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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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Vol. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 4, 1911.

No. 971

Here Is A Mower That Does Its Work Well

You can search this continent over and you'll not find a mower equal to the Frost & Wood No. 8. That is a strong statement, but we have the proof in the actual work this mower has accomplished. While not a heavy, burdensome machine the No. 8 is built more than strong enough to withstand the very heaviest work to be met with in the hay field. How well we build our machines may be judged from the fact that we have letters from farmers who are still using Frost & Wood mowers sold them ten to twenty years ago. You want lasting quality, therefore buy Frost & Wood machines.



No Flying Start Required With No. 8

Thanks to the Internal Gear on Frost & Wood, No. 8 Mower, it's not necessary to back up several feet and get a "flying start" before the knives will cut—as must be done with mowers designed on the External Gear Principle. Look at illustration A and you'll understand what we mean by the Internal Gear. You see that the small gear wheel is inside the large. When outside it is the external gear.

Notice that two cogs are always in full mesh and at least one other in touch. External gear never has more than one cog in mesh, which leaves so much "slack" to be taken up between the Main Drive Wheels and the Pitman that the horses must travel several feet before the knives can commence cutting. But the Internal Gear, being nearly three times as fully in mesh there is no slack to be taken up. The knives commence cutting directly the horses begin to move. And the Internal Gear cannot slip a cog even in the heaviest part of your hay field.

Double Brace and Roller Bearings

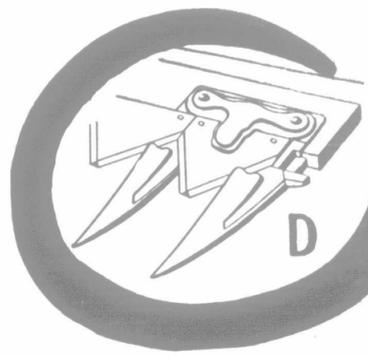
On illustration B the arrows point to our Double Brace. We use this Double Brace to fully protect the working parts from the jars and jolts resulting from bumping over rough ground. This is a very important feature, as it prolongs the life of the machine. Yet on other mowers only a single brace is used. Look again at B and see the Large Roller Bearings placed at the points where wear might possibly occur. When we started to build this machine we determined to make it the easiest-running, longest-wearing—and we succeeded, as its records with progressive farmers have proven.



Illustration C shows you the Large Bearings used in our "stay-tight" connection between Cutter Bar and Main Frame of Mower. Unlike Small Pins used on other mowers, they do not wear down hurriedly and permit connection to work loose. Instead, they fit precisely together and have no chance to wear. That's why it is called the "stay-tight" connection. That's why there is no time lost on the field—no blacksmiths' bills to pay.

Frost & Wood No. 8 Mower

Study illustration D, because we want you to remember that we put a Steel Wearing Plate under the Clips that hold the Knife in place. With this Plate, the Cutter Bar is fully protected against wear that would otherwise occur by the pressure of the knife against it when in action. This is just another life prolonging feature on the Frost & Wood No. 8 Mower. Just one more reason why you should accept nothing less than Frost & Wood Quality. In fact, there are enough reasons why you should purchase the No. 8 to fill a book. Ask for catalogue F 45 and read them all.



FROST & WOOD COMPANY, LIMITED, SMITH'S FALLS, CANADA



Digging asphalt from Trinidad Lake for Genasco

Genasco

the Trinidad-Lake-Asphalt Roofing

What is the first and greatest thing to expect of a roof?

Stay waterproof.

Trinidad Lake asphalt is Nature's everlasting waterproofer; and that is what Genasco Roofing is made of. It gives lasting protection.

The Kant-leak Kleet keeps roof-seams watertight without cement, and prevents nail-leaks. Gives an attractive finish.

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

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From Grand Trunk Stations in Ontario

To Western Canada (via Chicago), including certain points on Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, May 2nd, 16th, 30th; June 13th, 27th; July 11th, 25th; August 8th, 22nd; September 5th, 19th. Winnipeg and return, \$33.00; Edmonton and return, \$41.00. Tickets good for 60 days. Proportionate rates to principal points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Homeseekers' excursion tickets will also be on sale on certain dates via Sarnia and the Northern Navigation Company. Secure tickets and illustrated literature from any Grand Trunk Agent, or address A. E. Duff, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.



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Summerside, P. E. I.

McCormick

A Simple Knotter

THE McCormick knotter is a revelation of simplicity in construction, accuracy in tying, and ease of adjustment. Only two moving parts constitute the working mechanism. There is no straining or pulling of the twine because the twine holder feeds the twine in the direction the knotter hook turns.

The cutter bar has guards in such a position that the machine can be tilted to cut close to the ground without pushing trash and stones ahead of the knife. It cuts smoothly and perfectly in all conditions of grain.

The McCormick reel has a wide range of adjustment. It successfully meets the conditions encountered in any field, whether the grain is tall or short, standing, down, or tangled. Grain filled with green undergrowth is forced upon the platform.

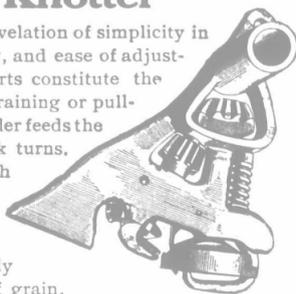
The McCormick floating elevator handles grain of any length or weight without clogging, even when the grain is filled with vines or green undergrowth.

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If you prefer, write to the nearest branch house for catalogue and any special information you desire.

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

International Harvester Company of America
Chicago (Incorporated) USA



IHC Service Bureau

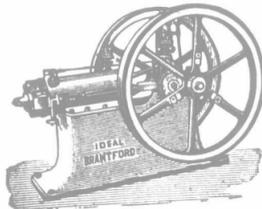
The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the IHC Service Bureau and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning those subjects.



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Examine every part of it yourself. See for yourself that it contains no disks or other hard-to-wash contraptions. See why it produces twice the skimming force, skims faster and twice as clean as others. Think over the fact that it will wear a lifetime and is guaranteed forever by the oldest separator concern on this continent.



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30 yrs

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



Farmer Buys an Auto With His Buckeye

THIS letter was received from a BUCKEYE owner. It is only one of many letters that praise the earning powers of the BUCKEYE. We have compiled these letters into a booklet, and will be glad to send you a copy.

Oak Harbor, O., Dec. 24, 1910.
Gentlemen, Yours of the 22nd at hand. I enclose a photo of my BUCKEYE machine, and also a photo of my auto, which I would not have if I had not bought a Buckeye Ditcher. I have operated my machine for four years, and it paid all debts to me the second year. The largest amount of ditch dug in a single day was 180 rods. I have dug 99 rods in one trench in five hours, depth about two feet, at 14 cents per rod. I have no account of any one week or one month.
R. F. PIERSON, R. F. D. No. 1.

The Buckeye Traction Ditcher will net you from \$15 to \$18 a day, digging ditches in your neighborhood. There is no trouble keeping the machine busy. The old expensive method of hand labor is a thing of the past. The BUCKEYE digs from 100 to 150 rods a day at a saving of from 25 to 50 per-cent. The ditches are true and of perfect level. Our catalogue T for the asking.

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GOES LIKE SIXTY SELLS LIKE SIXTY, \$65
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For Pumping, Cream Separators, Churns, Wash Machines, etc. - Free Trial. Ask for catalog-all sizes.
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The Boulder.

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The Value of Stumping Powder
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AND THAT

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What happened to the boulder by using Stumping Powder.

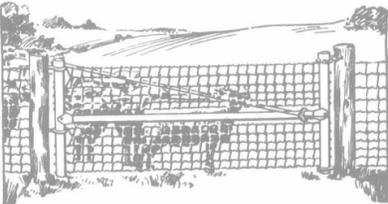
CANADIAN EXPLOSIVES, LIMITED Montreal, Que., Toronto, Ont., Nearest Office to Where You Reside.
Successors to Hamilton Powder Co. Cobalt, Ont., Victoria, B. C.

ARE YOU
Bothered Like This



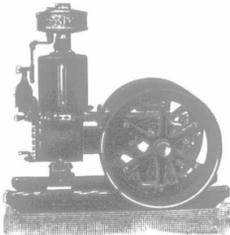
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Accept our sixty-day free trial offer, and
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home with a

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short while by saving the miller's tolls, and
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Do it now. It
tells, among
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square lock
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Ask Questions!

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Manager

**Metal Shingle and
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NEXT TIME you are in need of a Tub or a Pail or a Fire
Bucket, see that your dealer shows you the ones made of

**EDDY'S INDURATED
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and buy no other. EDDY'S Fibreware is perfect in every detail;
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POSITIVELY WILL NOT TAINT LIQUIDS.

Makes an A1 Pail for carrying milk.

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floors with a
beautiful and
most durable
surface that you
can keep clean
most easily.

**ML
Floorglaze**

Use it instead
of paint or var-
nish for vehicles
of every sort.
It withstands
the weather.

**ML
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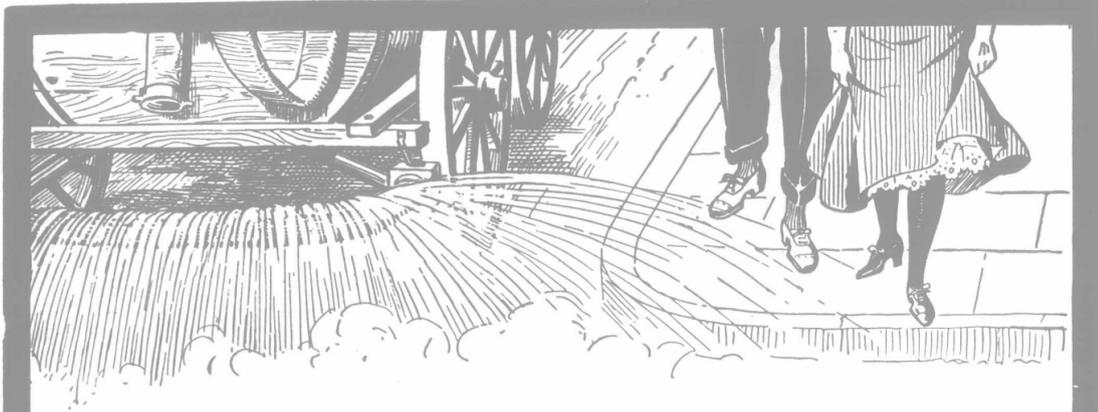
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Don't delay. Do it now. Sent postpaid by
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You have never before had any certainty of fit and wear when you bought hosiery. You had to take your chances.

You no longer need do that. For now, at some reliable store near you, you can choose the hosiery that is GUARANTEED—Pen-Angle Hosiery.

We can safely guarantee Pen-Angle Hosiery for several reasons. In our gigantic

PEN-ANGLE HOSIERY



mills we knit this hosiery on machines for which we have the sole Canadian rights.

With these machines we fit the hosiery to the exact form of the leg, ankle and foot—without a seam!

You need no argument to see that seamless hosiery must be more comfortable than the seamful, foot-wearying kind. Don't forget the name, or how the trademark looks.

FOR LADIES

No. 1760—"Lady Fair" Black Cashmere hose. Medium weight. Made of fine, soft cashmere yarns, 2-ply leg, 5-ply foot, heel, toe and high splice, giving strength where needed. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1020—Same quality as 1760, but heavier. Black only. Box of 3 pairs \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1150—Very fine Cashmere hose. Medium weight. 2-ply leg. 4-ply foot, heel and toe. Black, light and dark tan, leather, champagne, myrtle, pearl gray, oxblood, helio, cardinal. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1720—Fine quality Cotton Hose. Made of 2-ply Egyptian yarn, with 3-ply heels and toes. Black, light and dark tan, champagne, myrtle, pearl gray, oxblood, helio, sky, pink, bisque. Box of 4 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$1.50.

No. 1175—Mercerized. Same colors as 1720. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

READ THIS REMARKABLE GUARANTEE

We guarantee the following lines of Pen-Angle Hosiery to fit you perfectly, not to shrink or stretch and the dyes to be absolutely fast. We guarantee them to wear longer than any other cashmere or cotton hosiery sold at the same prices. If, after wearing Pen-Angle Guaranteed Hosiery any length of time, you should ever find a pair that fails to fulfill this guarantee in any particular, return the same to us and we will replace them with TWO new pairs free of charge. 53

ORDER THIS WAY

Ask at the store first. If they cannot supply you, give number, size of shoe or stocking, color of hosiery desired and enclose postage, and we will fill your order postpaid. Remember we will fill no order for less than one box and only one size in a box. BE SURE TO MENTION SIZE.

ADDRESS AS BELOW:

FOR MEN

No. 2404—Medium weight Cashmere, 2-ply Botany yarn with special "Everlast" heels and toes. Black, light and dark tan, leather, champagne, navy, myrtle, pearl gray, slate, oxblood, helio, cadet blue and bisque. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 500—"Black Knight" winter weight black Cashmere half-hose. 5-ply body, spun from pure Australian wool. 9-ply silk splice heels and toes. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1090—Cashmere half-hose. Same quality as 500, but lighter weight. Black only. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

No. 330—"Everlast" Cotton socks. Medium weight. Made from four-ply long staple combed Egyptian cotton yarn, with six-ply heels and toes. Black, light and dark tan. Put up in boxes. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

Penmans, Limited, Dept. 45 Paris, Canada

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Mick—"I hear 'tis the way they're after sendin' messages now widout wires or poles. Faith, 'tis wonderful times we're livin' in, Dennis."

Dennis—"Thru for you, Mick. Shure, the way things is goin', wan of these days we'll be able to thraavel widout lavin' home at all, at all."

In her reminiscences, "I myself," Mrs. T. P. O'Connor naively remarks that when T. P. met her and her son (she had been married before) at Queenstown, she remembers thinking how quickly she would change the cut of his trousers and the cut of his hair; he didn't pay much attention to her appearance. Her son, 10 years of age, did not want T. P. for a stepfather. He wanted her to marry a man who had given him rabbits and dogs. However, he gave his consent, and the wedding took place at a quiet little church in Horseferry road.

"Dear Justin McCarthy gave me away," says Mrs. O'Connor. "T. P., who, at the last minute was writing an article, with the boy in his study waiting for copy, had forgotten the wedding ring, so there was a slight wait while Mary O'Connor rushed to the stores to get it; and really," confesses Mrs. O'Connor, "we have been rushing to the stores for forgotten things ever since."

JIM COOK'S VOTE.

Among the many good things in number one of volume one of Peter McArthur's bright but modest journalistic venture, "Ourselves," is an article, entitled Jim Cook's Vote, describing the efforts of two special Jim Cook committees (one Grit and one Tory) to secure the ballot of a simple-minded livery-lounger, who lacked that excellent political virtue of "staying bought." After describing how the loyal partisans were ignored as unchangeable units, invariably nullifying each other's franchise, the writer details humorously the steps taken to capture Jim's vote, which was finally secured by strategy, through a forged telegram sent by the Grit committee to a Tory heeler who had managed to sequester Jim at an ancient road house of evil repute. In the end Jim rode to the polls in state, while the hide-bound partisans followed on foot and took his dust. After the election Jim was kicked off the reeve's place for undertaking a job he was engaged to do before the election. One of the morals gently insinuated is whether it might not be well for the rest of us to let the committee do some guessing as to the way our votes are to be cast, thus exerting an influence for good government, such as can never be applied by those who lend themselves as pawns in a game of political schemers.

For the humor of it we quote a paragraph or two describing the condition of an elector and also of an elected representative with a changeable vote.

"I don't know that I ever saw anyone who had things come his own way more delightfully than Jim did, unless, perhaps, a member of Parliament just before the appropriations are voted on. To see a new member and a lobbyist together at such a time is a touching sight. While the head waiter has the towel-covered bottle of champagne between his knees and is drawing the cork, the emotion-shaken lobbyist leans over and tells how happy he is—and there is a little choke of joy in his voice as he tells it. He never knew what friendship meant, and life was as flat as a bran-mash to him before he won the friendship of Mr. Gladdened Hand, M.P. Oh, yes, it is a touching sight, but, unfortunately, in the end it is ourselves, the taxpayers, who get touched.

"Of course, they overdid the thing, but it was a close riding, and as there was a fellow of the Jim Cook stripe in practically every polling division, the energies of both parties were centered on their votes. As for Jim, he took everything that was coming to him. He sat in the front window of the American House, with his feet upon the window sill, chewing Tory Mule-ear tobacco, and sweating our Grit beer, and developing an independent spirit."

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 COPY OF LARGEST FENCE CATALOGUE EVER PUBLISHED SENT FREE ON REQUEST

208



Protection against the elements.

Government statistics show that many million dollars' worth of property is lost every year due to the neglect of painting. Rain and storms of all kinds wear out unprotected buildings in 20 years, which, if painted at regular intervals, would last 50 years. Is your property protected with good paint? You can double the life of your building by covering it every three or four years with a good paint. You must be sure, however, to get a paint that you know is reliable. Cheap paint in the long run is expensive, for it will not protect the surface; it soon powders or peels off. Good paint is economical, it covers more surface, looks better and lasts longer than cheap and shoddy paint. There is an S-W Paint and Varnish for every use. Ask your dealer for color cards and full information.—*The Little Paint Man.*

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES



Sherwin-Williams Paint, Prepared (SWP) is made from pure white lead, pure zinc, pure linseed oil, and the necessary coloring pigments and driers.



Sherwin-Williams Varnishes are made from the best gums, pure linseed oil, pure turpentine, and are thoroughly aged.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

1049 PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



OWNERS KNOW THE REASONS WHY IHC CREAM HARVESTERS PAY BEST

LET IHC owners tell you about IHC Cream Harvesters. They know IHC superiority by actual experience. The local dealer will give you the names of some owners near you. Learn from them why IHC Cream Harvesters skim closest, are most durable, easiest to clean, and easiest running. Let them tell you about the many profit-advantages of

IHC Cream Harvesters

Look over the IHC separators they are using every day. Then consider these facts:

The wearing out of parts and many other cream separator troubles are largely due to dust and milk getting into the gears. IHC Cream Harvesters are the only separators with dust and milk proof gears which are easily accessible. A glance at an IHC will show you this great feature. IHC Cream Harvesters are protected against wear at all points by phospher bronze bushings—not cast iron or brass bushings. IHC Cream Harvesters are constructed with larger spindles, shafts and bearings than any other separator. The IHC bowl is free from slots or minute crevices, which make it remarkably easy to clean. There are many other advantages which any IHC owner or the local dealer will point out and prove to you. IHC Cream Harvesters are made in two styles—Dairymaid—a chain drive machine, and Bluebell—a gear drive separator—each in four sizes. In justice to yourself, see an IHC owner or the local dealer before you decide on any separator. If you prefer, write for catalogues and all information to nearest branch house.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
Chicago U.S.A.

IHC Service Bureau

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



EUREKA

Seed Drills and Cultivators



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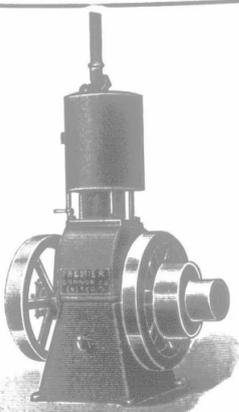
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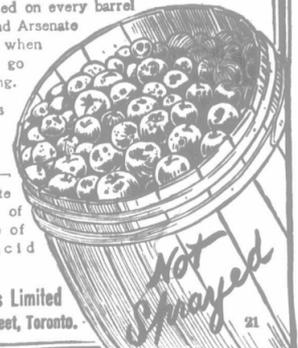
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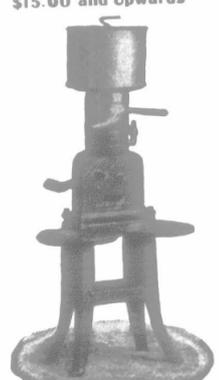
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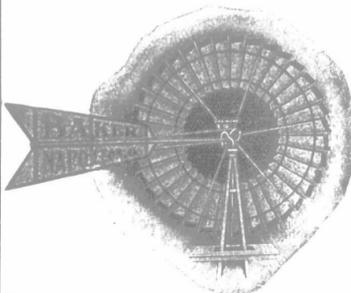
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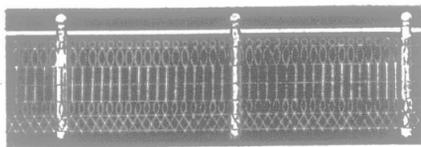
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EDITORIAL.

All we have to do is to let the weeds alone, and they will grow us out of house and home.

If we take no measures to prevent it, the bugs and the moths will certainly quarter themselves in the orchard and devour the produce.

System is not always easy to follow in farm work, but is desirable in so far as it is practicable. The best system for any particular case is the one which gradually evolves out of one's own necessities.

The scope of the Women's Institute steadily broadens. Dietetics no longer bulks so large as it once did, having been largely subordinated to other questions. Health, improvement of schools, and the like, are receiving increasing attention.

The Women's Institutes are interesting their members in rural-education reform, with regard to such phases as school-gardening. No more fruitful line of effort could be undertaken. Let the mothers become thoroughly aroused, and we shall soon have our country schools educating towards rather than away from the farm.

The same old story has been repeated this spring of tilled land once too wet to work now ready for seeding before the high spots that used to be considered quite dry and early. It is indeed a question whether it will not in time be found advisable to underdrain almost every acre of regularly cropped land in Eastern Canada.

One of the greatest fruits of the agricultural college has been indirect. It has largely pioneered and popularized what, for want of a more precise term, may be styled the vocational-education idea. E. Davenport, of the University of Illinois, declares that the great movement in favor of putting household affairs on a scientific basis is being performed mostly by the agricultural colleges of the country.

The Canadian Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, under the chairmanship of Dr. James W. Robertson, have begun their investigations in Great Britain, starting at Liverpool, and then going to London. Subsequently, the Commission will pursue their inquiries in Manchester, Leeds, Halifax, Bradford, Hull, Leicester, Glasgow, and other points, afterwards proceeding to the Continent. They expect to conclude their inquiry by August, when they will return to Canada.

Statistics published in the London (Eng.) Times show that British expenditures for alcoholic liquors last year amounted to no less than \$750,000,000; but the waste is declining, being \$250,000,000 less than twelve years ago. It is also shown that there is a marked improvement in the general health of the people from increasing sobriety. Of those engaged in the licensed trade, 2,000 die every year who would not have died had they been engaged in ordinary occupations. The statistician observes that in a twofold sense it is a dangerous trade, since it injures both "him that gives and him that takes."

City or Country for Wage-earners.

The city has many attractions. In any discussion of city versus country life, that fact should be understood and admitted at the start. Little consideration need be given to what, by some people, are accounted great advantages, as, for instance, being able to secure genteel employment at which one can keep his coat and collar on, or being within reach of the five-cent shows, the afternoon bridge parties or other diversions at which time and money, and sometimes character, are squandered. But a cement sidewalk is cleaner than a muddy lane or yard. It is an advantage to be able to see and hear the great men who tour the country from time to time. One of the purest pleasures imaginable is to listen to choice music. These privileges are within easier reach of city than of country residents, though not denied the latter in these days of improved roads and radial railways. High School or University privileges cannot be ignored. For the wage-earner, the knowledge that the day's work will cease at six o'clock, whatever the weather or the work, is extremely satisfactory, as compared with the indefiniteness of hours still too prevalent on the farm.

Admitting to the full, however, all the advantages mentioned, and others that might be named, it can be safely maintained that the average wage-earner in the country had better stay where he is than remove to the city.

His work is more healthful. He enjoys, whether he realizes it or not, the privilege of working in God's blessed out-of-doors. He may at times envy those who are out of the wet and the cold, working in a snug shop, and never knowing what it is to have damp feet, but he does not take into account the unwholesome closeness and dust which the other endures every day, or the glorious weather which usually prevails and should be enjoyed, and the value of fresh air in giving zest and length to life. Let him look at shop employees in these spring days linger outside in the sun and breeze till the last moment of the noon hour, and he may learn how his privileges are esteemed by those who lack them.

Work in the country is, on the whole, cleaner than in the city. Barring threshing, underdraining, stable work, and some other odd jobs, farm work is comparatively cleanly. Such a large percentage of it is now done by horse labor that the hands even are scarcely soiled. The writer believes that, of all the many kinds of labor in which man engages, there is none comparable to plowing. With a good team and plow, and the ground working well, the plowman has just about the right amount of exercise to give him a good appetite; the fresh breeze blows through the pores of his shirt as deliciously as if he had gone miles to enjoy it. He hears the whistling bluebird and the other feathered songsters, and the delights of blue sky and white cloud and green earth are his. He can take such pains with his work as to make it a source of pleasure to him, and, withal, his mind is not so tied down but that he may study out intricate problems of finance and management, or, like the fallen angels in Paradise Lost, after their defeat by the Heavenly hosts, who,

"In discourse more sweet,
Apart sat on a hill retired.
In thought more elevate, and reason'd high,
Of providence, foreknowledge, will and fate,
Fix'd fate, free will, foreknowledge absolute,"
his thoughts may take high range and grapple with

those problems in theology that have dazzled and baffled the keenest intellects of the long ages.

Work on the farm is conducive to intelligence and intellectual power. This cannot be said of many kinds of machine-shop work. How tedious and uninteresting it must be, for instance, to stand on the one spot and poke sheets of iron or tin, one after another, into a machine and have it punch a hole or make a crimp 500 times an hour, and ten hours a day, for weeks at a time. The worker does not have to think once; he knows how to do it. He does not think. He tends to become an automaton. How different on the farm. Never a week passes without a change of employment—scarcely ever a day, even. And with every change comes a fresh demand on the brain. Thus, the much mentioned gray matter is kept in constant exercise and development, and the light-someness which changes bring is experienced.

On the question of length of hours, it may safely be said that the workman who puts in ten hours a day, winter and summer, works many more hours in the year than most farmers or their hired men do, or need to do. A teamster of one of the forwarding companies gave the writer a statement of his hours lately. He rises at 5.15 a. m., hustles through breakfast, and starts for his work at 5.45, gets there at 6.15, cleans his team, and harnesses their so as to start work at 7; gets home usually at 4.45 p. m. This, winter and summer, wet or dry.

But, says someone, look at the wages which workmen in the city earn. They do look large, but ask some of the men, and see what they say. The sad fact is this, that, while some come to the city and prosper financially, a few amassing great wealth, the vast majority of city wage-earners live from hand to mouth. Here is the way it commonly works out. A young fellow starts in, and after a time earns good wages. He is worth as much as an older man, and gets as much. He might save, but, generally speaking, he doesn't. It is so much easier to be like the other boys and spend it as it comes. After a time he marries, and the income that did for one has to keep two—more than two, after a while, it is to be hoped. His nine, ten or twelve dollars a week, that were not too much for himself alone, seem far too small. He feels poor, is poor. He has to live in a house not nearly good enough for his tastes; city rents are very high. He does without things that he would like, and feels he has a right to have, but still there is nothing left over. His nose is kept to the grindstone for the rest of his life. The picture is not more darkly colored than the truth. Leaving out the exceptions, such is the lot of the city wage-earner.

There is an obscure passage in the report of the spies sent out by Moses to search the land of Canaan. Among other discouraging statements, they said, "It is a land which eateth up the inhabitants thereof." Commentators are divided as to the meaning of the phrase. But it can be applied with truth to the modern city. Those who have studied the subject assert that if it were not for fresh indraughts of country people and country blood, the city population would soon dwindle to nothing. It is said that the average family which comes to the city becomes extinct in a few generations. Who would knowingly choose such a future for his line? It is to avoid this fate, and the causes that lead to it, that the more wealthy citizens make their homes miles away from the crowded center, and send their families for long vacations to lakeside or wilderness resorts. They desire for their children—though the families of their poorer brethren have to be content with the street for a playground,

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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.
 Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"
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and an occasional excursion out of the noisy, dusty metropolis for a vacation—country air and country scenes, so far as possible.

No mention has been made of the increased moral dangers where crowds congregate, but enough has been said to suggest thought on some lines that might be unnoticed by those contemplating a move citywards. Thought and investigation are certainly in order. "Look, young man, before you leap."

The Country Man for Public Life.

A correspondent, discussing the never-failing topic of the boy and the farm, seeing so many rural constituencies represented by professional men, reaches the conclusion that the youth aspiring to parliamentary honors discerns better chances in some of the town professions. While this may, not be the active factor in many cases influencing the country boy to seek his chance in town, yet, in the evolution of modern politics the moving spirits of the machinery are usually found in the cities and towns. In the past, his comparative isolation has not tended to bring the farmer to the front in political affairs, and not infrequently the lack of platform training has militated against his advancement to positions where his superior knowledge and good judgment would prove invaluable. Being in a position to understand well the real needs and temper of the farmer, he has also the advantage, under modern conditions, of coming in frequent contact with the enterprises and business of the town. Having more leisure for reading and reflection than his city contemporary, he ought naturally to be a more valuable factor in representative bodies. Rural Canadian Clubs, country literary and other organizations, where public speaking and business-like methods of procedure are practiced, should, therefore, be encouraged. We believe, with Dr. L. H. Bailey, that every broad public movement should have country people on its board of control. Rural talent has not had adequate opportunity to express itself or make its contribution to the welfare of the world. Town and rural forces should work together to shape our civilization. Both would benefit thereby. There are

men and women enough in the country well qualified to serve on commissions or directorates of various undertakings, for the benefit of the people generally. All that they need is adequate opportunity. In church and other organizations they have proved their breadth of mind and capacity, and should have the advantage of still wider fields of activity.

Electricity, rural delivery and many other agencies are bringing town and country more closely together, and the men and women of the country should have a larger share in determining public policies. Pending the advent of woman suffrage, women may have, as was recently observed by Right Hon. James Bryce, a very large share in moulding public opinion, for when they take the trouble to investigate the facts, of any case and study its merits, their judgment will be just as good as man's judgment. With more farmers in Parliament, trained as already outlined, Parliament would be advantaged, agriculture would be advantaged, and the country as a whole greatly benefited.

Clover and Grass Seeds per Pound.

A correspondent asks us the number of seeds in a pound of red clover, a pound of timothy, and a pound of alsike seed. Geo. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, Ottawa, is authority for the statement that the average pound of red clover contains approximately 294,000 seeds, alsike 680,000, and timothy 1,315,000.

HORSES.

Cost of Horse Power in Minnesota.

Following the many contributions in this paper upon the cost of horse-power on the farm, the following calculations by C. R. Barns, of Minnesota, based upon investigations of Prof. Thos. P. Cooper, will be of interest. Mr. Barns' estimate is lower than most of our correspondents arrived at, but even his figures suggest the advisability of judicious economy.

"The tradition that 'it doesn't cost anything to keep a horse when you live on a farm,' is rudely shattered in 'Bulletin No. 15,' by Prof. Thomas P. Cooper, just issued by the Extension Division of the College of Agriculture. The writer shows that, taking into account only such items as a city business man would consider in keeping a debit and credit account with a horse, every such animal really does cost the farmer a round sum for its keep.

"First, there is the interest on the purchase price or selling value of the horse. Putting the rate at 6 per cent., and the value at only \$150, the interest comes to \$9.

"Next, we must consider that the average working life of a horse does not exceed ten or twelve years. Therefore, at least one-twelfth of his value must be annually charged to depreciation. There goes another \$12.50 on the \$150 horse. And if the animal is worth \$300, the depreciation cost is doubled.

"The average duration of a frame barn, according to underwriters' tables, is 40 years, and the capital per head, invested in such structures, may be said to average \$60. Divide this by 40, and we have \$1.50 as depreciation and \$3 as interest, making the cost of shelter for a horse per year \$4.50.

"The items of use and depreciation of harness, shoeing and miscellaneous expenses add an average of at least \$2.87 annually, and bring the total cost on the \$150 animal up to \$28.87, without any reference to the cost of feed and labor expended in caring for the horse. The farm value of the feed, based on accounts with 100 horses kept in different parts of Minnesota, averages \$54.84 per horse; the value of labor spent in caring for them, \$15.25 per horse. These items bring the aggregate average cost of keeping a \$150 horse in Minnesota, for one year, up to \$98.96.

"A variety of suggestions are made, looking to a reduction of this heavy drain upon the farmer's resources. These include: (1) The use of more brood mares on the farm; (2) a better distribution of horse labor throughout the year, by diversified farming; (3) reducing the number of work horses on the farm; (4) more economical methods of feeding. Among these methods, the substitution of brood mares for the geldings most commonly employed will commend itself as the most desirable. It is demonstrated that mares in foal can, with care, be worked ten months in the year, not only without injury, but with advantage to both mare and foal. The three and four-year-old colts can be used for much of the work in the place of the aged horses now driven. And finally, the sale of colts will more than pay for the keep of the mares."

The Hackney Horse.

Although much is known of the origin of the Hackney, it would be impossible to decide definitely how the breed was produced. It is quite certain, however, that the ancestry on the sire's side is founded upon a similar basis to that of the Thoroughbred, namely, an Eastern cross; and possibly it may come as a surprise to readers when they are informed that almost every Hackney sire traces in the male line directly back to the Darley Arabian through his son, Flying Childers, foaled in 1715. There can be no doubt that a breed of horses known as Hackneys was used and appreciated in Great Britain centuries before Flying Childers was born, and there are plenty of proofs to show that the trotting horse, as distinguished from the ambler and the galloper, was recognized as a valuable breed. Whether these trotting horses originally sprang, is debatable, but probably they were improved by animals brought into Britain at the time of the early Danish invasion, as even in those days the Scandinavian horses were celebrated for their trotting action. The star of the trotter was in the ascendant in the reign of King Stephen apparently, as the great seal at that time yielded the impression of a man riding on a horse moving at a trot. The breed was clearly even more esteemed by King Henry VIII., as, in the year 1592 an act was passed which compelled every duke and archbishop to keep and maintain seven trotting stallions for the saddle. In Queen Elizabeth's reign, an order for mustering Dymalances and Light Horsemen enacted that every dymalance should be mounted on either a trotting stallion or a trotting gelding, clear evidence being thus forthcoming to show that this gait was at that period preferred for cavalry remounts.

By the time the eighteenth century arrived, the allusion to the other known varieties of horse became much more definite. For instance, as far back as the year 1709, an announcement appears in the London Gazette referring to a bay mare which "trots altogether," the only deduction being that the mare was a trotter and nothing else.

Towards the middle of the eighteenth century there was foaled a horse that was destined to indirectly assist in contributing to the creation of the modern trotting horse of America. This was the black Sampson, owned by the Marquis of Rockingham, and considered of such importance that his measurements were taken by his owner and preserved. Sampson was certainly a tall horse, as he stood 15 hands 2 inches, and measured below the knee 8½ inches. These figures are interesting, as they assist in giving an idea of the proportions of the grandsire of Messenger, which horse was imported to America in 1788, and assisted in founding the great breed of trotters on this continent. Descendants of the gray horse, Messenger, were common in Canada in the early eighties, and are remembered by men living to-day as a splendid class of carriage and general-purpose horses. It may also be mentioned that Mambrino, the sire of Messenger, and grandson of Sampson, is reputed as a horse of great substance, which showed remarkably good trotting form, and sired a large number of valuable coach horses for his owner, Lord Grosvenor.

Sampson was a very close relation to a horse known to modern Hackney breeders as Shales the Original, or Old Shales, and venerated by them as one of the pillars of the breed and of the Studbook. Both of these horses were by Blaze, by Flying Childers, but the services of Shales to the breed were far greater than those of Sampson, as he sired Driver, which, by the way, came out of a Sampson mare. Driver, it will be seen, was very closely bred to Flying Childers, a fact which is worthy of remembrance, as he is the male line from which all modern Hackneys of any value have sprung. By the time the nineteenth century had arrived, the Hackney had become firmly established in many districts of England.

In the year 1801, a horse known as Read's Fireaway was brought into Yorkshire. He was a dark chestnut, 15 hands 2 inches, bred by John Read, of Long Sutton Marsh, and was by Pretender, by Fireaway (Jenkinson's), a bright chestnut son of Driver, by Old Shales, by Blaze, by Flying Childers. This horse took part in several trotting competitions whilst in the North, and after winning a prize at the Agricultural Show, he trotted a mile in 2 minutes 49 seconds. He possessed a double cross of Shales' blood, his dam being by Scott Shales, a son of the old horse.

In the year 1816 a very illustrious Hackney was foaled, this being the bright bay, Bellfounder, by Pretender, dam Velocity, a famous trotting mare. He was imported into America in the year 1822, where he contributed materially towards the establishment of the trotter.

Another Hackney sire which rendered great service to the breed was the 15 hands 1 inch chestnut roan known as Burgess' Fireaway, dam by the Thoroughbred Skyscraper. Thos. Kerby, of York, changed the horse's name to Wildfire when he bought him, in 1825, but two years afterwards he travelled Essex, returning to Yorkshire later on in his career, when the value of the stock he left behind him was appreciated

fully. No doubt this horse proved himself one of the greatest Hackney sires of all time. All the three great sires, Denmark, Lord Derby II., and Fireaway, trace directly back to him in the male line. His son, the famous Norfolk Cob, was admitted to be the fastest trotter of his day, as he is reported to have covered 24 miles in the hour, which appears scarcely credible. Norfolk Cob in time found his way into the stud of Mr. Theobald, of Stockwell, who changed his name to Norfolk Phenomenon, though he must not be confused with his son of that name, bred in 1824, out of a mare by Fireaway (Read's). Norfolk Phenomenon, the son of Norfolk Cob, just alluded to, found his way into Yorkshire in 1838. During his career, he travelled in many parts of England, and eventually found his way to Scotland, and died at Edinburgh.

From the middle of the nineteenth century until 1878, when the Hackney Horse Society was established, the fortunes of the breed were at a low ebb, and there was a possibility of the friends of the breed becoming discouraged, but, thanks to the Society and the enterprising spirit of leading breeders, and the growing demand for stylish carriage horses both in Britain and America, the Hackney has become the ideal harness horse, and has been brought to great perfection, commanding the highest prices, and winning the admiration and favor of a very large constituency.—[Selected from "Horses of the Empire."]



First-prize Harness Pair, London, England, Hackney Show, 1911.

LIVE STOCK.

Profit from Hogs at Different Weights.

Hog-raisers frequently are puzzled to know whether it pays to sell their pigs when they have reached the weights most desired by packers—that is, from 175 to 225 pounds—or whether the hogs, having attained to that weight, it would not be as well to keep them on for some weeks more, feeding up to 250 or 300 pounds, instead of turning them off and bringing on younger pigs to take their feed. A few hog-raisers still claim that such practice pays, that a farmer is making more money for himself feeding hogs after they cross the 200-pound mark than he would be if working with younger hogs.

In Professor Henry's work, "Feeds and Feeding," the author summarizes experimental work on this point carried out by American and Danish experiment stations, and arranges some interesting tables of results on this point.

The following data, condensed by Professor Henry from over 500 feeding trials with over 2,200 pigs, show the feed consumed daily by pigs of different weights, as well as the rate of gain, and gain given from a quantity of feed. In compiling this table, six pounds of skim milk or twelve pounds of whey were rated as equal to one pound of concentrates.

THE RELATION OF WEIGHT OF PIGS TO FEED CONSUMED, AND RATE OF GAIN.

Weight of pigs.	Actual average weight.	No. of animals fed.	Feed eaten		Feed	
			Av. feed eaten per day.	per 100 lbs. live weight.	Average for 100 lbs. gain.	per 100 lbs. gain.
Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
15 to 50	38	174	2.2	6.0	0.8	293
50 to 100	78	417	3.4	4.3	0.8	400
100 to 150	128	495	4.8	3.8	1.1	437
150 to 200	174	489	5.9	3.5	1.2	482
200 to 250	226	300	6.6	2.9	1.3	498
250 to 300	271	223	7.4	2.7	1.5	511
300 to 350	320	105	7.5	2.4	1.4	535

The table shows that pigs weighing under 50 pounds consumed on the average 2.2 pounds of feed daily, while 300-pound hogs consumed 7.5 pounds daily. Based on weight, the 50-pound pigs consumed 6.0 pounds of feed per 100 pounds of body, while 300-pound pigs consumed only 2.4 pounds per 100 pounds. In other words, young pigs consume far more feed for their weight than do large ones. The average gain per day started at 0.8 pounds for pigs under 50 pounds each, and gradually increased until those weighing 250 pounds showed a daily gain of 1.5 pounds. The last column shows that pigs weighing less than 50 pounds each gained 100 pounds for every 293 pounds of feed or feed equivalent consumed, and that the quantity of feed required for 100 pounds gain steadily increased as the pigs became larger, until, at 300 pounds weight, it required 535 pounds of feed to make 100 pounds of gain. The great economy of young, growing pigs over older and more mature ones for making gain from a given quantity of feed is plainly brought out by the table. It should not be forgotten, however, that the flesh of the young pig contains much more water, and usually less fat, than that of the more mature ones.

DANISH STUDIES OF FEED AND GAIN.

The following table shows the grain or its equivalent required for 100 pounds of gain, as found in studies with 355 animals in 16 experi-

ments by the Copenhagen (Denmark) Experiment Station. These trials were with pigs ranging from 35 to 315 pounds, live weight.

GRAIN OR EQUIVALENT REQUIRED TO PRODUCE 100 POUNDS GAIN WITH PIGS.

Av. Wt. of Pigs.	35-75 lbs.	75-115 lbs.	115-155 lbs.	155-195 lbs.	195-235 lbs.	235-275 lbs.	275-315 lbs.
No. of experiments.....	3	10	13	15	14	11	3
Average feed required to produce 100 lbs. gain.....	376	435	466	513	540	614	639

We notice a steady increase in the feed required to produce 100 pounds of gain as the weight of the animals increased. Pigs weighing over 275 pounds required nearly twice as much



Cricklade (imp.) 363 E.S.B., 368 A.S.B.

Thoroughbred stallion; bay; foaled 1902, 16.1 hands, weight 1,250 pounds. Winner of first in Toronto twice. First at New York State Fair, Syracuse. First and champion Western Fair, London. Exhibited by W. H. Shore, Gleanworth, Ont. See Gossip.

feed for 100 pounds of increase as those weighing from 35 to 75 pounds.

These data substantially bear out conclusions reached from feeding experiments at Canadian farms and colleges, and bear out the experiences of practical feeders who have followed closely the quantities of feed consumed by hogs at different ages. The younger the animal, the better able are its organs to utilize the materials of growth in the food it receives, and the less quantity of feed is required to produce a given gain. The longer hogs are kept, the less return they make for the food consumed, and it pays better to get rid of pigs after they have reached a weight of 200 pounds or so than to feed them on. Sell them. Younger pigs will grow themselves into money faster.

Scours in Calves.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Two years ago we had twelve cases of contagious scours, the first we had ever seen. The first six we treated in various ways, (one with formaldehyde treatment), all of which died in from one to two days. We then tried giving one cupful of boiled new milk every three hours, fed as warm as was safe to feed it, and to every and were successful in saving the six calves. We had a recurrence of the trouble this year, and tried treatment recommended in "The Farmer's Advocate" of April 8th, 1909, on three cases, one of which recovered, and two died. This treatment is what was used at the University Farm, Wisconsin, and consists in giving 2 to 4 tablespoonfuls of castor oil in one-half pint of milk, followed in four to six hours by one teaspoonful of a mixture of one part salol and two parts sub-nitrate of bismuth, administered in a similar way.

Our next case was that of a calf which was taken down when scarcely twenty-four hours old, and, on account of its extreme weakness, we were afraid to trust to either of the above remedies, so tried some drops of some cholera cure, a preparation put up by druggists for diarrhea in persons, in a cupful of boiled milk every three hours, the second dose in one and one-half hours after the first one, and to every other cupful we added five drops of carbolic acid and a teaspoonful of sub-nitrate of bismuth, first dissolved in cold water. At the end of twenty-four hours this calf had recovered as completely as any of the others had in forty-eight hours. We afterwards treated three more cases in the same way, and with equally good results. Any person who should find a case of this fatal malady among his calves should

watch all calves afterwards very closely for the first three days, and, upon seeing the first symptom of scours, go right after it, without delay. After the diarrhea was checked, and the calves began to regain their appetite, we fed two cupfuls of the milk to each every four or five hours, until fully recovered. A. DUNN.

Oxford Co., Ont.

[Note.—The above article is not in accordance with modern ideas of infectious diarrhea or scours in calves. It is generally considered as being caused by a germ, and, in my opinion, the formaldehyde treatment recommended is the better treatment. At the same time, the article is well written, and the treatment might be used in some cases.—Vet. Editor.]

Let the Pasture Get Up.

The one reason why soiling is recommended is not because it takes work, but because more stock can be kept. By leaving a crop until it has reached full development, and then cutting and feeding it, more than twice the fodder is produced from a given area that pasturing would give. There are two reasons why this is the case. The trampling of the crop by stock, when allowed to roam over a field destroys some of it outright, injures the tender plant-crowns, and, if the weather is at all wet, so impacts the ground that it cannot yield its fulness. And again, plants that are bitten off repeatedly are dwarfed. A familiar instance of this latter effect is seen in the case of a hedge kept well trimmed. When this is done as it ought to be, not only is growth of stem and twig kept within bounds, but root development is checked, also. The oftener a hedge is trimmed, the more pronounced is the effect above and below ground. In view of these well-known facts, what more effective method of lessening the yield from pasture could be devised than that which is too commonly practiced? Stock are turned out to graze as soon, almost, as green blades appear. On April 21st, last, in Essex County, Ont., the writer saw cattle and hogs doing their best to pick a living on pasture. We all well know what will happen to that pasture field. It will be cropped bare from the start. The wretched stock will almost have to dig for a living; in fact, almost die in the effort to live. There being nothing to shade the earth, the field will be burned brown at the first drouth. And when the season is over, not half the flesh or milk will have been produced that the owner might have received had more judgment been used in the treatment of his field.

It is truly a great relief to have done with feeding stock and cleaning stables when the first smothery heat comes upon us, but scarcely any course is more profitable than to stand it a while longer, and let the grass get a good top. Some say that every week's delay in turning stock out to grass lengthens the pasturing season two weeks in the fall. If so, the investment is good; it returns 100 per cent.

Nor is the effect on the stock good, for the first growth of grass, being watery and immature, is wanting in nourishment; but once animals get a taste of it, they do not relish the dry fodder in the stables, and frequently fall away in flesh for want of sufficient food. In case of freshly-calved cows giving milk this is a still greater hardship, from the ill-effects of which they will be some time in recovering. What they need at this season is not poorer feeding, but better.

Canadian Experience with Winter Lambs.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Having read H. P. Miller's very interesting article on the raising of winter lambs, I thought that I might give my little experience, too. I am afraid that, interesting and clever as Mr. Miller's article is, his practice would be very hard for the average Canadian farmer, with twenty-five or thirty sheep, to follow. He is dealing with breeds of sheep to which few of us are accustomed. I know nothing about the Merino sheep, but have seen what were considered very good Dorsets at fairs where I was exhibiting my Oxford Downs, and, as a general, all-round sheep, did not think they compared with some of the Down or long-woolled breeds, and I do not understand how Mr. Miller can keep up a breeding flock if the different breeds of lambs are allowed to run together.

However, this is not giving my experience. I have been accustomed to sheep all my life, and for a number of years have had nothing but pure-bred Oxford Downs, so let me draw the readers' attention to the little photo of my January lambs. The photo was taken February 20th; three were triplets, four were twins, two were single lambs; the lightest lamb weighed 15 pounds, heaviest lamb 31 pounds; total weight of flock, 203 pounds; average, 22½ pounds. One of the triplets was given to a foster-mother.

Do I find it difficult to raise lambs in cold weather? Well, I will just answer in this way: I had twenty-two lambs, all arriving in cold weather. One ewe had a blind udder, another a blind teat, so I lost three. The other nineteen have all done well. Have had some young lambs lately, and a few more ewes at the present time (April 14th) still to lamb.

As all ewes will not breed early, I have always a few late lambs; but, for whatever purpose you want them, the early lambs are always ahead. A late lamb cannot hope to compete at the exhibitions with the early one, and a good early lamb at nine or ten weeks old is often worth as much as a late lamb at five months old. Even then the market is often overstocked, so we must take them in in the fall and feed them grain to get, say, 6 cents per pound for them. So, on the whole, the early lamb is often the cheapest to raise.

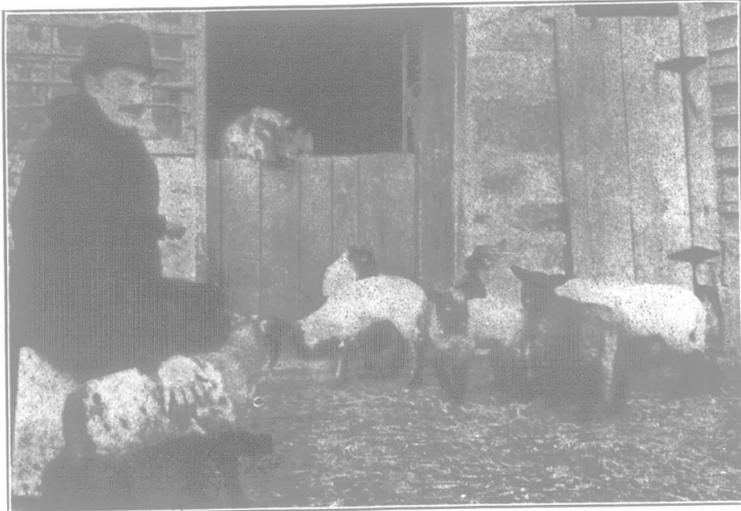
Just a few words on feeding. Before the lambs are born, the ewes get a feed of some kind of straw in the morning, to be followed by a feed of cut turnips, then good clover hay and oats at night. After the lambs are dropped, feed hay twice a day, and increase the turnips and oats to fully double.

Now, a few words on another subject on which much has been written. We have read of many ways of making a ewe take a strange lamb, and every man who really understands sheep knows how silly many of these suggestions are. About a year ago, I was curious enough to try the much-advised way of taking the dead lamb's skin and fastening it on the live lamb that I wished the ewe to take. I had not the least faith in the plan, but wished to see how the ewe would act. She looked it over for a few moments, then she seemed to look up at me so reproachfully, seeming to say, "Yes, that is his little coat, but what have you done with the rest of him?" And a short time ago a man advised me to "just rub a little whiskey on the ewe's nose and on the lamb." But, alas, my sheep are like myself, strictly temperate, so did not try it. However, I will give the reader my way: Place the ewe with the lamb in a stall by herself, out of sight of the other sheep. Hold her securely four or five times a day. Your little lamb soon jumps for joy when he sees you coming, and the ewe soon stands without holding, if you stand beside her. In a few days turn her out in the yard. She misses the lamb, and begins bleating for it. Turn it with her, and watch her carefully. She takes it then, so your work is at an end.

is capable of doing a great deal more. While fear of wearing the subject threadbare has caused us to refrain from publishing much of late about this cheap, simple and effective means of making and maintaining earth roads, we have abated not one whit of our faith in this homely implement, and one of the first things done on "The Farmer's Advocate" farm was to make and use a split-log drag on the lane, which was in an abominable condition, especially near the house, with the watercourse in the center, and six inches of mire across the full width of the driveway. Early the first week a light drag was made, and after a few furrows were plowed along the side, the drag was put to work, heaping the slushy mud in the center of the lane. There being some trees along the west side of the lane, which held the frost until late, and also prevented drying after the frost did come out, this soup did not firm up so soon as it would have done under ordinary conditions, but it finally did so, notwithstanding the heavy rains, and a couple of repetitions of the drag have since smoothed and crowned it into a nice roadway, which only needs a little finishing along the edges to make an excellent road for use as it is, or a foundation for subsequent gravelling, if that should be deemed advisable.

We have given our own experience as a preface to this reply, because it suggests the answer to the inquiry which stands at the head of this article. We should by all means make a drag if we were in our inquirer's position, and shape the lane up into the best possible condition. If, after this, the expense of gravelling were deemed advisable, one would have the best possible bottom for the application of metal surface, and the best implement with which to keep the gravel crown in condition. Not improbably, however, a well-dragged earth surface will serve the purpose, and give good satisfaction.

The improved form of drag is made as follows: The two halves of a split log, 10 to 12 inches thick, are set on edge 30 inches apart, both flat sides to the front. The back half is given a setback of 16 to 18 inches at the right end, so that when the drag is drawn along at an angle parallel to the ditch on the right side of the road, the end of the back half will be directly behind



Mr. Holdsworth's Winter Lambs.

Three triplets, four twins, two single lambs. Photo taken February 20th, lambs then all under a month old, heaviest lamb 15 pounds, total weight of little flock 203 pounds, average 22½ pounds. Lambs weighed February 21st. When weighed a week later, some had gained five pounds apiece.

And there are many other things about the care of lambs and fitting sheep for show that I might say, and that experience gives to us all, but this is all for the present, and will kindly thank the editor for valuable space. If there is any question any reader would like to ask, will try to answer it through "The Farmer's Advocate."

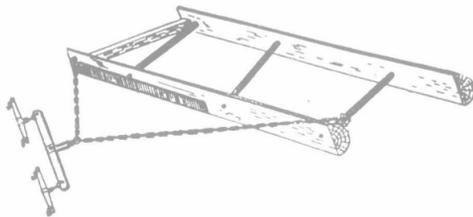
H. A. HOLDSWORTH.

Northumberland Co., Ont.

THE FARM.

Using the Split-log Drag.

As I am a new subscriber, I would like some information regarding the split-log drag. I have not read anything in "The Farmer's Advocate" about it this year. Our lane is heavy clay, and has never been gravelled. Which do you think would be more satisfactory, grading and gravel-



ling, or grading and using the drag? The lane is a long one, with good gravel handy. As I have no back numbers, other than this year's, could you give me some information re construction and use of split-log drag? S. A. R.

With pleasure we accept this intimation of interest in the split-log drag, which has already done so much to improve lanes and roadways, and

the end of the front half, otherwise the ditch end of the rear slab would stick out past the ditch end of the front slab, crowding over into the bank and interfering with the proper working of the drag. Three cross-pieces are wedged in two-inch auger holes bored through the slabs, and on the right-hand side a piece of scantling is inserted between the ends of the two slabs. This is of great value in strengthening and stiffening the end of the front slab. In working a clay or gumbo road, it is advised to put iron (old wagon tires, or something of that sort) on the lower edge of the front slab at the end of six months, and on softer soil at the end of twelve months. The log from which the drag is made should be from 5 to 8 feet long, the shorter length for working a lane, and a somewhat greater length, say 6 to 8 feet, for working public roads. Handles may be stuck in the back of the drag, if desired, and one drag which we saw in use had a device which seemed to work very well, being simply a lever with a rounded bottom, trailing along behind the left end of the rear slab. By depressing the handle of this lever, the drag could be raised at the inner end, thus depositing a load of dirt, if desired, to fill a hollow, or increase the crown at some particular spot.

A light drag is better than a heavy one, and easier to work. A cedar post is first-class material. Pieces of boards or planks should be laid on the cross-pieces, and the operator stands upon these. An extra weight may be added, if needed, but it is seldom necessary. To use the drag, attach a chain to the left cross-piece just behind the front slab. Run the other end of the chain through a hole in the front slab near the right end. It is a mistake to hook this end of the chain over the front slab, as in the case of the other end, for when the drag strikes a stone or snag, there is great danger of it tipping forward, throwing the driver at the horses' heels. With the right end of the chain drawn through the hole

MAY 4, 1911

In the slab, as suggested, this danger is almost entirely obviated. The operation of the drag is very simple, though there are many fine points that will be learned by experience, and considerable knack may be developed by practice. For ordinary smoothing, draw the drag up and down the lane one or two rounds, commencing at the edge and working towards the center. Usually, it is drawn at an angle of about 45 degrees. For the last stroke or two, the drag may be drawn backwards, with the round sides of the slabs to the front, and with comparatively little angle. For grading up a flat lane, it is well, first of all, to plow a furrow or two, and draw that towards the center, crumbling and spreading it over the surface, as only the King drag can do. Another furrow may be drawn up next time, and so on.

There are two stages when roads will drag, and one when one cannot do a job. The first stage is when they are in a very sloppy condition in spring or at other seasons after a heavy rain. A road may then be shaped up wonderfully well, and if the surface has a chance to dry a little before it is cut up with traffic, it will make a smooth, firm road. Dragging at this stage fills ruts, and sends the water washing to the ditches. After this loblolly state comes a sticky stage, when the mud will roll up under the drag, and the road cannot be reduced to satisfactory condition. After this, again, when the surface approaches a crumbly texture, the drag may be used very satisfactorily. While the result will not be so hard a surface as is produced by dragging in the mud, it has the advantage of not being so deeply cut by immediate traffic.

How I Grew the 3½ Pound Potatoes.

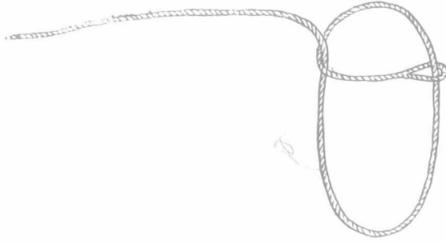
I do not consider it necessary to change seed potatoes, nor to buy new, high-priced seed. I consider it possible to increase the size and productivity of a variety of potatoes, by careful selection, as it has been possible to increase the productivity of the Holstein cow. My practice for several years has been, when digging, to save only typical potatoes, of fair size, from the most productive hills; that is, from those producing a good number of fair-sized to large, typical tubers. These potatoes are stored by themselves, and the women folk forbidden to touch them. I remember, in my boyhood days—and I believe the practice is yet followed by many—of digging all together and putting in the bins in the cellar for the women to use out as they chose, and I never yet knew a woman so foolish as to pick out the small potatoes first, and then, when spring came, the farmer was compelled to take for seed what was left in the bins, which I assure you are not the best ones. Some growers go further than I do, and even select the most promising hills before digging; that is, those with vigorous, blight-resistant tops—and I know one self-styled expert who advertises "Pedigreed, blight-resistant potatoes." But I visited their plantation last September, and I confess I never saw such a stunted, blight-infested crop of potatoes in my life. The soil in which they were growing apparently had not seen fertilizer for many years, and was so poor that even the thick crop of weeds growing on it were only about a foot high. If one were to take very much stock in the claim of some people of producing "pedigreed seed potatoes and nursery stock," his belief in it would be terribly shocked were he to see the crops of these self-styled "experts."

It has never been my practice to plant too early. I prefer to have my potatoes make their growth during the cool, damp fall, and I find they keep better, without sprouting, and are firmer, if not too much matured, and they make better seed the next season. I cut my seed as nearly as possible into sets of two strong eyes, splitting the seed end, and cutting all seed with as long a stem as possible; in other words, having as long a piece of flesh running towards the stem as is possible. In this way the eye is strongly fed by the old tuber till it becomes well established and rooted in the soil. I drop the sets about a foot apart in shallow drills, and cover lightly with a hoe. When the weed seed in the ground has germinated, I go over the ground both ways with a harrow, and level the ground, thus killing all the weeds that have started. Just as the potatoes are peeping through the ground, I go through over them again with the harrow. I go through them with the cultivator twice, and finish with the moulding plow, not covering them too deep. I do not have the potatoes growing as near the surface as possible, preferring to have some of them buried, rather than having them too deep. When we grow only for our own use, and a few bags to sell in good seasons, I believe it pays us to follow this practice, as the extra crop will use less land required to grow enough, and less manure to do. I have never used anything but good manure for fertilizer, but I like a good seed to plant on, if it is possible to get it. Following this practice, I had lots of Carman No. 1 that weighed from 2½ to 3 pounds last summer, and one Sensation that weighed 3½ pounds.

W. J. KERR,
Princeton Co., Ont.

Extension Halter.

This halter is made for making a halter for leading a horse or leading a sheep can be made out of a straight rope in a minute's time. Take the



Halter that Fits Anything from a Sheep to an Elephant.

rope and tie a firm loop-knot, then double your rope and pull through the loop so as to form a slip-loop. Then double again and pull through slip-loop, and you have a substantial leading halter that will fit anything from a sheep or calf to a horse or elephant.

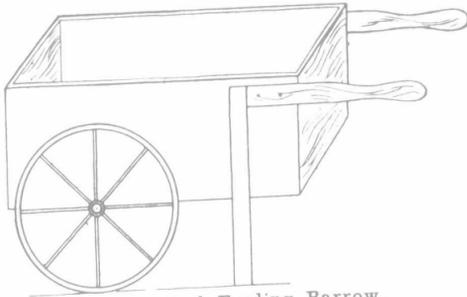
DAVID ZINN,
Oxford Co., Ont.

Handy Feeding Barrow.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In the matter of labor-saving contrivances, I have a box on two old wheels which is very useful. The box is six feet long, two feet wide, and sixteen inches deep, made out of matched lumber, and tight enough to hold water. The handles are on one end, and are made out of 1 x 6-in. boards, about 18 inches long, and bolted on solidly. The wheels are about 2 ft. 8 in. high, with 1½-inch iron axle. The axle is set 2 feet from the front end of the box, leaving four feet behind the axle. Two pieces of 1 x 6-in. board, hard wood, are bolted on the sides, close to the handles, for legs. The legs are made long enough so that the box will stand level on the floor. The grain wheels of a couple of old binders make good wheels, and an axle can be got turned to fit the hubs.

I built a box like the above nine years ago, to save labor in feeding hogs. I run the box around to the pulper, put in three or four bushels of pulped roots (mangels or turnips), move the box over to the chop bins, put in as much chop as desired, then move to the water tap, let in a little water, mix the whole feed together, and run the box around to the hog pen, and let stand till the feed alley, and with a scoop shovel give each pen of hogs what feed they will eat up clean. With a little practice and judgment, a man soon knows how much to feed. If a pen of hogs are a little off their feed, or, on the other hand, appear



Two-wheel Feeding Barrow.

to be hungry, and would be better of a little more feed, the feeder has it right there to give or withhold, as seems best. He has not to go to a stationary box or barrel for a little more feed. With the box on wheels, one trip does the whole feed.

The advantage of this two-wheel box over a track feed-carrier is that it can be run anywhere you want it; and then, it is so much cheaper. I made another of these two-wheel boxes for feeding the cattle turnips. This box is 4 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 16 inches deep, the wheels being the grain wheels of two old binders. I find it saves a lot of labor. I run the box into the root cellar, shovel the turnips into the box, dirt and all, and when the box is full, I run it down the feed alley. I feed each cow or calf turnips, the number according to size of turnips and size of cow. When the turnips are all out of the box, I run the box around to the hogpen and shovel the dirt in the bottom of the box to the little pigs to root through. They enjoy the dirt, and appear to do better because of it.

I am sure that this box on wheels saves us much hard labor, because it is hard work carrying either hog or cattle feed. I use this hog and feed box three times a day, three hundred and sixty-five days in a year. The other box is used twice a day for about six months. Any brother farmer who would take the trouble to build one

of these boxes would find it a great help in feeding stock. The binder wheels can be got from any of the old iron piles scattered throughout the country.

A. BROCK,
Ontario Co., Ont.

[Note.—Henry L. Brown, Prince Edward Co., Ont., also sends a short description, with sketch, of a similar feeding barrow.—Editor.]

Care of Farm Machinery.

Taking this problem for what it is worth, we find that farmers, as a rule, do not give it consideration enough in the care which they should take in their implements and machinery. The cost of labor which is used in the manufacture of this machinery is such that this very fact should make us consider how we can best get the value of our money out of the machinery we purchase. One thing is certain: the manufacturers of these machines, when they are made, do not expect that they are to rough all kinds of weather, hence they are made finely finished, so that the power needed to run them will be as little as possible. The difference in power needed to run the machines which stand outside in some fence-corner year in and year out, and those which are well cared for and housed, is very marked, indeed. What holds good in the housing of the machinery also holds good in keeping it in repair. For the old saying goes, "A stitch in time saves nine." Many a break-down, and many an hour's lost time might be averted by tightening up a loose bolt or putting one in place of a missing one, or putting on a washer, or tightening up in general parts that have been the worse of wear. Doing work of this kind is getting good pay; for the farmer can't make easier money than by earning 40 or 50 cents an hour by repairing his implements and machines.

Last, but not least, is the oiling of the machines. Places are put for the convenient oiling of all bearings, and it certainly is a good policy to use a sufficient quantity of good quality oil, the better grades being far cheaper in the end, although the cost at first may be somewhat more.

A WOOLWICH TOWNSHIP READER,
Waterloo Co., Ont.

Smut in Nova Scotia Wheat.

In a communication to the Nova Scotia press, Principal Cumming, Secretary for Agriculture of that Province, points out that Bunt or Stinking Smut in wheat has become quite prevalent in some counties. So serious has this become that some milling companies will hereafter refuse to grind wheat affected by this species of smut. It threatens to endanger the growing of wheat in the Province, but the disease is easily controlled by proper treatment of the seed either with formaldehyde or bluestone. The treatment he recommends is practically the same as published repeatedly in "The Farmer's Advocate."

In an admirable address before the Canadian Woman's Club and the Canadian Club in the Normal School of London, the city home of "The Farmer's Advocate," Right Hon. Jas. Bryce, British Ambassador at Washington, laid it down very clearly that knowledge, local self-government, and a common citizenship, are basic factors in the stability of the British Empire. There was, he said, a Provincial patriotism, out of which grew a laudable competition to vie with other Provinces in the excellence of roads and of education; a Canadian patriotism aiming to bring diverse elements into unity; and an Imperial patriotism that would tend to bring the nations of the world together for freedom, for enlightenment, and for peace.

THE DAIRY.

Make of Butter Increasing.

The 1910 annual report of the Kerwood Cheese and Butter Factory indicates a marked falling off in the production of cheese, and a great increase in the amount of butter made, during the last calendar year. From the statement we glean these interesting items:

Total pounds milk made into cheese, 374,562; total milk for making butter, 4,131,366 pounds. About the equivalent of this quantity of milk was also received as cream, the weight of cream being 423,067 pounds. The total quantity of cheese made was 34,024 pounds; the total quantity of butter made was 316,036 pounds. The total receipts for the year were \$83,972.10, being a gain of \$12,000 over 1909. The relative prices last season account largely for the change from cheese to butter, and the desire of patrons to have milk for calf-feeding explains the steady increase in the number of cream separators, an increase which is occurring, as may be surmised, without any encouragement on the creameryman's part. Mr. Waddell, proprietor of the Kerwood Creamery, also runs the Strathroy Creamery, six miles distant.

MAY 4, 1911

Seventeenth Canadian National Horse and Military Show.

That the citizens of Toronto are a pleasure-loving people, that they are loyal to their own institutions, and that, in spite of the alluring autos and taxicabs, man's best friend, the horse, has still a deep-rooted hold of their affections, was fully demonstrated by the large and enthusiastic crowds that attended the Seventeenth Canadian National Horse and Military Show, held in the Armories, April 25th to 29th. With a bigger entry than ever before, more prize-money, and more elaborate programme of events, the show was officially opened by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Gibson, at 8.30 Tuesday evening, in the presence of over two thousand of Toronto's most fashionable select. The decorations of the Armories were in keeping with what is recognized as Toronto's great society event of the year, its greatest charm lying in its very simplicity, the iron girders of the roof being entirely hidden by a vast canopy of pale yellow, arranged in squares, from each corner of which hung a cluster of electric lights, the suspending cords being intertwined with artificial flowers; while around the walls, at regular intervals, were arranged a series of five national flags. It was pleasant to note that this year the common folk were not forgotten, and the gallery on the north side was splendidly decorated in the colors of the Society—pale yellow and blue—a series of projecting canopies being arranged overhead, which had a most pleasing and artistic appearance. Music was supplied by the bands of the Royal Grenadiers, Governor-General's Body Guards, Queen's Own, 48th Highlanders, and Horse Show Orchestra.

The entries this year totalled over one thousand, all the 89 classes being well filled with a type and quality of animals that again demonstrated that Ontario, as the breeding ground of high-class light horses, can easily and successfully compete against the world. Much credit is due the management for the very prompt and successful manner in which all the events were so smoothly run off. In the jumping contests, several of the riders were unhorsed, but, luckily, without any serious results.

In the breeding classes, with the exception of the Thoroughbred stallion class, the entries were not large, but what was lacking in numbers was more than made up in quality.

In the class for Hackney stallions, five came forward at the bugle-call. Spartan and Bonnie Basset, from the Cairnbrogie stables of Graham Bros.; Derwent Performer, the entry of G. H. Pickering, Brampton; Filgrave Royal John, the entry of Hon. Robt. Beith, Bowmanville, and Bold Elsenham, the entry of A. Yeager, Simcoe, the placing being: 1, Filgrave Royal John; 2, Bold Elsenham; 3, Bonnie Basset; 4, Derwent Performer.

Four Standard-bred stallions were out for comparison—Mograzia, the entry of Miss Wilks, Galt; Prince Ideal, the entry of T. H. Hassard, Markham; Province, the entry of Grosch Bros., Milverton; and Jeff H., the entry of E. A. Smith, Hamilton. They were placed in the order named.

Thoroughbred stallions brought out an entry of eight, of a type and quality calculated to increase the prestige of Thoroughbred horses in Ontario, first going to the famous Halfing, owned by Palmerston Bros., of East Toronto; second to Nashadon, the entry of Thayer Bros., Aylmer; third to Half-a-Crown, the entry of Crow & Murray, Toronto; fourth to Reidmare, the entry of James Thompson, Hamilton.

It is safe to say that never before in this country was there seen together so choice a collection of high-class harness and saddle horses. Every event brought out a big entry, and every entry was strictly an equine aristocrat, well educated and well handled. In the heavy-harness classes the principal winners in the singles were: A. E. Yeager, of Simcoe; Cumberland Stables, Toronto; Crow & Murray, Toronto; Hon. Robt. Beith, Bowmanville; Hon. J. R. Stratton, Peterboro; Sir H. M. Pellat, Toronto, and Ennisclaire Farms, Oakville, with Yeager getting decidedly the best of it. In the team classes, Hon. J. R. Stratton won the lion's share, with Hon. Robt. Beith, A. Yeager, Ennisclaire Farm, J. J. Dixon, Toronto; H. A. Taylor, Toronto, and Sir H. M. Pellat winning in the order named. The premier honor in saddles went to Hon. Robt. Beith; in unicorns, to A. Yeager; in four-in-hand, to Ennisclaire Farm; and, in combination, to J. R. Stratton and Hon. Clifford Sifton. In the single high-steppers, it was Beith and Yeager for the leading honors, with Yeager one second ahead. In pairs, Beith carried off the premier ribbons, with Miss Wilks a close second.

Leadsters.—In the classes for trotters, Crow & Murray and S. A. Proctor, of Port Perry, exchanged the leaders; and P. Maher, of Toronto, and Miss Wilks, of Galt, the leaders among the

principal winners in the saddle classes

were: Hon. J. R. Stratton, Hon. Clifford Sifton, Sir H. M. Pellat, A. Yeager, F. C. Grenside, Crow & Murray, and Ennisclaire Farms. In the classes for Hunters, it was Sifton, by a big margin, with Ennisclaire Farm; Hume Blake, Toronto; E. D. Warren, Toronto; James Milne, Toronto; Jos. Kilgour, Toronto; W. S. Wilson, Oakville; W. H. Bell, Toronto; W. J. Blackburn, London; E. Cronyn, Toronto; Capt. C. M. Edwards, Ottawa, and Crow & Murray, following in the order named.

Delivery Classes.—The principal winners in the delivery-outfit classes were: The Robert Simpson Co., the Dominion Express Co., R. Matthews, Geo. Clayton, A. W. Holman, and Clayton Meat Co., all of Toronto.

In the Clydesdale harness classes, all the awards went to the entries of the Dominion Transport Company.

The pony classes were well filled, the majority of the classes being shown on Saturday morning, which was children's session, and to say that the youngsters were delighted is but leaving the truth half told. The bulk of the awards went to Hon. Robt. Beith, and Mrs. C. Wilmot, of Belleville.

A large number of military events were run off, as well as several Hunt Club events.

Championships.—Best saddle pony, Mrs. C. Wilmot, on Gold Cup; best pony in harness, Hon. Robt. Beith, on Heather Belle; grand championship, silver challenge cup, won by Heather Belle. Best roadster was won by S. A. Proctor, of Port Perry, on Brown Mack. Hunter championships—The championship for heavy-weight and light-weight both went to Ennisclaire Farm, Oakville; and for middle-weight to Hon. Clifford Sifton. Best saddle horse, not over 15.2, and best saddle horse over 15.2, both went to Hon. J. R. Stratton. Champion harness horse, single, went to A. Yeager, and for best pair to Hon. R. Beith. Best collection of three harness horses went to Yeager. King Edward Challenge Cup, for best Canadian-bred mare or gelding in harness also went to Yeager. The Governor-General's cup for best four-year-old mare or gelding, suitable for riding or cavalry purposes, was won by Mrs. Adam Beck, of London, on Nepigon.

Legislation in Prince Edward Island.

The Provincial Legislature of Prince Edward Island was prorogued on Wednesday, April 26th, after a session of upwards of seven weeks, during which no laws of great public importance were enacted. The session was characterized by the searching inquiry into expenditure made by the Opposition, who, on account of the illness of one of the Government members, were numerically as strong as the Government the greater part of the time.

Besides the private bills, of which there is always a goodly number, the Income Tax Act was amended, by which exemption from taxation was raised from \$350 to \$500 on incomes up to \$1,500. On incomes from \$1,500 to \$2,000 the exemption is only on \$300, and over \$2,000 there is no exemption.

The Farmers' Central Institute was incorporated. Its membership is composed of delegates from the Farmers' Institutes in good standing, and from the Dairymen's and Fruit-growers' Associations. It is to be assisted financially by a grant of \$100 per annum from the Department of Agriculture.

A resolution asking for the restoration to Prince Edward Island of its original number of representatives in the House of Commons received a unanimous support from both sides of the House, but one favoring reciprocity brought out differences of opinion. It was carried on a straight party vote.

The appropriations are very much the same as last year, amounting in all to \$424,461, of which \$33,100 is for permanent public works, and will be charged to capital account.

The adjustment of land value for the purpose of taxation increased the expenditure in the Provincial Treasurer's office, and provision was made for a small retiring allowance for Dr. Anderson, who for the last ten years has been Superintendent of Education, and for forty years previous to that a Professor in Prince of Wales College.

The following table gives the expenditures for agriculture in 1910, and the estimates for 1911:

	1910.	1911.
Farmers' Institutes	\$1,130.44	\$2,000.00
Seed Fairs	422.32	672.00
Associations	475.75	720.75
Orchard Meetings	78.09	78.00
Immigration	529.46	300.00
Competitions	411.00	420.00
Agricultural Scholarships	635.00	800.00
Loss on live-stock sales	58.25	500.00
Miscellaneous	240.00	275.00
Office expenses	3,200.00	3,250.00
Net Expenditure	\$5,294.63	\$8,200.00

A grant of \$250 has been made to the Seed Fair in Charlottetown, so that there are now three Seed Fairs being held in Prince Edward Island, viz.: The Provincial Seed Fair, at Summerside, the Central Seed Fair at Charlottetown, and the King's County Seed Fair at Georgetown. It is expected that another Seed Fair will be held at Souris in March of 1912.

The Dairymen's Association has been given a grant of \$240 to enable them to offer prizes in competitions for dairy herds, and the Poultrymen have had \$25 added to their grant.

The only other item that might call for explanation is the "Loss on Sales of Live Stock." Last year the Provincial Farm was handed over to the Hospital for the Insane, and the policy of the Department of Agriculture is to purchase pure-bred stock and hold sales in different parts of the Province. Last year, sheep were distributed in this way, and the loss was very slight. This year it is intended to hold sales of cattle, and the estimated loss is \$500.

The office expenses are only approximate. The \$50 increase is for the stenographer.

The estimates for the net expenditure for 1911 are \$8,200, an increase of about 50 per cent. over 1910, which is regarded as very satisfactory by Prince Edward Island farmers. Out of the increase in the total appropriation for all purposes, amounting to \$8,000, the Department of Agriculture gets \$2,900.

Irish Shorthorn Breeders' Meet.

At the annual dinner of the Irish Shorthorn Breeders' Association, in Dublin, Rt. Hon. Frederick Wrench called attention to the fact that for years the dairy stock of Ireland had been depleted by the sale of the best young cows and heifers to England and Scotland; that it was impossible that any pure-bred or half-bred Shorthorn bull could produce heavy milkers unless it was mated with females that were themselves strong on that point, and that the ravages of contagious abortion had seriously affected many Irish dairies, and had led to the fattening off and slaughter of thousands of fine dairy cows. They must also remember that Ireland practically had a monopoly of the trade in store cattle, and that very few farming operations paid better than the sale of a yearling at £10 or £11.

The President, Lieut.-Col. R. F. G. Lowry, replying to the toast, said that he took this opportunity of returning his thanks for their having elected him president—the first president that Ulster had furnished since the society's inception. With regard to the improvement or deterioration of the milking qualities of Shorthorn cattle, and the failings of premium bulls, the good milking cattle of Ireland were snapped up by agents of the great dairymen in the cities. There was only one thing to prevent the worst cattle being left for breeding, and that was to make it worth the while for farmers to keep their good-milking cattle. The only way in which it could be done was for premiums to be given to owners of first-class milking cows, and so keep them in the country and breed from them.

Professor James Wilson, B. Sc., of the Irish Agricultural Department, delivered a long address in reply. His subject was the heredity of milk production, and the fallacy of supposing that the wedge-shape in the dairy cow was indispensable to milk flow. He illustrated his point by an extensive series of observations in America, Denmark, and Scotland and England, and made out a strong case for his argument that there is no necessary connection between the exaggerated wedge-shape and a good milk record. In the course of his remarks, he expressed his absolute scepticism regarding the existence of the 1,500-gallon cow in any breed, but towards the close admitted that a cow which in one man's hands was only a 750-gallon cow, could, in the hands of a skilled expert like George Taylor, become a 1,000-gallon cow. This would be brought about by skillful feeding and proper milking. His final thesis was that, as you could regulate color by closely following Mendelian principles, so you could make what are called beef cattle dual purpose cattle, by using bulls whose dams were cows with high milk records. By putting a "1,000-gallon bull"—that is, a bull whose dam had a high record—to a cow with a record of equal grade, quite irrespective of shape, you could grade up your herd, as you would infallibly get 1,000 gallons produce. The point of the address was that, to get a dual-purpose Shorthorn, it was not necessary to alter the beef type, but only to keep milk records, and breed for milk from the produce of records, and breed for milk from the produce of records, and breed for milk from the produce of records, and breed for milk from the produce of records, and breed for milk from the produce of records, and to be in harmony with the experience of practical men who were listening to the speaker.

Farm Value of Important Crops.

The average value (based upon prices received by farmers) of important crops in the United States on dates indicated, obtained from reports of correspondents of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics, Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Date.	Corn.		Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Rye.		Buckwheat.		Flaxseed.		Potatoes.		Hay.		Cotton.		Butter.		Eggs.		Chickens.		Index.*
	Cts.	bu.	Cts.	bu.	Cts.	bu.	Cts.	bu.	Cts.	bu.	Cts.	bu.	Cts.	bu.	Dols.	ton.	Cts.	lb.	Cts.	lb.	Cts.	doz.	Cts.	lb.	Cts.	lb.	
1909.																											
Mar. 1.....	64.7		103.9		51.1		59.4		75.0		75.5		141.3		80.0		9.47		9.0		24.5		20.1		10.0		125.3
Apr. 1.....	67.5		107.0		53.2		61.2		77.3		76.2		145.6		86.3		9.65		9.1		24.2		16.8		10.2		130.6
May 1.....	71.9		115.9		55.3		63.8		78.8		78.8		148.7		97.3		10.12		9.6		24.0		17.8		10.6		139.0
1910.																											
Mar. 1.....	65.9		105.1		46.0		60.2		76.5		70.6		193.0		54.6		12.71		14.0		26.3		22.9		11.6		139.9
Apr. 1.....	65.5		104.5		45.6		59.7		76.6		73.4		193.9		47.4		12.73		14.1		25.8		18.6		11.9		138.8
May 1.....	63.5		99.9		43.3		56.5		74.9		71.0		209.5		38.4		12.21		14.0		25.5		18.6		12.4		133.5
1911.																											
Mar. 1.....	48.9		85.4		32.8		63.0		71.9		64.1		240.7		55.3		12.09		13.9		22.7		16.5		10.6		117.9
Apr. 1.....	49.7		83.8		32.3		69.1		75.4		65.3		234.6		55.5		11.89		13.9		22.6		14.9		10.8		118.0

*Index price of first ten articles, 100 representing average of the prices on December 1 for 43 years, 1866-1908, inclusive.

GOSSIP.

Farmers contemplating the building of silos will be interested in the advertisement in this paper of The Ideal Silo, made in all sizes, and shipped complete, by the Canadian Dairy Supply Company, of Montreal, whose catalogue will be mailed free on application.

T. J. Berry, Hensall, Ont., writes: "I have sold to J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston, the brown imported Shire stallion colt, Gillbrand Swell [770]. This is one of the most promising young horses I have ever imported. He has size and quality, and his breeding is the very choicest, being descended from London and Royal winners on both his sire's and his dam's side. This colt very much resembles Kilburn, which was never defeated in the show-ring by either Clyde or Shire."

The fourteenth annual report of the United States Live-stock Sanitary Association, which includes in its membership leading Federal and State Sanitary Live-stock officials, has been issued by the Secretary, Prof. J. J. Ferguson, Union Stock-yards, Chicago. It is of great value to everyone interested in the improvement of general live-stock conditions, tending to the betterment of live-stock health, live-stock transportation, and marketing. The articles, addresses and discussions published, are reported so that farmers and stockmen may easily understand them. The report is for general distribution.

As evidence of the popularity of Percheron horses in the United States, the Secretary of the Percheron Society of America has issued a printed circular in which is tabulated the number of stallions enrolled in ten leading Western States, which shows that 68.06 per cent. of all pure-bred draft stallions in those States are Percherons, the grand total of Percheron stallions in the States mentioned being 9,460. The percentage of grade sires still in service is appalling. The number of pure-bred sires is not adequate in proportion to the total number of horses in these States. Not a single State of the ten named has one pure-bred sire per 300 mares.

CLAYTON'S CLYDESDALE

At the Hensall, Ont., show, the Kilmarnock Farm, Hensall, Ont., took first in the class for Clydesdales, three years old (the older classes were won by Mr. Marshall's Clydesdale, a champion horse, Macaroon, was second, and Mr. Taylor's was third. In two-year-olds, Clayton's was first, with Star of the West; Everlasting; John Weir was second, a son of Baron of Buchlyvie. The championship went to Star of the West, a family group of five, by one yearling first by Oyama, and second by Clayton. Yet. The female champion was Ernest Kerr's brood mare, Cicely, by Mr. Gray's yearling, Nannie, by Apuky, as reserve.

T. D. ELLIOTT'S CLYDESDALE FILLY SALE.

In the matter of prices paid and the quality of the offering, the most successful sale of Clydesdale fillies ever held in Canada was that of T. D. Elliott, of Bolton, Ont., held at Dundalk, on Thursday, April 13th, when seventeen fillies recently imported, and not in the best condition to sell by any means, brought the magnificent average of \$425, the highest price being \$575, and the lowest \$245, for a foal rising one year. This is surely satisfactory as demonstrating that the farmers are getting alive to the unprecedented opportunities for draft horse-breeding in this country, that the demand is all for the better class of animal, and that when that class is offered they are both willing and able to pay the price.

AYRSHIRES AT KILMARNOCK.

At the Kilmarnock (Scotland) Show, April 15th, in the class for Ayrshire cows in milk, the first award went to Alex. Hunter's four-year-old Tulip, by Duke of Foulton; James Dunlop was second, with a home-bred cow, by Sheriff MacKenzie; John McAllister was third, with a daughter of Sir John of Old Graitney. The same exhibitor had first and second in class for cows in calf, with daughters of the last-named sire. In a class of 12 three-year-olds, competing for the Derby, McAllister was easily first, with Ardyne Marguerite, a home-bred cow, out of the first-prize uncalved cow. This heifer also won the champion cup for best female exhibited. The male championship went to Mr. Howie's Sir William, the first-prize three-year-old bull, a remarkably good one, sired by Gay Scott.

Graham & Renfrew Co., of Bedford Park, Toronto, the well-known importers of high-class show horses in Clydesdales and Hackneys, report this as the best year in their experience for the demand and sale of high-class horses, stating that very little inquiry is made this year for horses of ordinary type and quality, nothing but the best available being asked for, their large importation of last year being distributed from the far West to several States of the Union, their latest sale being the wonderfully nice quality stallion, Imp. Top Spot, to Wm. Shephardson, of Water's Falls, Ont. Top Spot was sold by that well-known and popular Percheron horse, Baron Hood, by Baron's P. B., and his dam by Darnley Acan, a grandson of Darnley (222). This is a horse that excelled, and all along the most successful Scotch prizewinning lines. Top Spot, shown a large number of times in the States, was never outside the money, and to his credit first at the Western show, etc. He is wonderful. He has all the qualities of a champion, and is particularly good on the ground. Clydesdales are in great demand, and a section of Grey Horses are also appreciated. The demand for these horses is in their

Clydesdales shipped from Glasgow on April 15th, were consigned to H. M. Morgan, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.; Duncan McLeod, Dalkeith, Ont., and Vanstone & Rogers, Wawanesa, Manitoba.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

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

BOOK REVIEW.

A BOOK FOR THE DAIRY FARM.
"Farm Dairying," by Laura Rose, is a book we can heartily commend. The secret of dairying is on the farm, and we shall never know too much of the business. New facts are continually coming to light, and new conditions arising. Miss Rose has been "a-gathering" the materials for this volume for years, and it is to her now a matter of very great satisfaction that she is enabled to give out for others such knowledge that this in turn may be inspired to better work, to receive more remuneration, and find greater happiness in their labor. Her twelve years' work as a teacher of dairying at the Ontario Agricultural College, and her long experience as a travelling instructor in dairying, from Atlantic to Pacific, bringing her in direct contact with dairymen and dairywomen in every phase of their labors, qualify her pre-eminently for the task. "Let there be light"—(and fresh air)—in the dairy stable, the book teaches, and it makes the original suggestion that some aspiring Carnegie should endow paint factories throughout the land to supply free paint for the brightening up of farm dairy outbuildings. It rightly teaches that the old-fashioned basement stable is losing favor, and she might have added stall water basins. She is probably right in forecasting that the human hand, with its sympathetic touch, will ever be the best and most reliable milking machine. Any one of the series of chapters on buttermaking, home cheesemaking, homemade paints, common diseases of cows and their treatment, and popular dishes for milk and cream, are alone worth the price of the book. In its mechanical make-up and illustrations, particularly those of dairy animals, it leaves little or nothing to desire, the fidelity to detail and good taste characteristic of womankind being in happy evidence all through its 300-odd pages. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, are the publishers, and copies may be obtained from Miss Rose, at Guelph, Ont., or be ordered through "The Farmer's Advocate," at \$1.35, postage paid. A work so readable, so complete, and so practical, should have a wide circulation. Everyone who has heard Miss Rose speak and witnessed her demonstrations in dairy practice, or who have read her many bright and helpful contributions in "The Farmer's Advocate," will surely want to add this volume to his or her library, where it will deserve a convenient place.

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.

Veterinary.

THUMPS.

Litter of eight pigs got what people here call "thumps," a short, bellows-like movement of the flanks, like heaves in a horse. What causes it, and how should they be treated?

Ans.—This is thumps. It is caused by high feeding and want of exercise. Purge each with 1 ounce Epsom salts, and give rectal injections of warm, soapy water, until the bowels move freely. Feed on bran, milk and raw roots, and put a little of equal parts Epsom salts, sulphur, and powdered charcoal in their food to keep the bowels loose. Allow plenty of exercise. When nursing, both sow and litter should have exercise.

LUMP ON KNEE.

Mare slipped and fell on her knee a month ago. There is a large lump on the knee.

Ans.—If the lump is soft and fluctuating, it should be lanced, and the fluid allowed to escape, and the cavity then flushed out three times daily until healed with a four-per-cent solution of carbolic acid; that is, 1 part carbolic acid to 24 parts water. If the lump is hard, it may be reduced by rubbing well once daily with the following, viz.: Four drams each iodine and iodide of potassium, and 4 ounces each of alcohol and glycerine. If it has to be lanced, it would be wise to get a veterinarian to operate, as there is danger in cutting two deep and penetrating the joint.

LUMPS ON CALVES' JAWS.

My calves are troubled with lumps the size of eggs on lower jaw, about half-way. One had a lump on each jaw. They seem sore, and are hard and firm. They appear when the calves are about a week old.

Ans.—It is very singular that a number of calves should be affected this way, and all at the same age. I do not think it is lump jaw. The growths must be tumors, and should be dissected out, the wound stitched, and then dressed three times daily until healed, with a five-per-cent solution of carbolic acid. If when cut open it is discovered that they contain pus, all that will be necessary will be to flush the cavity out three times daily with the above lotion, until healed.

INJURED OX.

During the slippery roads, ox fell heavily several times and hurt himself. He lost power of his hind legs, and has been down and unable to rise for ten days. Matter escapes from the bruised spots. Would it be wise to sling him? He eats well, but is failing.

Ans.—A recovery is doubtful. If but one leg is injured, and he has the use of the other three, and if raised and placed in a sling will stand on the three legs, and occasionally rest by placing his whole weight in the sling for a short time, and then stand again, etc., it would be wise to sling him, but if he places his whole weight in the sling all the time, he must be let down. It is possible there is a fracture of some of the bones of the hip. Keep the sore parts clean by bathing with hot water. Dress them three or four times daily with carbolic acid 1 part, water 24 parts, and after dressing dust on a powder made of 1 part iodiform and 3 parts boracic acid. If he will not stand in a sling, make as comfortable as possible by packing with straw. Turn from side to side two or three times daily. Feed tolerably well on raw roots, bran, chopped oats and hay.

Miscellaneous.

WORK HOURS—CHORES.

1. Should a hired man be in the field ready to go to work at seven in the morning, or just leaving the house at seven, and at noon the same? Is he to leave the field at 12 o'clock, and be back ready to start work at 1, or does he have a full hour in the house at dinner time? If there is noon chores, such as feeding pigs, would he not be expected to do them in the noon hour?
 2. He was to have every other Sunday. He goes away on Saturday night. Should he not stay and help do the chores on his Sunday off?
- Ans.—1. This is a matter where custom and reason must rule. If a man were working where he had one or two miles to go to work, it would be unreasonable to ask him to spend ten hours in the field (except in emergencies), with chores extra. On the other hand, it would scarcely be reasonable for him to take out of the ten hours the full amount of time consumed in going to his work. If he does a reasonable amount of choring, leaves the barn at say ten minutes to seven, has his team in the stable fifty minutes, and gets back to the stable at say 6.10 or 6.15, an employer should be satisfied. It is only fair that he should usually help with the chores at noon.
2. Your meaning is not clear. He should be scot free on every other Sunday, according to the agreement, but this does not exempt him from chores on Saturday evening.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

ESTABLISHED 1867.

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

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

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

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, May 1, receipts numbered 66 cars, comprising 1,345 cattle, 40 hogs, 84 sheep, 44 calves, 40 horses; quality of cattle good; trade active; prices steady. Export steers, \$5.65 to \$6; bulls, \$4.75 to \$5; prime picked butchers', \$5.80 to \$5.90; loads of good, \$5.60 to \$5.75; medium, \$3.25 to \$5.50; common, \$4.90 to \$5.15; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.25; milkers, \$4.50 to \$85; calves, \$3.50 to \$6.50 per cwt. Sheep—Ewes, \$4.75 to \$5.25; rams, \$3.50 to \$4; yearling lambs, \$6 to \$6.50; spring lambs, \$4 to \$6.50 each. Hogs, lower; selects, fed and watered, \$6.30, and \$6 f. o. b. cars at country points.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	238	125	363
Cattle	3,329	1,982	5,311
Hogs	5,059	1,712	6,771
Sheep	1,428	1,071	2,499
Calves	664	103	767
Horses	1	41	42

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	220	181	401
Cattle	3,449	3,519	6,968
Hogs	2,267	1,585	4,852
Sheep	645	172	817
Calves	1,116	183	1,299
Horses	28	81	109

The combined receipts at the two yards show a decrease of 38 carloads, 1,657 cattle, 532 calves, and 67 horses; but an increase of 1,919 hogs, 1,682 sheep and lambs, compared with the corresponding week of 1910.

The receipts of live stock at the two markets during the week were larger than for the previous one, and more than equal to the demand. Trade was brisk for butchers' on Monday at the Union, but slow for the exporters. Prices were fully 10c. to 15c. per cwt. lower for exporters; but butchers', 900 to 1,000 lbs. each, were very firm; cattle, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., were easier, in sympathy with the export class.

Exporters.—Export steers sold from \$5.50 to \$5.90, and one lot of 14 extra quality cattle sold at \$6. Export bulls sold at \$4.75 to \$5. The average price of cattle for London was \$5.83.

Butchers'.—Prime picked lots sold at \$5.75 to \$5.90; loads of good, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium, \$5.15 to \$5.40; common, \$4.75 to \$5.10; cows, \$3 to \$5, with a few at \$5.15 to \$5.25; bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.

Stockers and Feeders.—There was a fair demand for stockers and feeders. Steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs., sold at \$5.40 to \$5.50; stockers, 800 to 900 lbs., sold at \$5 to \$5.25; stockers, 600 to 750 lbs., sold at \$4.75 to \$5.

Sheep and Springers.—There was a fair demand for milkers and springers of choice quality, of which there are

few offerings. Prices ranged all the way from \$35 for common, to \$45 for medium, and \$50 to \$60 for good, and \$65 to \$70 for very choice cows.

Veal Calves.—Receipts were liberal, and prices easy, at \$3 to \$6.50 per cwt., or an average of about \$5 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts liberal, but the bulk of them were yearling shorn lambs from Buffalo and Chicago markets, the quality of which was good enough to enable them to be sold for more than our Canadian lambs with wool on them. American yearlings sold at \$6.25 to \$6.65; Canadian yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6.25; spring lambs, \$4 to \$6 each; ewes, \$4.50 to \$5.25; rams, \$3.50 to \$4.25.

Hogs.—Selects, fed and watered, sold at \$6.50, and in some instances, \$6.60, and \$6.20 to \$6.25 to drovers, for hogs f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—Trade at the Union Horse Exchange, Union Stock-yards, during last week, was unusually good. Mr. Smith reports shipments to British Columbia and Saskatchewan, and Northern Ontario. The best class of heavy drafters are not as plentiful as could be desired, but all other classes are fairly well supplied. Prices for good horses were high. Mr. Smith reported a sale of one seven-year-old chestnut gelding at \$300; good pairs of heavy drafters sold at \$550 to \$575; general-purpose pairs, \$400 to \$450; drivers, \$100 to \$225; serviceably sound horses, \$40 to \$100.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 84c. to 85c., outside points. Manitoba No. 1 northern, 93c.; No. 2 northern, 96c.; No. 3 northern, 94c., outside. Rye—No. 2, 66c. to 68c., outside. Peas—No. 2, 80c. to 81c., outside. Buckwheat—51c. to 53c., outside. Barley—For malting, 67c. to 68c.; for feed, 50c. to 57c., outside. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 38c.; No. 3, 37c., lake ports; Ontario No. 2, 33c. to 34c.; No. 3, 32c. to 33c., outside. Corn—No. 3 American yellow, new, 54c., on track, Toronto. Flour—Ontario 90-per-cent. winter-wheat flour, \$3.20 to \$3.25, at 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, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$12 to \$12.50.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

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

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market easy. Creamery pound rolls, 26c. to 28c., and Locust Hill brand, 30c.; creamery solids, 24c. to 25c.; separator dairy, 22c. to 24c.; store lots, 17c. to 19c.

Cheese.—Large, 13c.; twins, 14c. Eggs.—Market a little firmer, at 17c. to 18c.

Honey.—Extracted, 10c. to 11c.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.50. Beans.—Market firm, at \$1.50 to \$1.60 for car lots, country points; broken lots, at Toronto, \$1.85 per bushel for hand-picked.

Potatoes.—Car lots of Ontario potatoes, track, Toronto, 80c. to 90c. Poultry.—Receipts light. Prices steady. Turkeys, 24c. to 27c.; last year's chickens, 18c. to 20c.; spring chickens, 50c. per lb.

HIDES AND WOOL.

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

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples are very scarce. No. 1 Spies, for table use, \$7 to \$7.50 per barrel; No. 2, \$6 per barrel; Baldwins, \$4 to \$5 per barrel; Ben Davis, \$4 to \$4.50; onions,

Canadians, \$1.50 per bag; celery, per case, \$2.75; cabbage, \$1.50 per barrel; carrots, 45c. per bag; parsnips, 50c. per bag.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—In the local market last week the demand for cattle showed an improvement as compared with the previous week. Quality of the stock good, and as drovers were paying high prices in the country, they claimed that they were little more than getting back their own, at a slight advance on the previous week. Some buyers from Quebec took a few lots. Prices for choice steers were 6c.; fine brought 6c., and good around 6c.; medium, 5c. to 5c., and occasionally 6c., while common ranged down to 4c.; lower grades of cows and bulls brought as low as 3c. to 4c., while the choice qualities of these brought as high as 5c. There was quite a trade in small meats. A few old sheep sold at \$5 to \$10 each, while spring lambs brought from \$3 to \$6 each, and calves sold at from \$2 to \$8 each, according to size and quality. The market for hogs was about steady, selected lots being sold at 6c. per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses.—Heavy draft horses, weighing from 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.—Fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed hogs, 9c. to 9c. per lb.

Maple Products.—Dealers sold choice maple syrup, in wood, at 7c. to 7c. per lb., and in tins, at 8c. per lb. Quotations on sugar were 11c. to 12c. per lb.

Eggs.—Consumption large, and receipts increasing slightly. Dealers were purchasing new-laid stock, f. o. b. country points, at 15c. in the west, and 16c. per dozen in the east. Straight-gathered were selling to grocers at 18c. to 20c., while the particularly large stock sold at 21c. per dozen.

Butter.—Dealers bought at 20c. per lb. for fresh-made butter, country points. Sales made to grocers at 23c. Very little held creamery, and it is doubtful whether more than 21c. could have been obtained for it.

Cheese.—New colored cheese was quoted at about 10c. to 11c. in the country, and 11c., wholesale, in Montreal.

Grain.—Market stronger all round on oats. No. 2 Canadian Western oats were quoted at 40c. to 40c. per bushel, car lots, store; No. 1 extra feed, 39c. to 40c.; No. 3 Canadian Western, 39c. to 39c.; No. 2 local wheat, 33c. to 38c.; No. 3 a cent under, and No. 4 yet a cent under; No. 3 American yellow corn, 60c. to 60c. per bushel.

Flour.—Manitoba flour steady, at \$5.30 per barrel, in bags, for first patents; \$4.80 for seconds, and \$4.60 for strong bakers'. Ontario patents unchanged, at \$4.50 per barrel; straight rollers, \$4 to \$4.25.

Millfeed.—Market steady, at \$21 to \$23 per ton for Manitoba bran in bags, and \$23 to \$25 for shorts; Ontario bran, \$22 to \$23; middlings, \$24 to \$25; pure grain mouille, \$30; mixed mouille, \$25 to \$28. Hay.—No. 1 baled hay, \$12 to \$12.50, carloads, track, Montreal; No. 2 extra, \$11 to \$11.50 per ton; No. 2, \$10 to \$10.50; clover mixed, \$7 to \$7.50; pure clover, \$6.50 to \$7 per ton.

Seeds.—Demand good all around. Prices per 100 lbs., in bag lots, Montreal: Timothy seed, \$14 to \$16; medium red clover, \$18 to \$20; Mammoth red clover, \$18.50 to \$20.50; alsike, \$18 to \$23.

Hides.—Market unchanged. Calf skins, 13c. per lb. for No. 2, and 15c. for No. 1. Beef hides were steady, at 8c., 9c., and 10c. per lb., according to quality. Lamb skins, \$1 each. Horse hides sold at \$1.75 to \$2.50 each. Tallow steady, at 6c. to 7c. per lb. for rendered, and 1c. to 4c. for rough.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$5 to \$6.45; Texas steers, \$4.60 to \$5.50; Western steers, \$4.80 to \$5.75; stockers and feeders, \$4 to \$5.60; cows and heifers, \$2.40 to \$5.65; calves, \$4.25 to \$6.

Hogs.—Light, \$5.90 to \$6.25; mixed, \$5.90 to \$6.20; heavy, \$5.75 to \$6.15; rough, \$5.75 to \$5.90; good to choice

Joint Savings Accounts AT THE Bank of Toronto

are proving to be a very great convenience to many of our friends. With these accounts;

Either of two persons of the household may deposit or withdraw money.

Interest is paid on all balances twice a year.

In the event of the death of either party, the survivor may withdraw the money.

CAPITAL, \$4,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS, \$4,944,779

Head Office Toronto, Can.

hogs, \$5.90 to \$6.15; pigs, \$5.85 to \$6.20; bulk of sales, \$6.05 to \$6.20. Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$3 to \$4.60; Western, \$3.25 to \$4.60; yearlings, \$4.25 to \$5.15; lambs, native, \$4.25 to \$6.25; Western, \$4.75 to \$6.30.

Buffalo.

Veals.—\$5.50 to \$6.50. Hogs.—Heavy, \$6.40 to \$6.50; mixed, \$6.50 to \$6.60; Yorkers, \$6.60 to \$6.70; pigs, \$6.65 to \$6.70; roughs, \$5.25 to \$5.50; stags, \$4 to \$5; dairies, \$6.25 to \$6.70.

Sheep and Lambs.—Handy lambs, \$5 to \$6.50; heavy, \$4.60 to \$4.70; yearlings, \$4.25 to \$4.50; wethers, \$3.75 to \$4; ewes, \$3.50 to \$3.65; mixed sheep, \$1.50 to \$3.85.

British Cattle Markets.

Liverpool.—States and Canadian steers, 13c. to 13c.; clipped lambs, 14c. to 15c., and clipped wethers, 1c. to 12c.

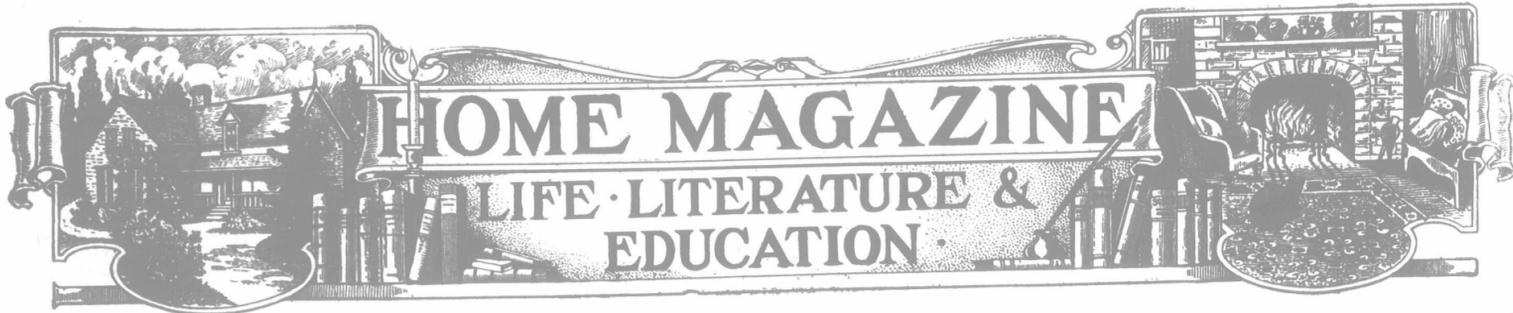
TRADE TOPIC.

HANDSOME TROPHY FOR CORN.

At the American Land and Irrigation Exposition, to be held in Madison Square Garden, New York, next November, a prize cup will be donated by the International Harvester Company. The cup is to be given to the farmer growing the best 30 ears of corn exhibited at the Exposition. It is 24 inches in height, is pure silver, and weighs 200 ounces. The corn-harvesting scene is finely executed in relief, and the shock of corn around the base is most artistically executed. The design was chosen from numerous sketches sent in by a number of silversmiths. In its announcement relative to the Exposition, the Canadian Pacific railway states that the finest wheat exhibit of the world will be on exhibition, and it is also believed that the finest potato and apple exhibits of the world will be shown at the Exposition. The headquarters of the Exposition are in the Singer building, and any particulars relating to the exhibits to be shown, and the prizes to be awarded, can be secured by addressing Gilbert McClurg, General Manager.

GOSSIP.

At the Royal Dublin Spring Show and Sale, the third week in April, the champion silver medal for the best Shorthorn bull calved in 1909, went to B. H. Barton's Straffan Ironclad, a roan, bred by the exhibitor, and sired by Scottish Boy. The Chaloner Plate, for the best bull, any age, went to the same youngster, and he topped the sale, going to Mr. McLennan, for Argentina, at 140 guineas. With England excluded, owing to the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, the entries of Shorthorns at this show and sale numbered 479, as compared with 496 last year, when open to Great Britain and Ireland. The Aberdeen-Angus entries were 215 this year, as compared with 149 last year, and of Herefords, 77 this year and 88 last year.



Little Trips Among Eminent Writers.

Henry Van Dyke.

A popular American writer of the present time is Professor Henry Van Dyke, M. A., D. D., LL. D., Professor of English Literature in Princeton University. Prof. Van Dyke was born in Germantown, Pa., Nov. 10th, 1852, the son of Rev. J. Van Dyke. He received his education at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Princeton Collegiate and Theological Seminary, and the University of Berlin. He has held the pastorate of both Congregational and Presbyterian Churches, and was elected Professor in Princeton University in 1899.

He has been and continues to be, a most voluminous writer in both poetry and prose. In the latter, his style is peculiarly simple and clear, and invested with a subtle literary charm that places much of his work among the daintiest productions in English literature. Particularly is this marked in such pastels as "The Blue Flower" and "The Ruling Passion," both of which have been widely circulated. Few homes, indeed, are there which are not acquainted with the beautiful and suggestive "Story of the Other Wise Man."

In addition to such theological works as "The Gospel for an Age of Doubt," and "The Gospel for a World of Sin," Dr. Van Dyke has written a book on the "Poetry of Tennyson"; a fine work, the result of twenty years' study, on "The Christ-child in Art," and a most delightful book of travel, "Out-of-doors in the Holy Land," which forms interesting reading as a succession to Mark Twain's "Innocents in the Holy Land." The difference in the point of view of the two men is strikingly apparent. Mark Twain is evidently disappointed, and his descriptions, absolutely truthful to the place as he sees it, suggest that the traveller at every turn feels himself "sold." Dr. Van Dyke, on the other hand, lives in the past, as well as the present; his touch is gentle and reverent; he is inspired and comforted. It must be noted, however, that, whereas Mark Twain visited Palestine late in the season, when everything was barren and burned, Dr. Van Dyke arrived in the spring of the year, when the innumerable flowers of the East were in full bloom. He revels in the glory of color, the "amethystine lights," "azure shades," the "bright green of almond-trees, dark green of carob-trees, snowy blossoms of apricot-trees, rosy blossoms of peach-trees, argent verdure of olive-trees, adorning the valleys"; and although he, too, is impressed with the smallness of everything, the shortness of the distances, the meanness of the modern towns, he realizes that heretofore he "had never really read the Old Testament as it ought to be read—as a book written in an Oriental atmosphere, filled with the glamor, the imagery, the grandeur of the day." Yet his faith shifts not, for he swiftly concludes that "its moral and religious meaning is firm and steadfast as the mountains round about Jerusalem."

Dr. Van Dyke's devotion to fishing and camping finds expression in two delightful books of sketches, "Days Off" and "Fisherman's Luck and Some Other Uncertain Things." He has also written two fine books of essays, "Counsels by the Way" and "Essays in Application," a

book on "The Poetry of the Psalms"; several books of poems, "The House of Rimmon," "Music and Other Poems," "The Music Lover," "The Toiling of Felix and Other Poems," and a number of short stories and poems that have been published in holiday style.

From "Counsels by the Way."

By Henry Van Dyke.

Now, pleasure is a word which has a double meaning. It may mean the satisfaction of all the normal desires of our manhood in their due proportion, and in this sense it is a high and noble end. There is a pleasure in the intelligent exercise of all our faculties, in the friendship of nature, in the perception of truth, in the generosity of love, in the achievements of heroism, in the deeds of beneficence, in the triumphs of self-sacrifice. "It is not to taste sweet things," says Carlyle, "but to do true and noble things, and vindicate himself under God's Heaven as a God-made man, that the poorest son of Adam dimly longs. Show him the way of doing that, the dullest day-drudge kindles into a hero."

But pleasure as we commonly speak of it means something very different from this. It denotes the immediate gratification of our physical senses and appetites and inclinations. . . . A pleasure-seeking life, in this sense, when we think of it clearly and carefully, is one which has no real end or goal outside of itself. Its aim is unreal and transitory, a passing thrill in nerves that decay, and experience that leads nowhere and leaves nothing behind it. Robert Burns knew the truth of what he wrote:

"But pleasures are like poppies spread,
You seize the flower, the bloom is shed!"

The man who chooses pleasure as the object of his life has no real haven, but is like a boat that beats up and down and drifts to and fro, merely to feel the motion of the waves and the impulse of the wind. When the voyage of life is done he has reached no port, he has accomplished nothing.

Think of the result of existence in the man or woman who has lived chiefly to gratify the physical appetites; think of its real emptiness, its real repulsiveness, when old age comes, and the senses are dulled, and the roses have faded, and the lamps at the banquet are smoking and expiring, and desire fails, and all that remains is the fierce, insatiable, ugly craving for delights which have fled forevermore; think of the bitter, burning vacancy of such an end—and you must see that pleasure is not a good haven to seek in the voyage of life.

There is no question but that those who live to win wealth in this world have a more real and substantial end in view than the mere pleasure-seekers. But the thing that we ought to understand and remember is precisely what that end is. Is it the acquisition, in our hands of a certain thing whose possession is very brief, and whose value depends entirely upon the price to which it is put? No! It is the mere gain of a certain thing, the desired haven, which we certainly spend our lives to reach, and our hearts are glad and satisfied not.

There are multitudes of people in the world to-day who are steering and sailing for Ophir, simply because it is the land of gold. What will they do if they reach their desired haven? They do not know. They even do not ask the question. They will be rich. They will sit down on their gold.

Let us look our desires squarely in the face! To win riches, to have a certain balance in the bank and a certain rating on the exchange is a real object, a definite object; but it is a frightfully small object for the devotion of a human life, and a bitterly disappointing reward for the loss of an immortal soul. If wealth is our desired haven, we may be sure that it will not satisfy us when we reach it.

Well, then, what shall we say of fame as the chief end of life? Here, again, we must be careful to discriminate between the thing itself and other things which are often confused with it. Fame is simply what our fellow-men think and say of us. It may be world-wide; it may only reach to a single country or city; it may be confined to a narrow circle of society. Translated in one way, fame is glory; translated in another way, it is simply notoriety. It is a thing which exists, of course, for the thoughts of other people about us are just as actual as our thoughts about ourselves, or as the character and conduct with which those thoughts are concerned. But the three things do not always correspond.

You remember what Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes says in "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," about the three Johns:

1. The real John: known only to his Maker.
2. John's ideal John: never the real one, and often very unlike him.
3. Thomas's ideal John: never the real John, nor John's John, but often very unlike either.

Now, the particular object of the life that makes fame its goal is this last John. Its success consists in the report of other people's thoughts and remarks about us. Bare, naked fame, however great it may be, can never bring us anything more than an instantaneous photograph of the way we look to other men.

To be governed in our course of life by a timorous consideration of what the world will think of us, is to be even lighter and more fickle than a weathercock. . . . One thing is certain in regard to fame: for most of us it will be very brief in itself; for all of us it will be transient in our enjoyment of it. When death has dropped the curtain we shall hear no more applause. And though we fondly dream that it will continue after we have left the stage, we do not realize how quickly it will die away in silence, while the audience turns to look at the new actor and the next scene.

This thought brings us, you see, within clear sight of the fourth practical aim in life, the one end that is really worth seeking for—usefulness. To desire and strive to be of some service to the world, to aim at doing something which shall really increase the happiness and welfare and virtue of mankind—this is a choice which is possible for all of us; and surely it is a good haven to sail for.

The more we think of it, the more attractive and desirable it becomes.



Marguerite Audoux.

To do some work that is needed, and to do it thoroughly well; to make our toil count for something in adding to the sum total of what is actually profitable for humanity; to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before, or, better still, to make one wholesome idea take root in a mind that was bare and fallow; to make our example count for something on the side of honesty, and cheerfulness, and courage, and good faith, and love—this is an aim for love which is very wide, as wide as the world, and yet very definite, as clear as light.

To have this for the chief aim in life ennobles and dignifies all that it touches. Wealth that comes as the reward of usefulness can be accepted with honor; and, consecrated to further usefulness, it becomes royal. Fame that comes from noble service, the gratitude of men, be they few or many, to one who has done them good, is true glory; and the influence that it brings is as near to godlike power as anything that man can attain. But whether these temporal rewards are bestowed upon us or not, the real desire of the soul is satisfied just in being useful. The pleasantest word that a man can hear at the close of the day, whispered in secret to his soul, is, "Well done, good and faithful servant!"

The Windrow.

There are three hundred and eighty witnesses to be heard in the famous trial of the Camorristi or "Black Hand" Society in Italy. It is expected that the trial will last a year, and so far there is little prospect of a conviction, chiefly, perhaps, because of the fear in which the Camorristi are held.

Marguerite Audoux, whose book "Marie-Claire" is attracting the attention of two continents, is a dress-maker of Paris, France. Her mother died when she was a child, she was deserted by her father, and received such education as she possesses in a Convent orphanage. Of late years she made the acquaintance of a circle of young literary men, and, inspired by them, she began to write, partly for love of the work, partly because, having very weak eyes, she could sew. The result was "Marie-Claire," the story, with but the addition of a love-story, of her own life. Marguerite Audoux, as has been said, was "born with a sense of style." In translation, much of this quality has been lost, yet the book still re-

MAY 4, 1911

tains, in its strange simplicity, its mingled impressionism and childlike realism, something of the charm which has made its author famous.

Just One Year Ago—A Reminiscence.

Just one year ago, not the Motherland only, but the whole British nation overseas, were under the throb and thrill of an emotion too deep for mere words. It was known to all ever since that first fateful Saturday in May that the life of the King was in the balance, and that a great national calamity was imminent. The suspense became almost unbearable, for the reports from the sick bed were necessarily very guarded, and the undaunted attitude of the royal patient himself towards his kingly duties seemed to contradict any announcement which tended to show how really his strength was failing and his life ebbing away. A little more than nine years before, King Edward had declared that as long as he would, by God's enabling grace, work for the good of his people, and this promise he literally fulfilled, for, to his last conscious hour, in reply to his physicians who implored him to rest, he said, "No, I have my back to the wall; I will fight it out; I will work to the end."

For long years, as Prince of Wales, his knightly motto had been, "Ich dien"—"I serve," and truly was it said of him, "No knight was ever more faithful to his blazon. Beneath his royal state, deeply graven, was ever the pledge of his country, 'I serve.' In how many lands has he won for her friendship, respect, consideration. At home and abroad he served her with a tact, wise, cheery, patient and whole-hearted, which deserved, and has, her undying gratitude. Every inch a king, yet Edward VII. was essentially a working man, keen, skilled, untiring, and devoted to his craft, were it of state, or of one form or another of English sport, for King Edward was thorough in all he undertook. Duty was his watchword, kindness his custom, so what wonder that he was throned in the heart of his people, and has left an undying memory of a noble life well lived."

Amongst the many instances given of his interest in the poor amongst his people, and how "little children sensed the child-heart within him," I should like to clip from my notebook of a year ago the account of a touching little incident which occurred at Brighton, Sussex, barely three weeks before that eventful 6th of May when it was flashed across the wires the heart-breaking intelligence that at midnight the King had died.

The following appeared in the Daily Chronicle of 14th February, 1910, under big headlines:

KING AND THE CHILDREN—A PRETTY SCENE AT BRIGHTON.

Surprise Visit—New Suits for Ragged Urchins.

A ragged regiment was inspected by the King at Brighton on Saturday. In the ranks were about two score of small boys who, like the beggars in the old song, had come "some in rags and some in tags," but none in velvet gowns.

It was a surprise visit to the Town Hall at Brighton, a portion of which is used as a police station, and his Majesty had come to see the work of the Brighton police in the relief of destitute children.

In its way it is quite a fairy tale, with stalwart "Bobbies" as the fairy godfathers, and their truncheons as the magic wands. For it is not more marvellous to turn a pumpkin into a coach-and-six, and Cinderella into a beautiful princess, than it is to transform the little ragamuffins of Poverty-court, Brighton, into boys well dressed and as neat as many of those who walk in the "Bobbies" from the academies on the seafront.

Brighton has its mean streets, its unemployed, and its destitute poor, and it is the children who suf-

fer most. In fluttering rags through which the keen breeze cuts like a knife these children of poverty hardly got a chance of health and happiness until benevolent "Bobbies" worked with a will to prevent the cruelty of fate.

They are the agents of a very active committee in Brighton, of which the mayor, the Chief Constable, and many influential ladies and gentlemen are members. If a child is seen to be insufficiently clad, the policeman on his beat makes a note of it, goes to the child's home, inquires into the condition of the parents, and, if it is a deserving case, recommends the poor urchin as a candidate for the police wardrobe.

WHEN THE COLD WINDS BLOW.

This wardrobe is stocked with suits to fit all small sizes, from top to toe. Distributions of clothing take place once a month during the cold months of the year, and one took place on Saturday.

The King heard of it, and although he was at Brighton for a holiday, and that very day his holiday had been necessarily interrupted by an historic audience to the Prime Minister, his good nature was so great and his kindness of heart so ungrudging that he spared the time to take an interest in this work of charity on behalf of the smallest and poorest of his subjects.

It was no mere formal visit, nor one dictated by ceremonial courtesy.

Mrs. Sassoon. He was looking very well and cheery, his face touched with color by the cold, crisp wind.

"I have heard of the good work of the Brighton police," said his Majesty, "and I am anxious to see something of it."

The chief constable conducted him into the hall, and presented the Mayor of Brighton and two or three other gentlemen, and then proceeded to explain the work of charity. The King, in a heavy coat and tweed hat, listened attentively, and his eyes, kind and smiling eyes, roved along the ranks of the ragged regiment.

The boys had their mouths stuffed with bun, but their eyes were very solemn when they became aware that the King of England was in front of them. They held their heads very straight, and stood at attention, just as if they were in the presence of that higher and more awful personage, the head master of the elementary school, but in a few moments, having become accustomed to Majesty, they could no longer resist the seduction of the buns, and took more bites.

"That young man has a hearty appetite," said the King, laughing quietly at one urchin who was making short work with a big bun.

Mr. Gentle then called up one of the most ragged mortals as an object-lesson—a small boy, four feet high in his socks, with his toes bursting out of his boots and his clothes in fright-

The King again expressed his satisfaction at this good work, and congratulated the chief constable; and, needless to add, left a substantial contribution in money in aid of this most humane work.

A word more in conclusion, and that to a quotation from a dear little booklet by a dear friend of my own, entitled, "England's Family." After a touching tribute to the memory of King Edward VII., she adds: "But the shining roll of honored names is open yet! Surely we are to look forward, as well as backward, for our heroes. England's name still stands for truth and honor, for protection for the weak, for no fear of the strong, and her sons still carry high the banner of liberty and progress."

And on the throne of Edward the Peacemaker sits his son, who has pledged himself in manly, self-forgetting, reverent words, which must go straight to our hearts and touch our loyalty to the quick, "to endeavor to follow in the footsteps of his father," and to make the good of his people the earnest object of his life. And with this assurance, we who mourned are comforted as from our hearts we pray, "God Save the King." H. A. B.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Offend Not in Word.

By the words thou shalt be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned.—St. Matt. xii.: 37.

Emerson says: "A man cannot speak but he judges himself. With his will or against his will, he draws his portrait to the eye of his companions by every word." It might seem to us a matter of little consequence that men should judge us by our conversation, but our Lord was speaking of God's great Judgment Day when He said: "I say unto you, that every idle word that men shall speak, they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment. For by thy words thou shalt be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned." Now this statement seems strange, at first sight, because we naturally think that God's judgment of a man depends on what he is, rather than on what he says. But our Lord explains that words are simply the outward sign of the secret soul within. "How can ye, being evil, speak good things?" He asks, "for out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." A good man brings good words out of his secret treasury, and an evil man brings evil words. We can't help revealing the secret thoughts of our hearts. If we are in doubt about the healthy condition of our souls, let us set a watch before the door of our lips and see whether our idle words will justify or condemn us. That text about idle words does not say we shall be punished for every idle word, but that we shall "give account" for them. We must not imagine that God does not take pleasure in a child's happy chatter, or a lad's eager description of a game of baseball. We must not fancy that He is too busy with "important" matters to notice the pleasant talk of women in the kitchen or men in the field. It was not the carefully-prepared speech of an orator that our Lord was thinking about, when He said that we would be justified or condemned by our words, but every "idle word"—the things we say without premeditation. We may think very highly of a man if we only hear him preach, but possibly his everyday conversation—if we were permitted to hear it—might greatly modify our opinion. It is easy to preach about courage and patience, and then grumble and complain about the smallest inconvenience. It is easy to preach about "love," and then speak crossly or rudely to the people at home.

St. James declares that one who keeps his tongue in order is a perfect man, and able also to bridle the whole body. An unbridled tongue is, he says, full of deadly poison, and he also compares it to a little flame which can start a terrible fire and do irreparable harm.

Do you know anything of the deadly poison contained in evil words? It is



Plant Shrubbery

To hide the foundations of a house and form a connecting link with the ground.

During the whole of the King's visit it was evident to the few people present, in addition to the children, that he was taking a keen personal interest in what was shown to him, and that he was moved by a quick and lively sympathy for the little tragedies of squalor and distress revealed by this demonstration.

His Majesty had given but a short notice of his visit, and when the sound of his motor was heard outside the Town Hall not a soul in Brighton beyond the police officials were aware that he was expected, so that there was no curious crowd outside.

In the police station itself the work had already begun—in the pleasantest possible way for the small boys. On a number of chairs, neatly folded, were the small suits of clothes—breeches, jackets, caps and boots, to take the place of the children's ragged garments, which might be put on upside down without altering their appearance.

"NOW, KIDDIES."

Before the transformation scene, the big, jovial policemen, who take an intense pride and pleasure in this job, were serving out tea and buns to their party from Queer Street. Small teeth and sharp teeth were already halfway through fat buns, when the chief constable, Mr. Gentle, said, "Now, kiddies, the King is coming."

King Edward came in with Mr. and

ful tatters. He would have been one to frighten the crows in a field. Truly it was a strange sight when he stood almost within arm's length of the King gazing fixedly at his Majesty's overcoat buttons, while King Edward looked down at this pathetic little object with a benevolent smile.

ONE OF SIX.

"That is the state in which we find them," said the chief constable. "This boy has five brothers and sisters, and his father is out of work."

"That is terrible," said the King, and he asked for an explanation of the work by which this poverty is relieved. The chief constable gave a brief outline of the scheme, and explained, also, that the police help young girls to enter domestic service by providing an outfit if they are too poor to make a respectable appearance.

Last year sixty girls were placed out in domestic service and 850 children were clothed out of the funds of the committee.

"Excellent," said his Majesty. "It is a very admirable work, and I wish it all success."

Two boys who had just undergone the transformation effected by the new clothes were called up before the King, who was thus given an excellent idea of how happy and comfortable they looked, compared with those who were still in their ragged clothes.

so easy to let them pass the unguarded door of the lips, and so impossible to call them back and unsay them. Once spoken, they are out of our reach, and may increase and multiply like the deadly germs of disease. The words which are poured out recklessly to a confidential friend, prefaced by the easy remark: "Remember, this is just between ourselves!" may be passed from mouth to mouth, and be exaggerated until the one who started the story should hardly recognize it again.

A woman once went to a priest and said that she had told some scandal about a neighbor which was injuring him very seriously. The priest gave her some thistle seed and told her to scatter it before the wind. When this was done, he said to her: "Now go and gather up the seed before it has taken root and multiplied." When she found this an impossible task, he warned her that it was just as impossible to stop a tale of scandal when once it had been allowed to pass the door of the lips.

The words of Langbridge are only too true:

"Ah, me! these terrible tongues of ours!
Are we half aware of their mighty powers?
Do we ever trouble our heads at all,
Where the jest may strike or the hint may fall?
The latest chirp of that 'little bird,'
That spicy story 'you must have heard'—
We jerk them away in our gossip rash,
And somebody's glass, of course, goes smash.
What fames have been blasted and broken,
What pestilent sinks been stirred,
By a word in lightness spoken,
By only an idle word!"

And if idle words can do so much evil, then angry words should be still more guarded. When we venture to express our anger, thinking perhaps that it is a good thing to give the one who has offended us a lesson, we must be especially careful to say as little as possible. While we are in a passion, the angry words seem all right, but when we cool down, probably we would give a good deal to be able to blot them out. And, if a letter is written in the heat of anger, it is far wiser not to post it for a week or so. Then perhaps it will be put safely into the fire. It is strange that we can enjoy saying unkind things about other people; knowing as we speak that we shall be very sorry afterwards. It is mad folly to destroy the happiness of friendly fellowship, injuring ourselves and others, just because we have never learned that valuable accomplishment—the art of holding one's tongue. May God grant that none of us may know from sad experience the misery that springs from wicked, malicious scandal—

"A sneer—a shrug—a whisper low—
They are poisoned shafts from an ambushed bow;
Shot by a coward, the fool, the knave,
They pierce the mail of the great and brave.
Vain is the buckler of wisdom or pride
To turn the pitiless point aside;
The lip may curl with a careless smile,
But the heart drips blood—drips blood the while.

Ah, me! what hearts have been broken,
What rivers of blood been stirred,
By a word in malice spoken,
By only a bitter word!"

We all know people who are considered to be "dangerous," because they can't rest until they have passed on to all the neighbors every bit of gossip that has come their way. Let us look to ourselves. Perhaps other people are calling us "dangerous." If we have cultivated the habit of telling everything we know about our neighbors, let us prayerfully and determinedly break that habit. Let us refuse to pass on any story which is in the slightest degree unkind. When we find that our unruly tongues have broken this rule, let us ask pardon of God, and try to do better next time. But prayer is most necessary in this battle. St. James says, "The tongue can no man tame." But a thing that is impossible for a man to do alone, is possible when he draws strength, moment by moment, from his God. The gift of the Holy Spirit, promised in answer to earnest prayer, is no imaginary idea, but a very real inspira-

tion of Divine strength into our weak wills. Let us call God to our side, then we can—in His strength—learn to control the tongue, this little member which boasteth great things. The old saying, "speech is silver, but silence is golden," is not always true. God has given us the great talent of speech in order that we may use it for His glory and for the good of our fellows. It may be a glorious instrument for good. The Psalmist calls the tongue "the best member that I have." Let us cultivate love in our secret hearts, and then our words will do far more good than we know. Let us realize that Christ our King is listening to our everyday conversation, and noting every word in the Book of His remembrance. As He listens to the joyful conversation of those who love Him, He says: "They shall be Mine . . . in that day when I make up My jewels."—Mal. iii.: 16, 17.

"A kindly word and a tender tone—
To only God is their virtue known!
They can lift from the dust the abject head,
They can turn a foe to a friend instead.
The heart close-barred with passion and pride,
Will fling at their knock its portal wide;
And the hate that blights and the scorn that sears,
Will melt in the fountain of childlike tears.
But ice-bound griefs have been broken,
What rivers of love been stirred,
By a word in kindness spoken,
By only a gentle word!"

DORA FARNCOMB.

The Beaver Circle.

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

Senior Beavers.

A Welcome.

They come from Southern orchards,
And deeps of Eastern wood,
They come from city highways,
In crescent crown and hood.
They fit and fly and flutter,
But ere the month is o'er
They'll gather for the summer
About my cabin door.

The cowbird and the plover,
The thrush with crimson breast,
The grebes, along the lakeside,
The blackbirds to their nest.
The dainty, gray song-sparrow,
The nuthatch, close beside,
The catbird and the grackle,
Each with me comes to bide.

The killdeer and the bluebird,
The fish-crows and the terns,
The cuckoo, thief of lodgings,
Each for the home nest yearns.
They fly o'er trackless meadows,
The grosbeak, waxwing, jay,
The tufted tit, the goldfinch,
Come northward, day by day.

To each I give a welcome,
Their songs shall blend in one,
The March wind bears my greeting,
"Peace till the year is done.
My woods your sheltered haven,
Your tables spread anew,
O songsters from the Southland,
God's angels sing in you."

—L. M. Thornton, in Youth's Companion.

Some More About Birds.

Dear Beavers,—Just a little more about birds to-day. I have just been reading an article in Nature Study Magazine, which states that May 5th has been fixed as "Audubon Day." Do you think that would be too early to settle upon as "Audubon Day" in Canada? I should like to hear your opinion on this subject. The same article also gives some valuable hints in regard to making bird-boxes. (1) They should be covered with bark, or resinable, as much as possible, porches of trees in which tree-birds nest. (2) The entrance hole must be big enough

to allow the bird to enter, yet not so big as to allow interlopers to come in. (3) The roof must shed the rain. (4) A door of some kind must be attached so that the box may be thoroughly cleaned at the end of the season.

Now, boys, don't you think that, with these hints, you can get to work and try making two or three boxes this year?

Now, I think I shall conclude by giving you a whole article, written by the eminent nature-student, G. P. Powell, for New York Independent. Most of the birds mentioned are commonly found in Canada.

How to Get the Birds to Stay Close by Us.

By E. P. Powell, author of "The Country Home," etc.

It is not at all difficult to get acquainted with the birds if we understand that we have to meet them half way. They cannot talk our language, but we can talk a good deal of theirs. There is probably no bird capable of being humanized more than the catbird—that is, no bird of our home aviary. The robin never nests far from human habitation, but the catbird learns to know us very much as a collie dog enters into familiar association. The mockingbird is a cousin of the catbird, and in the Southern States has the same associative and understanding faculties. He will talk with you, and if you will put forth your best efforts to chat with him, he will respond. The catbird, however, goes a little farther than

all the nests around the house and garden, feasting on the young. He will not disturb the nest until the birds are just right for breakfast, and after he has had sufficient experience, he will dine off them in the very early morning. He will note the location of the nest so that he can find it in the dark if he chooses. A good deal of his devilry is carried on in the night, when the birds cannot see, as he can. If you want birds about you freely and happily, or even birds at all, you must abolish the cat, or you must seclude him so that the birds will understand that they are safe. We are in the habit of shutting up our feline part of the family in a little house, with two rooms and plenty of comfort. Here he or they stay from the first nesting days until September. The birds soon understand it, and will mind him no more than a barking dog. In the second place, the red squirrel must be absolutely denied a home about your acres. He must be shot mercilessly. This is a pity, for the chatterer is really pretty, and he is interesting. However, if you will tolerate him, he will break up every nest as soon as he finds it, besides destroying most of your pears and sweet apples. He will take a small bird, sit on an apple-tree limb, and devour it like a savage. Birds abhor the squirrel, and some birds, like the bluebird and the grosbeak and the purple finch, shout their terror as soon as he appears on the lawn. We are glad that this is beginning to be understood, and a choice made between squirrel and bird.

If you will make a bird paradise, it is to be accomplished only by very shady lawns and very safe retreats. The catbird likes to build in blackberry bushes, and in such dense shrubs as Tartarian honeysuckles. Companionable as he is, you will always find it difficult to get your eye on his nest. If he has learned to trust you, however, he will not say one word to you if you go to a nest and examine it, even when the nestlings are about to fly. The robin has the disagreeable habit of plastering his nest on almost anywhere, and he is sure to utter some loud words if you take a look at it; however, he makes no great fuss over the matter, and still builds right over your window, or at the door. He also likes a shady place, and plenty of trees. It will not be impossible also to attract the indigo birds into your shrubbery or berry garden, while the wood thrush and Wilson's thrush will come to you from the forest edges and build in sight of your window. This is an achievement, when you have made your grounds so safe, so retreatful, and so full of food, that these thrushes will be familiar. Fifty years ago it was a rare thing when they would approach a human habitation. We have had them all summer whistling about our lawns and calling each other from the break of day until the latest evening. The tanager is another beautiful fellow, who can be won only when your grounds are thoroughly safe and shady. He likes the buffalo berry and the wild cherry.

This matter of food must be considered very carefully. One should have it in mind all the time that birds deserve to be fed quite as much as hens and turkeys. They contribute, not only to our pleasure, but enormously to our profit. We can afford to welcome their co-operation and encourage it. The easiest food to supply is a plenty of fruit. Wild cherries for late autumn, with a few mountain ash trees, planted either as a windbreak or for ornament, can easily be provided. A hedge of Tartarian honeysuckle serves as windbreak, furnishes a splendid display of flowers, and gives bushels of bird food just in raspberry time. We can also afford to pay toll of cherries and berries out of our gardens—a very liberal toll, not only for the service they render in destroying insects, but for the music they furnish. What would we do to get a bird orchestra if it were not furnished freely?

For winter food, one can most cheaply hang a few bones and bit of suet in the trees and by the windows. This will bring a lot of nuthatches and chickadees and woodpeckers, with sometimes robins and half a dozen other birds. During the summer, keep a stone basin on your lawns supplied with fresh water, where the birds will be free to bathe. There is only one nasty bird liable to approach us; this is the English sparrow, and he makes one more of the impossibles, if



A Bird Box Covered with Bark.

his cousin in his intimate apprehension of human folk. Other birds occasionally show a good deal of this affability. The goldfinch will lose all fear of us, and the song-sparrow is very easily brought to the door and made one of the family. We have lately been feeding them both about barn and house, and they have shown their content by hopping close to our feet.

The birds most likely to be won into nesting under our protection are the robins, the martins, the bluebirds, and purple finch. Give the robin grape vines or bittersweet or Virginia creeper around your porches, and he will build within reach of your hand without hesitation. The purple finch likes better a tree with close foliage close by your door. The bluebirds and the martins take most readily to our boxes. These boxes may be of any form whatever, and should be erected in such a way that the bird should have a lighting place before entering the doorway. This is an absolute necessity to secure his occupancy of the house. Inside also it is well to have a perch. When he approaches with his nest material, if he cannot first light near the doorway, he cannot easily enter, and will prefer another place. If a house has been occupied, it should be thoroughly cleaned out in the fall, especially of the mud used by the robin. Under your porch the robin will frequently come back and use over again an old nest.

To secure bird familiarity, and to bring out all their associative faculties, two or three things are absolutely necessary. All birds hate cats, and all cats eat birds. It is utterly impossible for the two to be in accord, and for the most part the cat has the best of it. A big Tom will be apt to destroy at least two-thirds of

you would have the song bird at home with you. This fellow is dirty in every way—in his nest and in his person, although I believe that he bathes occasionally in the water. The very best way to get rid of him is to persuade the other birds to be at home with you. Never allow a gun to be fired about your place, except for the destruction of a bird enemy. They will very soon learn that you are killing squirrels and English sparrows, and will lose all fear of the noise. If met as we suggest, the sparrow will soon be very shy of you, but we are sorry to say that the fight with the squirrel is likely to be very continuous.

It is impossible by figures and by estimates to show how valuable birds are about our homes. The real point is, however, that a man who wishes to live in this world, and make anything decent of life, wants the beautiful and the sweet about him. By what process of evolution the song bird came about we cannot trace, but we do know that a good deal of the pleasure of country living depends upon a cordial familiarity with these simple-hearted friends. They can be brought into the most intimate co-operation, or can be made shy of our companionship. We think it is worth while to count the birds into the family and provide for them as we do for our domestic pets.

Our Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I thought I would write again, as I did not see my letter in print. I did not get a prize, but I thank you for the honorable mention.

I succeeded in getting five subscriptions to "The Farmer's Advocate," and was well rewarded for my work, as I got a set of dishes and a Bible.

I think I will write some stories about animals.

Clara Brown has five rabbits. Two are white, one black, one gray, and one black and white mixed. What pretty, long ears they have, and what soft, silky fur! Clara keeps them in a hutch, but she often puts them on the ground, and it is such fun to see them move and leap about. They are so tame that they will eat out of her hand, though sometimes they are like some naughty boys and girls—they quarrel. Clara is not like some careless children who neglect their pets after they have ceased to be a new plaything. She sees that their hutch is kept dry and clean, and never forgets to feed them. Cabbage leaves and carrots are what they like best to eat, but she also gives them oats and bran.

When kept as a pet, the squirrel is an amusing little creature. It will become so tame and playful as to crawl into its master's pockets in search of nuts. But it is in its native woods that it is seen at its best. At one moment you behold it scampering up and down a tree as if it were playing hide-and-seek among the branches. At another time you will see it sitting upright gnawing at a nut it has plucked. It is a wise and thrifty animal, too. In autumn, when the nuts are ripe, it gathers a store which it hides away in places where it thinks they will be found only by itself, then when winter comes, there is no danger that it will suffer through want of food.

One day George Whyte took his donkey, Neddy, out for a drive. In a short time Neddy fell lame. George said, "Poor Neddy, I won't drive any further, but take you slowly home." A stone in his shoe had caused Neddy's lameness, and when it was taken out he soon got well. But the next time George took him out he very quickly fell lame again. George, in great concern, turned his head toward home. Then Neddy put up his ears, and started off at a lively trot. He was not lame at all, but had said to himself, "I don't feel like trotting to-day. I'll pretend I am lame, then I will be taken home." Neddy was sly, but not sly enough; he should have kept lame till he reached home. As it was, George turned his head again, and went on with his drive, but he could not help laughing at the cunning trick of his donkey.

The goat is an active and good-tempered animal, and it is no wonder that it is a great favorite with children, for it seems to delight in their company, and loves to receive their caresses. One named Jerry, had always been very good-natured till Fred, his little master, whipped him one day because he could not

keep up in a race with a pony that belonged to a young friend of Fred's.

Jerry reared up and backed till the wagon tipped over, and spilt Fred into a ditch of muddy water. Then he trotted home with the wagon, while Fred had to follow on foot, a very forlorn-looking figure he was, with mud sticking all over him.

I would like some Beavers to correspond with me.

MARGERY M. FRASER
(Age 12, Book 10).

Williamstown, Ont.

You certainly did well at getting subscribers for "The Farmer's Advocate." Now, if you get four more new subscribers, you can get our beautiful, large book on birds, illustrated in color. Six new subscribers will get you a very handsome book on butterflies.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have been a silent reader of the most interesting and peculiar letters of the Beavers. Therefore I will take the opportunity to write a letter, which I sincerely hope to see in print. I live on a farm about nine miles from the town of Campbellford. My dog's name is Rover. He is a black dog, and is not a year old yet. He will play hide-and-seek with me, and catches me every time. I would not part with him for all the dogs in the world. He will also play ball with me. In our school, we had a competition on pressing flowers. The pastor of Wellman's Corners church got it up, and I got third prize, a beautiful flower book, entitled "Nature's Garden." In our school we have a library of one hundred and twenty books. We have about one hundred and twenty-five hives, and eight colonies of bees. The name of our farm is "Bonnie View." Last summer I saw a little grass bird creeping along the ground as though it had a broken leg. I was going to school at the time, but I picked the little creature up and took it to school. There we fed it on bread and water, and in the afternoon it felt better and would like to go out. So it went out and flew away and has never appeared in our sight since. I would like some of the Beaver girls to correspond with me.

LUELLA THAIN (Book IV.).
Wellman's Corners, Ont.

Dear Puck,—This is my second letter to the Beaver Circle, but my first one went to the w-p. b., so I think I shall write again. My birthday was the 13th of March; I was eleven years old, and I am in the Sixth Grade. The name of my school is Rhine's Creek. It is a small school; there are only nine on the register. In the summer I may get a Shetland pony. If I do, I shall send his picture in. In one of "The Farmer's Advocates" I saw a nice collie belonging to George Grainger. I like any kind of living things.

At our school there are five squirrels; they come in, and we feed them. They have got so tame that we can feed them out of our hand. They often run up the teacher's chair. I often take apples and give them bits. They will find them in different places.

I shall end with some riddles:

What is the similarity between a dog's tail and the heart of a tree? Ans.—They are both the farthest away from the bark.

Why is your nose in your face? Ans.—Because it is the center (scenter).

ANNIE S. B. SNIDE.
Shubenacadie, Hants Co., N. S.

Beaver Circle Notes.

Winnie McLean (age 13), Clyde River, P. E. I., says she takes care of 49 hens. They laid 46½ dozen eggs as early as February. I wish she would write and tell us what she feeds them, what kind of pen they have, and all about everything connected with them.

"It is characteristic of human life that its greatest day should be its saddest, full of suffering and sorrow. It showed how life in its essential nature was sad; but it was a day of hope, its sorrow full of promise, and this, too, is characteristic of human life."—Phillips Brooks.

"The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



6997 Semi-Princesse Gown, 34 to 42 bust.



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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.

Aunt Martha.

By O. C. A. Child.

Aunt Martha, she keeps house for us,
She's awful good and neat,
And say! but she does make us boys
The dandy things to eat.

But my! how she does worry
'Bout something all the time:
Pa says her sense of proportion 's
A little out of line.

I 'member once when Bob and me
Were sailing boats at night
In the big bath-tub, we forgot
And left the 'lectric light.

Aunt Martha knew we'd all be in
The Poor-house before night:
Pa said, "It's half a cent an hour
To burn a 'lectric light."

And once when Bob, he spilled some milk
Right on a brand-new mat,
Aunt Martha said 't was ruined, just
And spoiled, and things like that.

Pa said, "Nonsense, Martha, soap and
Water'll make it good as new,"
But there's nothing ever happens
But Aunt Martha's in a stew.

The New (Eleventh) Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica

A complete and modern exposition of thought, learning and achievement to 1910; a vivid representation of the world's activities, so arranged and classified as to afford a maximum of accessibility, and embodying everything that can possibly interest or concern a civilized people. 28 Volumes and Index. 41,000,000 words. 40,000 articles. Over 7,400 illustrations, and 569 maps.

The Sum of Human Knowledge

All that mankind has thought, done or achieved—all of the past experience of humanity that has survived the trial of time and the ordeal of service and is preserved as the useful knowledge of to-day. Of the human race and its endowment of persons, histories, languages, literatures, arts, sciences, religions, philosophies, laws, industries, and of the things and ideas connected with these—all is included that is relevant and everything explained that is explainable. In brief, to borrow an illustration from the engineer, the contents of The Eleventh Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica constitute a cross section of the trunk of the tree of knowledge as it stood in the year 1910.

"An Indispensable Part in the Lives of Millions of People"

It is thus that the reviewer in one of the great English newspapers described the new Britannica, and to those living in sparsely-settled country districts the new Britannica can only be described as indispensable. Books in such districts are not easy of access; the facilities for reading and reference afforded by public libraries are necessarily absent, or at best limited.

To the intelligent farmer, therefore, whether for his own use or for that of his growing children, the advent of a work such as the new Encyclopaedia Britannica means the solution of a problem which must often have caused him anxiety. For in the varied occupations of his daily life there are scores of occasions in which the need of information on some point or other arises—information for which he would normally have to go to as many special text-books to get what he sought. To illustrate all the uses that he will make of the new Britannica would be an endless task, and could not be attempted without covering almost the whole range of human knowledge. For the farmer should have a wider range of general knowledge, more especially nature knowledge, than any other class; and the successful farmer is he who combines with the practical knowledge he has of the every-day problems of the farm a sound acquaintance with the principles underlying many sciences. It is only a truism to say that a man will be the better fitted to cope with the problems which confront him on the land, and to seize the opportunities which make for success, if he is something more than merely a tiller of the soil. He must, or should, have more than a smattering of knowledge in such subjects as meteorology and geology, to say nothing of the science of agriculture or stock-breeding. It will give him a weapon in his efforts to market his produce to the best profit if he has a sound knowledge of commercial geography and economics. Instances might be multiplied indefinitely. In the new Encyclopaedia Britannica the reader will find information on all subjects arranged so as to be easily and pleasantly accessible; he will find it plainly set out in the one form useful to him; he cannot, in the most technical work in any language, find more recent or more trustworthy information. Moreover, the 40,000 articles in the new work are fitted, as they stand, for the use of any person of ordinary intelligence and education. Brief "dictionary headings" define such works as might be unfamiliar to him. The free use of illustrations and diagrams facilitates the comprehension of such articles as deal with the most recent additions to knowledge. The relation between the general articles upon exact science and the articles dealing with the special applications of that science is such that no one need be at a loss to trace the principles to which the newest results have been obtained.

THE SUM OF HUMAN KNOWLEDGE MADE ACCESSIBLE

The function of the Eleventh Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica now in course of issue by the press of the

Cambridge University Press

is to enable the reader to learn, quickly, as much about any subject as any one, except a specialist, need know.

If his need, at the moment, is for a general view of any branch of knowledge, he will find clear and comprehensive outlines under the heading to which he will instinctively turn.

If his need is for particulars about a definite place, a machine, a substance, a process, a man or a theory, he will find the details he desires in a concise article that deals with that one item of information only.

The amount of service the volumes can render is limited only by the extent of the reader's recognition of the usefulness of knowledge and his ability to assimilate it.

The limit of the time he can spare does not determine the value of that service, because a single fact, acquired by glancing at one page, may be of inestimable importance.

The Occasion, and Its Appeal to Intelligent Persons

The present occasion involves no more than the making up of one's mind that the new Encyclopaedia Britannica is worth having, and the decision to examine into the details of the offer without delay. The completion of the 11th Edition cannot be regarded as other than a significant achievement, which demands the attention of all intelligent persons. It consists of 28 Volumes and Index, 28,000 pages, 40,000 articles—a work so vast that the making of it, before a single copy was sold, cost \$1,150,000; a work produced by the collaboration of 1,500 among the highest authorities in every branch of knowledge and every field of practical specialization. Many years of use can draw upon only a fraction of the contents of a library in which forty million words are the condensed result of a fresh inquiry into every development of research, experiment and invention. The version of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, which is about to be displaced by the new edition, dates back to 1875, when the first volume appeared. During all the intervening years no fresh work of reference has covered the same ground, yet the foundations of knowledge have undergone a vast transformation. In fact, the editors of the new 11th Edition base upon an analysis of the index the estimate that the new work contains twice as much information as did the other.

To grasp at first thought the varied utility of so vast and original a work is impossible. To consider the most obvious uses which any intelligent reader will make of it is to look ahead for years.

Yet, unless the question of the price to be paid is altogether disregarded, the decision to examine the details of the offer with the idea of becoming a subscriber on the most favorable terms possible must be immediate.

The offer of the New Encyclopaedia Britannica at low "subscription" prices (which may be met by small monthly instalments) will be withdrawn on May 31st, when a new schedule of higher prices will come into effect.

The first edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica was issued at Edinburgh in 1768-71 by "A Society of Gentlemen in Scotland."

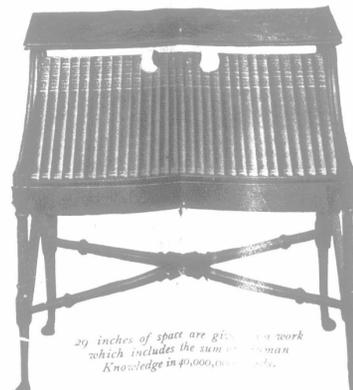
The new (eleventh) edition has been edited and written as a complete whole.

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The contributors, fifteen hundred in number, include the great scholars, the leading authorities and the best practical experts of all civilized countries.



29 inches of space are given for work which includes the sum of human Knowledge in 40,000,000 words.

The total expenses of production have been £230,000 (\$1,150,000), including editorial expenses of £163,000 (\$815,000).

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The New (Eleventh) Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica

Is now being issued by the press of the University of Cambridge

In coming now under the control of the University of Cambridge (England) the Encyclopaedia Britannica, as a most comprehensive exposition of exact knowledge, will be regarded as having found a natural abiding place. On its side, in assuming the charge of a most powerful instrument of general instruction, the University takes a step in fulfillment of its responsibility towards a wider circle than that of its students.

The Object of The Cambridge University Press

In the announcements that have appeared in this and other magazines and in the daily press throughout the Dominion, is to tell the Canadian people exactly what the new edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica is, and in describing its distinctive new features, and its improvements upon previous editions; to invite public interest to the successful completion of a vast educational undertaking, a fresh exploration of the whole field of human knowledge and its presentation in an orderly and intelligible manner, not for the use of students merely, but of all readers.

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Because the *Manitoba strength* that
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LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

The Ingle Nook.

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

The Well.

Have you ever thought of making the well a thing of beauty? Yes, the well, the plain, prosaic well, which usually bakes in the sunshine and discharges a necessary overflow into a long horse-trough, trodden about by horses, and sometimes cattle, in a rather unsanitary way. True, the well-house is beginning to make its appearance on most farms, but even it is a rather unsightly affair, unprovocative of any association with the romantic well of "ye olden time."

There was a well at Kingsmere a few years ago—I know not if it be there still—with a simple domed roof over it, and, if I remember rightly, seats about it so that one might sit and rest between part-carryings if one chose, or loiter to look down to the mere and up to the wooded mountain,—loiter and dream there, by the well. But it is of the violet that one thinks. The earth was damp and green, for some little distance, and you were there, literally by the thousand, and knew not if they were especially pleased or encouraged, but I do know that the bright faces made one happy and looted at them.

Perhaps not all wells can have such surroundings, but they are banked about with hay or gravel—but might not

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TORONTO

be banked about, it is on the sides, with a simple domed roof over it, and, if I remember rightly, seats about it so that one might sit and rest between part-carryings if one chose, or loiter to look down to the mere and up to the wooded mountain,—loiter and dream there, by the well? Perhaps not all wells can have such surroundings, but they are banked about with hay or gravel—but might not

water; just a pleasant little run down a shaded way, with pillars on either side—the more rustic the better, for the country,—and the green vines everywhere! This is only a suggestion to the chatterer who is bent on beautifying her home, and searching for ideas. D. D.

Fireless Cooker.

Kindly give instructions how to make a fireless cooker, through the Ingle Nook. Essex Co., Ont. SUBSCRIBER.

The best fireless cookers are manufactured especially for the purpose, and range in price from about thirteen to twenty-two dollars. A homemade one may be made as follows: Take an old trunk, or a close box, and line it well with several thicknesses of paper. Now fill it with hay or excelsior packed in well, and make depressions in which to place the pots and kettles. Last of all, put some hay in a clean bag to lay over the kettles before the lid is closed down. To use this cooker, simply bring whatever is to be cooked to a boil (in the case of things not injured by boiling, let boil for a few moments), cover very closely, and pack at once in the cooker, leaving for three or four hours to cook. The principle is to keep all the heat in, letting none of it escape, therefore do not yield to the temptation to peep in to see how things are getting on. The fireless cooker is particularly good for things that are not spoiled, or are improved by slow cooking, e. g., porridge, scalloped potatoes, stews, custards, tapioca, etc. I understand that the manufactured ovens have been so perfected that they are used for roasting beef and canning fruit. They can be obtained from the Manson Campbell & Co., Chatham, Ont. We will appreciate it if anyone writing to that firm re these cookers will mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Rugs—Removing Paint.

Dear Dame Durden,—Could you or any of your readers give me information on these points:

1. How to make rugs from silk rags—how wide to cut them (the rags)—and where one could get them woven?
2. How to make rugs from old wool

MAY 4, 1911

carpet, three-ply? We have read of this, but do not know how it is done, nor where it is woven.

3. How to treat some old hand-made chairs which have had several coats of paint?

Your corner always gives such helpful advice that we venture to trespass on your kindness.

If addresses of weavers are not published, I shall be very glad to send a stamped envelope for the information to anyone who can give it.

Bruce Co., Ont. NOKOMIS.

Can anyone give information in regard to places where weaving is done?

You wish to know how to remove paint from the chairs in order that they may be stained, do you not? Scientific American gives the following method: Take 1 lb. pearlash and 3 lbs. of quicklime; slake the lime in water, and then add the pearlash, and make the whole about the consistency of paint. Apply to the surface with an old brush (as it will spoil a new one); let it remain for 12 or 14 hours, then scrape the paint off. In some paint-shops, patent paint and varnish removers are kept all ready for use.

Re Wall Finish.

Since receiving the letter from "A Busy Mother," noticed last week, we have been trying hard to find out all about the most up-to-date and most satisfactory wall finishes. We wrote to Chicago to the House Beautiful Company, and they at once recommended "Flat-tone" finish, and referred us to the Sherwin-Williams Company. The next step was to write to this company, and this morning we received the following letter from the manager of the Decorative Department of the Cleveland branch, accompanied by a color card. On examining the letter, we have been particularly pleased with the silver and French gray, buff stone, buff, maple green, cocanut brown, and delft blue shades. Any of these, with a deep paper frieze to match, edged on the lower side with wooden moulding, would make a very attractive wall.

The letter mentioned above runs as follows: "Your letter has been referred to us by the House Beautiful Company for attention. As you wish information on "Flat-tone" for a flat wall, we may say that this is a material that dries with a soft dull finish, and can be repeatedly washed with soap and water without danger of destroying the color of the surface." . . . On referring to the circular enclosed, we find that "Flat-tone" may be applied, without streaking, to the wall with a kalsomine brush, but we advise anyone who wishes to try this wall-finish, to obtain full directions along with the "Flat-tone" from the Sherwin-Williams Company. We should imagine that any dealer in Sherwin-Williams paints could supply "Flat-tone"; but if not, write to the Sherwin-Williams Co., Montreal, or the Sherwin-Williams Co., 601 Canal Road, N. W., Cleveland, Ohio.

My Vegetable Garden.

(Another held-over letter.)

A vegetable garden is the source of many inexpensive and healthful meals, and must be cultivated as carefully as if it was a choice field crop, and have good soil, plenty of fertilizing material, and clean culture all the season. If the land is rich, there will be quickened growth, a finer flavor, and better quality to any of the vegetables cultivated.

I always try to get my garden started early, for I have found from experience that I have better results from early sowing. I do not make the beds very large, for small beds are easier to work in; nor do I make the paths between deep, as shallow paths do not allow the beds to dry out so much.

Just as soon in the spring as the ground is dry enough to work, I set in a bed of hill onions, and sow a bed of lettuce and radish seed. For winter use I raise English multipliers, which are a great deal easier to grow than onions from seed. But they must be separated from the hill onions by a bed of something else, or they will mix. I transplant some of the lettuce when it is quite young, and the heads grow to a fine size. When the weather gets a little warmer, I plant some early beans on the poorest and thinnest land in my garden. They should not be put in deep, nor will they

endure cold and wet as onions do. I plant beans three times, two weeks apart, and have green beans for a long while. For early corn, I plant two drills of Early Sunrise, and the men plant Evergreen Sweet, so we have sweet corn as long as we care for it. Now, raising tomatoes and cabbage requires too much hard work to be in the housewife's garden plot. I set in about two dozen tomato plants for table use, and buy what I require to can, when they get cheap.

Lennox Co., Ont. STELLA.

Has anyone else any hints on gardening to give? What about having vegetables in long rows, and cultivating chiefly with horse and cultivator?

Maple Cream.

Two cups of brown sugar, 1/4 cup milk, some butter if you wish, some nuts if you wish. Boil five minutes, then stir till it thickens and pour in buttered pan.—Sent by R. B., Simcoe Co., Ont.

Our Scrap Bag.

To turn the hem on new table napkins, put the napkins through the narrow hemmer of an unthreaded machine, removing the needle if you object to the holes. This makes an even hem, which can be pressed and hemmed by hand as usual. Never rub soap directly on flannel or woollen material of any kind. Make a good suds first in which to wash them.

A good mixture for putting in hot starch to keep the irons from sticking is made as follows: Mix together 1 ounce white wax and 2 ounces spermaceti; melting them together by gentle heat, over hot water is best. Let cool into a cake. When using put a lump about the size of a walnut into your boiled starch. The result will be a better gloss and a stiffer starch.

The following, from "Garden Magazine," may be interesting to tomato-lovers. The same treatment is recommended for egg-plants, except that, for the latter, the land should be much richer, while the roots need not be so deep: "In tomato culture, the following method will insure large fruit in abundance, and long life to the plant even in drought. A study of the plant shows that the main root system forms a mat, very near the surface of the soil. In the South, especially, during this shallow growth often results, during August, in the death of the plant from heat and drought. The plant would shield its roots with its suckers, but these cost the plant too much, and must be pruned to conserve the strength for the main stalk and for fruit. In watching some Italian gardeners, I noticed that they had developed a system of deep planting. The soil is well dug, and deep trenches, or furrows, run three or four feet apart. In these furrows, near, but not at the bottom, the young plants are set. Gradually, as the growth allows, the earth is drawn to the plants so that when the hilling is done, the rows are slightly raised. The roots now rest eight or ten inches below the surface, and new roots form as the earth is drawn to the stalk. A little nitrate of soda applied gradually in this process, will work wonders in the plant. So treated, the bearing season runs until frost."

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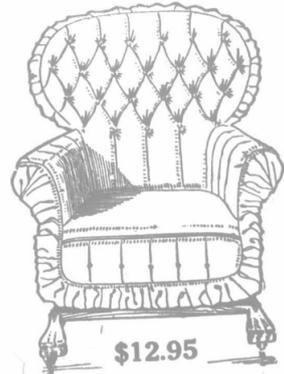
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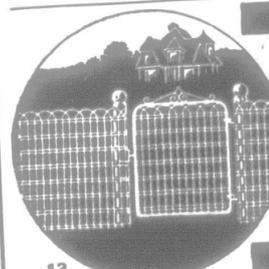


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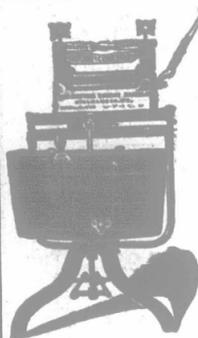
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A writer in Suburban Life says that a beautiful stain for wood can be made by mixing a package of Diamond Dye, "brown, for silk and wool," in two quarts of boiling water. She stained the woodwork of her living-room with this, chose a golden-brown rug, and stenciled cream scrim curtains with a design of Indian red, blue and brown. The furniture was brown wicker, padded with flat padding, covered with cretone to match the curtains. A heavy kitchen table, stained like the woodwork, was found cheap and effective, its only decoration being a decorative leather skin, some books, and a rose-bowl of flowers. The same woman discovered that Dutch blue gingham made very effective curtains for a blue bedroom, in which the rugs were blue and white.

Black Flies.

Black flies sometimes multiply to such an extent as to become a serious pest to man and cattle. In New Hampshire, it was found that the larvae of this fly, which live in running water, may be destroyed by pouring a proprietary miscible oil into the water at the upper end of the colonies of larvae. In some instances, all the larvae in such colonies were destroyed within twenty-four hours. The oil penetrates into the water and spreads quite rapidly in all directions. Stones removed from the bottom of the stream forty-eight hours after the application, still had a thin film of oil on them. In a stream three feet wide, one gallon of a proprietary miscible oil killed off the larvae for a distance of one-eighth mile from the point of application.

Twilight Song.

The birdies are all tired out with their play,
The sun's gone to bed just over the way;
And even the nodding flowers say,
"Hush, little baby, dear!"

Someone is hurrying fast through the dark—
Past every firefly's gleaming spark,
Do you not hear him, baby? Hark!
The sandman's coming near.

Little white stars in the far-off sky,
Look down, I pray you, from on high,
And give my baby hush-a-by,
For sleepy-time is here!

—A. M. C.

About Weddings.

Dear Dame Durden,—Could I get a little information through this paper on a subject of which I am very, very ignorant; that is a wedding? In fact, none of us have ever attended one, and have done very little entertaining of any kind, so do not know how to go at it at all. It is to be a plain country wedding, with about thirty guests. I would like you to start right at the beginning, and tell us what to do from beginning to end. Do the bride and groom face the people, or should the minister? Should the guests be seated or stand during the ceremony? When and who should lead the way to the dining-room? How and when should the wedding cake be cut? Do, please, give us a suitable menu for a sitting-down lunch, and anything else about serving that would help us.

I know that I am asking a great deal of you, but if you could only spare me a little space in your columns, I would be much obliged to you.

Glengarry Co., Ont. ULYSSES.

A "plain country wedding" may be very simply arranged; in fact, there is more dignity in having everything in connection with it as simple, although as pretty, as possible, than in attempting display. Ostentation is always vulgar, and impresses none but the vulgar.

The first thing to do is to send out the invitations, worded as follows, for a home wedding:

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Smith

request the pleasure of your company at the wedding of their daughter

Miss Mary Amelia

and

Mr. John James Jones,

On Monday afternoon, May the first, at

two o'clock.

Maple Grove, Ont.

If there is to be a "sit-down" luncheon, as is customary in the country, the tables should be all arranged so that there may be as little confusion as possible when serving-time comes. If the day is fine, a pretty idea is to have the tables on the lawn; otherwise they may be in the dining-room, preferably small ones for the guests, with a large one for the bridal party, i. e., bride and groom, clergyman and his wife, bridesmaids and "best man," father and mother of bride and groom. All the tables should be prettily decorated with flowers, those on the bride's table being white, with plenty of green. In the hall there should be a pile of tiny white boxes, made for the purpose, and tied with white babe-ribbon, each containing a bit of bride's cake,—one, of course, for each guest.

As the guests begin to arrive, the bride remains in her room. When the wedding-march sounds, the bridal party come down-stairs in procession, and go to the dining-room or wherever the ceremony takes place, bridesmaids first, two and two, the maid of honor next, walking alone, the bride following lastly on her father's or guardian's arm. You may, of course, have only one bridesmaid if you like, but two look better in the procession. Meanwhile, the groom, best man and clergyman, stand in place near the floral arch or wedding-bell which has been prepared. Sometimes white ribbons are drawn by two little girls or pages, to form a lane down which the procession advances. As the bride approaches, the groom advances and offers his arm, taking her directly into her place where the ceremony is to be performed,—he stands at her right—the bridesmaids being already in place. Very often the party faces the guests, but a much prettier custom, and not so embarrassing for the bride, is to have the party stand with their backs to the people, as at a church wedding. Then, as soon as the ceremony is concluded, the party step into the clergyman's place and turn, facing the people to receive congratulations and best wishes, the bridesmaids keeping near, but somewhat in the background. The nearest relatives and most intimate friends, of course, advance first, to salute the newly-married couple. The guests, except very old folk, stand during the ceremony.

When all have passed, the bride and groom lead the way to the dining-room, the bridesmaids and best man (also ushers if there are any), the clergyman and his wife following, then the bride's father with the groom's mother. The bride's mother sometimes comes next with the groom's father, but often as hostess, she prefers to wait until all the guests have been seated.

When the bride goes upstairs to don her travelling-suit, she usually tosses her bouquet down, a merry custom which is supposed to foretell that the young lady who catches it will be the next bride.

Nowadays, although a bride's cake is set on the table, elaborately decorated, it is seldom cut at all, the boxes in the hall serving the purpose; but if you want to adhere to the old custom, have the bride cut the first piece. Someone else—a waitress perhaps—finishes the cutting, and those at the bride's table are served first. This is a rather mussy fashion, and the beauty of the cake is too soon destroyed. By the first plan, the cake is left entire; and is usually given to the bride, who distributes it, when receiving her friends in her own home.

A suitable menu for a simple wedding is: Cold sliced meats and fowl with salad and jelly, thinly-sliced bread and butter, sandwiches of various kinds, olives, salted almonds, pickles, two or three kinds of cake with ice-cream, raw fruit, nuts, bonbons, tea and coffee. Of course, the cake and ice-cream must not be brought on until all the dishes used in the first course, with the exception of the olives and almonds, have been removed. . . . If you prefer, you may let hot bouillon (clear soup) in cups, and hot chicken pâtés, precede such a luncheon as this, but neither is necessary.

By the way, did you see the illustrated lecture regarding vulgar horse-play at weddings in a recent (Philadelphia) Ladies' Home Journal? The throwing of confetti is about the only manifestation of exuberance now permitted among nice people, and even that is sometimes omitted out of consideration for the feelings of the bride.

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BUILDS UP AND STRENGTHENS.

BOVRIL gives the necessary physical strength to resist attacks of disease.

A Thick Neck

This is the name usually given to Goitre, a most uncomfortable, unsightly and dangerous condition. A young man recently said: "My collar is a size smaller in three weeks, and my health is better." Internal and external treatment. Price \$2, express paid.

GOITRE SURE CURE

has been a winner. Letters of gratitude from those who have used it received frequently. A young man recently said: "My collar is a size smaller in three weeks, and my health is better." Internal and external treatment. Price \$2, express paid.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, Moles, Etc., permanently removed by our reliable treatment—Electrolysis—which is given only at our offices here. Satisfaction assured. Booklet "F" mailed free.

Hiscott Dermatological Institute,
61 College St., Toronto. Estab. 1892

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PHILP & BEATON
Whitevale, Ont.

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WRITE FOR OUR
GROCERY CATALOGUE
FOR MAY, JUNE & JULY

**THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA**

OUR WALLPAPER
SAMPLE BOOK
IS FREE

Party for Young People.
If "E. B." will kindly tell me which she wishes, ideas for in-door or out-door parties, also the age of the young people for whom the party is to be given, I should try to give her some hints on the subject.

Sea Foam Candy.
Contributed by A. J. S., Lambton Co.,

Ont.: Three cups light-brown sugar, 1 cup water, 1 tablespoon vinegar. Heat gradually to boiling, stir only till sugar is dissolved, then boil until it forms a hard ball in cold water. Then pour gradually into the stiffly-beaten whites of two eggs, beating constantly. Continue beating till mixture will hold its shape, then add a teaspoon of vanilla and a cupful of nutsmeats cut into pieces. Drop in small, rough piles, on paraffin or buttered paper.

For Rough Hands.
Anyone with rough, chappy hands, will find the following one of the very best emollients for ordinary use: Take sufficient raw linseed oil to oil the hands, and, after rubbing it in a few moments, apply a little water and sufficient soap to make an emulsion on the hands. Rub this in for a minute or two, and, if there is any excess, wipe it off with a dry cloth. This makes an emollient which is both softening and healing, and the

change which can be made on rough hands in one night is surprising and agreeable. The little unpleasant odor from the oil can be overcome by using a scented soap.
J. S.
Ontario Co., Ont.

Chinese Lilies.
Dear Nookers,—I have been a reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" for quite a while, and take great pleasure in reading

THE BAILIFF'S LIST

FOGARTY & CO., BAILIFFS AND BANKRUPT-STOCK BUYERS, 103 VICTORIA ST., TORONTO, offer the following seized and bankrupt stocks for sale, consisting of silverware, watches and jewelry of all kinds, field and marine glasses, telescopes. Everything must be sold regardless of cost, some of which will be sold for less than half price. All goods guaranteed as represented, and all mail orders given prompt attention.

12 only, telescopes, magnifying 40 times, 45" when open, 5 tubes, finest quality achromatic lenses, worth regularly \$25; our price to clear, \$15, with leather case. Also 9 telescopes, magnifying 20 times, to clear, \$6.50. Just the thing for sailors or sea captains.

50 gents' solid silver watches, with Waltham movements, worth \$15; our price to clear, with chain or fob, \$6.50 each. Same movements with nickel cases, \$5.25 each.

50 ladies' and gents' genuine gold-filled watches; cases made by American Watch Case Co.; some movements stamped 15 jewels and 17 jewels; worth \$17.50; will accept \$5.50 for choice. A snap for intending purchasers.

Carving sets, Sheffield steel, John Howard & Son, England; three pieces, staghorn handles, silver mounted, regular price \$6.50, ours to clear, \$2, including satin-lined morocco case.

50 ladies' solid-gold rings, and color birthstone, in tiffany setting, worth \$4.50; our selling price this week, \$1.75 each. Signets, solid gold, \$2 each.

100 fountain pens, vulcanized rubber, ideal feed, very high class, with 14k. solid-gold nib, worth \$3; our price to clear, 90c. each.

100 ladies' long chains, best quality, gold-filled, with or without slide, soldered links, price \$7; our price \$3; rope pattern, \$3.50 each.

100 gents' best quality gold-filled vest chains, single, worth \$5; our price to clear, \$2.25; double chains, same quality, \$3.

Any of the above lines will be sent by mail or express upon receipt of money order, or a small deposit will hold goods for 10 days. Intending purchasers will do well to order at once. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Fogarty & Co.,
103 Victoria St.,
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Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and Pet Stock.

TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

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

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

FOR SALE—Send in your orders now for Carmen No. 1 and Gold Coin Seed Potatoes. Choice, select stock, true to name and type. The two best white varieties for commercial purposes, \$1.25 per bag. Bags free. J. H. Woolley, Burford, Ontario.

GOLD-COIN POTATOES—From carefully selected stock. In nineteen ten was the best crop I ever grew. White, round, flatfish; quality the best. One twenty-five per bag, sacks included. Limited quantity; order promptly. Frank M. Lewis, Burford.

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

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

SELECTED EAR CORN—One dollar; sacks free. N. E. Mallory, Blenheim, Ontario.

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

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

FAKES WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, showing lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property. American Investment Association, 200 Pine St., Minneapolis, Minn.

the very helpful messages contained in its columns, especially in the Ingle Nook part of it. In the issue of January 5th, there was a letter about Chinese lilies, so I thought I would write about ours. Last year my brother Wesley brought four bulbs home, two large and two small ones. They bloomed nearly all winter, and when they were done flowering I put some more water on, but they did not seem to grow. When the plants had dried up I pulled the tops off, and, having some new bulbs, put them together to be kept. This year I put them in water, gravel, and a little bit of lime, and now they are doing nicely, some green sprouts having sprung up. They look very nice and healthy. I scraped the bottom off several times and put fresh water on them. There are a small number attached to the large bulb. Would you advise me to treat the small ones in such a way that they may bloom next year. I hope I have not taken up too much room. BLUEBELL.

Waterloo Co., Ont.
I think I should plant the bulbs out, and try to develop them into large ones for flowering if I were you, resting them in the winter. The experiment would be interesting.

Hints on Furnishing.

Handsome cretonne is now much used for bedspreads, with bedroom seat, etc., to match, and also inner-curtains and valance. The wall, of course, must be rather plain, and the outer curtains of quite, plain muslin or net.

Anyone who is lucky enough to own an old woven blue and white bedspread, has a fine foundation for a south blue room. Have the floor painted or stained yellowish brown, and over it throw hooked or braided mats in blue and white. The curtains may be of blue and white gingham or chintz, or stencilled scrim, with outer curtains of plain muslin or net next the glass. Bureau covers, etc., may be pure white, or white worked with blue.

Plain, natural-colored pongee, makes fine curtains for all downstairs rooms. They may be simply hemmed and herringboned, or may have handsome insertion in deep cream. Such curtains should not be hung on heavy poles, but should be run on small brass rods with ornamental ends. They should reach only to the sill, and may have a short valance running along the top. If the windows are narrow, the curtains should be drawn well over the wall at the sides, to give the window the appearance of being low and broad.

Neutral colors are the only ones tolerated by good taste in modern wall papers,—soft grays, gray-blues, gray-greens, light browns, buffs, dull tans, or deep creams. Plain papers are always in good taste, but quiet, two-toned papers, and rich, indistinguishable patterned foliage or tapestry designs are used for certain positions, such as halls, friezes, and the lower part of dining-room walls. Attractive combinations are gray and old rose; gray and mulberry; gray-blue or gray-green and ivory-white; brown and olive; tan and Indian red; buff and soft green;—the first color in each case being used for walls, the second for touches in carpet, frieze, curtains, etc., or for woodwork in the case of the white and cream.

Wood browns, such as are obtained by stains for "fumed oak" or walnut, also ivory-white paint, suit almost all rooms for woodwork, and are considered in better taste than graining. Varnish is never used on all now in houses of taste.

Presbyterian MINISTER, my mon; there'll be none of they n—fangled methods in heaven."

Listener—"I don't know how you can be sure."

Elder—"Sure? Well, my kirk wad rise up an' gang out o' the door."

Amatite ROOFING

Why the Buyer of Amatite Never Complains



When a man buys ordinary ready roofing he usually neglects to paint it and after three or four years he comes back to the dealer with a protest. It is human nature to neglect painting roofs.

When a man buys Amatite Roofing he lays it on his building and in three or four years it is still as good as new and does not need any paint. He forgets he has such a roof but no harm is done by that.

There is nothing to neglect in the case of Amatite. Amatite has a peculiar surface—a sort of plastic

Everjet Elastic Paint

A lustrous carbon black paint, very cheap, very durable—for protecting all kinds of metal and wood work.

THE PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO., Limited

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concrete made of pitch and mineral matter.

This surface is plastic enough so that the material can be rolled up into handy rolls in the usual manner and handled just like any other ready roofing. When unrolled on the roof and nailed down it presents to the weather a continuous surface of mineral matter and pitch. On this surface wind, rain, storm, heat and cold have little effect. Year after year it looks up to the sky undisturbed and unaffected. It costs nothing to maintain and relieves the owner from all responsibility.

Dealers can improve their business by selling Amatite and buyers make a good bargain when they buy it. The price of Amatite is less than that of most painted roofings of less weight and durability.

Sample free on request.

Address our nearest office.

Creonoid Lice Destroyer and Cow Spray

A powerful disinfectant for farm use to make the hen house and cattle barn sanitary. Suppresses odors, kills germs.

TWENTY SIX-FOOTERS

A Startling Example of How Oats Create Height

Archdeacon Sinclair, in advising boys to eat much oatmeal, said this: "Among my brothers and my father's brothers and sisters there were 20 six-footers, all brought up on oatmeal."

Oats contain more body-building food, more brain-building food, more nerve-building food than any other grain that grows. No other item in all human diet compares in importance with oats. Nothing else creates so much energy.

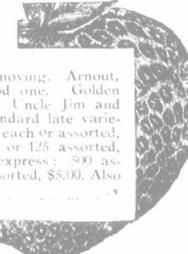
But thousands of people buy this food carelessly. They accept oatmeal made from oats as they run—the plump and the small, the rich and the worthless.

Quaker Oats is made from the cream of the oats, selected by 62 siftings. Only ten pounds in a bushel are good enough for use in this food. The result is a richness and flavor that all enjoy, and the maximum value as food.

Yet Quaker Oats, despite its quality, costs but one-half cent per dish. Does it pay to take something inferior? Made in Canada. (173)

Strawberries!

Senator Dunlap, early, the most popular table and canning variety. Three W's, new three quarts have been picked without moving. Arnout, another new and good one. Golden Gate, a prizewinner. Uncle Jim and Williams, popular standard late varieties. 300 plants, 50¢ each or assorted, as desired, for \$2.00; or 125 assorted, \$1.00, postpaid. By express: 500 assorted, \$3.00; 1,000 assorted, \$5.00. Also



SEED CORN

White Cap Yellow Dent, the popular silage and fodder corn; also a great yielder of grain. Grown by it from choice seed. Sold on the ear—the only safe and sure way for the purchaser, and he can see what he is getting. Price \$1.00 per bushel (70 lbs.) sacks free.

M. E. Mallory, Blenheim, Ontario

Smith has a lovely lady...

The story of the...

Smith and...

For the...

\$15.95 AND UPWARD

AMERICAN SEPARATOR

This Offer Is No Catch!

It is a solid, fair and square proposition to furnish a brand new, well made and well finished cream separator complete, subject to a long trial and fully guaranteed, for \$15.95. It skims one quart of milk per minute, warm or cold makes heavy or light cream and does it just as well as any higher priced machine. Designed for small dairies, hotels, restaurants and private families. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Any boy or girl can run it. The crank is only 5 inches long. Just think of that! The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned, and embodies all our latest improvements. Gears run in anti-friction bearings and are thoroughly protected. Before you decide on a cream separator of any capacity whatever, obtain our \$15.95 proposition. Our own (the manufacturer's) twenty-year guarantee protects you on every American Separator. We ship immediately. Whether your dairy is large or small, write us and obtain our handsome free catalog. Address, **AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., BAINBRIDGE, N.Y.** Box 1200. **CREAM SEPARATORS ARE FREE OF DUTY**



Seldom See

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a hunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

ABSORBINE will clean them off without laying the Before After horse up. No blister, no hair gone. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book \$ E free.

Mr. S. Nixon, Kilbridge, Ont., writes, Jan. 21, 1909: "I have used ABSORBINE with success on 10 horses."

W. F. Young, P. D. F., 258 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. Lyman, Limited, Montreal, Canadian Agents.

We may be good and happy without...

Mrs. Sweetser on Neighbors.

By Augusta Larned.

Sitting on her tiny back porch one summer day, shelling peas, Mrs. Sweetser discoursed on one of her favorite themes—neighbors. She related an interview she had had with an acquaintance, Mrs. Lonely.

"The woman who lives next door to me," she began, "is Mrs. Lonely. She is constantly complaining of the dearth of society in this part of our suburb. She says there is no one she can associate with near at hand except myself, and I do not count for her purpose. She must go into the town to find congenial people, those of her own mind.

"Of course I know what she means, but I am not very sympathetic toward her views. She refers to people of a certain mode of living and dressing, who carry card-cases and wear white kid gloves, who keep a maid of all work, or even two servants, and are very much concerned over their poor health and their domestic difficulties. I do not seem to be troubled by the same kind of worries. My health is good, and I have no servants to complain of. But I know other people who have the same hindrances that beset Mrs. Lonely. They don't seem to have the right kind of social atmosphere about them. The people near at hand are too rich or too poor, too exclusive or too free. Some are stupid, others bores or dull, some dress horribly and have no style. The grocer's wife refuses to associate with the woman who takes in sewing. The school mistress is not invited to the homes of those who send their children to her to teach. Everybody must be in some sort of set—a church set, a dancing set, a dinner-giving set, a card-playing set. It won't do, I find, to overstep the invisible line that divides sets and classes.

"There is no freedom and democracy in Mrs. Lonely's idea of society, nor set or club that means just human kindness and good will, and the liberal exchange of thought regardless of clothes, and first Mondays and third Thursdays, and all those things designed so artfully to keep people apart and hungry for some real human intercourse in the midst of a fine show of the good things of earth.

"The churches don't teach the people to love the neighbor as themselves, apart from denominational affiliations, income, and family connections—at least, I have never heard a sermon preached on that subject. Mrs. Lonely is therefore unhappy. She wishes to move, but fears she might find the same conditions elsewhere. I fear the worship of externals is leaving multitudes just where she is, famishing for the good, sweet bread of human contact and communion.

"In my small sphere I do not aspire to society, whatever the word may mean. I would not if I could, and am content to do without it. But I do wish for neighbors, people near by with whom I may have a genuine human relation, to be able at any rate to show something like kindness and good will. I want to know the people around me, so that, if any of them are sick, if there is a child born, or a marriage, if a young married couple have come to set up a little home, if death has entered any household, I may go with my sympathy and interest. Doesn't the gospel say, 'Rejoice with those who rejoice, and weep with those who weep?' There is nothing said about confining these offices to card acquaintances or those who have first and third Fridays.

"I cannot live without neighbors. Some of us are afraid of some kind of pollution if we go out and pick up strange acquaintances. I never was afflicted that way. So, when we came here and took to our abode in this little red house, I looked about to see who my neighbors were. On one side on the cross-road is a poor group of houses hardly better than tenements, where some colored people live. A little beyond, in a small, straggling hamlet of Italian laborers, is a Catholic church. The priest's house is the nearest to ours. On the main road where we corner is a totally different neighborhood—some fine houses, and the finest of all the lofty place, a large, stately dwelling with extensive grounds, greenhouses, etc.

"I was between two extremes, so to speak, but where were the neighbors? It was evidently of just my size and the

green, at all with its lawns and trials and tribulations. The house, right here, was abundant human material, if I wished to set up relations and find myself in bonds of fellowship and sympathy with my kind. After thinking it over a long time, I decided to call on the neighbors. They probably would not call on me. Some would think me too insignificant, others would be afraid of me perhaps. There seemed no way but to make the advance myself, and so I decided to go and visit the one who lives nearest, and he happens to be the Catholic priest.

"Mrs. Lonely could restrain herself no longer. 'You don't tell me you visited that man? Why, he is a low Italian, and was seen the other day beating a man in the street.'

"Yes, I went to see him. He is of course an Italian, but I deny that he is low. If he beat the man in the road, it was because he richly deserved beating, and, as he was his parishioner, he had a certain right. He told me the story.

"Mrs. Lonely, a little nearer. 'Well, I never. Did he try to convert you?'

"Oh, no, we never spoke of religion. I told him at once I was a Protestant, and had just come in out of friendly feeling because he was a near neighbor. He speaks English rather brokenly, and seemed puzzled at first, thinking I had come to complain of a thieving servant or something of the kind; but I soon convinced him what my intentions were, and then his dark face flushed and his eyes brightened, and he insisted on shaking hands. He said it was wonderful. He had lived seven years right here, and no Protestant had ever called on him before in a social way. So much the worse for the Protestants, I thought. He is not a large man, not young, and does not look healthy. There is a touch of melancholy in his face; but, when he smiles, there is something very engaging and true-hearted about him.

"I don't know how he ever had the pluck to attack that brute in the road who was lashing his poor old horse until the blood ran down his flanks. I don't blame him. I rather admire the act. It is a thing I should almost like to have done myself under the circumstances. Well, you see the man threatened to have him arrested; but he thought better of it, and no harm has come, and probably much good. His wife brought him to church the next Sunday, and he has since confessed and promised to stop drinking. It seemed he was partly intoxicated at the time of the incident. You see, a blow at the right time is almost as useful as a word fitly spoken.

"I had a most interesting hour with the priest. He told me his story, and it is a real bit of human pathos and struggle. It seems he was a student in one of the universities of Northern Italy when the war for independence broke out. He, with a large number of his college mates, joined the revolutionists, all on fire for liberty and eager to fight the Austrians. He was in that disastrous campaign in the north, and was severely wounded in the last battle. The patriots were terribly beaten, and later hundreds of them were imprisoned, exiled, slaughtered. For five years he lay in a loathsome prison cell, and, when he came out, broken, discouraged, in despair for his country, he yearned for some haven of rest, and took shelter in the church. When he spoke of that time, tears filled his eyes. He hinted at great struggles and travail of soul before he entered the priesthood, and now he is content to minister to a little flock in humble station, and live obscurely without a single associate of his own mental caliber. He is a man of intelligence and feeling, and capable of noble impulses. I have asked him to come and take supper with us, to meet John and the boys. I want him to tell my children about the struggle for Italian liberty. I am anxious they should hear good conversation and they should hear good examples. It is the best education for the young, too much neglected, I think. It is the living teacher rather than the dead book, the men and women who have thought, felt, loved, sacrificed, to whom the great objects of life are vital, throbbing, full of profound personal interest.

"Mrs. Lonely leaned forward and looked at me intently. 'Then you don't think it is dangerous to invite a Catholic priest into our family?'

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

BUFF ORPINGTONS. EXCLUSIVELY FOR 10 YEARS. Eggs That Will Hatch.

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

Hugh A. Scott, Caledonia, Ont.

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

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Pure-bred cockerels, pullets and eggs for sale; reasonable prices. James McGregor, Caledonia, Ontario.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—Prize stock, one dollar for fifteen. Nelson Smith, Jerseyville, Ontario.

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

BARRED AND WHITE ROCK EGGS—\$1.00 per 15; \$4.00 per 100. S. L. Jayne, Grafton, Ontario.

BARRED ROCKS, Rhode Island Reds, S.-C. Brown Leghorns. Eggs: \$1.00 per 15. W. J. Bunn, Birr, Ontario.

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

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

BARRED ROCKS—Bred to lay; housed in fresh-air houses. A premium on vitality and production. \$1.00 per 15. J. M. McHughan, Lanark, Ontario.

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

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From pens of selected birds. Prizewinners. Rouen ducks, one fifty per eleven; also R.-C. Brown Leghorns and R.-C. Black Minorcas, one twenty-five per fifteen. J. F. Bell, Leamington, Ont.

EXCLUSIVE BREEDER of pure Barred Plymouth Rocks, Pringle strain. Heavy winter layers, \$1.00 per setting. Write for circular. Riverside Poultry-yards. Jas. E. Metcalfe, Hanover, Ontario.

"EDELWEISS" White Rock eggs for hatching, at \$2.00 the 15. Only trap-nested hens with records as pullets used as breeders. Their mating with a grand cock bird insure results. J. A. Butler, M. D., Newcastle, Ontario.

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

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

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

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

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Rose-comb Brown Leghorns, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.75 per 31. Rouen Duck eggs, \$2.00 per 15. Mammoth Turkey eggs, \$3.50 per 9. Guaranteed fertile. J. H. Rutherford, Box 62, Caledonia East, Ontario.

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

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

FOR SALE—A number of Single-comb Black Minorcas, Black Leghorns and Partridge Wyandottes. One trio Rose-comb Minorcas, one trio Single-comb White Leghorns, one pair Rose-comb White Leghorns, one pair Buff, one trio White Cochin Bantams, one Black Sumatra Game cock. S. R. Ashton, Brockville, Ont.

FIRST, second and third prize winners at Guelph, Brantford and Toronto. Day-old chicks for sale for the next three months. Eggs for hatching, 90 per cent. fertile from Mottled Anconas, the world's greatest winter-layers. Largest flock in Canada. \$1.75 per 15, \$7.00 per 108 eggs. Eggs from exhibition pens, \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$5.00 per 15; \$9.50 per 108. Choice S.-C. White Leghorn eggs, \$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Large lots, special price. E. C. Apps, Box 224, Brantford.

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

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

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

PRIZE BARRED ROCKS, with egg record. Eggs, one to three dollars for fifteen; six dollars hundred. Pheasant ducks, one and two dollars for twelve. Jas. Ocker, Jerseyville, Ontario.

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

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Both combs. Eggs, 15, \$1.00. Grand winter layers. Wm. Runchey, Byng, Ontario.

S.-C. BUFF LEGHORNS—Eggs for hatching from splendid laying strain, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 50; \$9 per 100. H. Bazett, Springfield Farm, Dunbars, B.C.

SINGLE-COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Prize-winners and grand layers. Seventy-five dozen. Wm. Livingston, Vickers, Ontario.

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

UTILITY WHITE WYANDOTTES—Good quality, good layers. Eggs: one dollar per fifteen; four dollars per hundred. Wm. Smart, Beeton, Ontario.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Exclusively: standard shape; vigorous layers. Eggs: \$1 per 15. W. W. Meredith, Caledonia, Ontario.

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

WHITE and Columbian Wyandottes, Rhode Islands, Barred Rocks and White Leghorns. Eggs from prizewinners from 60c. up. Brome Lake Poultry Farm, Knowlton, Que.

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

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

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

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Record layers; Martin strain; good hatch guaranteed. Eggs: dollar per fifteen. Allan McPhall, Galt, Ont.

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

282 FIRST PRIZES last year on my Cochins, Brahmas, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Dorkings, Houdans, Leghorns, Peladons and Hamburgs. Eggs guaranteed fertile. Stock sold on approval. Circular free. O. H. Wilson, Hawkestone, Ontario.

1,000,000 CEMENT SACKS, \$25.00 per 1,000.—Cement sacks made from all rope paper. Will replace the expensive Jute or Cotton Bag. Jos. Werner, 1842 North Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Pleasant Valley Farms EGGS FOR HATCHING.

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

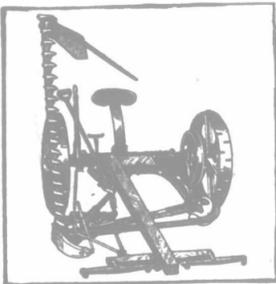
Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat, Ont.

Single-comb Brown Leghorns

From prizewinners. Eggs for setting, \$1.00 for 15. Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs, Ont.

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

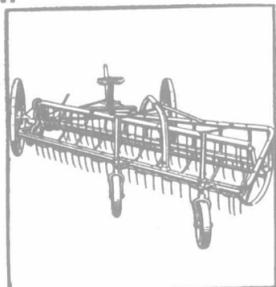
HAY-MAKING HELPERS BUILT JUST RIGHT FOR YOU



Hear the Dain story before you equip yourself with any hay-making implement. When you have heard it, you will buy more wisely than otherwise you could. For you, like every up-to-date farmer, want the kind of implements that cost least in the long run—and that kind bears the Dain trade-mark. Read here of three perfected hay-makers. Then ask for further facts that there is not room here to print.

THIS MOWER WON'T FAIL YOU

Dain Mowers are so built that, in the rare event of a smash, an inexpensive part repairs them. Consider the value of this detail.



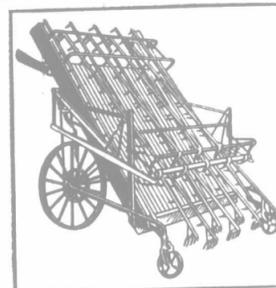
Every Dain Vertical Lift Mower comes to you only after a test so tremendous it would make scrap of any ordinary implement. For sixty minutes we run this machine at a speed your horses never could. We do our best to wreck it. If we can't, you can't. It has merits you should let us tell you all about.

EASY DRAFT

The weight of the cutter bar is carried on the wheels, held down to its work by a giant-strength spring. The moment the horses move, the knife begins cutting, — not a motion wasted. Whole machine built with surplus strength in every part. You'll not be bothered by breakages if you get a Dain Vertical Lift Mower.

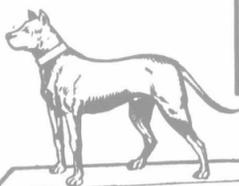
YOU WOULD VALUE THIS RAKE

This Side Delivery Rake double-discounts any hay-tedder you ever saw. Its triple set of teeth, turning slowly, put the hay in shape for curing without injuring the leaves or stalks. Turns the swathes upside down in a loose windrow, open to sun and air, so it cures quickly and retains all its nutriment. Simple construction, and almost break-proof. Priced most reasonably, too.



LEAST FRICTION

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



EXAMINE THIS LOADER

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

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



CALVES WITHOUT MILK

Write for Free Booklet

"How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk"

Contains full information and complete feeding directions for using

Blatchford's Calf Meal—The Perfect Milk Substitute

Three or four calves can be raised on it at the cost of one where milk is fed. No mill feed. The only calf meal manufactured in an exclusive Calf Meal Factory. Established at Leicester, England, in 1899.

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

Please Mention this Paper.

"Dangerous? Why should it be if the man is of the right kind? It is far more dangerous to shut ourselves away from helpful and stimulating influences. Until we are emancipated from prejudice and narrowness, there is no hope of progress in social life. We are afraid of each other, afraid of making some blunder in etiquette or good form, while we let the angels pass by unaccosted. Our imported antipathies keep us apart; and, though the parson talks about brotherly love on Sunday, on Monday we are as much afraid of recognizing the wrong person as ever. This is the way to create a social desert. Mrs. Stiffly told me she had lived more than three years next door to the people whose house is only a few feet from her windows without speaking or even nodding.

"Do go on," said Mrs. Lonely, showing unusual interest, "and tell me what other queer things you did that day."

"Well, as you know, down on the side street there are some negro houses, not absolutely of the poorest class, but humble enough. I decided that those people were neighbors, and I walked down the street and stopped at the first door. Nailed on the panel was a neat card with the name 'Sally Blossom.' It was a pretty name I thought, and in a moment Miss Blossom came and opened to my tap. She was an exceedingly attractive, dark-skinned girl, with a strain of white blood, dressed plainly in becoming black.

"Were you wanting any one to help?" she said, with a touch of shyness.

"I am not in search of service," I replied. Still she held the door.

"There is a dressmaker above, and a laundress on the top floor."

"I am my own dressmaker and laundress," I said. "Will you let me come in and make you a friendly call?"

"I saw her color and hesitate, and then her door opened wider and I entered.

"That room was a surprise. I could not have imagined so artistic an effect made out of such cheap materials. The colors were low toned and refined, the furniture done up in a pretty chintz. Two or three good etchings were on the wall, and a case of well-bound books, and others on the little table in a sunny corner, where there was a small vase filled with fresh violets.

"I told Miss Blossom I had come to call on her simply because I had a craving for human intercourse. The singularity of my visit seemed slightly to confuse her at first, but soon she began to talk, using good grammatical speech, and in a refined and pleasing voice. I found she had worked her way through one of the best colleges for colored youth, and was now supporting herself as a typewriter and stenographer in a business office. She told me all about herself in an interesting way—her struggles, and perplexities, and hard work to pay for her education.

"And now," I said, "you are so nicely placed, so independent!"

"She hung her head and did not speak for a moment. 'Yes, but I am unclassified, I am afraid. My own people here look upon me as no longer belonging to them, and the white people of my own style of education and habits will not associate with me. An old Abolitionist, who has always been a friend to my race, took me into his office, and gave me work, otherwise it might have gone hard with me.'

"I think I convinced Miss Blossom before I came away that I wished to be her neighbor, and, even more, her friend; and I reflected, after leaving her, on what may be called the new and revised edition of the negro. The conviction grew upon me that our novelists and writers will have to modify their conceptions if they wish to represent the colored race as a whole. The educated blacks and mulattoes are coming to the front. They don't speak dialect, but good English. They are learning the refinements of life, even to an appreciation of art and culture. Miss Sally Blossom is a type, and I am glad to know her.

"Mrs. Lonely looked with puzzled gaze into my face. 'It's wonderful!' she said; 'but I could not do it. I have relations in the South who would be horrified.'

"I do not try to combat Mrs. Lonely's prejudice. She has a right to them, I

suppose, as she has to the color of her hair.

"My next venture, continued Mrs. Sweetser, "will amuse you, I am sure as it did me. As I came round the corner, my eyes fell on the house and grounds of that great place, the Lofty's, you know. The roof of the conservatory was shining in the sun, the turf and lawns were like spread velvet. A fountain played and sparkled in front of the house, and the great trees cast delicious shadows. Now, for more than a year I had enjoyed the loveliness of that place. I venture to say, almost as much as the owners, and it seemed ungrateful not to go in and thank Mrs. Lofty for the delight I had taken in her property. I stood some time by the gate, wondering if she would misconstrue my visit, if she would think I was a book agent, a runner for some fake society, a seller of American-made Oriental stuffs, or what not; but I decided that it was ignoble to be daunted in my pursuit of human intercourse more by the sight of wealth than by the marks of poverty. So I proceeded down the broad walk, and approached the vast, cool veranda furnished luxuriously as a summer parlor.

"There was a flunky, of course, who made some difficulties. His lady was probably asleep; but at last he magnificently condescended to take up my name—'Mrs. Sweetser, a neighbor.' I was left on the veranda, and was enjoying the perfect beauty of the place, when a rustle in the hall told me Mrs. Lofty was approaching.

"She is young, and probably looks younger than she is—a beautiful blonde, dressed very simply in white. As her glance fell on me, I was at once struck by the thought that she imagined I had come for pecuniary assistance. Her glance took me in and measured me from top to toe.

"Good afternoon, Mrs. Sweetser. What can I do for you?" she asked.

"Oh, nothing," I answered, "only to give me a little of your society if it so pleases you. Do you see that little red house over there? It is where I live. We are neighbors, that is the reason I called."

"Is it?" she asked, with a slight tone of condescension. "How kind of you!" as if she regarded me as a crank of some kind.

"Yes," I said laughing. "I have been to call on some of the people in the little street back of my house, and I did not like to leave you out."

"She smiled faintly in response, but said nothing.

"I have a theory," I went on, "but don't be frightened; it is harmless; I have no axe to grind—a theory that people living in the same neighborhood ought to know each other, that essentially we are more alike than we suspect, and externals can make no real division."

"Oh," said she, with a gleam of interest in her face, "that is beautiful. If we could only have friends near us—good, kind friends."

"We can have them, I believe, if we wish," I said, "and have real independence of mind. There are none of us who do not need sympathy, good will, companionship. These things make an atmosphere good to breathe."

"She drew her chair a little nearer. 'Was that the reason you came?' she asked softly. 'No one has ever called on me from those motives before. There always has been something else—favors, invitations, self-interest—oh, lots of superficial things, of people in the swim. One has the feeling that, if one should become poor, they would all scurry off like a flock of frightened sparrows.' And she looked at me with a new, confiding, almost affectionate expression. 'Perhaps,' she went on, hesitating, 'you had heard of my sorrow, the loss of my little Willie, my only child.' She began to sob a little, and before I knew it I had hold of her hand, and was speaking of my own baby who died; and she said, when I came away, I had done her good. She has been here and sat an hour with me while I mended John's old coat, and I think we understand each other. Now I have found plenty of neighbors. I am a member of the social organism, profoundly struck by the rich germs that lie everywhere about us, in this wonderful, human life of ours."—[Christian Register.

The Garden of a Com-muter's Wife.

(By Mabel Osgood Wright.)

CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.

We slipped an improvised platform under the nest, and braced it with four corner stakes, using an inverted strawberry box as a canopy, making a structure that, as Evan said, looked like the judge's box on a race track. The birds seemed satisfied, however, and stayed by the nest, which was thus enabled to weather the storm.

I believe that those sparrows were orphans, and double first cousins, raised by a maiden aunt in a garden of flimsy foliage beds. Nothing else can justify their dementia. I wonder if they will make another nesting venture this season, and where it will be.

July 29. Delia was married at seven last evening. The gods were not propitious, for it rained, though of course the fact that the wedding gown was still fashionable was the main thing.

A funeral city hack containing the groom and bridesmaid came to the side door, and as I bade Delia good-bye, in pity I pretended not to see that the redness of the groom's face was from other causes than bashfulness. The bride was white as her ostrich plume, and, unluckily, as they drove out the gate, a mischievous owl gave a perfectly audible though distant hoot.

Mrs. Mullins dropped in this morning to "give me the news" and a fragment of very boggy wedding cake.

"Sure, Miss Barbara darlint, 'tis bad to be shifty-minded altogether, and that's what them three are, mother, son, and Dalia. I'm looking for loively times between them. 'Six to one,' says I to Mullins, 'if Dalia isn't in the onion fields agin spring, like the old woman used herself! Then do yer mind the three bad omens, darlint?'"

"The rain and the owl," I answered, "but what was the third?" "Oh, wherra! wherra! Crowin' hens is common, but the likes o' the last doin' is seldom known, though I onct heard it out o' County Kerry, that same bein' next me own."

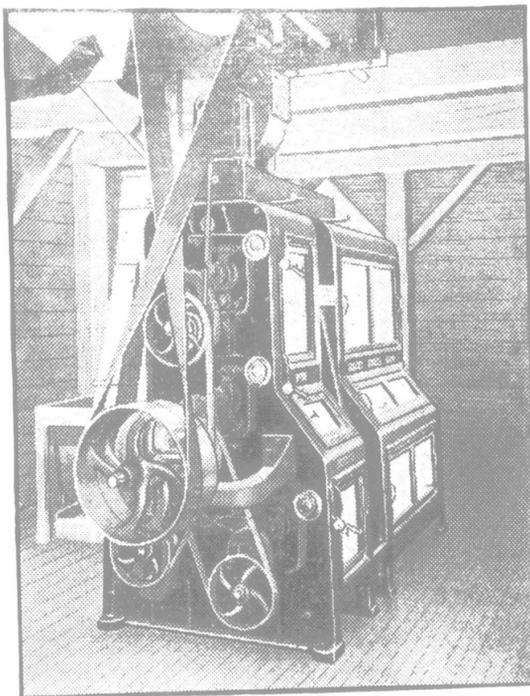
"Old woman Doolan she mischanced to raise a pair o' crowin' hens lasht fall, and all the neighbors has beseeched her to kill them lest ill-luck befall the sittlement, goin' so far as to beg the priest to interfere. But not an axe would she take to them, they bein' foine ladies."

"What's amiss wid crowin' hens? Shure now, that's aisy. Ye know well the cock that crew three times and give the lie to St. Peter to his shammin'?" Well, the blessed saint cursed him well for his impudence and turned him to a hen, the mother o' the whole lot, and that's why, himself doing it, the curse holds that firm that holy water itself can't dissolve it.

"Now, what does the old devil do, unbeknownst but only to me on account of the knot-hole, she being stingy, but kill thim hins for the waddin' faste! Did ye ever hear the loikes? For we all know's that of a sprinklin' o' holy water even won't break the power o' crowin' hens. 'tis a mortal sin to touch them. So, says I to meself, 'It's the same as a man's death'; and though they was bled and dressed wid onions, I come fra the feast fastin', but Dalia she another fill!"

XV. AUGUST.

A Plea for a Wild Lawn. August 5. Effie has come, and sped so quickly into our needs ways that even the good points missed by Delia, being at best "it in water," are quite obliterated. Effie has lived for two years that of a real M. D. and European, other only a medical professional, that I could compass the fact, professional distinction, her I not. However, as far as things concerned, it suffices to say she is fully impressed with the



VIEW OF MIDGET MILL INSTALLATION.

The Midget Flour Mill

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

CAPACITY AND YIELD—The Midget will grind 4½ to 4¾ bushels of winter wheat per hour, and 4½ to 5 bushels of spring wheat. The yield varies slightly with the class of wheat milled. Speaking generally, the mill will make a barrel of flour from 280 lbs. of wheat. The actual percentages of flour obtained from the wheat can be varied by the operator.

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

The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Limited

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

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

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

Name Address

Standard Wire Fence

is all strength. Standard Fence is all No. 9 hard Steel Wire—galvanized to prevent rust—and crimped to allow for contraction and expansion. "The Tie That Binds" is galvanized steel—holds running wires and uprights solid as a wall without injury to either. You've got a fence to be proud of—solid, substantial, attractive, permanent—when you put up a Standard Wire Fence. We make Gates of Galvanized Tubing—rustproof and will last much longer than ordinary painted metal gates.

Get our booklet and sample lock, and learn the facts about Wire Fencing. Sent free on request. What's your address?

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

Here's another "Standard" invention, that saves no end of trouble. Standard Patent Fence Posts are made of 12 gauge steel, bent at right angle to give strength. These posts won't rot or crack—and hold the wires without staples. Cheaper than wood, in the end, and better.

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" White-cap Dent.....	1.25	" Hungarian.....	1.75
" Selected Giant Red Cob.....	1.00	" Millet, German.....	2.00
" Selected Mammoth White.....	1.00	" Common.....	1.75
" Evergreen Ensilage, 40 lbs.....	2.00	" Japanese.....	2.40

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

has the gift of afternoon tea-making, knowing after a single lesson the quality of August day when cracked and lemon should be served, instead of milk, and quite agreeing with my taste, that many consider whimsical, which prefers good milk to cream, as the latter cloy's the palate and destroys the flavor of really fine tea.

I am glad that there is no possibility of my Garden Boke ever fall-



Give me a chance to PROVE my flour

I WANT folks to know what a splendid flour Cream of the West is. I want you to buy a bag at your grocery store. Use it for a couple of bakings and see the result.

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With Cream of the West you will have success or your money back. Your bread will do you credit or you don't pay one cent for the flour. Bring back what you have left in the bag and your grocer will refund your money in full.

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Archibald Campbell, President



101



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CANADIAN DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED
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ing under the eye of a critic even as comprehensive as Evan, for the question would surely rise, Why so much of domestic affairs in an outdoor annal? As both in- and outdoor life are equal members of the body vital, they must be in perfect harmony to produce that even mental circulation known as happiness. The mutual discomfort of having either state awry is as unsatisfactory as warming one's fingers at a cheerful blaze at the same time that one's feet are in a tub of ice-water.

The garden is en fete these days. In an equable season like this, August is the gala of the spring-sown annuals, as well as many perennials of the hot summer colors.

Scarlet, and its allied tints, that started with the oriental poppies, is now represented by the vivid nasturtium and geranium hues, shooting its tongue of flame in salvias and gladioli, while the phloxes that outline the long walk are now at their best, and run through all the shades of lake and carmine to purplish lavender, the same colors appearing as eyes in the white varieties.

Yet even where scarlet and magenta almost meet, the antagonism is averted and turned to barbaric splendor by the groups of glowing golden rudbeckia that combines in its blooms the richest of sunflower color, with dahlia solidity, and the long stems of specimen chrysanthemums.

The auratum lilies planted last November are coming forward finely. They were grouped mainly in the bulb beds below the study windows, where they came the earliest in bloom. But, for an experiment, I scattered a couple of dozen bulbs at random, through the beds of the long walk, and the effect of the great golden-banded, ruby-spotted flowers is magical, giving depth of focus to the maze of phlox, as well as the thrill of oriental suggestion that the lily and iris tribes always bring with them. In an old-fashioned garden such as mine, this result must be by suggestion only; for, if it is allowed to dominate, it becomes incongruous, and would wholly denationalize the garden. This is why Evan bars palms, caladiums, castor beans, and all such growths, only allowing the graceful eulalias as an equivalent of the humbler old-time ribbon grass.

August 8. This is the month for gathering flowers, not as individuals, but in masses, when a sickle is often more serviceable than scissors. In fact, this morning I possessed myself of a mass of phlox and golden glow in this manner, and filled the study fireplace with them most effectively without rearrangement, using an old stoneware jug to hold the water. So often the best effects in decoration come from transferring the flowers indoors without disturbing their natural pose. Gather an armful of goldenrod, for instance, put it in a jar, with only a loosening shake to adjust it, and the most careful spray by spray arrangement will not yield equal grace.

The dogs are happy again, being free of the garden, for now that the ground is everywhere covered, instinct seems to keep them to the walk, and Bluff hardly gives a tail-wag of apology, when he joins me, stepping carefully between the rows, or sitting gazing at me with apparent interest, as I fill my basket from the beds of the long walk.

That we have the poor always with us, is one of the most daily evident of the Master's truths, especially if the term is allowed, as it must be, to cover the inefficient. The illustrations in point usually come to me from the hospital or the factory cottages, but once again the offenders belong to the world of garden birds. Those poor misguided some sparrows have built their third nest, three feet above ground, in a hole in a garden wall, the parents of which I still see sitting on the eggs, and I am glad to see that they are not yet hatched. The parents are still sitting on the eggs, and I am glad to see that they are not yet hatched.

Children's Dresses

STYLISH little suits and dresses can be made for the children out of father's or mother's, or the older children's discarded garments by Dyeing them with



DYOLA
ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

and making them over.

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TORONTO.

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Bay filly rising 3, by Hillhurst Sensation. Bay filly rising 4, by Imp. Sillington Masher; broken to ride and drive. Also 2 Brood mares (not bred), dams of above. Registered. Attractive price for the 4.

JAS. A. COCHRANE.
Hillhurst Farm, Lennoxville, P. Q.

that may return and bring joy to a gloomy March day, for the sake of giving their parents a moral lesson?

Not Barbara, surely, so I made a very neat structure of double mosquito net, a sort of skeleton nest, and fastened it by the four corners of slender bamboo stakes, very much as a redwing blackbird hangs his home between the reeds.

With Bertle's aid I slipped it under the toppling nest, so that it was made secure, without altering its location. The sparrows did not seem alarmed in the slightest, and this afternoon they are alternately brooding and feeding cheerfully upon the crumbs of dog biscuit that are always plentiful about the kennels. I must tell Tim that this biscuit makes the best bird food that he can scatter about the barnyard and hayricks in winter.

I'm wondering if these are Severely Protestant, clerical song sparrows, who think the world owes them a living, and so thrust their progeny at it almsbasinwise! Well, I think it does, as far as the sparrows go, when you take their joy-giving qualities into consideration, which is certainly less often the case with their human prototypes.

Three new blossoms are this month added to the garden of night—one, the moon flower, a half-hardy convolvulus, festooning some poles that are joined by light rods on either side of the long walk, while the other two are silvery pink petunias and white, pink and yellow four-o'clocks that fill in the alcove between the evening primroses and nicotiana.

The sweet peas still yield even more flowers than I can comfortably pick, and Evan comes to my aid every evening, though very soon now our after-dinner gardening will have to be done by either moon or lantern light.

I wish that I could have an interview with the Equinoxes and the Chief Engineer of the Earth's Orbit, and persuade them to alter its grade, especially on the curves, so that all the long days might be bunched between May first and October, and thus some hours of light be stolen from March and April for the benefit of August and September.

The dark mornings and evenings of early fall and winter are one of the trials of the commuter and his wife that can only be overcome by a large supply of "sweetness and light."

The garden of books, to be sure, mitigates and consoles the evening end, but, as for the morning, from November to March, even the always questionable consolation of the fact that the "early bird catches the worm" is quite valueless. The commuter who lives at a reasonable distance can only console himself with knowing that he has had at least an hour more sleep than if he lived in town, and his wife's reward lies in her power to keep her promise of sending him off well nourished and trim, no list of errands in his pocket, no egg on his mustache, and no crumb, but merely an invisible kiss on his chin.

Alack that this short time between seven and eight a. m. should be the downfall of so many well-ordered lives! Last winter, after the great storm, Evan christened this time the "philosophical hour," saying that, as under modern pressure one needs to give an hour out of every twenty-four to his cult, the earlier it comes in the day, the better.

August 20. I have realized anew the almost spiritual beauty of the dawn morning-glory. I avoided putting these flowers anywhere in the garden, because they seed so freely that they soon become an annoyance, strangling more important plants, and even tangling up vegetables mischievously. Instead, I have given them a screen that breaks the bareness of the tool shed, and let them run riot. The flowers are not especially notable, rather coarse, but the flowers are exquisite in their rich-colored ability as if Aurora, in the north,

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A
Makes Poultry Keeping Pay

No doubt of it! Thousands who began in a humble way, with a few hens and "The Dr. Hess Idea" of feeding, are to-day making good money from poultry.

Why? Because Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a has put the business on an economical basis. It has eliminated costly food waste and brought about profitable food consumption. It has done this by strengthening the hen's digestive process so that the greater part of the food she eats is actually converted into flesh and eggs instead of passing off as waste matter.

Experience has abundantly proved that the use of

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

In small daily doses in the soft feed (a penny's worth feeds 30 fowls one day) does, and will, vastly increase the production of eggs. It makes young chicks grow fast. It helps hens through the moulting period. It fats old hens or young cockerels for market in a short time and it prevents many common poultry ailments—all because it gives strong digestion and a sound body. Sold on a written guarantee—if Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a doesn't do what we claim, your dealer will refund your money. Remember—"a poor ration, well digested, is better than the best ration poorly digested"—this is "The Dr. Hess Idea" of feeding which is making poultry keeping a successful business.

1½ lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb. pail \$3.50. Duty paid.

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Send 2c for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free

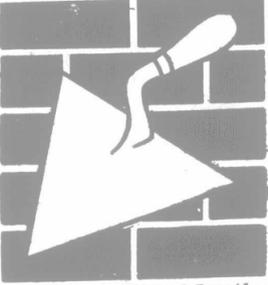
DR. HESS STOCK FOOD is guaranteed. That means it must and will make your milch cow give more milk, your fattening steer, hog or sheep do better, and your horse show finer condition or you get your money back. No live stock owner can afford to be without Dr. Hess Stock Food. Feed twice a day in small doses. Sold on a written guarantee.

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BRANTFORD ROOFING COMPANY, LIMITED,
Brantford, - Canada.



had amused herself by blowing bubbles. These, catching the sunrise glow, floated away upon the breeze, and falling on a wayside vine, opened into flowers that from their origin vanish again under the sun's rays.

Among all their colors, none is more beautiful or usual than the rich purple of the ruddy throat merging to white—night shadows melting into the clear of dawn.

August is one of the few growing months when the female gardener may, without neglecting her posies, if she chooses, attire herself becomingly, sit on the porch in idleness, and read a novel.

To be sure, work is still to be done, but the weeding and tying to stakes is not so violently necessary as heretofore. The building of the cold pit, a sort of small, sunken greenhouse, in the bank south of the barn, is being conducted by Bertle, with a carpenter to help him, though of course the cuttings that are to be kept in it must soon be set in sand to root.

(To be continued.)

JOHNNY GROFF

AND THE

Magnet Cream Separator

Baden, Ont., April 5th, 1909.



Dear Friends:—

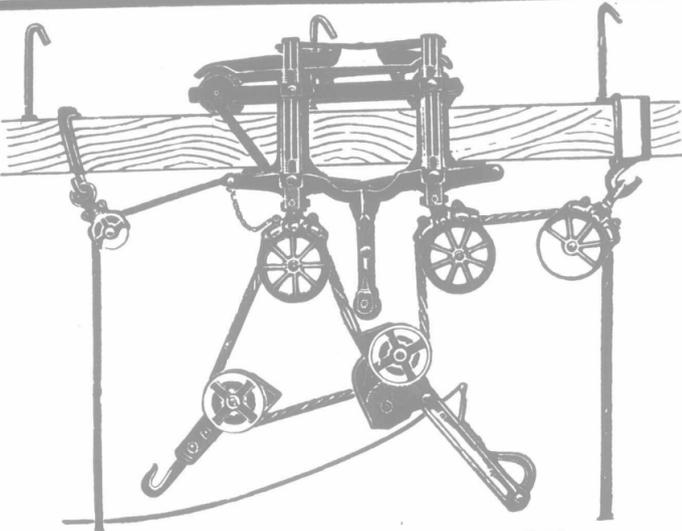
I will tell about our **MAGNET Cream Separator**. My little sister, **Ida May, is eight years old; Mabel is nine years, and I am ten years.** **Ida May turns the milk from three cows, Mabel from four cows, and I from six cows.** **Ma says she will never give that MAGNET Separator up; it is the best thing on the place.** We got it now since 1902, and every year we like it better. **Ma wants to keep more cows this summer, she says turning the separator is far easier than milking.** When Ma was sick we did the milking and turned the Separator. Our neighbors with other separators wonder that ours runs so easy, and Ma told them that when theirs are worn out they should get the **MAGNET**. We like to keep on with the cream separator as long as we can, the more milk I turn the better I like it. I wish we would keep ten cows, I can turn it through, I am strong to do that, and I am not much afraid, it makes me only fun to handle the **MAGNET Cream Separator**.

I think I will close, as it is nearly school time.

Yours truly, **JOHNNY GROFF.**

I am in the second book.

The Petrie Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Vancouver Calgary Winnipeg Regina
Hamilton Montreal and St. JohnTHIS WILL UNLOAD
YOUR WHOLE HARVEST

The Only **SLING OUTFIT** on the market that can **LOWER** its load in the mow. This **SLING OUTFIT** will unload your whole harvest of Hay and Grain, bound or unbound, such as Hay, short dry Clover, loose Barley, Peas, Sheaves, Seed Clover and Cornstalks. And the beauty of it is, it places its load in the mow in such nice shape. The sling load don't have to fall all the way from the track, in the peak of the barn, down to the mow, as with all other Horse-forks or Sling-outfits.

The **JONES PATENT HAY AND GRAIN UNLOADER** LOWERS its load from the track right down to the man in the mow then he can take his fork and swing load to any part of mow and trip it. In this way mow is kept level at all times, saving nearly all the work of mowing away, besides doing away with old time packing down of hay and grain in centre of mow.

The **JONES PATENT HAY AND GRAIN UNLOADER** has many other new and important improvements, all of which are explained in our **FREE** catalogue.

The **JONES PATENT HAY AND GRAIN UNLOADER** is made of finest malleable iron and steel of double weight and strength. It is the strongest unloader, and unloads any load of hay or grain in three lifts.

There are **THOUSANDS** of men of **EXCELLENT SATISFACTION**. We will ship you a **JONES HAY AND GRAIN UNLOADER ON TRIAL**. After you use it, if you are not pleased, please return it and we will cancel your order. This **UNLOADER** is sold on **TRIAL** and you will pay for itself first season. 15

Drop us a card and we will send you our **FREE** catalogue.
The Hamilton Incubator Co., Limited - Hamilton, Ontario

TRADE TOPIC.

Western readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" will be interested to know that The Imperial Varnish and Color Co., of Toronto, whose floor-glaze advertisement appears in this issue, have branch offices in Winnipeg, Man., and Vancouver, B. C.

LIGHTNING

Safeguards your home. The **DODD SYSTEM** of protection is the standard. Only system endorsed by 2000 insurance companies. Lowers insurance rates. Agents wanted. Large Lightning Book with vivid lightning scenes, free. Address **DODD & STRUTHERS, 465 6th Ave., Des Moines, Ia.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.CEMENT BLOCK VS. SLOP-WALL
SILO.

I expect to build three silos this summer. Can you give me any information as to the cost of building with cement blocks, and about what difference there would be in cost between the one built with blocks and one built with cement in the ordinary way, with a hollow wall?
J. M. T.

Ans.—That is a question which we have been trying to get to the bottom of, but so far without very much satisfaction to ourselves. A local manufacturer of cement-block machines, claims the block wall should not cost over ten per cent. more than the slop-wall, but the actual data we have collected indicates that the block silos have not infrequently cost twice as much as the others. The manufacturer referred to holds that many contractors charge an excessive price for the blocks, which may be the case. A farmer might make the blocks more cheaply himself, but he would then have to reckon on the cost or rent of a block machine. We would like to receive from readers who have built either, or all three styles of silos (blocks, hollow wall or solid wall), statement of the cost in detail. A great many people will want such information this season, and an early response to the request will be a useful service to many a fellow-farmer.

SOURCE OF BEEF SUPPLY.

I would like to ask two questions, which I would like you or some of your correspondents to answer. Will it pay farmers to feed for beef steers from pure dairy-type cows, sired by pure dairy-bred bulls? Will it pay, on the high-priced land of Ontario, to produce beef from the pure-bred beef-type cows that are bred regardless of their milk qualities; or, in other words, will it pay to supply the markets with good beef steers from cows that would not more than raise their calves with milk?

If these questions cannot be answered in the affirmative, where is our beef to come from in the near future?
E. J.

Ans.—He is a bold adviser who would answer either of these questions in the affirmative, though it is possible that, under certain very special circumstances, the raising of dairy-bred steers of, say Ayrshire or Holstein breeding, might be profitably accomplished, likewise the rearing of steers from strictly beef-bred stock. However, we share our inquirer's wonderment. A truly dual-purpose breed is pre-eminently needed. Short of that, the next most hopeful source of beef supply is the use of special-purpose beef-bred bulls on Holstein or Ayrshire cows, breeding enough of the best cows to bulls of their own breeds to keep up the dairy herd. But the problem is fraught with difficulty, indeed.

TRADE TOPIC.

THE CANADIAN GARDEN.—A new edition of Mrs. Annie L. Jack's useful little gardening book, "The Canadian Garden," has just been issued by the Musson Book Co., Montreal. This edition is very attractive, illustrated with unique garden pictures in color, at front and back. The price is: Cloth, 75 cents; lambskin, \$1.25, and a special "de luxe" edition in velvet calf, at \$1.50.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

The angriest person in a controversy is the one most liable to be in the wrong.

Life is always interesting when you have a purpose, and live in its fulfilment.

An ounce of mirth, with some degree of grace, will serve God further than a pound of sadness.

Faith is to be measured by what it makes you do, not by what it makes you want others to do.

It is not from the reading of many books, but from the mastery of the best books, that power comes.

More of bad beginnings. He who does not take the first wrong step will never take the second.

More useful than all human wisdom is the simple human pity that will help.

Some of the greatest success in life are the result of a person's own experience, intuition.

SCRATCHED FOR 40 YEARS
Used D. D. D. Six Months—All
Itching Gone.

This is the actual experience of Anne Croman, Santa Rosa, Cal., with the wonderful D. D. D. Prescription.

D. D. D. is the proven Eczema Cure, the mild wash that gives instant relief in all forms of skin trouble.

Cleanses the skin of all impurities—washes away blotches and pimples, leaving the skin as smooth and healthy as that of a child.

Write to-day for a free trial bottle of this wonderful Eczema Cure, to the D. D. D. Laboratories, Dept. A., 49 Colborne street, Toronto. It will give you instant relief.

(For sale by all Druggists.)

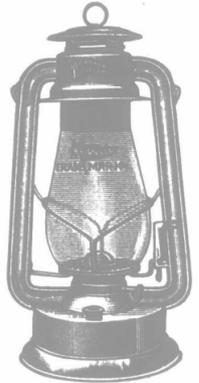
THE
BANNER

COLD BLAST LANTERN

Every good point in any lantern is found in the "Banner."

But the Best Points are in

BANNERS ONLY



If your dealer doesn't stock them, write

Ontario Lantern &
Lamp Co., Ltd.

Hamilton, Ontario.

The little girl from the city had been questioning the old farmer, touching on many things about the place.

"And now," said she, in conclusion, "I'd like to ask you just one thing more." "Fire away," said the farmer, good-naturedly.

"What I wanted to know," said the untiring little questioner, "is, when you have finished milking the cow, how do you turn it off?"

CONSTIPATION

CURED BY THE USE OF
MILBURN'S
LAXA-LIVER PILLS

Constipation is one of the most frequent, and at the same time, one of the most serious of the minor ailments to which mankind is subject, and should never be allowed to continue.

A free motion of the bowels daily should be the rule with every one who aspires to perfect health.

Mrs. Fred. Hall, 299 Hibernia Road, Montreal, Que., writes:—"Having been troubled for years with constipation and trying everything I knew of, a friend advised me to use Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I used four and a half vials and I am completely cured. I can gladly recommend them to all who suffer from constipation."

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

ALFALFA WITH BEANS.

Would beans, sown in seven-inch drills, be good with which to seed down alfalfa? F. H.

Ans.—Never saw it tried; might do. Would prefer to experiment in a small way.

HOP CLOVER.

A. B. G., N. S.—The specimen received is one of the hop clovers; in the absence of leaves, the identification is not positive, but it is probably the larger hop clover—Trifolium agrarium. On this supposition, there is little to be said for or against it. As a clover, it is not of much use; as a weed, it is inoffensive. Along the roadside, its yellow flowers are attractive, but it adds nothing to the lawn or meadow.

APPLES ON MAPLE TREES.

- 1. Would it be advisable to top-graft apple limbs on young white maple trees, for a farmer who wishes to procure an orchard, but whose land is not suitable, being a low, damp clay soil, naturally suitable for these white maples, of which there is about one acre of second growth, trees 7 or 8 feet high, and 1 and 1 1/2 inches in diameter, limbs about 1/2 inch or 3/4 inch thick?
2. Will they bear a reasonable crop of fruit without tillage?
3. What is the right time to do it, and how many limbs grafted on each tree this season?
4. Can the scions be cut at time of use or previously?
I have much confidence in the good answers to questions in your valuable paper. L. A. A.

Ans.—We never heard of such a thing being successfully done, and would certainly not advise the attempt. Tomatoes may be grafted on potatoes, but apples on maples would be a freak indeed.

WEEDS STILL.

It seems as if the "Sifton Farm" is to still enjoy a period of inactive fertility, as "The Farmer's Advocate" and the company who have interests in the farm, could not come to satisfactory terms, and, therefore, they have purchased a farm for their purpose near the village of Lambeth. We are doubtful if they have a farm upon which they can have so many weeds to experiment on, though.—Ailsa Craig Banner.

Note.—Not so many, but quite a few, for all that. Bindweed is no joke. There are several acres of that, and the straw stack looks very much like a pile of thistle down.

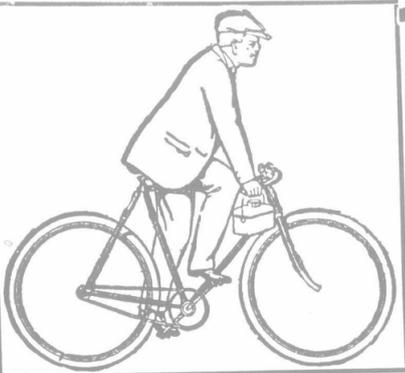
Calling the Cows.

The evening sky is all aglow, The sunlight falls in last caress Upon the hills and seems to press A parting kiss. The poplars throw Their lengthening shadows on the grass. Bearing their over-gathered store Related bees now homeward pass; The stir and heat of day are o'er. But on the evening calm I hear A bell-like summons ringing clear, "Co' Boss! Co' Boss!"

An answering note comes faintly back, The tinkle of a distant bell; From rocky slope and leafy dell, Following many a well-worn track, The meek-eyed cows come down and pass Yonder to the milking sheds, Cropping the sweet and dewy grass. Fragrant with bending clover heads In calm contentment, one and all obedient to the evening call, "Co' Boss! Co' Boss!"

The drowsy bell is heard no more, The birds and beasts have gone to rest Seeking on Nature's loving breast The balm she ever holds in store. One by one the peaceful stars, God's acolytes, illumine the sky, And still I lean upon the bars, And muse on happy days gone by. When I, as evening's mantle fell, Called home the cows from hill and dell, "Co' Boss! Co' Boss!"

—C. H. Stone, in the Vermonter.



Suppose You Wanted the Doctor Suddenly To-night

No telephone in your house. Walking too slow. Running exhausting.

Is there anything that can take the place of a bicycle at such a time?

It is in good order and ready; you swing into the saddle and go straight to the doctor's house and at once.

But the Wheel Must be Ready. A bicycle in the house (in sound condition) is worth two in the repair shop.

Bicycles made by the Canada Cycle & Motor Co., Ltd., have a reputation earned by years of efficient service to thousands of riders.

Frame reinforced at all joints. Hubs and bearings made from solid bar steel, tempered. First quality tires, saddle, rims, guards.

The entire bicycle fully guaranteed. You should use the Hygienic Cushion Frame model.

"Cleveland" "Brantford"

Massey "Silver Ribbon" "Perfect"

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE CANADA CYCLE & MOTOR COMPANY, Limited TORONTO, CAN.

Peerless Fences cost the least per year of service

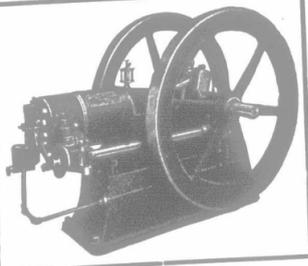
THE longer a fence lasts the less it costs you. That is why Peerless Fence is the cheapest you can buy. It is made right in the first place. Heavy steel wire, well galvanized so that it cannot rust. Each intersection is held firmly together by the Peerless lock. Peerless Poultry Fencing is made to give long and satisfactory service. It is strong enough to keep the cattle out and close enough to keep the chickens in. It requires few posts, because it stands stiff and taut. Peerless Lawn Fence will add to the appearance of any property. It is attractive and strong—will last for years.

I have compared some of your Peerless Fencing that I put up the first year with other fences put up the same year and I find that Peerless Fencing shows no sign of rust, and the galvanizing looks as good as when erected, and I think you have been successful in turning out a good fence. —Mack Lillis, Glenburnie.

Comparing your fence with other makes it is not hard to tell which is the best. There is no sign of rust on the first Peerless Fencing I put up here, and there are some other makes that were put up about the same time that are rusted in spots now. Where I have sold fencing once I can go back and sell to them again. —G. A. Petapiece, Oxford Mills.

We manufacture a full line of farm and ornamental fencing and gates.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd. Dept. B, Winnipeg, Manitoba Hamilton, Ontario



The 3 h.-p. Barrie Engine

shown in illustration is the only Hooper Cooled Engine in which there is a perfect circulation of water. The engine will not become overheated; nor is there any danger of the water freezing in winter. Practically runs itself. No expert attention required. All ready for use. Send for catalogue giving complete description. Also best agency proposition ever offered. Write to

A. R. WILLIAMS MACHINERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

ONTARIO DISTRIBUTORS FOR CANADA PRODUCER & GAS ENGINE COMPANY, LTD. BARRIE, ONTARIO.

Galt Steel Siding



"Galt" Embossed Steel Siding, put over a weather-beaten house or barn, will transform an old dilapidated structure into a modern building—thus increasing the real estate value 50%. "Galt" Siding makes the whole building handsome and substantial, fire-proof and weather-tight. The cost is reasonable. It is easily applied and lasts for all time.

Booklet B-4 illustrates the many advantages of using this material. Write for a free copy. THE GALT ART METAL CO. Limited, GALT, Ont. Watch for the advertisements with The Kids from Galt. 12

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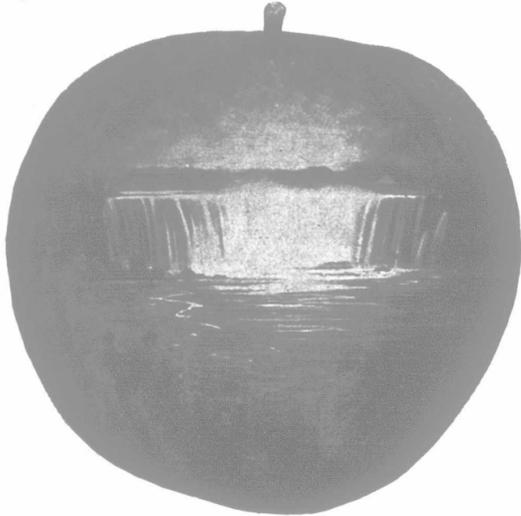
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Corn Sorghum

I cannot fill any more orders by mail for corn, but can supply Early Amber Sugar-cane Seed throughout the season.

EDGAR M. ZAVITZ, Middlesex Co., Ontario.

\$100 a Day SAVED if You SPRAY. **\$100** a Day LOST if You DON'T.



Trade-mark

NIAGARA BRAND LIME-SULPHUR

Combination Winter and Summer Spray

AS WINTER SPRAY it will control **San Jose Scale, Oyster-shell Bark Louse, Blister Mite, Peach Curl, Aphs,** and all **sucking insects.**

AS SUMMER SPRAY, combined with Arsenate of Lead, it will control **Apple Scab,** and other fungus diseases, **Codling Moth** and all **chewing insects.**

This spray is not an experiment. It was used by thousands of fruit-growers in Ontario in 1910 with excellent results.

Write for our book on "Sprays, and How to Use Them."

Every Fruit-grower Should Have an Hydrometer to Test His Spray.—We will mail to any address in Canada, on receipt of 80c., the Standard Hydrometer, Pennsylvania pattern, showing both Beaume and specific gravity reading.

BEAN SPRAY PUMPS—Hand and power—Strong, durable and efficient. Built to wear and give large capacity with high pressure. Let us prove this to you. Send for illustrated catalogue.

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NIAGARA BRAND SPRAY CO., LTD., Burlington, Ont.

FARMERS AND FRUIT GROWERS ORDER NOW WE CAN MAKE IMMEDIATE SHIPMENTS

WINDSOR CHEESE SALT

"O! Yes! we always recommend Windsor Cheese Salt.

You see, Ma'am, we know what Windsor Salt will do.

All the cheese makers around here use Windsor Salt. They say it dissolves slowly, salts the curd evenly, and makes a smooth, rich cheese that will 'keep'

And this section of Canada is famous for its fine cheese.

I know you will be pleased with Windsor Cheese Salt".



43

Make your Home Attractive

The R-K Lighting System will make your home attractive, cheerful and inviting. Beautiful fixtures for the different rooms giving a pure white brilliant light superior to gas or electricity at one-half the cost. Can be installed anywhere, in your residence, church, store, etc. Easy to operate—fully guaranteed. Write our nearest office for Booklet C.

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USE **MENDETS**

They mend all leaks in all utensils of brass, copper, granite, hot water, etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Anyone can use them; fit any surface, two million in use. Sample pkg., 10c. COMPLETE PACKAGE for assorted sizes, 25c. POSTPAID. Agents wanted. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. K, Collingwood, Ont.

Make With An American Money SAW MILL

Lumber is high. A car load or two pays for an American Mill. Supply your needs and your neighbors'. No experience needed. Haul mill to timber if desired. All Sizes—All Prices. The Variable Friction Feed. Combined Ratchet Set Works and Quick Recliner means most work with least power. Free Catalogue lists all kinds of wood working machinery. Ask for it.



American Saw Mill Machinery Co.
113 Hope St.
Hackettstown, N.J.
1544 Terminal Buildings
New York

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Me and Andy and John.

Me and Andy and John
Are givin' a lot away
To colleges here and libraries there—
We're helpin' 'em every day.
There's John—he's smilin' a happy smile
And writin' the checks against his pile;
And Andy—biddin' the world have peace
And wishin' the wars would somehow
cease;
And me—I'm doin' my hours o' toil
To pay the bills for the steel and oil.

John and Andy and me—
We're certainly helpin' some
With money for this and money for that
As fast as petishuns come.
There's Andy makin' 'em carve his name
Upon the libraries for his fame;
And John—he's teachin' the young to save
An' givin' advice he always gave.
And me? I'm helpin' 'em meet both ends
By chippin' in on the dividends.

Andy and John and me
Hold wealth as a preshus trust;
We're helpin' 'em here an' helpin' 'em there
By shovin' out our dust.
There's Andy—busy as he can be
Considerin' plans for a library;
And John a-whackin' a boundin' ball
And lettin' his words o' wisdom fall;
And me! I'm payin' my small amount
To help 'em both to a bank account.

Me and Andy and John
Are givin' our money free;
The colleges here and libraries there
Are gettin' it from us three.
There's John—he's happiest when he gives,
And he'll be doin' that while he lives;
And Andy—makin' 'em raise their part
To build the houses for books and art.
And me? By ginger! How fine I feel—
A-payin' the bills for oil and steel!

—Wilbur D. Nesbit.

The conductor of a Western freight train saw a tramp stealing a ride on one of the forward cars. He told a brakeman in the caboose to go up and put the man off at the next stop. When the brakeman approached the tramp, the latter waved a big revolver and told him to keep away.

"Did you get rid of him?" the conductor asked the brakeman, when the train was under motion again.

"I hadn't the heart," was the reply. "He turned out to be an old school friend of mine."

"I'll take care of him," said the conductor, as he started over the tops of the cars.

After the train had made another stop and gone on, the brakeman came into the caboose and said to the conductor:

"Well, is he off?"
"No, he turned out to be an old school friend of mine, too."



THE NEW FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER

LOOKS LIKE AN ORDINARY COAT.

The inside storm lap with our Reflex Edge (patented) absolutely prevents water from running in at the front. Only five buttons. Ask for the Fish Brand REFLEX and get a better wearing, better finished, better looking slicker in every way.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
TOWER CANADIAN OILED CLOTHING CO., LTD.
Toronto, Canada. 411

OBSERVING.

"John, did you take the note to Mr. Jones?"

"Yes, but I don't think he can read it."

"Why so, John?"
"Because he is blind, sir. While I wur in the room he axed me twice where my hat wur, and it wur on my head all the time."—Housekeeper.

GRAND OLD MAN OF THE PRAIRIES

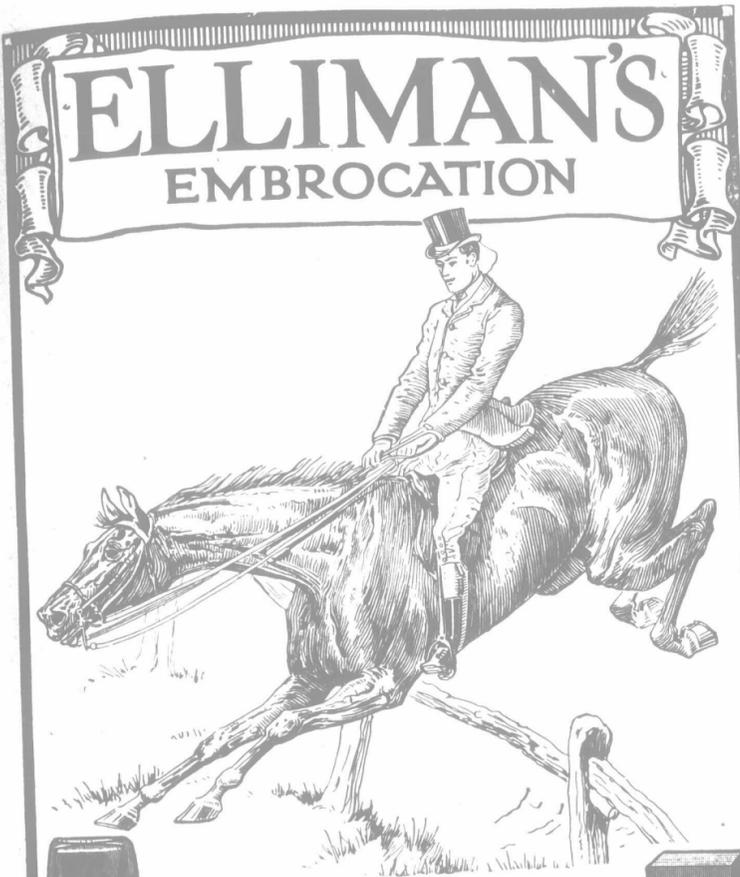
Declares he owes his splendid health to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Suffered for twenty-five years from Rheumatism and Kidney Disease—three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills made him a new man.

Swift Current, Sask., May 1st.—(Special.)—Seventy-six years of age, but strong and healthy, Mr. J. P. Lackey, of this place, is one of the grand old men of the prairies. But Mr. Lackey has not always enjoyed his present health. "For twenty-five years," he says, "I suffered from Rheumatism, which I inherited. I was nervous. My limbs would swell, and I had a severe pain across the back. I also had a heavy, dragging sensation across the loins. I am a well man today, and I attribute it all to three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills. My Rheumatism and Kidney Disease have entirely disappeared."

Mr. Lackey is showing his appreciation of Dodd's Kidney Pills by buying them and presenting them to his friends. He has joined the great army of those who have learned from their own experience, that as a giver of new life to old and young, Dodd's Kidney Pills stand without an equal.

MAY 4, 1911



ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION

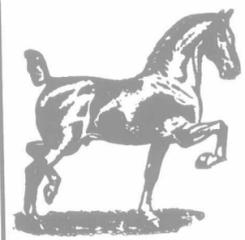


Royal in the Stable, ELLIMAN'S
 for Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Spints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Overreaches, Bruises, Cuts, Broken Knees, Sore Shoulder, Sore Throat, Sore Backs in Horses, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, etc.

Universal, Human Use ELLIMAN'S
 for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Neuralgia from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Chronic Bronchitis, Cramp, Backache, Soreness of Limbs after exercise, etc. Elliman's added to the Bath is Beneficial.

ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

To be Obtained of all Druggists Throughout Canada.



Union Horse Exchange

UNION STOCK YARDS, TORONTO, CANADA.

The Great Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market.

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

J. HERBERT SMITH, Manager

HIGH-CLASS CLYDESDALES

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

T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont.

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

Have some of the choice ones left yet. It will be worth your while to look them over.
 JUST 35 MILES EAST OF TORONTO
 PRICES TO SUIT YOU.



NEW IMPORTATION COMING

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

JOHN A. BOAG & SON, QUEENSVILLE, ONT.



IMP. CLYDE STALLIONS AND FILLIES

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

GEORGE G. STEWART Howick, Que.



Auction Sale of Fifteen Imported Clydesdale Fillies

AT ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, ORMSTOWN, P. Q., on the 2nd day of Ormsby's Great Spring Show, 24th May, 1911. They are by Baron's Best, Lord Derwent, Pride of the Lothians, Sir Geoffrey and Silver Cup.

A rare opportunity to buy the best at lowest prices. D. McEACHRAN.



Imported Clydesdales

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

BARBER BROS., GATINEAU PT., QUEBEC.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Adam's Advantages.

Whatever trouble Adam had,
 No man could make him sore
 By saying, when he told a jest,
 "I've heard that joke before."
 —Success Magazine.

Whatever troubles Adam missed,
 This must have made him sore—
 When he and Mother Eve fell out,
 He couldn't slam the door.
 —Birmingham Age-Herald.

Whatever troubles Adam bore,
 He never had to grieve
 Because a woman lived next door
 Who coaxed the cook from Eve.
 —Chicago Record-Herald.

Whatever troubles Adam had
 He was a lucky man,
 He was not nightly told to dump
 The ice-box water pan.
 —Detroit Free Press.

Whatever troubles Adam had
 He never had to stop,
 And sadly stare at older men,
 Who shouted, "Hello, pop!"
 —New York Telegram.

The name of professional singers of repute who have sung songs under strange and dramatic conditions is legion. Signor Caruso had to sing in a post office in order to gain possession of a registered letter during a tour of America, says London Tit Bits. A large sum of money had been sent to him from Europe, and when he went to the post office to secure the letter, the official there refused to hand the packet over to him, declaring that he had no proof that he was Caruso. The famous tenor then exhibited letters, checks and photographs of himself, but the post-office clerk, suddenly struck with a bright idea, remarked: "You claim to be Caruso, do you? Well, then, you can easily prove it; sing us something." Caruso, finding that the only way to obtain possession of his letter was to agree to the request, gave, in his most enchanting manner, the romance from the third act of "Tosca."

"Bravo! bravissimo!" exclaimed the officials when Caruso had concluded. "And now here is your packet. We knew who you were all the time; only, as you charge the American public such high prices for hearing you, we thought you ought to sing us a song for nothing. Kindly sign the receipt book and accept our sincere thanks."

Mme. Melba, when fulfilling an engagement in the North of England, once had to sing, in a post office full of people in order to gain possession of her letters, which she had instructed her correspondents to forward there. When she called for them, the clerk in charge refused to hand them over. To prove that she was the celebrated cantatrice, she sang the "Jewel Song" from "Faust," and the postal assistant was delighted and convinced at the same time.

It was not so very long ago when Mme. Clara Butt and her husband, Kennerly Rufford, sang before 700 convicts in the chapel of Brixton jail. "I think the men like 'Abide with Me' best," said Mme. Butt. "They specially asked that I should sing that hymn. They were almost painfully quiet and attentive throughout; it was like singing to the blind; they seemed to listen so eagerly."

Mario, the great tenor, while fulfilling an engagement at a Madrid theatre, was arrested by the police when returning to his hotel as a political discontent. At the station, the officials laughed at his declaration that he was Mario, and said that if he was the great tenor he had the means in his power to prove it. Mario thereupon instantly broke into song, and a few minutes later he was bowed out of the station with many regrets and apologies.

GOSSIP.

An increase of 84 members during the first three months of the present year is reported by W. G. Pettit, secretary of the Dominion Shorthorn-breeders' Association.

HORSE OWNERS! USE



GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for circulars. Special advice free.

CHE LAURENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Canada

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements.



This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Frederick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

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Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.

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

DUNHAMS' PERCHERONS

For forty-six years renowned as the best of the breed. Six large importations since February 1, 1910 (the last arrived October 12th), insure fine selection, as each animal was individually selected for size, bone quality and excellence. If you want choice stallions or mares, write for catalogue, illustrated from life.

W. S., J. B. & B. DUNHAM WAYNE, ILL.



NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS
Gerald Powell, Commission Agent and Interpreter, Nogent Le Rotrou, France, will meet importers at any port in France or Belgium, and assist them to buy Percherons, Belgians, French Coach horses. All information about shipping, banking and pedigrees. Many years' experience; best references; correspondence solicited.

3 Clydesdale Stallions

for sale, rising 3 years old. Large draft fellows, with the best of legs and feet. Will be sold at prices to defy competition. Apply:

O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONTARIO

UNKO 2.11 1/2 TROTTING.

Winning race record.
 \$25.00 to insure. Owned by:

URI PIERCE, FALCONBRIDGE, ONTARIO

Clydesdales FOR SALE—Imp. and Canadian-bred stallions and mares, ranging in age from foals upwards. Seven imp. mares in foal. Keir Democrat (imp.) (12187) (7018) at head of stud. Also a number of work horses. Long-distance phone. R. B. Pinkerton, Essex, Ont.

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

No More Sore Shoulders

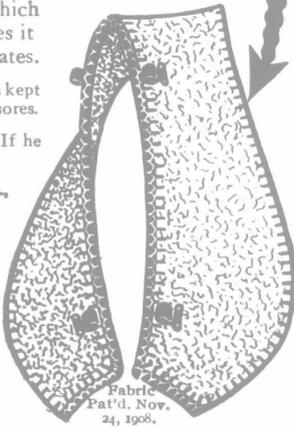


Ventiplex is as soft and comfortable to the horses' shoulders as the best ordinary collar pad made—but it is a great deal more besides. It is the only pad that absolutely prevents galls and sore shoulders. Every other collar pad made is close and non-absorbent, so that sweat forms and accumulates under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

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

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

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



The Joy of Harvest

depends more than you perhaps realize on the vitality, cleanness and "good breeding" of the seeds you sow. Rich soil and skilful tilling are largely wasted unless you select the seed as carefully as you prepare the soil.

EWING'S Reliable Seeds

produce vegetables, flowers and field crops of which you can be justly proud. Your land is put to the best possible use, and your work is well spent, when you start right by planting Ewing's Seeds. Forty seasons have proved their reliability.

If your dealer hasn't Ewing's seeds write for our Illustrated Catalogue and order from us direct.

Wm. Ewing & Co. Seedsmen McGill St., Montreal.

Anything from a BERRY PLANT to a SHADE TREE is waiting your order



No better stock or value offered than at the old reliable CENTRAL NURSERIES. We ship direct to customer with satisfaction. Send for priced catalogue before placing your orders. It will pay. If you have not had good results from others, TRY OURS—31st YEAR.

The new hardy Hydrangea HILL of SNOW, a Beauty; the New Snow Queen Rose; Baby Rambler, in bloom all summer, by mail, 35c. each.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Shrubs, Seed Potatoes, etc.

A. G. HULL & SON, St. Catharines, Ont.

A FEW CLYDESDALE SELECTIONS LEFT. I have one 6-year-old Clydesdale stallion that is hard to beat for size, quality and breeding; 6 other young stallions, 4 are big, drafty, character colts, and bred the best; 3 Cockerhounds and 1 pointer. There is no better selection in Canada, nor so better prices for a buyer. T. D. ELLIOTT, BOSTON, ONT.



Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Horses and Hackneys. We are just now offering exceptional values in draft and heavy stallions and fillies, of all ages; prizewinners and champions, and also a few good broodmares, to make room for our new importations. J. G. GRAY, Prop. and Mgr. Highgate, Ont. ED. WATSON, Manager.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

RECURRENT ABSCESSSES.

Had cows dehorned with saw in January, 1909. One cow's jaws became swollen and broke out in three places. The parts heal, and after a while break out again. The horns have healed, but the trouble with the jaws continues.

Ans.—It is possible this eruptive trouble was the result of dehorning, but the symptoms are more indicative of lump jaw. Give her the iodide-of-potassium treatment. Give her the iodide of potassium three times daily. Commence with one-dram doses, and increase the dose by 1/2 dram daily until she refuses food and water, fluid runs from eyes and mouth, and the skin becomes scrufty. When any of these symptoms become well marked, cease giving the drug.

FATALITY IN CALVES, ETC.

1. Nine-year-old cow has had a calf every year since she was three years old, but we have been able to raise only one. They die from bloating. They get the same food and care as the other calves. She has a calf now that I would like to raise.

2. Mare aborted three years ago. Every year since, at the time at which she would have foaled had she not aborted three years ago, she passes blood frequently when she urinates, or when lying down. Will it prove fatal? L. E. E.

Ans.—1. From some occult cause, this cow produces calves with weak digestive organs. If you are careful with this calf, and add to the milk it drinks one-fifth of its bulk of lime water, you will probably be able to raise it. If it bloats, give 2 drams oil of turpentine in 4 ounces raw linseed oil. As it gets older, increase the dose, if necessary.

2. This is a very peculiar case. Give her 1 ounce tincture of iron in a pint of cold water as a drench three times daily, until blood ceases to pass. I do not think an attack will be fatal.

GOSSIP.

An active demand for Shires from the West is reported by G. de W. Green, secretary of the Canadian Shire Horse Association. Eastern dealers have been scouring the country in order to pick them up for the Western trade. Two-thirds of the importations of Shires last year went to the Northwest. The year 1911 is likely to see an increased importation.

The Horse Department of the Ontario Winter Fair grows steadily in popularity, and the heavy draft classes properly claim the major share of attention. This resolves the Department very largely into a Clydesdale Exhibition, and, the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, appreciating the opportunity to promote draft horse-breeding among Ontario farmers, has been liberal in corporate subventions. Last year, the Clydesdale Association donated \$1,000. This year it has increased its grant 50 per cent., making \$1,500, and has also allotted \$1,000 to the Eastern Winter Fair, at Ottawa, instead of \$500, as last year.

Official records of 238 Holstein-Friesian cows were accepted for Advanced Registry by the American Association from March 9th to March 20th, 1911. These 238 animals, of which four-sevenths were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days, 92,341.2 lbs. of milk, containing 3,188.294 lbs. of butter-fat, thus showing an average of 3.45 per cent. fat. The average production for each animal was 388 lbs. of milk, containing 13,396 lbs. of butter-fat; equivalent to 55.4 lbs. or 26 quarts of milk per day, and nearly 16 lbs. of the best commercial butter per week. The only remarkably fine record reported is that of Annie De Kol Butter Girl, 25,055 lbs. fat from 649 lbs. of milk in seven days, 103,676 lbs. fat from 2,665.9 lbs. milk in thirty days; this test being especially notable in that the cow holds out so well, and that the per cent. fat for the thirty days is higher than for the seven selected days.

It's Cheaper to Repaint than to Repair

It has been demonstrated that paint saves expense—in fact that it eliminates many repair bills. Martin-Senour Paint properly applied, becomes an armor plate that protects the painted surface—thus preserving the painted thing indefinitely. If you would add life and usefulness to every building—every vehicle, tool and machine on your farm—use paint—use it before repairs are necessary. It is cheaper to paint and repair, than it is to repair.

MARTIN-SENOUR Red School House Paint

For the barns, roofs, fences and out-buildings—for the wind-mill tower and tank—keeps off the damaging hand of "Father Time." It is a bright red that stays red—withstanding the effect of sun, rain, snow, or fog, and will satisfy the farmer who cares. Paint your out-buildings with this permanent red and trim in white, and see how the neighbors will admire your taste. You will like the way it wears. Write us for booklet "How Paint Helps the Farmer Get More Profit" Don't wait until tomorrow.

THE MARTIN-SENOUR CO., Limited Montreal

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.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle—Stock all ages, good strains, at reasonable prices. Apply to ANDREW DINSMORE, Manager, "Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg, Ont.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE 3 choice yearling bulls for sale at reasonable prices. Also females any age. Parties requiring such will get good value. Correspondence invited. GEO. DAVIS & SONS. ALTON, ONT

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

Angus Bulls for Sale Pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus bulls, one year old and under. We will exchange one for one of the same breed. Our prices are reasonable. Jas. Keen & Son, Orillia, Ont.

A very small boy was trying to lead a big St. Bernard up the road. "Where are you going to take the dog, my little man?" inquired a passer-by. "I'm going to see where—where he wants to go first," was the breathless reply.

THE good housewife cleans both her hands and her pans with "SNAP".



"SNAP" is the original and genuine antiseptic hand cleaner. 15c. a can.

Bog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a salve nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be misapplied. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

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

FOREST VIEW I have lately purchased the **HEREFORDS!** Govenlock herd of Herefords, and have for sale sons and daughters of Toronto winners and g. champions; also Galloways of both sexes. **A. E. Caulfield, Mount Forest, Ont., P. O. and Station.**

10 Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 10
FROM 10 TO 14 MONTHS OLD

The Princess Royal, Secret, Bessie, Village Maid families are represented in lot. First-class herd headers and farmers' bulls for getting market-topping steers. Prices very reasonable.

JOHN MILLER, BROUGHAM, ONT.
Claremont Station, C. P. R., three miles.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM
1854-1911

Two strictly first-class young Shorthorn bulls for sale now. Come and see them, or write.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.
Lucan Crossing, G. T. R., one mile.

"The Manor" Scotch Shorthorns

Present offering: 1 choice yearling bull, an "Undine," g. dam imp. Young cows in calf. Yearling heifers: Clippers, Minnas, Wimples, Julias, etc. Inspection solicited. Prices moderate. Phone connection.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO



Glenburn Stock Farm

A few Shorthorn heifers about a year old; good colors and individuals. Berkshire pigs of the Large English sort.

JOHN RACEY, Quebec
Lennoxville.

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

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

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS If you want a good Shorthorn bull, we have them, Canadian-bred and imported. Females all ages. Also a few good YORKSHIRES—bears and sows. Prices right.

Phone connection. **Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont.**

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

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

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

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

Shorthorns and Yorkshires—A choice lot of young bulls and heifers at reasonable prices, from such noted families as Miss Ramsden, Crimshaw Flower, Lady Sarah and others. Also a fine lot Improved Yorkshires, prizewinning stock.

ISRAEL GROFF, Elmira Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns FOR SALE—Three choice young Scotch bulls fit for service; two roans and one red. Bred from imp. stock, also females of all ages. Bell phone.

A. C. Pettit, Freeman P. O., Ontario

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

Mr. Henpeck—We're going to remove to the inside, doctor.

Doctor—But the climate may disagree with your wife.

Mr. Henpeck—It wouldn't dare!—Philadelphian Inquirer.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

NOT A PROPHECY.

What, in your opinion, will be the advance in price in good butcher cattle in the next three weeks? **R. C. D. Gray Co., Ont.**

Ans.—Our market reporter has not advised us, and we doubt if he knows. Predicting future market prices is like betting on horse races or elections, or guessing which way the cat will jump, a mighty uncertain business.

LINE FENCES.

The Maitland river runs across the back end of my farm, and I have the half of the line fence on each side towards the river to keep up. I have kept it up now for fourteen years. Am I supposed to keep it up all myself, or should my neighbors do something. When the river widens out in the spring and fall, it takes away rails and poles.

Ontario. A READER.

Ans.—It does not seem right. What you are legally required to do, is to maintain your just proportion of the line fences. You appear to have been doing more than that. But the matter is one to be disposed of by the local fence viewers if you cannot come to an agreement about it with your neighbors.

TRAPPING ON MARSH LANDS. CONCERNING WILLS—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

1. A's deed covers a large area of flood lands upon which he pays municipal taxes. The lands are fenced in. For years, any person who desired has trapped upon these lands. Can A prosecute any persons trapping on these lands after giving notice of warning? If so, what course must be taken?

2. A man wills his property to certain members of his family. Afterwards, he has deeds prepared and property executed, deeding lands to members of the family, the same as provided in will, but the deeds are not registered at time of death. Which will hold good, the will or deeds?

3. B makes no will, but deeds his property to son and wife, leaving the other children unprovided for. The deeds are not registered at time of death. Will the deeds hold good, or, on account of the non-registration at death, would all members of the family share and share alike? **Ontario. X.**

Ans.—1. Yes; information should be laid before a justice of the peace, under The Ontario Game and Fisheries Act (7 Edw. VII., Chap. 62). See especially Secs. 25, 60, 61 and 69.

2. The deeds.

3. The fact of the deeds not having been registered would not prevent their taking effect.

GOSSIP.

PROCRASTINATION.

The wisdom of prompt action was lately demonstrated in a rather pathetic way.

Two sisters had listened to an address directing attention to the Canadian Government Annuities system as an opportunity for safe investment to people of small means, and with the result that both resolved to take advantage of it immediately. Each had the sum of \$2,000 invested in the stock of a certain bank.

The younger sister, aged 65, did not delay, but at once sold her stock and made the purchase, and is now in receipt of an income of over \$50 quarterly, the first instalment of which was paid to her three months after the purchase had been made. This gives her for life an income equal to 10 per cent. on the amount invested. The elder sister intended to follow her example, but, unfortunately, on the advice of Mr. Knowall, put off doing so until it was too late. The bank failed, and her savings of a lifetime were swept away, as in the twinkling of an eye. But not only was her \$2,000 lost, but she became indebted to the bank under the double-liability clause in the sum of \$2,000. Had she invested the amount as did her sister in the purchase of an Annuity, she would have had an income, no matter how long she lived, of \$225 a year.

Further information may be obtained on application to your postmaster, or to the Superintendent of Government Annuities, Ottawa, to whom all letters go free of postage.

It Will Pay You

to see us before you buy your fertilizer. You will need some form of nitrogen. We can supply you with

Nitrate of Soda

The cheapest, most available form of nitrogen.

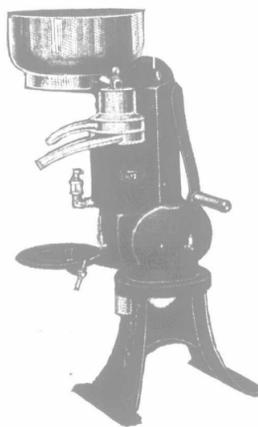
Whether you apply it as a top dressing or use it in a home-mixed complete fertilizer, Nitrate of Soda is the

Most Satisfactory Source of Nitrogen.

It is already in the condition it must be to be taken up by the plant. 100% of its nitrogen is available. There is no waste. It is pure plant food. Easy to apply. **Let us quote you prices.**

CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, LIMITED
148 Van Horn St., Toronto, Canada.

ASK US ABOUT THE Simplex Link Blade Separator



1910 MODEL

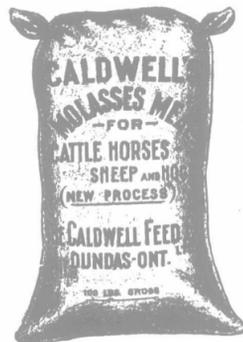
For Simplicity, Perfect Skimming, Easy Running, Large Capacity, Durability, Under a wide range of conditions.

We carry a full line of Dairy Supplies at lowest prices. Write for our Catalogue No. 5, and full information about our 1910 machines.

D. Derbyshire & Co., Head Office and Works, Brockville, Ont.

WESTERN BRANCH:

G. A. Gillespie, 141 Simcoe Street, Peterboro, Ont.



CALDWELL'S Molasses Meal

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

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

The Caldwell Feed Co., Limited

DUNDAS, ONT.
YOU ARE A LOSER IF NOT A USER.

ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS

Young bulls and one- and two-year-old heifers, of show-ring quality and most fashionable breeding; thick-fleshed, smooth and even.

L. O. CLIFFORD, Oshawa, Ont.



H. CARGILL & SON

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

John Clancy, Manager, Cargill, Ontario.

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont. Can supply young bulls and heifers of the very best, 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.

Maple Hall Shorthorns

We have 13 young bulls for sale between 10 and 15 months old, and they are a choice lot. There is not a poor one amongst them. There are two Cruickshank Duches of Glosters, five Cruickshank Butterflies, five Crimson Flowers, one Sheppard Rosemary.

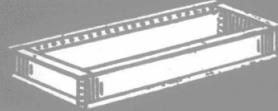
DAVID BIRRELL & SON, GREENWOOD P. O., ONT., CLAREMONT STATION.

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 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct. Sta.

STEEL TANKS



**WON'T RUST - CAN'T LEAK
All Sorts and All Sizes**
Our barn and general storage are made of heavy galvanized steel of the best quality. No farm is complete without them. Send to-day for prices and catalogue. Special sizes made to order.
STEEL TANK CO., TWEED, ONT.
Agents Wanted Everywhere



Scotch-bred SHORTHORNS!

During the present month am offering four very choice young bulls, ready for service, of the best breeding and quality, at very reasonable prices. Also some good young cows and heifers, with calves at foot

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ontario
Long-distance Bell 'phone.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

SHORTHORN HERD Established 1855. **LEICESTER FLOCK 1848.** Have decided to offer the famous Duthie-bred bull, Joy of Morning = 32070 =. He is very active, sure and quiet. Also bulls and heifers got by him, and young cows bred to him.

JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO



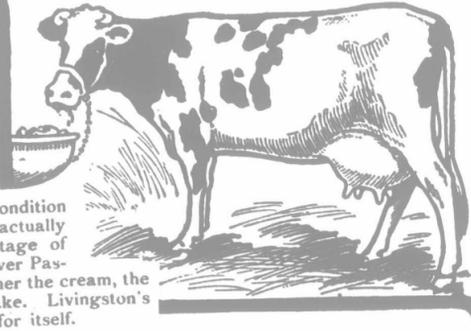
Rock Salt, \$10.00 ton.
Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide St. E., G. J. CLAPP, MANAGER, Toronto, Ont.

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.**

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 AND CLYDESDALES

THE FOLLOWING CHOICELY-BRED YOUNG BULLS ARE FOR SALE:

Name	Color	Age	Sire	Dam
1 Broadhooks Ruler = 81058 =	White	April 27, 1910	Bullrush (imp.)	Broadhooks Beauty 3rd
2 Ramsden Recruit = 77495 =	Red	Nov. 9, 1909	Bullrush (imp.)	Martha 6th.
3 Royal Bud = 81056 =	Red roan	Jan. 4, 1910	Royal Winner (imp.)	Silver Rose 2nd.
4 Royal Emblem = 81060 =	Red	Jan. 26, 1910	Royal Winner (imp.)	Ury's Star 4th.
5 Royalty = 81059 =	Red	Apr. 22, 1910	Royal Winner (imp.)	Claret 34th.

Heifers and cows of various ages and choicest breeding. Also Clydesdale mares and fillies.
Burlington Jct. Sta., G.T.R.
Long-distance phone.

W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ontario.

Elmhurst Scotch Shorthorns and Large English Berkshires
FOR SALE: Two young bulls, red and roan, fashionably bred with quality. Young sows bred for April litters.
H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville, Ont. Langford Station.
B. H. Radial in sight of farm. Bell 'phone.

Springhurst Shorthorns and Clydesdales

I am now offering a number of heifers from 10 months to 3 years of age. Anyone looking for show material should see this lot. They are strictly high-class, and bred on show lines. Also several Clydesdale fillies, imp. sires and dams, from foals 2 years of age off. **Harry Smith, Hay, Ont., Exeter Sta.**

Shire Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle (both sexes); also Hampshire Swine. Prices reasonable.
Porter Bros., Appleby, Ont., Burlington Sta. 'Phone.

Scotch Shorthorn Females for Sale I am offering, at very reasonable prices, females from one year to five years of age. The youngsters are by my grand old stock bull, Scottish Hero (imp.) = 53042 = (90065), and the older ones have calves at foot by him, or are well gone in calf to him. Their breeding is unexcelled, and there are show animals amongst them. **A. EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, GUELPH, ONT.**

SALEM STOCK FARM One of Canada's oldest herds, with a show-yard reputation, excelled by none. If you want something high-class we can generally fill the order.
J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONTARIO.
ELORA STATION, G. T. R. AND C. P. R. LONG-DISTANCE 'PHONE.



What should a good Cream Separator do?

FIRST.—A good cream separator should skim close. The Frictionless Empire skims to a trace. That means the loss of less than one pound of butter-fat in every five thousand pounds of milk, which is equal to the loss of less than one pound of butter in all the milk a cow gives in one year. The Frictionless Empire gets thirty per cent. more cream than old-style methods. Thirty per cent. more profitable to you.

SECOND.—A good cream separator should be easy to clean thoroughly. The few smooth skimming devices of the Frictionless Empire are as easily and thoroughly washed as a glass tumbler. This cannot truthfully be said of skimming devices with corners, slots and crevices that soon get clogged up and cannot be thoroughly cleaned. Cream in perfect condition—cream without a taint—cream that commands the highest price—can only be obtained from a separator that can be thoroughly cleaned.

THIRD.—A good separator should save you work. The Frictionless Empire does the skimming in a small fraction of the time required with old-style methods. It saves many hours of work. It almost runs itself. So nearly frictionless that it will run for half an hour after you've completed the skimming, unless you use our brake to stop it.

FOURTH.—A good cream separator should be durable. The average cost per Empire machine has been but 17 cents per year for repairs (outside of rubber rings and brushes) during 20 years of service. Years of service prove their worth.

No other separators will do all these things. Many claim to do so, but they cannot, because Empire patents prevent them. These exclusive patented features are found only in

The EMPIRE Line of Cream Separators

Please send your latest book No. 2. I am interested in dairying, and I promise to read your book carefully. I have at present (state number) cows.

Name

P. O. Address

County Province

which embraces all sizes in Frictionless Empire (cone method) and Empire disc machines—everything that's good in cream separators. Whichever machine you buy, you are bound to be satisfied, for every Empire Separator carries with it a binding guarantee—a guarantee as good as a gold bond.

The EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY OF CANADA, Ltd.

Winnipeg. Toronto. Montreal. Sussex, N. B.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATE.

1. If a woman dies and has no will made, who are her heirs? She leaves a husband and children.

2. The money is in the bank. What steps must be taken to have it removed from bank?

3. Who is the proper person or persons to remove it?

Ontario. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. The husband and children.
2. Letters of Administration must first be obtained from the Surrogate Court in respect of the whole of the wife's estate, and produced to the Bank, and a copy left there, together with the Administrator's signature. He would then be in a position to check out the money.

3. The husband would be the proper person for Administrator.

BLOATING IN CATTLE.

1. What is the best treatment for bloating in cows that are on heavy grass?

2. Is there a surgical instrument made for treating these cases?

3. If so, where can it be had, and at what price?

4. Where should the puncture be made when using the instrument?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Prevention is better than cure. Cattle, on being turned out of stable, should not be let into fresh clover or other pasture when wet with dew or rain, and better for only an hour or two the first day. When bloating is noticed, if attended to promptly, relief may generally be given by securing a round stick, such as a piece of a fork handle, eight or ten inches long, in the mouth of the animal by means of ropes from each end tied back of the ears. If a bad case, a dose of spirits of turpentine in four ounces of raw linseed oil, given as a drench, usually gives relief.

In a very severe case, the animal moaning and slaving, there is danger from suffocation, and tapping with an instrument called a trocar and canula, should be promptly resorted to. The place to tap is in the middle of the depression between the backbone and the hook bone on the left side, the trocar being withdrawn and the canula held in the opening while the gas escapes. The next best thing is a goose quill, with ends cut off and inserted in an opening made with a sharp-pointed knife through skin and stomach lining. As to where instrument may be procured, apply to any veterinary surgeon, who can direct you.

GRAFTING APPLE TREES.

I would like to know whether it is too late to graft apple trees now? I have been spending considerable time pruning my orchard, and I find it needs quite a number of grafts put in. How far advanced should the trees be before it is too late to graft? Also give the best recipe for making grafting wax.

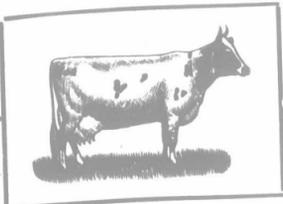
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Apple trees may be grafted any time from the first of April until the blossoms are out in full. Some, indeed, claim to have successfully put in grafts when the young apples were the size of marbles. The early part of May, when, usually, the buds are opening out, is about the time to be chosen, if choice can be made.

Scions should be cut off before the buds start to swell, and be kept cool in damp sawdust or earth until needed. Only the shoots of last year's growth should be used, though in cutting these off it is well to take off a little two-year-old wood with them, which is removed when preparing the scion for insertion. Each scion when prepared should have three buds, the lower one being on the outside when inserted, and about the level of the top of the stub.

A good standard grafting wax is made of resin 4 parts by weight; beeswax 2 parts; tallow 1 part. Another, in which linseed oil is used instead of tallow, is as follows: Resin 4 or 5 parts; beeswax 1½ to 2 parts; linseed oil 1 to 1½ parts. These ingredients should be melted together in a pot, and, when thoroughly mixed, poured into water, and, after the mass is cool enough to be handled, it should be pulled like taffy as long as possible. The longer it is pulled, the whiter it becomes, and the tougher and more valuable.

MAY 4, 1911



DR. WILLIAMS' FLY AND INSECT DESTROYER

Destroys all fly pests—will certainly keep flies off all kinds of stock. The cows give more milk. The best disinfectant for stables, hog-pens and poultry houses. Spray your work-houses and not a fly will come near them. Guaranteed or money refunded. The best preparation in the world for keeping flies off stock. Put up in quart cans at 35c.; 1/2-gals. at 65c.; 1-gal. at \$1.00.

Don, Aug. 6th, 1910.

Gentlemen.—We have used Dr. Williams' Fly Destroyer on our herd of Jerseys for some years, and find it the most satisfactory preparation we have ever used, because it does certainly keep flies off.

D. DUNCAN & SON, Breeders and Importers of Thoroughbred Jerseys, Don, Ont.

Islington, Sept. 4, 1910.

Gentlemen.—I cannot say too much in favor of Dr. Williams' Fly and Insect Destroyer. I think it is the best preparation in the world for keeping flies off stock. It is also a splendid preparation for killing lice on cattle in winter.

J. B. WOLFE, Islington.

Britannia, Sept. 9, 1910.

Gentlemen.—Dr. Williams' Fly and Insect Destroyer is the best preparation we have ever used for keeping flies off stock. It is simply cannot live where it is used. All farmers in our locality use and recommend it.

THELLAR W. JOHNSTON, (Horseman) Britannia, Ont.

MANUFACTURED BY THE BAKER & BOUCK, Morrisburg, Ont.

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists, 171 King Street, E. Toronto. Agents for Toronto and surrounding districts.

WE NEED THE MILK

For our milk contract, so all the bull calves from fifteen choice cows and heifers, due to freshen by April 1st, must go. This means attractive prices for you. Write us, you'll be surprised how good a calf you can buy for how little money.

MONRO & LAWLESS,

Elmdale Farms, Thorold, Ontario

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BARGAINS AT SPRINGBROOK.

Offering: Two rich-bred bulls, 10 months old, R. O. dams; one bull 20 months old. High-class stock. Price \$75 to \$85 each for quick sale. Come and see them. Don't lose time.

A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Ont.

Here is a Herd of Breeders, Feeders and Milkers.

About fifty to select from. Three young bulls fit for service. That grand bull, Scotch Grey 72692 heads the herd.

JOHN ELDER & SON, HENSALL, ONT.

MINSTER FARM

Holsteins and Yorkshires
R. HONEY, Brickley, Hastings St., Northumberland County, offers bull calves from R. O. P. cows, and from a son of Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, also boars and sows ready to mate.

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, Folders, Ontario

HOMEWOOD HOLSTEINS

Home of the champions. Headed by the great milk and butter bred bull, Grace Fayne 2nd's Sir Colantha. Only choice, thrifty bull calves for sale at present. M. L. HALEY and M. H. HALEY, SPRINGFORD, ONTARIO.

Holstein Cattle—The most profitable dairy breed. Illustrated descriptive booklets free. Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of America, F. L. HOUGHTON, Secy, Box 127, Brattleboro, Vt.

Evergreen Stock Farm offers bulls 2 to 12 months, from high-testing stock, giving 12 lbs. at 2 years to 22.38 lbs. for mature cows. Sired by Sir Mercena Favorite. Dam and gr. dam have average record of 24.60 lbs. butter in 7 days. F. E. PETTIT, Burgessville, Ont.

Springbank Two choicely-bred bull calves for sale. One is 10 months, the other 12 months. From high-class milkers. Prices reasonable. For particulars and breeding write to: Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs, Ont. Fergus, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Lake View Dairy Farm I have several of the noted Francy breed, also daughters of Sir Admiral Orms, and heifers. Present offering: Bull calves and heifers. W. F. BELL, BRITANNIA BAY, ONTARIO.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

PARTNERSHIP IMPLEMENT.

A and B are two adjoining farmers. They buy an implement together, with the agreement that each use it to do his work, and each pay half the purchase price. After some years they fall out. Now, A, who has implement in his possession, says he will not allow B to use it again unless B buys A's share; or A will sell his share to B. Can B hold A to agreement, or will B be forced to come to A's terms? SUBSCRIBER, Ontario.

Ans.—The agreement is still binding on A, and B is entitled to hold him to it.

LIME-SULPHUR.

I notice in the Spray Calendar of April 6th, commercial lime-sulphur. Where can this be bought, and at what price? Also B2, or D, with a poison. What kind of poison, and how much to 40 gallons? F. J. B.

Ans.—Commercial lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead (arsenate of lead being the only poison it is safe to use with lime-sulphur) have been advertised in "The Farmer's Advocate" for two or three seasons by two companies, viz.: The Niagara Brand Spray Co., of Burlington, Ont., and the Chemical Laboratories, Ltd., 148 Van Horne street, Toronto, Ont. It can be purchased at about \$8 per barrel of concentrated solution, plus cost of transportation, amounting to about \$1 per barrel. Full explanation of the key letters asked about will be found on the same page as the Spray Calendar.

POULTRY QUERIES.

1. What is a sure cure for bunions and warts?
2. We have about twenty-five hens and two old roosters and ten young ones. The hens are all in a good, healthy condition, but the backs of their heads are all bare, and some of them have scabs on the bare places.
3. Are turkeys hatched in the latter part of May or first of June, too early?
4. When is the right time to set goose eggs?
5. Where can I obtain a book on the raising of turkeys right from the day they were hatched?
6. What is the cause of my duck laying about four eggs and then stopping? She is well fed, and has her liberty all the time, and is with the drake.
7. Are ducks better when shut up than when they are running around the yards and in mud-puddles?
8. How many goose eggs can a good-sized Silver-laced Wyandotte hen cover?

Ans.—1. Real sure cures are scarce. Warts are growths, the appearance of which on animals cannot be prevented, and all that can be done is to treat them as they appear. Those with constricted necks should be cut off with a knife or pair of shears, and the raw surface dressed with butter of antimony, applied with a feather, once daily, for a few days. Those that are flat or have a broad base, should be dressed daily with butter of antimony until they disappear.

If your stock were equipped with proper fitting shoes, they would not be troubled with bunions.

2. Twelve roosters to twenty-five hens are ten too many. No wonder there is trouble. Separate ten of the roosters from the hens or kill them off.

3. The latter part of May or the first part of June is not too early to have young turkeys hatched.

4 and 8. If a goose is a good layer, the first dozen or so of her eggs may be set as soon as laid, setting hens being used to hatch them. A hen will cover from five to seven goose eggs.

5. "Turkeys, Their Care and Management for Exhibition or for Market," is the title of an excellent work, which may be ordered through this office. Price, 75 cents, postpaid.

6. It is impossible for us to say just what is the trouble. A duck may be overfed, and thus her laying powers injured, or poor individuality may be the cause of stoppage of egg-laying, or there may be other causes at work.

7. Breeding ducks are the better of plenty of exercise, but, when early fattening is the object, it is better that they be confined to small yards.

HIGH-CLASS Clydesdales and Holsteins BY AUCTION



At the farm, two miles north of YORK STATION, on the G. T. R., a few miles east of Toronto, on

Tuesday, May 23, 1911

F. H. & W. F. ELLIOT will sell by auction several registered Clydesdale mares and fillies (Guelph winners) and 40 registered Holstein cattle. The Holsteins are strictly high-class, with high official records and high official backing. All will be in splendid condition. The farm is sold, and there will be no reserve.

TERMS: Cash, or six months on bankable paper, with 6% interest. Conveyances will meet all morning trains at York Station, G. T. R., and Wexford Station, C. P. R.; also will meet all visitors arriving by electric line at the Empringham Hotel, at 11 a.m. Catalogues on application to

Auctioneers (Reidam & Indeson, Scarborough, Ont.) W. F. ELLIOT, COLEMAN P. O. Col. B. V. Kelly, Syracuse, N.Y. Ontario.

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD—HOME OF:

Pontiac Korndyke, the only bull living that is the sire of four 30-pound daughters, and the sire of the world's record cow for seven and thirty days. Rag Apple Korndyke, sire of eight A. R. O. daughters that, at an average age of 2 years and 2 months, have records that average 17 1/4 lbs. each, and over 4.2% fat for the eighth. Three of them made over 20 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. We have a large number of heifers bred to him that will be sold right to make room for our natural increase. Also bull calves for sale. We are booking orders for spring pigs, also sows safe in pig. We invite inspection of our herd. Trains met at Hamilton when advised. Long-distance Bell phone 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 Hill View Holsteins We have added to head our herd a young bull from King Segis, world-record sire, and a 26-lb. 4-year-old dam. Have 2 bulls born in January from Bonheur Statesman. Their gran dams have over 21 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also younger ones from good A. R. O. dams. These will be P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Woodstock Sta. sold right, considering their backing. LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

Holstein Bulls

From high-class, officially-tested cows. Ready for service. Also bull calves. R. F. HICKS, Newton Brook, Ont., York Co. Toronto Shipping Point.

Silver Creek Holsteins We are now offering about a dozen yearling heifers and 3 young bulls. They are all of superior type, and good A. R. O. dams. These will be P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Woodstock Sta. sold right, considering their backing. LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

officially backed on both sides. King Fayne Segis Clothide, whose 7 nearest dams have 7-day records that average 27 lbs., is at head of herd. A. H. TEEPLE, CURRIES P. O., Ont. Woodstock Station. Phone connection.

Brampton Jerseys

Bulls fit for service are getting scarce. Just a few left. Yearling heifers in calf are in great demand; 6 for sale; 6 now being bred. Brampton Stockwell the sire. A few good cows and some calves for sale. Production and quality. B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

DON JERSEYS! Contains more of the blood of Golden Fern's Lad than any other Jersey herd in Canada. For sale are heifer calves from 4 to 9 months of age, and young bulls from calves to 1 year. D. DUNCAN & SON, DON, ONT., Duncan Station, C. N. R. Phone connection

CHOICE AYRSHIRES 10 choice cows and heifers for quick sale; good tests, heavy producers and high testers. One large young bull, nine months old; prices low considering quality. White Wyandottes, \$2 each. Wm. Thorn, Trout Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Ont. Long-distance phone in house.

STONEHOUSE Ayrshires The champion Canadian herd for 1910 at the leading shows. 32 head imp., 56 herd 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.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires Special offerings at low prices from the Menie district: Bulls fit for service, 1911 calves. Over 20 already secured as a result of our visit in Oct. Write us about young bulls and females, any desired age. A few young Yorkshires. ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.

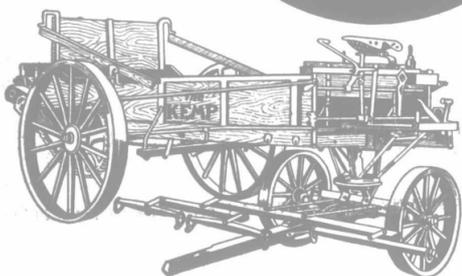
BUSINESS-BRED AYRSHIRES My herd of Ayrshires have for generations been bred for milk production. They are nearly all in the R. O. P. My present offering is several young bulls most richly bred. James Bees, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont. Bell phone.

AYRSHIRES We are now selecting in Scotland our 1911 importation of Ayrshires. Over 20 already secured as a result of our visit in Oct. Write us about young bulls and females, any desired age. Home offering: A few very choice males. Deepest milking strains. Reasonable prices. ROBT. HUNTER & SONS, Maxville, Ont.

AYRSHIRES Two bulls rising two, two rising one year; also calves and high-grade heifers in calf. All stock good dairy breeding. JOHN A. MORRISON, Mt. Elgin, Ontario.

When Writing Please Mention this Paper

We are now selecting in Scotland our 1911 importation of Ayrshires. Over 20 already secured as a result of our visit in Oct. Write us about young bulls and females, any desired age. Home offering: A few very choice males. Deepest milking strains. Reasonable prices. ROBT. HUNTER & SONS, Maxville, Ont.



At least one-third
lighter draft
Genuine
Kemp
Manure Spreader

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Because of this Graded Flat-Tooth Cylinder the Genuine Kemp is at least one-third lighter draft than any other spreader.

There is less friction on the Flat-Tooth Cylinder, because the teeth are wide and graded. On that account only one-third as many teeth are required, which reduces the friction when the manure is passing through the cylinder.

The square or round teeth on ordinary cylinders are not wide enough apart and the manure backs up, chokes cylinder, causing heavy draft.

The manure cannot back up against the flat teeth, and because the flat teeth are graded they will handle and thoroughly pulverize all kinds of manure from the clear gum to the strawy material.

There are many other exclusive improvements on the Genuine Kemp. Our big catalog describes and illustrates them fully. Send for a copy and learn some new facts about manure spreaders.

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But send to us for catalog "P" That's your first step. We are sole selling agents.

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For horses, cattle, hogs and poultry—not a stock food, but a scientific blending of roots, herbs and barks; makes good solid flesh naturally, not artificially. Makes pure blood and cleanses the system. Try it for coughs, scratches, distemper and worms. Two cans guaranteed to put your horse in first-class condition. One large can, 50c., prepaid, at most dealers, or
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CATARRH
INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY THE OLD
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25¢ AT ALL DRUG STORES OR SENT PRE-PAID BY C. M. KEITH, CLEVELAND, OHIO**

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Do Not Fail to get in touch with us, either by mail or phone, Before Selling, and obtain our prices. If possible, would advise your writing us at once, with particulars of quantity and breed, and we will keep you posted.

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84 Front Street E.
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**LINCOLN LONG-WOOL SHEEP
And Shorthorn Cattle.**

The Riby Grove Flock and Herd, owned by
MR. HENRY DUDDING,

Is the source to which practically all the best export buyers have resorted from time to time to obtain stud sires and dams, and rams and ewes of unrivalled merit and quality. The record of its show yard success is unequalled, and so are its sale averages. Selections of Sheep and Cattle always for sale.

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**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.

STOP! LOOK!! READ!!! FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE!!!!
Are now increasing rapidly in number. Shearlings and lambs. Choice. Getting ready for the anticipated brisk trade. Write for circular and prices to:
J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ontario.

Maple Grove Yorkshires
1910 business a record. 1911 to be still greater. Forty sows bred to farrow in February, March and April, and any or all of them for sale. A grand lot, ranging from 7 months to 2 years old. Also younger ones, either sex, or pairs not related. A choice lot of September boars big enough to use. Prices reasonable, but consistent with quality. Stock shipped C.O.D. and on approval. Correspondence or personal inspection invited. Long-distance phone via St. Thomas.
H. S. McDIARMID, FINGAL, ONTARIO.
Shedden station, P. M. and M. C. R.

Alloway Lodge Southdowns
The Southdown is the best mutton sheep in America to-day, the championships at the winter fairs prove it. Southdown wool is finer than that of any other mutton breed. I get 4 cents a pound above market price. A Southdown ram makes the greatest improvement on a flock of good ewes. Ask anyone who has used one. Write me for prices; they will please you. Phone. Railway Stn., London.
ROBT. McEWEN, BYRON, ONT.

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.

White-Hampshire Hogs—Largest herd in Belted Canada. We bred the hogs that won both championships at Toronto and London for two years. Still have a few choice sows ready for service. Can furnish pairs or more not related.
HASTINGS BROS., Crosshill, Ont.

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.

Elmsdale Chester Whites For sale: A choice lot 6 to 8 weeks old. Pairs furnished not akin. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Express charges prepaid. For prices and particulars address:
L. H. CALDWELL, MANOTICK, ONTARIO.

ELMWOOD STOCK FARM offers Ohio Improved Chester White Pigs. Largest strain. Oldest established registered herd in Canada. Choice lot, 6 to 8 weeks old. Pairs furnished not akin. Express prepaid. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed.
E. D. George & Sons, Putnam, Ont.

**BERKSHIRES
PROLIFIC STRAIN**

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

Morrison Tamworths—Bred from the best sexes for sale, from two to ten months old; young sows, dandies, in farrow to first-class boars.
CHAS. CURRIE, MORRISTON, ONTARIO.
Schaw, C. P. R. Guelph, G. T. R.

Monkland Yorkshires I am making a special offering of 50 young bred sows. They will average 200 pounds in weight, and are from 6 to 7 months of age. An exceptionally choice lot, full of type and quality; also a limited number of young boars.
MATTHEW WILSON, FERGUS, ONTARIO

Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns For sale: Choice young sows bred and ready to breed. Boars ready for service; nice things, 2 to 4 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. I 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.

WILLOWDALE VILLA YORKSHIRES AND OXFORDS Some splendid sows to farrow to first-class boars. 30 ewe lambs, some splendid to farrow to first-class boars. Long-distance phone Central Beeton.
Phone 52, Milton. **J. A. CERSWELL, Bond Head, Ont.**

Elmsdale Yorkshires Present offering for quick sale: Young sows bred and ready to breed. Will register and show at the Ontario Fair, St. Catharines, Ont. Phone 52, Milton.

SUNNYSIDE CHESTER WHITE HOGS—I am now offering some very choice young things of both sexes, of breeding age. A few Shropshire sheep of both sexes. Also Red Cap cockerels and pullets.
W. E. WRIGHT, Ganworth P. O., Ont.

GOSSIP.

English flock-masters report the birth of remarkably heavy lambs this spring, one weighing 18 lbs. at birth (the same ewe had two last year, weighing 23 lbs. the pair). Another reports the birth of a lamb weighing 21½ lbs., and several others weighing 17 lbs. each this season, and a pair weighing 35 lbs.

A PROLIFIC SOW.

A subscriber of an English exchange writes: "I bought a sow twelve months ago and she has brought me thirty pigs, and reared twenty-nine, in two litters, all good pigs. She had four litters before I bought her, three litters of eleven each, and one of fourteen, and reared them all but one."

GREAT CLYDESDALE AND HOLSTEIN SALE.

The Holsteins to be sold at the dispersion sale of F. H. & W. F. Elliot, on Tuesday, May 23rd, 1911, at their farm, two miles north of York Station, G. T. R., are an essentially high-class lot, and bred on official-backing lines for generations, numbering 48 head, from calves up, including the stock bull, King Fayne Segis Clothilde, a son of King Fayne Segis, whose dam was the late dethroned world's champion, Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead, whose seven-day butter record is 35.55 lbs.; the sire of King Fayne Segis was the world-renowned King Segis; the dam of King Fayne Segis Clothilde was Belle Aaggie Clothilde, with a seven-day record of 19.48 lbs., and the record of her dam is 23.75 lbs. It is seldom indeed that a bull bred on such record-smashing lines as this one is offered for sale by auction in this or any other country. All late-served cows and heifers will be in calf to this bull, the younger things of the herd being the get of such richly-bred bulls as Queen's Calamity Paul's son, whose dam and granddam have two-year-old records averaging 19½ lbs., and sire's dam a record of 22.22 lbs.; and Oakland's Sir Maida, whose dam's seven-day record is 25.47 lbs. Among the females to be sold are such choice ones as the noted cow Inka Sylvia De Kol, seven-day butter record 26.04 lbs. She is the grandam of the famed May Echo Sylvia, whose record at one year and eleven months is 21 lbs. A five-months-old daughter of the Inka Sylvia cow will be sold, sired by Oakland's Sir Maida. Delta Gem, record 20 lbs.; Pauline Birchell Calamity, an untested daughter of Pauline Birchell F., record 19 lbs., and butter-fat test 4 per cent.; Clintonia Golche Segis, untested, whose two grandams have records that average 31 lbs., and her dam a two-year-old record of 17.17 lbs.; Calamity Johanna Nig, at one year and eleven months, is milking 55 lbs. a day, a daughter of Queen Calamity Paul, whose two-year-old record is 19.48 lbs.; Beulah Ononis De Kol, milk record when fresh 70 lbs. a day, and 40 lbs. a day at end of twelve months; Emma De Kol Pauline, at two years, gave 40 lbs. a day, and her dam 73 lbs.; Queen Maltheen De Kol, at two years, gave 63 lbs. a day, and at three years 77 lbs. a day, and 6,000 lbs. in three months. She is a granddaughter of Kathleen McD., whose seven-day butter record is 21.98 lbs. Carmen Sylvia 4th De Kol, at two years, gave 54 lbs. a day, and her dam, Carmen Sylvia 4th, has a seven-day butter record of 25.57 lbs., and her sire's dam a record of 22.22 lbs. There are seven of this great Sylvia tribe to be sold, and a number of the others are of the well-known Favorite strain, one being a daughter of the grandly-bred and show bull, Count Mercena Posch. Those mentioned are representative of the entire lot. For fuller particulars, write for a catalogue to W. F. Elliot, Coleman P. O., Ont. In next week's issue will appear a resume of the breeding of the Clydesdales.

MARK'S LITTLE DATE.

Teacher—"Now, Willie, tell us one of the principal events in Roman history, and mention the date."

Willie—"Mark Antony went to Egypt 'cos he had a date with Cleopatra."—Harper's Bazar.

It Is Miserable To Be Dyspeptic.

Dyspepsia is one of the most prevalent troubles of civilized life, and thousands suffer untold agony after every meal.

Nearly everything that enters a weak dyspeptic stomach, acts as an irritant; hence the great difficulty of effecting a cure.

The long train of distressing symptoms, which render life a burden to the victim of dyspepsia, may be promptly relieved by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. John Sherrett, Fortier, Man., writes:—"I was troubled with dyspepsia for years. A friend of mine told me about Burdock Blood Bitters, so I got a bottle to try, and before I was half finished I could eat anything without suffering, and when I had used two bottles I was sound and well. Now I feel just fine; indeed I can't say too much in favor of your medicine."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

TO
Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta

Special trains leave Toronto 2.00 p. m., on
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Second-class tickets from Ontario stations to principal Northwest points at
LOW ROUND-TRIP RATES
Winnipeg and return, \$33.00; Edmonton and return, \$41.00, and to other points in proportion. Tickets good to return within 60 days from going date.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS
on all excursions. Comfortable berths, fully equipped with bedding, can be secured at moderate rates through local agent.

Early application must be made.
ASK FOR HOMESEEKERS' PAMPHLET
containing rates and full information.

Apply to nearest C. P. R. Agent, or to R. L. Thompson, Dist. Pass. Agt., Toronto.

ONLY DIRECT LINE. NO CHANGE OF CARS.

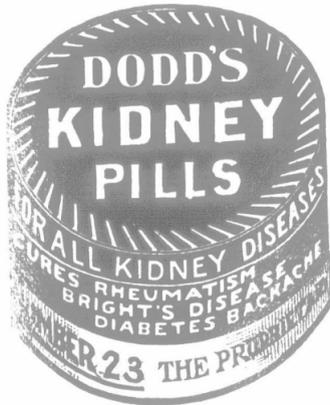
Agents are Coining Money

Selling this Combination Tool. Sells at sight. Farmers, farmers' sons and others having time at their disposal this water should write to-day for our Agents offer.

MAY MFG. CO.,
ELORA, ONTARIO.

Customer—I look upon you, sir, as a robber.
Courteous Solicitor—You are privileged to look upon me in any character you choose to assume.

"So your servant girl has left you alone?" said Mrs. Naybor. "Yes," replied Mrs. Suburbs. "What was the matter?" "She didn't like the way I did the work."
—Philadelphia Press.



GOSSIP.

Melrose, Mont., a little town in England, imported and advertised in this paper by Andrew Watson, Montreal and Toronto, was led for a year to a cow which produced in the twelve months, 954.76 lbs. butter-fat, equal to 1,100 lbs. butter.

The death, in his 83rd year, of John Treadwell, of the Model Farm, Upper Winchendon, England, the noted breeder of Oxford Down sheep, is announced. For many years, the annual ram sale at Upper Winchendon has attracted sheep-breeders from almost all parts of the world, representatives from the colonies being the chief buyers. Four years ago, Mr. Treadwell held his jubilee sale, on which occasion the record price at those sales of \$785 was given for an Oxford ram. Sheep from this flock were prominent prizewinners at the Royal and other principal shows for many years.

The indispensableness of the horse is thus pictured by Frank Fenwick in the Rider and Driver: "By a thousand tokens the horse has proved his abiding worth. He is no experiment, no toy whose transient worth may wane to-morrow; the horse has been on the job for countless centuries. He has been the contemporary of every age, and a servant of man through all these periods of growth, development, enlargement and enrichment of life. When the bicycle enjoyed its phenomenal vogue of a dozen years back, people prophesied the horse would be little used, or completely abandoned, for riding purposes. How about it to-day? And now they are telling us that power-driven vehicles will usurp the functions of the horse and kill him as dead as the proverbial door-nail. But I believe it is not at all. The horse will be on the job when you and I are gone."

The Thoroughbred stallion, Cricklade, illustrated on another page in this issue, owned by the Westminster Thoroughbred Horse-breeders' Association, is typical of the most approved class of blood horses. Bred by Lord Rosebery, and sired by his Lordship's famous Derby winner, Ladas, dam by Foxhall, by King Alfonso, and grandam by Lexington, his breeding is of the first rank, while his winnings of high-class honors at leading exhibitions indicate that individually he is a horse of first-rate quality and character, having won first prizes at the Canadian National, Toronto; New York State Fair, Syracuse; the championship at the Western Fair, London, three years in succession, and sweepstakes at the Western Fair last year for the best stallion of the breed, and three of his get. Cricklade is at home on the farm of W. H. Shore, Glanworth, Middlesex County, Ont., and will travel this season in this district, as he has in the last two or three years.

S. R. McVitty, Superintendent of Mount Elgin Industrial Farm, at Muncy, Ont., has recently purchased from Dr. T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont., the famous imported Clydesdale stallion, Sir Humphry 11942. This horse was sired by Shapely Prince, by Prince Shapely, by Cederic, by Prince of Wales, dam by Top Knot, by Top Gallant, by Darnley, thus combining in him the blood of these two world-famed horses. He was third as a three-year-old at the Scottish National Stallion Show, 1905, and in the short list of seven, at the same show, in 1907. In 1909-10, he was premium horse of the Cupar and Fife District. As a stock horse he is famous all over Scotland. Among the most noted of his gets may be mentioned St. Clair, who, as a two-year-old, won first prize at the Scottish National Stallion Show, 1909, and stood reserve for the Cawdor 50-guinea challenge cup. Same year he won first prize at Kilmarnock, and champion honors at Ayr. As a three-year-old, he won the Brydon 100-guinea challenge shield at the Scottish National, and is recognized as one of the very best stallions in Scotland today. Alderman, another of his gets, was second at the Glasgow Summer Show, and champion at the Royal Northern at Aberdeen last year. Sir Humphry will stand for the season of 1911 at the Institute Farm, Muncy, Ont., and will be let to a limited number of mares at \$15 to insure a colt, \$12 for the season.



Shingles Crack and Split

When you think of the good old shingled roofs that seemed never to wear out, don't forget that the shingles of today are not the shingles of twenty-five years ago. Modern kiln-drying methods destroy the wood fibre, causing the shingles to crack and split.

NEPONSET Paroid Roofing

is made to last. Back of NEPONSET Paroid Roofing is over a century's experience in one line of manufacture. Every roll is guaranteed.

There are different NEPONSET Roofings for different types of buildings. Let us know whether you are building or repairing a residence, barn or poultry house, and we will give you full particulars about the NEPONSET Roofing that is giving satisfactory service on a building near you of just that type.

NEPONSET Dealers everywhere. If you do not know the one in your locality, write us.

Write for Book of Plans of Farm and Poultry Buildings
Neponset Roofings are made in Canada

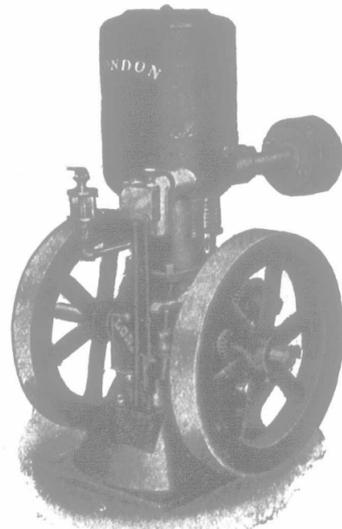
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SYNONYMOUS A "LONDON" ENGINE SATISFACTION

Pumping, grinding, sawing, churning, threshing, running a cream separator, concrete mixer or spraying outfit, no matter for what purpose you use it, a "LONDON" will give good satisfaction, if you are using the proper size. Tell us the work you want to do, and we will tell you the power that will do it.

Get catalogue 18G.

The London Gas Power Co.,
LONDON, Limited CANADA



NORTHWEST FARM LANDS

Half a million acres of wild and improved lands near railway. All specially selected in the most fertile districts.

Special excursion in the spring to see these lands.

Write now for particulars as to prices and location.

STEWART & MATHEWS CO., LIMITED
Galt, Ontario.
A few good agents wanted.

A Word to the WIVES is Sufficient

OR perhaps I should say "wise" -- though it means the same. I speak especially to Canadian women in this advertisement. Because I know that most women are WISHING for a beautiful home, a safe home, a comfortable home, such as Pedlarizing provides at least cost. If any man reads this I'd like him to think about it from his wife's standpoint. Every man owes it to his wife and family to build the most attractive, most durable home he can. Also provide the best possible protection against the disastrous results of fire and lightning. Protection against the discomforts of bad weather, too. You, madam, should see to it that he does. Get my book about Pedlarizing. Look into it with him. Figure out the cost. I'll help you. You'll find Pedlarizing makes the best building you could wish for, yet costs no more than a common-place frame house. My book is Free. Won't you please write for it? Do so now, lest you forget.



EVERY woman who takes pride in her home gets enthusiastic over the many advantages of Pedlarizing. Especially when she knows that it really costs less than any other respectable kind of building.

When I speak of "Pedlarizing" I mean sheathing any building, outside and in, with my several forms of fire-proof sheet steel. Oshawa Steel Shingles for the roof, guaranteed in writing to make a good roof for 25 years. Pedlar Steel Siding for outside walls, looks like brick, fancy cement blocks or dressed stone. Pedlar Art Steel Ceilings and Sidewalls for inside -- in almost endless variety of tasteful designs.

Of course it is the best to "Pedlarize" a building completely. But you could start with Pedlar Art Steel Ceilings and Side Walls for one or more rooms. Or for the new roof use Oshawa Steel Shingles. Or make your house look like a new brick or stone one with Pedlar Steel Siding.

Send for my book anyway. Then you can talk it over with "hubby" and decide as you think best.

Sincerely your friend,

G. A. Pedlar

Will Your Husband Build a Fire-Trap?

A very important question -- important to your happiness, comfort and peace of mind. Yet you know as well as I do that most frame houses are mere fire-traps. Over 60 per cent. of all fire loss is on frame buildings. Even in cities, with prompt efficient fire-protection, the frame house is a 'goner' even with only a small blaze to start it. Its inmates are lucky to escape with their lives. If one room gets ablaze the whole building is mere kindling to feed it, and other nearby frame buildings easily catch fire. You know this. But do you know that at same cost "Pedlarizing" will make your home and other buildings practically fireproof, far safer than ordinary brick buildings.

Pedlarizing Makes a SAFER Home Protects from BOTH Fire and Lightning

By "Pedlarizing" I mean protecting the building inside and out with steel, like they do the big sky-scrapers nowadays in cities. Oshawa Steel Shingles for the roof, guaranteed in writing for 25 years. For the outside walls, Pedlar Steel Siding, looks like brick, fancy cement blocks or fine cut stone. Inside walls and ceilings finished with Pedlar Art Steel, chosen from over 2,000 beautiful, artistic designs. Such construction is actually cheaper by 20 per cent. than commonplace frame buildings. The SAFETY it insures makes it WORTH double.

Pedlarizing Makes a More ATTRACTIVE More SANITARY, More DURABLE Home

My nearest warehouse will gladly send you FREE a large splendidly-illustrated book, picturing the interior of numerous fine churches, schools, public buildings, stores and private homes in city and country which have been made most attractive at least cost with these Pedlar specialties. The little pictures in this advertisement faintly suggest the beautiful, artistic results that are economically secured. Pedlarized rooms are easiest to keep clean. No crevices or cracks to harbor dust or vermin -- walls and ceiling easily washed with soap and water. No papering to fade and peel off. As for durability -- well you know what to expect of STEEL.

Pedlarizing Makes a More COMFORTABLE Home -- Warmer in Winter, Cooler in Summer

You can easily understand that a solid, seamless covering of sheet steel over a roof and outside walls, and again on ceiling and walls inside, is double-protection. Bars out winter's cold winds, keeps in the warmth and thus saves fuel. Neither can the heat of summer's blazing sun find its way in. Pedlarized buildings are damp-proof too -- kept dry and comfortable through all kinds of weather.

Pedlarizing Costs Far Less Than You Think

Your husband may jump at the conclusion that because Pedlarizing makes buildings so much better in every way than frame or brick construction, it surely must cost "more than he can afford." Why not get the facts -- then decide. He'll find Pedlarizing actually cheaper by 20 per cent. than ordinary frame buildings. Ask him to send for my book -- or write for it yourself. Then you can show him how much it does and how little it costs.

Let Me Send You My Big FREE Book Full of Pictures and Facts of Great Interest

My book about Pedlarizing is an expensive one. It shows many of the 2,000 beautiful designs of Pedlar Art Steel. Also pictures of many private homes, stores, churches, schools and public buildings, that show how Pedlarizing has made better buildings at least cost. I wish you would write for a copy of this book. I am sure it will interest you very much. Gladly sent entirely free if you write me, at address nearest you (See below)

Ask for Pedlarizing Book No. 15



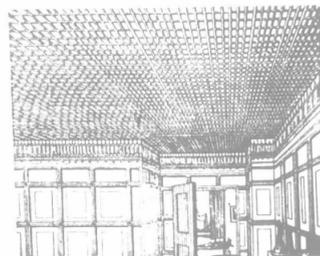
Oshawa-Shingled Roofs Are Fire and Lightning-Proof--- Can't Leak, Rot or Rust

I give you a signed, legally-binding written guarantee that's good for a new roof free if Oshawa Shingles fail in any particular to make a perfectly good roof for every day of 25 years. No other roof is guaranteed like this. You can guess why.



Outside Walls of Pedlar Steel Handsome, Wind-Tight, Fire-Proof

This little picture can only suggest the attractiveness of Pedlar Steel Siding. Nothing cheap-looking about it. Made to look exactly like beautiful cut stone, fancy cement blocks or brick. Very economical.



Pedlar Art Steel Ceilings and Side-Walls Both Adorn and Protect

You can choose from over 2,000 artistic designs. Carry out any decorative scheme. No crevice or seam to harbor dirt. Can be washed with soap and water. Kept clean with least effort. Never crack. Never get damp. Best kind of fire-protection. So inexpensive, too.

The PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa Established

HALIFAX

16 Prince St.

PORT ARTHUR

4 Lombard St.

ST. JOHN

42-46 Prince William St.

WINNIPEG

76 Lombard St.

OTTAWA

423 Sussex St.

REGINA

91 Railway St.

MONTREAL

117 Craig St. W.

CALGARY

Room 7, Crown Block

EDMONTON

633 Fifth Ave. N. of Jasper

OTTAWA

423 Sussex St.

EDMONTON

633 Fifth Ave. N. of Jasper

TORONTO

111-113 Bay St.

EDMONTON

633 Fifth Ave. N. of Jasper

LONDON

20 King St.

VANCOUVER

1000 Burrard St.

CHATHAM

200 King St. W.

VICTORIA

434 Kingston St.

ADDRESS OUR NEAREST WAREHOUSE

WE HAVE AGENTS IN SOME SECTIONS

FOR DETAILS

CUT THIS PAPER