weeds found in Ontario will ever be completely eradicated, but an increased expenditure of time, labor and money in fighting them would undoubtedly be handsomely rewarded by increased crops of a superior quality.

A very pressing need at present is to educate the farmer so he will be constantly on the alert against the introduction of those already present by increasing the number of those already present by sowing impure seed, etc.

The ease with which sow thistles and other weeds can be spread by the wind brings up the question as to how much relief may be expected from weed laws. Our weed laws are impracticable of enforcement, and should be improved; but if each individual farmer does his duty at home, he can, with a good system of farming and a reasonable amount of care, hold the weeds in check to such an extent that they would do comparatively little damage.

The frost destroys thousands of seedlings every fall. To increase the percentage germinating it is necessary to prepare a seedbed immediately after harvest. This is easily accomplished by a gang plow or disk harrow and a set of drag harrows.

The aid from the birds is greatly underestimated. More than a dozen members of the sparrow family, the juncos, red polls, snowflakes, grosbeaks, quail, and all the

species of the finch family, eat the seeds of ragweed, pigeonweed, smartweed, lamb's quarters, pigweed and prickly lettuce. When we consider that a bird at a single meal eats from 250 to 1,000 seeds, their value becomes apparent.

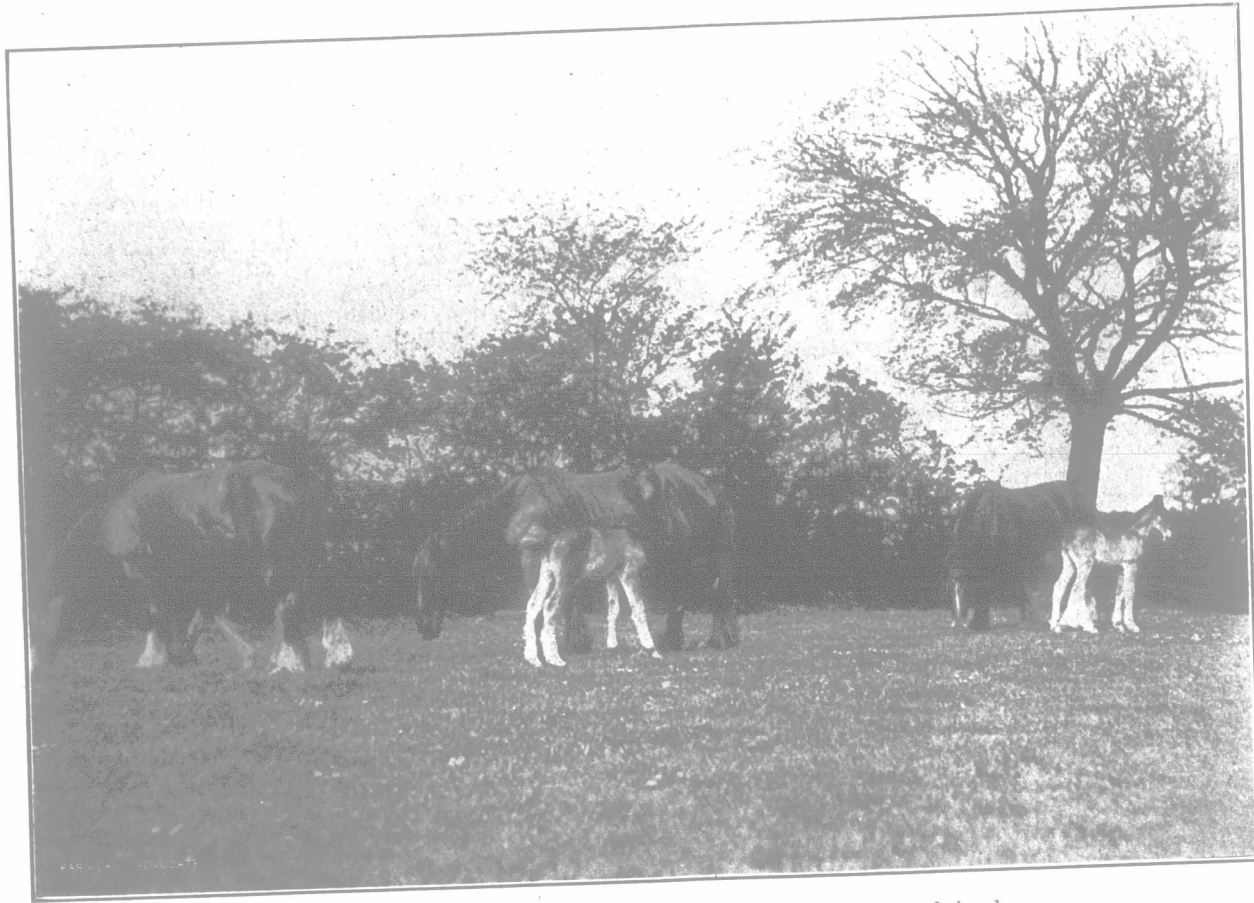
Sheep love variety of diet, and in a pasture where fresh grass is scarce, it is said they will eat 90 per cent. of the troublesome weeds. They are particularly fond of the young shoots and of the flower buds. Nipping them off at these stages retards the production of seed and seriously weakens the plant.

In combating weeds, a knowledge of their life-histories, characteristics of growth and soil preference is very beneficial.

Weeds are divided into three great classes, according to their length of life, viz., annuals, biennials, and perennials. The perennials, as couch grass, bindweed and perennial thistles, are undoubtedly the worst kind.

The first step in controlling weeds is preventing them from seeding wherever possible. This includes those on waste land, headlands, roadsides adjoining the farm, and the fence corners. It is also necessary to see that the proper people cut the weeds on the railways.

The next essential is to see that no weed seeds are sown. Samples of seed will be tested free of charge at the O. A. C., Guelph. Samples of red clover have been tested which contained as high



Group of Shire Mares and Foals, Royal Farms, Sandringham.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, M. P., promised, at the last meeting of the Experimental Union that the existing law would be so amended that selling feed containing germinable weed seeds would be illegal.

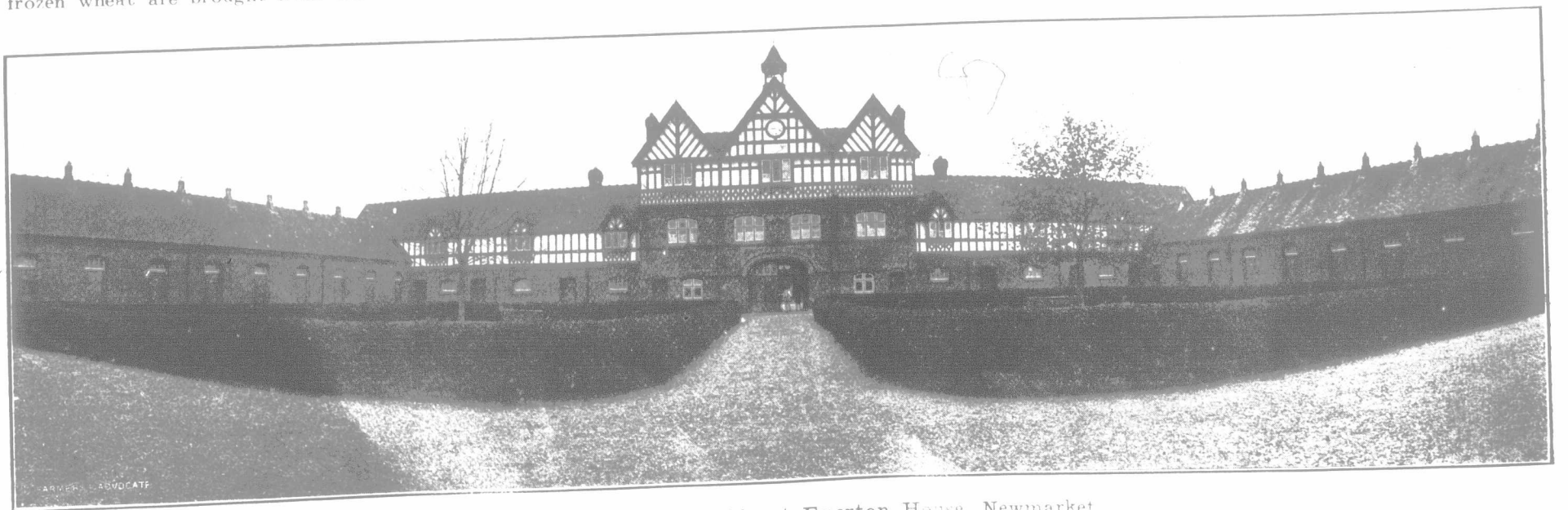
The packing in imported glass and crockery ware frequently contains weeds and their seeds. This reaches the fields in manure.

Hay is often a carrier of weed seeds. The weeds surrounding lumber and construction camps are proofs of this. This is a very difficult matter to control, owing to the trouble of detecting weeds, and also in remedying unsatisfactory conditions.

Roots, rootstocks and bulbs are dragged from field to field on cultivators and various farm implements. Bindweed, couch grass, live-for-ever and St. John's wort are particularly well adapted to this means of propagation.

Threshing machines and binders also carry the seeds.

Manure affords a medium for the dispersal of weed seeds over the fields. Farmers living near towns and cities bargain for the manure from livery stables, etc. This is drawn to the fields before the seeds are destroyed by the pile heating, but if a watch is kept, the increased benefits from the unbleached manure will more than counterbalance the danger from new weeds.



The King's Training Stable at Egerton House, Newmarket.

JUNE 22, 1911



Shawood Alfred.

Shorthorn bull, with 70 years old Jack Robbins, herdsman in three reigns in the last 30 years.

as 15,000 weed seeds per pound, and alsike 49,330. The Seed Control Act forbids such wholesale robbery, and fixes a standard below which samples must not fall; but Government standard is not high, and, while a person may buy Government standard seed, he may also be buying many weed seeds he would rather be without. All other weed seeds he would rather be without. The sources of contamination must be watched. The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa examined 74 samples of bran, middlings and various meals, and they contained, on an average, 900 vital weed seeds per pound. This illustrates the necessity for precaution.

Some weeds prefer a damp soil, hence under-drainage is beneficial. A moisture-loving weed easily killed on drained land is the common horse-tail or scouring rush.

A systematic crop rotation is very beneficial, especially if it is one of three or four years. Some advocate a bare fallow. When carefully carried out, it is very effective, but no crop is obtained for a year, and a portion of the soluble nitrates is lost by leaching, so it is not to be recommended, except in very heavy land, where the loss would be more than counterbalanced by the improved mechanical condition of the soil and the increase in the subsequent crops.

Many mineral fertilizers retard the weeds and stimulate the grasses. Heinrich, a noted German, found that gypsum gave the best results. Salt is very good for destroying orange hawkweed.

SPECIAL METHODS OF ERADICATION.

Unfortunately, some weeds are so tenacious of life that special methods of eradication are necessary. One of these is the perennial sow thistle. It may be eradicated by carefully carrying out the following method: Plow shallow in the spring and then give frequent and thorough cultivation until the middle of June; then manure heavily and work again. Ridge up in low ridges 26 inches apart, and sow pasture rape at the rate of 1½ pounds per acre. Cultivate at short intervals, until the growth makes further cultivation impossible. Pasture or cut in the fall, plow, and follow with a hoed crop the next year. This method is also reliable for a field infested with couch grass or bindweed.

Wild Oats.—All cereal crops should be dropped from the rotation for a few years, and hay and root crops substituted. Two root crops in succession, followed by clover, with barley as a nurse crop, is very effective.

Mustard or Charlock.—It is successfully controlled by spraying with iron or copper-sulphate solution. If copper sulphate is used, dissolve 9 pounds in 45 gallons of water, and spray with lower spray when the plants are coming into bloom. When iron sulphate is used, dissolve 100 pounds in 50 gallons of water, and spray when the buds are nicely formed, but before any bloom appears. The spraying must be continued for several years, until all the seed in the ground has germinated. These spraying solutions do not injure the growing grain.

Scores of other spraying solutions have been tried, but, with the exception of sodium arsenite, applied at the strength of 1½ to 2 pounds per 50 gallons of water to Canada thistle, they have proved impracticable.

Small patches of weeds can be eradicated by covering them with tar or heavy building paper, and leaving it there until the roots are exhausted.

Although some of our weeds seem able to withstand nearly everything, agriculturists should rejoice in the knowledge that there is no weed but can be eradicated by persistent effort. May the day soon come when more will demonstrate this for themselves.

C. W. STANLEY.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

Concrete Culverts on the Farm.

The many places cement-concrete may occupy in all construction work to-day is as remarkable as its permanency.

It is in construction work on the farm that cement-concrete more particularly fulfils its purpose, and what a grand thing it is that we can at least build so that our efforts and achievements will survive us. The life or durability of wooden structures is comparatively short; each succeeding generation finds it necessary to replace much of the work of its predecessors in this material. This is particularly the case in regard to wooden culverts, although the effort in building them be ever so painstaking, and the material used the

best, they last but a short time, and are never in as good repair, or the roadway they cross as safe for traffic, as when a material like cement-concrete or iron is used, and the roadbed levelled as before the installation of the culvert. Concrete culverts are always there, and may always be depended upon to carry your load; they do not float away with floods or break through.

In replacing some of our old wooden bridges or culverts, we have used the cylindrical cement tile for such purposes, as produced by the manufacturers of these tile. These tile are very satisfactory, and only slightly more expensive than wood; while, from the standpoint of durability they are practically everlasting.

But we now put our concrete culverts in at a great deal less cost, while they are just as satisfactory and durable as the manufactured cement tile. We evolved the idea some time ago of building a concrete culvert where it was needed, and have found it to prove all right. In constructing a culvert now, after first getting the materials on the ground, viz., gravel, cement, water, and necessary lumber, we proceed to clear out the channel necessary, making the bottom four or five inches lower than the ditch bottom we intend draining. The width of the channel should be equal to the width of the concrete work we are putting in, which will depend on the size of the opening we purpose leaving through our culvert. We now place in position good stiff inch boards, or, better, two-inch planks, across each end of the channel to act as a mould for the concrete. This mould extends from the bottom of the channel to the height the ends of the culvert are to be built, being well reinforced by stakes and braces, so that the concrete can be well stamped against these boards. We are then ready to mix our concrete at a good strength, say, five to one, if you want a particularly strong job (although we have often thought weaker would be all right), and with this concrete filling the bottom of our channel to a depth of four or five inches, stamping it down well and smoothing carefully with a steel trowel, just as you would an ordinary floor.

We are now ready to place in position our mould, which is a simple one of the length our culvert is to be, and of such a width that when the two are placed together they will make an opening the size desired. By using narrow boards, it may be made very small, equal to a six-inch bore in tile, or, by using wider boards, made of any size desired, this depending on the volume of water that is to pass through. We place the edges of these boards together so as to form an L, or at right angles, and nail them. To place this mould in position, we simply invert it over the concreted bottom already made, which will leave or form an opening through the culvert the shape of an inverted V, through which the water passes. With our mould in position, we are now ready to resume our concreting, which can be finished without further delay.

Having taken care that the concrete of the bottom extends far enough on either side of the mould to allow a thickness of wall about five inches, we continue building from this foundation up over the mould, banking it over, so to speak, with an even thickness of good strong concrete,



Shorthorns at Royal Farms, Windsor.

Bull, Royal Clipper; cow, Lancastrian Gaity, and two-year-old steer.

stamping it well and carefully against the mould, as you would a floor, and smoothing with the trowel, being careful to get a good thickness over the ridge of the mould, and to prevent any large stones in the concrete extending through the wall from outside to inside.

Any old lumber answers to make this mould out of, as it is not removed when the culvert is finished, but rather left there until it decays and falls down in the passage, when it can be pulled or pushed out of the opening, and for all time afterwards the culvert will require no attention other than keeping a good covering of earth over the concrete form.

Now that you have the mould covered with concrete, that part is finished, and you may direct your attention to the ends of the culvert. By shaping a mould inside the outer end boarding, by placing planks or boards at a distance from this wall equal to the thickness of end work desired, say, seven or eight inches, you can build very fancy and durable ends on your culvert, as much higher than the road level as you choose, making them circular or square, or any shape desired, on top. This not only gives an artistic finish to the job, but is also very useful in keeping debris from rolling down that might in time clog the opening of the culvert.

When the concrete has hardened sufficiently, the soil may be filled in, and should form a depth of at least ten or twelve inches over the ridge of concrete.

By careful comparison, I have found that these culverts, constructed on the farm, only cost about one-half as much as when we buy the cement tile from manufacturers and put them in, and I consider that, with the ends, which can be built together with the whole body of concrete, there is a decided advantage over the tile where no ends can be so constructed. Two men can easily put one of these culverts down in half a day.

There is no improvement like a permanent one, and, by installing concrete culverts where they are needed across our farm roadways, lanes, etc., we are making an improvement that will only have to be made once.

C. HAMILTON.

Dundas Co., Ont.

Ditching for Tile.

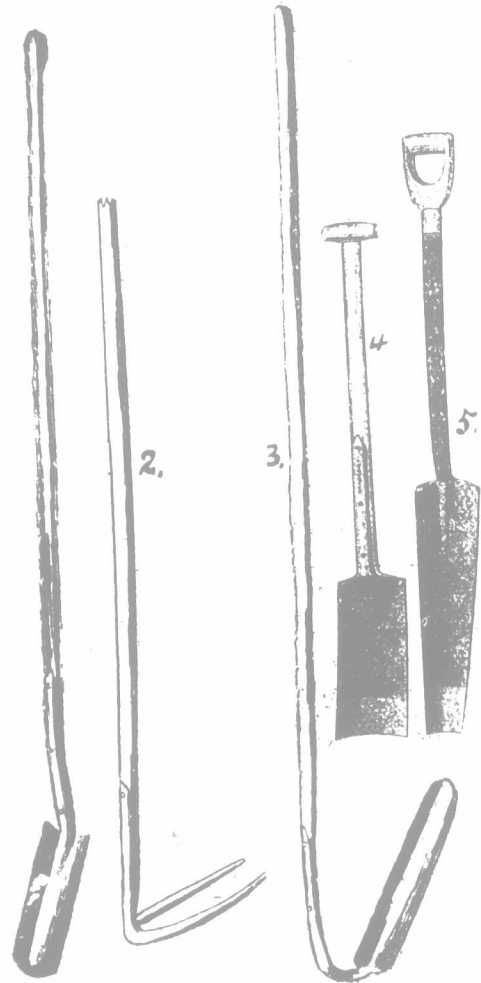
In view of the awakening interest in tile drainage in this country, the following article, by W. J. Malden, in the English Agricultural Gazette, will be read with profit, containing, as it does, some good practical hints:

To work skillfully in a deep and narrow drain requires considerable experience. To work economically, it is necessary to make the trench as narrow as a man can work in expeditiously, because it is desirable that the smallest quantity of earth has to be taken out. It may not at first sight appear a matter of much significance to avoid taking out an inch less down to the depth of a drain, but soil is heavy, and in the aggregate of a whole field it makes a considerable difference to the drainer's earnings. Moreover, unskilled drainers may require to take out several inches more width than a skilled one requires. A skilled drainer probably exemplifies the greatest economy in labor of any worker on the farm. He does nothing more than is absolutely necessary. A man accustomed only to ordinary digging has much to learn when he starts draining. The tools themselves are different to those used in surface work, and the freedom of action a surface worker has is very different to that where a man works to considerable depth in a trench so narrow that he cannot lie down in it at the surface,

and which tapers so that he cannot find room to place his boot at the bottom 3 feet, or much more, below.

THE STANCE OF A DRAINER.

The position of a drainer when working suggests great crampedness; but by practice he has learned to apply his power so that he is working with great effectiveness, and it is certain that a man working in a trench allowing him the freedom which a novice would instinctively require, would not get through the same amount of effective work. In other words, he would not dig out as long a trench. Each tool a drainer uses



Drainage Tools.

- 1.—Drain push scoop.
- 2.—Drain mucker, or stone or clod hook.
- 3.—Drain hoe scoop.
- 4.—Top graft.
- 5.—Bottom graft.

requires a special knack to work it effectively, yet he uses these with ease and methodical precision. A newly-dug trench shows the man to be a spade artist. Beyond the precision required to make the trench a perfect V., he has to regulate the depth of the spits, or spadesful, so that he leaves the least possible amount to be taken out by shovels and scoops; and at the same time he must avoid breaking below the line the pipes are to take, because pipes never lie so truly on a bed which has been broken, and it has to be remembered that pipes must lie absolutely true, or there will be loss of drainage power, because where a pipe is not in the true line at the bottom, there will be an accumulation of silt.



Shorthorn Cows and Calves, Royal Farms, Windsor, England.

TOOLS USED IN DRAINING.

I have before me illustrations of the tools used in cutting drains more than a century ago, and it is very noticeable how little they differ from those in use now. This is more striking because pipe-draining had not then been done. It was not until about 1820 that any reference can be found to tile-draining. But the early tile draining was not done with cylindrical pipes, but with horseshoe tiles, open at the bottom, which were afterwards used extensively, often accompanied with a sole plate or flat tile on which to rest, or sometimes with wide flanges to keep them from sinking out of the level. It was not until after 1840 that pipe tiles were introduced, and there is no doubt that the introduction of these cheaply-made cylindrical pipes gave considerable impetus to land drainage. The only tool missing in the list of illustrations mentioned is the bottom graft, drain spade, or draining tool, as it is variously called.

There are two reasons for this: drains were comparatively shallow, and the material employed required greater space than that needed for pipes. Many theories arose in respect to the drainage, some of which were shown to be correct, others which experience has shown to be wrong. Controversy was strong and arguments heated, for many years, but experience has sifted out the better methods, and there is little controversy respecting it; but there is sometimes a parrot repetition in respect to some of the features discussed, which have been copied from publications and handed down by writer after writer, which are misleading to the inexperienced to-day. Those, however, with experience have generally come to a pretty accurate recognition as to what is best. The question of depth, in accordance with the drainage powers of the land has been more intelligently regarded. A century ago, comparatively shallow draining was practiced. Half a century or so ago there was an excessive inclination to depth, regardless of draining properties, and this was greatly instigated by what was known as Government drainage, because money advanced by the Government could only be obtained where the drainage was carried at or below a certain depth. Experience showed that there were frequent instances where the pipes were buried, but the drainage was ineffective.

TOOLS FOR DEEP DRAINAGE.

Deep drainage called for tools which would be effective at a considerable depth, and this the bottom graft was well suited for. It is still needed in most cases. There is one feature, however, which bears on this; another theory prevailed in respect to the size of pipes, and for a time it was strongly held that small pipes were the correct thing—in fact, instead of round cylinders, pipes of egg-section became the vogue, as it was held that the narrow bottom was less liable to silt up, because even the smallest trickle would wash out silt. Experience soon showed there were other features which overruled this, and the egg-section pipe soon disappeared. Narrow pipes, however, called for narrow gauge at the bottom of the drain, and the need for the tools which would readily form it. However, deep drains are often required now; there are many conditions calling for them. One point not infrequently disregarded in draining open subsoils has been the depth of water that could accumulate below the pipes. Where the impervious layer of earth is a considerable depth below the pipes—even where laid deep—the volume of water below may be sufficient to supply moisture by capillarity, even through the longest drouths; but where the impervious layer is but a little below the pipes, the body of water is evaporated quickly, so that in prolonged drouths there is no water table or line of supersaturation; in fact, there is no water or moisture left to be drawn up, and all the cropping has suffered.

I have known of instances, on gravel subsoils, resting on clay a little below the pipes, where this happened repeatedly, and where shallower drains would have prevented the ill-effects of drouth, and at the same time would have kept sufficient check on the raising of the water table. I know of instances where drains were put in 6 feet or more deep at wide intervals to take advantage of the free draining of the subsoil, and where the effect has been satisfactory in ordinary seasons, but most harmful in drouth. Had there been a deep body of water below this, no harm would have resulted. Deep draining should, therefore, be a matter of thoughtful consideration.

DIGGING AND GRAFTING.

When draining loams free from stones, the tools needed are few. On arable land, the top furrow may be split back by a plow. According to the depth of the drain, an opening from 9 inches to a foot may be required, and the taper should be constant to the bottom, in accordance with the width of the pipe to be used. The upper spit, or spits, according to the width, can be taken out with an ordinary spade, the loose soil at each end being thrown out with a shovel. The bottom graft should be placed on one side of the trench, and it may be put back last when fill-

side-rake and loader is doing away with the old process of curing clover. WM. WELSH.
Bruce Co., Ont.

Lessons of O.A.C. Experimental Plots.

The annual excursions to the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, at Guelph, are being largely attended again this year. The excursions do not run over as long a period as formerly, lasting only some two weeks this year, consequently more excursions and larger numbers have to be accommodated daily. Much interest is shown by the excursionists in the various departments of experimental work, and especially in the experimental plots, which are looking very well, although the grain is somewhat shorter than usual for this time of year, owing to a long period of dry weather which the district about Guelph has experienced during the early part of this season.

The excursionists, as in former years, are given a free lunch in the gymnasium, where they are welcomed by Dr. Creelman, after which they are taken to the experimental plots, where the work in this department is explained by the lecturers in charge.

Much interest is shown in the alfalfa crops, which are thinner this year than last, the winter having been rather severe on these. The lecturer pointed out that this crop was increasing rapidly in Ontario, there being over twice as much of it sown this year as last, and stated that the plots yielded on an average about five tons of dry hay per acre. Sand Lucerne and Grimm were the two varieties giving the best results. In looking over the alfalfa plots, a considerable difference is noticeable, which is due in some cases to the source of the seed. Seed from Peru and Arabia seems to winter-kill badly, while seed from northern Russia stands the winter well, as does also that from Provence, France, and also home-grown seed.

Barley is looking well, but it is heading shorter than usual. O. A. C. No. 21 and Mandschuri still head the list, it being estimated that over one-half a million acres of the latter were grown in 1910 in Ontario, while the former is gaining ground very fast, one grower reporting that, from one pound sown in 1906, he produced 900 bushels of seed in 1908.

Oats are a good color, but short, Siberian No. 72 showing up well, and likely to again give the largest yield.

Mixed grains are doing well. The old standard mixture of one bushel of oats to one bushel of barley, promises to live up to its former rank of producing some 200 pounds of grain per acre more than if the grains were sown separately.

Crossing of barley is being done with a view to producing a late variety that will ripen at the same time as Siberian oats. It is desirable to obtain varieties of oats and barley which will ripen together. At the present time, early oats, as Alaska or Daubeney, are used with Mandschuri barley, but greater yields are expected if barley can be produced to ripen with the later varieties of oats.

Winter wheat came through well, and promises well on the plots, although it is short. Dawson's Golden Chaff is still a favorite, but crossing is being done to produce a high-yielding, harder wheat.

Spring wheat and rye look promising, but the rye is 1½ feet shorter than last year.

Oats are being crossed to produce thinner-hulled varieties, Joannette and Siberian being used for this purpose.

The root crops and corn are very promising, as are also the plots of permanent pasture mixtures, and the entire experimental grounds have their usual attractive appearance.

From the plots, the crowds are taken through the stock barns and receive instruction on the various classes and breeds of stock kept on the farm. This department also proves of great interest, as does the work in dairying and poultry.

A very educative feature is also the bureau of information, where instruction is given on weeds, weed seeds and destructive insects.

Farm underdrainage is explained. Altogether, a very enjoyable and, at the same time, a very profitable day is spent by most of those who attend these excursions.

Reseed the Pastures.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In a recent issue you ask for information and experience with pasture. It has been my experience in the last five years that pasture needs re-seeding quite frequently, except on the low, wet portions. The high land in this locality was more or less badly eaten or killed out by worms or drought, or both, during the past two seasons. As our land is a light loam, our knolls are usually poor, and all kinds of grasses will fall out on them more or less every year. I have been trying to overcome the difficulty by sowing alsike seeds in spring, but it does not do very well on that soil, and red clover would not last more

than one winter. Alfalfa won't stand pasturing, and I am thinking of trying sweet clover. Grasses might hold out better, but they would not enrich the soil. Of course, if one could spare enough manure to top-dress, or use artificial fertilizers, the results might be different; but, if the thinning is due to grubs, which seems almost certain, probably nothing short of breaking up will be effective. J. H. BURNS.
Perth Co., Ont.

Haymaking in Ontario County.

At this season of the year the farmer, and particularly the stock farmer, is interested in the best method of curing and harvesting his hay crop. There are various methods employed in different districts, some with a view to ease and speed in harvesting, while others place more importance on the quality of hay produced, and take more time in curing before harvesting. There is no doubt that the most important consideration is that of quality, and every grower should aim to harvest his hay in the best possible condition.

Some four different phases of haymaking are worthy of discussion, viz., the time of cutting, the method of curing, method of harvesting, and method of storing.

The time of cutting is one of the most important of these, as hay cut too green or allowed to become too ripe cannot be made into as good feed as can hay cut at the proper stage of maturity. Farmers in Ontario County have been growing large acreages of hay, principally red clover and timothy, and they usually aim to cut it about the time that from one-third to one-half the blossoms have turned brown. Of course, the first cutting is generally largely composed of clover, and the small amount of timothy present is cut a little green. It is found that hay cut at this time is more palatable and better relished by farm stock than hay that has become ripe and fibrous.

Most farmers in this district leave their meadows down two years, thus the second year the crop is largely timothy, and is usually cut immediately after the second blossom.

The method of curing is the most important consideration, as the quality of the product depends largely on this. The curing depends to a great extent on the weather, but good weather cannot be waited for, and consequently it is well to be always prepared for bad weather. Most farmers in this district cut the hay in the morning, commencing after the dew is nearly all evaporated. The tedder is used freely, especially on heavy crops of clover, and this continual stirring allows the air circulation around and through the hay to dry it without the loss of leaves. In good weather, it is found possible in some cases to get the hay raked and up in coil toward the evening of the day it is cut. To do this, the tedder is kept going steadily, and it is raked in small windrows late in the afternoon, and coiled up. Some leave it in the windrow over night, and coil it next day after the dew is off; while others who use the loaders never coil it, but leave it in the small windrows until the next afternoon, when it is ready to draw. Some others coil the hay and then throw the coils out, and use the loader on these; but where the loader is used, the hay is usually drawn on the day following the cutting; while in some cases, where the hay is overripe, it is drawn the same day as cut; this latter is not common practice, however.

As the hay loader and side-delivery rake are not very common, the larger part of the hay is still cured in the coil. Cut early in the day, the hay can be, if carefully teded, raked toward evening and placed in coil, in which condition it will turn rain quite effectively, and if the weather is fine, it is usually drawn on the second or third day after cutting. By coiling the evening after cutting, the hay is not allowed to become injured by the dew, and thus bleaching is prevented. It is found that a very good quality of hay is produced in this way.

The harvesting of the hay, when once cured, is a short job. As before stated, some are using the side-delivery rake and the loader, while hay-forks and slings are installed in nearly all the barns throughout the district. These have proven to be one of the greatest labor-savers that the farmer has, and are in general use.

Hay is stored in lofts and barns, thus the method of storing needs no comment, as would be the case if the hay were to be kept in the open.

It is also a noteworthy fact that, owing to the scarcity of farm labor, the acreage of hay is increasing in this district from year to year, as is also the acreage devoted to pasture crops.

W. TOOLE.

It is a dangerous practice to take chances on ruining the constitution of our animals for the sake of getting a few more pounds of milk. It would be far better to sacrifice something in quantity of milk to gain in constitutional vigor—Prof. G. E. Day.

South Perth Notes.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

So far (June 10th) this season has been a marked contrast to what we have been having. Weather conditions have been more normal. Warm weather came at a more seasonable time, and has continued fairly steady, consequently, growth has continued steadily, and, but for the dry weather, would have been at the maximum. As it was, however, the growth was unduly stimulated, and, unless a check occurs, it will have a disastrous effect on hay and wheat. It seems more than probable that these crops will be light, particularly old meadows. The fruit crop has also suffered, particularly plums, but this result is generally ascribed to the June bug, it being generally believed that this depredator ate off all the bloom, and in most cases the leaves, also. The same is believed to be true of many of the apple trees; but, whatever the cause, reports indicate a scarcity. Small fruits promise better, especially strawberries. The dry weather facilitated seeding the grain crops and the planting of the root crops. The former are making satisfactory progress. Though there is some indication of damage from wire or cut worms, and the roots have suffered from the drouth, particularly mangels, which were very backward. Corn is appearing thin in some fields. The milk flow is well up to the average, though pastures are rather short for this time of year. The usual mortality among chickens is reported, which seems unusual for a season of this kind. Sheep are increasing in popularity somewhat, but there is no specialty in this district, except, perhaps, dairying. Almost everyone keeps as many cows as he can attend to, and sends milk to some factory, but there are very few who do not also fatten a few bunches of hogs and a few head of cattle every year. With the exception of a little wheat and hay, the produce of our farms is nearly always consumed thereon—a system which we expect reciprocity to change somewhat. The clover-honey season is opening up auspiciously for the beemen, but has come on so rapidly that but few colonies are well prepared for it. J. H. BURNS.
Perth Co., Ont.

No Energy to Think.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I was glad to read your article advising a shorter working day than the majority of Canadian farmers at present are satisfied with. Between fourteen and fifteen hours is the length of day I spend working for meat, and, since I work as hard as I am able, when night comes I have not energy left to do anything that requires force of either mind or body. I have no spirit left to play a piece of music, nor do I feel able to read any good strong book; and unless I go to the creek and take a wash, I just sit on the veranda for an hour or hour and a half, and then go to bed. This hour or so is a pleasant one, I'll not deny. It is blessed with the peace that follows a good day's work; and the soft winds now are scented so sweetly from the orchards and fields that a breeze from the south brings one near to heaven.

There is only one thing about it that I don't like, and that is its languor. An hour and a half is a long time to sit idly dreaming because I'm too tired to concentrate my mind on any immaterial object. And that rest before bedtime would be every bit as enjoyable if for an hour or two before I had been learning a new piece on my instrument, or finding out how nature has formed those stones in the barn and given them their lovely colors. Every bit as much joy would be in my rest, and more blessing, for it would be less sensual.

But it was to work for me that I hired you," at once says the farmer, "and what have I to do with you, more than to get as much work as I can out of you?" "Certainly, I agreed to work with you, and I am doing that. I take an interest in my work, and use brain and body for your profit at all times, whether convenient for me or inconvenient. And thus I spend my life, which is my all. And you, if you give me a just return for this service, give me an equal part of your life. Now, then, will I exact of you, as you do of me? Will the question of the murderer and evil spirits of all the ages come to my lips, too, and ask, 'Am I my brother's keeper—what have I to do with thee thou son of God?' No, with God's help I'll find out whether it is He has ordained it necessary for man to spend all his day working for his belly. Already the statement of the proposition leads to its proof; and I am hopeful that the proof will lead to a happier and better life than is mine at present.

Once put clearly, I can scarcely believe my employer capable of deliberately squeezing all the work possible out of his hired men. But I know there are several who do this unconsciously. They are good workers themselves, have been reared to toil, and do not feel the need of anything else in life, only their smoke and rest before bedtime. These men work as hard as they can all their lives, and are saving up their leisure to have it

come all in a heap when they move off the farm and buy a place in town. It is impossible to work with them and not admire their patience and perseverance, and the noble, lion-like way they attack work and make it fly before them. But there's something sad about every one of them that I happen to know. They're getting old before their time, and are tired; and what is it to them now that they have been good workers in their day. Their day is over, though they are only about fifty years old; and their interest in the world is small, because of ignorance they are not sensible of the loveliness and greatness of God's earth and heavens. So that they can only just rest, and, waiting for their long rest, employ themselves with what thoughts they best can. And whether it would not be more comfortable, then, for them to remember they had been workers for good in their day, instead of good workers for nothing greater than their own bellies, I leave to the judgment of your readers.

T. R. JOHNSON.
Perth Co., Ont.

Buckwheat as a Cleaning Crop.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
Last season I was favored in renting 30 acres of a deserted farm that had become very poor and dirty, so much so that it would not produce more than from seven to ten bushels of any ordinary grains, wheat, oats, barley or peas. I plowed the ground in June, and managed to keep the surface clean by disking, spring-toothing, harrowing and rolling, until the 3rd of July. Then it was sown at the rate of one bushel per acre. One-half that quantity would have done, but, in order to keep down Canada thistles, twitchgrass, and other noxious weeds, of which there was no end, I decided to sow more seed. Of course, I got lots of encouragement free along those lines. Some said, "You will get back about as much buckwheat as you are sowing"; others said, "You are working for the good of your health," and so on and so forth. These comments were numerous, as this land lay convenient to the stone road. They would tell me they had been passing by that farm for thirty years or more, and they never saw more than one-third of a crop of any kind growing there. There had been nobody living on the farm for 25 years; what grew on the land was carted off to other places, so it is easier to imagine than describe the results. However, the buckwheat came up in three or four days, and soon covered the ground and claimed the inside track and right of way, and held it till harvest time. Then it was cut with a binder, shocked in the usual way, and let stand for about three weeks, then threshed in field and drawn home, and cleaned up over one thousand bushels. I had two varieties of grain, the Silver Chaff and the Rye variety. The Rye variety out-yielded the other by all odds, though not so nice to look upon, but looks don't cut all the ice. Now the land is sown with oats and barley, and is admired by all passers-by, notwithstanding the dry month of May, without one shower of rain. Instead of impoverishing the soil, buckwheat improves it, and I can prove the statement.

R. ATTRIDGE.
Wentworth Co., Ont.

A 53-foot Silo.

Something rather out of the usual in silos has been erected by John Taylor, Jr., a "Farmer's Advocate" subscriber in Dumfries Township, Waterloo Co., Ont. It is 12 feet in diameter, and 53 feet high. In its construction were used 206 sacks cement, 58 yards gravel, and 150 pounds barb wire. Five men were employed for 101 days in its construction. Mr. Taylor has unbounded faith in silage as a feed. The present is his second silo, and he is growing 16 acres of corn to fill it.

POULTRY.

Artificial Incubation.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
I am not an expert at poultry-raising, but will try to tell a little in regard to incubator and chickens. I washed the incubator in a solution of one ounce of creolin to two quarts of water, put the eggs in a pan, and poured the same solution over them. After the last testing, I left in 100 eggs, and hatched 75 chickens. Other years I have lost a great many chicks from white diarrhea; this year I did not lose any. I washed the brooder with the same solution, and covered the floor with newspapers, which were taken out twice a week, and clean ones put in their place. Hay seed from the barn floor should be kept in the brooder for the chickens to scratch in. I fed the chickens some powdered chalk once in a while, and always kept a good clover seed in the brooder for them. I fed cornmeal cooked into Johnny-cakes; also, dry, cracked corn and oatmeal. I let them have as much sunshine and fresh air as possible. The poultry houses should be white-washed twice a year, and kept perfectly clean. I

have learnt a great deal about poultry through "The Farmer's Advocate," as we have taken it for a number of years.

J. A. MACDONALD.
Queen's Co., N. B.

A Homemade Brooder.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
The following is the method we use in raising chicks, which we find very satisfactory, and which has been used by a successful poultry-raiser in this district for several seasons, with good results.

First make a pen with 1 x 12-inch lumber, any size you wish, 3 ft. x 8 ft. being a good size. Make a frame of strips the same size for the top, and tack wire netting on it; that is to keep the chicks in and to keep marauders out. Now make a roof out of boards and tar paper (the lighter the better) that can be set on or off at will, and the pen is finished.

They soon learn to go in and out themselves. Such a pen will accommodate 30 or 35 small chickens, and we have used it for as few as five, and in not very warm weather, either. With such a method, one has the satisfaction of knowing at all times just where they are, which is more than can be said if a hen is "trailing" them.

A. S. DODDS.
West Kootenay, B. C.

THE DAIRY.

Utility of Ayrshires.

Different people have different opinions as to which is the best breed of dairy cattle. No professional agriculturist is at liberty to call any one breed best. True, some breeds give better returns under certain conditions than do others, but more depends on the individuality of the animals and the strain of the breed than on the breed itself. For different conditions, different breeds may be recommended. The Ayrshire is one of the hardiest of the dairy breeds, and as a rustler is not excelled by any prominent breed. This is one of the strong points in favor of the breed, and, where pasture is relied upon to feed the herd in summer, the Ayrshire ranks high.

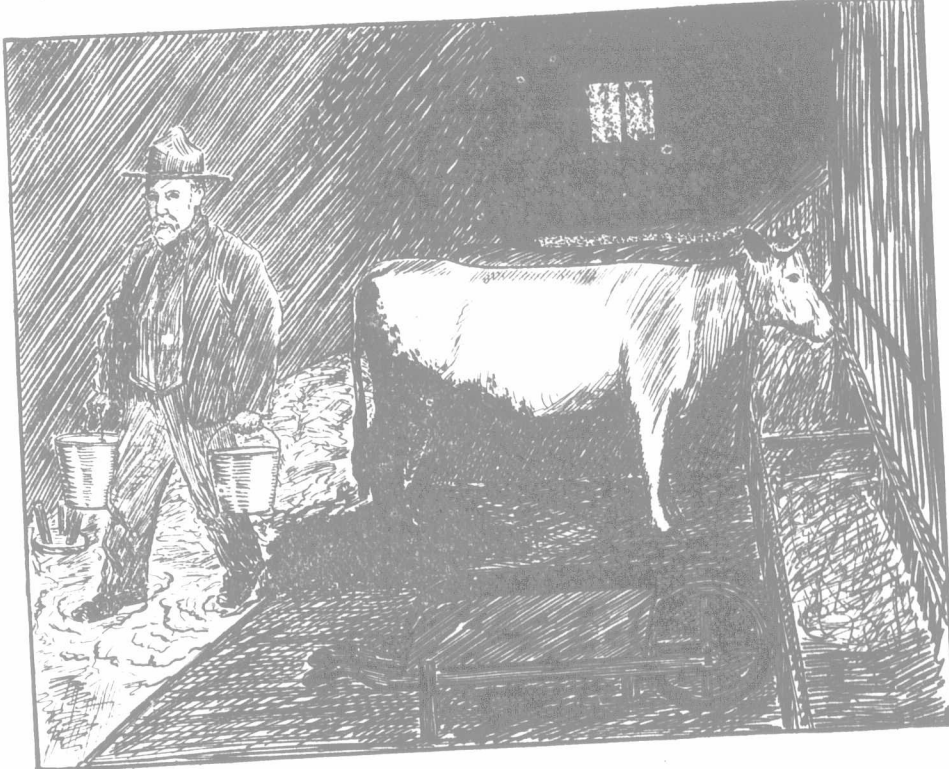
The breed originated, as its name implies, in a hilly section in Scotland, and no doubt the hardships experienced by the cattle during the formation of the breed, and perhaps later, are largely responsible for the breed's hardiness and foraging capabilities at the present time. No particular care was taken by the earlier breeders in Scotland in feeding and housing. The cattle were allowed to roam amongst the hills and gather their own feed, and as this went on from year to year, these hardy characteristics became intensified, and, as a result, a breed of excellent foraging character and strong, robust constitution is the result.

Mature individuals of the breed are but medium in size, but they are usually heavy milkers, and give milk containing a fair percentage of butter-fat; and, as in other dairy breeds, high-testing individuals are to be found.

This breed is sometimes criticised for being too beefy in appearance, while by others this characteristic is looked upon as a very desirable one. In the making of the breed, one is led to believe that blood of the beef type of animals must have been used. Some writers claim that High-land blood was used, and others that High-land blood was infused. Regardless of its origin, individuals show a certain approach to beef type, but are, at the same time, of a very good dairy form, and are heavy producers.

Cattle of this breed usually produce good straight, square calves, and these are suitable for vealing purposes; steers may often be produced which make very tolerable feeders from the viewpoint of both the feeder and the butcher.

Again, as to the appearance of the herd, there is nothing more attractive than a herd of Ayrshires grazing peacefully in a pasture, or standing



Where Carelessness is Crime.



Why Carelessness is Crime.

Doctor—A bad case of intestinal trouble directly traceable, no doubt, to an impure milk supply.

Then get a cheese box and cut a hole in the side about four inches square, and about three inches from the bottom. Put some chaff and short straw in the bottom. Take the lid off the box and knock the top out of it, leaving only the ring. Place a piece of cheese cloth over the box, letting it sag down till it almost touches the straw, and put on the ring, which will hold it in position. Put a little mattress in on top of the cheese-cloth. Two pieces of cotton, with feathers or cotton batting between, will answer, and you are ready to put in the chicks.

We do not use an incubator, and we take the chicks from the hen as soon as they are dry, and place them in there, and they scarcely miss her.

in the long rows of stalls lazily chewing their cuds, or patiently waiting to be relieved of the milk which is distending their large, uniform and well-balanced udders. The combination of color and the alertness of appearance, together with the uniformity of individuals, all go to make one of the most attractive breeds of cattle.

But the breed is more than merely an attractive display of well-blended colors and uniformity of type. It is a breed showing a high degree of utility; and, with its heavy milking propensities, combined with its usefulness for the production of veal and of butcher's steers, and its hardiness and value as a forager, it is a very valuable asset to the cattle-breeding industry, and particularly to the dairy business.

Profitable Milk Production.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Would like to hear how some of our dairy readers can produce milk for making butter at the prevailing prices now for profit, without grass, or can make a profit with milk at one dollar per hundred pounds. Have been keeping a record of sixteen cows, nine grade Shorthorns and seven Holsteins, all freshened since March 1st. They have made an average of 30 pounds of milk per day, which, according to my figures, costs 34 cents, or a loss on each cow of 4 cents each day, with milk at \$1.00 per hundred pounds. The cows have been well wintered, and are in average flesh. Am very skeptical about winter dairying. Here are the figures for feed, without labor included:

Silage, 40 pounds	8c.
Clover hay, 15 pounds	6c.
Corn and oat chop, 14 pounds.....	20c.

Total

Would add we use cream separator, and have been selling cream to creamery for making butter at 23 cents per pound for butter-fat, or about 65 cents for one hundred pounds of whole milk. Add twenty cents for skim milk, making total for milk 85 cents.

[Note.—This letter, received the middle of May, has been inadvertently delayed in publication. As to the points raised, we would say look for your profit to the manure pile. If through live stock one can obtain as large a cash return as by marketing raw produce of the field, the manure in most cases will be ample return for his labor. Partial exception might be made in the case of dairying, where the labor bulks large, but even here the manure will go a long way towards payment for time spent caring for stock. We think you have valued your silage higher than necessary in placing it at \$4 a ton. Can you not produce it for \$2.50 as profitably as oats at 30 cents a bushel? Your grain ration, also, is heavy, and would probably be improved, as well as cheapened, by substituting one or two pounds of oil cake for double the weight of corn. We agree that the dairyman needs to figure close to come out right, but still we believe he can do so by depending largely upon a well-selected assortment of home-grown feeds, such as corn silage and legume hay, especially alfalfa and clover. Let us hear from others.—Editor.]

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Squashes, Melons and Cucumbers.

In the May crop-report bulletin of the State of Massachusetts is a very instructive article by Henry M. Howard on the growing and marketing of squashes, melons and cucumbers.

For commercial squash-growing, a storage-house is considered necessary. This should be double-walled, rat-proof, and plastered inside, ventilated by windows in the side walls and gables, and heated by coal stove or a hot-water system.

Seven to ten tons per acre is given as a good average crop, and the price obtained is given as \$30 per ton, and often up to \$40, and even \$50.

Hills are made ten or twelve feet apart each way, and the young plants come in five to seven days, and should be immediately dusted with a mixture of plaster, tobacco dust and Paris green, in proportion of a teaspoonful of Paris green to two quarts each of plaster and tobacco dust, to combat the flea beetle and the striped beetle. Cheap dusters can be made from punching holes in the bottom of two-pound baking-powder tins. The black bug can be best avoided by late planting, about 10th to 12th of June.

Varieties recommended are Giant Crookneck and Mammoth White Scallop, and cultivation is done with plow, harrow and cultivator.

Care in harvesting is essential. Baskets, crates and spring wagons should be used, to prevent cutting and bruising.

Large squashes should be the first marketable crop, this prevents loss from speck or rot, and the smaller ones are the most satisfactory.

Melons do best in hills four to six feet apart, and may be planted as late as June 15th.

Care must be taken to sprinkle them thoroughly for insects with the powder recommended for use on squashes. Cultivation consists of two hand-hoings, and horse cultivation until the plants cover the ground.

To avoid trouble with bugs, plants may be started in a hotbed, transplanted to pots, and finally to the field in the early part of June.

As melons near maturity in the open, they should be raised off the ground by shingles, glass or some other material to protect them from worms and spotting.

Good melons are sold in boxes at from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per box 18 by 24 inches.

The greatest profit from cucumbers is made when they are grown under glass, and the largest returns are obtained from April to August. Most growers use either the string or the trellis system of growing. For the former, the plants are set 11 to 16 inches apart in rows 4 feet apart, and are trained to a single stem of a three-ply jute string; and for the latter the rows are 8 or 9 feet apart, and the plants 16 to 30 inches apart in the row, and trained on a trellis to three stems.

To get a good set of cucumbers, a colony of bees every 150 feet in the hothouse is recommended. Of course, the bees must have free access to the open. A regular harvest of cucumbers should be made four times per week, and they should not be allowed to get too large.

For planting in the open, May 1st to July 1st is given as the best time, and the young plants should be carefully cared for. Owing to the shortness of the picking season and the tendency to miss many, which are allowed to become over-large, outdoor growing is not so profitable as growing under glass. Arlington White Spine is given as a very popular variety for all planting.

in the attitude of the orchardists on this point. We begin to see that, while carting off four or five big loads of prunings from an eight-year-old orchard is somewhat of a waste of wood growth, yet, to keep down the thinning of the fruit, it is also to abbreviate the thinning of the fruit, it is necessary to take off this quantity. Of course, many orchardists take off more than seems necessary. They treat an eight-year-old tree like a two- or three-year-old, which looks to be a rather deficient theory upon which to act.

Much of this energy spent by the tree, which by spring pruning is wasted, might be saved by judicious summer pruning. That is especially the case in young trees, where the object is to bring them into bearing early.

There are mistakes to avoid in summer pruning, as well as in spring pruning. One August I pruned a number of peach trees to get them to throw fruit buds, and some Spitzenburg and Jonathan apples to get them to throw fruit spurs; but I got a bushy growth, instead of getting fruit. Checked too early in the season, the trees had thrown short side growths that were neither good bearing wood for another season nor wood that was in the proper place on the branch to be choice fruit stems for another season.

To avoid this, trees should have two prunings in summer, or, if you like, two pinchings back. June should be first, according to the start of growth. So far (June 8th) I have only touched apricots, and it looks as though most of the young apples would go till July. Plums and peaches will likely be ready for their first pruning about June 15th or 20th.

This is done by pinching off the tender ends of the branches when they have reached a length that will make them strong enough to hold a load of fruit and carry two or three other short bearing branches. Pinching or pruning back makes them throw fresh shoots in directions desired. Apricots and peaches we prune to an open center, so we pinch back to a bud that will send a new shoot out. Then, in September or the end of August, just before we dry off the wood to let it ripen, we will cut off about one-third or two-thirds of this growth, according to its length, leaving a branch that will bear a good load of fruit, but not so long and slim that the wind will lash it about. This sends the sap into the buds at the lower end of the branch, the part we leave, and that tends to force fruit buds. Many seem to think this forcing buds and spurs is not the result, but a great number of the best orchardists are proving it every season.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

The 1911 Toronto Judge of Shorthorns.

The accompanying photograph is a life-like portrait of John Low Reid, of Cromleybank, Ellon, Aberdeenshire, who has accepted an invitation to judge Shorthorn cattle at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, this year. Mr. Reid ranks among the leading Shorthorn breeders of his native Scotland. He was "to the Manor born," his father, Nathaniel Reid, having founded a herd as long ago as 1856, and to him it is said Aberdeenshire owes one great debt—the preservation to the county of the old Sittyton Lancaster tribe, held in special favor by the late Amos Cruickshank, the tribe which produced Lancaster Comet, sire of the famous Champion of England, whose influence practically transformed the type of the breed in North Britain, and largely in every country in which Shorthorns are bred.

When, in 1890, J. L. Reid started a Shorthorn herd, his first purchase was made at Kinellar, as there had long been a close intimacy between the two families, Nathaniel Reid and Sylvester Campbell being familiar friends. This first purchase consisted of half a dozen heifer calves, Minnie, Clementines, Clarets, and Jessamines. Of those families, only the two last named now remain in the herd, and both have done well. In 1891, three of Mr. Marr's Roan Lady family were bought at the Uppermill draft sale, and in 1896 a heifer calf, Goldie X.L.L., by Captain of the Guard, was bought there. The purchases at Uppermill have had a greater influence on the Cromleybank herd than any other purchase of females made by Mr. Reid. The Roan Ladies are now the most largely represented in the herd, and they have all along been one of the best breeding families. At the dispersion of the herd of Mr. Reid, of Invercromarty, Mr. Reid bought one of the now much-prized Augusta tribe, Augusta 1st, by Captain. Mr. Reid had been breeding Shorthorns for some years before he owned any of the tribe whose name is so closely associated with his own, but since he acquired a few of the breeders, they have done him good service, and are some extra good bulls.

In the all-important matter of sires for his herd, Mr. Reid has been very fortunate, having been the first Aberdeenshire breeder to pay a really high price for a bull calf from his own herd, when, at Mr. Duthie's sale, he bought the se-



John L. Reid.

Who will judge Shorthorns at Toronto.

Summer Pruning in Irrigated Orchards.

Pruning is one of the most important features of Western fruit-growing. Its influence on the quality and quantity of fruit is fully appreciated. A tree that is allowed to grow as it likes soon shows evil effects. Trees here, under clean cultivation, properly irrigated, and with our long, warm days send out a tremendous growth, often apples 4 to 6 feet on their leaders, plums 5 to 7 feet, and other trees corresponding. Many who see this growth think it is a splendid condition of affairs, but one has just to harvest a crop to see its disadvantages, when it is not properly taken care of.

The winds here are strong, and fruit growing out on the end of a 6-foot limb, thrashed about five days out of seven by these strong, steady winds, cannot be sold as No. 1. Last year I had a plum tree in heavy fruit that promised well, but it had never even been winter-pruned by the former owner, and the larger percentage of the plums were badly marked by the thrashing. A number of Salina Pippin and Gano apples showed the same defects. These trees would have had a first class crop of good fruit had they been pruned.

Up till a short time ago, very little attention has been paid to summer pruning in this part of the valley, nearly all going into the orchards and pruning when the trees are dormant in early spring. There seems to be a little change now

cured Morning's Pride, by Pride of Morning, at 150 guineas, which was then considered a bold piece of enterprise. The first sire used in the herd at Cromleybank was the Uppermill-bred Minstrel Boy, a son of Mr. Marr's Royal Star, and of Missie 113, by William of Orange. Following him were Sittyton Fame, by Cumberland, Morning's Pride, and Royal Crown, the best sire ever used in the herd, a son of Royal Star and Collynie Crocus, bought at the Collynie sale of 1902 for 180 guineas, and he still heads the herd. He was shown but once, at the Royal Northern, where he stood an easy champion of the breed. At the last spring sale at Perth, Mr. Reid purchased the young bull Golden Mint for 450 gs., a son of the 850-gs. Collynie bull, Gold Mint.

Mr. Reid, from his experience and opportunities, should well fill the bill as a judge of Short-horns.

"Watch Without Ceasing."

This should be the motto of every man who seeks to keep his farm free from weeds. The weed problem is yearly becoming more serious on the farms of Ontario. Many new weeds are being introduced, and many of the old pests are finding their way into new localities where there are not known, and where they gain a foothold before they are recognized. "One year's seeding makes nine years' weeding." It, therefore, behooves the farmer to be on the watch for the appearance of new weeds upon his farm. It is a comparatively easy task to clean out a few small patches of a creeping perennial weed, such as twitchgrass or perennial sow thistle, but a long, hard, tedious and costly undertaking to clean a field which has become overrun with such a pest.

Labor is too dear and time too precious to be expended upon weeds which have got a start through ignorance or neglect. It is, therefore, a good investment to spend a little time and trouble every few weeks in looking over the farm for the appearance of new weeds. Every strange weed that is found may be a serious pest, and no time should be lost in finding out its name and nature, in order that it may be exterminated before it becomes established and a menace to the other fields on the farm. The Botanical Department of the Ontario Agricultural College invites farmers and others to send in weeds for identification. Advice as to methods of eradication will be sent upon application. Communications and specimens for identification should be addressed to the Botanical Department, O. A. C., Guelph, Ontario.

Macdonald College Graduates.

Macdonald College this year graduated fifteen agricultural students, as follows: W. R. Brittain, Woodstock, N. B.; A. Savage, Montreal, P. Q., who is going to Cornell University to take a veterinary course; R. Summerby, Lachute, P. Q., who will become Assistant in Cereal Husbandry at Macdonald College; C. M. Williams, New Brunswick, who goes on to take post-graduate work at Cornell; R. Innes, East Coldbrook, N. B., who returns home to engage in fruit-growing; E. M. Straight, Cambridge, N. B., who will be an assistant in horticulture at Macdonald College; G. W. Wood, Lachute, P. Q.; Fred H. Grindley, a Canadian by birth, but reared in England; F. E. Buck, Colchester, Eng., and, for a time student at Cornell University; G. P. Garham, Grey's Mills, N. B.; R. W. D. Elwell, M. A., Oxford University; C. M. Spencer, a New Englander who goes to Newfoundland to conduct experimental work in horticulture under Dr. Grenfell, with Government assistance; W. J. Reid, Reid's Mills, Ont., who had taken two years at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; Frank S. Grisdale, Ste. Marthe, P. Q. (a brother of Prof. Grisdale of the Dominion Experimental Farm), who has taken a position on an irrigation farm at Lethbridge, Alberta; and C. Sweet, Brome, P. Q.

A Useful Report.

The report of the Canadian National Live-stock Records Committee to the Record Board and Record Associations, for the year 1910, contains, besides the usual annual account of registration, business and financial affairs, several articles that make it a convenient document to preserve for reference. For instance, we note, on pages 36, 37 and 38, details of the Canadian Customs Regulations, by which animals for the improvement of stock are admitted duty-free. This official prescription is followed by an explanation of the aforesaid regulations, together with lists of Canadian and recognized foreign pedigree records. Further over we are confronted with a statement of the Canadian Quarantine regulations. Several pages are devoted to a concise statement of the conditions of registration in the various Canadian Provinces. Near the back, breeders will find the United States regulations governing the free admission of Canadian-bred animals for breeding purposes into that country; and finally, we have a copy of the Dominion Live-stock Pedigree Act. Together, this report is one to be kept on file for ready reference.

P. E. Island.

After the long drouth, we have had some grand showers that will cheer up the farmers again. Crop is all in now, except perhaps a few turnips. Hay is not nearly so promising as at this date last year, but since the drouth is at last broken, we look for much improvement in grass crops. Grain has come up well, but the clover in the newly-seeded fields has not made much show, on account of lack of moisture.

The cheese factories are all at work since June 1st, but the supply of milk is small yet. As pastures will improve rapidly now, we look for a much-increased milk supply in the near future.

This certainly promises to be a great year for apples on the Island. We never saw such a bloom on the trees. All kinds promise a bumper crop. Strawberries are looking very promising, and wild fruits will be an abundant yield.

Work at the Experimental Farm is well advanced. A great many experiments will be carried out this year—in grains, grasses, clovers and vegetables. As this farm is badly infested with club-root in turnips, experiments are being carried on to find a remedy. In one experiment, different quantities of quicklime are being used in the turnip plots, with a view to testing its efficacy as a preventive. Club-root has been more prevalent the last few years here, and the experiments will be watched with interest by the turnip-growers.

Superintendent Clark is getting the farm well into shape this year, and has it laid out for experiments in rotation of crops. Last year being the beginning, it was difficult to get the fields laid out to advantage. The drainage system put in last year is working well, and will be completed this season. A large stock barn of the latest improved kind is under construction now, and, when completed, some feeding experiments in different kinds of live stock will be carried on. Great improvements have been made in the garden and lawns. During a recent visit we were surprised to see such beautiful bloom in tulips, daffodils, narcissus and hyacinths. In a few weeks this will be one of the most charming spots on the Island, noted for its beautiful scenery.

W. S.

Oat Leaves Blighted.

Farmers in the vicinity where this journal is published were disturbed early last week to observe a blighting or singeing of the tips on the outer upper leaves of rank-growing oats. The appearance at first suggested frost, but no one had seen any sign of frost. It was remarked, in at least one case, that oats sheltered behind a grove escaped, while others more exposed had suffered. Early-sown oats were harder hit than late ones, and rank oats worse than poorer ones. Some varieties seemed more susceptible than others. "The Farmer's Advocate" submitted specimens to John Dearnness, of the London Normal School, one of the most expert biologists in Canada. Mr. Dearnness reports that he could find no evidence of fungous or insect attack, and attributes the blight to physiological causes. Cold, dry weather, with cold nights, checked the rapid growth stimulated by a spell of warm, moist weather, and the plant being unable to sustain the supply of chlorophyll to its whole system, exhibited its failure in the leaf-tips in the manner above described. He does not consider the injury very serious, and does not look to see it extend throughout the plant, providing the weather is reasonably favorable from now on.

Organized Agriculture in France.

The most important selection from the Bulletin of Economic and Social Intelligence, published by the International Agricultural Institute, is a comprehensive article on Agricultural Organization and Co-operation in France. There were in France, in 1910, 5,146 agricultural syndicates having a total of 777,076 members, of whom 14,500 were women. These syndicates unite the whole compact mass of field workers, binding in one knot, the masters, the laborers, and the small proprietors, thus differing from commercial and industrial syndicates, in which masters and workmen are associated in distinct and rival unions. In the syndicate the farmer does not seek for an organ for the assertion of his rights, but for the means of obtaining at small cost all the merchandise and produce required for his farm work. By uniting the crops and produce of their members for collective sale, the syndicates obtain the advantage of considerable reductions in the expense of carriage. They have organized competitions and shows, founded libraries, established experimental fields and schools of farming, and put the most backward country districts into the way of progress. They have also undertaken the important work of organizing, in country districts, co-operative credit societies, co-operative societies for sale and production, mutual insurance institutions, and institutions for thrift.

An idea of the great progress made by agricultural organization in France will be gathered

from the fact that the number of local agricultural credit banks organized by these syndicates increased in 10 years from 87 to 3,750, while in the same period, the number of members increased from 2,000 to 142,000.

The number of co-operative societies for production and sale is also increasing wonderfully. The co-operative dairies alone number 685, comprising 70,000 farming families owning about 191,000 dairy cows.

New Winter Fair Building.

The executive committee of the Ontario Winter Fair have taken steps to provide accommodation for horses shown at the exhibition next December, to be held from the 11th to the 15th, inclusive. It is estimated that a building 40 x 230 feet will house 120 horses, and it will be erected immediately south of the Grand Trunk tracks, across from the present fair building. The railway tracks are now being elevated 7 feet, and a subway will be put in, connecting the two buildings. It will be 8 ft. 6 in. high, by 10 ft. wide in the clear. Guelph city is donating land for the new building. The old one will remain as at present.

What the telegraph is to general information and the railroad to commerce, the country highway is to the agricultural interest. At the present time in the United States, about \$90,000,000 is being spent yearly on road improvements. Of this, at least \$40,000,000 is practically wasted each year. Less than 10 per cent. of the road surface has been permanently improved in any way.—[Canadian Bulletin of the International Agricultural Institute.

Features of current agricultural news, says the official crop-report bulletin of the United States, are the bumper wheat harvest of British India, and the record area sown to spring wheat in the United States. The 1911 wheat harvest in British India (the first one in the Northern Hemisphere) has surpassed previous records, the yield having been officially estimated at 369 million bushels. The European wheat crop will fall considerably short of the two-billion-bushel mark of the last two years.

In recent years the "world's" wheat crop has averaged slightly more than three billion bushels annually, of which about 8 per cent. is exported from one country to another in the form of flour, and 17 per cent. in the form of wheat, making a total of about 25 per cent. of the world's wheat crop which enters international trade. The United States exports about 52 per cent. of all the flour that is shipped from one country to another, and about 11 per cent. of the wheat. Including flour with wheat, the United States furnishes about 18 per cent. of the total international trade in wheat, including wheat flour.

The 1909 potato crop of Germany amounted to 1,716,000,000 bushels. Of this enormous production, no less than 300,000,000 bushels are lost yearly through decay. To prevent this loss, was originally adopted, and in 1909 there were already 22,260 dessication factories, capable of using 22,000,000 bushels. Dry potatoes are found to be of value as food for cattle, poultry and pigs. They have become a favorite food stuff in Germany. Experiments have proven that in percentage of starch they are superior to barley or oats.

It is not so very long ago that farmers were obliged, after violent hail storms, to have recourse to charity in order to survive the loss of their crops. Now there are systems of hail insurance in almost every country where destruction of crops by hail is possible. In the Argentine Republics by hail insurance company alone, in 1909, was public, one insurance company alone, in 1909, was insuring to the extent of \$34,000,000. In the United States, in 1908, there were 2,000 local mutual insurance societies dealing in insurance against hail. An article, published by the International Institute, and issued from Ottawa, gives an exhaustive account of the systems of hail insurance in vogue in the different countries, which will be of interest to Canadian farmers, especially in the Western Provinces.

We have received a copy of Amendment 4 to B. A. I. Order 175, issued June 16th from Washington, modifying Regulation 2, section 4, paragraph 2, and amendment 1, regarding the recognition of animals registered in Canadian National Records, so as to provide that no animal or animals registered in the Canadian National Records shall be certified by the Secretary of Agriculture as pure-bred, except those which trace, in all crosses, to registered animals in the country where the breed originated, or to animals which are proved to the satisfaction of the Department to be of the same breed, and that have been imported into the United States or Canada from the country in which the breed originated. The order became effective June 1st, 1911.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

ESTABLISHED 1867.

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

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

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

MARKETS

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, June 19, receipts numbered 1,222 cars. Quality good; trade fair; prices 10 cents to 15 cents lower on cattle. Exporters, \$5.80 to \$6.10, and one load at \$6.25; butchers' choice, \$5.90 to \$6.15; good, \$5.75 to \$5.90; medium, \$5.60 to \$5.75; cows, \$4.50 to \$5.50; milkers, \$4.00 to \$7.00; calves, \$4 to \$7.50. Sheep—Ewes, \$3.50 to \$4.75; yearling lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.50; spring lambs, 8½c. to 9c. per lb. Hogs, selects, fed and watered at market, \$7.45, and \$7.15 f. o. b. cars.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	256	187	443
Cattle	3,267	2,751	6,018
Hogs	5,921	3,116	9,037
Sheep	2,263	897	3,160
Calves	799	97	896
Horses	23	54	77

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	215	157	372
Cattle	3,654	3,271	6,925
Hogs	2,840	854	3,694
Sheep	1,946	423	2,369
Calves	1,029	165	1,194
Horses		36	36

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 71 carloads, 5,343 hogs, 791 sheep and lambs, and 41 horses; but a decrease of 907 cattle and 298 calves, compared with the corresponding week of 1910.

The deliveries of live stock at both markets last week were moderately large, the quality of which was generally good, but at the close of the week there was quite a sprinkling of grass-fed cattle coming forward. Trade was good, with prices higher than at any time since February last. Few cattle were bought for export, on account of the low prices on the British markets.

Exporters.—Steers sold at \$6.10 to \$6.35. The Swift Co., of Chicago, bought 100 steers for London, 1,380 lbs. each, at \$6.25 per cwt., average price, or a range of \$6.15 to \$6.35; also 76 steers for Liverpool, at \$6.15, average price, or a range of \$6.10 to \$6.20.

Butchers.—Steers and heifers sold at \$5.60 to \$6.30; cows, \$4 to \$5.50; bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.25.

Stockers.—A few lots of light stockers, 500 to 750 lbs., sold from \$4.85 to \$5.35.

Milkers and Springers.—Trade in milkers and springers was not as good as it has been. Prices ranged from \$40 to \$60, with the best reaching \$65.

Receipts were moderate.

and prices firmer, at \$4.50 to \$7.50, and \$8 for choice quality calves.

Sheep and Lambs.—The sheep trade was dull. Ewes sold at \$3.75 to \$4.50; yearling lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.50; rams, \$3 to \$3.50; spring lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.50 each, or from 8c. to 9c. per lb.

Hogs.—Prices for hogs have again advanced. Selects sold at \$7.30, fed and watered at the market, and \$7 to drovers for hogs f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—Mr. Smith, manager of the Union Horse Exchange, Union Stock-yards, reports a good local trade. Drafters sold at \$200 to \$275; general purpose, \$175 to \$250; express or wagon horses, \$200 to \$250; drivers, \$100 to \$225; serviceably sound horses, \$35 to \$100.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 80c., outside. Manitoba No. 1 northern, 99½c.; No. 2 northern, 96½c.; No. 3 northern, 93½c., track, lake ports. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 40½c.; No. 3, 39½c., lake ports; Ontario, No. 2, 37c.; No. 3, 36c., outside. Rye—No. 2, 68c. to 70c., outside. Peas—No. 2, 78c. to 80c., outside. Buckwheat—51c. to 53c., outside. Barley—For malting, 67c. to 68c.; for feed, 50c. to 56c., outside. Corn—No. 2 American yellow, 56½c., bay ports. Flour—Ontario 90-per-cent. winter-wheat flour, \$3.40 to \$3.45, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto: First patents, \$5.10; second patents, \$4.60; strong bakers', \$4.40.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Bran.—Manitoba bran, \$21 per ton; shorts, \$23; Ontario bran, \$22, in bags; shorts, \$24, car lots, track, Toronto.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$12 to \$13.

Straw.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$6 to \$6.50.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market unchanged since our last report. Creamery pound rolls, 22c. to 23c.; creamery solids, 22c.; separator dairy, 19c. to 20c.; store lots, 16c. to 17c.

Cheese.—New, 12c. to 12½c.; cheese, old, 15c.

Honey.—Extracted, 10c. to 11c.; combs, none on sale.

Eggs.—Market steady, at 19c. for case lots.

Beans.—Market steady, at \$1.85 per bushel, for broken lots, hand-picked quality.

Potatoes.—Car lots, track, Toronto, ranged from 80c. to 90c. per bag.

Poultry.—Turkeys, alive, 14c. to 16c. per lb.; spring chickens, 30c. to 35c. per lb., dressed; fowl, 13c. to 14c.; spring ducks, first of season, sold at 30c. per lb., dressed.

HIDES AND SKINS.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 11½c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 10½c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 9½c.; country hides, cured, 10c.; green, 9c.; calf skins, 12c. to 14c.; sheep skins, \$1.05 to \$1.40; horse hides, No. 1, \$3; horse hair, per lb., 33c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 6½c.; wool, unwashed, per lb., 11c. to 14c.; washed, 18c. to 20c.; rejects, 14c. to 15c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The Dawson-Elliott wholesale fruit and vegetable commission merchants, corner of West Market and Colborne streets, Toronto, report Canadian vegetables as follows: Strawberries, 7c. to 11c. per quart basket, by the case; tomatoes, 20c. per lb.; cherries, \$1.50 per basket; asparagus, \$1.75 per basket; cucumbers, \$1.60 per basket.

The wholesale fruit market at the foot of, and between Yonge and Scott streets, was opened on Monday, when a fair volume of trade was transacted in Canadian strawberries, which are reported as being and going to be plentiful, and of fair to good quality.

Buffalo.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$6.40 to \$6.65; butcher grades, \$3 to \$6.25.

Calves—Cull to choice, \$5.75 to \$9.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Choice lambs, \$7.90 to \$8.50; culls to fair, \$5 to \$7.75; yearling steers, \$6.50; sheep, \$2 to \$4.15.

Horses—Drivers, \$6.15 to \$6.50; stags, \$4.50 to \$5.00; mares, \$6.25; mixed, \$6.10 to \$6.50; roughs, \$6.35 to \$6.50; roughs, \$5 to \$5.25.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Exports of cattle from the port of Montreal for the week ending June 10th were 2,614 head, or 1,582 less than the previous week. On the local market last week the price of cattle showed a slight advance. It would seem that Winnipeg and Vancouver were competitors in the market for stock, so that the supply here is not very large. Choice steers brought a fraction over 6½c. per pound, ranging down to 6½c., fine being in the vicinity of 6c.; good stock brought 5½c. to 6c.; medium 5c. to 5½c.; while common ranged below. Some choice cows brought as high as 6c.; common ones bringing 4½c., while a few choice bulls brought 5½c. per lb. The market for sheep was firm, sales being made at 5c. per lb. Lambs were steady, at \$3.50 to \$5 each, while calves were in fair demand at \$2 to \$8, according to size and quality. There was a strong undertone to the market for hogs, and prices advanced as much as ½c. per lb.; sales being made at 7½c. to 7½c. per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses.—One dealer states that the demand for horses during the months of May and June was as active as he has ever known it for corresponding months of previous years. Nothing but the scarcity of supplies stands between him and very much larger sales than he is making at the present. The difficulty of obtaining big horses still continues. Heavy draft horses, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$350 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$200 each; inferior broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100 each; and choicest carriage and saddle animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed, 10½c. to 10½c. per lb.

Eggs.—The quality of the eggs now being gathered throughout the country is anything but choice, so that the loss upon them is considerable. Dealers claim that they are able to purchase in the country at 15c. per dozen. When these have been brought to the city, candled and selected, it is possible to make sales to grocers at about 22½c. to 23c. in single cases. The No. 1 stock sells at about 20c. per dozen to grocers, and the eggs as they arrive from the country are said to be available at 17c. per dozen or slightly more.

Butter.—The market for butter has been strengthening steadily. At country points last week dealers competed with each other up to 21½c., at which price sellers of choicest townships were willing to part with their holdings. Sales here at about 22½c. wholesale, some asking 22½c. in a smaller way 23c. was being paid by grocers, and pound blocks could be sold at 23½c. in single packages. Shipments during the week, ending June 10th, amounted to 403 packages, making 850 since the beginning of the season.

Cheese.—Exports are not as large as last year, although they are keeping up fairly well, being 60,000 packages last week, against 65,000 the corresponding week of a year ago. The season to date, however, is still ahead, shipments being 198,000, or over four thousand more than a year ago. The market continues firm, and prices are advancing from time to time. Finest Western was quoted at 11½c. to 11½c. per lb.; Eastern, 11c. to 11½c.

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

Flour.—Manitoba flour, \$5.30 per barrel, in bags, for first patent; \$4.80 for seconds, and \$1.60 for strong bakers. Ontario patents are unchanged, at \$4.60 to \$4.75 per barrel; straight rollers being \$4.10 to \$4.25.

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

Hay.—Demand not very active. Dealers quote No. 2 extra hay at \$13 to \$13.50 per ton, carloads, track, Montreal; No. 2, \$11 to \$11.50; No. 3 hay, \$10 to \$10.50; clover mixed, \$9.50 to \$10; pure clover, \$7 to \$7.50 per ton.

Hides.—No. 1 lambskins, 20c. each, and sheepskins, 11c. each. Calfskins, 13c. per lb. for No. 2, and 15c. for No. 1. Beef

hides, 8c., 9c. and 10c. per lb., according to quality. Horsehides, \$1.75 to \$2.00 each. Tallow, 6½c. to 7c. per lb. for rendered, and 1½c. to 4c. for rough.

Cheese Markets.

Farnham, Que., butter, 21½c. Huntingdon, Que., 11 1-16c.; butter, 21½c. Campbellford, Ont., 11 3-16c. to 11½c. Stirling, Ont., 11 1-16c. to 11½c. Madoc, Ont., 11½c. Belleville, Ont., 11 3-16c. Brockville, Ont., 11½c. to 11½c. Russell, Ont., 11½c. Winchester, Ont., 11½c. Vankleek Hill, Ont., 11 3-16c. to 11½c. Ottawa, Ont., 11½c. to 11½c. Cornwall, Ont., 11½c. to 11½c. Iroquois, Ont., 11½c. Listowel, Ont., 11 3-16c. Napanee, Ont., 11 5-16c. Picton, Ont., 11½c. to 11 7-16c. Kemptville, Ont., 11½c.

Cowansville, Que., 11½c.; butter, 22½c., 22½c., 22½c. London, Ont., 11½c. to 11 5-16c. Watertown, N. Y., 11½c. to 11½c.

Chicago.

Beeves, \$4.90 to \$6.55; Texas steers, \$4.60 to \$5.80; Western steers, \$4.80 to \$5.75; stockers and feeders, \$3.70 to \$5.60; cows and heifers, \$2.50 to \$5.90; calves, \$6 to \$8.

Hogs.—Light, \$5.90 to \$6.30; heavy, \$5.75 to \$6.25; rough, \$5.75 to \$6.95; mixed, \$5.90 to \$6.30; good to choice hogs, \$5.95 to \$6.25; pigs, \$5.65 to \$6.20; bulk of sales, \$6.10 to \$6.20.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$2.50 to \$4.35; Western, \$2.75 to \$4.40; yearlings, \$4 to \$4.90; lambs, native, \$4 to \$6.40; Western, \$4.50 to \$6.75.

British Cattle Markets.

States and Canadian steers made from 12½c. to 12½c. per pound.

GOSSIP.

The fruit and vegetable seasons call for baskets, crates, etc., for marketing and shipping, and Geo. M. Everist, of Arkona, Ont., manufacturer of these supplies on a liberal scale, in his advertisement invites correspondence re prices in large or small lots.

COMING SALES.

June 28th.—Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.; 130 Ayrshires.

June 30th.—C. V. Robbins, Riverbend, Ont.; Holsteins and Tamworths.

June 30th.—At Chatsworth, Ont.; T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont.; Clydesdales.

July 3rd.—R. E. Gunn, Beaverton, Ont.; at Union Stock Yards, Toronto; Holsteins.

The pure-bred three-year-old registered Ayrshire bull, Craig of Shawbridge, bred at Macdonald College, is advertised for sale by the Superintendent of the Boy's Farm at Shawbridge, Que. The present owners are selling to change sires, as daughters of this bull are coming of breeding age. His breeding is of the best, being a son of Spicy Robin of Ste. Anne's, and his dam 'by Howie's Pizzaway (imp.).

John McFarlane, of Button, Ont., who sailed June 17th, per the Allan S.S. Scotia, for his native Scotland, for a two months' visit, leaving his business in charge of his sons, writes that for sale is a capital yearling Clydesdale stallion colt, by Keir Democrat, dam by Baron's Pride, also some other Clydesdales and Hackneys, Shorthorns and Oxford Downs. The herd bull is Blossom's Joy, by Imp. Joy of Morning, from an Orange Blossom dam, and his stock is proving extra good.

In changing his advertisement of Ayrshire cattle, Jas. Beag, of St. Thomas, Ont., says: "My sales for this year have been very satisfactory. My two-year-old heifers are with calf, and giving as high as forty pounds a day, and testing from 4.50 to 7.00 per cent fat. My old herd bull was from a pair of F. cow, and my new one was from a dam and granddam recorded in the book of a good article. I think the best of performance was the best of the year, happened to the dairy."

JUNE 22, 1911

GOSSIP.

E. C. H. Tisdale, of the firm of Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont., is on the ocean with a large importation of Percheron stallions and mares.

CLYDESDALES AT EDINBURGH.

Clydesdales were well represented at the Edinburgh Show, the second week in June. In a very good class of two-year-old stallions, A. & W. Montgomery's black colt, Coronation, by Royal Edward, by Baron's Pride, was a popular first. Alex. Clark was second with Newton Paragon, by Everlasting. In a big class of yearling colts, T. P. Somerville was first with Scotland's Favorite, by Royal Favorite, and out of the noted mare, Pyrene, by Baron's Pride. Messrs. Montgomery were second with a son of Everlasting.

HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS AT AUCTION.

On June 30th, as advertised in this issue, 15 registered Holsteins, mostly females, a few young bulls, sired by the richly-bred Mercena Mechthilde; 30 registered Tamworths, and a number of Carriage and Clydesdale horses, the property of Collyer V. Robbins, of Riverbend, Ont., will be sold by auction at the farm two miles from Perry Station, M. C. R., three miles from Marshville, Wabash R. R., and three miles from Fenwick, T. H. & B., sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Forenoon trains at these stations will be met.

CLYDE FILLIES BY AUCTION.

At the village of Chatsworth, on Friday, June 30th, 1911, Dr. T. H. Hassard, of Markham, will sell by auction, unreservedly, 24 imported Clydesdale fillies, 16 of them two years old, 4 of them five years old, 2 of them four years old, 1 yearling, and 1 foal. This is one of the best lots of fillies ever offered for sale by auction in Canada. Up to a big size, with abundance of quality, and carrying the best blood of the breed, daughters and granddaughters of champions, and many of them high-class show fillies, they have the idealty of draft character, coupled with faultless underpinning. This sale will offer one of the grandest opportunities of the year for farmers to strengthen their breeding operations, which to-day is probably their most profitable line in mixed farming. Chatsworth is on the Owen Sound branch of the C. P. R. Visitors leaving Toronto on the 7.50 a. m. train will arrive at Chatsworth at 12.14. The terms are six months, with 6 per cent. interest.

LAST CALL FOR HUNTER'S AYRSHIRE SALE.

The dispersion sale of the noted Ayrshire herd of 130 head, property of Robert Hunter & Sons, to take place on Wednesday, June 28th, at their farm, at Maxville, Ont., a station on the Ottawa and Montreal branch of the G. T. R., should attract the attention of breeders of Ayrshires, and dairymen generally, as never before has such a large and high-class herd of the breed been brought under the salesman's hammer in America. The announcement in the catalogue states that the sole reason for the sale is the owners' recent decision to retire from farming, and that they are already negotiating for the sale of the farm, and expect to give possession by the middle of July. Seventy of the animals to be sold have been imported this spring, over 100 are imported, or from imported sire and dam. The herd has a splendid prizewinning record at leading shows, and an equally splendid record of performance at the pail, while the stock sires and young bulls are of the highest class of type and breeding. Every animal will be tuberculin-tested. The oldest bull in the offering are only eight years, all are registered in both the Canadian and American Herdbooks. The catalogue shows the splendid breeding of the herd. The terms are cash, but credit will be given with approved security. Note the date, June 28th, and plan to see the dispersion of a grand herd of this grand breed of dairy cattle. The owners have a first-class reputation for fair and honorable dealing, and every animal offered is guaranteed to absolute sale. Trains will leave Toronto on day of sale, 7.50 a. m. morning trains on day of sale, 7.50 a. m. on page 1039, in issue of June 15.

TRADE TOPICS.

PEEP SIGHTS FOR DRAINAGE LEVEL.

Anyone who has ever tried leveling along a spirit level has experienced the blur which, on some days, makes it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to sight accurately for any considerable distance. To overcome this difficulty, Prof. Wm. H. Day, the drainage expert of the Ontario Agricultural College, devised a simple pair of peep sights, by means of which an accurate sighting for 100 feet can be easily made under any ordinary conditions of atmosphere and light. It was Prof. Day's hope that these could be made to order by any tinsmith, but tests showed that the sights as thus made were not so accurate as they should be. He accordingly arranged with a tinsmith in Guelph to make them in quantity, with a special machine, so that he would be able to direct farmers where they could be obtained. H. Occomore & Co., of Guelph, Ont., is the address from which these peep sights can be ordered. A great many pairs have been sold and used with excellent satisfaction. We have a pair ourselves, and it is wonderful what an assistance they are in getting an accurate reading, especially on a bright, hot day. They are valuable on a level for other purposes besides drainage. It is a matter of gratification that we are able, through our advertising columns, to direct our readers to a means of obtaining these sights, which soon pay for themselves many times over. See advertisement, and write to-day.

The May number of Ideal Ideas, a monthly concrete bulletin published by The Ideal Concrete Machinery Co., is just to hand, and announces the result of their prize competition for the most artistic construction made from Ideal Blocks. There were several hundred entries, photographs with entries being received from all parts of the world. Sixteen prizes were awarded, ranging from \$100 for first prize, down to \$10 each for the last six prizes. The first prize went to a firm in Scotland, and the building was a fine house, with a cement-block fence in front. The fourth prize also went to Scotland. Canada secured six of the prizes, India and the Philippines one each, the remainder going to United States entries. From the photographs of the winning buildings, it is quite clear that the Ideal concrete blocks can be used for almost any kind of building. The prizewinning constructions range from the plain, neat, farm silo, to the large, spacious factory, the trim, neat office building, the massive banking house, and a great variety of styles in up-to-date, artistically-planned residences. The entire pamphlet goes to show the great variety of uses of Ideal concrete blocks, and people contemplating building would do well to look into this matter.

GOSSIP.

HOLSTEINS AT AUCTION.

A large number of pure-bred and grade Holstein cows and heifers, the property of R. E. Gunn, of Beaverton, Ont., will be sold by auction on July 3rd, at the be sold by auction on July 3rd, at the West Union Stock-yards, Horse Exchange, West Toronto, as advertised in this issue. Look for further particulars in next week's advertisement.

\$10,000 FOR A HOLSTEIN CALF.

At a contribution sale of Holsteins by various breeders at Syracuse, N.Y., June 8-9, 212 head sold for an average of \$433.85; the top price of \$10,000 being realized for the 7 months' bull calf, bred in the Brookside herd of Stevens Bros., burdened with the ponderous cognomen, King Segis Pontiac and K. P. Alaltra, a son of King Segis Pontiac and K. P. Alaltra, which fell to the bid of John Arfman, Middletown, N.Y. Another bull calf sold for \$1,725, and a third for \$1,250. Two cows brought \$1,000 and \$1,500, respectively.

Wife—I suppose if you should meet some pretty young girl you would cease to care for me?
Husband—What nonsense you talk! What do I care for youth and beauty?
You said yes, all right.—M. A. P.

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.

SMOTHERING BINDWEED.

Have three small patches of bindweed. Would it be advisable to try to smother it out with straw? One patch is 30 or 40 feet square.

Ans.—We cannot advise attempting to smother such large patches with straw. Unless the pile extends far beyond the borders of the patch, the weed will simply spread across and come up around the edges of the straw. Cultivate every five days for a summer with some implement that will prevent the plants showing above the surface.

SOW AILING.

One of my sows got a bad cold, which has left her so stiff she cannot walk. Has she rheumatism? Would you kindly tell me how to treat her? W. J. T.

Ans.—The sow may have a case of rheumatism. Pigs are hard to treat, and about the only thing to do is to keep her pen dry and clean and feed on light feed, as a little skim milk and shorts. It is necessary to keep the bowels open, and for this a drench of one pint of raw linseed oil is sometimes used. Care must be taken in drenching not to strangle the hog. A rope in the mouth, holding the head up, is about the only method of drenching.

GAIN OF STEER.

What will it cost to make an ordinary grade beef two-year-old steer gain 100 lbs. in weight, feeding him: Clover, two feeds per day, at \$8 per ton; straw, two feeds per day, at \$2 per ton; chop, mixed peas, oats and barley, equal weight, six to eight pounds per day, at \$25 per ton. Have neither roots nor silage.

L. T. T.

Ans.—This depends largely on the individuality of the steer. Cheaper gains would be made if a little succulent feed were available. If the steer weighed 950 lbs., it would require about 24 lbs. of dry matter per day, and this could be supplied by feeding 8 lbs. of the oats and barley, 15 lbs. of clover hay, and 6 lbs. of oat straw, which would mean a daily cost of about 16½ cents. A pretty big gain would be 2½ lbs. per day, and at this rate 100 lbs. of increase would cost, approximately, \$6.60.

SIZE OF SILO.

There are a few farmers in the Wyevalle community that are going to build concrete silos this summer. Which is the better size for a farmer of 100 acres, keeping thirty head of cattle, to build, one 12 feet across by 25 feet high, or one 10 feet across by 30 feet high? Which keeps the corn better? How many tons will each hold?

T. P.

Ans.—Neither silo is large enough. The silo 12x25 feet would hold about 55 tons, the other about 50 tons, perhaps a very little more. For a herd of 30 cattle, stable-fed for 200 days, 55 tons of silage would provide a daily feed of about 18 pounds per head. Making some allowance for spoilage and settling, it would probably work out that you would have only 15 or 16 pounds of silage per head per day; that is, if spreading it over the estimated period of 200 days. Thirty to thirty-five pounds per head per day is not too much to count on, unless a large proportion of it is young stock. We would counsel building not less than 12x30 feet, and would seriously consider 35 feet. On our own 112-acre farm, we are planning for a silo something like 14 or 15 by 40 feet, the exact dimensions not having been decided as yet. Of the two sizes you mention, we would rather prefer the deeper one, as it keeps the silage better while being fed off from day to day. The more rapidly the surface is lowered, the less deterioration there is in the daily-exposed layer. The wider silo would be, however, rather more economical to build.

HOLIDAYS FOR HIRED MAN.

Have had a little dispute between master and man on the farm as to the number of holidays a hired man can claim during the year, after doing the necessary chores.

W. C.

Ans.—The hired man may claim a few days, after doing necessary chores, Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labor Day, Christmas Day, and, possibly, henceforth, the King's Birthday, together with any other day appointed by official proclamation as a holiday.

HENS DYING.

Have 25 White Leghorn hens. Feed them mixed oats and barley in the morning, wheat at noon, mixed oats and buckwheat in the evening; give them fresh meat twice a week; lots of gravel and ashes. Could you tell me the reason why they pick the feathers off, and then eat the flesh off the hind part until the hens die?

C. T.

Ans.—Some hens seem to get an abnormal appetite, and endeavor to satisfy it by eating feathers. Where only a few hens offend in this way, it is advisable to watch them and kill them, thus preventing further trouble. Lice, and lack of meat food, are assigned as causes. Some hens will not dust themselves, even if given the chance, and it is well to be sure no lice are present. Milk to drink is also recommended for this, and in an article in "The Farmer's Advocate," issue of April 6, 1911, W. E. Williams recommends the use of sulphur in the drinking troughs, and in the mash fed, as a preventive and cure for this trouble.

LIGHTNING RODS.

Have the glass balls that are placed on lightning rods any value outside of ornament, or with an idea to catch the electric current by their glittering appearance? The reason I ask this question is, that a passing agent, noticing that one of the globes on the barn was broken, wished to replace it for the fee of \$1 and endeavored to convince me that the globe was placed there for the purpose of insulating the standard from the rod proper, and also that the quicksilver, when melted off, was an indication that the rod had been struck. I asked him how the homemade rods got along without any globes, and he got heated, and declared there was no barn rod in the manner which I have often seen described in agricultural papers, and that rods so constructed would only be another lightning trap. I have never actually seen any homemade rods in operation, but I do not see why they would not work if properly grounded.

J. B. T.

Ans.—Homemade rods are giving good satisfaction without the glass balls, and insulation is not believed in now, therefore the glass balls are of very little use, and can be very well done without.

PERMANENT PASTURE—YEAST TREATMENT—REMOVING PLACENTA.

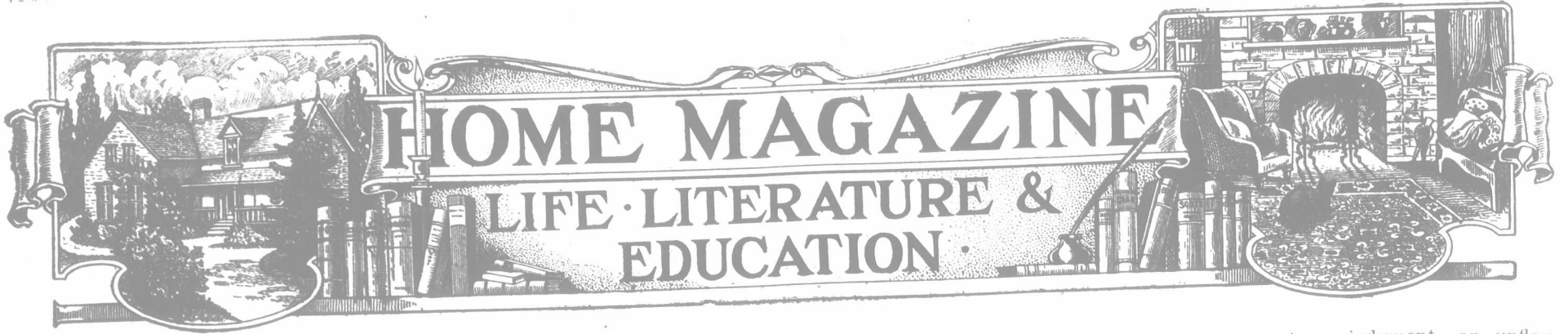
1. What grasses would you advise sowing in a boggy field for permanent pasture? It is very difficult to drain, as there are very deep holes, which, however, dry up later on in the season.
2. Please give the yeast treatment prescription for injection in case of cows failing to get with calf.
3. Would removing the placenta by hand hurt the genital organs so that a cow would fail to conceive?

G. A. McC.

Ans.—1. For such land as this, Prof. C. A. Zavitz recommends: Orchard grass, 4 lbs.; meadow fescue, 4 lbs.; meadow foxtail, 2 lbs.; red top, 4 lbs.; timothy, 2 lbs.; alsike clover, 3 lbs.; white clover, 2 lbs. Two pounds of Kentucky blue grass might be added.

2. The yeast treatment recommended by Dr. Peters, of Nebraska Experiment Station, is simple and inexpensive. Take an ordinary two-cent yeast cake and make into a paste with a little warm water. Let this stand in a moderately warm place for 12 hours, then add 1 pint of lukewarm, freshly-boiled water; mix, and allow to stand 12 hours longer. This mixture should be prepared 24 hours before the cow is expected to come in heat. Inject into the vagina as soon as oestrus is noticed, and breed just before the heat period is over.

3. No, not if care is taken in the operation.



Gatherings Upon Coronation Topics.

CORONATION DAY.

Before this issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" reaches you, the most eventful day of a most eventful epoch will have passed, when from all over the world, people of many nations and many tongues, as well as the faithful subjects of the British Empire itself, will have been gathered together to witness the coronation of King George V. and Queen Mary, in Westminster Abbey. To some it will have been as a mere spectacular pageant, its intricate ceremonies, its gorgeous displays conveying to their minds no particular significance; to them it will have been a show, and very little else. But to the thoughtful, not only will the ceremonial as a whole have been recognized as a most signal occasion in the history of our race, but its aspect as a profoundly religious service, a solemn taking of sacred pledges between King and people, will have had the most prominent place in their minds.

When Edward VII. was crowned, on 9th August, 1902, there had been no ceremony of the kind since 1838, when, in her tender young girlhood, the maiden Queen of England publicly assumed the vast responsibilities of her royal office, and we all know how nobly she performed them. Young as she was, it soon became evident to all that every part of the ceremony which consecrated her to her life of service had for her a most sacred meaning, a meaning which ever after not only had much influence upon her own life, but which seems to have been passed on as a holy trust to the two noble sons who, in the Providence of God, have been called upon to reign in her stead.

THE ANOINTING OIL.

Without attempting to speak of the symbolism of every single function of the coronation service of to-day, there are just one or two which seem to be more outstanding in their significance than others, and they are chiefly those which bear upon them the special stamp of antiquity of old-time usage, even to as far back as the primitive precedents in Scriptural times, when King David was anointed with oil three times, first by Samuel as the chosen future ruler; then in Hebron as King of Judah; then again in Hebron as King of all Israel. Solomon, too, was anointed as successor to David in his father's lifetime at Jerusalem by Zadok the Priest and Nathan the Seer. And so, likewise, the historian of the British people, during the existence of the ancient British Church, records that "Kings in like manner were anointed with oil." The Saxon Chronicle states that, "by the use of holy oil Egbert was hallowed to be King"; and Archbishop Becket wrote to Henry II. that "Kings were anointed on the head, breast and arms as a sign of glory, holiness and courage, the holy oil, in the service, being symbolical of the inward anointing of the soul with the unction of the Holy Spirit, and, therefore, the employment of it in the coronation service has ever been held to confer a sacredness on the person of the Sovereign." It was from having been thus anointed that our Kings have received the style "Dei gratia" (by the Grace of God), a style which is theirs alone.

It is not given to many of us to be present upon this historic occa-

sion, but even to those who have not visited the grand old Abbey itself, by means of the illustrated papers which will soon be pouring in upon us, and by the exercise of our imaginative powers, we may be able, in more or less degree, to form some adequate conception of the splendid scene within its historic walls, beginning with the entrance of the King and Queen, who, as their first act, kneel before the altar, and then take chairs below the throne which they are presently to occupy, the organ meanwhile pealing forth the anthem, "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the house of the Lord."

Even though our eyes may not see it, it is good to think of the placing of the Bible upon the altar with its purposeful intention; and of the names attached to some of the Royal

tribute to both our Sovereigns, uttered by one of England's prominent men who knows well whereof he speaks:

"So, after the year of quiet mourning for the late King, opens the second chapter of the reign of King George V. Probably no King ever ascended the throne of this country with better auspices or with fairer promise. Favorably known first from an honorable and strenuous career in the Navy, then for his earnest, self-restrained and conscientious discharge of his duties as Prince of Wales, intimately acquainted with every part of the Empire from his memorable progress round the Colonies and his visit to India, devoted to his Consort, his children, and his home, taking every opportunity of showing his sympathy with the poor, the sick and the suffering, a master,

life a mature judgment, an unflinching sense of duty, and a width of experience which are an invaluable asset to the whole nation. May the King and Queen reap a full reward in the unstinted gratitude and affection of every section of the nation and the Empire!" H. A. B.

The Man who Stole the Regalia.

If it is possible for the Regalia in the Tower of London to be more closely guarded in the weeks before a Coronation no doubt such extra protection is given. For the time being, perhaps, Sir Evelyn Wood regards himself more as the custodian of the Crown Jewels than of the Tower itself. Meanwhile, it may be interesting at the present time to recall the facts of the most daring and picturesque robbery ever planned in this country—that which Colonel Thomas Blood attempted on the morning of May 9th, 1671. It is a story which comes to the mind of every visitor to the Tower who looks at the Regalia, although the most important object, the Crown, is not the actual Crown which figured in the affair. The circumstances, clear and dramatic, have come down to us from the lips of the man who had the Regalia in his custody. This was one Talbot Edwards. For centuries the Crown Jewels had been placed under the care of a highly-paid official, but after the Restoration of Charles the Second the emoluments of the office were cut down, and the appointment of the custodian was left to the Lord Chamberlain. It was then arranged that the public should be admitted to see the Jewels, and that the fees they paid for the privilege should go to replace the salary and perquisites formerly allowed.

THE BLACKSMITH'S SON.

Colonel Blood himself first saw the Regalia as a visitor, and ostensibly as a member of the public moved by legitimate curiosity. He was the son of an Irish blacksmith, and when he carried out his desperate enterprise he had already led a life of adventure and political crime. The stories of his attempt to seize the Duke of Ormond, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in Dublin, and of his later doings among the "Fifth Monarchy Men" and Covenanters, do not concern us here, except as illustrations of the desperate and adventurous character of the man who was to startle London by a crime which had never been imagined. Talbot Edwards narrated the circumstances of the robbery to that industrious historian of London, John Strype, and the story has been re-told by John Bayley in his "History and Antiquities of the Tower of London," and by John Timbs and other writers. Their accounts may be usefully combined in one simple narrative.

THE SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

About three weeks before Colonel Blood put his plan into execution he came to the Tower as a stranger, to see the curiosities, dressed as a parson, with long cloak and cassock. He brought a woman with him, whom he called his wife, though it was afterwards found that his real wife was then ill in Lancashire. His pretended wife, after seeing the Crown and other jewels, feigned a sudden illness, and asked Mr. Edwards to give her some spirits. He immediately requested his wife to bring some. Mrs. Edwards then invited the lady upstairs, where she pretended to rest herself for some time on a bed. The couple then left with a profusion of thanks. A few days later they called again on Mrs. Edwards, bringing her a present of four pairs of white gloves. Other visits followed, the acquaintance prospered, and finally Blood



Westminster Abbey.

Where the Coronation takes place to-day, June 22nd.

Regalia, which is also laid thereon by the attendant nobles—i. e., the sceptre, the cross, the pointed sword of temporal justice, the pointed sword of spiritual justice, the curtana or sword of mercy, etc.; and can we not, without much extra claim upon our imaginations, almost hear the deafening acclamations of the people within and without the Abbey walls, when, by the blare of trumpets and the boom of the great guns at the Tower of London, the loyal subjects of Great Britain are told that George V. is crowned as their Emperor and King.

As a more fitting summing up than I could offer in any words of my own, let me quote the following

as his first year has proved him, of wise and appropriate words, abstemious in his habits, and with a noble sense of the dignity and responsibilities of his exalted office, King George has already won the confidence and love of his people. And the Queen? Already known in her youth for her wisdom and prudence, preparing herself by constant study for her share in the throne, sympathizing with all her heart with the less fortunate of the King's subjects, spending much of her thought on the provision of material help and comfort in their distresses, untiring in her support of hospital work, careful for the education of her children, she contributes to the King's

stated that their gratitude was such that they had thought of a plan to requite their kindness and make them friends for life. "You have," he explained, "a pretty young gentlewoman for your daughter, and I have a young nephew who has two or three hundred a year in hand, and is at my disposal. If your daughter be free, and you approve it, I'll bring him here to see you, and we will endeavor to make it a match." This proposal was at once agreed to by old Mr. Edwards, who there and then invited the "parson" to dine with him. This he did, and took it upon himself to say grace, with great devotion, concluding a long-winded one with a prayer for the King, Queen, and Royal Family. After dinner he went to see the rooms, and observing a handsome pair of pistols he expressed a great desire to buy them, to present to a young lord, his acquaintance. It was afterwards thought he had only the cunning intention to disarm the house against his intended robbery.

THE WOLF.

Departing with a benediction on the company, he appointed a day and hour to bring his young nephew to meet the young lady. This was the 9th of May, about seven in the morning, says Strype in his rather quaint account. The old man got up ready to receive his guest, and the daughter had donned her best dress to entertain her gallant. Enter Parson Blood, with three more men. They came to the Jewel-house, all armed with rapier blades in their canes, and every one a dagger and a pair of pocket-pistols. Two of his companions entered with him, and the third stayed at the door to keep watch. The daughter thought it not modest for her to come down till she was called, but sent her maid to take a discreet view of the land, and bring her a description of the lover she had yet to see. The maid, thinking she had identified the lover as the youngest of the company, returned with her simpering and satisfactory report.

THE ROBBERY.

Colonel Blood was telling Mr. Edwards that he and his friends would not go upstairs till his wife came. Meanwhile, would he show his friends the Regalia to pass the time? They had no sooner entered the Jewel room than the door was shut, and a cloak was thrown over the old man's head, and a gag forced into his mouth. They then told him that they were determined to have the Crown, Globe and Sceptre, and that his life depended on his silence. He, nevertheless, made all the noise he could, and was knocked down with a mallet and threatened anew. Still, not intimidated, the old man tried to give an alarm, and was promptly clubbed, and stabbed in the stomach. The villains thought him

dead. The story, as told by Bayey, proceeds:

The booty was now to be disposed of, and one of them, named Parrot, sequestered the orb; Blood held the crown under his cloak; and the third was about to file the sceptre in two, in order that it might be placed in a bag, brought for that purpose.

At this critical moment, fortunately, the son of Mr. Edwards, who had been in Flanders with Sir John Talbot, and on his landing in England had obtained leave to come away, post, to visit his father, happened to arrive, and on coming to the door the person that stood sentinel asked with whom he would speak, to which he answered that he belonged to the house; and, perceiving the person to be a stranger, told him that if



The Coronation Chair.

[It is between six and seven hundred years old, and since Edward I. every English sovereign has been crowned in it. Just beneath the seat is the famous Stone of Seone—said to be the pillow on which Jacob rested his head at Bethel, brought to Scotland in the early ages, and thence by Edward I. to England in the Thirteenth century.]

decamped with the crown and orb, leaving the sceptre yet unfiled.

The aged keeper now raised himself upon his legs, forced the gag from his mouth, and cried, "Treason! Murder!" which, being heard by his daughter, who was, perhaps, anxiously expecting far other sounds, ran out and reiterated the cry. The alarm now became general, and young Edwards and his brother-in-law, Captain Beckman, ran after the conspirators, whom a warder put himself in a position to stop, but Blood discharged a pistol at him, and he fell, although unhurt, and the thieves proceeded safely to the next post; where one Sill, who had been a soldier under Cromwell, stood sentinel; but he offered no opposition, and they

which they passed on unsuspected till Captain Beckman overtook them. At his head Blood fired another pistol, but missed him, and was seized. Under the cloak of this daring villain was found the crown, and, although he saw himself a prisoner, he had yet the impudence to struggle for his prey; and when it was finally wrested from him, said, "It was a gallant attempt, however unsuccessful; it was for a crown."

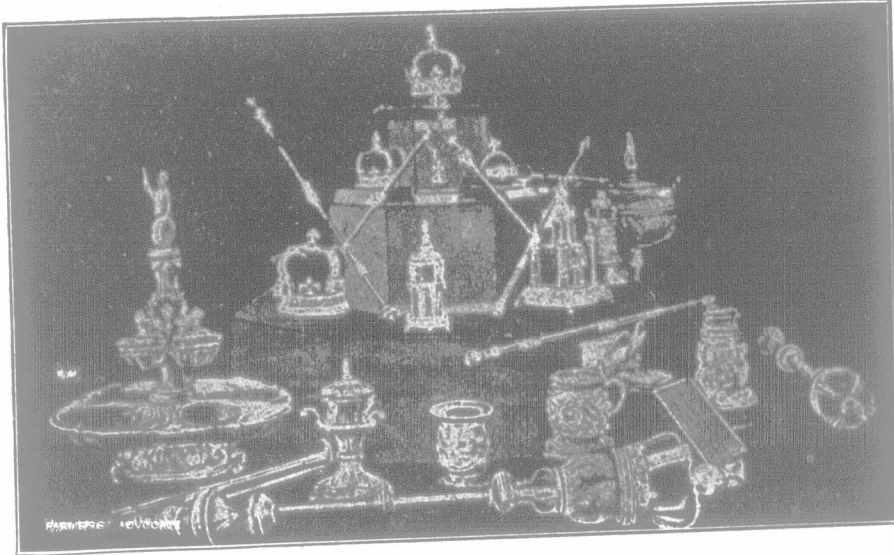
Parrot, who had formerly served under General Harrison, was also taken; but Hunt, Blood's son-in-law, reached his horse and rode off, as did two others of the thieves but he was soon afterwards stopped, and likewise committed to custody.

In this struggle and confusion the great pearl, a large diamond, and several smaller stones were lost from the crown; but the two former and some of the latter were afterwards found, and restored; and the Ballas ruby, broken off the sceptre, being found in Parrot's pocket, nothing considerable was eventually missing.

As soon as the prisoners were secured, young Edwards hastened to Sir Gilbert Talbot, who was then master and treasurer of the Jewel-house, and gave him an account of the transaction. Sir Gilbert instantly went to the King and acquainted His Majesty with it; and His Majesty commanded him to proceed forthwith to the Tower, to see how matters stood; to take the examination of Blood and the others; and to return and report it to him. Sir Gilbert accordingly went; but the King in the meantime was persuaded by some about him to hear the examination himself, and the prisoners were in consequence sent for to Whitehall; a circumstance which is supposed to have saved these daring wretches from the gallows.

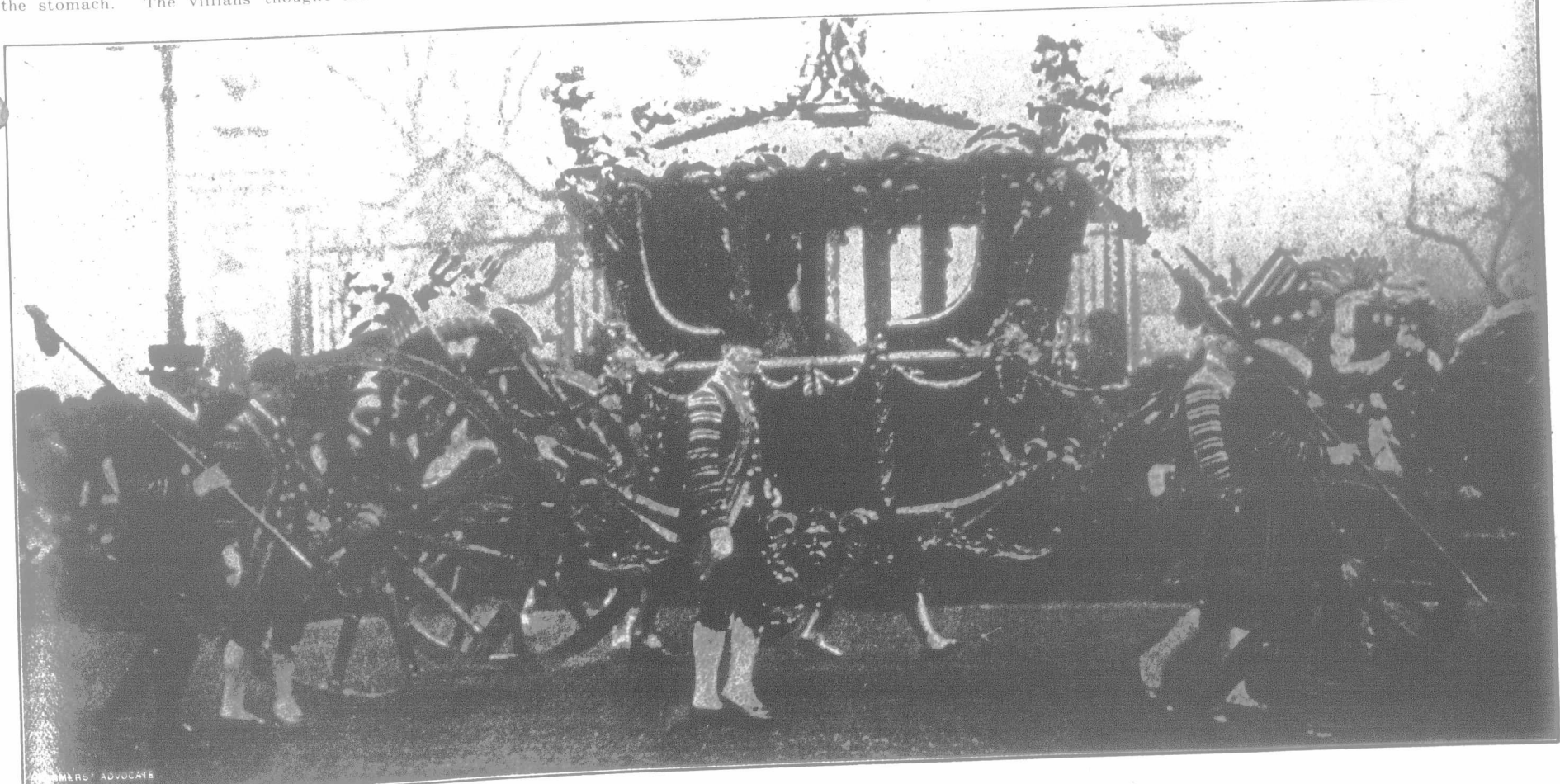
THE HISTORICAL MYSTERY.

Such are the facts of the attempted robbery of the Crown Jewels. But the treatment of Blood by King Charles remains one of the enigmas of history, and has given rise to the scandalous suspicion that the monarch had fore-knowledge of the attempt to steal the jewels, and that a division of the immense proceeds of the robbery had been arranged. What is known is that the King summoned Colonel Blood before him at Whitehall, and—pardoned him. He not only pardoned the man who had stolen the Crown of England, but he gave him a grant of land worth £500 a year in Ireland. Blood is said also to have frequented the same apartments in Whitehall as the Duke of Ormond, who had some time before barely escaped assassination. Charles received a cutting rebuke for his conduct from the Duke of Ormond, who had still the right of prosecuting Blood for the attempt on his life. When the King resolved to take the



The Regalia of the British Crown.

he had any business with his father that he would acquaint him with it, and so hastened upstairs to salute his friends. This unexpected accident spread confusion amongst the party, and they instantly accordingly passed the draw-bridge. Horses were waiting for them at St. Catherine's gate, and as they ran that way along the Tower wharf, they themselves cried out "Stop the rogues"; by



The Royal Coach.

SOME OF THE KING'S PALACES



Windsor Castle.



Buckingham Palace.

Colonel into his favor he sent Lord Arlington to inform the Duke that it was his pleasure that he should not prosecute Blood, for reasons which he was to give him; Arlington was interrupted by Ormond, who said, with formal politeness, that "His Majesty's command was the only reason that could be given; and therefore he might spare the rest." Edwards and his son, who had been the means of saving the Regalia, were treated with neglect; the only rewards they received being grants on the Exchequer of £200 to the old man and £100 to his son, which they were obliged to sell for half their value, through difficulty in obtaining payment. Strype adds, "What could have been King Charles' real motive for extending mercy to Blood must for ever be a mystery to the world," unless it was to employ his audacity "to overawe any man who had not integrity enough to resist the measures of a most profligate Court."

THE END OF COLONEL BLOOD.

Colonel Blood, not long after his Tower exploit, was met in good society by Evelyn, who, however, remarked his "villainous, unmerciful look; a false countenance, but very well spoken, and dangerously insinuating." Blood finally lived in Westminster, and it is said in a house at the corner of Peter and Tufton Streets. His doom came when, still an Ishmaelite of Ishmaelites, he libelled the Duke of Buckingham, and was mulcted in £10,000 damages. This crushed him, and he died on August 24th, 1680. He was buried in New Chapel Yard, Broadway, Westminster. So full of exploits and deceptions had Blood's life been that even his death was thought by the common people to be feigned. To satisfy them the body was taken up and examined. Identification was difficult, but at last the thumb of the left hand, which in Blood's lifetime was known to have been twice its proper size, dissolved the doubt.—T. P.'s Weekly.

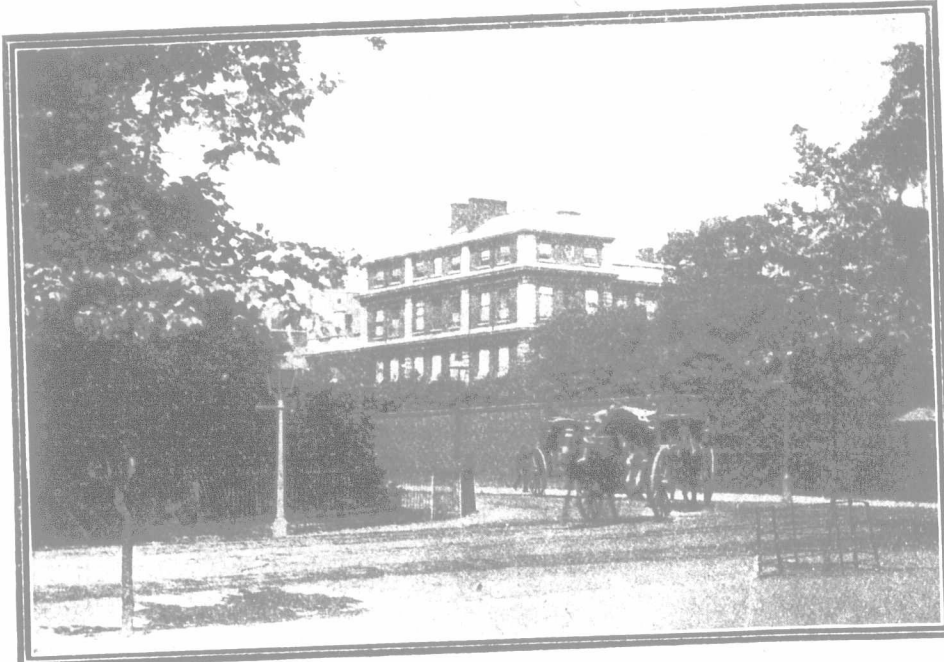
On Simplicity of Life.

Tolstoi.

Seek among all these men, from beggar to millionaire, one who is contented with his lot, and you will not find one in a thousand. Each one spends his strength in pursuit of what is exacted by the doctrine of the world, and of what he is unhappy not to possess, and scarcely has he obtained one object of his desires when he strives for another and still another, in that infinite labor of Sisyphus which destroys the lives of men. Run over the scale of individual fortunes, ranging from a yearly income of 300 roubles to 50,000 roubles, and you will rarely find a person who is not striving to gain 400 roubles if he have 300, 500 if he have 400, and so on to the top of the ladder. Among them all, you will scarcely find one who, with 500 roubles, is willing to adopt the mode of life of him who has only 400. When such an instance does occur, it is not inspired by a desire to make life more simple, but to amass money and make it more sure. Each strives



Balmoral Castle, Scotland.



Osgoode House, Isle of Wight.

continually to make the heavy burden of existence still more heavy, by giving himself up, body and soul, to the practice of the doctrine of the world. To-day we must buy an overcoat and galoche; to-morrow, a watch and chain; the next day we must instal ourselves in an apartment with a sofa and a bronze lamp; then we must have carpets and velvet gowning, a new house, horses and carriages, parties and decorations, and then—then we fall ill of overwork and die. Another man, in the same task, sacrifices himself to this same Moloch, and then he has died, without realizing for what he has died.

But possibly this doctrine is in itself attractive? Can it be with

what men have always called, happiness, and you will see that it is hideous. For what, according to the general estimate, are the principal conditions of earthly happiness? One of the first conditions of happiness is that the link between man and nature shall not be severed; that is, that he shall be able to see the sky above him, and that he shall be able to enjoy the sunshine, the pure air, the fields with their verdure, their multitudinous life. Men have always regarded it as a great unhappiness to be deprived of all these things. But what is the condition of those men who live according to the doctrine of the world? The greater their success in practicing the

doctrine of the world, the more they are deprived of these conditions of happiness. The greater their worldly success, the less they are able to enjoy the light of the sun, the freshness of the fields and woods, and all the delights of country life. Many of them—including nearly all the women—arrive at old age without having seen the sun rise or the beauties of the early morning, without having seen a forest except from a seat in a carriage, without ever having planted a field or a garden, and without having the least idea as to the ways and habits of dumb animals.

These people, surrounded by artificial light, instead of sunshine, look only upon fabrics of tapestry and stone and wood fashioned by the hand of man; the roar of machinery, the roll of vehicles, the thunder of cannon, the sound of musical instruments, are always in their ears; they breathe an atmosphere heavy with distilled perfumes and tobacco smoke; because of the weakness of their stomachs and their depraved tastes, they eat rich and highly-spiced food. When they move about from place to place, they travel in closed carriages. When they go into the country, they have the same fabrics beneath their feet; the same draperies shut out the sunshine; and the same array of servants cut off all communication with the men, the earth, the vegetation, and the animals about them. Wherever they go, they are like so many captives shut out from the conditions of happiness. As prisoners sometime console themselves with a blade of grass that forces its way through the pavement of their prison-yard, or make pets of a spider or a mouse, so these people sometimes amuse themselves with sickly plants, a parrot, a poodle, or a monkey, to whose needs, however, they do not themselves administer.

Another inevitable condition of happiness is work: First, intellectual labor that one is free to choose and loves; secondly, the exercise of physical power that brings a good appetite and tranquil and profound sleep. Here, again, the greater the imagined prosperity that falls to the lot of men, according to the doctrine of the world, the more such men are deprived of this condition of happiness. All the prosperous people of the world, the men of dignity and wealth, are as completely deprived of the advantages of work as if they were shut up in solitary confinement. They struggle unsuccessfully with the diseases caused by the need of physical exercise, and with the ennui which pursues them—unsuccessfully, because labor is pleasure only when it is necessary, and they have need of nothing; or they undertake work that is odious to them, like the bankers, solicitors, administrators, and government officials, and their wives, who plan receptions and routs, and devise toilettes for themselves and their children. (I say odious,

(Continued on page 1068.)

JUNE 22, 1911

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Thine Inner Chamber.

When thou prayest, enter into thine inner chamber, and having shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret, and thy Father which seeth in secret shall recompense thee.—S. Matt. vi. 6 (R. V.).

By all means use sometimes to be alone. Salute thyself: See what thy soul doth wear.

Dare to look into thy chest, for it is thine own, And tumble up and down what thou findest there.

Who cannot rest till he good fellows find, He breaks up house, turns out of doors his mind.

—George Herbert.

Do you ever get into the sad condition described by George Herbert, the condition of one who can never be happy except in the company of other restless mortals? We are creatures of habit, and can form the habit of always needing company or the habit of going often into our inner chamber where God is waiting to supply all our needs. But it is necessary to take time—or make time—for this high privilege. Everybody seems to be living in such a hurry in these strenuous days. Even when we are travelling, we are careful to choose the fastest train, so as not to "waste any time." Let us stop a moment and find out what really is waste of time. What object are we struggling after? What are these years of earthly life intended for? If they are to be crowded to the brim with active work, then let us live in a rush and accomplish as much as possible. If they are given to us as an opportunity of knowing God, and growing day by day more like the Perfect He has shown us in the earthly life of our Master, then we certainly waste our time when we live in such a rush of work that we have no time to obey the Master's wise command to shut ourselves into our inner chamber with God. Even JESUS, the Holy Son of Man, drew strength from His Father by often being alone with Him. He sometimes found His inner chamber in the desert, it is often easier to find God out of doors than in.

In "The Adventures of Elizabeth in Rugen," the following passage occurs:

"I know no surer way of shaking off the dreary crust formed about the soul by the trying to do one's duty or the patient enduring of having somebody else's duty done to one, than going out alone, either at the bright beginning of the day, when the earth is still unsoiled by the feet of the strenuous and only God is abroad, or in the evening when the hush has come, out to the blessed stars, and looking up at them wondrously, at the weariness of the day just past, at the worthlessness of the things one has struggled for, at the folly of having been so angry, and so restless, and so much afraid. Nothing focusses life more exactly than a little while alone at night with the stars. What are perfunctory bedroom prayers hurried through in an atmosphere of blankets, to this deep abasement of the spirit before the majesty of heaven? And, as a consecration of what should be yet one more happy day, of what value are those hasty morning devotions, disturbed by fears lest the coffee should be getting cold, and that person, present in every household, whose property is always to reprove, be more than usually provoked, compared to going out into the freshness of the new day and thanking God deliberately under His own wide sky for having been so good to us?"

If you doubt the truth of those words, try the experiment for yourself of going out into God's own beautiful world to seek Him in quiet trustfulness. Meet us in a daily appointment to meet us, because He loves us, and is eager to give us joy and peace, love and strength. How much we lose when we fail to keep our appointments. If it is not possible to go out to meet our Lord, we can find

opportunities—if we are on the lookout for them—of retiring into our inner chamber right in the midst of work, or in a crowded room.

"God is never so far off As even to be near. He is within; our spirit is The home He holds most dear.

"To think of Him as by our side Is almost as untrue As to remove His throne beyond Those skies of starry blue.

"So all the while I thought myself Homeless, forlorn and weary. Missing my joy, I walked the earth, Myself God's sanctuary."

But we need to shut the door of that sanctuary, as our Lord commands. We must often resolutely turn our whole attention on God, and away from our earthly business, if we are determined to keep our appointment with Him satisfactorily. The image of a shut door is often used in the Bible. Sometimes the door is shut between a soul and God. Christ may be shut out from a life, and may stand patiently knocking, longing to bless one whom He loves. Or the time may come when those who are ready will be invited to enter the palace of the King, while the careless, indifferent invited guests will stand outside the closed door. It is not only foolish, but dangerous, to be slow about accepting our King's invitation. The invitation of a King to one of his subjects is a command. Yesterday I was calling on one of God's

of Faith and hear Him speaking to our hearts?

He comes to meet us with His hands full of gifts. We want happiness, but He offers a far richer gift, patience in time of trial; we want earthly success, and He offers something far better and more lasting—character. But we are not thinking so much of His gifts as of Himself, when we joyfully enter our Holy of Holies and shut out the world. It is not the help we gain from that secret, hidden life with God, which is of most value in our eyes. Does a woman rejoice in the opportunity of meeting her lover because he always brings her a gift? If she does, then she can never bring joy to her lover's heart by real fellowship. God is asking for our love—will He be satisfied with our requests and our gratitude? If He always allowed us to see the gifts we gain from communion with Him, then we might think more of them than of Him. Perhaps we can give Him more joy by resting trustfully on His will when He is apparently doing nothing to help us, than at any other time. Let us be glad He gives us so many chances to show Him that we can trust Him, when He makes no sign of answering our prayers.

The time when we can come nearest to our Lord is when we have called to eat of the Feast which He has prepared. He offers Himself to us, saying: "He that eateth My flesh, and drinketh My blood, dwelleth in Me, and I in him." Shall we dare to doubt the truth of His words, just because we sometimes fail to feel Him near, as we eat of that bread and drink of that cup which He Himself offers to



Baby's Crocheted Sack with Silk Yoke.

saints who was told a few months ago that she would hardly live six months. She is eagerly watching for the summons to meet her Lord, and told me that the people round her seemed unreal in comparison with the felt Presence of God. That is an unusual case, but there is no reason why perfectly healthy people should fail to find the Presence of God the most real fact in their everyday life. Let us be real before Him, putting away all foolish make-believe. He is not. If ready to welcome us, or He is not. If He has invited us to meet Him and is waiting to receive us, if He has strength to offer for our weakness and joy to lift us over our sorrows, then it does not matter much whether we can feel His Presence always or not. If we go to Him for help—and He is really close at hand—then we receive the help we need. If we could always feel the change made by prayer, then faith would not be needed at all, and we should lose the opportunity of strengthening it by trusting when we do not feel, believing when we do not understand.

But, as I said, let us be real before God. Let us abstain from insincerity. Let us spend our communion with Him. If we could see Him and hear His voice when He invited us to have a quiet, restful time alone with Him, then we should feel that other engagements were very unimportant as compared with this one. Is not that as real and just as important when we can only see Him with the eye

each communicant who approaches with penitence and love? He is there; and our feeling, or not feeling, does not alter the fact of His glorious Presence. We can go away, strong in the certainty that Christ's life is really within us. We can lean back on our Master's heart, like St. John the beloved, sure of Him and of His unflinching love, even though the agony of Gethsemane and Calvary may lie right ahead of us. God understands why suffering must be faced, so we know our lives are safe in His hands. We can wait and trust until the Easter sunshine makes everything plain, and the darkness of death is changed into joyful life. We can wait and trust, if we spend much of our time consciously leaning on our God. This is a practical thing—are we doing it? If leisure for prayer cannot be found, we can lay each piece of work at the feet of our Master, and so make the work beautiful and splendid. So the busiest days may be sweetened and glorified by the remembrance of His Presence. He is here now.

DORA FARNCOMB.

The late Bishop Foss once visited a Philadelphia physician for some trifling ailment. "Do you, sir," the doctor asked, in the course of his examination, "talk in your sleep?" "No, sir," answered the bishop. "I talk in other people's. Aren't you aware that I am a divine?"

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.]

Canning Fruit.

Last summer a woman said to a friend of the writer of this, that she had "tried sterilizing her sealers, but the fruit didn't keep any better than without it. It always spoiled anyway, and the less fuss the better." Now, this would be pitiful if it were not so laughable. Once for all, fruit put up in thoroughly sterilized sealers and thoroughly air-tight cannot spoil, even if no sugar at all is used. Sealers must be washed perfectly, put into cold water, set on the stove and boiled until every germ that could cause fermentation is killed. Tops and steel rims must also be boiled, the new rubber rings dipped in boiling water, the fruit put in boiling hot and heaped up at the top so that when the top is put on no air space will be left in the upper portion of the jar,—not even so tiny a space that a single air bubble can stay. Any stewed fruit can be put up this way perfectly, the main thing being to keep everything boiling hot.

Some put the fruit in clean jars, pour in syrup to fill, and bake the whole until done, finally filling up the sealers with hot juice and adjusting the rims and tops which have been boiling on top of the stove,—and, of course, the rubber rings dipped in boiling water. The principle is the same. The intense heat of the oven kills the bacteria, yeast and mold germs.

Others, again, use the same method, but put the sealers in the wash-boiler with lukewarm water to $\frac{3}{4}$ the height of jars, and boil until the fruit is thoroughly cooked, finally filling each sealer to overflowing with hot fruit and adjusting the sterilized tops and rims. These cannot, you see, be put on tightly at first, else the steam will break the jars.

If there is any carelessness anywhere; if tops or rims are insufficiently sterilized; if the fruit is not sufficiently cooked; if the jars are left open until the fruit is half cold and bacteria or yeast germs have time to float in out of the air again, fermentation may set up and the fruit may "spoil."

Indeed, in order that as few bacteria as possible may be in the air while canning is in progress, the process should always be carried on in a quite clean room, and the clothes of the operator should be perfectly clean. On no occasion permit sweeping—or dusting, except with a moist dust-cloth—to be carried on while doing up the fruit, and for some time before it, unless, indeed, to wipe floors, etc., with a damp cloth.

The following table for boiling fruit has been taken from an authority. Please keep it on hand.

TABLE FOR BOILING FRUIT.

Fruits.	Time for Boiling. Minutes.	Sugar to Quart. Ounces.
Strawberries	8	8
Cherries	5	6 to 8
Rhubarb (sliced)	10	10
Raspberries	6	4 to 6
Blackberries	8	8
Huckleberries	5	4
Plums	10	8
Hard Pears	30	8
Bartlett Pears	20	6
Crab-apples	25	8
Currants	6	10
Sour Apples (quartered)	10	8
Gooseberries	8	8
Sour Grapes	10	8
Peaches (halved)	8	4 to 8
Peaches (whole)	15	4 to 8

Crocheted Coat.

Dear Dame Burden,—Could you please send me, through your valuable paper, a crochet or a knitted pattern of a coat for a child about two years; also the kind of wool to use best, as they require washing, and oblige?

A FARMER'S WIFE.

Lambton Co., Ont.
The following directions were obtained from the Corticelli Home Needlework

booklet, an excellent guide for fancywork of all kinds.

A more attractive design for a baby's sack cannot be found. The crocheted silk yoke and wristbands are novel features and are very dainty when worked in a contrasting color to that used in the rest of the sack. In this instance, cream white split zephyr and pale blue crochet silk make a very dainty combination. The scallops are also silk edged. The directions given are for infant size, but if anything larger is desired changes can be made in the rule of the yoke, as per directions given.

Begin with the blue silk by making a chain of 140; turn and do single crochets into every chain, next row the same, being careful to take up the end stitches and always the outer chain of each stitch so as to give the ribbed effect.

In the third row do a s.c. into the first 36 stitches, and widen in 36th; that is, put 2 s.c. into it; do s.c. into the next 8, and widen in the 8th; do 52, and widen 52nd; then 8, and widen in 8th; then do 36. The 36 stitches at ends are for the points of yoke, the 8 stitches are the shoulders, and the 52 stitches form the back. In the 4th row do 36 and widen, 10 and widen, 52 and widen, 10 and widen; then do 36. The 5th row and all succeeding rows are done the same, only you should increase 2 across each shoulder every row, that is, the 5th row should be 12 across each shoulder, the 6th row 14 across each shoulder, and so on, until you have done enough rows to give 52 across each shoulder. The fronts and backs should always have the same number of stitches that you begin with. This rule cannot fail if you are careful to pick up the end stitches of each row and always take the outer chain of every stitch.

When you have yoke the required size, cut off silk and take up the zephyr by fastening it in one of the widening points at shoulder; with the bone needle crochet a chain of 19 and fasten with a s.c. in the opposite side of shoulder. Do the other shoulder the same. These chains form the arm holes for sleeves. Break off zephyr and fasten at right hand lower edge of yoke and begin at the body of sack by doing * 2 double crochets into the first outside chain of yoke. Chain 2 and do 2 more doubles into same hole; slip 2 stitches in yoke and do 2 doubles into the next; chain 2 and do 2 more doubles in the same hole *; repeat throughout the row, which means across the chains made for arm holes also. Turn and do * 2 doubles into the hole made by chain 2; chain 2 and do 2 more doubles in the same hole *; repeat throughout the row. Continue in rows until you have done 12 rows, then finish bottom and fronts of sack with scallops of 10 doubles in every other chain of 2 with a s.c. between each scallop. Fasten off zephyr and do a * double crochet in the first chain of yoke at the neck; chain 2, skip 2, and do a double into the next; * repeat across neck. This forms a casing for the ribbon. Finish upper edge of this with scallops like bottom and fronts of sack. You should have 12 scallops at neck.

For the sleeves, fasten zephyr under arm and crochet in rounds like the body of sack, joining each time around. When you have done 10 rounds break off zephyr, then fill a bodkin with a thread of crochet silk and gather lower edge of sleeve to the required size for wrist; tie the silk to keep from slipping and fasten on the silk for crocheting cuff. Do a round of 60 s.c., turn and do 1 s.c. into the outer chain of each of the previous 60. Continue in rows until you have done 8 rows, turn on wrong side and seam cuff together; finish cuff with 7 scallops of zephyr to match rest of sack. Do the other sleeve the same.

Now make a row of scallops in zephyr across lower edge of yoke, continuing over shoulders. Finish all edges of scallop with chain of 3, caught between every stitch, done in the blue silk. Run the blue ribbon through casing at neck and tie in pretty bow at front.

Materials.—Crochet and Knitting Silk, 2½ ounce balls B. & A. 203a. Five ounces Split Zephyr. Three-fourths of a yard No. 2 Satin Ribbon. One No. 1 Star Crochet Hook. One Medium-sized Bone Needle. Materials may be obtained at all dealers.

Questions.

Dear Dame Durden.—Would it be too much trouble for you to answer a few questions for me in your valuable paper?

1. How long should I wear my skirts? I am fifteen; five feet six and a half inches in height, and weigh one hundred and thirty pounds. I think I should wear them longer than girls my own age, as I am so much taller.

2. How should I wear my hair?
A COUNTRY GIRL.
Wentworth Co., Ont.

Certainly, wear your skirts to suit your height. As you are so tall, they may require to be to your shoe-tops. Part your hair, if that is becoming to you, roll it at the sides, and do it up at the back, adding a ribbon bow to give a girlish effect.

Who are the Gossips?

We so often hear the term "gossip" associated with womankind that for some years I have made it an object to observe the opposite sex, with the end in view of determining whether we alone are deserving the name. I do not intend to try to prove women do not gossip, for often a very unkind piece originates at a bridge party, or some other kind of a ladies' social gathering; and again, men often assume women are gossiping, when nothing worse than babies, or dress, are under discussion. From my observation, the greater per cent. of ill-natured stories circulated, especially those wherein girls' or women's characters were at stake, originated with the men; either at the club, or gathered about the grocery-store counter; according to the locality they were in. I have known them take just as great delight in carrying a tale of slander as anyone possibly could, although they give the name of "scandal monger," without reserve, to the women, I notice they are ever ready to share any item of news with them, or their own wives, if they will stoop to listen to it. I always think it a pity that men, as a rule, are so quick to lay this ungenerous trait so exclusively to us; in many cases it is very unjust, and in a superior-minded woman, only gives rise to a feeling of contempt and bitterness towards a man who can be so mean and small in his judgments of her, and her sisters. In almost all villages, there is usually a person (often a woman) who is known as the "Village Gossip," and I am willing to grant she probably is deserving the name; but taken as a body, we have so many smaller interests to occupy us, and to talk about, that there is not time for ill-natured remarks about our neighbors; we have so many more trifling subjects of conversation than men, that it seems always a source of wonder to them what we can find to talk about. Hence their supposition that it is gossip. Men, on the contrary, have their business, their sports, the news of the day, and perhaps some particular hobby they are interested in; but when these subjects are exhausted, I am pretty safe to say that people of all kinds come under discussion, and, more often than not, a good deal of real gossip is done. I have often wished for a chance to say a word in defense of ourselves, and would like to hear from someone else on the subject. "KEW."
Quebec.

False Economy.

A great many people practice economy, at least that is the name they give it; rather call it extravagance.

Now, for instance, take the number of people who are paying large doctor bills for their eyes, just because they sewed, knit or read by the fading daylight or the flickering hearth light, until their eyes were so strained that the letters ran into one another, and the stitches were crooked, and their head ached unmercifully, and now they are buying glasses and paying specialists' bills, all because they could not afford to burn so much oil or gas.

Then, again, there are the women who hire a cheap dressmaker, simply because they think they can't afford better ones, and, of course, she's not competent, and the dress, when finished, screams "cheap dressmaker" all over it. Or, if that is not the case, you get a dressmaker to cut the dress, and you finish it yourself, and you are learning how to do it properly, and you are saving. Something like the women who hire a dressmaker to cut out

a yellow silk dress for her daughter, then tried to make it herself, shirring it with coarse cotton thread, and, of course, the silk pulled in all directions; then she blamed the dressmaker, wrapped the ruined gown up, and sent it to her with the command that she fix her spoilt work.

Another way we practice false economy in hoarding up all our cracked dishes, never thinking that particles of food must get into the cracks and remain there, making them unsanitary. Then, sometimes we have a pitcher with the spout partly off, and that is used until someone cuts his or her hand, then we must spend 50 cents for a box of healing salve, and sometimes it is let go until blood-poison sets in, and doctor bills pile up, and we must hire someone to do our work, all that money paid out to save fifteen cents on a pitcher-wound, and died from it—another martyr to economy.

Another young girl thought the old house was not stylish enough, so she went out teaching to earn the necessary money, and saved and scrimped in every possible way, dressed like a dowdy, and last, but not least, wearing merely enough underclothing to cover her, all the cheap, thin articles she could get, and what is the result? She has got her new house, of course, but besides that she is almost an invalid for life, subject to attacks of lumbago, all through going scantily clad in cold weather. Do you call that the proper sort of economy?

Some of our farmers, too, try to economise in the way of seed. Instead of sending to good, reliable firms, where they are sure of good, clean, fertile seed, they go to the small stores of their little villages and buy their grass seed there, because it is cheaper, and when their fields yield prolific crops of daisies, mustard, and all the imaginable kinds of weeds, they grumble, and blame Providence; and blame the poor innocent birds for carrying the seeds, when the birds are really their best friends. Hours of time are spent trying to pull the offending weeds out, when almost all of it might be saved by buying good seed.

JUANITA.

Do you not consider it real economy, Juanita, to learn to do home dressmaking well? In the house where I board, there are several girls who do a great deal of their own dressmaking in the evenings and on Saturday afternoons. They choose simple styles that they can manage, buy a new pattern for each gown, and so manage to make all their shirtwaists, cotton dresses, etc., at a very great saving in hard cash. I can assure you, also, that these girls look quite as nice as any you will meet on the street. Of course, they "fit" one another, and that simplifies matters very much.

Some More "Pretty Girl" Papers.

Here are a few more complexion hints, continued from last day. You see, all skins are not alike, and you will have to keep on trying until you find what suits your own exactly. Last time we spoke of enlarged pores, which cause the skin to look coarse instead of fine-grained, and are so likely to harbor the particles of dust that seal the ducts and cause black-heads. The bran bath and astringent soaps are good; so also is a soap-cream made as follows: Melt together 50 grams strained honey, 40 grams white castile soap shaved thin (the druggist will weigh these out for you) and 30 grams white wax; then add 10 grams tincture benzoin and 10 grams of storax. Remove from the fire and stir until cold. This is excellent for cleansing the pores. If, however, the black-heads are stubborn, rub on them a mixture of alcohol, 3 ozs., and salicylic acid, 1 drachm. If there are very large ones, squeeze them out with a watch-key. Above all things keep the face perfectly clean, the best preventive of black-heads.

A very good lotion for softening and whitening either face or hands is made as follows: Let 2 drs. gum tragacanth soak in a cup of water for 3 days, shaking frequently. Add 1 oz. glycerine, 2 ozs. witch hazel, 2 ozs. alcohol, and 10 drops tincture benzoin, and shake all well together.

A very simple remedy for eruptions on the skin is said to be red-clover tea, made from the leaves and flowers of red clover. Put a pinch of the dried leaves

and flowers in a pitcher, pour over them 1 cup boiling water and let stand over night. Drink a wineglass full three times a day. Another cure for pimples is to take as much flour of sulphur as can be held on the point of a knife for five consecutive nights, following by a light purgative on the sixth.

For muddy skin take a glass of lemonade every morning before breakfast, and be sure to take plenty of exercise in the open air, wearing a large hat to prevent tan, and using all other measures for care of the skin that are required. You may rub on this lotion if you like: Dissolve 2 tablespoons Epsom salts and 1 tablespoon borax in a cup of lukewarm water, then stir in slowly 10 drops tincture of benzoin. Apply with a soft cloth after the face-bath.

A couple of good skin foods are made as follows: (1) ½ oz. white wax, 2½ ozs. spermaceti, 2½ ozs. oil of sweet almonds, 1½ ozs. rosewater. Melt the fats and oils together, take from the fire, add the rosewater and beat until cold. (2) White wax 1 oz., spermaceti 1 oz., lanoline 2 ozs., sweet almond oil 4 ozs., coconut oil 2 ozs. Melt together, then add tincture benzoin 30 drops, orange flower water 2 ozs., beating until cold. These are to be applied if the skin is dry and wrinkly.

Just a word more,—never, never forget to rinse the face well after washing it. First wash it well with good mild soap—castile is all right—then rinse it well with clear water. Otherwise you will be going out with a polish like a looking-glass,—which is not at all desirable. If, in spite of all your rinsing a shine is still visible, you will have to resort to a touch of powder; or, still better, to a rubbing with a rubber face brush, or with a massage cream sold for the purpose.

CARE OF THE HANDS.

I know a girl who is pretty, sweet, and unusually attractive,—but do you know she takes the poorest care of her finger-nails, and you have no idea how that one little deflection detracts from her appearance. One can scarcely believe that a girl so bright, and who knows how to dress, could possibly go about with her hands "in mourning" so, but so it is, and the worst of it is that no one likes to tell her.

The very first essential, then, to attractive hands, is to keep them perfectly clean, nails and all, the cuticle pushed back to show the "half-moon," the nails nicely rounded. Of course a manicure scissors, which can be bought for about 60 cents, and an orange-stick, which costs but a trifle, will help you out in this.

The second essential is not to abuse your hands. If you insist on doing all sorts of work without covering them you must, of course, be willing to have them hard and brown; but there is no need of this if you will but consent to use gloves—old leather binding gloves will answer the purpose very well—when blacking stoves, emptying ashes, gardening, etc. Both gardening and house-keeping gloves are, of course, sold, but you can make some sort of makeshift. Long-handled dish-mops, lessening the necessity for putting the hands in hot, soapy dish-water, are also a great help.

Always use soft water and a mild soap—such as castile—for washing the hands, and at night apply a mixture of glycerine and rosewater with lemon juice, carbolic acid, citric acid or tincture of benzoin added, or the following, which is said to be an excellent whitener: Lanoline 30 parts, glycerine 20 parts, borax 10 parts, eucalyptol 2 parts, essential oil of almonds 1 part. Wash the hands, rub this in, and draw on a pair of old gloves before going to bed.

(To be continued.)

Care Of Food in Hot Weather.

By this time, considering that hot weather is such astoundingly hot weather, you have, this year before the 24th of May, the most of you will have been "in a hurry" the problem of keeping things from spoiling. In winter this problem is almost reduced to nothing, and in the very good reason. When the weather is cold bacteria and ferments do not grow, and in the Arctic regions, you can keep things for a long time without proper ventilation, colds, and the proper bacterial action, are not so rapid; so as long as you

can keep foods cold enough you need take little thought as to whether they shall spoil. In summer, on the other hand, yeast and mould germs and bacteria are everywhere, floating through the air, busily engaged in working wherever sufficient warmth and moisture warrant their growth. Very tiny indeed these "germs" are; little micro-organisms too small to be seen with the naked eye, yet none the less real for all that. Under a strong microscope you may see them plainly enough, resembling little rods and spirals, and "worms" of all sorts, although scientists tell us their nature is of plants rather than of animals.

At any rate they grow and reproduce with tremendous rapidity, working good or ill as their species may direct. Some of them cause milk and cream to sour, and develop the peculiarly pleasant flavor of good butter and cheese; others make fruit ferment; or, if over-developed, cause bread to sour; yet others work worse destruction, causing decay and putrid odors and disease.

For this reason, then, the question of how to care for food becomes very pressing in hot weather, and perhaps, to-day, we cannot do better than give you a few hints from a bulletin issued last year by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Molds, yeasts and bacteria, says the writer, may be found in the cleanest room, but they exist in far greater numbers in dirty quarters; where, for instance, crumbs of food have been allowed to decay and dust to accumulate. Not only do the micro-organisms appropriate our food, with the result that the food sours, rots, or putrefies, but they sometimes, in addition, leave behind disagreeable consequences, like the musty and moldy odor and flavor of some spoiled foods, or the substances called ptomaines, which are sometimes poisonous. The housekeeper's success in preserving food from deterioration depends very largely on her ability to reduce the number of these forbidden guests to the lowest possible limit, hence the science of bacteriology has given us a new meaning for the scrubbing, airing and sunning that for many generations good housekeepers have practiced.

Yeasts grow best at a temperature of 70 to 90° F.; therefore food that is to be protected from their action must be kept well below this point.

The first requisite to prevent molds is absolute cleanliness in the storage place. This is not to be attained by the use of soap and water alone. Fresh air, sunshine and whitewash are important aids. Shelves should be washed clean and dried; but the undue use of water should be avoided, as moisture is one of the chief requisites of growth. A cellar may be kept dry by placing in it dishes of unslaked lime. When the lime crumbles apart it will take up no more moisture and must be renewed.

To keep fruit, rub it with a clean cloth—this applies more particularly to apples in fall—then wrap each in soft paper and store in a cold place.

To Check Bacteria:—Since succulent fruits, milk, raw meat and meat products are especially subject to bacterial action they must be given unusual attention. They should be consumed as soon as possible after purchase, or subjected to the following conditions: Utensils that come in contact with them must be scalded or boiled. The hands and clothing of the worker must be kept clean. Of cooked foods, moist vegetables, cooked fruits, moist-made dishes, like meat pies, are particularly liable to "spoil," and the importance of clean utensils, of keeping the foods protected from dust, etc., cannot be too often pointed out. . . . The temperature at which food is kept should be reduced to that best suited to it, which is usually as near the freezing point as possible. A good ice-box will keep such food for days in perfect condition. . . . Since bacteria develop well in moisture we may preserve some foods, such as fish, meat, vegetables and fruit by drying them, often in combination with salting and smoking. . . . Again by exposing food to 150 to 160° F. of heat for half an hour all varieties of bacteria are killed except a few that are very resistant to heat. The pasteurization of milk, canning of fruit and vegetables, are examples of foods kept from spoiling by this method. . . . Most varieties of bacteria are killed in a few hours by direct sunshine, hence the necessity for sunning

and airing of rooms, milk vessels, dish-cloths, etc.

Lastly, we may often make use of substances, such as heavy sugar syrup, vinegar, spices, salt and wood smoke, all of which do not support bacterial growth.

PTOMAINES POISONING AND DISEASE GERMS.

Often very slight bacterial growth is sufficient to cause what is called ptomaine poisoning, which may be violent, or may result in summer complaint. Certain apparently mysterious cases of illness have been traced to such sources, and milk, fish, meat, cheese, baked beans, ice cream and other foods have all been found responsible for "food poisoning." Hence the necessity for having food either entirely fresh or absolutely well preserved is apparent.

The so-called "germs" of typhoid fever, diphtheria and tuberculosis are bacteria, and as they may be conveyed by means of water or food this danger is a very real and very serious one.

The germs of typhoid fever are voided in the feces and urine of the patient. Because of carelessness or ignorance in the disposal of these excreta, they find their way into brooks, rivers and wells. Such water when drunk or used to wash milk cans may readily cause typhoid. The germs are also distributed by carelessness from the hands and clothing of persons nursing typhoid patients. If any of these germs find their way into milk, they develop with wonderful rapidity, so that milk becomes, next to water, the great carrier of typhoid. Flies and dust are also disease carriers, and every precaution should be taken to prevent their existence.

If the water supply is not known to be well guarded from pollution the existence of a disease like typhoid fever in any locality requires that all water be boiled to destroy bacteria in it, and that this boiled water be used not only for drinking, but also for cleaning the teeth and washing fruits, vegetables and dishes.

A FEW PRACTICAL RULES.

1. As dust is a bacteria-spreader, keep it down as much as possible while sweeping by using bits of damp newspaper or sawdust on the floor, and before sweeping cover all food and dishes, leaving them covered for some hours, as the light organisms will be floating about in clouds for that time. Use a damp cloth for dusting.

2. Exercise scrupulous cleanliness in all operations connected with the dairy. Milk in a clean grassy field, or in a stable as far as possible dustless; hands and clothes of the milker to be clean; udder and flanks of cow to be wiped off with a damp cloth before milking; all milk vessels to be washed with cool water and washing soda, then scalded and sunned inside; milk to be cooled as quickly as possible and kept cold until time of using.

3. Wash very carefully any exposed foods bought in stores, such as dates, figs, etc. All of these, you may be sure, have been exposed to dust enough at some stage of their existence. Patronize the grocer who exercises cleanliness in his shop.

4. Grow your own vegetables, and so be sure that they are fresh and clean.

5. Have a well-drained cellar, with cement floor and plenty of windows to secure good ventilation. Partition off a room or cupboard for such foods as must be kept dark, but air it frequently. Keep the whole cellar scrupulously clean.

6. Wipe the inside of the refrigerator every day with a dry cloth, and once a week thoroughly scald the sides, shelves and drain. Do not let food come into actual contact with the ice, which may not be pure. Always empty any opened canned goods into a dish before putting in the ice-box.

7. If you have not a refrigerator, you may make a cool-box in this way: Take a wooden box with a sound bottom and invert it. Tack a layer of cotton batting over it and cover with coarse cloth. It is now to be kept wet constantly, so you may suspend over it a dish with a few very tiny holes in the bottom, filled with water, letting enough drip through to keep the cloth saturated. Under this box place butter, etc., which you wish to keep in good condition.

8. Keep rice, tapioca, etc., in covered cans or small crocks in a dry, clean place; or in glass preserve jars, which are best of all.

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Three separate residences; new, specially built and equipped. 1. Lower School for Boys under fourteen. 2. Dean's House, for Boys of fourteen and fifteen. 3. Upper School, for Advanced Pupils. Gymnasium and Swimming Bath just erected. Fine Hockey Rink, Athletic Fields and Playgrounds unsurpassed. Eighty acres. Mild climate. University scholarships won in 1909 and 1910. Boys prepared for Agricultural College.

REV. J. O. MILLER, M. A., D. C. L., PRINCIPAL.

WEDDING GIFTS

Relatives and friends in need of wedding or other presents can

SAVE 50%

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

COMPARE OUR PRICES.

Fully descriptive and illustrated catalogue mailed free on request. 214

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

Please Mention The Advocate

24 Imported Clydesdale Fillies 24

BY AUCTION

AT THE VILLAGE OF CHATSWORTH, ON
FRIDAY, JUNE 30th, 1911

Dr. T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont.

Will sell 24 Imported Clydesdale Fillies, ranging in age from two to four years. This is an exceptionally choice lot; all have size, style, quality, character and the best blood of the breed; many of them are show fillies; nearly all are bred and safely in foal.

TERMS—Six months on approved joint notes, with 6% interest.

Chatsworth is on the Owen Sound Branch of the C. P. R.

Auctioneers:—WM. McMITCHELL, Williamsford, Ontario; JOHN H. DAVIDSON, Cobourg, Ontario.

DR. T. H. HASSARD, Prop., Markham, Ont.

Holsteins and Tamworths BY AUCTION

At the farm, two miles north of Perry Station, on M. C. R., three miles northwest of Marshville Station on Wabash R. R., three miles from Fenwick Station, T. H. & B., on

FRIDAY, JUNE 30th, 1911

At 12 o'clock sharp, Collyer V. Robbins will sell by auction 15 registered Holsteins, mostly females, a number of them noted prizewinners, and the younger ones have good official backing; in splendid condition. All those in milk will have been tested for butter-fat. The young bulls are sired by Mercena Mechthilde Prince, and are fit to head any herd. Also 30 head of registered Tamworth swine bred from imported stock.
Seven sound horses, including a matched span of chestnut carriage mares, four and five years. A matched span of brown general purpose colts, one and two years old. A bay rising three, broken single. One aged work mare.
TERMS—Six months' time will be allowed on bankable paper, with 6 per cent. interest. Forenoon trains will be met at Perry, Marshville and Fenwick.
If weather unfavorable sale will be held under cover. Catalogues next week.

L. V. GARNER,
Auctioneer.

C. V. Robbins, Riverbend, Ont.

LUNCH WILL BE SERVED TO THOSE FROM A DISTANCE.

IMPORTANT SALE

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

30 and 40 Pure-bred and Grade Holstein Cows and Heifers

This sale will comprise some of our best stock. Will have full particulars in next week's advertisement. Sale to be held at the UNION STOCK YARDS, HORSE EXCHANGE, West Toronto, on

Monday, July 3rd, 1911

The Dunrobin Stock Farm, Beaverton, Ont.

R. E. GUNN, Proprietor.

Strictly New-laid Eggs and Spring Chickens

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

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

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

9. While cooling, newly-baked bread should be lightly covered with a clean cloth or paper to prevent mould germs from falling upon it, then when perfectly cold it should be put in a close receptacle that has been thoroughly scalded and aired. Cake and cookies should be similarly treated.

10. Keep lard covered in earthen jars in a cool, dry place.

11. If cooking-butter develops any rancidity, correct this by mixing with it $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 teaspoon baking soda to the pound, cooking the two together until the froth rises and the sound of cooking ceases. Skim and pour off carefully from the dregs, then add $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt per pound. This rendered butter keeps very well.

12. Before cooking fowl, scrub the skin well with a brush and warm water, in which a teaspoon of baking soda has been dissolved, to remove all dirt. If it cannot be cooked at once hang it in a cold place or in the ice-box, with a piece of charcoal inside the body.

13. Wash lettuce and all salad plants with the greatest care through several waters to remove dust and insects. Wash strawberries well, a few at a time, and be sure to wash oranges and lemons before cutting them. Eggs also require washing before boiling or breaking, as they may have come from a very dirty nest.

14. Wash dishes with hot water and soap, or carbonate of soda, then rinse in hot water and dry with a clean cloth. Be scrupulously clean with the dishcloth, which should be washed with soap and scalded every day. Keep it hanging in a clean, dustless place (out of doors when possible) in the sun.

15. Keep the nails and hands very clean when working in the kitchen, as well as at other times.

16. When meat is received rub the skin side with a cloth wet in hot water, and then scrape with a knife. Scrape also the cut side, and to prevent drying cover with paraffin paper or rub with salad oil. If the meat is to be kept for some time, cover it entirely with melted suet. Some people keep meat fresh for a time by cooking it and packing it in a crock then covering it entirely with melted lard. When you wish to use it, turn it out and melt the lard again, pouring it off carefully. A dip in hot water will free the meat from too much greasiness.

17. A print of butter or jug of cream may be kept cool as follows: Put it in a dish and set in a pan of cold water. Invert over it a clean, porous flower-pot, and cover the whole with a wet cloth long enough to reach the water in the pan. Evaporation will keep the temperature inside the pot low—a very good plan when one has not an ice-box.

The Beautiful Land of Nod.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Come, cuddle your head on my shoulder,
dear,

Your head like the golden-rod,
And we will go sailing away from here
To the beautiful Land of Nod.
Away from life's hurry and flurry, and
worry,

Away from earth's shadow and gloom,
To a world of fair weather we'll float
off together,
Where roses are always in bloom.

Just shut up your eyes and fold your
hands,

Your hands like the leaf of a rose,
And we will go sailing to those fair
lands

That never an atlas shows.
On the north and the west they are
bounded by rest,

On the south and the east by dreams,
'Tis the country ideal, where nothing is
real,

But everything only seems,
Just drop down the curtains of these
dear eyes,

Those eyes like a bright bluebell,
And we will sail out under starry skies
To the land where the fairies steal

Down the River of Sleep our heads
shall sweep

Till it reaches that mystical place
Which no man hath seen, but which
have been,

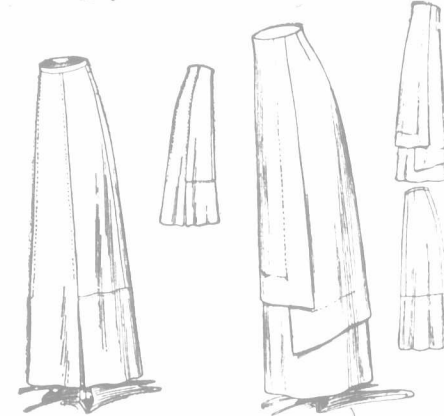
And there we will pause awhile
I will croon you a song as we drift
To that shore that is blessed

Then ho! for that fair land,
For that rare land,
That beautiful Land of Nod.

"The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions



7025 Tucked Blouse for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.
7024 Tucked Blouse or Shirt Waist, 34 to 42 bust.



7027 Six Gored Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.
7034 Tunic Skirt over Five Gored Foundation, 22 to 30 waist.

Please order by number, giving age or measurement, as required, and allowing at least ten days to receive pattern. Price, ten cents per pattern. Address, Fashion Dept., "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

Re Lightning.

I have been astounded on reading the daily papers at the number of fires and deaths already caused by lightning this year. Assuredly storms are becoming more destructive, apparently, as the woods and forests are cut away. Trees in number seem to dissipate the electricity in some way—at least comparatively few trees growing in mass ever seem to be struck, whereas isolated ones frequently suffer. When in New Ontario two years ago, in a portion of the country thickly wooded, we noted that in a month's time, during the hottest part of the summer, there were no storms to amount to anything, and we were told that there were "never had storms up here."

Now, does it not seem that for this fact alone it would be worth while for farmers to plant out trees?—thick wind-breaks along the northern sides of their farms, groves on very stony or rough land, clumps of trees wherever possible, and especially along the banks of streams, which are drying up everywhere for want of them.

In some parts of Europe, where the forests are protected from cattle, trees are cut down annually and sold—not in our wholesale fashion, but judiciously, only the largest trees being cut, while smaller ones are kept continually growing. In this way certain forests have been "harvested" for over 100 years, and yet the forests have not perceptibly diminished. They are a source of revenue, yet are preserved. Why may we not take a lesson from this book.

A wood-ago, a shrewd farmer, who is also a lover of trees, stated his belief that before twenty years there will be no woods left in the thickly-settled portions of Canada, and, indeed, as things are going, his words cannot but prove true. Think of it!—no woods with their beauty and grateful shade, no fields with their wood birds, streams with their trout and struck to nothing during the drier part of the summer, no forests to hold back the destructive torrents in winter, no woods which hold back the floods in spring.

Can we not, then, do something to save our woods? Can we not, by planting out trees, have the best of both worlds?—the fresh trees to hold back the floods in spring?



"Listen, Rose."
 Bud reads:
 "Madam, your own white hands are the first to touch FIVE ROSES."
 "For nearly one mile it travels through
 "hygienic automatic processes—more
 "and more spotless."
 "Till in a clear creamy stream it flows into
 "clean new packages, filled full-weight by
 "infallible machinery—sewed automatically."
 "Goodness!" said round-eyed Rose.
 Bud reads eagerly:
 "Hand-proof, germ-proof. Every littlest
 "bit of machinery is bright—polished like
 "those piano keys of yours. FIVE ROSES is
 "healthy flour, wholesome, none like it.
 "Unbleached, too."
 "Nobody touches my flour—but me" said Rose.
 Imagine such purity—get FIVE ROSES.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

Mr. Peter McArthur, whom you will know by his "Donald Ban" letters, has planted out a thousand trees. Is there anything to prevent any farmer from planting out, say, even 20 or 50 trees a year? Surely the effort is well worth making.

Some Delicious Salads for Hot Weather.

Occasionally, during the hottest weather, try serving cold meat, a salad, and a cold dessert, instead of a hot dinner. The family will be grateful for the change, and you yourself, provided you are housekeeper, will be spared needless work and discomfort. Many of the salads given below are very nourishing. You may judge which are most so by the ingredients, and plan your meals accordingly.

Cucumber Salad.—Cut the cucumbers in thin slices and soak in cold water for one hour, then drain. Mix with thinly-sliced cold potatoes, and pour over them the following dressing: Half teaspoon salt, ¼ saltspoon pepper, 3 tablespoons salad oil or melted butter, ¼ teaspoon onion juice, 1 tablespoon vinegar. Mix well.

Green Bean Salad.—Take a pint of cold cooked green beans and mix with them a salad dressing made as follows: Grate 1 teaspoon onion, mix with it 1 teaspoon lemon juice, a saltspoon of salt, and one of powdered sugar, a level saltspoon of pepper and dry mustard, and a table-spoon of salad oil or melted butter.

Beet Salad.—Slice some boiled young beets, and heap in the center of a salad-dish lined with crisp lettuce. Pour mayonnaise dressing over, and serve.

Cucumber and Onion Salad.—Pare 3 cucumbers and lay in a bowl in ice-water 1 hour. Do the same with an onion in another bowl. Then slice and arrange in salad bowl. Pour over ¼ cup vinegar

The Absolute Purity of

St. Lawrence Sugar

makes it especially desirable for Preserving. The recipes work out right when ST. LAWRENCE GRANULATED is used—and the Jams, Jellies and Sweet Pickles are sure to keep.

St. Lawrence Sugar is sold in convenient 20 pound bags—also by the pound and barrel.



The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co. Limited
 MONTREAL 35



STRAWBERRIES

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 CONSIGNMENTS.
 Write for a shipping
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THE DAWSON-ELLIOTT COMPANY, Toronto, Ontario.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

to which has been added 1 level teaspoon of salt and ¼ teaspoon pepper.

Another.—Cut 4 cucumbers in two lengthwise and scoop out all you can without breaking the little boats thus formed. Throw these into cold water. Chop the cucumber which has been taken out with 2 medium-sized onions. Let this drain in a colander for 15 minutes. Season with 2 tablespoons celery seed, 1 tablespoon mustard seed, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon pepper, and a dash of cayenne; vinegar, if liked. Drain the little boats, fill with mixture, and serve. If vinegar is used, this mixture will keep in a glass jar for several weeks.

Cucumbers and Cream.—Slice 4 large cucumbers very thin, and let stand 1 hour in very cold water. Drain them and put them in a glass dish. Pour over them 1 cup good vinegar and ¼ cup sweet cream whipped until light.

Viniagrette.—Boil three medium-sized potatoes. Add to them 1 sour cucumber pickle and any remains of lean meat or chicken you may have. Chop all fine. Mix with a dressing made as follows: Beat the yolk of an egg. To it add slowly 3 tablespoons olive oil or melted butter, 1 tablespoon vinegar, salt and pepper to taste. Serve the salad in a bowl lined with lettuce and garnished with hard-boiled egg.


Egg Salad.—Put two crisp lettuce leaves on each individual plate. Upon this slice hard-boiled eggs in thick slices, place a spoonful of salad dressing on top, and serve.

Banana Salad.—Prepare individual plates with lettuce as above. On each place a banana cut in two, add a spoonful of dressing, and sprinkle peanuts over thickly. This is delicious and nourishing.

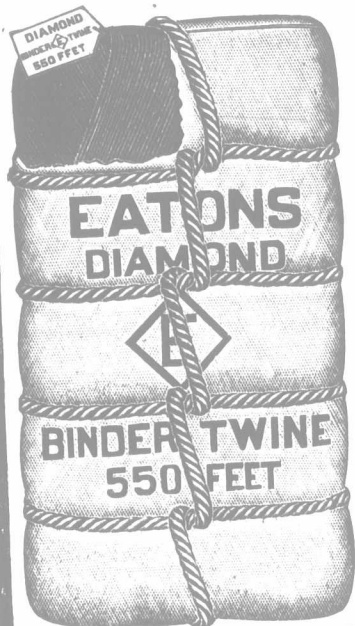
Egg Salad.—Eight hard-boiled eggs, 4 crackers rolled fine, ¼ cup vinegar, 1 teaspoon each of mustard, celery seed and salt, 1 saltspoon pepper, and 1 table-spoon butter. Separate the eggs and chop each part fine. Heat the vinegar

EATON'S BRAND TWINE

THE BINDER TWINE THAT GIVES SATISFACTION

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

DIAMOND BRAND 550 FEET MANILLA & SISAL



Average 550 feet to the pound

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FOR 100 LBS.

Delivered to your nearest railroad station in Ontario

40c

Extra per 100 lbs.

For delivery in Quebec or the Eastern Provinces

THE REASON WHY

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

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

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

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

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

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

DIAMOND BRAND 650 FEET PURE MANILLA

Average 650 feet to the pound

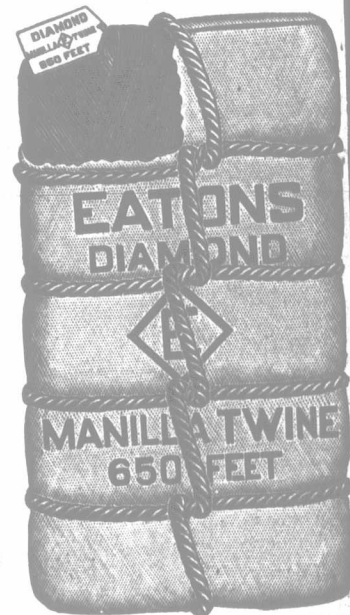
9⁹⁰

FOR 100 LBS.

Delivered to your nearest railroad station in Ontario

40c

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THE GUARANTEE WE GIVE ON BINDER TWINE

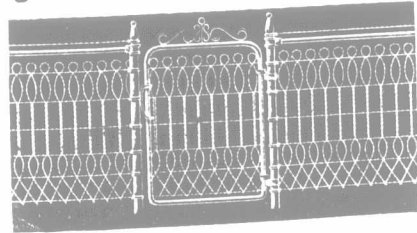
We wish you to understand that you **RUN ABSOLUTELY NO RISK** in ordering Binder Twine from us, for if the twine is not exactly as represented, in weight and measurement, or if for any reason whatever you do not think the twine is the best binder twine value you have ever seen after you have examined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

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

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Cyclone Wire Fences



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

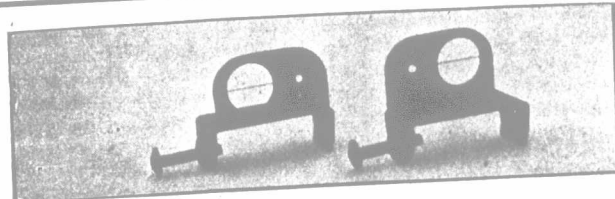
The Cyclone Woven Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
Head Office: 1170 Dundas St., Toronto, Ont.
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Arkona Basket Factory for Berry Boxes

12 and 6 quarts. Baskets, Crates, etc. Write for quotations. Special prices to vegetable and fruit growers' associations in car lots. Prices on application.
Geo. M. Everest, Prop., Arkona, Ont.

Springbrook Holsteins and Tamworths

A choice bull calf, sired by Brightest Canary, whose two nearest dams average over 26 lbs. butter a week. Dam, a four-year-old, recorded over 100 lbs. milk in one year. 25 fine young Tamworth pigs two weeks old; sire and dam reported of best quality; booking orders at \$8 for a pair sale.
C. HALLMAN, BRESLAU, ONTARIO.



Drainage Peep Sights

H. OCCOMORE & CO.
Guelph, Ont.

As described in Bulletin No. 175, Dept. of Agriculture.

Please Mention The Farmer's Advocate

POULTRY AND EGGS

Pleasant Valley Farms

EGGS FOR HATCHING

After May 20 White Wyandottes \$3 per 100, 75c. per 15. S. C. W. Leghorns, headed by first-prize cockerel, C. N. E., Toronto, 1910, 75c. per 15 eggs.

Geo. Amos & 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

For Sale: The Pure-bred Ayrshire Bull CRAIG OF SHAWBRIDGE -27733-

Canadian Ayrshire Herd Book

Mostly white, calved March 20th, 1908, bred by Macdonald College, Que.; second owners, Boys' Farm & Training School, Shawbridge, Que. Sire Spicely Robin of Ste. Anne's -23732-, gr. sire Stirling Boy of Ste. Anne's -11730-; dam Craig of Ste. Anne's -25971-, by Howie's Fizzaway (imp.) -16721- (4968). The present owners are selling to change sire. Craig has proved himself a splendid prepotent sire. Apply: G. W. O. MATHEWS, Boys' Farm, Shawbridge, Que.

We seldom repent talking too little, but very often talking too much.—La Bruyere.

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CLEANS BY VACUUM**

For 30 Days Free in your own Home
The greatest invention of the age.
Thousands of women the world over
have been able to solve
the washday problem.
No more backache and
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The "EASY" is made
entirely of rust-proof
steel, and cleans easier
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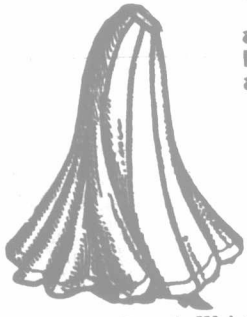
Costs less than any other washer, and then pay
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Prove it for yourself. Shipped free for thirty days
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are not delighted with it, return it at our expense.
It costs you nothing till you are satisfied with it.
It must sell on its merits. Write me now, personally
for our booklet of laundry receipts and free trial
order form, and settle the washday problem forever
L. G. BEEBE, Mgr. THE "EASY" WASHER CO.
51-55 Bruce Street Toronto, Ont.



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It is worth \$2. We are offering it and a pair of
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**\$2 Costume 75c,
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State correct Length, Waist and Hip measurements. Lace or button. State correct size, as now worn

THE SATISFIER Costume Skirt is made specially to your own measurements from our famous hard-wearing Yorkshire Serges; seven gores, raised seams, cut full; fit, style and finish being perfect. In black, navy, grey, brown or myrtle. Every purchaser will be presented with a pair of Ladies' Shoes absolutely Free. Costume Skirt and Shoes carefully packed in one parcel, and sent per r. turn mail, carriage paid 25c. extra. Total amount \$1. Remittances to be made in money order or dollar bill only.

**Yorkshire Manufacturing Co.,
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**Princess
Complexion
Purifier**

means to those who use it a pure, clear skin, free from tan, freckles, moth-patches, discolorations, spots, blackheads and rashes. Price, \$1.50, delivered.

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Moles, etc., always permanently destroyed by Electrolysis. Satisfaction assured. Come during summer for treatment. Booklet "F" mailed free.

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"Perfection"
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Is absolutely pure, strong and healthful. Delightful in flavor, nourishing, economical. Cocoa should be boiled three or four minutes in either milk or water to produce best results.

**The Cowan Co. Limited,
Toronto.**

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

On Simplicity of Life.

(Continued from page 1060.)

because I never yet met any person of this class who was contented with his work or took as much satisfaction in it as the porter feels in shovelling away the snow from before their doorsteps.) All these favorites of fortune are either deprived of work or are obliged to work at what they do not like, after the manner of criminals condemned to hard labor.

[Here follows a dissertation on what Tolstoi considers third, fourth and fifth conditions of happiness—family, unrestricted intercourse with all classes of men such as is debarred from people of wealth and rank, and bodily health, best attained by physical toil in the open air, with the sleep that follows. The simple life, he considers in accordance with the doctrine of Jesus.]

If a man will cease to have faith in the doctrine of the world, and not think it indispensable to wear varnished boots and a gold chain, to maintain a useless salon, or do the various other foolish things the doctrine of the world demands, he will never know the effects of brutalizing occupations, of unlimited suffering, of the anxieties of a perpetual struggle; he will remain in communion with nature; he will be deprived neither of the work he loves, nor of his family, nor of his health, and he will not perish by a cruel and brutish death.

Bits from Tolstoi.

[From "My Religion" and "What Can We Do Then?"]

"The life of a man is an aspiration towards welfare; what he aspires to is given to him; a life which cannot be death, and a welfare that cannot be evil."

"A powerful means to secure true happiness in life is to spin in all directions, like a spider, a whole web of love, and catch in it all that one can—old women, children, women, men and constables."—Diary, May 12, 1856.

"Our entire social fabric is founded upon principles that Jesus reproveth."

Believers profess that Christ, as God, the second person of the Trinity, descended upon earth to teach men by his example how to live; they go through the most elaborate ceremonies for the consummation of the sacraments, the building of temples. . . . for the performance of rituals; but they forget one little detail—the practice of the commandments of Jesus.

"God said, Do no evil, and evil will cease to exist. Was the revelation from God really so simple—nothing but that? It would seem that everyone might understand it."

"I tried to imagine the results, if, instead of the national hatred with which we are inspired under the name of 'patriotism'; if, in place of the glory associated with that form of murder which we call war—if, in place of this, we were taught, on the contrary, horror and contempt for all the means—military, diplomatic, and political—which serve to divide men; if we were educated to look upon the division of men into political states and a diversity of codes and frontiers, as an indication of barbarism; and that to massacre others is a most horrible crime, only to be perpetrated by a depraved and misguided man, who has fallen to the lowest level of the brute."

"The kingdom of God upon earth consists in this, that all men should be at peace with one another."

"The first duty of thinking beings is to abolish war."

"Every being endowed with even the most rudimentary reason knows that he must endure difficulties to procure any good superior to that which he has enjoyed before."

"Work is the inevitable condition of human life, the true source of welfare."

"The true life is the life which adds something to the store of happiness accumulated by past generations, which increases this heritage

in the present, and hands it down to the future."

TOLSTOI'S LAST WORDS.

Before he passed from earth, the great Tolstoi left this farewell message to the world: "Instead of returning evil with evil, try to return evil with good; to say nothing ill of men; to act kindly even with the ox and dog. Live thus one day, two days or more, and compare the state of your mind with its state in former days. Make the attempt and you will see how the dark, evil modes have passed away and how the soul's happiness has increased. Make the attempt, and you will see that the gospel of love brings not merely profitable words, but the greatest and most desired of all things."—[Sel.]

News of the Week.

The Duke of Connaught will sail for Canada on October 6th.

The King will not pass through Canada on his return from India.

Airships were not permitted to fly over London during the Coronation ceremonies.

The Laura Secord monument will be unveiled at Queenston Heights on July 5th by Sir Geo. Ross.

Portuguese Royalists are threatening civil war, and Republican troops are being massed on the frontier.

The Congregational Union of Canada, in convention at Kingston, last week passed a resolution expressing the opinion that war is unnecessary between Christian nations, and but "a coarse and brutal weapon, the use of which can only be justified as a last resource, when the appeal to reason and justice has failed."

Three men were asphyxiated in Canada during the past week on descending into wells to repair them. More precautions should be taken. Lower a lantern into any well before going down in it. If the light goes out or becomes dim, there is evidence that injurious gas is there, and not enough oxygen to support life.

EVERYBODY ATE ROYAL HAMS.
"The most successful swindles," said James R. Keene at a dinner, "are those that have a basis of honesty. It's like the story of King Edward's pigs."

"At Sandringham, you know, King Edward raised prize swine, prize bullocks, and all manner of fancy live stock. Well, there was a fashionable west-end butcher who bought all the king's fat swine every year at a simply enormous price, and a reporter said to this butcher one day:

"How can you afford to pay such prices for the royal swine?"

"Well, you see," said the butcher, with a wink of the eye, "the king's pigs have such a lot of legs?"—Detroit Free Press.

The Queen of Denmark once paid a visit to the Danish colony of Iceland, where the good old bishop exerted himself to the utmost to show her everything that was worth seeing.

The Queen paid many compliments to her host, and, having learnt that he was a family man, graciously inquired how many children he had.

It happens that the Danish word for "children" is almost identical in sound with the Icelandic word for "sheep," and the worthy bishop promptly answered:

"Two hundred."

"Two hundred children!" cried the Queen. "How can you possibly have such a number?"

"Easily enough, please your Majesty," replied the prelate, with a cheek.

"In the summer I turn them out on the hill to grass, and when the winter comes I kill and eat them."

**How the Matchless
SHARPLES
Tubular Cream Separator
Proved it
WEARS A LIFETIME**

Were you thinking of buying some other separator to save a little in price? We tell you positively that the Tubular has twice the skimming force of others and therefore skims twice as clean. The Tubular more than pays back the difference in price every year.



Learn how the matchless Sharples Tubular proved it wears a lifetime. Ask us to mail you, free, the account telling how the Tubular did work equal to 100 years' service in a five to eight cow dairy, at a total cost of one dollar and fifteen cents for repairs and oil. The account contains pictures showing how the parts of the Tubular resisted wear.

Dairy Tubulars contain no disks. Before risking anything on any inferior separator, see how much more the properly built, high quality Tubular will pay you. Our local representative will show you the Tubular. If you do not know him, ask us his name.



Write for catalogue No. 193.

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Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and Pet Stock.

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No better time of the year to see what a farm will produce than at the present time. Come to Ingersoll at once and I will take you around in my auto to see a number of choice farms. Here is a list of a few:

190 acres, choice loamy clay, rich and very productive; 5 miles from St. Mary's, Perth Co.; situated on main road, fine section of country; 160 acres cultivated; nice laying land; large two-story brick house, worth \$3,500; good basement; well lighted; drive barn, 20x28; 20x28 stone basement barn 24x34; drive barn, 20x28; 20x28 stone basement barn, \$12,000 for \$2,000; or \$3,000 down, balance at 5%.

175 acres, 9 miles from Galt, 18 from Hamilton; nice laying land; deep soil; the very best about here, or for alfalfa clover or any kind of crops. 140 acres cultivated, fine section of alfalfa, 25 acres fine wheat, large two-story stone house, worth \$3,000; good basement; well lighted; drive barn, 20x28; 20x28 stone basement barn 24x34; drive barn, 20x28; 20x28 stone basement barn, \$12,000 for \$2,000; or \$3,000 down, balance at 5%.

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PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

The Beaver Circle.

Our Senior Beavers.

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

The Hay Loft.

Through all the pleasant meadow-side
The grass grew shoulder-high,
Till the shining scythes went far and wide
And cut it down to dry.

These green and sweetly smelling crops
They led in wagons home;
And they piled them here in mountain-tops
For mountaineers to roam.

Here is Mount Clear, Mounty Rusty-Nail,
Mount Eagle and Mount High;—
The mice that in these mountains dwell,
No happier are than I!

O what a joy to clamber there,
O what a place for play,
With the sweet, the dim, the dusty air,
The happy hills of hay!
—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Beads Made of Rose Leaves.

If you want to try something interesting save the petals of roses as they begin to fall off the bushes. Now put them through a meat grinder or crush them to a pulp by pounding them while they are still fresh. Let them stand in a covered dish over night, and pound them several times the next day. Do the same the third day. By this time the petals will have become a soft black mass. Now make this into balls and string them on hatpins to dry. Leave them for several days until they are quite dry and hard, then pull them off the hatpins and you will have beads with a slight odor of rose all ready to string. You must remember to make the beads about twice the size you want them to be, as they shrink a good deal. If you want them to be slightly glossy, use a little vaseline on your fingers when moulding them. You may string them by themselves or put a tiny gold or colored bead after each rose-bead.

The Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle, although I enjoy reading your letters very much. I live on a farm, and I am about sixteen miles from our nearest city. I go to school every day, for I am going to try my Entrance Examinations at midsummer. For my pets I have two kittens, named Buster and Pearly, and a dog named Brownie. Before I close I would like Amy Seburn, Longwood, Ontario, to correspond with me. Hoping to see this printed.
ELSIE J. COWIE
Erindale, Ont. (Age 12, Book IV.).

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As this is my first letter to the Beaver Circle, I will not write a very long letter. We have a pet canary which we call Dickie, and two tame goldfish, which we call Silver and Gold. I have just to cross one field to go to school, and like my teacher very much. Her name is Miss Stewart.
CORA BAER
Guelph, Ont. (Book IV.).

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle, though we have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for over thirty years.

I live on Spring Grove farm; it is situated about a mile from the Village of Walter's Falls. The country around here is quite hilly, but there is some beautiful scenery. There are several large hills, from which you can see quite a distance. Sometimes we can see Georgian Bay, which is ten miles away.

My brother and I had great fun this winter skiing on the hills. I do not skate, as we live too far from the pond. We made a family of snow people in our yard, and they looked quite real enough to frighten you at night.

There is a creek on our farm where we can catch speckled trout. Mother is never afraid to let us go there, for it is so shallow there is no danger of getting drowned. Once we took our little

brother Percy with us, and he fished with a bent pin, and a fish bit the worm, and Percy was so surprised he rolled into the water and got dripping wet.

There is a Women's Institute here. My mother belongs to it. There is also a Farmer's Club. These societies seem to liven things up for the elder people.

I hope my letter will not take up too much space in your valuable Corner, and if it appears in print I will be tempted to write again.
EDITH WARD
Walter's Falls. (Age 13, Book IV.).

Our Junior Beavers.

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

The Morning Sun.

By Isabel Ecclestone Mackay.
I like the sun of afternoon,
So golden and so mellow;
I like the sun who goes to bed
Wrapped up in red and yellow;
But I don't like the morning sun,
I never get my dream-thinks done—
He's such a saucy fellow!

When I am just, say, half awake
He's at my window, peeping,
And, though I shut my eyes hard-tight,
I feel him coming, creeping
Across the carpet to my bed,
No matter how I turn my head,
It means "good-by" to sleeping!

He dances on my eyes, and shouts
"Hi, there! get up this minute!
There's something doing out of doors;
Look sharp! You won't be in it!
I do so hate to hear you snore,
The birds are up this hour or more—
Hark! Don't you hear that linnet?"

Now that may be all right, you know,
If one were really lazy;
But when one only likes to lie
With thoughts all dreamy-hazy
And misty-queer, it seems a sin
To have that Mr. Sun dance in
To drive a person crazy!
—St. Nicholas.

The Letter Box.

[A prize has been sent to the writer of the following letter.]

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I am going to tell you a little bit I know about nature.

Last fall I watched a squirrel for many days. It worked from early morning till late in the evening, gathering nuts, which it stored in a hollow about two feet from the ground in the same tree as he got the nuts.

Our dog tried very hard to catch him, but he never did. The squirrel would sit in the branches and chatter at Watch, and he would jump up and make great efforts to catch him, but the squirrel was always too quick.

I went to look in the hollow one day and it was quite full of nuts. I think it lived there all winter, for I have seen a lot of tracks around the tree.

A little bird built her nest in one of our fields, and as I was walking along she darted up quite close to me, and flew along as if she was hurt. I think she wanted to take me away from her nest.


I did not see it then, but a few days afterwards papa, my brother Robert and afterwards papa, by brother Robert and I were walking through the same field, when papa saw her nest. We did not look at it long, as we knew that a mother bird does not like to have anyone near her nest.

Most birds are very useful, as they eat insects that harm the grain and hay. Some build their nests in very funny places, such as chimney swallows do. Quite often when I have awoke in the morning I would hear them chirping merrily in the chimney, which passed through my room.

There are other kinds, too, that are called barn swallows, which build their nests under the eaves of barns. They usually lay four or five white eggs speckled with brown. Their little homes are made of clay and lined with feathers, and they leave a small round hole to go in and out of.

This is the first time I have written a letter to you, so I hope you will think it interesting enough to publish.

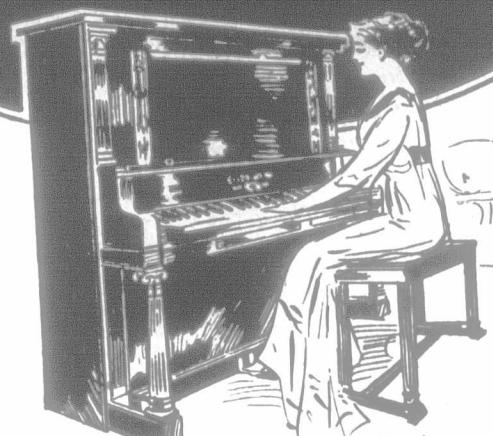
DOROTHY NEWTON
Plaisance, Que. (Age 10, Book III.).



Careful construction
insures
**Gourlay
Pianos**
against loss of tone.

In the manufacture of every Gourlay Piano the determination to use nothing but the best, an exact knowledge of how and where to use it, and a vigilant supervision over every detail of construction produces a sympathetic richness of tone, and insures that the tone will last.

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The largest fence and gate manufacturers in Canada. 506



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NEW SCALE WILLIAMS CANADA'S GREATEST PIANO

is not sold simply on its name, but on a reputation that has been justly earned. It is the New Standard which has met with approval wherever used, whether on the concert platform or in the home, and to-day is the recognized leader.

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The elements which make the "New Scale Williams" Canada's greatest piano are set forth in our Catalogue. A line to nearest representative will bring you this book, or you may write us direct.

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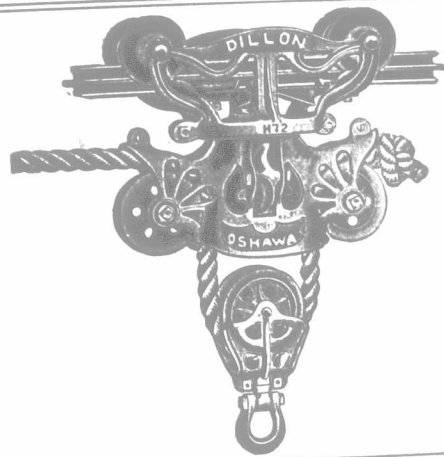
teries and tools, in fact, everything necessary to build a system of any size.

OUR INFORMATION Department is at your service FREE.

If Interested--WRITE US TO-DAY.

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USE
Dillon's Hay Carriers

And save time and money.
Also Slings, Pulleys,
Forks, etc.

R. DILLON & SONS
South Oshawa, Ontario
Also Letter Carriers, etc.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about a year, and likes it very much.

I have a pony, her name is Nellie, and I ride her every evening when I come from school, but have never got thrown off. I go to school every day, and I am in the third book. The school is on our farm, and I have a short distance to walk. We have a lady teacher that has been teaching for about seven years. I'm going to take music lessons this month. I have, besides my pony, a dog, cat, and a calf. My dog is a great playfellow. He will play hide-and-seek, climb a post 8 feet high after a cloth, and he will play many other games.

MAE GRAHAM
(Age 9, Book III.)
Glencoe, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter. I have been reading the Beaver Circle for some time, and I like to read it. I have no pets, except a dog named Watch; but I have a dear little brother that takes the place of pets. I have two brothers and two sisters, named Glenn, Hugh, and Mina and Lena. I like to go to school. My brother Glenn and I go to school nearly every day. We just have to go across the road. We go to S. S. No. 9 school. I hope that some of the rest will write to the Beaver Circle. Good-bye.

PEARL ROGERS
(Age 10, Jr. III. Class.)
Kingsville, Ont.

Dear Puck,—This is the first letter I have written to you. I live on a farm three miles from the Town of Acton, six miles from the Town of Georgetown. The name of our school is Bannockburn. I like going to Sunday School, especially on rally-day. We have only taken "The Farmer's Advocate" a short time, and like it very well. I have three sisters and two brothers. I think this is enough for the first time.

ANNIE NICHOL
(Book II.)
Acton, Ont.

Dear Puck and Junior Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. My father takes "The Farmer's Advocate," and I enjoy reading the letters very much. I have two brothers and no sister, but I would like to have one. There are between sixty and seventy scholars going to our school. Our school is on the Oneida Road. It is S. S. No. 3, Southwold. I live one mile from Southwold Station. I like our teachers very much. I have gone to school three years, and I am in the third book. I guess I will close. Good-bye.

IRENE JONES
(Age 8.)
Southwold, Ont.

Dear Puck,—This is my first letter to "The Farmer's Advocate," though we have not taken it very long, but we like it very much, and I have been reading the letters in the Beaver Circle.

I was sick most of the winter, and have not attended school since Christmas. My little brother died three weeks ago, and we have had quite a lot of bad luck this winter.

I guess I will tell you how I spent my Christmas holidays. For Christmas we all went to Lobo, and while I was there my grandmother wanted me to stay for a while, and my mother said I could. When I was there my aunt took me to London, and on New Year's Day I came home.

VERA GREGORY
Strathroy, Ont. (Age 10, Book III.)

I am sorry this letter could not appear sooner, Vera. It was written in April.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As this is my first letter to the Beaver Circle, I will not make it very long, and I hope it will not go to the w.p.b.

I have two pets—one is a kitten, her name is Polly; the other is a dog, and his name is Max. I have four sisters and three brothers. I have to walk one mile to school. I like going to school. We have a lady teacher, and I like her very well.

ANNIE WASHBURN
(Age 10, Book III.)
Saintsbury, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I dare say that most of you have experienced a happy time in a sugar bush. But

suppose some little children do not know what it is like, I will write a short account of what I have experienced.

One afternoon my two brothers, a sister, cousin and myself went back to the sugar camp. It was rather late when we got there, but that did not spoil our fun. As soon as we got there we sat down on some logs near by to have a rest.

Just here I will explain what an old-fashioned sugar camp is like. A large pole is extended between two trees. On this are hung three large black kettles which hold the boiling sap, and sometimes taffy. A large log is rolled up on either side, and a blazing fire is built under the kettles.

Our uncle made us some taffy, which was poured out on snow when done. We all ate as much as we could, and as our hands were so sticky, we went to a creek near by and washed them.

I will close now, as I fear that I have taken up too much room. Hoping this will escape the w.p.b.

ALICE TOLTON.
Walkerton, Ont.

Dear Puck,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for two years. I enjoy reading the letters. I have half a mile to go to school. I go to school every day, and like it very much. For pets I have a cat I call Tabby, and a dog I call Robert. I will close with a few riddles.

I haven't got it, or I don't want it; if I had it I wouldn't take the whole world for it. Ans.—A bald head.

A wee wee man with a red red coat, a staff in his hand and a stone in his throat? Ans.—A cherry.

ELMER A STEPHENSON
(Age 9, Book II.)
Pickering, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have read so many letters in your Circle that I concluded to write myself, to see if my letter will come out too.

I am in the first book, and nearly always take good marks in composition, which is my favorite subject at school. I will close now, hoping this will escape the w.p.b.

REXFORD STEPHENSON
Pickering, Ont. (Age 8.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. I live on a farm. I have a mile to walk to school. We have 11 little pigs; we had fourteen, but three died. I have a dog; his name is Crusoe. We have 4 horses; one is named Bill, and the others are Nellie, Dan and Jack. We have 14 cattle. My brother takes "The Farmer's Advocate." I like reading the stories very much. As my letter is getting long I will close, hoping that it will escape the w.p.b.

CHARLOTTE POTTER
Loyal, Ont. (Age 8, Book II.)

A Robin Hunt.

Robert looked at his rifle admiringly.

"Isn't it a beauty?"

"It's a good one, too," replied his uncle, taking it out of the boy's hands.

"Now, I suppose those robins will let our grapes alone," said the boy, giving the weapon a little flourish.

"You are going to shoot some birds with it, are you, Robert?" asked his uncle.

"Yes, sir, I think I'll go out now and see if I can't get enough to make a pie."

"A robin pie is not as good as a chicken pie," said the uncle, thoughtfully.

"Why no, I don't suppose it is."

"And do you know, Robert, I think a live robin is a lot more interesting than a dead one."

Robert began to laugh. "You do say the funniest things, Uncle Charlie, that I ever heard. Yes, I suppose a live robin is more interesting; but you see, I've got to kill them out, or they will eat up all our grapes."

"That's a fact," said Uncle Charlie, "but believe I'll go robin hunting with you."

"All right," cried the lad, enthusiastically, "on your gun and let's go."

Uncle Charlie went to his room, and Robert came back with a black cat, which he put under his arm. "I think I'll go home now," said Robert, holding up his spy-glass. "For you use your rifle, let's

just take a look at Mr. Robin and see what he really is doing."

Robert thought that would be very good fun, so the two set out in the garden where they could see some robins up in a tree not very far away. Uncle Charlie got out his glasses and levelled them on the robins. "They are right pretty fellows," he said. "I don't suppose you could shoot one that far, could you?"

"Oh, no, sir; that's away yonder too far for a shot."

"That's one advantage my glasses have over your rifle, Rob; they never get out of range as long as I can see them."

"Of course they don't," said Robert, laughing.

After a little while the robins became accustomed to the presence of the two persons, and one big red-breasted fellow glided into the air and came sailing down into the garden.

"There! There!" cried Robert, fumbling at his gun.

"Shoot him with the glasses first," whispered Uncle Charlie; "let's see what it really is doing. You want to kill it, I believe, because it steals grapes."

So Robert trained the glasses on the bird and watched it. For a moment the robin sat still on a bean pole, then it made a quick dive into the tomatoes, and came up with a bug in its mouth. Robert could see the bug plainly struggling in its beak.

"He's got a bug," whispered Robert. "Look! Look! Why, it has hopped over and caught a grasshopper now." In his interest, Robert put down the glasses to look without bothering with them, and it surprised him to see how tiny and far away the robin seemed. He peered into his glasses again. The robin flew back to the tree with the bug and grasshopper.

"I suppose," said the uncle, "it has a nest up there."

"I guess so," said Robert.

Another one of the birds now came sailing to the grapes. "There! There!" cried the boy, "I must shoot him now, he's in the grapes."

"Let's see what he takes first," said Uncle Charlie.

So Robert watched again, and he could plainly see the robin's beak picking away at something on the body of the vine. He mentioned this to Uncle Charlie, who thought it must be some tiny insect. Then Robert saw it catch a caterpillar, and what was most entertaining was the nearness of the bird. He felt he could almost reach out and touch it. After catching a bug or two more, the robin did pluck a grape.

Robert reached for his rifle. "There, he got a grape."

"Wait just a minute," said Uncle Charlie; "tell me just what the robin did eat on the vine."

"Well, he ate a caterpillar, three bugs, and he picked at several little things I couldn't make out; then he took a grape."

"Well," said Uncle Charlie, "how many grapes do you suppose all those bugs and caterpillars would have ruined?"

Robert thought, "A good many, I guess; five or six."

"In all their lives?" queried Uncle Charlie.

"Oh, no, I mean to-day; I suppose they would ruin a whole bunch in all their lives."

"Well," said Uncle Charlie, "they would ruin much more than one bunch; but even at that, the robin has saved a whole bunch of grapes for each bug he caught; he also picked off a lot of little insects that were boring into the vines and ruining it, and he did it all for one grape. I think that's working pretty cheap, don't you? I don't believe I would discharge that workman by killing him, if I were you."

"I don't believe I will," said Robert.

"It's really more fun to watch them than it is to look at a dead robin anyway."

So Robert laid his gun aside and continued gazing at the graceful movements of the birds through the glasses.—Baptist Boys and Girls.

TRADE TOPIC.

CANADIANS INVADE NEW ZEALAND.—Advices from the Tadhpo Motor Co., state that Messrs. Easson, Limited, Wellington, New Zealand, have successfully tendered for the agency of the Canadian-made "Everitt" built by the Tadhpo Motor Co.

Limited, of Orillia, Ont. Mr. Percy G. Easson has been touring Canada in the interests of his firm, and in an interview stated that the development of his country is proceeding at as great a rate as that of Canada, although it is not so well advertised. New Zealanders especially welcome trade with Canada and Canadian manufacturers who will take the trouble to investigate will find big market possibilities in New Zealand. Mr. Easson, after a careful review of the motor-car situation in Canada and the United States, focussed his attention on the "Everitt," and successfully tendered for the New Zealand agency. He predicts heavy sales, as the "Everitt" combines the qualities of staunch, up-to-date construction, at a moderate price.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

CUSTODY OF CHILD.

1. Can a father take his child, about a year old, from his wife, the child's mother, and give it to his parents to keep and do as they like with, and not allow the child's mother any privilege with it whatever?
2. He and his wife live together, and have one more child at home with them. The mother's wish is to have the two children raised together. What must the mother do to recover her child to herself?
3. Can the mother take her child home so long as she and her husband are living together and doing right?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ontario.

Ans.—1, 2 and 3. Ordinarily, the father has the legal right, in the absence of an Order of Court to the contrary, to the custody and control of his child—even where such child is of tender years. But the mother may make application to the High Court or the Surrogate Court, for an order regarding the custody of the infant, and the right of access on the part of either parent; and the Court in dealing with such application will have regard to the welfare of the infant, the conduct of the parents, and the wishes as well of the mother as of the father.

GOSSIP.

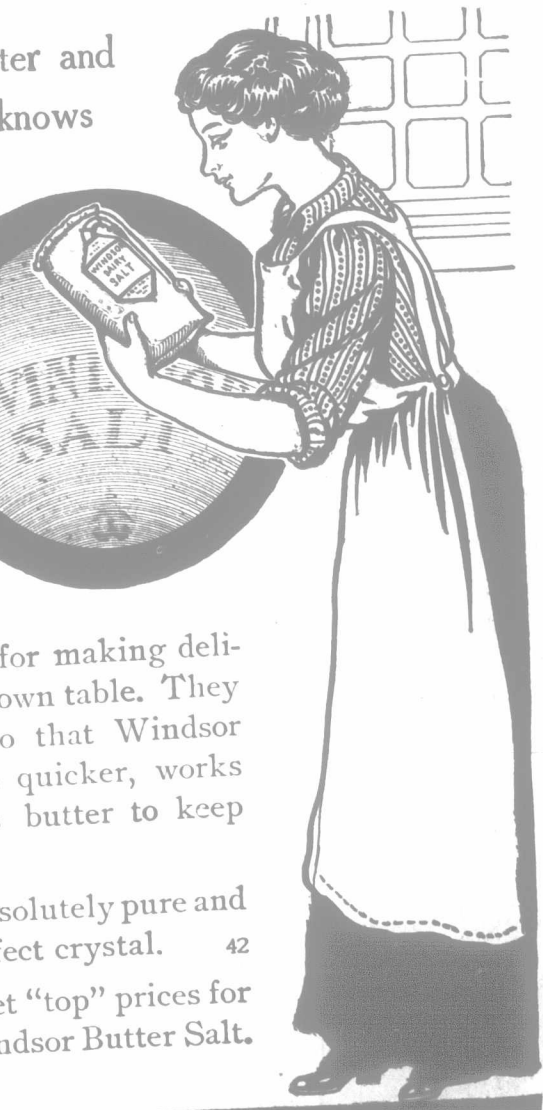
The Toronto City Council, by a practically unanimous vote, have decided to purchase for the purpose of a Municipal Industrial Farm, the well-known stock farm of James and William Russell, on the east side of Yonge street, near Richmond Hill, twelve miles north of the city. The farm contains 368.84 acres, and the price agreed upon is \$60,000, or \$162.66 per acre. The original size was 378½ acres, but the Canadian Northern Railway, whose line runs through it, purchased a right of way consisting of nine acres, and the Messrs. Russell have an agreement from the Railway Company to put in a switch without cost to them. The city has an option on the property until the end of June, and may not close the bargain before that time, but it appears practically certain that the contract will materialize, as the commission have inspected many other properties offered, and find none nearly so suitable as the Russell farm.

SOME COMING SHOWS.

- International Horse Show, Olympia, London, England, June 12 to 24.
- Royal Agricultural Society Show, Norwich, England, June 26 to 30.
- Canadian Industrial Exhibition, Winnipeg, July 12 to 22.
- Highland and Agricultural, at Inverness, Scotland, July 25 to 29.
- Dominion Exhibition, Regina, July 31 to August 12.
- Cobourg Horse Show, August 15 to 18.
- Edmonton Exhibition, August 15 to 19.
- Canadian National, Toronto, August 28 to September 13.
- Central Canada Exhibition, at Ottawa, September 8 to 16.
- Quebec Provincial, at Quebec City, Aug. 28 to Sept. 5.
- Western Fair, London, Sept. 8 to 16.
- Victoria Provincial Exhibition, Victoria, B. C., Sept. 26 to Oct. 1.

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

Every farmer's daughter and every farmer's wife knows



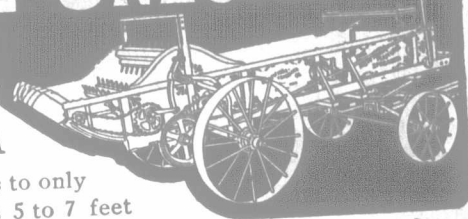
They all use it—for making delicious butter for their own table. They found out years ago that Windsor Butter Salt dissolves quicker, works in easier, and helps butter to keep better.

Windsor Salt is absolutely pure and every grain is a perfect crystal.

If you want to get "top" prices for your butter, use Windsor Butter Salt.

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—but a spreader that really spreads. The spreader with



THE NEW IDEA

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

LARGEST EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURER OF SPREADERS IN THE WORLD.

Write us and we will give you name of nearest dealer

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

312 FEET

Is the distance at which Mr. Beddall, of Pennsylvania shot a crow with his 16-bore GREENER GUN. He considered his feat of such importance, that not only was the distance measured by a civil engineer, but his statement was sworn to before a Justice of the Peace. Of course, such a shot is only possible with a GREENER GUN.

No other gun in the world shoots so far and close as the GREENER. This has been proved over and over again, from the time of the great London "Field" Gun Trials of 1875, when the GREENER GUN beat 102 guns by the world's best makers and won the Field Cup for choke bores. There are many other features about the GREENER GUN, fully described in our latest catalogue. Let us send you a free copy.

W. W. Greener, Dept. 63-65 Beaver Hall Hill Montreal, P. Q.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

* * *

GRANTED 1892

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, LIMITED, SHEFFIELD, ENG.

AVOID IMITATIONS OF OUR CUTLERY

BY SEEING THAT THIS EXACT MARK IS ON EACH BLADE. SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA: JAMES HUTTON & CO., MONTREAL.

LIGHTNING

Loses its
Terrors

Don't Let It Strike Your Home

You may have protection—positive, assured, guaranteed. The cost is small. The investment is made just once, while the protection continues year after year. Look into

The DODD SYSTEM of Lightning Control

It is for you and everyone who places the safety of his home and family above a few paltry dollars.

Its effectiveness has been demonstrated thousands of times. The loss from lightning runs into millions of dollars every year. Three out of every four of all the fires in the country are caused by it. Yet not a single building of all the many thousands that have D.-S. Lightning Rods upon them has ever been destroyed or even damaged by lightning.

Over 2000 Fire Insurance Companies have, by special resolution, unequivocally endorsed Prof. Dodd and his System. They grant 20 per cent. or more reduction in rates on buildings protected with D.-S. Lightning Rods.

No such wonderful endorsement was ever given to any other lightning rod concern in the world.

The Dodd System includes right installation. Every detail is looked after. Every building is a separate problem. Our agents are thoroughly schooled and trained. They operate under special license and authority, which must be renewed every year.

The Dodd System of protection is guaranteed to you under a personal, binding contract. If your buildings are ever damaged it is made good or your money is refunded.

Delays are dangerous. Protect your home and family this year. Start this day by writing for our great lightning rod book, with the laws of lightning, vivid pictures of lightning, explanations, guarantee, agreement to make good damages, etc., FREE. Address

Dodd & Struthers, 465 6th Ave., Des Moines, Iowa



Benjamin Franklin
Originator of
Lightning Conductors



West Dodd
Originator of the Dodd
System

Central Canada Exhibition

Ottawa, Sept. 8th to 16th, 1911

Larger appropriations of prize money for horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. \$16,000 in cash prizes, and over 100 gold medals and other trophies. Extension in grain and horticultural exhibits.

LESSONS ON DAIRYING INDUSTRY

Five acres added to grounds. Airship flights. Spectacular reproduction of grand naval review at Coronation. Gorgeous day and night fireworks, vaudeville, midway, and numerous other special attractions.

WRITE FOR PRIZE LIST

E. McMAHON, - - - Secretary.

Quebec Provincial Exhibition

AT QUEBEC, FROM
August 28th to September 5th, 1911

Over \$21,000.00 in Cash Prizes

Classes for all breeds. Very good market to sell stock.

ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 4th.

For Prize List and particulars, apply to:

HON. C. E. DUBORD, President. J. H. FORTIER, Secretary.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

TRADE TOPIC.

CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION.—The Ottawa Exhibition of 1911, which will be held from September 8th to 16th, has been planned along progressive lines. Although this expansion necessitated large expenditure for special attractions and improvements to grounds, the main object kept in view was the encouragement of the farming industry in its many branches. A perusal of the prize list, which may be had on application to Secretary E. McMahon, will indicate to live-stock breeders and others interested how well this aim has been accomplished. A good omen for the success of the Fair, is the large number of special prizes, many of them gold medals, or \$20 cash, which were contributed by friends of the Exhibition. These, with \$16,000 regular prize money, enabled the directors to make many increases in the premium list. First prizes are as high as \$50 for horses, and \$30 for cattle. The option of taking cash instead of medal awards was accepted by 90 per cent. of the winners last year, and the same result will likely occur again. The Central Canada Fair has nominally had a week's run after the two preparatory days, but the practice was to close on Friday, the fifth day. The coming Exhibition is to continue in full swing six days, with the final Saturday the occasion for a specially elaborate programme of attractions. Among the daily attractions are: Curtis Aeroplane Flight, Vaudeville Acts, Horse Racing, Fireworks, and nightly reproduction of the Grand Coronation Naval Review. Since last year the grounds have been enlarged by five acres, wires have been buried, thus removing unsightly poles, a new lavatory has been built, drainage provided, and many repairs made to buildings.

GOSSIP.

Volume 20, of the Canadian Ayrshire Herdbook, compiled and edited in the office of the National Live-stock Records, at Ottawa, has been issued, and is being distributed. This volume contains 316 pages, and the pedigree records of 2,374 animals, the constitution and by-laws of the Association, the Canadian Record of Performance, and a list of transfers of animals.

QUEBEC EXHIBITION.

The attention of stock-breeders and others is called to the advertisement in this issue of the Quebec Provincial Exhibition, to be held at Quebec City August 28th to September 5th, where \$21,000 in cash prizes are offered for live stock of all breeds, and other farm products. Entries close August 4th. Write the Secretary for prize list, mentioning "The Farmer's Advocate."

MOST PROFESSIONAL.

One of the best stories told about Mr. Birrell concerns a poor client whose case he took up for nothing. When the case had been won, the client gratefully sent him the sum of 15s., which he accepted in order not to give offence.

A colleague reproached him, however, for this "unprofessional conduct" in taking less than gold.
"But I took all the poor beggar had," said Mr. Birrell, "and I consider that is not unprofessional."—M. A. P.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

BOOKKEEPING FOR PARTNERSHIP.

What do you consider the best form of keeping books on farm where two persons are working the farm on equal shares?
A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Any of the systems described and illustrated in our issues of February 2nd, 9th, 16th, and April 6th, should be quite applicable to a partnership arrangement. The net result at the end of the year would be simply divided by two. In case the partners were drawing money out of the business, or putting it in from time to time, the firm would simply open a personal account with each of these two as individuals.

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.

Reliable and energetic agents wanted in every locality.

Queen's University

Kingston, Ontario.

ARTS, EDUCATION
THEOLOGY, MEDICINE
SCIENCE, including
ENGINEERING.

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

ARTS SUMMER SESSION
July 3rd to August 11th.

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

WOOL

Send particulars when ready to sell.
E. T. CARTER & CO.
84 Front St. E., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Best and Cheapest Breakfasts

In these days of high-priced meats many thousands of people have discovered that good, well-cooked oatmeal provides an admirable breakfast. It furnishes more vim and vitality than any other food and the cost is so small as to be insignificant.
Quaker Oats—for instance—the best of all forms of oatmeal—costs but half-a-cent a dish. Made in Canada.

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.

STAMMERS

The methods employed at the Arnott Institute are the only logical methods for the cure of stammering. They treat the CAUSE, not merely the habit, and insure NATURAL speech. If you have the slightest impediment in your speech don't hesitate to write us. Cure pupils everywhere. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request.
The Arnott Institute, - Berlin, Ont., Can.

HIS POSITION.

"How is your boy Fritz getting along in college?"
"A bit. He is halfback in der football team, and all der way back in his seat in der London Globe."



The Show That Makes the Whole World Wonder

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

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

JULY 12-22

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, Washington, Ont.
Drumbo station.

OAKLAND SHORTHORNS Our herd, numbering about 50 head, should be inspected by any intending purchasers. Many of the cows are excellent milkers and grand breeders. Many young heifers and a few bulls for sale. Scotch Grey = 72692 = at head of herd, is one of the best bulls in Ontario. Prices reasonable.
JOHN ELDER & SON, HENSALL, ONT.

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.

OAKLANE FARM Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds Heifers and cows for sale; prices right. Will sell our stock bull, "Uppermill Omega": quiet and extra sure.
GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE P. O., ONT., Bolton, C.P.R.; Caledon East, G.T.R. Phone.

CLOVER 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.

CEDARDALE 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.

Spruce Lodge Shorthorns and Leicesters 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.

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.



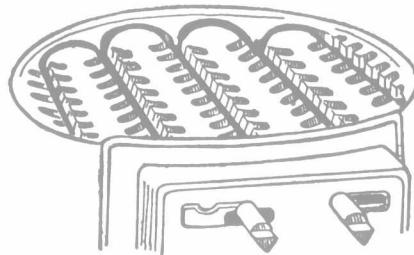
Each grate bar has three sides—long wear

When only one side of a grate bar is continually next to the fire all the wear is concentrated on that one side. The life of the grate bar is thus naturally just one-third as long as when the wear is distributed on three sides.

That explains why Sunshine grates have three lives. Each of the four grate bars has three sides. Each time the ashes are "rocked down" (no shaking with Sunshine) the side next to the fire can be changed. Thus the life of the grates is greatly prolonged.

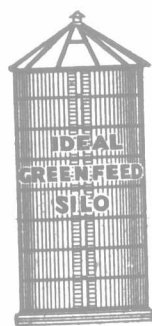
When desired, the heavy bull dog teeth on the grates will seize hold of clinkers, grind them up, and drop the particles into the ash-pan.

Buy the Sunshine—the durable, convenient, economical furnace, guaranteed by largest furnace makers in British Empire. 52



McClary's Sunshine Furnace

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Hamilton, Calgary.



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.

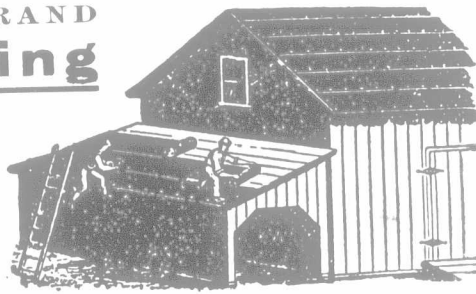
CANADIAN DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED
592 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL, QUE.

Do You Want the Cheapest and Most Durable Roofing?

USE DURABILITY BRAND Mica Roofing

For steep or flat roofs; waterproof; fireproof; easily 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 EMPIRE Line

"Everything that's good in Cream Separators"
Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Ltd.

WINNIPEG TORONTO SUSSEX, N.B.

You have your choice of both CONE and DISC styles. Send for our dairy book. It will interest you. 10

Southdowns were not largely represented, owing to clashing with the Suffolk County Show, but the quality of those shown was of a high order. C. Adeane's first-prize two-year-old ram and champion was one of the best of the breed. In the yearling-ram class, the winner was shown by J. R. West. In ram lambs, W. M. Cazalet had first and second; F. H. Jennings had the first-prize pair of ewes, with an extra good pair.

Hampshires were well represented, first place in the yearling-ram section going to an entry from the flock of the Hon. Mrs. Peydell-Bouverie. In the ram-lamb class, H. C. Stephens won; James Flower was first with ewes and ewe lambs.

Shropshires were entered by three exhibitors, F. Bibby, Sir R. P. Cooper, and J. J. Brewin. The first named won in yearling rams, with a sheep of fine type and character. The Cooper flock was first and second in the section for ewes.

Oxford Downs were shown by Jas. Horlick, J. T. Hobbs, G. Adams & Sons, and A. Brassey. Horlick had the first-prize yearling ram; Adams & Sons were first with ram lambs; Brassey first with yearling ewes, and Adams first with ewe lambs.

Dorset Horns were shown by five exhibitors, Eden & Watson winning in yearling rams and ram lambs, R. Tory with yearling ewes.

Swine.

In the Berkshire class, the winner in the aged boar section was W. Buckley's Oxford Viscount. For a pair of young boars, J. A. Fricker was first. In the brood sow class, S. Sandy's Princess Royal won. For pair of breeding sows, A. Hiscock was first.

In Yorkshires, the Earl of Ellesmere's entries won in every class, except for pair of young boars, which went to R. E. W. Stephenson.

Tamworths were well represented, R. Tbbotson was first for aged boars; E. de Hamel for breeding sows; Sir O'Moseley owned the winning pair of young boars.

JUDGING AT CHICAGO.

J. J. Cridlan, of Maisemore, Gloucester, England, has been appointed judge of the champion fat cattle at Chicago International Show in December. Mr. Cridlan is a butcher as well as a noted breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and his knowledge of both sides should be of great service.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

CHRONIC COUGH.

Mare had distemper four months ago. She apparently recovered, except for a cough, which remains with her. J. L.

Ans.—Give her every morning 1½ drams each of powdered opium and solid extract of belladonna, 1 dram camphor, and 15 grains digitalis, mixed with sufficient oil of tar to make plastic. Roll in tissue paper, and administer as a ball, or omit the oil of tar and mix with a pint of water and give as a drench. V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. What will reduce pot-belly in horses?
2. What causes a horse, whose feet are all right, to stretch out his fore feet when in the stall?

3. Are Standard-breds and American Thoroughbreds the same breed of horses?

4. What is the most fashionable way to cut the horses' tails?

5. Which is preferable for harness, collar and hames, or the breast collar?

S. McM.
Ans.—1. Feed a limited amount of hay, and correspondingly increase the grain ration, and work regularly.

2. This usually indicates soreness in feet, but when the feet are all right, it is simply a habit.

3. No. Standard-bred horses are an American production, and have been bred to produce extreme speed at the trotting and galloping gait. The American Thoroughbred is the pure-bred descendant of the English Thoroughbred.

4. These tails are tied up for show purposes to give them the appearance of being long. The long hair is plaited, and the tail is bent until the point of the dock reaches the butt of the dock, and is then tied.

5. It is a matter of taste; either is equally suitable, and some the collar and hames work, collar and hames. V.

A BAD COLD

Developed Into BRONCHITIS.

Neglected Bronchitis is very often the direct cause of Consumption, and on the first symptom appearing Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup should be used and the Bronchitis cured.

The symptoms are, tightness across the chest, sharp pains and a difficulty in breathing, a secretion of thick phlegm, at first white, and later of a greenish or yellowish color, coming from the bronchial tubes when coughing, especially the first thing in the morning.

Mrs. Dan. J. McCormack, Cleveland, N.S., writes: "My little boy two years old caught a bad cold which developed into Bronchitis. He was so choked up he could hardly breathe. Reading about your wonderful medicine, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, I decided to try a bottle and with such good result I got another which completely cured him, without having a doctor. I cannot say too much in its praise; I would not be without it in the house as I consider it a sure cure for Colds and Bronchitis."

The price of "Dr. Wood's" Norway Pine Syrup is 25c. It is put up in a yellow wrapper. Three pine trees is the trade mark. Be sure and accept no substitute for Dr. Wood's.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

GRAIN CROP YIELDS.

Having moved here recently from Toronto, I would like to ask you to give me a table of the average yield per acre for all kinds of grains and root crops.

J. C.

Ans.—Useful data on this subject will be found in "The Farmer's Advocate" for March 11th, 1911, the reports of the Ontario Experimental Union and Ontario Agricultural College Farm.

WILD CARROT ON WAYSIDE.

Publish an effective way for destroying wild carrot on the roadside where cultivation is impossible. If cutting is recommended, when should it be done, and how?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Spudding before blossoming the first season is reported an effective treatment. Do not let a single plant go to seed.

LINIMENT FORMULA.

Will you publish the formula for the well-known "White Liniment" used so much in case of sprains upon animals? I think this is not a proprietary preparation.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The formula of a liniment often recommended for sprains and bruises is as follows: Liquid ammonia, 2 fluid ounces; raw linseed oil, 3 ounces. Another homemade liniment consists of 2 ounces ammonia; 2 ounces turpentine; 2 ounces sweet oil, and 6 ounces water. Perhaps some reader could send us the formula of the "white liniment" asked for.

RINGWORM.

I have a herd of nine young cattle that have been troubled with ringworm, the first symptoms showing about the eyes and neck, around the first of March.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The scales forming the rings should first be softened by washing with soap and water and gently scrubbing them. Then apply once or twice a mixture of sulphur and lard. Remember that ringworm is contagious to humans. Several cases have been reported to "The Farmer's Advocate" of persons contracting the disease on their hands and faces.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.

What is the difference, if any, between the Holstein breed of cattle and the Holstein-Friesian cattle? Also, are there two different herdbooks at the record office at Ottawa, and what are the several amounts of butter necessary to be made in one week before cows of different ages are eligible for Advanced Registry?

F. H. M.

Ans.—"Holstein-Friesian" is the full and "Holstein" the abbreviated name of the breed. The pedigree record is not kept at Ottawa, but at St. George, Ont., G. W. Clemons being the Secretary. For particulars as to Record of Merit and Record of Performance, write Mr. Clemons.

Veterinary.

LAME HORSE

Horse was turned out in grass a week ago. Next morning he was lame on hind foot. I cannot see or feel anything wrong with foot or leg. My neighbor says she has hurt her stifle. She walks on her toes. What should I use, and how long will it take to cure?

F. C.

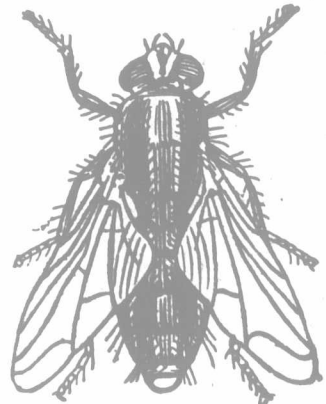
Ans.—It is not possible to diagnose the case from symptoms given. The symptoms indicate hock joint lameness, but a sprain lower down might cause the same. It is not probable that the trouble is in the stifle. There will probably be swelling, heat and soreness to pressure in the seat of injury by this time. Treatment consists in rest, locating the injury, and bathing well with hot water three times daily, and after bathing rub well with a liniment made of 1 ounce oil of turpentine, 1 ounce tincture of arnica, ½ ounce gum camphor, 2 drams liquor ammonia, and alcohol to make a pint. It is not possible to say how long it will take to effect a cure. Keep her quiet in a box stall during treatment.

The destruction of the house fly is a public duty. Almost every American State Board of Health is carrying on a crusade against him.

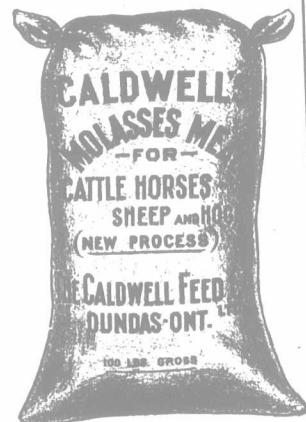
His filthy origin and habits, and the fact that his body is generally laden with disease-producing germs, makes him one of the greatest enemies of the human race.

If the housekeepers of Canada will use

WILSON'S FLY PADS



persistently, this peril would be tremendously reduced.



You are losing by not using CALDWELL'S MOLASSES MEAL

Are You Particular About the Condition of Your Stock?

Keeping live stock in the pink of condition is one of the secrets of live-stock success. Feed is the most important factor in keeping stock in condition.

CALDWELL'S MOLASSES MEAL For ALL LIVE STOCK

Caldwell's Molasses Meal should be fed to all stock. Substituted for part of the grain ration it will bring stock into condition and fatten them quicker and cheaper than any other feed known. And it saves grain.

Ask for booklet from your dealer, or write the CALDWELL FEED CO., Ltd., Dundas, Ont.

ARTHUR J. HOWDEN & CO. ARE OFFERING

15 High-class Scotch Shorthorn Heifers

At moderate prices, including Cruickshank Nonpareil, Cruickshank Villages, Marr Emmas, Cruickshank Duchess of Glosters, Bridesmaids, Bruce Fames, Kinellars, Clarets, Crimson Flowers, and other equally desirable Scotch families, together with a number of the grand old milking Atha tribe, which have also been famous in the showing.

Arthur J. Howden & Co., Columbus, Ont.



Shorthorns and Clydesdales

PRESENT SPECIAL OFFERING:

Seven choice young Scotch bulls, from 9 to 15 months; 25 cows and heifers of choicest breeding. This lot includes some strong show heifers for the yearling and two-year-old classes. A pair of imported Clyde fillies, two and three years old (bred).

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.

Long-distance 'phone. Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R., ½ mile from farm.

WILLOWDALE STOCK FARM HAS NOW FOR SALE

a choice lot of young stock of each of the following breeds: Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Chester Swine, Shropshire Sheep

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

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

Shire Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle (both sexes); also Hampshire Swine. Prices reasonable. Porter Bros., Appleby, Ont., Burlington Sta. 'Phone.

Scotch Shorthorns For sale: Some choice, smooth, heavy boned, fleshy yearling bulls for the farmer or breeder. Also a large number of cows and heifers from imported stock. Some show material among these. Mitchell Bros., Burlington, Ontario. Farm ¼ mile from Burlington Jct. Sta.

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 ELORA STATION, G. T. R. & C. P. R. 1 good two-year-old registered Clydesdale mare from imp. sire, and J. WATT & SON, SALEM, ONTARIO. out of imp. mare.

AM LEAVING FOR BRITAIN ABOUT THE END OF MAY. WILL PURCHASE SHORTHORNS AND HORSES Parties wishing me to buy for them may correspond with me. In sending letters after the 27th of May address me care of Mr. Geo. Harrison, Gainford Hall, Darlington, England. J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, Ontario.

ELMHURST SCOTCH SHORTHORNS AND LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES H. M. VANDERLIP, Importer and Breeder, Calmsville, Ont. Langford Sta. Brantford & Hamilton Radial in sight of farm. Bell 'phone.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires.



In Shorthorns: 60 head on hand, including cows and heifers and calves of both sexes. In Cotswolds: A few shearing ewes and a good bunch of lambs coming on for fall trade. In Berkshires: A nice lot now ready to ship.

CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, Campbellford, Ont.

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

Maple Grange Shorthorns

Royal Bruce, imp., a Bruce Mayflower, is the sire of all my young things. Nonpareils, Clarets, Myrles 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.

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.

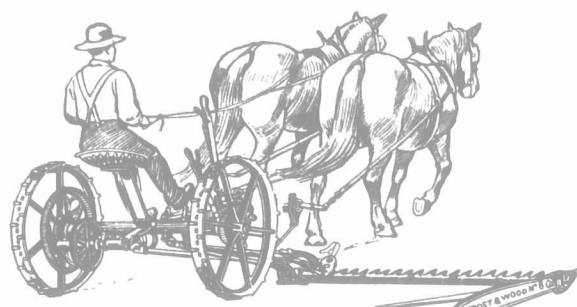
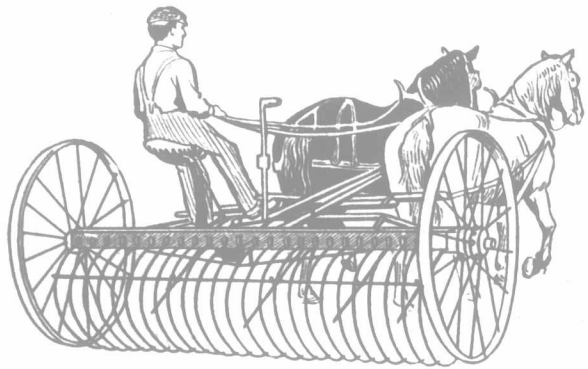
HIGHFIELD, ONTARIO. "How's yer wheat?" "First rate." "Plugs doin' well?" "Fine." "That puny colt come round all right?" "He sure did." "Glad to hear things is so likely, Bill. How's your wife?"

Use "SNAP" the next time you clean the Bathtub, and see how clean and white it looks.

"S-N-A-P" works wonders about the house. Your dealer has it — 15c. cans.



Save time at haying time



Next season outfit yourself with a Frost & Wood hay outfit—a Giant Eight Mower and a Tiger Auto-Dump Rake. You will then have a haying equipment good for a lifetime's hard service—one that will save time at haying time, save you buying repair parts, and save a big slice of its cost yearly in reduced work for horses and men too.

Built to Outlast the Men who Buy them

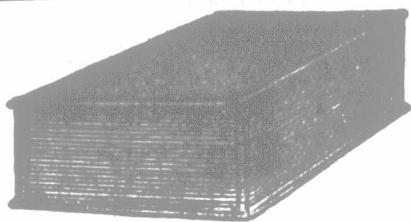
This Mower makes a 6-foot cut easier than others cut but a 4-foot swath. Plenty of roller bearings help it to run smooth, insure long life, reduce wear to the minimum. One owner has worked his Frost & Wood Mower hard every season for 20 years—and bought but ONE REPAIR

The Frost & Wood agent near you is a good man to know. Visit him.

Glad to send you a bookful of money-saving facts and proofs if you'll request Catalog #64 from FROST & WOOD CO., LIMITED, SMITH'S FALLS, CANADA

PART in all that time. Reinforced Cutter Bar protected against wear by guard-shields behind the knives; Pitman ends of toughened forged steel; large bearings on hanger—not usual pins—allow cutter-bar no play and cannot wear down. Tiger rake has as many good points as No. Eight mower. 64

Frost & Wood Giant Eight Mower Tiger Auto-Dump Rake



Instal Your Own Waterworks

A STEEL TANK IN YOUR ATTIC with water pumped to it will give you a complete waterworks system for your house. A similar tank in your barn, with our steel stable trough installed, will solve the problem of watering your stock, insuring a constant supply of pure, clear water at the right temperature, right where it is needed.

Write for catalogue A. We build any kind of steel tank or trough to order. Steel tanks do not rust. They are built to last. Agents wanted.

STEEL TANK CO., TWEED, ONT.

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

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.**

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.**

Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1854-1911

An excellent young "Lovely" bull, dam a first-class milker, for sale. **LEICESTERS**—The best rams and ewes for sale.

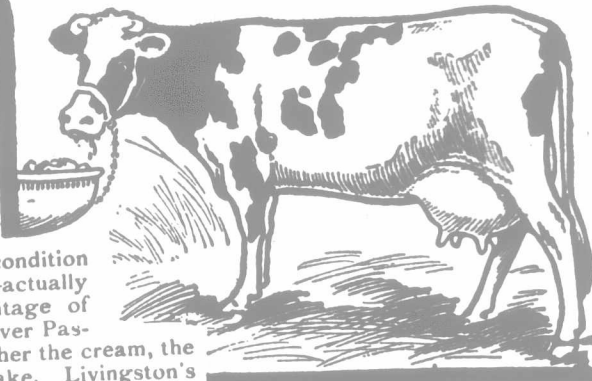
A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.

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

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

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.



SHORTHORNS

JOHN CLANCY, Manager.

Sold out of Bulls. Would be glad to have your inquiries for anything else.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

H. CARGILL & SON, Proprietors.

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.

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.**

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.**

Brampton Jerseys Bulls fit for service are getting scarce. Just a few left. Yearling heifers in calf are in great demand; 6 for sale; 6 now being bred. **Brampton Stockwell the sire. A few good cows and some calves for sale. Production and quality. B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.**

TRADE TOPICS.

A WONDERFUL PICTURE.—In connection with a new and clever advertising idea, there has just been completed at Dayton, Ohio, what is declared the greatest group picture ever made. There are thousands of photographs, each the likeness of some energetic man or woman who belongs to the great family of "Thomas Agents." Many of them have never seen Dayton, Ohio, but all take pride in the share they had in building up the business of the Thomas Manufacturing Company of that city. This is not only the largest agency house in the States, but it is also remarkable for its phenomenal growth. It had its inception only six years ago, in a hall bedroom in the home of M. H. Mathews, its founder and present efficient head. On February 23rd last, the company celebrated its anniversary, and the thousands of loyal agents sent their photographs to join this great group in celebration of the event. It took seven weeks to engrave the pictures, the whole reaching the enormous size of 72 by 146 feet. The plan was worked out by the Mumm-Romer Company, advertising experts of Columbus, Ohio. Anyone interested in a copy of above picture of this great army of energetic, prosperous workers, should write immediately to the Thomas Manufacturing Company of Dayton, Ohio, who will gladly send full information free of charge.

GOSSIP.

Over 100 Clydesdales were shipped from Glasgow the last week in May, including, for Canadian importers, over 50 for McCallum Bros., Brampton, Ont.; 8 for Geo. G. Stewart, Howick, Que., and 4 for Vanstone & Rogers, Wawanese, Man., the balance being consigned to Australia and New Zealand.

SPOILED ONE BOY.

Whenever I see the subject of keeping the boy on the farm touched upon, an incident which happened when I was a boy comes into my mind. About six miles from our farm was one of a large number of farms owned by the wealthiest man in the country. He lived in town, but put in most of his time driving from one farm to another. He was a vigorous personality, a close dealer, and made money on his farming operations. One evening my father and I were driving past the farm mentioned. The old gentleman was sitting in his buggy near the road. We stopped, and my father entered into conversation with the other gentleman, in the course of which it developed that he had that day sent his younger son, a lad of about eighteen, on his first independent steer-buying trip. He said he wanted to see what Irve was good for. While we were still talking, Irve came in sight, driving a small bunch of steers. As they came up, the old man got out of his buggy and looked them over, and asked Irve what he paid for them. On being told, the instinct of the close trader got the better of the judgment of the father, and, notwithstanding our presence, he unceremoniously, telling him he had no sense, was not worth his salt, was an easy mark, etc., etc. I was but a boy at the time, but I could see the effect. It was Irve's first deal, and he was feeling proud that his father had for once given him an opportunity. The old gentleman's tirade humiliated and discouraged him, injured his self-respect, and weakened his confidence. He became a wild, worthless young man, and died in early manhood under circumstances which brought shame upon his family. This one incident was not enough to ruin the boy, but as a part of many others of the same sort, was no doubt responsible for turning a bright, promising boy into a dissolute, worthless young man. A little kindness, a little instruction, a little patience, a little more attention to the most precious of his possessions, would have enabled this man to go down to old age with pride in his sons. He outlived them both, and died with the better knowledge that, notwithstanding his wealth, his life had been a failure in the only thing worth living for.—The Observer, in Wallace's Farmer.

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

DR. WILLIAMS' Fly & Insect Destroyer

MANUFACTURED BY BAKER & BOUCK

Have you money to invest? How would you like to make 1,000% on your investment? You can do it.

We have it on the word of one of the largest breeders of thoroughbred cattle in Canada, that for every dollar's worth of DR. WILLIAMS' FLY & INSECT DESTROYER he uses he gets in direct returns \$10. His books prove his statement.

ATTENTION, STOCKMEN!

It thieves broke into your bank and stole your hard-earned deposits, you could not punish them severely enough, but flies and lice on your cattle and poultry do the same thing, yet few raise their voices in protest or their hands to restrain them, though they are fully aware that DR. WILLIAMS' FLY & INSECT DESTROYER will render their stock and poultry as safe from these pests as the bank. Try it, and be convinced.

Josephine, the Missouri Chief, the most wonderful cow in the world, valued at \$20,000, producing 17,000 lbs. of milk in 6 months and 529 lbs. butter, was subjected to the annoyance of flies for one day, and the quantity of milk was reduced by 18 lbs. from the day previous. Calculate what that means for the season, and add the result to your bank account, and see what DR. WILLIAMS' FLY & INSECT DESTROYER can do for you.

If your local dealer does not carry it, see that he orders it at once.
Order from: J. A. BROWNLEE, 385-7 Talbot St., London, Ont. J. A. JOHNSON & CO., 171 King St. East, Toronto, Ont. JOHN FOWELL, Travelling Representative, Woodstock, Ont. R. BARKER, 338 River Ave., Winnipeg, Man., or directly from the manufacturers.

BAKER & BOUCK, Morrisburg, Ont.

WE NEED THE MILK

For our milk contract, so all the bull calves from fifteen choice cows and heifers, due to freshen by April 1st, must go. This means attractive prices for you. Write us, you'll be surprised how good a calf you can buy for how little money.

MONRO & LAWLESS, Thorold, Ontario

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, Foiden's, Ontario

HOMEWOOD HOLSTEINS

Home of the champions. Headed by the great milk and butter bred bull, Grace Payne 2nd's Sir Colantha, Ont. choice, thrifty bull calves for sale at present. M. L. HALEY and M. H. HALEY, SPRINGFORD, ONTARIO.

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, Warkworth P. O., Ont. Campbellford Station.

RIDGEVALE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS—A few very choice bull calves left for sale, from large-milking and high-testing dams. Write for prices, or come and see them. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R. Ontario Co. Long-distance phone. R. W. Walker, Utica, Ont.

Evergreen Stock Farm has for sale the stock bull, Sir Metana Faforit, whose dam and sire's dam have an average record of 24.60 lbs. butter in 7 days each; also bull calf, average record of dam and sire's dam 23 1/2 lbs. butter. F. E. PETTIT, BURGESSVILLE, ONT.

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.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

BREEDING A LIGHT MARE.

I have a mare that would weigh about 1,100 lbs. She has raised two very nice colts by a horse weighing about 1,400 lbs. Would it be advisable to breed her to a horse weighing 2,100 lbs.?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—If from mating with a light horse she has produced a class and type of colts likely to sell for a good price, it would probably be judicious to breed her to a Thoroughbred or a Hackney horse. We have, however, known cases of light mares, bred to heavy sires, producing a very desirable class of general-purpose farm horse.

TAX EXEMPTION OF PARKS.

1. Is land held as parks by villages, in Townships, exempt from taxes without a by-law of the Township to that effect?

2. Give clause of the Assessment Act for exemption. MAP.

Ontario.

Ans.—1. Yes.

2. The Assessment Act, Ontario Statutes, 1904, Chapter 23, Section 5, Subsec. 7, exempts from taxation the property belonging to any municipality, and in use as a public park, whether situate within the municipality owning the same, or in another municipality or municipalities.

WARTS ON COW'S UDDER.

Cow has warts in bunches all over her udder. Two months ago they were very hairy, now they are hard on top, and black, and a quarter of an inch long.

N. G.

Ans.—Some people claim to have removed warts by repeated application of castor oil. Warts with slim necks may be safely clipped off with sharp scissors or shears, while those with a strong base may be removed by a daily application of butter of antimony, or by touching them daily with a stick of potash, but great care should be taken that these caustics do not touch or spread to the healthy parts, and it is not advisable to use them while the cow is in milk.

WATER BY AIR PRESSURE.

I wish to install an air-pressure apparatus for forcing water out of a well about 50 feet deep, with about 5 feet of water, water to be forced about 30 feet higher than surface. The power will be supplied by either gasoline engine or electric motor. I require about 100 gallons water per day.

F. J. H.

Ans.—The water cannot be forced out of this well by compressed air, as this method requires that the submerged portion of the pipe shall be one-half longer than the portion above water; in other words, that 60 per cent. of the pipe must be submerged. Your best plan would be to install a pump run by either gasoline engine or windmill.

WM. H. DAY.

HOLLOW BRICKS FOR SILO.

1. Where could I get large, hollow bricks for building silo, and at what cost?

2. Would they stand the lateral pressure and not spread with silage?

3. Would bricks need to be shaped a little for round silo? The bricks I have seen were square, 12 x 10 x 6 inches.

4. Would iron bands be needed around silo for support?

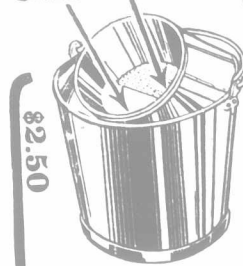
J. H. F.

Ans.—1. Manufacturers of these bricks would do well to let the fact be known through the advertising columns of "The Farmer's Advocate," so people would know where to inquire. From some yards these bricks sell at \$50 per thousand.

2 and 4. Reinforcing rods are certainly required in all sorts of cement or block silos.

3. Cement blocks used in round silo building are made with a slight curve, and we presume bricks could be molded in that way. A manufacturer advises us that they would cost about \$10 per thousand more.

MILK STRAINER



\$2.50

ONE OPERATION MILKING AND STRAINING

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 as drawn from the cow goes into the pail. Price \$2.50. Get our catalogue



\$6.50

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 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

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD—HOME OF:

Pontiac Korndyke, the only bull living that is the sire of four 30-pound daughters, and the sire of the world's record cow for seven and thirty days.

Rag Apple Korndyke, sire of eight A. R. O. daughters that, at an average age of 2 years and 2 months, have records that average 17 1/4 lbs. each, and over 4.2% fat for the eighth. Three of them made over 30 lbs. each.

Sir Johanna Colantha Gladi, whose dam and sire's dam average 33.61 lbs. each for 7 days, which is higher than can be claimed for any other sire of the breed.

We are offering some splendid young bulls for sale from the above sires, and out of daughters of Pontiac Korndyke and Rag Apple Korndyke.

E. H. DOLLAR, (near Prescott) HEUVELTON, NEW YORK

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

More high-record cows in our herd than in any other in Canada, including the champion Canadian-bred three-year-old, and the champion two-year-old of the world for yearly production. The sire of these champions is our main stock bull, to make room for our natural increase. Also bull that will be sold right to make room for our natural increase. Also sows safe calves for sale. We are booking orders for spring pigs, also sows safe in pig. We invite inspection of our herd. Trains met at Hamilton when advised. Long-distance Bell phone 2471 Hamilton.

D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT. R. F. D. NO. 2

Lakeview Holsteins!

Having sold all bulls old enough for service, now offer two bull calves, born August 19th and September 20th, 1910. Both are sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, and their dams have A. R. O. records of 11.55 and 16 lbs. butter in 7 days as two-year-olds. Telephone.

E. F. Osler, Bronte, Ontario

CENTRE AND HILLVIEW HOLSTEINS

Offers two June bulls, nicely marked, out of Record of Merit dams and Bonheur Statesman, whose daughters are testing high price of these; \$70.00 each f.o.b. Woodstock. Also younger ones. Long-Distance Telephone. P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre P.O., Woodstock Stn.

Woodbine Holsteins

Herd headed by King Segis Pontiac Lad, whose sire's sire is the champion cow of the world. Sire's sire is the dam of the champion cow of the world, 30 lbs. each. Dam's sire is the sire of the world's record cow for seven and thirty days. His two great grand sires are the only bulls in the world that have sired two 37-lb. cows. Bulls and bull calves for sale.

A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ontario.

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Two yearling bulls fit for service; also choice bull calves. Three-year-old heifer due in July. Write for prices.

G. W. CLEMONS, St George, Ont.

Just Landed

45 two-year-old Ayrshire heifers, all bred to freshen in September and October. They are a beautiful, strong lot, with plenty of test. Also 12 bulls fit for service, and a few yearling heifers.

R. R. NESS, HOWICK, QUEBEC.

SPRINGBANK AYRSHIRES

The world's leading herd of Record-of-Performance Ayrshires. Contains more champion milk- and butter-producers than any other herd. Also big cattle, big dams, and big tests a specialty. A few bull calves, true to color and type, from R. O. P. dams, for sale at reasonable prices. A. S. TURNER & SON, Ryekman's Corners, Ont. Three miles south of Hamilton. Visitors welcome. Trains met by appointment.

CRAIGALE 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. HAMILL, 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, with R. O. P. official records, headed by the renowned champion, Imp. Netherhall Milkman. Richly-bred females and young bulls for sale. P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Que.

Ayrshires & Yorkshires

Special offerings at low prices from the Menie district: Bulls fit for service, 1911 calves. Dams of all are: some with good official records; others, if their owners entered them, would milk females, any desired age. A few young Yorkshires.

ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.

HILLVIEW AYRSHIRES.—Imp.

Hobbsland 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. 32 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.

HECTOR GORDON, HOWICK, QUE.

Ayrshires

Bull calves, from 4 months to 9 months, from imported sire and Record of Performance dams. Records 50 to 63 pounds per day.

N. Dymont, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

Stockwood Ayrshires

Imported and Canadian-bred. High producers and high testers. Females of all ages for 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.

HILLCREST AYRSHIRES.—Bred for production and large tests.

Record of Performance work a specialty. Fifty head to select from. Prices right.

FRANK HARRIS, Mount Elgin, Ont.

Was So Bad With Heart and Nerves Could Not Sleep At Night.

Many men and women toss night after night upon a sleepless bed. Some constitutional disturbance, worry or disease has so debilitated and irritated the heart and nervous system that they cannot enjoy the refreshing sleep which comes to those whose heart and nerves are right.

Mrs. John Gray, Lime Lake, Ont., writes:—"Last summer I was so bed with my heart and nerves that I couldn't sleep at night. There was such a pain and heavy feeling in my chest that I could not stoop, and at times I would become dizzy and have to grasp something to keep from falling. I tried different things but never got anything to do me any good until I tried Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and I can now recommend them to all troubled as I was."

Milburn's Heart & Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or three boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct by T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm

SOUTHDOWNS.—Do you want a fine-fitted South-down to win out with at the shows, and to put some good new blood into your flock? I am now taking orders, and you will advantage in ordering early. I guarantee to please you, and at reasonable prices.

AGUS.—The first offering since founding the herd. Bulls and heifers for sale of showyard quality, and the choicest breeding.

COLLIES.—That win at the shows and make excellent workers.

ROBT. McEWEN, BYRON, ONTARIO
RAILWAY STATION, LONDON.

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.

Shropshires and Cotswolds

I am now offering for sale 25 shearing Shropshire rams and 15 shearing ewes, nearly all from imported ewes and ram. Also the best lot of lambs I ever raised. Am fitting some of all ages for showing. Prices very reasonable.

JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont.
Claremont Stn., C. P. R.

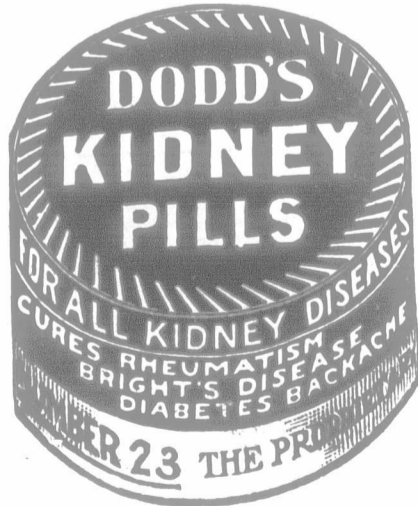
Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cat He, Yorkshire Hogs.—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons, Harriston, Ont.**

Travelling Inspector (after severely cross-questioning the terrified class)—"And now, boys, who wrote 'Hamlet'?"

Timid Boy—"P-p-please, sir, it wasn't me."

Travelling Inspector (the same evening to his host, the squire of the village)—"Most amusing thing happened to-day. I was questioning the class, and asked a boy 'Who wrote Hamlet?' and he answered tearfully, 'P-p-please, sir, it wasn't me.'"

Squire (after loud and prolonged laughter)—"Ha! Ha! That's good; and I suppose the little scamp had done it all the time."



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

LIGHTNING-ROD MANUFACTURERS.

Can you tell me how many manufacturers of lightning-rods there are in Ontario, and their addresses? J. D.

Ans.—No.

HANDLING A VICIOUS BULL.

What is the best way to handle a bull that is disposed to be vicious? J. C.

Ans.—Generally, the wisest way is to hand him over to the butcher, as an animal of this class is never safe to trust, but if he be one that has proved an extra good sire, and it is considered desirable to retain him in the herd, the simplest and safest way is to blindfold him, which certainly takes all the conceit out of a blusterer, and renders him as meek as Moses. A broad bandage of double sacking securely fastened over his eyes, and to his horns, if he has any, may serve the purpose in ordinary circumstances. The same device also answers admirably in handling a nervous or excitable cow or heifer.

LUMPS IN COW'S TEATS.

A cow does not give milk from two of her teats. She is young, and in good, healthy condition. She calved one week ago. I tried allowing the calf to suck, but had no effect. In one of the teats there is a lump about the middle of the teat, between the point and the udder. The other teat is natural, but has an obstruction like a cord or growth where the teat joins the udder. The udder does not appear swollen nor hard. H. M.

Ans.—The careful use of a milking tube, which you can obtain for 10 or 15 cents from a druggist, might prove useful in getting the milk away, but operations for such troubles are not often of permanent nature. In the end, such cows generally have to be fattened. See "The Farmer's Advocate" of April 27th, page 738, for a peculiar case of this kind, "Obstructed Milk Flow."

TWITCH GRASS.

Find inclosed a weed which I want to exterminate. A. W.

Ans.—So far as we can tell from the small, dried specimen sent, the plant appears to be twitch grass, that common perennial whose shallow, but wide-spreading, fleshy rootstocks fill the upper surface of the soil with a matted mass, sending up new plants every little distance and forming a growth that chokes out more desirable plants. Perhaps the best method of eradication is to let the rootstalk exhaust its substance in the production of a hay crop, which should be cut and removed before it comes into bloom. Then plow shallow and cultivate. It is a common practice to rake up and burn the roots after they have been brought to the surface with a cultivator, but another and probably a better way, is to cultivate repeatedly with some implement that will prevent the plants appearing above the surface. Such cultivation must be prolonged and thorough. Buckwheat is a good smothering crop to finish the work.

A HORSE DEAL.

1. Suppose two horse-buyers drive into your yard, take a notion to a horse, ask how old he is and how he is bred, and how much money for him, and we agree on \$180, and they pay the money and lead him away. He turns out balky, is a cribber, and subject to colic. I knew that before he went away, but they asked no questions along that line. Can these men return the horse in the course of two weeks and demand their money?

2. What good will the June bugs do, and what blessing will they bring, or, perchance they are not the farmer's friend, what bad results might we expect?

3. When would be a good time to sweep down spiderwebs to give the best results? Give us a short description of the way they breed and bring forth their young, and so on. W. M. J.

Ans.—1. Yes, of course, they can demand their money back, but on this statement of the case, getting it would be another story.

2 and 3. We pass these questions on to Dr. Chas. Gordon Hewitt, the Dominion Entomologist.

Rupture Cured Without Operation

No Hospital or Doctors' Bills; No loss of Time from Work, and Not a Single Penny to Pay if You Don't Get Better.

No longer any need to drag through life in the clutches of rupture.

No operation, no big expense to stand in your way. And not a single cent's worth of risk. Think of that!—you who have spent dollar after dollar without finding a thing that has done any good. You who have been afraid that some day you'd have to risk the dangers of operation—you who dread the surgeon's knife because you know it results in permanent weakness or death about as often as in recovery.

In the last 24 years more ruptured people have been cured without operation than by all the operations ever performed.

Cured without being in bed a single day—without losing a single hour from work.

Cured by the wonderful Cluthe Truss (Cluthe Automatic Massager)—something so remarkably beneficial that in 99 cases out of every 100 relief is immediate, and in most cases cure begins at once. For this is far more than a truss—far more than merely a device for holding the rupture in place.

Try it at Our Risk.

We have so much faith in the Cluthe Truss that we are willing to let you prove, by trying it at our risk, just what it will do for you.

If it fails to hold your rupture securely in place, when working and at all other times—if it doesn't do you a world of good—then it won't cost you a single cent. All guaranteed in writing.

Cure Takes Place While You Work. A Cluthe Truss—right from the first day—will put an end to all danger of your rupture coming out.

And, in addition—while you go on working, remember—it soon overcomes the weakness which is the real cause of rupture—

Does it by massaging the weak ruptured parts—All entirely automatically.

And this stimulating massage strengthens just as exercise strengthens a weak arm—in most cases soon makes the ruptured parts so strong that no sign of the rupture is left. That is how the Cluthe Truss has cured some of the worst cases of rupture on record—cured many of them after everything else, including operation, had proven utterly useless.

Free Book Tells All About It. So that you can judge for yourself, we want to send you—free—our cloth-bound book of advice.

It sums up all we have learned in 40 years of day-after-day experience. It deals with rupture in all its forms and stages; explains the dangers of operations; puts you on guard against throwing money away.

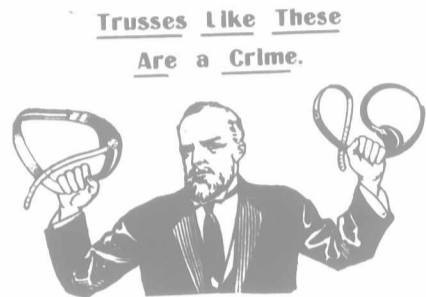
And it tells all about the Cluthe Truss—how little it costs—how it ends all expense—how it is water-proof—how it has no springs, band, belt or elastic around your waist, no leg-straps, nothing to pinch, chafe, squeeze or bind. And how you can try a Cluthe Truss entirely at our risk.

Write for the book to-day—don't put it off—this book may be the means of adding many years to your life and of restoring you to full strength and usefulness.

Simply say in a letter or postal: "Send me your book." In writing us, please give our box number.

Box 109 — CLUTHE INSTITUTE

125 East 23rd St. New York City
The minute it takes to write for this book may free you from suffering for the rest of your life.



STOP! LOOK!! READ!!! FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE!!!!
Are now increasing rapidly in number. Shearings and lambs. Choice. Getting ready for the anticipated brisk trade. Write for circular and prices to:

J & D. J. CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ontario

Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins and Tamworths.

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.

Maple Leaf Berkshires

For sale: Young sows bred and ready to breed; boars fit for service; also young pigs eight to ten weeks old. Imp. sires and dams. Pairs not akin.

C. P. R. and G. T. R. Bell phone.
Joshua Lawrence Oxford Centre, Ont.

LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES

Am 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.

Pine Grove Yorkshires For sale: A choice lot of young boars fit for service; also sows already bred. Are booking Descendants of imported stock.
orders for young pigs, not akin, for spring delivery.
Property of **Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.**

Beaver Meadow YORKSHIRES

Two choice young boars for sale, ready for service, sired by Monkland Dan — 25310 —; Dam **NELSON K. WEBER.**

Laura Jane — 29607 — Palmerston, 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.**

DUROC - JERSEY SWINE

30 choice young sows bred and ready to breed. Young boars fit for service. Also a choice Jersey bull calf. Bell phone in house.
Mac Campbell & Sons, Northwood, Ont.
When Writing Please Mention this Paper.

Pine Grove Berkshires. Boars fit for service. Sows three, four and five months old.
Milton, C. P. R. W. W. Brownridge, Ashgrove, Ontario.
Georgetown, G. T. R.

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.**

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 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 months, by imp. boar. Dam by Colwill's Choice. Canada champion boar, 1901-2-3-5. Two splendid young Shorthorn bulls and six heifers — bred. Prices right. Bell phone.
A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO

Willowdale Berkshires. For sale: Nice lot of 5 months' sows, one 5 months' boar. Eggs from my famous flock of R. C. R. 1 Reds, \$1 per 13. Express prepaid on 5 settings or more. Phone 52, Milton.
J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton, Ontario, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

MAPLE VILLA YORKSHIRES AND OXFORDS A grand lot of boars fit for service. Some splendid sows to farrow to first-class boars. 30 ewe lambs, including 2nd pen at Winter Fair. Long-distance phone Central Beeton.
Bradford or Beeton Sta. J. A. CERSWELL, Bond Head, Ont.

FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES Ontario's banner herd. Prizewinners galore. For sale are: Young sows bred and others ready to breed, and younger ones. A number of young boars coming on. **JOHN S. COWAN, Donegal, Ont.**

Swine OF ALL BREEDS FOR SALE. 1 bred 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, Freilghsburg, Que.**

TRADE TOPICS.

NEW IDEA MANURE SPREADER.

The New Idea Spreader Co., of Coldwater, Ohio, in their new advertisement in this paper, briefly set forth the claims of their spreader to the favor of the farmer. Their catalogue, which may be had free on application, explains in detail the improvements which have been adopted for thorough pulverizing, wide and even spreading, light draft, low-down, easy loading, strength and durability, while the guarantee given with the implement is all that could be reasonably required. The manure spreader is steadily gaining favor with those who have used it. It does its work thoroughly, pulverizing the manure, distributing it evenly and making it go nearly, if not quite, twice as far as in the ordinary way, and if the New Idea is all, or nearly all, that is claimed for it, which we have no reason to doubt, it should prove a great advantage to the farmer, as a labor-saver and crop-grower. See the advertisement and send for the catalogue, giving your post-office address and railway station.

EXCURSIONS TO WESTERN CANADA.

The Grand Trunk Railway System announce that on Tuesday, June 27th, July 11th and 25th, August 8th and 22nd, September 5th and 19th, 1911, Homeseekers' Excursions will be run from all stations in Ontario and Quebec to Western Canada, via Chicago and Duluth or via Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, at reduced round trip fares.

The well-known double track line of the Grand Trunk from the East to Chicago appeals to the traveller, and with the superior train service that is offered by this line, including the famous "International Limited" from Montreal daily at 9.00 a. m., which is the finest and fastest train in Canada, many passengers will be attracted this way. The route via Chicago is a most interesting one, taking passengers through the principal cities and towns in Canada and in the States of Michigan and Indiana. In addition to this a choice of seven lines between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis is offered.

Owing to the great number of Canadians who reside in Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and other cities en route, there is no doubt that the Grand Trunk will find many patrons who will take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded them for a brief visit at the stations with their friends.

Canadian citizens are exempt from so-called immigration examination, and there is no detention at any point.

Baggage is carried through the United States in bond without requiring any special attention on the part of the passenger. Inspection is not necessary at any of the points at the border.

Another feature that will appeal to the homeseeker is the comfortable transfer at points like Chicago, St. Paul and Duluth into freshly ventilated clean cars, avoiding the necessity of travelling a long distance in the same car.

In addition to the above routes, the sale of tickets is also authorized via Sarnia, and the Northern Navigation Company's magnificent steamers across Lake Huron and Lake Superior.

For further particulars, apply to any Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway System, or write to Mr. J. Quinlan, District Passenger Agent, Bonaventure Station, Montreal, or Mr. A. E. Duff, District Passenger Agent, Union Station, Toronto.

GOSSIP.

H. M. Vanderlip, Cainsville, Ont., breeder of Berkshires and Shorthorns, writes: "Sales have been good, the demand for brood sows kept us busy filling orders. We have shipped a number of grand young boars. We have mostly young stock for sale at present, representing the best blood of England. Duke of Somerset (imp.) is now at the head of the herd, and the breeding sows are either imported or from imported stock. The Shorthorns are out at pasture, and are looking well. Chancellor's Model is having his second grand crop of calves. We have sold our bulls of breeding age, but have some young show stuff."

PEASE FURNACE

QUALITY IS ECONOMY.

Which is the sole reason for the unparalleled success of "PEASE" Furnaces and Boilers. All the materials are carefully and accurately tested before being used—also during each process through which the materials are put until they are turned out as finished products, the same care and accurateness obtains. The result is that the "PEASE" Furnaces and Boilers have earned a reputation for wear, durability and economy, which is unequalled.

Write for our books, "The Question of Heating," or "Boiler Information," sent free on request.

"Ask the man who has one."

PEASE FOUNDRY COMPANY
TORONTO WINNIPEG

ROYAL BRAND Farm Fencing

SOLD DIRECT TO THE FARMER

THE SARNIA FENCE COMPANY, Sarnia, Ontario

ROYAL BRAND FENCE made by the SARNIA FENCE CO. is the most-talked-of fence on the Canadian market to-day. Why? Because it is the best fence made in the Dominion, and we are selling it direct to the farmer just as cheap as we will sell it to agent or dealer. We have but one price and one policy to all. Naturally the agent objects to us publishing our prices to the farmer, as it deprives him of commissions and profits, and he resorts to statements regarding quality which are unjustified and absolutely untrue. His object is to get you to purchase from him a fence on which he can make a commission.

Agents say our wire is not No. 9. Every coil of wire we use is inspected by the Canadian Customs and it must gauge No. 9 by the Government gauge or they will not admit it to Canada. Another claim of inferior galvanizing is made. Our answer is, our galvanizing is superior to any wire used in Canada. One of the largest railroads, "whose specifications call for wire which will stand four one-minute dips in acid," asked for bids for 500 miles of fence. Every fence manufacturer who bid had to figure on a special quality of galvanizing to meet this, as the wire he furnishes the farmer will not stand a four-dip test. We sent a sample of ROYAL BRAND WIRE, the same as we send to the farmer in his fence. This sample was tested both as to strength and quality of galvanizing by the railroad chemist, who pronounced our regular wire equal in quality to the special wire for which the other fence manufacturers had to pay \$6.00 per ton extra to conform with the four-dip acid test.

We would be glad to have you take sample of wire from our fence and one from any other make and test both in acid and prove the superiority of our galvanizing. This is a fight between the Canadian fence combine and the Sarnia Fence Co. We are receiving the support of every farmers' organization as well as the individual farmers all over the Dominion. The demand for ROYAL BRAND FENCE is increasing so rapidly that we have been obliged to build a new plant, and now have the largest capacity of any plant in Canada. The Sarnia Fence Co. are the only knot fence manufacturers in Canada who refuse to join the fence combine, which was formed for the purpose of increasing the price of fence to the farmer. Don't pay more than our printed price for all No. 9 fence. If you do you are being taken advantage of. Our guarantee will protect you. YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED. DON'T BUY COMBINE FENCE AT COMBINE PRICES. If you have any doubt about our reliability, write to the editor of this paper and ask him if we make good our statements or not.

We sell the best fence stretcher made at actual cost of manufacture—iron clamp, top and bottom draw, one extra single wire stretcher, one splicer—everything complete, and guaranteed to stretch any fence. Price, \$7.50, freight prepaid with an order of fence.

The following styles we can ship as soon as your order is received—

6-40-0 has 6 line wires, 40 in. high stays, 22 in. apart, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 7, 7, 8, 9, 9. Price per rod.....	21½c.	8-48 8 line wires, 48 in. high, stays 16½ in. apart; all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9. Price per rod.....	30 c.
7-40-0 7 line wire, 40 in. high, stays 22 in. apart; all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 5, 6, 6, 7, 7½, 8½. Price per rod.....	24 c.	9-48-0 9 line wires, 48 in. high, stays 22 in. apart; all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 8, 9. Price per rod.....	30 c.
8-40 8 line wire, 40 in. high, stays 16½ in. apart; all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8. Price per rod.....	29 c.	9-48. Same as 9-48-0, with stays 16½ in. apart. Price per rod.....	32½c.
7-48-0 7 line wires, 48 in. high, stays 22 in. apart; all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11. Price per rod.....	25 c.	10-50 10 line wires, 50 in. high, stays 16½ in. apart; all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 3½, 3½, 4½, 5½, 6, 8, 8, 8. Price per rod.....	35 c.

We Pay the Freight to your Railroad Station

The above prices include freight paid to any railroad station west of Toronto in old Ontario. Beyond Toronto and south of North Bay in old Ontario, add 1c. per rod and we pay freight. To stations in New Ontario and Quebec and Maritime Provinces, add 6c. per rod and we pay freight. To stations in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, add 20c. per rod; and to stations in Alberta and B. C., add 30c. per rod and we pay freight. All fence put up in 20, 30 and 40 rod rolls. Remit cash with your order by Post Office or Express Order, to

The Sarnia Fence Company
Sarnia, Ontario

YOU Can Now Use Concrete on Your FARM

Better, Easier, Cheaper, New Methods
Exactly Shown in This

Rogers' New Cement Book

\$1.00, including order
for \$1.00 worth of
ROGERS' CEMENT.

Farmers pay \$1.00 for this helpful book, and are given an order for \$1.00 worth of Rogers' Cement at the nearest Rogers Dealer. This makes 100 feet of concrete-post fence, 6 clothes poles, a hog trough, 3 chimney caps, a carriage block, each well worth more than \$1.00, because they are overvalued. Send \$1.00 and get it back later in free cement and make these articles.

CEMENT makes fire-proof, strong farm buildings and fixtures at little cost. Nothing is wiser than for a farmer to adopt this material. It pays back its cost always, because it never rots or burns.

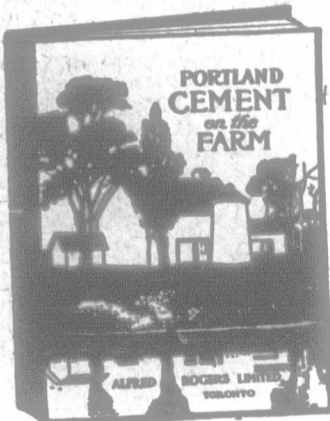
Farmers have wanted to use it. But they have heretofore been given picture books instead of direction books. Rogers' book, "Portland Cement on the Farm," is strong in careful directions. Directions are given in full. Every possible error in molds or method of building is guarded against. A farmer using our book does certain, right, safe, sure, satisfactory work, on the scores of farm fittings, fixtures and buildings planned in it.

It has 170 pictures in it, but plain directions come before pictures in importance. It shows scores of farm articles, fittings and structures for better and more profitable farming.

Work is planned step by step so one man may build almost anything in the book. Everything is plain. The farmer has his work planned the safest, easiest way. This makes our book practical. Get it at once.

No matter whether you have never used Cement before, this book shows the way to build right and without making mistakes.

You can get **FREE** of charge
Rogers' Book on Cement.
Regular price, \$1.00



We have just published this book, "Portland Cement on the Farm," after special designing of each article so it could be easiest built at the lowest cost in the simplest way. It costs us much more than \$1.00 a copy to prepare.

Yet, while a limited edition lasts, we will send you a copy for \$1.00 and give a free order for \$1.00 worth of Rogers' cement.

You can make things worth while, even with this small quantity—100 ft. of fence, a small fire-proof partition, a pantry floor, 2 hen nests, a hog trough, 40 ft. of drain. Nothing can burn or rot these things when once made. They last forever. By this plan you get the Rogers' Book free if you use cement.

It is a different book from any you have ever seen. It is made practical. It is made easy to understand. It gives you every detail in the work of planning, building and finishing any article. All the principal fixtures you want to build are given you.

Get practice and experience through the fittings given in the book. Afterwards you can build anything else as well.

If you are far-seeing you will build your farm buildings according to a set plan that will first give you economical feeding facilities, then labor-saving fixtures, and finally crop-increasing utilities, such as manure cisterns and drains, etc. Thus you first get more money, then you will lessen labor, and finally increase your farm's yield of crops, fodder, beef, pork, milk, eggs and butter.

Rogers' Book, "Portland Cement on the Farm," is sold for \$1.00, but it contains an order for \$1.00 worth of Rogers' Cement from the nearest Rogers dealer. This is enough cement to make 100 ft. of concrete fence, to repair 3 chimneys, to make a hog trough, to make 2 hitching posts, 1 carriage block, 40 ft. of drain, 1 small door steps, 4 door sills, or 40 sq. ft. of cellar floor. These are all worth more than \$1.00 in actual use, and you get the cost of the book in free cement. The book is worth \$10.00 to any farmer. It tells all that master architects and builders know about cement for farm buildings. Send the \$1.00 to-day by express or post-office order. Get the book and the order for free cement at once.

ALFRED ROGERS LIMITED
30 W. King St., Toronto

Save Cost

Portland Cement Concrete stops the ravages of time, frost and fire on farm buildings and fixtures.

It is cheapest to use in the end, compared with wood, brick or stone.

This Rogers' New-Way booklet (\$1.00 a Copy) tells how. Get it. Learn to use cement right.

Cement costs about the same as wood.

It is very strong. You can make light or heavy construction with it at small cost.

Everything you make is a permanent added value to your farm.

You never have to renew, repair, or replace good cement construction.

The principles are easy to learn. The Rogers' book gives them.

According to the way you handle cement, you use more or less of it and vary the cost. The Rogers' New-Way cement book gives lowest cost.

Every structure in cement reduces the fire and lightning danger.

Cement tanks can neither rot nor rust, and make tight water containers above or below ground. By the Rogers' New-Way Book made about as easy to build as other fixtures.

This handiness and adaptability of cement makes it tremendously useful for farm improvements.

Learn from the Rogers' New-Way book to use concrete made from Portland cement and free your farm land of field stone, while you are bettering your farm buildings and fixtures for all time.

Less and less time and labor are needed for your farm repairs, as concrete takes the place of wood.

More and more income and bigger crops are produced as your labor is freed to attend to crop production instead of fixing dilapidated wood or repairing rotten fences in decaying wood.

Concrete saves cost, and means more for your pocket.

Build

A farm imperfectly supplied with buildings and their fixtures is like a carpenter without tools. Both have to "make shift"—neither makes money.

We show in our book exactly how to build

Porches
Verandahs
Partitions
Foundations
Ice Boxes
Cess Pools
Cisterns
Fire-places
Floors
Stairs
Chimney Caps
Flower Boxes
Hotbeds
Well Curbs
Milk Coolers
Walks
Silos
Cow Stables
Mangers
Horse Mangers
Watering Troughs
Hog Troughs
Hen Nests
Basements
Barn Foundations
Barn Basement
Floors
Barn Floors
Barn Bridges
Root Cellars
Horse Stalls
Granaries
Chicken Houses
Hog Pens
Manure Pits
Manure Cisterns
Elevated Tanks
Feeding Floors
Rain Leaders
Concrete Roofs
Drains
Fences
Gate Posts
Culverts
Bridges
Summer Kitchens
Shelter Walls
Bins
Chutes

and other things that fit out a farm for economical operation.

Make money on your farm by running it with proper buildings and each building properly fitted at small cost in concrete.

You better your farm as you build, because concrete uses loose stones in fields.