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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE
SUCCEED
FOUNDED 1880

Causes and Statistics
Dept. of Agriculture
Dec. 31, 11

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

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LONDON, ONTARIO, APRIL 20, 1911.

No. 969

VOL. XLVI.

Free to Stock and Poultry Raisers



At a cost of only two-thirds of a cent a day per Animal, Royal Purple Stock Specific makes each Animal worth 25 per cent. more.

You never heard of any other Specific, or "Stock Food," doing likewise.

Royal Purple will permanently cure the Bots, Colic, Worms, Skin Diseases and Debility, and restore run-down Animals to plumpness and vigor.

It will increase the milk-yield three to five pounds per cow a day inside of from two to three weeks. It makes the milk richer than ever before.

MR. ANDREW WEGRICH, of Wainlett, Ont., says: "This is to certify that I have tried your Royal Purple Stock Specific for two weeks, on one cow. On the 16th I weighed her milk as 17 pounds. I noticed a change after 5 or 6 days, as there was an extra weight of milk. On the 29th, I carefully weighed the milk, and she gave 22 pounds. I am giving an order for 5 boxes, as I consider it the best I have ever used."

"Stock Food" will not do this. Because "Stock Food" is nothing more or less than a mixture of the very things which you, yourself, grow on your own farm.

It is not more food your Animals need. They must have something to help their bodies get all the nourishment from the food they are getting. So that they will fatten, and stay fat, all the year 'round.

They need something to prevent disease, to cure disease, and to keep them in the best of health, all the time.

Not a Stock Food

Royal Purple is not a "Stock Food," and a "medicine." It is a Conditioner.

It does not contain Grain, nor farm manure. Nor does it contain "Dope," or any other injurious ingredient. Royal Purple does not merely temporarily bloat and fatten the Animal. It fattens and conditions it, permanently.



No other Specific known adds flesh so quickly as Royal Purple. It makes 6-weeks-old Calves as large as ordinary-fed Calves at 10 weeks.

Royal Purple makes natural thin Animals fat.

and heavy. And it builds up the health and restores the former plumpness and vigor of run-down stock, in little or no time.

The very best time to use this Conditioner is NOW. It digests the hard food properly and prevents the animals getting indigestion or losing flesh.

50 per cent. Cheaper

One 50-cent Package of Royal Purple will last one Animal 70 days. This figure a little over two-thirds of a cent per day.

Most "Stock Foods" in 50-cent Packages last but 50 days, and are given three times a day.

But Royal Purple Specific is given only once a day, and lasts 50 per cent. longer. (A \$1.50 Pail, containing four times the amount of the 50-cent Package, lasts 280 days.)

So, you see, it is only necessary to give Royal Purple Specific once each day.

Just think of making each Animal worth 25 per cent. over its cost! What will that mean to you, Mr. Stock Owner!

It makes the Hens lay Eggs in Winter as well as in the Summer.

MRS. WM. BURNHAM, Sanford, Ont., says: "Dear Sirs,—This is to certify that I have used two boxes of your Poultry Specific for my hens. They laid so well while feeding it to them, I wondered if you would mind sending me word how or where I could get some this winter. I bought it from your agent last winter. I had 32 hens, and some days I got two dozen eggs a day in February and March, while feeding them the Specific."

Royal Purple Poultry Specific prevents Fowls losing flesh at moulting time, and permanently cures every poultry disease. It makes their plumage bright and keeps them always in prime condition.

It makes your Poultry worth more than they could ever be without it.

Yet one 50-cent Package will last 25 Hens 70 days. Or a \$1.50 Pail will do 25 Hens 280 days. This is four times more material at only three times the cost.

Royal Purple

STOCK AND POULTRY SPECIFICS

Make This Test

Every ounce of Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specific is guaranteed.

To prove that Royal Purple has no equal, we want you to make this test:

Feed Royal Purple to any one of your Animals for four weeks. And at the same time feed any other preparation to any other Animal in the same condition.

If Royal Purple does not prove to you, by actual results, that it is the best you ever used, we'll return your money.

And we'll ask no questions—make no excuses. You will be the judge—not us.

This is an honest test, isn't it? We ask you to make it because we know that Royal Purple is the best Conditioner on the market.

If you are not satisfied, after testing it, you don't lose anything, do you?

Never Off Feed

Dan McEwen, the horseman, says:

"I have used Royal Purple Stock Specific persistently in feeding 'The Eel,' 2,024, largest winner of any pacer on Grand Circuit in 1908 and 1909, and 'Henry Winters,' 2,104, brother of 'Allen Winters,' winner of \$36,000 in trotting stakes in 1908.

"These horses have never been off their feed since I started using Royal Purple Specific. I will always have it in my stables. Your Cough Powder works like magic."

For Poultry

Royal Purple Poultry Specific is our other Specific. It is for Poultry—not for stock.

Centralia, Ont., Feb. 7, '10.
The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.:

Gentlemen,—We have been using Royal Purple Poultry and Stock Specific for the last three weeks, and must say that results are remarkable. Am feeding the Stock Specific to two milking cows, and they have increased 30 per cent. in their milk. The Poultry results are even more marked than this. We have about 60 hens, laying age. When we commenced feeding, we were getting five and six eggs a day, and in the last five days the same flock of hens laid 150 eggs, almost an average of 31 each day, and those five days have been the coldest this winter.

You can see results plainly in two or three days after the use of "Royal Purple," and the poultry have the same hustle and appearance now as in the summer time. With cows and poultry, am using exactly the same feed and care as before starting to feed "Royal Purple."

When farmers and stockmen get acquainted with Royal Purple, it will have a greater demand than all other tonics and stock foods on the market combined.

Yours truly, ANDREW HICKS.

Aug. 28, 1910.
W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.:

Gentlemen,—Last Fall we had in our stables a young mare belonging to Miss Clouston, of Montreal. We could not feed her any bran on account of causing violent scouring, consequently causing her to become weak and thin. We commenced using your Royal Purple Stock Specific, and the results were wonderful. After using it three weeks, we found we could feed the animal bran or any other soft feed without scouring her, and she actually took on in this time twenty-five pounds of flesh, we working her at the same time through the hunt. I can heartily recommend your Stock Specific.

TOM SMITH,
Trainer for the Hon. Adam Beck.

We also manufacture:

- Royal Purple Lice Killer..... 25c.
- Royal Purple Gall Cure..... 25c.
- Royal Purple Sweat Liniment..... 50c.
- Royal Purple Cough Cure..... 50c.

Our Cough Cure will cure any ordinary cough in four days, and will break up and cure distemper in ten to twelve days.

If your dealer cannot supply you with our Royal Purple Brands, we will supply you upon receipt of \$1.50 a pail, prepaid, for either poultry or stock, or if you want any Liniment, Gall Cure or Cough Powder, we will send it by mail, postpaid, upon receipt of price.

W. A. JENKINS MFG. COMPANY, LONDON, ONTARIO

Wagon Paint

Makes the Wagon last longer

The wagon maker smiles when he sees the way some farmers neglect their wagons—it means more business for him. But he admires the fellow with foresight enough to keep his wagon well painted—it means longer life for the wagon. The wagon maker knows the value of paint—that is why he covers the wagons he makes with the best wagon paint he can get, so it will protect the wood and iron during the life of his guarantee.

MARTIN-SENOUR WAGON PAINT

is made expressly for painting lumber wagons, sleighs and all kinds of farm implements and tools. It readily flows from the brush, is of good body and dries hard—will not blister—resists the wear and tear to which wagons are subjected—stays bright and makes the old wagon look new.

Cut out the coupon, present it to any Martin-Senour agent for a free half-pint can of paint. If no agent near you, send coupon to us—we will see that you receive can and farm book free. Be sure to write today

The
Martin-Senour Co., Limited
Montreal

A Can of Paint FREE

This coupon entitles you to a free can. Be sure you get it.

COUPON

Present this coupon to any Martin-Senour Dealer, and receive free a half pint sample can of RED SCHOOL HOUSE PAINT To Dealer—You are authorized to honor this coupon when presented. The Martin-Senour Co., Limited

Why is a roof

to protect—

Unless it fully protects what it covers, a roof is not really a roof. And only a metal-shingled-roof can possibly really protect the contents of the building it covers. For no other roofing is proof against all the elements or nearly so long-lived—or so economical.

which metal shingle?

There are several makes of metal shingles to choose from. Any one is better than wood, slate, or ready roofing of any kind. Any one of them will outlast these roofing materials and give far better service. But—as with all things man makes—there is one better than the rest. We make it.



The principle of this side-lock makes a big difference in roofing. May we tell you about it by mail.

why Preston surpasses

Preston Safe Lock Shingles will give you better roof-service, bigger value for your money, and complete satisfaction for two reasons. One is that these are the ONLY metal shingles so made that they pass the British Government (almost unreasonable) tests

Metal Shingle & Siding Company, Limited
Queen St. Factory
PRESTON, ONTARIO, and
MONTREAL, QUE.

G. Delph
Manager

exacts of galvanized sheet metal that it buys. One detail of these tests requires a coating of 98% pure zinc. Another, that the metal stand ending double without cracking the galvanizing a particle. A third, that the metal must stand FOUR dippings into acid without showing signs of corrosion. There are still other tests and ONLY the PRESTON SHINGLES, of them all, can pass these tests.

yet the cost is the same

You pay about the same price for the ordinary metal shingle as for ours. And it is a little price, considering the roof-service they give. But you, naturally, would prefer to get most-for-your-money—as we all do. Therefore, you should, before you roof at all, learn about all the other metal shingles—and about ours. The book that will inform you is ready to mail to you. Just a post card from you will bring it.



The Preston top-lock—where the big strain comes on a metal shingle—is worth knowing about. Ask.

PRESTON SAFE-LOCK SHINGLES!

DO YOU KNOW

THAT WORN-OUT LANDS MAY BE MADE PRODUCTIVE AND PROFITABLE BY THE JUDICIOUS USE OF THE RIGHT KIND OF FERTILIZER?

NOW IF YOU HAVE A PIECE OF LAND THAT WONT GROW ANYTHING BUT WEEDS, TALK WITH US ABOUT IT AND LET US SUGGEST THE RIGHT FERTILIZER

WE FEEL VERY SURE THAT WE CAN SHOW YOU HOW TO USE FERTILIZERS WITHOUT GREAT EXPENSE SO YOUR LAND WILL PAY

CONSULT US FREELY IT IS OUR BUSINESS TO KNOW ENQUIRIES FREELY ANSWERED AGENTS WANTED FOR TERRITORY NOT TAKEN UP THE W.A. FREEMAN CO. LIMITED HAMILTON ONTARIO

DIYER THE FENCE MAN
TORONTO, CANADA

Sells his Crown Wire and Fences and Gates at factory prices, also barbed, coiled and plain wire, fence tools, etc. Ask for free catalogue.

GOES LIKE SIXTY SELLS LIKE SIXTY SELLS FOR \$65
GILSON GASOLINE ENGINE
For Pumping, Cress Separators, Churns, Wash Machines, etc. Free Trial. Ask for catalog—all sizes
GILSON MFG. CO., 114 York St., GUELPH, 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.
Seedsman
McGill St., Montreal.



160 Acres of Land for the Settlers

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

For full information regarding homestead regulations and special colonization rates to settlers, write:

The Director of Colonization,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
TORONTO.



BUILD CONCRETE SILOS

Any size with the London Adjustable Silo Curbs. Send for Catalogue. We manufacture a complete line of Concrete Machinery. Tell us your requirements. LONDON Concrete Machinery Co., Limited, Dept. B, London, Ont. Largest manufacturers of Concrete Machinery in Canada. 1



Strawberry Plants

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

Downham's Strawberry and Pheasant Farm,
Strathroy, Ontario

P. E. ISLAND SEED OATS

The best in the world. Farmers sowing our selected, separated seed oats will make more by extra yield than will pay for seed twice over. All seed prepared by special Power Brush Clipper-Separator. Only the largest, plump, vital grain, put up in new three-bushel bags, sufficient for one acre, offered. White—Banner, Ligowo, Sensation, Big Four, Jewel, Wave, Swedish Select, Danish, Gotland and Black Beauty (Black). Refer by permission, Agricultural Department, Charlottetown, and (or) Maritime Dominion Seed Inspectors.

Joseph Read & Co., Ltd., Summerside, P.E.I.

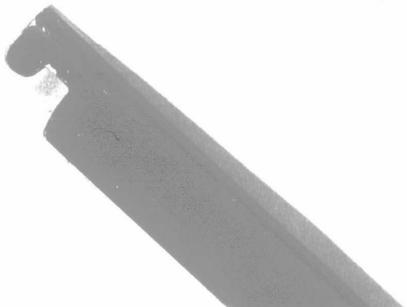
Architects, Contractors, School Trustees

Do you want your schools, hotels, factories or public buildings up-to-date?—then, use

RED CROSS CLOSETS

Respected architects and contractors here in Montreal, Quebec, and Ontario, are using them.

RED CROSS CLOSET CO., Montreal, Ont.



Facts Worth Knowing About the Frictionless Empire



Here are a few facts about the Frictionless Empire that are worth knowing if you are in the market for a cream separator:

Frictionless Empire has fewer wearing parts than any other cream separator. It is the only cone-method separator with ball bearings at top and bottom of bowl-spindle.

Requires so few drops of oil per day that no oil cups are put on the machine.

Skims to a trace. The six smooth cones are as easy to clean as an equal number of glass tumblers.

The height of the supply can is just right. The grip clutch allows separator

to be started without effort and to reach full speed in a few seconds.

Doesn't spatter oil or milk—the clean separator, with anti-splash one-piece steel supply tank.

The foregoing brief facts are ex-

appears. Don't miss this interesting book. Ask for book No. 2

All sizes of both cone and disc machines in the Empire Line. Every Empire backed by a guarantee as good as a gold bond. Even if you buy

The EMPIRE Line of Cream Separators

plained fully in our New 25c Book. The most unbiased book on cream separators ever published. Tells the truth about the two standard methods of cream separation. We will send you one copy free, provided you tell us the number of cows you keep. Also name of the publication in which this ad.

another make of separator now, you'll never be contented until you own a really good separator. Some day you'll own an Empire.

There is an Empire dealer in almost every town in Canada. If there isn't one in your town write us direct for special offer.

THE EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited, Toronto, Ont., SUSSEX - N. B. WINNIPEG, MAN.

The McCormick Reel is the Strongest and Most Efficient Ever Placed on a Binder

THE McCormick reel offers a wide range of adjustment which successfully meets the conditions encountered in any field, whether the grain is tall or short—standing, down, or tangled. Grain that is filled with green undergrowth is forced upon the platform with ease. The guards are placed so that the machine can be tilted to cut close to the ground without pushing trash and stones ahead of the knife.

The McCormick knoter 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 on the twine, and perfect knotting is assured.

The McCormick floating elevator handles grain of any length or weight without clogging.

The McCormick line of haying machines and tools is as efficient as the binder.

The McCormick dealer will tell you all about these advantages and many others. Why not see him today? 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.; St. John, N. B.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA (Incorporated)

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. Questions sent to the IHC Service Bureau will receive prompt attention.

PEOPLE use ML Floorglaze for the hulls of sailboats and motor-boats, and are satisfied with the way it looks and lasts.

That proves M L Floorglaze is water-proof.
A good all-purpose finish, therefore.

PEOPLE use ML Floorglaze on vehicles, too, and find it looks better and lasts longer than any kind of varnish or paint.

That proves M L Floorglaze is fade-proof
and weather-proof. The perfect protector for all woodwork, therefore.

PEOPLE find that ML Floorglaze helps housewives keep floors dust-free because the surface stays glass-hard and glossy.

M L Floorglaze doesn't mind wet, sun, scuff
of feet nor dragging of furniture across it.

ML FLOORGLAZE is the best thing you can get to help renovate the whole house. Fine for all woodwork, indoors and out. Makes old furniture look new again. Goes farthest, too—gallon covers 500 square feet.

Choose among 17 pretty colors in solid enamel—seven Lacs to imitate hardwoods—and Transparent for natural finish. Comes in little and big tins. Easy to put it on right. Ask at your dealer's or write us for news of the hundred uses you could make of M L Floorglaze. The Imperial Varnish & Color Co., Limited, Toronto

STUMPING POWDER

DO YOU KNOW

The Value of Stumping Powder on the Farm

—AND THAT MONEY, TIME AND LABOR

can be saved by using

HAMILTON POWDER CO'S STUMPING POWDER

FOR—

Blowing Out Stumps, Blowing Out and Breaking Up Boulders, Turning Up and Aerating Subsoil, Digging Ditches, Splitting Logs, Excavating Cellars and Foundation Trenches, Digging Pole and Post Holes.

Write for Descriptive Catalogue on Stump and Boulder Blasting and Prices to



The Stump.



What happened to the stump by using Stumping Powder. NEAREST OFFICE TO WHERE YOU RESIDE.

HAMILTON POWDER CO., MONTREAL, P.Q. TORONTO, ONT. VICTORIA, B. C. COBALT, ONT.



**"A stitch
in time
saves nine"**

Painting at regular intervals saves money. It protects the lumber and greatly increases its length of service. A coat of good paint applied when needed will double the life of your house so that at the end of 25 years it will be practically as good as new. If you neglect to paint, decay is bound to set in and your house will soon deteriorate 50 per cent.; renewal costs will then more than double the amount you would have expended had you painted regularly. If they need it, paint your house and barns this year. Ask the local S-W dealer for SWP—a good paint, that will last.

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 filtered and aged. They spread and wear well.



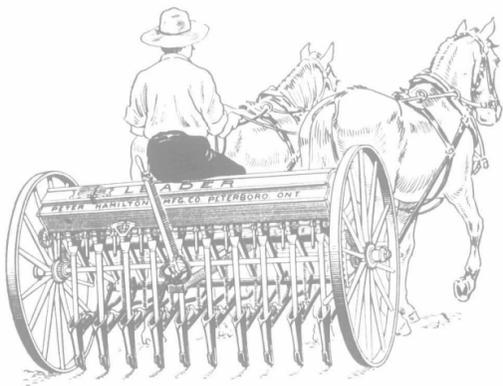
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



Did You Ever See

a farmer sowing with a

Peter Hamilton Leader Drill



He is the happiest and most contented man you ever saw; happy, because everything is going all right with his seeding; contented, because he knows with a Peter Hamilton Leader Drill he will be assured of a good crop.

Ease of operation, lightness of draft, general durability, and uniform sowing, are only some of the good points of our Drill.

See our agent, or write for Catalogue F to-day.

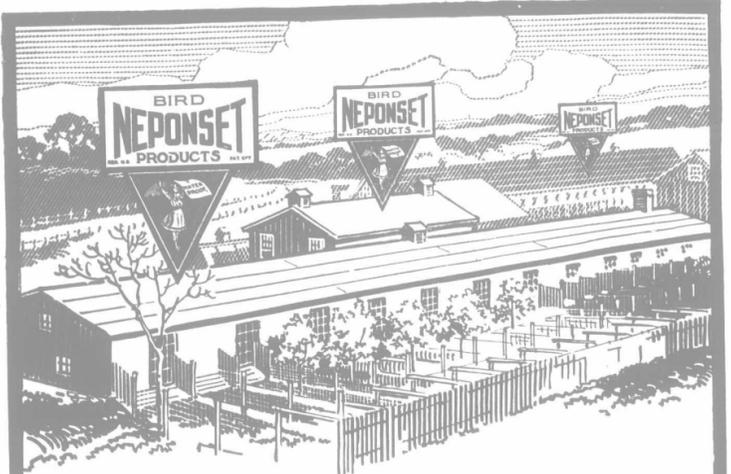
The Peter Hamilton Company, Limited
Peterborough, Ontario.



AMERICAN SAW MILLS

Make most money from your saw mill in the shortest time with least cost by using our patented devices. Portable and Variable Friction Feed, Comb and Quick Reverser and other saw mill machinery. Catalog and Prices will interest you. Complete line of wood working machinery.

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



The Guarantee Behind

**NEPONSET
Paroid Roofing**

is backed by the reputation of the oldest concern in the field—the cumulative experience of one family in one business for over a century—the results of the most searching laboratory tests—the record of long continued use by the Ontario Government and the great railway systems of the country.

If you want a roofing whose guarantee of future service is backed by its past performance—

Let Us Send You the Bird NEPONSET Booklet

describing the different NEPONSET Roofings for different types of buildings, and give you the name of the nearest dealer. Write today.

NEPONSET Roofings are made in Canada.

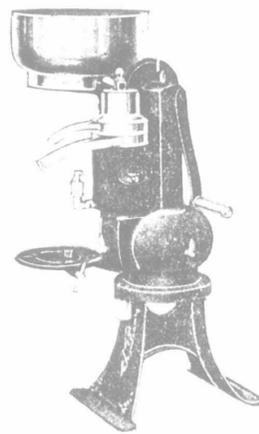
F. W. BIRD & SON, Makers, 483 Lotteridge Street, Hamilton, Ont.

Established 1795. Originators of Complete Ready Roofings and Waterproof Building Papers

Winnipeg Montreal St. John, N. B. Vancouver, B. C.
East Walpole, Mass. New York Washington Chicago Portland, Ore. San Francisco

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.



Loading carriers with asphalt at Trinidad Lake

Genasco

the Trinidad-Lake-Asphalt Roofing

Consider Genasco from the three vital standpoints:

1. What it does
2. What it costs
3. What it saves

1. Genasco waterproofs your roof to last. Trinidad Lake Asphalt, used in making Genasco, is Nature's everlasting waterproofer that has resisted the influences of weather-changes for centuries. It carries into Genasco these same weather-resisting qualities, and makes it defy rain, snow, wind, sun, cold, and heat; and it makes it *permanently* waterproof.

2. Genasco costs about the same in the beginning as the so-called "asphalt composition" or the "special process" roofings which would be wonderfully good imitations of Genasco if they didn't crack, break, and go to pieces. But they can't stand the real test—the weather. They haven't the lasting life which *natural* asphalt gives.

Genasco is economical because it resists and lasts.

3. The saving in Genasco Roofing is plain. You do away with leaky roofs and the expense of repairing them; you prevent costly damage to rooms and furniture, and you save the cost of re-roofing. Genasco first-cost is last-cost.

Get Genasco Roofing—either mineral or smooth surface. Guaranteed, of course.

The Kant-leak Kleet for roofing-seams prevents nail-leaks, does away with dauby cement, and gives a fine finish to the roof.

Ask your dealer for Genasco with Kant-leak Kleets packed in the roll. Write us for samples and the Good Roof Guide Book.



The Barber Asphalt Paving Company

Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.

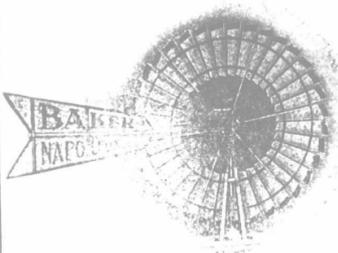
Philadelphia

New York San Francisco Chicago
Caverhill, Learmont & Company, Montreal, Que.
D. H. Howden & Co., Ltd., 200 York St.,
London, Ont.

Cross-section Genasco Smooth-surface Roofing
Trinidad Lake Asphalt
Asphalt-saturated Wool Felt
Trinidad Lake Asphalt

"BAKER"

Ball-bearing Wind Engines for Pumping, the most satisfactory and economical power and the easiest-running mill made.



We make a full line of steel towers, galvanized steel tanks, pumps, etc.
All goods fully guaranteed. Write for catalogue.

The Heller - Aller Co.,
WINDSOR, ONTARIO.

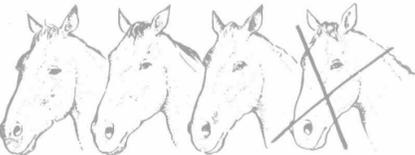
INVENTIONS Thoroughly protected in all countries. EGERTON CASE, Registered U. S. Patent Attorney, 111 E. TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO. Send for Patents and Drawing Sheet on request.

What the "Crown" Gang Plow does



One man instead of two

Make this test: The first day give your hired man a single-furrow plow and two horses. Take another single-furrow plow and two horses yourself. Then, do one day's plowing. Together, you will plow three acres, under favorable conditions.



Three horses instead of four

Next day, use the "Crown" Gang plow and three horses. You'll find that you can still plow three acres.



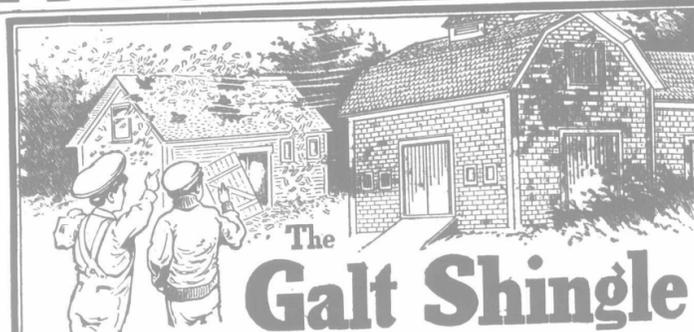
One "Crown" Gang Plow instead of two single furrow Plows

The second day the same work has been done with one man instead of two, three horses instead of four, one "Crown" Gang instead of two single-furrow plows. What this saving means to you in dollars and cents you can figure out for yourself. But it is enough to pay for the "Crown" Gang in a few weeks.

The "Crown" Gang stays right down to its work. It turns the furrows more evenly than a single-furrow plow. The easy-working levers are conveniently located. The wheels have dust-proof boxes with roller-bearings. You should learn more about the "Crown" Gang right away, and about our special orchard gang plows, too. So write for CATALOGUE F40

FROST & WOOD CO., LIMITED,
SMITH'S FALLS, CANADA. 40

Frost & Wood



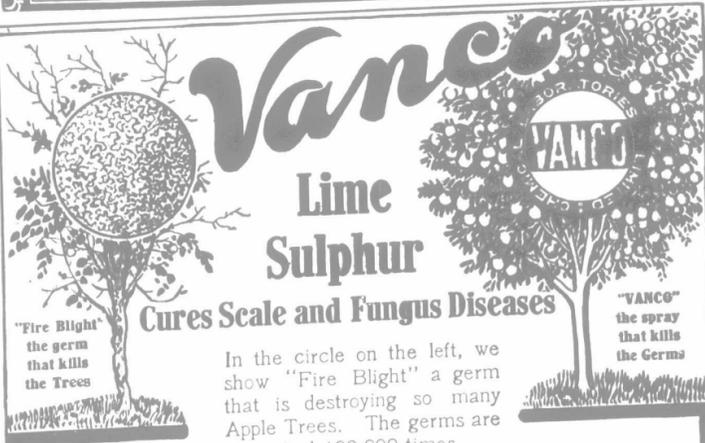
The Galt Shingle

The purpose of a roof on your barn is to protect it and its contents from rain, snow, storms, lightning and fire, isn't it? **Wood shingles can't do this.** They warp, crack, curl and rot, leak, and blow off. "Galt" Galvanized Steel Shingles on the other hand **give you the protection you want**—protection from rain snow and storm as well as from fire and lightning. The patented locks fit so perfectly that not even a ray of light can penetrate the joints. Wind can't loosen them because they're locked all round and nailed on two sides as well—they stand rough weather like a stone wall.

Don't spend a cent on roofing—for new or old barns—until you have investigated "Galt" Steel Shingles. Do it now. The whole story is told in our book "Roofing Economy" which we will send you free if you write us today.

THE GALT ART METAL CO. Limited, GALT, ONT.

Watch for the advertisements with The Kids from Galt.



Vanco Lime Sulphur

Cures Scale and Fungus Diseases

"Fire Blight" the germ that kills the Trees

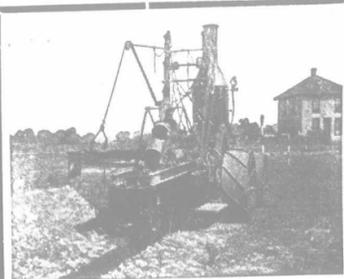
In the circle on the left, we show "Fire Blight" a germ that is destroying so many Apple Trees. The germs are magnified 100,000 times.

"VANCO" the spray that kills the Germs

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EDITORIAL.

Honor yourself by honoring your occupation.

Clover seed is about the one thing it pays to waste—or seem to waste. A few extra pounds of seed per acre may not be needed, but it is profitable crop insurance.

Every man with a tree to spray should look up our spray calendar, issue April 6th, and read Mr. Caesar's article on spraying, issue April 13th.

While we believe in sowing clover seed liberally, we are also reminded that success in securing a catch depends largely upon how the seed-bed has been prepared. A little extra harrowing may help as much as a couple of extra pounds of seed, and be good for the grain crop, as well.

"This is the century of the common people, and they are going to stop war," says Sir George C. Gibbons—a cheering and sensible prediction which we hope to see speedily verified. The adoption of a perpetual peace treaty between Great Britain and the United States will pave the way.

Of all the different means by which weeds, new and old, are introduced to our farms, the most fruitful is grass seed. The seeds of wild mustard, ox-eye daisy, that dreadful pest—perennial sow thistle, ragweed, and others, will be scattered over hundreds and thousands of fair Canadian fields this spring by those who, in their innocence, suppose they are sowing clean seed. Take your specs along, you old fellows of 45 or over, when you go to buy your seeds. One of the most noxious of weeds, bladder campion, a perennial, deep-rooted cockle, is being distributed in clover seed, especially the mammoth red clover.

"The trouble with me was I was living my fool days, and did not stop to consider the real value farm life is to a young man."

Thus writes a man of experience, who is glad he was persuaded by good advice to remain on the farm. There is sound sense in his observation. While it is unreasonable to expect old heads on young shoulders, it is a simple fact that very few lads are capable in youth of drawing sane conclusions concerning the great problems of life—of deciding, in short, what is really best worth while. If they could, there would be a larger number of people on Canadian farms engaged in the most wholesome, interesting line of productive enterprise in the world.

In the course of a fairly wide experience with men and affairs, we have noticed this: A very large proportion of the men who would be accounted in ordinary affairs sensible and level-headed—men whose opinions you would value—speak highly of farming and country life. Though they do not all prize it highly enough to choose agriculture as an occupation, foregoing exceptional advantages of place and power which fortune and capacity have secured them, they have, for all that, a genuine respect and liking for agriculture. Many are anxious to own and manage farms by way of AVOCATION, while some go farther than this, by choosing farming as a VOCATION. There is no life fraught with greater possibilities of interest and pleasure, none offering scope for higher brain-power, none more dignified, and no other quite so satisfying.

Spraying Simplified.

The spraying season is again nearly upon us, and everyone with an acre of orchard should bestir himself, if he has not already done so, to secure a pump. Any doubt as to the efficacy and profit of spraying has been dispelled from the minds of well-informed orchardists. Spraying has long been profitable when thoroughly performed, but of late years great advances have been made by scientists in the study of insects and plant diseases, with a view to discovering how best to combat them. Fortunately, the means of control have also been perfected, until the art of spraying properly has been reduced pretty largely to a matter of following simple instructions.

Economic entomologists, with the courage of their convictions, have been actually spraying orchards according to their own directions, and proving by results the immense benefit of expert work. Well to the front among these men stands L. Caesar, Lecturer and Demonstrator in Fungous Diseases and Insects at the Ontario Agricultural College. On the strength of his own experience, reinforced by wide observation of the work of others, Mr. Caesar has considered himself justified in making the statement that thorough spraying of an apple orchard, supplemented by careful cultivation and destruction of rubbish, will usually insure 75 per cent. of fruit free of worms or scab the first year, with somewhat better results thereafter, as high as 95 per cent. of clean fruit having been thus obtained. These conclusions are supported by the results of our own work. One experiment may be recalled: A Snow apple tree in "The Farmer's Advocate" orchard last year was one-half sprayed and one-half left unsprayed. From the sprayed side we packed with our own hands one box of No. 1 fruit, one barrel of No. 2's, and a few culls. From the unsprayed side, no No. 1's, no No. 2's, half a barrel of very indifferent No. 3's, and a bushel of poor, trashy culls. The crop from the sprayed side would have graded higher than it did, but for the hail. It is needless to multiply instances. The great broad fact stands out that spraying according to the directions given in our spraying calendar, April 6th issue, will pay manifold in orchards addicted to the ordinary devastations of scab, worms, and other fungous diseases and insects. As to materials, we are fortunately able to recommend even simpler and more convenient ones than were formerly used. Lime-sulphur, either homemade or commercial, may be used for apple trees at the summer strength of one part concentrated solution to 35 or 40 parts water, instead of Bordeaux mixture. It is a trifle cheaper and more convenient to apply, and has a certain insecticidal value against insects that cannot be destroyed by poisons. With the lime-sulphur should be combined, at the second and third sprayings, arsenate of lead. As a rule, three sprayings will amply suffice for an apple orchard, the first being of lime-sulphur, an apple strength, applied just before the leaf-spring strength, applied just before the leaf-buds open; the second, lime-sulphur, summer strength, combined with arsenate of lead, and applied just before the blossoms open; the third, and most important, spraying of all, lime-sulphur, summer strength, combined with arsenate of lead, and applied just immediately after the blossoms fall.

The concentrated solution of lime-sulphur comes in barrels, and needs only to be diluted before using. The lead arsenate comes in small pails or other packages in the form of a thick paste, which has to be reduced with water before it is mixed with the lime-sulphur in the spray-pump barrel. This is all there is to the matter of pre-

paring the mixture, unless one wishes to economize, making his own concentrated lime-sulphur, which, however, it is most unwise for an amateur with a small orchard to attempt. Complete directions for the spraying of every kind of fruit will be found in the spraying calendar published April 6th. By following this, together with Mr. Caesar's most excellent and carefully-considered article on spraying, in "The Farmer's Advocate" of April 13th, the veriest greenhorn may spray so as to obtain moderately satisfactory results, while, with practice, he may go on to more and more perfect and profitable work in successive years.

Question Box Runs Over.

Up to date of writing, spring seeding had not checked the deluge of questions which flow into this office month by month, three hundred and seventy-two of which were answered through the paper in the month of March alone, and ninety or more in the first April issue, besides several replies by mail. While an immense amount of valuable information is dispensed through this department, the work is rendered needlessly heavy by a great many trivial and purely individual questions that should never be asked at all. Questions as to plans of barns to meet individual needs, varieties of crops for certain localities, and cultural details, covered fully in general articles published from time to time, are driving a hard-working staff almost to the point of desperation. Many of these queries could be answered much more satisfactorily by the inquirers. There seems to be an impression that a paper has some occult means of securing information. While hesitating to disabuse their minds of this impression, we are, nevertheless, driven to point out that such is not the case. These inquiries are answered by men—plain, human beings, who supplement their own knowledge and experience with all that they can glean from other sources, and use their wits to secure information on difficult points. It is splendid exercise for them, but a little of the same would be an even better thing for some of those who ask questions they could answer themselves. In addition to the considerable number of inquiries referred to authorities outside the office, one man has been employed constantly for months past calculating capacities of silos and quantities of material for basement walls; diagnosing the reasons why chickens die; why sows eat their pigs; finding out the religious persuasion of politicians; whether Eaton's have a bigger store in Winnipeg or Toronto; and so ad infinitum. In addition to almost the whole time of this one interrogation expert, a large number of questions remain to be answered by other members of the staff, who employ snatches of time in this way as a diversion, between hurried moments of reading manuscript, writing editorials, talking to visitors, and buying implements for "The Farmer's Advocate" farm. We would not have our readers infer that we begrudge the time spent in answering sensible questions, but we feel sure that if they knew the strain they were imposing upon a large but still overworked staff, they would desist from the repetition of so many superfluous questions, and figure a few more problems out for themselves.

One man wrote in the other day, informing us that he had taken the paper ten years, without ever before sending us any questions. He then got off to a good start by asking eighteen specially troublesome ones, none of them bearing upon agriculture in a practical way. We shall abate no effort to serve the interests of our readers,

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"
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but we would like them to share in the benefits of the Scriptural maxim, that it is more blessed to give (information included) than to receive. For the general good, send us your experience, tersely related, on points that might be helpful, and, before mailing questions, just think if, by a little effort, you cannot find the answer right at home, or on the next farm.

The Question of Profits.

How to use money on a farm! What shall we do with our profits? Here is a subject that seems to be in need of treatment by an expert. Modern farming demands the assistance of the chemist, botanist, entomologist, ornithologist, and scientists of every kind. Why should it not demand the services of the financial expert? We do much to develop the best methods of making money, but it is notorious that farmers are more frequently fleeced than any other class. The get-rich-quick adventurers are all after the spare cash of the farmer, and, unfortunately, they get a great deal of it every year. That is because so few people know what to do with their money when they get it. They know, or ought to know, just what they should do with their hay, grain, milk, live stock and other farm produce. They know that, as far as possible, the produce of the fields should be used on the farms, and that they should return to the soil as much as they take from it. It is probable that, if a financial expert were employed by the Department of Agriculture to apply the laws of finance to farming, he would find that it is quite as disastrous to send money off the farm as it is to sell all the crops. If profits were returned to the farm in the shape of better buildings, fences, drainage, fertilizers, improved methods of work, better live stock, and what not, farm life would be made more attractive, and it would probably be many years before it would be necessary to seek outside investment. The best deposited on the saver's account is the best productive form of wealth. Even when placed in banks that are perfectly safe, it yields only a low rate of interest; and, to invest it in enterprises which the farmer is not trained to manage,

stand is usually the worst kind of folly. The man who puts his profits back into the farm is himself the general manager, and he can see to it that he gets the best possible results out of his investment. He can have his wealth under his own control, and can watch it so as to make sure that every dollar is working for him. The man with a fully-equipped farm that is being worked to the best advantage is rich, even though he may have no money in the bank. Until a few matters are cleared up about the banking situation, it may be doubly wise for him to put his money back in the land. If the money he deposits—in other words, lends to the bank—at a low rate of interest, is to be used in promoting mergers and trusts whose purpose is to make undue profits out of the farming community, his position is somewhat analogous to that of the kind-hearted man who lends a burglar an axe with which to break into his granary. At the best, it is likely to be used in Wall Street or in financing enterprises in the United States, Mexico, South America, or some part of the world where it will do small good to Canada. The money that is put into the land builds up the country and helps the whole community, besides increasing the wealth of its owner. The subject is too many-sided to be disposed of in a passing article. It is worthy of a special bulletin by the Department of Agriculture, or a book by some financial authority.

Nova Scotia Finger Boards.

Prof. M. Cumming, Secretary for Agriculture for Nova Scotia, and head of the Agricultural College, at Truro, is able to record in the Provincial report, recently issued, that the cereal and hay crops of the Province in 1910 were at least 25 per cent. in advance of 1909; and, with the exception of potatoes and fruit, the farms were never more productive than during the past year. There was a 30-per-cent. increase in the amount of dairy produce, and live stock of all kinds were in better condition than for years. The report on dairying is the best that has yet been made. With the exception of a couple of cases, every cheese factory and creamery in Nova Scotia increased its output over the previous year from 8 to 214 per cent. Altogether, there was manufactured in the factories of the Province 18 per cent. more cheese and 50 per cent. more butter than in 1909. The fruit trees made a phenomenal growth, so that orchardists anticipate greater crops than ever in future years, which will recoup them for the past season's shortage in that respect. To some extent, this gratifying showing was due to favorable weather, but there are other and more fundamental reasons. One of these is the confidence now permeating the ranks of the agriculturists in their business. Another is the hunger and thirst for information whereby it can be made more successful, and an evident determination to put the knowledge acquired into practice.

Beginning with 1907, the Secretary for Agriculture has incorporated in his annual reports a series of articles on topical subjects, such as the sheep industry, dairying and soils, cultivation and crops. Although some 6,000 extra copies of these were printed for circulation, the demand for them was such that hereafter many more will have to be reprinted.

The special feature of the 1910 report is "Fruit-growing and Gardening in Nova Scotia," and, in addition to its practical value, it affords an indication of the agricultural tendencies of the Province, from which farmers in other Provinces may draw valuable conclusions. The various associations and societies dealing with different aspects of farm work appear to be in a decidedly healthy condition. As the years pass by, the Agricultural College at Truro, established six years ago, grows more successful, attracting larger numbers of students, setting in motion fresh activities, and becoming more and more a center from which inspiration and knowledge will radiate. Among other features of the report is an article that is at once instructive and encouraging to those on small farms. The writer, G. W. Miller, of Middleton, gives his experience with a one-acre farm, four acres of it being in orchard. The year's accounts are given, being a fair representation of many other like crops.

Here are the details: Pruning, \$10; fertilizer, \$36; sowing fertilizer, \$2; disking and harrowing, \$8; seed for cover crops, \$5.70; sowing cover crop, \$1.50; spraying three times, \$22.40; barrels (451, at 25 cents), \$113; picking, packing and truckage, \$113; sundries, \$8.40; total, \$320. Proceeds of 451 barrels, \$1,017.74; net returns, \$697.74. This is but a fraction short of \$175 per acre, or 17½ per cent. on a valuation of \$1,000 per acre. This, remarks Mr. Miller, seems better than 4½-per-cent. bank stock, or even gold mines in the West. Nor is it anything phenomenal, for many persons well known to the writer have obtained even better results.

Judge Chipman, of Kentville, gives the records of a little orchard of 21 trees of Blenheim Orange apples, averaging for eleven seasons about 83 barrels per year, or nearly 125 barrels per acre, or, at \$2 per barrel, an annual return per acre of \$250.

Joseph A. Kinsman tells us of the champion apple tree of Eastern America, a Gravenstein, 100 years old. As a rule, it bears only on alternate years. The records of eleven recent years show a total of merchantable fruit, 234 barrels, at \$2 per barrel, \$468. But for the breaking of a limb, the yield one year would have been 30 barrels. Grand old tree! These facts show what it is possible to achieve by intelligence, applied to the pleasant and healthful work of orcharding.

Prof. Cumming's report is printed on good paper, and is generously illustrated.

Investment in Clover Seed.

"You must be going to have a good farm out there," remarked a local seedsman to the editor of "The Farmer's Advocate," upon receiving an order for 220 pounds of red clover seed and ninety pounds timothy, following a previous order for enough to seed six acres of fall wheat. "You're right, though," he added. "Clover seed is the cheapest kind of manure." We certainly think so. Omitting the wood-lot, a field of permanent pasture, and fifteen or twenty acres to be seeded with alfalfa, it is proposed to work "The Farmer's Advocate" farm on a three-course rotation plan, seeding to clover (with a little timothy added) every third year. Failure to secure a catch would not discourage us, nor would it tempt us to use less seed. Rather should we sow it more prodigally in a desperate effort to secure a catch. Ten pounds red clover per acre, and four pounds timothy, is the rate of seeding this year, with a pound or so of alsike to be added, if we can obtain clean seed, which, up to date of writing, we have failed to do. Thin seeding suffices when conditions are favorable, but in an adverse season the difference between thick and thin seeding may make the difference between success and failure, while in an ordinary year it may easily mean the difference between a good catch and a thin, weedy stand. Throw on the clover seed. It is better than buying manure.

Education for the Farm.

The Ontario Government are to be commended on the changes, or, rather, the new subjects, they are introducing into rural schools.

Only a few years ago, all that was considered necessary for a pupil attending a rural school, who expected to graduate for a position as manager or proprietor of a farm, was that he acquire a knowledge of reading, writing, and enough arithmetic to be able to have some idea just how much or how little he was being "done" by the fellow to whom he sold his produce.

As the future agriculturist advanced, it was found that he could, along with these subjects, just as well grasp others, and geography, history, literature, grammar, composition, and other subjects, were added, until even some of the work from the High Schools was and is taught in the public schools. What has been the result of all this education? The brightest and the smartest in the rural communities were educated, instead of for the farm, along lines which would have a tendency to take them off the farms. You find these graduates filling the most prominent positions in the towns—lawyers, doctors, preachers, college professors, engineers; in fact, in almost every walk of life. Those who did not grasp as quickly this advanced education were left for the farms. What little or other proportion of this knowledge they got was soon forgotten, because of the fact that they had no occasion in their daily lives to keep uppermost in their minds such things

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as the exact location of some cape, bay or inlet in some remote part of the world, or the exact number of wives some king had who died an uncertain number of years ago.

The farm is a place of business where brains pay larger dividends than any other. Instead of teaching in the schools of the country subjects which the majority of the school pupils would have no occasion to use in practice in after-life, as well, subjects pertaining to farm management, which would give the brightest a chance to show their ability to take up and get the most out of a farm, and in this way keep on the farm those who are to-day being educated off it.

Nature study and the school garden are the first steps taken by the Ontario Department of Education in this direction. A free course in agriculture is being given at the Guelph Agricultural College to the teachers graduating from Normal Schools. Teachers who have taken this course are qualified to have at their schools a garden. The teacher receives an additional \$30 on salary, and the section, to cover expenses, \$50 from the Government. Each pupil has a small plot of ground; this answers the purpose corresponding to that which a laboratory serves in a High School—a place where experiments can be made. There are also plots in which the principles of cultivation, the conservation of moisture, effects of cultivation, and the results from good and bad seed, would be demonstrated. This will not only be teaching the boys and girls of the schools to take a greater interest in agriculture, but will be solving problems which in after life would take up valuable time and cost, possibly, a lot of money. They would have knowledge before they started farming, that in some cases—and not rare ones, either—their fathers did not have when they left off.

The Ontario Corn-growers' Association was one of the first organizations in Canada to recognize the chance there was in the public schools to further the work they had set out to accomplish—the improvement of the corn crop. In 1909, as an experiment, they held two or three rural-school corn fairs. Prizes were offered the pupils of the different schools for the most desirable type of corn to select for seed. They proved to be such a success that in 1910 the Association held a fair in each township in Kent and Essex. In a number of cases where fairs were held, a representative was sent to each school a few days before the fair, who gave the children an idea what the fair was for, what the prizes were given for, and what kind of corn would be most likely to win a prize. To-day, as a result of this, there are in the Counties of Kent and Essex hundreds of boys who can intelligently discuss the merits or demerits of an ear of corn, and who are much better qualified to make a selection for seed than hundreds of farmers who have grown corn all their lives.

Next year, the Corn-growers' Association intend to continue this work, and it will be but a few years when the whole of the corn-growing area will be covered. This will mean thousands of dollars in the pockets of those boys when they come to farm for themselves. Surely this kind of education should have at least an equal place in the schools with that which is taught now.

Kent Co., Ont.

R. H. ABRAHAM.

HORSES.

Blisters: Actions, Composition, Uses, and Application.

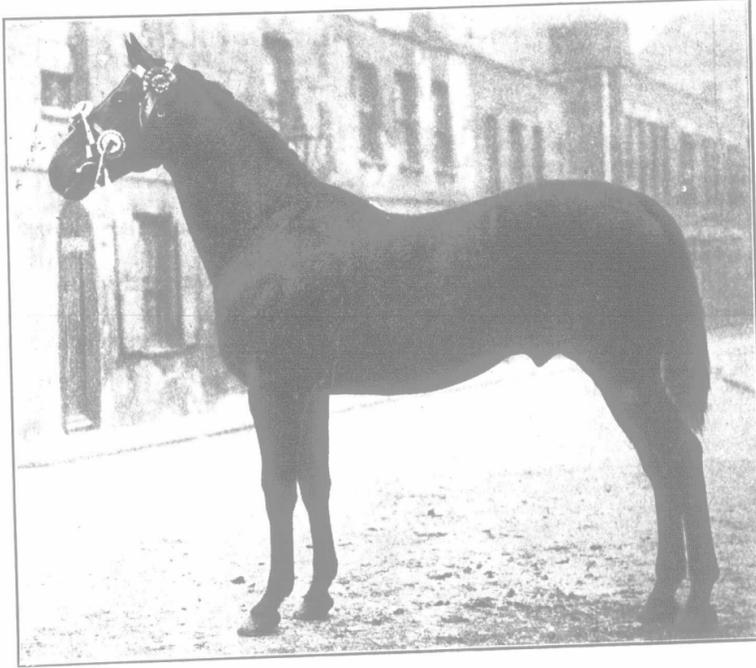
Blisters are local applications that cause local irritation and inflammation. They are also known as counter-irritants, from the fact that at one time it was supposed that no two inflammations could exist simultaneously. Hence, in case of inflammation of an internal organ, "counter-irritants" were applied to the skin covering the diseased organ, and the local inflammation thus caused was supposed to be the means of allaying the inflammation of the vital internal organ. Of course, the supposition was false. At the same time, the effect of counter-irritants is often beneficial in such cases, probably by establishing a reparative process, stimulating absorption of the exudate resulting from the inflammatory action existing, or by increasing the internal inflammation and hastening the termination of the processes which it is causing.

The actions of blisters vary according to existing conditions. If a blister be applied to a normal and healthy part, it produces more or less swelling, from the fact that it interferes with the circulation, causes inflammation and irritation to the part, which causes an escape of serum from the blood vessels, and it also causes pain by the consequent pressure upon the nerve supply of the part. The exudate becomes absorbed, the swelling and soreness subsides, and the part regains its normal condition. In cases where there is a chronic enlargement of an external organ, the result of injury or disease, the application of a blister often tends to reduce the enlargement. This is accomplished by the irritation produced, causing increased activity of the absorbents. All parts of the body are supplied with little cells or

glands that are called "absorbents." From these cells extend small tubes that converge to certain points and empty the fluids they carry into receptacles, from which extend larger tubes that convey it into the general circulation, by which they are carried through the body to the different organs. Certain organs have an elective affinity for certain ingredients; and when the substances which have been absorbed reach the organ for which they have an affinity, they are abstracted and drawn from the blood through the very fine coats of the blood vessels, and by these organs are excreted or expelled from the body, or employed for useful purposes. For instance, many impurities are excreted in the urine, many in the exhalations, perspiration, etc. Other substances that

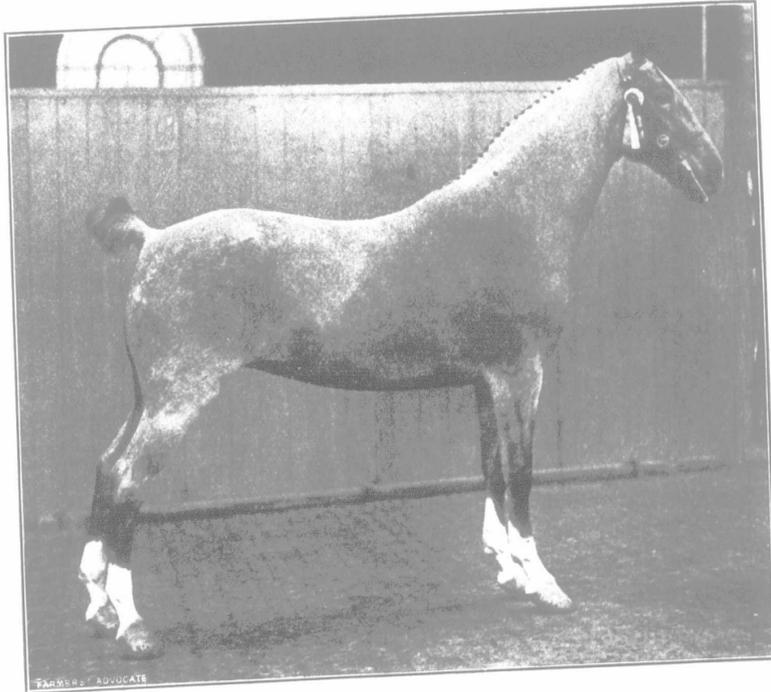
article we purpose confining our remarks to blisters.

Blisters are sometimes applied to strengthen weak parts, in case of relaxation of a tendon or ligament, as in cases of dislocation of the patella (stifle bone), in cocking of the fetlock joint, stretched tendon, the result of sprain, etc. In cases of this kind, the irritation caused tends to give tone to the relaxed organ, and cause it to retract or shorten to its normal condition. Blisters are also applied in bone diseases, as in bone spavin, ringbone, etc. In these cases the cartilage covering some of the bones of the joint has become destroyed, and it is necessary that two or more of these bones become united by bony union before the inflammatory action will cease. Blisters produce an external inflammation which increases the internal inflammation and hastens this process, which is called "anchylosis." When this process is completed, inflammation and pain cease, and in cases where the motion between the bones involved was not great, lameness ceases, and stiffness on account of the lost motion is not noticeable. In some cases blisters are applied with the object of affecting surrounding structures, rather than the part actually diseased. For instance, in a case of navicular disease, or disease of the coffin-joint, the hoof becomes contracted by virtue of the internal inflammation and heat, and thus confines the space in which the joint is situated, and causes increased pressure upon the diseased part. In such cases, if said space can be increased, it lessens the pressure, and if the disease has not reached that stage in which there is an alteration of structure, a cure may be effected. The hoof is produced by a band called the coronary band, which rests upon the top of the wall. Blistering causes an increased action of this band, hence causes an increased growth of hoof, or, rather, the wall of the hoof. When this irritation is continued, the hoof becomes larger in circumference, hence the space within the wall becomes greater, and the pressure upon its contents lessened. When



"Berrill."

Thoroughbred stallion. Winner of the King's Champion Cup, London (England) Thoroughbred Show, 1911.



Mistress Nancy.

Hackney filly; roan; three years old. First and junior champion, London Hackney Show, 1911.

would prove injurious if left in the blood are secreted or extracted from the blood by the liver; but these, instead of being immediately excreted, serve useful purposes in the process of digestion. The absorbents are always active, and the irritation caused by a blister increases their activity, and has a tendency to cause them to absorb the abnormal material that causes enlargements of external organs. In many cases it is necessary to blister repeatedly in order to continue the irritation and promote absorption; but it must be understood that we do not always get the result we look for in such cases. There are certain drugs which, when applied locally, increase the activity of the absorbents, without causing well-marked irritation or inflammation, but in this

the feet are too small, even though there is no disease, repeatedly blistering the coronet (that is, the part just above and surrounding the hoof) is often resorted to to make them grow larger. Hence it will be seen that the actions of blisters are many, and they are applied with different objects in view. As regards the composition of blisters, I may say that they are innumerable. Blisters may be either liquids or ointments. The principal point to be considered in the composition is to have ingredients that will produce sufficient irritation and inflammation, and at the same time not destroy the hair-roots. Many of the proprietary medicines on the market contain ingredients that destroy the hair follicles, hence leave a bare spot. For instance, nitric acid,

sulphuric acid, arsenic, corrosive sublimate, croton oil, etc., unless in small quantities and carefully applied, and given proper after-attention, will have this action. Liquid blisters consist of irritating substances, as biniodide of mercury, cantharides, bichloride of mercury, iodide of potassium, etc., mixed with alcohol or water. Two drams of cantharides added to four ounces of alcohol, or the same proportion of biniodide of mercury and alcohol, makes a prompt and effective blister. A mixture of two drams each of biniodide of mercury and iodide of potassium, in eight ounces of alcohol or water, makes a good absorbent blister. This mixture does not blister so readily as the first named, but its absorbent action is more marked. A mixture of equal parts of oil of turpentine, raw linseed oil and liquor ammonia makes a satisfactory blistering liniment, especially adapted for producing superficial irritation in cases of sore throat, or other cases where prompt superficial counter-irritation is required. Paste blisters or blistering ointments are prepared by mixing irritating drugs with lard, lanoline or vaseline. These are made in different strengths, as 1 part of the drug to 4 to 10 parts of lard, etc., according to the severity of the action required. For the ordinary purposes of blistering, such as treating cases of spavin, ringbone, splint, navicular disease, etc., a paste made of 2 drams of cantharides, or biniodide of mercury, mixed with one ounce lard or vaseline, is commonly used. Many practitioners prefer a mixture of cantharides and biniodide of mercury, hence mix 1 dram of each with 1 ounce of lard, etc. This, of course, is 1 to 4, which is considered strong; but, of course, the mixture may be made of any desired strength. When using liquid blisters, a little is applied, with smart friction, once daily, until the desired degree of irritation or blistering is produced, after which sweet oil is applied daily until the scale caused by the blister has fallen off, when, if necessary, the blister may be again applied, etc. This method of counter-irritation is often followed when more or less constant irritation is desired, as where an effort is being made to reduce a chronic enlargement. When paste blisters are used, the mode of application is different. In these cases there is always more or less of the ointment left on the surface, and there is danger of the patient biting or licking the part, and thereby blistering the lips, tongue, etc., and it is wise to prevent this. The hair should be clipped off the parts to be blistered, and the patient tied so that he cannot reach them with his mouth. The blister is then well rubbed in. In 24 hours the parts are again well rubbed with the blister, and in 24 hours longer sweet oil is applied. The patient's head is now let down, and it is good practice to turn him loose in a box stall, and the parts should be oiled every day until the scale comes off, when, if necessary, the parts may be blistered again; and, if further blistering be advisable, at least four weeks should elapse between the applications, as, even where these ingredients are used, if they be applied frequently at too close intervals, there may be danger of destroying the hair roots; but, if applied as above, and the directions carried out with reasonable attention, there is no danger of such results. It must be understood that the results of a blister depend to a great extent upon the manner of its application. In order that satisfactory results may be obtained, the blister should be applied with smart friction. The mere placing of the blister on the surface of the skin will not give as good results as when it is well rubbed into the tissues. The application of a bandage to a surface to which a blister has been applied intensifies its action, as it prevents evaporation; but in cases where a strong blister has been used; this may cause too severe action. Where very severe counter-irritation is necessary, such as in some cases of spavins, ringbones, etc., the skin of the part is often fired in points or lines with an iron at a white heat, before the blister is applied. This, of course, leaves a permanent blemish, as the hair will not grow on the parts that have been fired. In such cases a cure is said to have been effected when the lameness disappears, even though a few small spots devoid of hair remain.

Poultices consist in the application of soft, moist material to a part for the purpose of softening, soothing and moistening it, thereby relieving the pain of superficial irritation and pain, or of softening and removing scabs, foreign substances, etc., that may be present, and interfere with the processes of nature in effecting a cure. There is practically no special virtue in any particular material used for a poultice, the idea being to apply some nominating substance that will retain moisture or heat, or both. The ordinary poultice consists of linseed meal, boiled turnips or bran. The first named is probably the best, as it retains heat longer, and, on account of its oily nature, does not become dry, even after losing its heat. There are preparations on the market, such as antiphlogistine, thermafuge, etc., that, on account of their faculty of retaining moisture, and also the antiseptic ingredients they contain, are very serviceable for poultices, and would be used much more generally than they are, except for their cost. When poultices are applied for the sole purposes of supplying heat, great attention

is necessary, as they so readily lose their heat, but still remain moist, and cold moisture is undesirable; the reaction may be harmful, hence care must be taken either to keep warm water applied, or change the poultice frequently. When this attention is not given, the application of dry heat, such as batton or wool heated in the oven, gives better results. "WHIP."

Horse-breeding in Manitoba.

Address by Andrew Graham, President of the Manitoba Horse-breeders' Association for 1910, at the Annual Meeting at Brandon.

Since our earliest statistics, in 1871, the horse population has increased steadily. That year, in Canada, the total number of horses was 836,743, and in 1910 that number was almost trebled, the figures being 2,213,199. In 1908, the horse population was 1,318,506 in the five Eastern Provinces, while in 1910, for the same Provinces, it was 1,341,065, a decrease in the last two years of 39,441.

In 1908, the horse population in the three Prairie Provinces was as follows:

Manitoba	230,926
Saskatchewan	259,811
Alberta	246,922

In 1910 these totals were:

Manitoba	244,987
An increase in two years of.....	14,061
Saskatchewan	332,922
A two-years' increase of	73,111
Alberta	294,225
An increase of	47,303

Making a total increase in the three Provinces of 134,475.

After deducting the decrease for the Eastern division, of 39,441, we have a total increase for the Dominion of 95,034. Statistics for British Columbia are not available, but would make little difference in the proportion of the total.



"Still Comin'."

Old Dobbin—"Ho! Ho! Where's the coming 'Horseless Age' I used to hear so much about when I was a colt?"

Saskatchewan has the largest increase of any of the Provinces, being closely followed by Alberta; this, notwithstanding the fact that the great horse ranches, especially in Alberta, have been forced to give way in order to make room for the incoming settler.

Taking the present population of the Dominion at 8,000,000, and the horse population at 2,213,199, we have the proportion of three horses to ten persons; but, with an increase per annum of 250,000 people, and an increase in the horse population of 47,517, being in the proportion of two to ten, as against the standing proportion of three to ten. This shows the increase in the number of horses has not nearly kept pace with our population, and accounts in part for the steady increase in demand at ever advancing prices.

It is some years since we reached the days of the horseless street car. Now we have the horseless carriage and the horseless plow, and the end is not yet. Still, the horse has his place.

Some of us will remember the consternation in the ranks of labor caused by the introduction of modern labor-saving machinery, but this only made development more rapid, and labor flourished as never before. In the same way, steam and gasoline as farm-motor power are making possible the more rapid subjection of our wild lands for productive purposes, and are increasing, rather than decreasing, the demand for horses, and this will be the case for many years to come.

What is very gratifying to be able to note a substantial increase in the number of horses in this Province, it is still more gratifying to know that the quality of our horses is being improved year by year. Manitoba has passed

the experimental stage in this matter of horse-breeding. Abundant evidence of this is forthcoming in the wonderful improvement in both the quality and the number of horses seen at our local shows, and also in the prizes won by Canadian-bred stuff at Brandon, Winnipeg and other leading shows. This fact should greatly encourage every horse-breeder to improve his stock as rapidly as his circumstances will permit. Greater care must be taken in the selecting of the stallion. Far too many inferior horses are standing for service throughout the Province, and it is surprising how many men there are who consider themselves up-to-date farmers, that will use a cheap horse, rather than pay an extra \$5 or \$6 for the service of a good horse, the get of which would be worth anywhere from \$25 to \$100 more money when ready for the market. This reluctance on the part of the owners of mares to pay good-living service fees for the use of a good horse, is one of the greatest hindrances to the improvement of our horses, and must be figured on by stallion men when purchasing their horses. Owing to this fact, it is safe to say that not a single horse that has proved himself to be a really good stock horse in the Old Land finds his way to this country, simply because his earning capacity is two or three times greater on the other side of the water than it would be in Canada. Old Baron's Pride's terms are \$50 and \$75, when the mare proves in foal, and it is said that he could get double what he can do on these terms. There are quite a number that stand at \$50 at service, and \$50 more when mare proves in foal; others, \$25 and \$25; still others at \$15 and \$15; some at \$10 and \$10, the fee being fixed by the quality and breeding of the individual horse and his reputation as a sire. I am of the opinion that we will never get the best results in horse-breeding until we adopt some such plan or scheme as the Scottish hiring system. Many are better able to describe this system than I am, but, as I understand it, the farmers of a community or district get together and organize an association for the purpose of hiring a stallion for the use of its members. Some years ago, nearly all the hiring was done at the Glasgow Spring Stallion Show. This show is held in February of each year for the purpose of giving the farmers' organizations a chance to come together and select horses to their liking for their several districts. Of late years this system has become so popular, and the rivalry so keen between the different districts, that a large number of the best horses are hired before the date of the Glasgow Stallion Show. At the present time, about 20 of the most noted Clydesdale sires are hired for the season of 1912. This is accomplished by the association sending three or four of their best men to some of the leading studs of the country to make their selection. It strikes me that this work might be taken up to advantage by our agricultural societies. Each society could be divided into two or more districts, each large enough to make work for a good horse; the work of dividing the territory and calling the first meeting for organization being all that would be expected of the agricultural society, after which it would be up to the district to push the scheme.

I have a great deal of faith in the syndicate-purchase system. This system has fallen into disrepute just because it has been pushed wrong-end foremost. The general method has been to drop down on a community with two men and a horse. First see a couple of the most influential men in the district, give them a share or two each for their influence, put a price on the horse about three times its value, and the sale would likely go through. If the price was about his actual worth, he would be examined very critically, and likely turned down. After the notes were all signed, the horse dealer and whiskey all gone, the horse is pulled out for his first real inspection. Well—the same chaps could hardly repeat the trick on that bunch. A better way is for a number of farmers residing within a district to get together, talk over the horse question, decide on the class of horse they want, and the price they are willing to pay, then send two or more of their best men to a reputable breeder or dealer, and, having found what they want to buy at the lowest spot-cash price, they will likely have more horse at less than half the money that would slip away under the other system.

The introduction of the Scottish hiring sys-

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

Our horse business is doing fairly well. The present conditions for the trade are very favorable, but profits on the horse-breeding business are not easily doubled. The greatest need is for a better class of stallion, and these will be forthcoming just as soon as farmers give up their penny-wise and pound-foolish policy of breeding to cheap and inferior horses.

LIVE STOCK.

Our Scottish Letter.

Time passes so rapidly that another letter is due to Canada before one has had time to turn oneself and master the new situation. March came in like a lion, and maintained that character throughout. We have had a typical, east-windy, cold, raw March, yet it has not been unpleasant for outdoor work, and sowing is well advanced. On what we call carse—that is, heavy clay land—rain is needed, as such land becomes baked, and it is not easy to get a good seed-bed in it. Taken all over, in spite of a fine, open winter, the crops of 1910 will prove the least remunerative of any recent season. Potatoes are the only crop which are now making a good price, and those fortunate enough to have quantities on hand will be smiling. Roots, as a crop, have been excellent, but, unfortunately, store cattle, or, as you call them, stockers, were dear to buy, and fat cattle are now selling at too low a figure to leave a sufficient margin of profit to the feeder. Some feeders are crying out, and demanding a more plentiful supply of store cattle. This cry is always heard when conditions are as we have now described. The man who has bred his own stockers will have done well, but he is in a minority these times. The low price of beef is due to the enormous imports of dead and chilled meat. This has ruined altogether the demand for cow-beef, and the situation is in many respects critical. The farmers in this country have a decided grievance in respect that foreign dead meat comes in here subject to none of the irritating, vexatious restrictions by which the home producer is beset. He is surrounded by inspectors from the cradle to the grave. He would not complain about this so much were his foreign competitors similarly dealt with; but they lead charmed lives, and dump what they please on these shores. It is not fair. Personally, I am all for protecting the consumer, but he can be poisoned just as easily by chilled carcasses from the ends of the earth, which, as they come here, cannot be inspected, as by any carcass of a "fallen" animal at home. However, our Government is so busy doing other things that subordinate matters, like the food of the people and the well-being of agriculture, get little or no attention.

SHORTHORN SALES—A CORRECTION.

Shorthorns have again been in demand during March. Sales have been held at Darlington, Belfast and York, as well as in Lincolnshire and elsewhere. Unhappily, an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease was reported early in the month in Surrey, and forthwith all our oversea customers shut their ports against British cattle. This marred the prospects of the sales, but, on the whole, remarkably good trade was experienced. Heifers were selling exceptionally well at York, and all together, the experience of the past month goes to suggest that there is a big, healthy demand for Shorthorns within the limits of these islands. I made a mistake in my last letter regarding the highest price realized for a Shorthorn bull at the Spring Sales of 1911. The highest price was 1,500 gs., equal to £1,575, paid at Birmingham by the Shorthorn king of the world, William Duthie, Aberdeen, for Strowan Clarion, bred by Captain Graham Stirling, of Strowan, Ayrshire. Mr. Duthie knows his way about, and when he pays such a figure for a yearling bull, we may depend that he sees some future for the breeding. Mr. Duthie some time ago hired an exceptionally well-bred red bull from A. W. Manning, Adbolton, Nottingham, a most successful breeder of Hackneys, who only a few years ago turned his attention to Shorthorns, and had

scored heavily by providing a sire for the premier Shorthorn herd of the British Isles. Mr. Duthie shares the cosmopolitan tastes of Amos Cruickshank. He is wholly devoid of prejudice. A good bull is what he looks for; that is, a bull that carries flesh, and may be relied upon to produce cattle having the same priceless quality. Mr. Duthie is extremely popular in his native county, where he takes an active part in all good work. He has lately been signally honored by those connected with the Presbyterian Church, of which he is and has long been a member. We honor the great Shorthorn breeder for other things than his fame and success in that line.

AYRSHIRES AND MILK RECORDS.

Ayrshires are, as I judge from recent exchanges, in much favor with the breeders of Canada. The ranks of breeders here have been rudely broken by the death of Robert Wallace, Auchinbrain, Wanchline, Ayrshire. He was one of the foremost men in his county. Eminent as a breeder of Ayrshires, he was equally distinguished as a breeder of Border-Leicester sheep. He was a man of untiring energy and zeal. Whatever he took in hand was gone into with all his might. He had no use for laggards, and woe betide the sleepy-head who crossed the path of Auchinbrain. He was one of the first in our experience to ignore the showyard type of fancy Ayrshire and to breed for constitution and the pail. He was a Milk Record man in his own way before anyone talked publicly of keeping such records; and in the past ten years, but especially during the past four years, he reaped his reward. He was paid some phenomenally high prices for Ayrshires for export, and his customers invariably came in. Mr. Wallace had been in indifferent health for some time, and was little seen in public for about twelve months. His death makes a big blank in the ranks.



Marking the Lambs with the Ewe's Number (Temporarily), for Tattooing in Ears Later On.

Referring to the public Milk Record Societies, their report for 1910 has now been published. Over 9,000 cows were under their control last year, and the number of applications for enrollment is steadily increasing. Men who opposed them are now eager to join the societies, and I take it the day of the tight-vessel, small-teated Ayrshire is about ended. In these times, men must study utility and commercial value, rather than fancy, and we are likely to see a rapid improvement in Ayrshires along these lines. Some maintain that there is an element of uncertainty in the results attained by the Milk Record Societies. They say this is due to the results being based on averages and estimates, instead of actual weighings of the produce of every animal twice a day. Some interesting figures in support of this view have been published. The chairman of the Milk Records Society admits that there is something to be said for the argument, but daily weighings of each animal's produce are obviously impossible, and one thing is proved by the results published: the figures given as the result of periodic testings are in every case proved to be under, rather than over, the actual results, when weighings of each cow's produce were made twice a day. This is satisfactory. It proves that real benefit accrues from the work of the Record Societies with periodic weighings.

[Note.—Why say that daily weighing is impossible? Tens of thousands of Canadian dairy-men with grade or common cows weigh every cow's milk twice every day in the year, and find it pays well in the increased yield obtained. We shall certainly do it on "The Farmer's Advocate" farm.—Editor.]

BACON AND EGGS.

Interesting debates are taking place on the

question of the scarcity of bacon. It is a significant fact that the pig population of this country has fallen from 2,861,644, in 1904, to 2,380,387, in 1909, a decrease of somewhere in the neighborhood of half a million head. Various reasons are assigned for this; possibly the chief is the uncertainty attending a pig stock during the war against Swine Fever. This war has now been raging for about fifteen years, and, so far, we are not within sight of the extinction of the disease. It has cost the country an enormous sum, and it has greatly hampered the trade in pigs. These inconveniences would excite no murmuring were there any indication that the war had been successfully waged. This, however, does not appear, and many are crying out against the plan of campaign. It is, of course, certain that under these conditions the extension of pig-breeding is not to be expected. At the same time, there must be some world-wide reason for the shrinkage in the bacon supply. It cannot be because the demand is less. Everybody eats bacon. The one dish which is common to the cottage and the palace is bacon and eggs. It is the favorite breakfast dish of these islands, and whoever can supply that demand should coin money. Somebody, even under existing conditions, is coining money. The bacon producer is getting about sixpence per pound for his pigs, while the consumer is paying about 1s. per pound for his bacon. The shortage in the supply does not warrant the bacon factor in fleecing the public. A good wholesome article of food will always command a high price, and an extension of pig-breeding would undoubtedly mean increased revenue to British farmers.

Poultry were for a long time a much-neglected section of the population of the farmyard. The normal attitude of the farmer to poultry is indicated by the agricultural proverb that a hen always

is in debt. When she is properly looked after, from her earliest embryonic stage in the egg, to the end of her career, she is the most profitable member of the farmyard, provided she be intelligently handled. If hens were bred so as to begin laying when eggs were dearest, greatly enhanced profits could be secured. It is a foolish thing to pour produce upon a glutted market. The cottage and the palace alike eat eggs with their bacon, and there is money to be made by the farmer if he will only breed hens as intelligently as he breeds cattle. The successful poultry-keepers are those who are always learning. Possibly no one succeeds in

any walk in life to whom this does not apply.

HORSES.

I do not know whether this letter should conclude without a word about horses. Perhaps there are readers who believe the horse notes to be the best, and they would be disappointed if I had nothing for them. Well, there is not much. The shipments of Clydesdales in the later weeks of March have been few. The west-bound ships from the Clyde have had their accommodation fully occupied with passengers, and no room could be found for horses. Trade follows the flag—the verse men say. For one thing, I am certain the thousands of those settling on the Western prairie will sooner or later require horses. Perhaps that will be the least of the disillusiones to which the settlers will be subjected. No doubt, they will have plenty of hardships to encounter, but the land they cultivate will be their own, and day by day it becomes more valuable, as the iron road comes nearer and nearer. It is the flower of our countryside that is leaving these shores. They go to enrich the great Dominion, but the Mother Country will miss them and their descendants in the days to come. Canada's gain will, undoubtedly, to some extent, be Great Britain's loss. It is all one Empire, and we should try to see large visions and mighty providences.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Abundant hair on swine, lively and somewhat fine and soft, growing out of a pliable skin, which is neither thick nor papery, and free from many conditions, tells the story of robust health, vigor, thrift, and active circulation. Free action and a bright, sprightly manner are signs of good digestion and good health.—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

THE FARM.

Beef Rings.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We are starting a beef ring in our neighborhood this spring. Could you, through your paper, give any directions as to how to cut, or could you furnish a chart or tell me where one could be got. It is to be a sixteen-share ring.

H. S. M.

As the above query is but a sample of many that are expected to come in, if one may judge from the experience of former years, we publish at some length charts for beef rings which will be found helpful to those interested. The beef-ring idea is spreading in Canada, there is reason to believe, and certainly, by this method, a regular and sufficient supply of good fresh beef is assured, and at the lowest possible cost.

A common method of operating such an association is that each member undertakes to supply one heifer or steer for slaughtering during the season, some specifications as to age and size being usually agreed upon, one dressing 400 pounds being a very suitable weight. One animal is killed on a certain day of each week by a butcher who is paid per head, usually from \$2 to \$2.50, for his work, which includes the weighing of the carcass, and the cutting of it up into the required number of pieces, each of these also to be weighed, and weight recorded. Each man comes for his portion of meat the next morning, and each time he receives a different cut from what he got the previous week. By the end of the season he will have received at least one piece of every portion of the carcass. In the case of small households, one member's portion can be divided between two families. The hide, tallow, heart, liver, etc., revert to the supplier of the animal, though usually the butcher sells the most of these for him. At the close of the period, if any member has not received as much meat as he supplied, he is paid for his overplus at a price agreed upon at the start, the money coming from those who got more meat than they furnished.

Chart one shows side divided for 20-share beef-ring, each member getting a roast, a boil, and a slice of steak, the numbers, as below, going together:

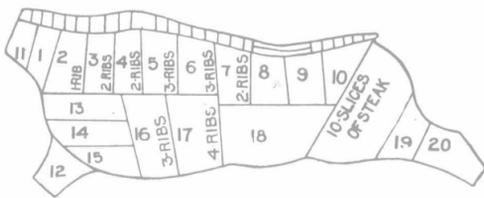


Chart for 20-share Beef Ring.

Roast.	Boil.	Steak.
1	14	1
2	13	2
3	19	3
4	16	4
5	17	5
6	18	6
7	15	7
8	12	8
9	20	9
10	11	10

SIXTEEN-SHARE CHART.

A chart for a sixteen-share beef ring, commonly used, is as follows:

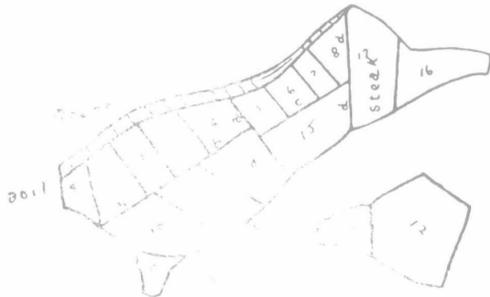


Chart for a sixteen-share beef ring.

This chart represents a side of beef cut up into sixteen shares. The table ready to saw. The side is divided into the middle and hind quarter at "a," between roasts 1 and 2, and ribs on hind quarter. At "b" on the table, divide fore quarter into eight shares. No. 1 represents neck, saw off joints on it.

No. 1 represents roast No. 1. Saw off three joints on it. No. 2 represents roast No. 2. Saw off three joints on it. No. 3 represents roast No. 3. Saw off three joints on it.

No. 4 represents roast No. 4. Saw roast No. 4 off, leaving four joints on it. No. 11 represents front shank. Saw front shank off above upper joint.

No. 14 represents second rib cut. Saw it off, leaving five ribs on it.

No. 13 represents first rib cut. Saw it off, leaving four ribs on it.

No. 10 represents brisket. No. 12 represents shoulder, which lies directly under brisket, as represented in chart.

Then take the hind quarter and divide at the line "d."

No. 15 represents flank. Cut flank off at line "c."

No. 5 represents roast No. 5. Saw roast No. 5 off, with three joints on it.

Nos. 6, 7 and 8 represent sirloin. Divide these three to as nearly the same weight as possible.

No. 17 represents steak. Cut steak into slices, giving a slice to each person.

No. 16 represents hind shank after steak is taken off.

After this half of the beef has been cut up, it is divided between the first eight persons, as shown by time-table, giving each person a roast, a boil piece, and a slice of steak. Then the other half of the beef is taken down and cut up in the same manner.

CHART FOR TWENTY-SHARE BEEF RING.

Mrs. E. S. Hunsberger, Waterloo Co., Ont., in 1907 sent to "The Farmer's Advocate" an account of the workings of a beef ring of twenty members, for which her husband was butcher; also, the chart of a side of beef as divided by them.

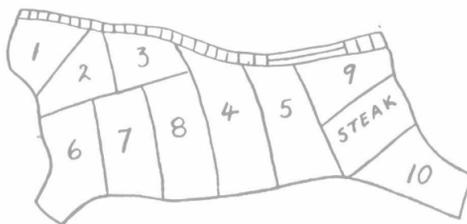


Chart for 20-share Beef Ring.

As will be seen, it is cut into ten pieces and steak. The steak is cut into eight slices, a slice to each piece except Nos. 9 and 10, which are supposed to contain steak. Each portion, as prepared and weighed, is hung on one of a row of twenty hooks, each one of which is numbered with a member's number, and has his share for that week. A reproduction of a part of sheet on which are recorded accounts with members of beef supplied and received, is given below.

Names of members	Names of members		Names of members		Names of members		Names of members		Names of members	
	No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	19	20
Moses M. Weber	1	16								
Chas. P. Martin	2	18								
Allan Quirkfall	3	12								
Joe B. Snider	4	15								
Jacob Bisch	5	20								
John Pomeroy	6	18								
Ernie Namatger	7	15								
Dan Shantz	19	?								
Amosy Schmitz	20	?								

Beef-ring Account Sheet, Partial View.

Figures entered show beef received by members the first week from animal supplied by Moses M. Weber. When sheet is filled, the totals at the foot of columns, added up and down, show the dressed weights of the different animals supplied by members. Totals of columns added crosswise show the amount of meat received by the different members during the twenty weeks. The sum of the totals below and those at the right-hand side should, of course, correspond. Much care in weighing both the carcass and the pieces, and in marking down the weights, is needed, in order that this may be the case.

One sample of supposedly Number 1 alsike seed obtained by us from a local seed store has 6,114 seed seeds to the pound, while a sample from another store had 2,368 to the pound, according to report of the Seed Laboratory. Neither was Number 1 at all. Yet people innocently buy their fields such worse rubbish than this. It is a pity when we see where the weeds come

Arches for Roofing.

Am building a stable 40 x 92 feet, and would like to know if it would be possible to roof it by constructing arches, instead of using rafters. If it is possible, what sort of material would be required? Would 2-inch plank do, and of what length would they need to be? How should I make a pattern to cut the arches by? Would such a roof have a clear loft, or would it require bracing? SUBSCRIBER.

The proper roof for this building, provided the owner does not desire purlines, would be the self-supporting construction, made of planks and boards.

The length of the lower rafter would be 14 feet 5 inches, set at an angle of 56 degrees from the horizontal, and the upper one would be the same length, but set at an angle of 34 degrees from the horizontal, thus forming a very pretty gambrel roof.

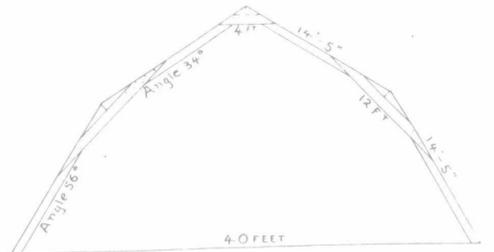


Fig. 1.—Self-supporting rafters.

The heel of the top rafter butts against the top of the lower one, and is fish-plated on each side with 1-in. x 10-in. x 12-ft. elm boards, well nailed with 3-in. nails.

Make these rafters of 2 x 8 hemlock or spruce, and have a collar-tie across at the apex of the top roof, of 2-in. x 10-in. x 4-ft., spiked with 4-in. nails.

These arches or rafters should be set on 3-ft. centers, and the building will require to be well tied across to resist the thrust of the foot. This construction gives entire clear space for storage of fodder, and the collar-ties afford an ideal means of hanging a hay-fork track; while the structure is amply strong, if built according to directions.

The term "self-supporting" means exactly what it is, for the inward lean of the lower roof counterbalances the outward thrust of the upper roof, and the whole thing would stand if but very few nails were used; but, in order to have a factor of safety over and above the snow load and wind pressure, the collars and fish-plates are used, and require careful spiking.

In making these arches, simply assemble one complete arch on the ground, and move the rafters until the span is 40 feet across and the angles correspond to those given herein; and when exactly correct, it may be kept so by stakes driven around it, and then all the rest made on this templet.

Only make them in one-half arch on the ground, and after each pair is placed on scaffolds ready to raise, the fish-plates are put on, and the apex spiked together.

Then each arch is raised with pikes, and securely stayed in place.

For the convenience of the builder, I might remark that the plumb cut of the upper rafters is 8 and 12 on the steel square, the 8 in. to be marked along, and the level on each end of the collar-tie is 8 in. and 12 in., marking along the 12-in. side.

The incline of the lower roof is exactly the opposite of the upper, having a raise of 12 in. in a run of 8 in.

From the above description, any good builder should be able to frame and set up this roof.

The rafter lengths given are exclusive of heels for projections. ALF. A. GILMORE, Huntingdon Co., Que.

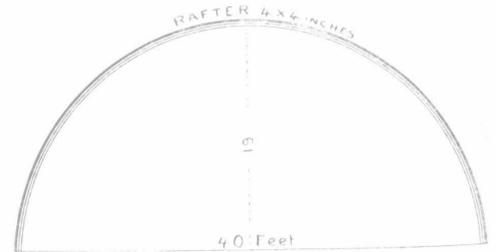


Fig. 2.—Semicircular-roof rafter.

[Note.—Another style of self-supporting roof is that adopted by Edgar Zavitz, Middlesex Co., and described through "The Farmer's Advocate." The rafters are made of elm lumber, 1 x 4 inches, nailed together in a semi-circular form, joints being broken as each layer is nailed on another, until there are four thicknesses nailed solidly together, thus making rafter 4 inches square. A roof built of rafters of this kind requires no braces, and is strong and rigid. Of course, as

in the other style given above, the frame below would need to be tie-braced, or have beams or rods across.—Editor.]

The Origin of a Popular Old Oat.

In the helpful series of contributions on the subject of seeds and seeding, running through "The Farmer's Advocate" lately, readers will have noticed a marked degree of unanimity on the subject of changing seed grain. Essentially, the need for it is not always conceded, though conditions arise making it desirable. It is remarkable, too, how the outstanding merit of certain varieties, properly cared for and grown, will persist. This point was brought out in the comprehensive letter by J. H. Grisdale, the Dominion Agriculturist, in regard to the old American Banner oat, perhaps yet the most widely-grown variety in Canada. Mr. Grisdale reports that in the field crops of the Central Experimental Farm this oat is yet unsurpassed, though many others have been tried, and it is field conditions that put varieties to the final test. Some sorts are, of course, better suited to certain conditions of soil and climate than others. The true origin of this popular old oat is not known, so far as we have been able to ascertain. James Vick's Sons, of Rochester, by whom it was introduced, received it as a sample for trial from a customer about 1880, and from this the stock was selected and worked up. Whether the original was the result of artificial cross-fertilization, or a "sport," or "mutant," as such unexpectedly remarkable varieties are called by De Vries and other scientists, may now never be learned, though the latter would seem probable. One of the first introductions of them in Canada was through John Miller, of Mongolia, York Co., Ont., who took third prize in the American Agricultural Competition for the best acre. On Nov. 28th, 1889, Mr. Miller wrote that about the time the oats were headed out, a heavy storm knocked the heaviest of them down. They did not rise again, so both quantity and quality were reduced. The oats from the prize acre weighed 35 pounds per measured bushel, and yielded 98 bushels 28 pounds. Where the oats stood up, they weighed 40½ pounds to the bushel. He grew 35 acres that year, and less than two acres of them were lodged. About the same time, quantities were sold by Vick's in Locust Hill, Beaverton, St. Helens and Napperton, Ont. A trial packet was also received at a very early date, and grown first in the farm garden by J. D. Thompson, of East Middlesex, and proved of such decided merit as to speedily become the general field crop of that farm and many others in the locality.

What Constitutes a Good Drain-Tile.

There is not much room for criticism in what is given below regarding drain tile. The statement regarding average tiles being slightly bowed, and not square on the ends, while it would have been applied to tiles formerly made in Canada, is, so far as our observation goes, scarcely applicable now. Since tiles have been made in tubular shape, and of stiff clay, they are usually well shaped in every way, and in laying can be turned so as to be certain to fit.—Editor.]

Tile should be straight, cylindrical, and well burned. The test of good quality is that it should give a sharp, metallic sound when struck with a piece of metal. As clay pipe shrinks with burning, the length and thickness of the walls, and the diameter, may vary some with the degree of burning, the overburned ones being smaller in all dimensions than the underburned. The degree of shrinkage in clays in different localities is not the same, consequently, sizes, with the same degree of burning, may vary with the locality of manufacture. Manufacturers endeavor to so regulate their machines that the hardest-burned pipe will have the required dimensions. Usually, the average tile overruns in length from a quarter to half an inch. Clay tile, when exposed to the air in freezing and thawing weather, are liable to disintegrate; but when buried in earth they are not so affected. As customarily made, they are not square on the ends, and many of them are not perfectly straight, being slightly bowed. When these irregularities are small, or do not both occur in the same pipe, they will not interfere with the utility of the piece. Tile are sold at so much per 1,000 pieces, which are supposed to be 1,000 feet of drain, the overrun in length offsetting breakage and rejections. When subjected to long transportation by rail and wagon, they do not always hold out; but a good quality of tile, carefully handled, will ordinarily lay the required number of feet.

Tile-layers should be instructed to throw out any tile which are soft, cracked or ill-shaped. A crack through the walls at the end, two inches in depth, or any irregularity which would destroy the cross-section of the drain or prevent its being a good joint, should be sufficient cause for rejection.—[John T. Stewart, in University Press News.

Useful Contrivances.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I enclose plan of a homemade implement I use for planting potatoes, which consists of a marker for opening a furrow, and a contrivance for covering.

For a marker, take a piece of timber about 8 feet long, either round or square, and, with a two-inch auger, bore holes 3 feet apart for teeth. The teeth are made of hard wood, 2 feet long, and flat; 6 inches wide, and pointed. Put in a

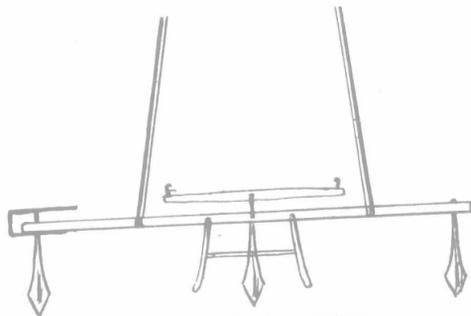


Fig. 1.—Marker for potatoes.

pair of shafts; also handles. Fasten on a whiffletree. Mark out first row straight, then keep one tooth in outside furrow for a guide. The coverer is made of plank, two side-pieces 14 inches wide and 2 feet long, and bevelled on lower edge. Place them on edge two feet apart in front, and one foot behind, then spike on cross-pieces on the top, and put a tongue in it, and a pair of handles to guide it. Also put a box on top to hold stones or weights to hold it down if the ground is hard. I find it works fine. The marker makes a furrow about three inches deep, or less, if desired; and, when covered in this way

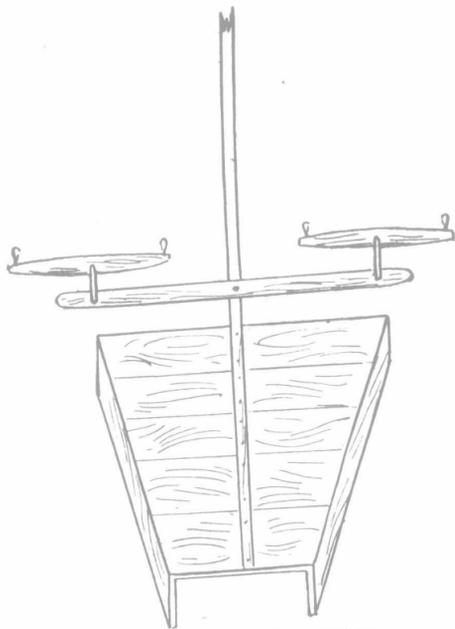


Fig. 2.—Coverer for potatoes.

the potatoes are easier to dig, either with a potato-digger or by hand.

I use the marker for planting corn, also. I mark the ground both ways, and plant on corners, covering with the foot, and run a light harrow over it when corn is just coming up. GEO. SMEDLEY, Algoma, Ont.

Labor-savers.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

When I built my barn, I wanted to make the best provisions for feeding calves possible. I visited the barn of several dairymen who raised calves, to learn how to construct mine satisfactorily. But, as I saw none that suited, I determined to study out my own. I had previously had all the tying-up I wanted. You never know when one may break loose and devour its neighbor's meal. Then, too, the tying plan does not allow them to exercise, which I believe to be

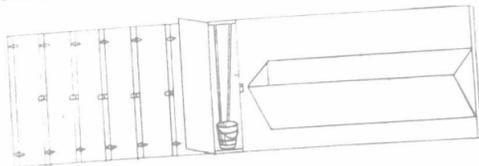


Fig. 3.—Doors, with stanchions behind, for handy calf feeding. Swing manger.

essential. What I wanted was a plan by which I could feed each calf exactly what I wanted it to have, and know it ate it. If I wanted to feed each one differently, I could do so, and thereby determine the best way to feed; and if I wanted to know whether it paid to buy stock foods or prepared calf foods, I could learn, and not guess. Then, too, it must be a labor-saving scheme; no standing with a club to keep back part of the herd while one or two were being fed. There was also the sucking habit to be overcome.

I studied the problem, and at last succeeded in building a pen which has overcome all the difficulties, is indeed a labor-saver, economical, handy, and which has made calf-rearing a pleasure. My calf pen is a large box stall in basement, well lighted and ventilated, and faces feed alley. It has a swing manger about half its length, which is made on the same principle as the flour bins used in kitchen cabinets. It tips out in alley while you put in the feed, and no calf gets its nose there until you are ready. I use this for cut feed and ensilage. The other half of the pen front is composed of doors a foot wide, four feet high, with a board four inches wide between each two. They all open out in alleyway. There is a common stanchion in the center of each opening. As soon as you open a door, a calf will put out his head; fasten the stanchion, open the next door, and so on, until all are fastened.

Put pail of milk on the floor in front of each one. When you have fed the last one his milk, you can usually start at the first one, and feed it its meal. It is no trouble to get the pail. Pick it up, put in what you like, and replace. When they are all fed meal, I go about some other work until all are through eating. I then put some feed in swing manger or hay in rack. The calves never form the sucking habit, and are contented and healthy. An outside door opens into barnyard, where they are let out every few days for exercise. PETER B. FICK, Norfolk Co., Ont.

Two Men Fill Silo.

There are some disadvantages—as well as advantages—in the co-operative method of filling silos. In many districts there are not enough farmers who have silos within a reasonable distance of each other to make a sufficient force to run a powerful steam-blower outfit, and time is wasted going to and fro. And again, let the work be managed as well as possible, there will be unavoidable delays, and somebody will be left till the last, and have overripe corn to handle.

There has arisen a desire on the part of some who could not in any case very well change work, for a light-running cutter and blower which might be run by a small gasoline engine. We are glad, therefore, to receive the following contribution from Smith Brothers, of Middlesex County, detailing their experience last season with an eight-horse-power gasoline engine for silo-filling:

Our silo is made of matched lumber, in size 12 by 25 feet. In filling, we had the cut corn blown about 32 feet in height. The agent said, "Try the engine, and if it will not blow over 30 feet, ship it back at the firm's expense." So we had the pipes up five or six feet higher than the silo, to test the power thoroughly before purchasing.

We did not change work with neighbors, but just the two of us ran the outfit, and hauled the corn. As everything was new, and the engine was run a very considerable time before everything was in working order, it is impossible to say how much gasoline was used, but, at a rough guess, I should say about ten gallons, at 15½ cents per gallon. Considering the way steam engines burn the wood, gasoline is far the cheapest, if you have to buy both.

We would not like to recommend others to do as we have done, only we might say that, so far as we were concerned, it was most satisfactory. In the first place, there was no worry about getting help, or a steam outfit to come just when your corn is in proper condition to handle, but just go at it yourself when corn is ready and you are ready.

I cannot say whether or not there is any advantage in slow, rather than fast filling, but I have heard our neighbors say that theirs had settled quite a number of feet, and some have corn still out in the field. There is one advantage in our way, one can just start up engine and fill again. The disadvantage is, perhaps, that when you fill it yourself, if you do not work—as some I hear at changing work, do not—everything stops.

The keeping quality of our silage will not be of interest to any farmer, except he is in a case like ourselves, who did not decide to erect a silo until winter. In fact, I wished, when we were filling ours, we had somebody else's experience to go by, as I thought the silage would all spoil. We drew it out of stook and filled silo about the last of November or first of December. Of course, we had a stream of water running in blower all the time. The corn came out just as good as the day it was put in, or nearly so. The cows ate it all up and looked for more, and that is a good sign. The cause of our being so late was that we

might select as cheap an outfit as possible, as well as one that had power enough. We could not depend upon the gasoline firms to tell the truth. At the Western Fair, some firms said it would take a fourteen-horse-power engine to run the blower, while others recommended as low as a six-horse-power. I know one farmer that got a six-horse-power engine and blower. Of course, it would not give satisfaction, and he had to adopt carriers, which are heavy and wasteful when the wind is strong.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

A Farmer's Fertilizer Experiments

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

About a year ago I gave you the results of some experiments with artificial fertilizers, and, in commenting upon the results obtained, Mr. Emslie, of Toronto, suggested that I try them that year in a somewhat different form, thinking that perhaps they would make a different showing. I followed his advice, and, besides the experiments made with the materials distributed by the Experimental Union, I used his suggestions, and some of my own, as well. In all, I had 17 plots, each consisting of one row 72 yards long, and comprising one-eightieth part of an acre. Here are the results. I planted 144 sets in each row, except 16 and 17.

No.	Fertilizer.	Plants lived.	Yield per acre bush.
1.	Nothing	137	172
2.	Nitrate of soda, all sown at planting time	132	162½
3.	Nitrate soda, ½ at planting; ½ when plants came up	130	180
4.	Twenty tons barnyard manure per acre	120	249
5.	Potato fertilizer	128	204
6.	Royal Canadian	112	160
7.	Muriate potash	70	78½
8.	Nothing	100	92
9.	Acid phosphate	140	196
10.	Mixed fertilizer	141	170½
11.	Complete fertilizer	135	192
12.	Ditto—without nitrate soda	137	182½
13.	Ditto—without potash	137	186½
14.	Ditto—without phosphate	140	117
15.	Nothing	134	122½
16.	Acid phosphate (seed grown at Guelph, hand-cut)	152	186½
17.	Acid phosphate (own seed, machine cut)	165	186½

Plots 11 to 14 were fertilized as suggested by Mr. Emslie, as follows: Acid phosphate, 320 lbs. per acre; muriate potash, 240 lbs.; nitrate soda, 160 lbs.

The nitrate in plots 11, 13 and 14 was sown one-third at planting and two-thirds when plants were nicely up. In this set of plots, it would appear that the nitrate increased the yield 9½ bushels per acre, the potash 5½ bushels, and the phosphate 75 bushels; but a comparison of No. 14 with the check row right alongside would seem to show that neither potash nor nitrate was of any use whatever. Comparing 15 with 16 and 17, where phosphate alone was used at rate of 300 pounds per acre, shows an increase of 64 bushels by its use; cost, 5 cents per bush. In rows 16 and 17, unfortunately, the sets were not counted, and more seed was used; they were weighed more with the idea of finding out whether machine-cutting gave as good per cent. of growth as hand-cutting. It would appear to be as good, or better. There seems to have been no advantage gained by change of seed, but for various reasons this test is not conclusive. In rows 2 and 3, nitrate was sown at the rate of 160 pounds per acre. In No. 7, potash, 160 pounds per acre. In No. 9, phosphate, 320 pounds. No. 10, one-third of each of the foregoing, total 213 pounds. Nos. 5 and 6, 320 pounds per acre. Nos. 13 and 17, phosphate, 300 pounds per acre.

I am quite unable to account for the very poor showing made by Nos. 7 and 8; so many of the sets did not grow, and all appeared weak and spindly.

The plots were situated in the poorest corner of a five-acre piece of land. The average yield for the whole field was 100 bushels per acre. Only two plots, Nos. 16 and 17, equalled this average. All the fertilizer was received at application of 100 lbs. per acre phosphate per acre. A few days before the sets were put in, we had a very heavy rain. The weather was very hot for four weeks of hot, dry weather, and we had rain in abundance.

In Swede turnips I had the following:

No. 1.	Nothing	Yield per acre 100 bushels
No. 2.	Acid phosphate, 320 lbs. per acre	Yield per acre, 25 tons, 880 pounds
No. 3.	Phosphate, 480 pounds per acre	Yield per acre, 25 tons, 880 pounds
No. 4.	Acid phosphate, 320 lbs. per acre; nitrate soda, 40 pounds per acre	Yield per acre, 25 tons, 880 pounds

The fertilizer used in No. 2 and 3, giving an increase of 100 bushels, cost 50 cents per ton.

In No. 3, the fertilizer cost about \$11 per acre. Increase, 11 tons 880 pounds, costing very nearly \$1 per ton.

The increase of 4 tons 400 pounds over plot 2 cost \$7.35—not far short of \$2 per ton. It is an open question whether this increase was due to the larger amount of phosphate applied or to the addition of the potash and nitrate. It was my intention to apply another lot of nitrate equal to the first one, but its application to mangels and other things was so entirely void of visible benefit that I omitted it. I had two acres of turnips in all, the whole treated with about 320 pounds superphosphate per acre. The yield was just over 22 tons per acre. The plots were on a part of the field that was a little better than the average, hence the difference. There can be no possible doubt that it is a paying proposition on our land to apply acid phosphate to turnips. In mangels, I tried phosphate and nitrate of soda. There was a slight improvement noticeable where the phosphate was applied, but the nitrate showed no effect whatever; I did not weigh. The application of a light dressing of hen manure just about doubled the yield, and on part of the patch, where I had mangels the year previous, and had treated with this manure, the effects were plainly visible in the second crop. The mangels that were grown on land that had been in the same crop the previous year were about one-half heavier than those on oat stubble, manuring and treatment the same in every respect. It is my intention to experiment with mangels on a much more extensive scale this year, in the hope that I may find something that will give as good results as does hen manure.

An application of phosphate to rape gave as marked results in the early stages of growth as it did with turnips. When plants untreated were two inches high, those on treated land, not more than three feet away, averaged 8 inches. A very large percentage of plants, where no phosphate was used, died out altogether, and those that were left, later in the season caught up with those that had its benefit. The latter were too crowded, and it was quite evident that if fertilizer was applied, less seed would have to be sown.

Last fall I treated four plots of wheat with different fertilizers: 1, 160 pounds muriate potash; 2, 160 pounds nitrate of soda; 3, 320 pounds superphosphate; 4, 80 pounds potash, 160 pounds phosphate. Phosphate was also applied in several places in the field, and part of it was lightly dressed with barnyard manure, some applied on the surface after plowing, and some plowed under. The field was one-year sod. When winter set in, that part of the field where manure was plowed down looked the best, but the plot where potash and phosphate were applied was a close second. Manure worked into the surface soil did not make quite so good a showing as where plowed under, and this was also my experience last year. However, last year, the wheat on the surface-manured land appeared to catch up to the other, and was apparently just as good at harvest time. Those portions of the field where phosphate was applied showed a decidedly better growth than where nothing was used, and the potash also had quite a beneficial effect; but nitrate of soda did absolutely nothing for the crop, so far as could be seen. This is in a line with all my experience so far. I can't get anything out of nitrate anywhere or for any crop. Even in combination with other fertilizers, it seems to have little effect on my soil.

ALFRED HUTCHINSON.

Wellington Co., Ont.

Two Kinds of Power.

Unless Hon. Adam Beck hurries up his scheme to bring power to Ontario farmers' doors, it will soon become a work of supererogation, as the country will be filled with gasoline engines. In a recent visit among four or five representative farmers in the vicinity of Avr., this means of generating power was found in no less than three barns. J. J. Brown has an 8-horse-power engine, with which he pumps water, grinds grain, and pulps roots. The engine cost him \$315, and he did all the work of installation himself. He can grind ten or twelve bags of chop an hour, at a very moderate cost, as a gallon of gasoline is reckoned sufficient to generate 1 horse-power per day. In a test made since our visit, he ground 1,370 pounds of oats and barley (half and half) with one gallon of Gasoline. Gasoline costs 20 cents a gallon. The engine requires practically no attention, except starting and stopping. James Kyle has used a gasoline engine for three years, during which time he has never had anything wrong with it that he could not fix himself. Mr. Kyle chops feed, pumps water, pulps roots, cuts feed, and pumps water with his engine. William Manson purchased a 6-horse-power gasoline engine and chopper for \$200, and installed the engine himself, mounting it on an elevated cement foundation. The chopper is in the basement beside the engine, and is on the floor of the granary above the mead. He has two bins on a level with the base of the chopper. Mr. Manson says he grinds two

cents per cwt. to grind grain. He also cuts corn, drives fanning mill, and saws wood with his power. His cutting box is situated on the barn floor, just above the line shafting. He is also putting up an emery wheel to do his grinding. Mr. Manson does not find his 6-horse-power engine capable of running an ensilage cutter with blower, though it would run one with carriers. So much for gasoline power.

Another kind, that has them all beat for economy, is the dog wheel, which Robert Cochran uses for pulping roots. This is merely a large, revolving cylinder (hung on gas-pipe), about 20 inches long—or wide, as you prefer to call it—and eight feet in diameter. Into this the Collie dog jumps, and commences running for dear life, turning the wheel, and running the pulper by a chain gear. The dog really seems to enjoy the fun, as the mere mention of pulping turnips sent him bounding into the wheel. He would, of course, get tired of it, if asked to continue too long. It is a good way to give a dog exercise, and the only way some dogs can be made to earn their board.

The Crop-reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, from the reports of correspondents and agents of the Bureau, that the average condition of winter wheat on April 1st was 83.3 per cent. of a normal, against 80.8 on April 1st, 1910; 82.2 on April 1st, 1909; and 86.9 the average condition for the past ten years on April 1st. There was an advance in condition from December 1st, 1910, to April 1st, 1911, of 0.8 points, as compared with an average decline in the past ten years of 4.4 points between these dates.

The average condition of rye on April 1st was 89.3 per cent. of a normal, against 92.3 on April 1st, 1910; 87.2 on April 1st, 1909, and 90.2 the average condition for the past ten years on April 1st.

THE DAIRY.

Civilization in the Dairy Stable.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

If you will allow me space in your paper, I would like to say a few words on a subject that has apparently had very little attention given to it by the majority of our farmers, if one may draw conclusions from observations made in the course of a number of visits paid to different farms in the Province.

The condition of the stables and live stock on many farms, more especially at this time of the year, is such that no self-respecting man would care to work in them, much less sit down and milk ten or twelve cows in the shape they are so often in. Comparatively few of our farmers brush their cows, and, if they have been properly tied, the hair is hanging on them in bunches, and a considerable proportion of it usually gets into the milk pail. Then, as many farmers do not bed their cattle, the flanks and sides of the animals soon get into a condition past all description, from the manure adhering to them, and in this state they are milked, and someone usually drinks the milk, or it is manufactured into butter or cheese and put on the market for consumption by the public.

This is an intolerable condition of things, and there is absolutely no necessity for it. In fact, the farmers of our country would get good wages for the time taken to keep stock and stables clean, in the higher price they would get for their produce. The "fodder cheese" that is sold at the beginning of the season, for from two to three cents a pound less than the ruling price for a first-class article, might be of as good a quality as any if proper care was taken of milk and cows. It isn't the fact that it is "fodder cheese," but that it is stable-flavored cheese, that makes it a drug on the market.

At this time of the year stables should be cleaned twice a day, if possible. The cows should be kept well bedded, and brushed at least once a day. A cord from the ceiling should be attached to each cow's tail, to prevent the tail from becoming wet and dirty when the animal lies down. This cord can be tied securely to the hair of the cow's tail, if the cows remain in stable all the time. If they are let out daily for water or exercise, a common spring clothes-pin can be fastened to the end of said cord, and this can be unfastened from the cow's tail in a moment. It is about the only sure way of avoiding an occasional slap in the face with a dirty tail.

By a very little extra work every day, a man can keep his herd in shape to do him credit, and he will be repaid in the extra satisfaction he will feel in looking at them, to say nothing of anything else. If it is necessary for his wife or daughters to help with the milking, as is still the custom in many parts of our Province, they can do so without feeling that they are being degraded, and they certainly are being degraded when they are compelled to milk surrounded by

such conditions as are found on so many of our dairy farms

It isn't too late yet to use the clippers on the flanks of your herd (although the fall is the time to do it), and by beginning now, a good habit will be acquired for another year. Cleanliness is ahead of godliness; for, if you're not clean, you can't be godly.

L. V. E. SMITH.

Dairy Homogenizer.

The United States Board of Food and Drug Inspection, Washington, D. C., have issued the following report on the use of homogenized butter and skimmed milk in the manufacture of ice cream:

Investigations have shown that there has lately come into use in the trade an apparatus known as a "homogenizer," which has the faculty of so disrupting the globules of fat that a whole milk homogenized does not permit the separation of the cream through the ordinary gravity methods. In like manner, butter or other fat, and skimmed milk, passed through the homogenizer form a product from which the butter does not separate on standing, and which resembles in its other physical characteristics whole milk.

Investigations have further shown that butter and skimmed milk are passed through the homogenizer to form a so-called "cream," which is used in place of real cream in the manufacture of ice cream.

The Board is of the opinion that skimmed milk and butter-fat in appropriate proportions, passed through the homogenizer, are not entitled to the name of "milk" or the name of "cream," as the case may be, according to the quantity of fat which is present. The Board is further of the opinion that the product made from homogenized butter or skimmed milk cannot be properly called "ice cream."

What to do with a cow that commences to "spring bag" in anticipation of parturition before she has been fully dried off from her previous lactation period, is a question that occasionally confronts owners of persistent-milking cows. The writer's practice has been not to attempt to dry a cow off after this stage has been reached. Our veterinary editor is also of the opinion that, "when a cow milks up to the time the lacteal apparatus is becoming more active, in preparation for parturition, complications are less likely to occur if she be milked right along." What has been the experience of readers on this point?

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Give the Orchard a Chance.

People will admit that the old orchard should be pruned, plowed, tilled, manured, and sprayed. But it's too much work, they say, and will not pay. Still, in the case of "The Farmer's Advocate" demonstration orchards, where every item of outlay for just such work was charged at day wages, it did prove profitable, because of the increased value of the salable crop. One might not have to travel far in any county yet to find somebody to argue that the apple would thrive as well under sod as under tillage, and so the land lies, growing grass and weeds and bugs. But is a grass mulch as good as an earth mulch and a subsequent cover crop? The New York Experiment Station at Geneva undertook a comprehensive orchard trial to find an answer to that question. At this season it is well that we should be reminded of the result. The apple trees in the trials were Baldwins, 40 feet apart each way, 118 in sod, and 121 in the tilled plot. The soil was a fertile loam, on a sandy subsoil. Except in the soil treatment, the care, such as pruning and spraying, was uniform. The sod plot was seeded with orchard grass, blue grass and timothy, which was cut and left lying on the ground twice in three of the five years, and but once in the other two. The tilled land was plowed each spring, and cultivated from four to seven times, followed by a cover crop sown in summer, of mammoth clover three seasons, and oats the other two. Among the facts brought out were the following:

The average yield on the sod portion for five years was 72.9 barrels per acre; for the tilled portion, 109.2 barrels per acre; difference per acre in favor of the tilled plot, 36.3 barrels. Actual count showed 434 apples per barrel on the sod lot, weighing 5.1 ounces each, and 309 apples per barrel on the tilled lot, weighing 7.4 ounces each. That is, larger apples.

The fruit on the sod land matured more quickly and was more highly colored than on the tilled portion. But it was like the hectic flush of disease.

In common storage, the fruit from the tilled portion kept four weeks longer than that from the sod portion, but kept about the same in cold storage.

The tilled fruit was of better flavor than the sod fruit, crisper and more juicy.

Both by foliage and wood growth, the tilled

trees were shown to be in a far more healthy condition.

The leaves of the tilled trees came out three or four days earlier, and remained on a week or ten days longer, than on the sodded trees.

The roots of the sod-plot trees came to the very surface of the ground, where they were injured by heat and drouth; while, in the tilled portion, the roots were in greatest abundance at a depth of from 3 to 10 inches.

The root system of the sod plot was irregular, indicating an effort of nature to reach out after moisture and food, and escape the evil effect of the grass roots.

The average cost per acre of the two methods of management, not including harvesting, was \$17.92 for the sod, and \$24.47 for tillage, a difference of \$6.55 in favor of the sod. The average net income per acre for the sod plot was \$71.52; for the tilled plot, \$110.43, a difference of \$38.91 per acre in favor of the tilled portion, or an increase of 54 per cent. for tillage over the sod-mulch method.

Now, briefly, what are the reasons that the apple does better under tillage than under sod? One important reason is that the farmer provides the trees with more moisture, and it is through free water that plants take in their food. The soil of the tilled orchard was better supplied with humus, and was warmer to a greater depth, and better aerated, than the sodded land.

Orchards may thrive in sod, but they thrive in spite of it; and the apple trees do not become adapted to grass. The sodded trees began to show ill-effects the first year the orchard was laid down to grass, and each succeeding year has seen greater injury; while the other plot continued to improve in appearance and bearing.

Moral.—Break up the orchard, and give it a chance for its life.

Alfalfa Ruined Orchard.

Have you had any experience in sowing alfalfa in orchards? I have four acres of a rolling orchard; not many trees in it; in some places, none. Would you think it would hurt to sow, or would it injure the trees?

Ans.—Yes, we have had such experience. We ruined a small plum orchard that way once. The alfalfa was sown with the expectation that it would not be good for the trees, but it proved even worse than we anticipated. Fortunately, the orchard was one we were not particular about, being awkwardly situated, and hard to cultivate. As a cover crop, to be plowed under the following spring, alfalfa is all right, except that it is hard to plow, but it should never be left to make a season's growth. Its deep-ranging root system robs the trees of moisture and plant food.

Mr. Casar, of the Ontario Agricultural College, states these three great reasons for spraying:

1. To keep the trees healthy and vigorous, so that they may live longer and bear better.
2. To prevent the fruit from falling off the trees prematurely.
3. To keep the fruit tree from injury by either insects or fungous diseases, so that it may grade high and bring a high price.

Sound reasons, every one of them, amply proven by results.

APIARY.

Beehives.

By Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist, Ontario Agricultural College.

The first hives that were provided for bees were as rude as their natural abodes; and, while valuable scientific observations were taken even with the old straw and box hives, no progress was made in commercial beekeeping until the movable comb hive was invented. This invention was made simultaneously by Rev. L. L. Langstroth, the American "Father of Bee Culture," and by Baron Von Berlepsch, in Germany. The earlier hives were cross-sections of hollow trees, straw or willow skeps, and pottery hives. The latter were earthenware tubes, placed horizontally, with ends closed by movable wooden disks. These are still in use in Asia and Africa. In the Islands of Greece they were sometimes built transversely in stone walls erected for the purpose, or the walls of dwelling-houses. As bees would store honey at the back of such a hive, the disk inside the house could be taken out, and honey removed, without danger from flying bees.

In using the straw or box hive, beekeepers, learning that honey was stored at the top, added a cap or super, replacing the hive ceiling by bars with spaces between. The hives were later divided into several horizontal sections called "ekes." These are mentioned by Butler in 1634. In 1750, Plateau advised perforated ceilings, to be placed at the top of each section; and, in 1821, Radouan replaced these by triangular bars, to which the bees attached their combs. Chas. Soria, in 1845, used these bars at both top and

bottom of each section, leaving bee-space, so that the ekes were not built together with combs, but could be manipulated separately. This was a good forecast of the modern sectional hive invented by Heddon. There are several requisites in the construction of a complete hive which cannot be overlooked:

The first of these is accurate workmanship, and material of such a nature as to render the hive impervious to dampness, extremes of heat and cold, and sudden changes of temperature.

Second.—The entrance to the hive and through the brood-chamber to the super should be such as to require not one unnecessary motion of a single bee. No part of the interior should be lower than the entrance, and the floor should slant towards the entrance to enable the bees to easily remove the refuse. There should be one, and only one, entrance, the full width of the hive, and capable of being enlarged or contracted at the will of the apiarist.

Third.—The hive should permit the free manipulation and interchange of all the combs and other parts without cutting combs or crushing bees. All joints should be close-fitting, but free from bevels or hinges, as the bust workers will make all tight with propolis.

We have sketched the history of hives with immovable combs, which culminate in Chas. Soria's "ekes." Let us turn our attention to those which fulfil condition number Three. In 1790, Della-Rocca, a Grecian beekeeper, wrote of having his bees attach their combs to movable top-bars; but they had to be cut loose from the sides of the hives, and, for example, if the tenth comb was to be removed, the first nine had to come out. Dzierson, in 1838, revived this hive, improved it, and made many valuable discoveries in the habits and physiology of bees by its use. About the time of Della-Rocca's invention, Huber devised the leaf-hive, which consisted of twelve frames hinged together, so that they formed a hive which could be opened or shut like a book. The modern "closed-end Quinby" frames are similar to these.

In 1851, Mr. Langstroth invented the top-opening movable-frame hive. In it the combs are built within movable frames, "so suspended in the hives as to touch neither the top, bottom, nor sides; leaving between the frames and the hive walls a space of from one-fourth to three-eighths of an inch, called 'bee-space.'" The dimensions of the Langstroth frame are 9 1/4 x 17 1/2. This is the standard frame of Ontario, kept in stock by all supply dealers, and is generally considered the best style for beginners to adopt.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Fears Reciprocity.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In all this controversy over reciprocity, the effect on our great national asset, the fertility of our soil, seems to be overlooked. This is a consideration which properly belongs to an agricultural journal. Reciprocity says a great deal about the better prices for barley, hay, wheat, corn, turnips, etc., all of which are the raw materials of the farmer; and doubtless these will be materially increased in price, with the exception of wheat, which is doubtful for the Ontario farmer. But what do you think will be the effect on the country if we are induced by high prices to go back to the old system of grain-growing for market? The West may stand it for a while, but it is not raw material, but finished products, such as fat animals, eggs, butter, cheese, poultry, etc., which the Eastern farmer should sell. But a careful study of the markets in the United States and Canada will show that there is very little difference in the prices of these products.

The Weekly Sun, after summing up prices for several years back, admits that there is only a slight difference in favor of Buffalo for hogs; and if we take its quotations for New York, and compare them with our large Canadian cities of Toronto, Hamilton and Montreal, we find that the difference is slightly the other way for eggs, butter, cheese and poultry. And we should not forget that the top price in New York is for something very extra, of which Canada, with her present methods of handling, would send but very little, especially butter and eggs.

Leading agriculturists in Ontario are very fond of telling us what strides Eastern Canada has been making under her system of live-stock husbandry. They have declared that the greatest blessing (in disguise) that ever befel us was the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854. Had we not then lost our great grain market in the United States, Ontario would now be like New York State—noted for its abandoned farms and worn-out soil. Is it not foolish to suppose that, if grain crops will bring a relatively higher price than finished products, the average farmer will still cling to the present system? It requires so much less capital and labor to produce and market these raw products that, even at the same profit, the tendency is always to follow that line of least resistance, without considering its effect on the soil. This applies also to the West,

though to a less extent. The export of raw material should be discouraged all over Canada. The United States are exhausting their resources with amazing rapidity, so that now they want to get a chance to do the same with Canada. What will Canada become if she exhausts her fertility as fast as the Yankees have done theirs. They have developed their country with amazing rapidity, but at a tremendous waste of resources. It is better to make haste slowly, as Canada has hitherto been doing. The only real wealth of a country is the product of its soil and waters, and it is the duty of the Government to conserve this for the benefit of the people.

We are told that reciprocity will not injure our factories; but if our millers have to pay a higher price for their wheat, and our papermakers a higher price for their pulpwood, and our various wood-working factories the same, will not enterprise in those lines be restricted, and the employment of men curtailed, and the growth of our home market retarded? In short, our cities will be handicapped, and the country places not benefited, except, perhaps, in certain bean and potato growing districts, as these crops are not much harder on the soil than animal products. It might be a different story if our finished products were getting the big price, instead of our raw material. The same law applies to horses; they are finished products. But reciprocists tell us we are only exchanging a distant market in the West for as good a one near-by in the big American cities. But they fail to consider the difference which the electrical and automobile industry will soon have on the demand for horse power. The horse is doomed to a great, if not entire, supersession in the cities, and the first to feel the change will be the big ones of the United States. The electric car displaced many horses in the past, but we did not notice the effect much because of the rapid development of our cities and the opening up of new districts in the West. But there is a limit to this, and the automobile industry will hit us a harder blow than the electric car ever did.

Beekeeping is rapidly becoming a thriving industry in Canada, but the free admission of honey and a tariff on sugar will seriously handicap the former in competition. It is an infant industry, which should have been protected, and produces the most wholesome and health-giving sweet of all. It has none of the deleterious effects of sugar, and if the consumption of the latter was displaced by honey, the strength of the race would be appreciably increased.

J. H. BURNS.

Reply to a Stand-patter.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your edition of April 6th I was somewhat amused at an epistle from the pen of Wm. Ellis. He says that he cannot endorse your stand on reciprocity. He also says that, because reciprocity is not directed by necessity, it should not be advocated, or words to that effect; in other words, he would leave well enough alone. And, because that is not your stand, he can't endorse it.

Now, Mr. Editor, it seems to me that, for a leading farm journal, such as "The Farmer's Advocate," to preach, "Let well enough alone," would be very much against the general trend of its advice, for it certainly isn't the policy of up-to-date farmers to ever let well enough alone. If such a policy had dominated our ancestors all down the ages, we would be many years behind the times.

"Leave well enough alone" is a stock argument of the Tories; and they say, too, that the farmers are prosperous. If such arguments are to carry weight, the Provincial Government ought to stop paying out good money for experiments at the Agricultural Colleges, and, instead of buying more land, they ought to sell some. Also, if we ought to leave well enough alone, why are they spending hundreds of thousands in order to bring electricity to the towns and cities and farms of Ontario? We have been getting along splendidly without it, and it is not a necessity, so why not leave well enough alone? That is, if we are to practice what we preach.

Where is the up-to-date farmer or manufacturer who would not make an experiment if he was reasonably sure he could make, say \$600, instead of \$500, more especially when such an experiment wouldn't cost him one cent to try; and if it failed, would cost practically nothing, either?

Does Mr. Ellis still use a fountain pen, or is it a fountain pen? Does he use a horse and buggy, or, perchance, a motor wagon, as our fathers did?

While driving through the country, I have seen some farms with old log barns, and some with scrub cattle, and a one-furrowed plow, and all of which were well enough alone, but the owners have left well enough alone, and on these farms that those who live on them well enough alone, live, or is it only the up-to-date farmers they live? If it is only the latter they live, all we can say is that the practice what they are now preaching.

It is safe to say that the leave-well-enough-alone argument, along with nearly all the other

arguments against reciprocity, serve the same purpose that a cowbell used to do at a charivari, namely, to make a noise.

In conclusion, Mr. Ellis advises Mr. McMillan and his like to emigrate to the States; and, he might have added, the way many another of Canada's good sons have already done.

Dufferin Co., Ont.

X. Y. Z.

Should Farmers' Sons Leave the Farm?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

So many articles have been written on the reasons of the boy leaving the farm, that to add anything might seem useless. But "Farmer's Son" states the case in as terse and concise a form as any that has been written in your paper, when he says that the only outlook for many a farmer's son is to work till the decease of his parents before he can have anything he can call his own.

Oftentimes this is only too true; the father considers he has a right to the boy's work till the son decides to marry. Now, what self-respecting young man will stand this sort of treatment? How can any father expect, if he is in a position to pay his son wages, that the son will work heartily for him for his board, clothes and spending money? He should consider how he would enjoy this kind of treatment if the tables were turned, and he were the boy.

"Farmer's Son" says he has received \$200 per year for four years, yet, at twenty-five, he confesses, he has almost nothing. If his father permitted him to have a horse and buggy, as most fathers do, surely he could not have managed very closely, if he has saved almost nothing. Most "Farmer's Advocate" readers will doubt that, if he were receiving \$80 to \$150 per month, if \$310 per year would suffice for expenses.

within one week father told mother it would have paid him to have given me a share before, as I took so much greater interest in the work. This was six years ago, and, though we do not farm extensively, I have saved some money every year, and now he is willing to help me buy a farm.

Having my own money has taught me many things. I have learned the value of money, because it was earned by my own labor, and have been contented with a "penny to lend, a penny to spend, and a penny to bring home to my wife."

To "Farmer's Son" I would say, stick to the farm, with such opportunities as you have. Will the life of an engineer, with its grime and smoke, roar, and monotony, make up for the possibilities of the farmer of to-day? "Farmer's Son" cannot hope to start in where his father is leaving off, neither will he for many years be able to stand with his hand on the throttle of a "flyer." Life offers opportunities to "Farmer's Son," for which gold will be no compensation.

CLAUDE C. WANNAMAKER.

Prince Edward Co.

Well-satisfied Farmer's Son.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I cannot fall in line with the "Farmer's Son," of Dufferin Co., Ont., "Farm vs. Railroad Life." I am an only son, the same as he; three years his senior. I think the young man competent enough to demand the wage mentioned for firing on the railroad, would command considerable in advance of \$250 a year on the farm. I am personally acquainted with three young men who left the farm and went firing on the railroad. Two of them are back working on the farm. The social position of a farmer's son would be considered better, surrounded by better environment. Our young friend does not make any allowance in his comparison for the privilege he enjoys of home life.

We have a good road horse, doing little or no farm work (no exception in our neighborhood), at the disposal of our family of four; also two good buggies, to suit the season. I have never known the evening I could not have a horse.

Now, what would these privileges mean to the boy off the farm? It would cost him hundreds of dollars per year. I cannot say I like the statement of our friend, of having received a stated wage since he was twenty-one. The son's money (and each member of the family) should be derived from a share in the farm. As soon as I knew the value of money, I received a small share from the cows, which was increased as I grew older, till the produce of the whole farm was included. At present, after our helpmates in the house have had their

share, father and I share up. I have the farm books to keep, and care for the floating cash. Consequently, if at times we are a little short of cash, I know the reason why.

A CONTENTED FARMER'S SON.

Perth Co., Ont.

J. R. Hutchinson, B.S.A., of Slate River Valley, proprietor and manager of the "Valley Farm," who owns 1,500 acres in the Thunder Bay District of New Ontario, has taken a contract to grow seed peas, 220 acres for W. P. Myles, seed merchant, of Wellington, Ontario. Mr. Myles supplies the seed, which will require 640 bushels, and agrees to pay \$1.40 per bushel, f. o. b. at Slate River Crossing. This section is free from the pea bug, hence it is chosen as an ideal place to grow seed peas. He expects a yield of 25 or 30 bushels per acre. Another interesting feature in relation to agriculture in New Ontario, is that we are immune from the ravages of the potato bug, and no section of the Province of Ontario produces better yields of potatoes. William Wilson, who has farmed for fourteen years near Port Arthur, made this statement to me in reference to his crops during this period: "The yield was from 350 bushels to 450 bushels, except one year when it was only 250 bushels."

Thunder Bay District, Ont. R. A. BURRISS.



Canadian Farmer.—"Why, Mr. Gridale, that's a splendid fit. I don't think I ever saw the beat of it."

"Farmer's Son" will find, also, that, to compare the wages or salary of the mechanic or professional man with the wages (and what a difference there is between \$500 in wages and \$500 in salary) of a man on the farm, he will have to go more deeply into figures of house rent, or real estate values, prices of board or foodstuffs, taxes, etc., as they are found in the city. The amount saved is of greater importance than the salary received.

"Dugald" tells of a farmer whom he thinks would be an exception to the rule if he were properly approached on the subject of wages to his son. There are many such, and in justice to them, the writer can relate his experience with one of this class. When nearly twenty-one years of age, I became dissatisfied, and insisted upon my father giving me a share in the proceeds of the farm, or else I would go out into the world, and make my fortune there. He was not willing, and my mother he said, "I do not think he would do this, for I never received anything until I was twenty-seven." Mother's reply was, "If you were satisfied with this manner of life, and to this he could make no reply, I would have offered you one-third of all money received, but I must keep up one-third of the expenses of the household, and I could not do that."

APRIL 20, 1911

Editor on the Milking Stool.

Any readers who have pictured the managing editor of "The Farmer's Advocate" as a suave, kid-gloved, gentleman-farmer type of man, would have been amused had they seen him, a week ago Monday, on the evening of the day he moved out to "The Farmer's Advocate" farm. The former owner of the place having used one of the teams to move a load of his own belongings to the city, delivered it at the office about five o'clock in the afternoon, after which a circuit of the city was made, collecting hardware, implements, furniture, and stoves. The load being finally assembled, and the editor, in a pair of muddy rubber boots, and with a coat somewhat the worse of wear, bade good-bye to city life, and started for the country, with his wife perched smilingly on the spring seat beside him. Arriving at the farm about eight o'clock, the journalist and his lady were welcomed by the latter's assistant, but not, alas, by the foreman, nor yet the second man! The former was eight or ten miles away, finishing a job of hauling brush out of one of "The Farmer's Advocate" orchards. The latter sent word on Tuesday that he would be unable to report for a couple of weeks.

Pulling up in the mire at the front gate—which a split-log drag has since improved—the passengers dismounted, and proceeded to unload. Team was stabled, unharnessed, and fed. Then for the cows. There were five of them, three milking, one just calved, and one going dry. The new milk pails were unwrapped and rinsed, the can likewise, while the editor and the hired girl repaired to the barn. Kneeling down beside one of the cows, and tugging away at the teats seemed still quite natural, albeit the rapid motion was rather hard on wrists for several years unaccustomed to such work. The task was soon completed, however, the milk strained, cats fed, cows fed, watered, and bedded down for the night. Then the stovepipes! Everybody knows what that means. It is bad enough with new pipes, fitting together properly, but the pipe taken along for the stove was short one elbow and a couple of lengths. A job lot of old, rusty pipes in the back shed was resorted to, and then the trouble began. Most of this pipe was seven inches, instead of six, and there was no tapering pipe to be found, nor was there a six-inch elbow. Moreover, it was all rusted and stuck together, as if it had been glued. A long, patient struggle ensued, terminating at eleven o'clock, after which the party went to bed to get warm. The sweet restfulness of a good mattress and pillow, following a day of toil, was theirs in abundant measure as they dozed off to sleep to the soothing music of the windmill's twanging creak. Under the circumstances, may not ye editor be pardoned for failing to awake until 6.30?

Commence again the daily round of chores. Cattle and horses were fed and watered, but there was no hot water to wash the milk pails. The Scotch lass exercised her ingenuity by lighting a fire outside, between a pile of bricks, and had enough water to wash the milk pails and make coffee. Lest this attempt should not be successful, and for fear the women folks might be uncomfortable during the day, the repatriated farmer again wrestled with the stovepipe problem. Patience was finally rewarded by success, and the head of the house reinstated in the favor of the feminine section of the family circle. By this time the girl had water hot, and milking was done with clean pails. Breakfast was spread at a little past eight—a good city hour—and the farmer-editor, just missing the nine-o'clock car, brought the milk in with him at 10 a. m., made haste to the office, and appeased somewhat with a tale of adventure the printer's angry complaints at not having been furnished with copy to keep the machines going and rush composition ahead in anticipation of the Easter holidays.

We trust our readers will pardon this somewhat lengthy account of personal experiences, which is rather out of the line of ordinary editorial discussion. But several fellow members of the staff prevailed upon the writer to record his first night's experience as told to them, thinking it would interest, if not edify, and lend a more graphic interest to what might be subsequently printed about operations on "The Farmer's Advocate" farm.

In order to conduct a special investigation into the uses of electricity as applied to agriculture, it is expected that P. W. Sothman, Chief Engineer of the Hydro-Electric Commission, and W. B. Roadhouse, Secretary for the Department of Agriculture, Toronto, possibly accompanied by a representative of the Ontario Agricultural College, will sail for Europe on April 25th. Before returning, they may be joined by Hon. Adam Beck, Chairman of the Power Commission.

Directors of township and other local fairs will well to read the discussion in the Home Magazine Department of this issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," on the subject of professional and non-professional exhibits in fancy and other domestic shows. Judging from the letters of several capable writers, this branch of many exhibitions is suffering badly for want of reform.

Canadian Crops and Live Stock.

The Census and Statistics Office, Ottawa, under date of April 13th, issued a bulletin on crops and live stock. The reports of correspondents show that, out of a yield of 149,989,600 bushels wheat harvested last year, 141,096,000 bushels, or 94 per cent., were merchantable, and that at the end of March, 33,042,000 bushels, or 22 per cent., of the whole were yet in farmers' hands. The quantity held by farmers in the Maritime Provinces at that date was 468,000 bushels; in Quebec, 477,000 bushels; in Ontario, 5,002,000 bushels; and in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 27,095,000 bushels. At the same date last year, the quantity in hand in all Canada was 30,484,000 bushels, or 18.28 per cent. of the total crop of 166,744,000 bushels, of which 159,868,000 bushels, or 95.87 per cent., was of merchantable quality.

Oats, which last year gave a yield of 323,449,000 bushels, was merchantable to the extent of 301,773,000 bushels, or 93.29 per cent., and the quantity in hand at the end of March was 127,587,000 bushels, or 39.44 per cent. In the Maritime Provinces, there was in hand at that date 6,985,000 bushels; in Quebec, 17,447,000 bushels; in Ontario, 50,742,000 bushels; and in the Northwest Provinces, exclusive of British Columbia, 52,413,000 bushels. In the preceding year, the quantity in hand out of a harvest of 353,466,000 bushels, was 141,499,000 bushels, or 40.03 per cent.; and there was a total of 321,190,000 bushels, or 90.86 per cent. of merchantable oats.

The barley yield of 1910 was 45,147,000 bushels, and of this quantity there was in hand at the end of March 13,135,000 bushels, or 29 per cent. The merchantable yield was 41,505,000 bushels, or 91.93 per cent. The barley crop of 1909 was 55,398,000 bushels, and the quantity on hand at the end of March last year was 16,517,000 bushels, or 29.81 per cent. The merchantable quantity of that crop was 51,499,000 bushels, or 92.87 per cent. Ontario's crop last year was 20,727,000 bushels, and that of the three Northwest Provinces, 21,377,000 bushels.

The merchantable yield of corn last year was 83.63 per cent. of the whole crop; of buckwheat, 88.66 per cent.; of potatoes, 77.81 per cent.; of turnips and other roots, 86.81 per cent.; and of hay and clover, 88.72 per cent., which are nearly the same as the percentages of the same crops in the previous year. The quantities of these crops on hand at the end of March were nearly the same in both years, except that the supply of potatoes this year is 20,000,000 bushels less, and the supply of hay and clover 2,494,000 tons more.

The per cent. condition of live stock on the farms ranges close to the same figures for both years, but is a little higher for all classes this year. For the respective years 1911 and 1910, to horses are 95.37 to 93.98; milch cows, 93.29 to 91.42; other cattle, 90.87 to 89.30; sheep, 93.77 to 92.43; and swine, 94.36 to 92.77. These proportions are closely maintained throughout all the Provinces; they denote the condition of live stock as regards a healthy and thrifty state.

ARCHIBALD BLUE, Chief Officer.

Cuts were Reversed.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Allow me to make a slight correction in your valuable paper, Vol. XLVI, No. 964, March 16, 1911, page 457, "Effects of Bad Pruning." Looking at the picture, as it is, many people will take for granted that the stub mentioned in the picture was one time a root. Now, turn the said picture upside down, so as to say, you will readily see, instead of being a root, as supposed, it becomes a branch stub.

JAMES McCONNELL.

Antigonish Co., N. S.

[Note.—The illustration referred to appeared wrong in some copies, owing to an error of the printers in reversing the cut accidentally on the press. The photograph was taken by the editor himself. The photograph was correctly placed in the page proof, and appeared properly in most of the impressions printed on the press.—Editor.]

N. S. Agricultural College Flourishing.

The 1910-11 session of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College closed on Thursday, April 13th. The session was the most largely attended and the most successful in the history of the College. The total enrollment was 62, of whom 41 were from Nova Scotia, 4 from New Brunswick, 5 from Prince Edward Island, and 12 from foreign countries. While this is not, by any means, as large an enrollment as there should be, yet it compares very favorably with the enrollment of the older established institutions in Canada. For example, there were enrolled at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, from the Province of Ontario, last year, 295 students, in comparison with 41 enrolled at Truro from the Province of Nova Scotia. But Ontario has over nine times the area under cultivation that Nova Scotia has, from which it appears that, in proportion to size of

the constituency, the Nova Scotia Agricultural College has already enrolled a number of students that compare favorably with the number enrolled at the older-established institutions of Canada. It is exceedingly satisfactory to record the representative character of the enrollment, including, as it does, students from Cape Breton, all the way to Yarmouth, and from nearly all the intermediate counties. However, the College is only in its infancy, and, if as much progress is made in the next few years as in the past five years, the attendance will be a record one for the Dominion.

Express Rates on Cream.

The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, having heard the complaint of the Eastern creamery and dairy interests against the proposed new express charges on shipments of cream and return of empty cans (formerly free), have found them well grounded, and have ordered as follows:

1. The charges on cream for making butter, between all points east of Port Arthur, shall not exceed the following schedule:

Miles.	5-gal. can.	8-gal. can.	10-gal. can.
25	15c.	20c.	25c.
50	20c.	25c.	30c.
75	25c.	30c.	35c.
100	30c.	35c.	40c.
150	35c.	43c.	50c.
200	40c.	51c.	60c.

Return of empty cans, 5 cents each.

No reduction for smaller or partially-filled cans.

2. The express companies shall submit for the approval of the Board special tariffs on sweet cream in cans for purposes other than buttermaking, adjusting the rates for the entire service, namely, the outward shipment of the cream and the return of the empties, so that for the total service there shall be no increase in any charge over the charge made for the said total service between March, 1907, and March, 1911.

3. The words, "Charges must be prepaid," under the item "Empties," on page 15 in the said classification C. R. C., No. 2, are to be struck out, and the following words substituted therefor, namely: "If the authorized charges for the return of empties are not prepaid by the party returning them, the party to whom they are consigned shall be liable for the express charges thereon, and must pay the said charges on delivery."

4. The words, "and 10 cents on each shipment," at the end of the second paragraph, page 15, of the said Classification, under the item, "Empties," are to be struck out.

5. All the provisions of this Order are to be effective May 1st, 1911.

Dr. Rutherford, Veterinary Director-General, writes us in regard to the report of the International Commission on the Control of Bovine Tuberculosis. This Commission, as many of our readers know, was appointed at a meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association in Chicago, in September, 1909. It was felt that a really efficient and satisfactory control of the dreadful disease on this continent could be secured only by united action of the authorities in both the United States and Canada, and so the commission includes veterinarians from both countries, our own Dr. Rutherford being chairman at present. The report embodies the conclusions of this deliberative body regarding tuberculosis, its dissemination, detection, means of prevention, etc., with recommendations to Governments as to measures to be adopted to control and eradicate it. The decisions reached are conservative in their nature, and for this reason are more likely to be acceptable to stock-owners. The information which the report contains is of immediate and practical value, and should not be neglected. The report may be obtained free by addressing the Veterinary Director-General, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

"The 17th Annual Spring Horse Show will be held this year in the Armouries, Toronto, Ont., April 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th, 1911. No expense is being spared, and the building will be decorated and illuminated on a scale not hitherto attempted. The largest number of horses in the history of the Show will compete this year, and it promises to be the event of the season. Single fare on all railways. For full information apply to the Secretary-Treasurer, W. J. Stark, 12 Wellington St., East, Toronto, Ont."

James Pearson, K. C., is setting a fine example to men who would encourage the cultivation of tasteful farm flower-gardens, by announcing in this week's Home Department of "The Farmer's Advocate" three prizes of \$30, \$20 and \$10, to be competed for annually in the County of Peel, Ont.

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, Monday, April 17th, receipts numbered 45 cars, comprising 854 cattle, 508 hogs, 567 sheep and lambs, 109 calves; quality of cattle good; trade slow, especially for export cattle; butchers' steady with a week ago to-day's. Export steers, \$5.75 to \$6.10; export bulls, \$5 to \$5.25; prime picked lots of butchers', \$5.85 to \$6; loads of good, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium, \$5.20 to \$5.45; common, \$4.90 to \$5.10; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.15; milkers, \$40 to \$60; veal calves, \$3 to \$7 per cwt. Sheep, \$4.50 to \$5.60 per cwt.; yearling lambs, \$6 to \$6.75; spring lambs, \$3 to \$7 each. Hogs, \$6.50, fed and watered, and \$6.20 f. o. b. cars, country.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	181	142	323
Cattle	2,203	2,435	4,640
Hogs	4,940	1,016	5,956
Sheep	932	1,384	2,316
Calves	885	160	1,045
Horses	17	64	81

The total receipts for the two yards for the corresponding week of 1910 were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	138	135	273
Cattle	2,101	2,417	4,518
Hogs	3,332	1,278	4,610
Sheep	235	42	277
Calves	445	143	588
Horses	2	78	80

The combined receipts of the two markets for the past week show an increase of 50 carloads, 122 cattle, 1,346 hogs, 2,039 sheep and lambs, 457 calves, and 1 horse, compared with the corresponding week of 1910.

It will be seen that the receipts of live stock during the last week were fairly liberal, and, in fact, at the latter part of the week, greater than the demand. The quality of the cattle generally was good. Trade in cattle was dull and draggy all week; drovers having paid too high prices for their stock in the country, were slow to let them go at prices offered, which, in many instances, was less than what they paid the farmers.

Exporters.—Export steers sold from \$5.65 to \$6.15, three or four loads selling at the latter price. Export bulls were easier, at \$4.75 to \$5, and an odd one now and again at \$4.50.

Butchers'.—Prime picked lots of butchers' cattle sold at \$5.85 to \$6.10; loads of good, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium, \$5.20 to \$5.45; common, \$4.90 to \$5.10; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.15; milkers, \$40 to \$60; veal calves, \$3 to \$7 per cwt. Sheep, \$4.50 to \$5.60 per cwt.; yearling lambs, \$6 to \$6.75; spring lambs, \$3 to \$7 each. Hogs, \$6.50, fed and watered, and \$6.20 f. o. b. cars, country.

Stockers and Feeders.—Few of this class have been offered and sold. Steers, 700 lbs. each, have sold at \$1.85, and a few feeders, 900 to 950 lbs. each, changed hands at \$5 to \$5.35.

Milkers and Springers.—Receipts moderate. Good to choice cows scarce. The good cows sold at \$50 to \$60 each, while the choice reach up to \$70 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts last week were the largest of the season, causing a drop in prices of about two cents per pound, on the average. The average price was about \$5 per cwt., while the range in prices was from \$3 to \$6.50, and an odd new-milk-fed vealer brought \$7 to \$7.50, but calves were plentiful and cheap.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts, considering the season of the year, were large. Prices were weaker. Ewes sold at \$4.75 to \$5; rams, \$4 to \$4.50; lambs, yearlings, sold at \$6.50 to \$7.10, the latter price being paid for select lots of Canadian lambs, with their wool on them. One lot of 139 American lambs, 90 lbs. each, that were clipped, sold at \$7 per cwt., after paying the duty at port of entry. In fact, during the past two weeks, there have been about 3,000 American lambs brought on the Toronto market and sold at fancy prices, as they were not as heavy as our native lambs.

Hogs.—Selects, fed and watered, were quoted at \$6.50, but as high as \$6.60 was paid, and \$6.15 to \$6.20 was quoted for hogs f. o. b. cars, but at the close of the week they were firm, at \$6.25, f. o. b. cars at country points.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 81c. to 82c., outside points; Manitoba No. 1 northern, 97c.; No. 2 northern, 94½c.; No. 3 northern, 91c., outside points. Rye—No. 2, 66c. to 67c., outside. Buckwheat—48c. to 49c., outside. Peas—No. 2, 80c. to 81c., outside. Barley—For malting, 67c. to 68c.; for feed, 50c. to 57c., outside. Corn—No. 3 yellow, new, 56½c., track, Toronto. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 37½c.; No. 3, 36½c., lake ports; Ontario No. 2, 32c. to 33c.; No. 3, 31c. to 32c., outside. Flour—Ontario winter-wheat, 90-per-cent. patents, \$3.20 to \$3.25, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.40; second patents, \$4.90; strong bakers', \$4.70.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Manitoba bran, \$21 per ton; shorts, \$23; Ontario bran, \$22, in bags; shorts, \$24, car lots, track, Toronto. Hay.—Baled, in car lots, on track, Toronto, No. 1, \$12; No. 2, \$8 to \$10.50. Straw.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$6 to \$6.50.

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.—The market for best butter was firm, but for common, second-class, country-store butter, there was a much easier feeling, as there was too much of it. Creamery pound rolls, 26c. to 29c., and the Locust Hill brand sold at 31c., and scarce at that; creamery solids, 24c. to 25c.; separator dairy, 22c. to 24c.; store lots, 17c. to 19c.

Eggs.—Receipts were large, with prices easy, at 17c. to 18c.

Cheese.—Market firmer; twins, 14c.; large, 13½c.

Honey.—Unchanged; extracted, 10c. to 11c. per lb.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.50.

Beans.—Market unchanged. Hand-picked, in car lots, country points, are worth \$1.50 to \$1.60; broken lots, at Toronto, wholesale dealers quoting them at \$1.85.

Potatoes.—Ontario potatoes, in car lots, track, Toronto, 85c.; New Brunswick Delawares, in car lots, Toronto, 95c.

Poultry.—Receipts light. Prices unchanged. Turkeys, 24c. to 27c.; last year's chickens, 18c. to 20c.; hens, 15c. to 17c.

HIDES AND WOOL.

Wool.—The market for wool was firm. The following have been paying the following prices: Selected steers and cows, 10c. to 11c.; selected steers and cows, 9c. to 10c.; selected steers, cows and lambs, 8c. to 9c.; selected steers, cows and lambs, 7c. to 8c.; selected steers, cows and lambs, 6c. to 7c.; selected steers, cows and lambs, 5c. to 6c.; selected steers, cows and lambs, 4c. to 5c.; selected steers, cows and lambs, 3c. to 4c.; selected steers, cows and lambs, 2c. to 3c.; selected steers, cows and lambs, 1c. to 2c.; selected steers, cows and lambs, 10c. to 11c.; selected steers, cows and lambs, 9c. to 10c.; selected steers, cows and lambs, 8c. to 9c.; selected steers, cows and lambs, 7c. to 8c.; selected steers, cows and lambs, 6c. to 7c.; selected steers, cows and lambs, 5c. to 6c.; selected steers, cows and lambs, 4c. to 5c.; selected steers, cows and lambs, 3c. to 4c.; selected steers, cows and lambs, 2c. to 3c.; selected steers, cows and lambs, 1c. to 2c.

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barrel; Baldwins, \$4 to \$5 per barrel; onions, Canadian, scarce, at \$1.50 per bag; celery, per case, \$2.75; cabbage, \$18 to \$20 per ton, or 30c. to 50c. per dozen, or \$1 per 100 lbs.; carrots, 45c. per bag; parsnips, 50c. per bag; strawberries, Florida, in quarts, 30c. to 40c.; Louisiana, pints, 14c.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—This being Easter week, and the weather fine and cool, there was an active demand for cattle on the local markets. The quality offered was unusually fine, and prices ran high. For the pick of the offerings, 8c. was paid, while as high as 7c. was paid for extra choice Easter stock. Choice ranged from 6½c. to 6¼c. per lb.; good, 5½c. to 6¼c. per lb.; medium, 5c. to 5½c. per lb., and common down to 3½c., and sometimes 4c. per lb. Some very heavy bulls sold up to 6½c., cows ranging from 3½c. to 5½c. There were some offerings of extra choice spring lambs, and butchers paid as high as \$10 each for these, the common stock selling down to \$3.50 each. Some of the calves offered weighed as high as 700 lbs. each, and these sold at from 6c. to 8c. per lb. The inferior stock sold down to 3c. per lb. Old sheep sold at 5½c. The market for hogs was very unsteady, the prices ranging all the way from 7c. to 7½c. per lb. for selects.

Horses.—Supply of horses somewhat scarce. Prices firm, as follows: 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 and Provisions.—Market steady. Fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed hogs sold at 8½c. to 10c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Market experienced a sharp advance. Dealers claim that they cannot buy choice Green Mountains at less than \$1.20 per 90 lbs., carloads, on track. These sell to the trade at \$1.20 per 80 pounds.

Maple Products.—Very little syrup has yet come in. The season will naturally be short. Sales were made here to grocers at 8c. per lb., or \$1.12 per gallon, and it is now thought that the best that can be done is 6½c. per lb. in wood, and 7c. in tins, being the equivalent of 8½c. and 9c. per gallon, respectively.

Eggs.—Market steady. Prices in the west, 15c.; in the east, 16c. Sales of straight-gathered made to grocers at 18c. to 19c.; selected large stock, 21c. to 22c.

Butter.—New-made butter, 23c., at country points, and jobbing sales at 24c., and to grocers at 25c. to 25½c. per lb. The quality, choice.

Cheese.—Market declined ½c. per lb. Quotations on new colored cheese, 11½c. to 12c. per lb.

Grain.—Market steadier. No. 2 Canadian Western oats, 38½c. to 38¼c. per bushel, car lots, store; No. 1 extra feed, 37½c. to 38c.; No. 3 Canadian Western, 37½c. to 37¼c.; No. 2 local white, 36c. to 36½c.; No. 3 a cent under, and No. 4 yet a cent under; No. 3 American yellow corn, 58½c. to 59c. per bushel.

Flour.—Manitoba flour lower, 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 up to \$25 for shorts. Ontario bran, \$22 to \$23; middlings, \$24 to \$25; pure grain mouille, \$30; mixed mouille, \$25 to \$28.

Hay.—Prices unchanged. No. 1 baled hay, \$10 to \$10.50, carloads, track, Montreal; No. 2 extra, \$9 to \$9.50 per ton; No. 2, \$8 to \$8.50. Clover mixed, \$7 to \$7.50; pure clover, \$6 to \$6.50 per ton.

Seeds.—Demand for clover good, but timothy, being double the price of a year ago, slow. Prices per 100 lbs., in bag lots, Montreal, as follows: Timothy seed, \$14 to \$16; medium red clover, \$18 to \$20; Mammoth red clover, \$13.50 to \$20.50; alsike, \$18 to \$23.

Hides.—Calf skins up to 13c. per lb. for No. 2, and 15c. for No. 1, the quality having improved. Hides unchanged, at 8c. to 10c. per lb., according to quality. Lamb skins, 9c. each. Horse

HAVE YOU NOW ANY MONEY?

If so, this is the time for you to open a Savings Account at The Bank of Toronto. The Bank is ready at any time to open the account for you. A small sum is sufficient.

FOR A START.

Interest is added half-yearly.

BANK OF TORONTO

Assets, - \$50,000,000

hides, \$1.75 and \$2.50 each. Tallow steady, at 6½c. to 7c. per lb. for rendered, and 1½c. to 4c. for rough.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$5.20 to \$6.75; Texas steers, \$4.50 to \$5.70; Western steers, \$4.85 to \$5.85; stockers and feeders, \$4.10 to \$5.80; cows and heifers, \$2.70 to \$5.85.

Hogs.—Light, \$6.20 to \$6.55; mixed, \$6.15 to \$6.50; heavy, \$5.80 to \$6.35; rough, \$5.80 to \$6; good to choice hogs, \$6 to \$6.35; pigs, \$6.15 to \$6.50; bulk of sales, \$6.15 to \$6.35.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$3 to \$4.70; Western, \$3.15 to \$4.70; yearlings, \$4.40 to \$5.40; lambs, native, \$4.75 to \$6.15; Western, \$4.75 to \$6.15.

Buffalo.

Veals.—\$7 to \$8.50.
Hogs.—Heavy, \$6.50 to \$6.60; mixed, \$6.70 to \$6.80; Yorkers, \$6.80 to \$6.85; pigs, \$6.80 to \$6.90; roughs, \$5.60 to \$5.80; stags, \$4 to \$5; dairies, \$6.40 to \$6.85.
Sheep and Lambs.—Heavy lambs, \$5 to \$6; handy lambs, \$5 to \$6.75; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$5.75; wethers, \$4.85 to \$5; ewes, \$4.50 to \$4.75; sheep, mixed, \$3 to \$4.75.

British Cattle Markets.

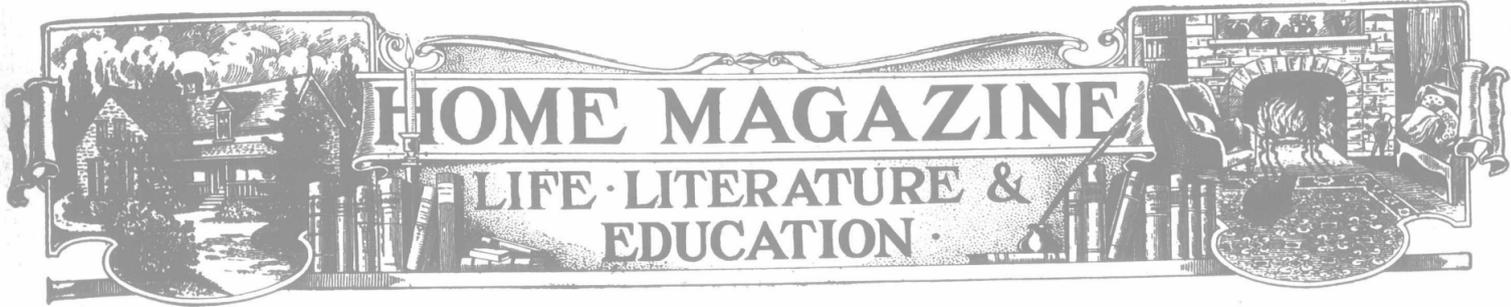
Liverpool.—States and Canadian steers, 12½c. to 13c. per lb.; lambs, 16½c., and wethers, unclipped, 13½c.

GOSSIP.

Gerald Powell, commission agent and interpreter, Nogent-Le-Rotrou, France, shipped on April 1st a carload of Percheron and Belgian stallions and two mares to W. G. Kuyvet, of Strathmore, Alberta. These were blacks and grays, 3 and 4 years of age, some weighing a ton or over. Most of their breeding goes back to Brilliant, which means much. Mr. Powell is open to receive orders for horses of these breeds, and his experience enables him to make first-class selections.

At the auction sale on April 5th of a draft of Shorthorns from the noted herd of F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis., 52 head were sold for an average price of \$360. The highest price realized was \$875, paid by Miller Bros., Brougham, Ont., for the white yearling heifer, Sultan's Fancy. Sir Wm. Van Horne, East Selkirk, Manitoba, paid \$565 for the roan two-year-old heifer, Calceolaria. Eleven bulls averaged \$408; the highest price being \$725 for the roan yearling, Scottish Leader.

On April 6th, at Chicago, 40 head offered by Geo. J. Sayer and Thos. Stanton, sold for an average of \$355. Susan Cumberland, the 1910 champion, was knocked down to Geo. J. Sayer at \$1,000, and two others sold at \$1,000 and \$1,035. The highest price for a bull was \$500 for Roan Gloster, a roan yearling, purchased for Sir Wm. Van Horne.



On Being Thorough.

A few days ago I came across a magazine published some eighteen months ago, upon a special article of which I had put a mark which always signifies to me "worth keeping, worth re-reading, or worth passing on," and it is because, after re-reading it, I have found it so full of wisdom, and so likely to be helpful, that, although it must necessarily be condensed, I am offering the pith of it to you to-day.

Please take it as a postscript to my own little series of articles, "Manners Makyth Man," which, you may recall, closed with the words, "Faithfulness must be the keynote to all successful work."

It was with this thought fresh in my mind that I came across the article from which I am going to quote freely, and, although not knowing whether the author gives his own or a pen-name, I cannot ask his permission, I feel very sure that he will be willing that his message should be passed on to the readers of our "Farmer's Advocate."

The writer, in Success, October, 1909, under the caption, "Do it to a Finish," begins thus:

"Years ago a relief life-boat sprung a leak, and while being repaired a hammer was found in the bottom that had been left there by the builders thirteen years before. From the constant motion of the boat, the hammer had worn through the planking, clear down to the plating.

"Not long since, it was discovered that a girl had served twenty years for a twenty months' sentence, in an Alabama prison, because of the mistake of a court clerk who wrote 'years,' instead of 'months,' in the record of the prisoner's sentence.

"The history of the human race is full of the most horrible tragedies caused by carelessness and the inexcusable blunders of those who never formed the habit of accuracy, of thoroughness, of doing things to a finish.

"Multitudes of people are hobbling around on one leg, have lost an eye or an arm, or are otherwise maimed, because dishonest workmen wrought deception into the articles they manufactured, slighted their work, covered up defects and weak places with paint and varnish.

"How many have lost their lives because of dishonest work, carelessness, criminal blundering in railroad construction? Think of the tragedies caused by lies packed in car-wheels, locomotives, steamboat boilers, and engines; lies in defective rails, ties, or switches; lies in dishonest labor put into manufactured material by workmen who said it was good enough for the meager wages they got! Because people were not conscientious in their work, there were flaws in the steel, which caused the rail or pillar to snap, the locomotive or other machinery to break. The steel shaft broke in mid-ocean, and the lives of a thousand passengers were jeopardized because of somebody's carelessness.

"How many serious accidents have occurred because of lack of care in the casting of steel girders and all sorts of iron building material! Even before they are completed, buildings often fall and bury the workmen under their ruins, because somebody was dishonest—either employer or employee—and worked lies, deceptions, into the building.

"The majority of railroad wrecks, of disasters on land and sea, which cause so much misery and cost so

many lives, are the result of carelessness, thoughtlessness, or half-done, botched, blundering work. They are the evil fruit of the low ideals of slovenly, careless, indifferent workers.

"Everywhere over this broad earth we see the tragic results of botched work. Wooden legs, armless sleeves, numberless graves, fatherless and motherless homes everywhere speak of somebody's carelessness, somebody's blunders, somebody's habit of inaccuracy.

"The worst crimes are not punishable by law. Carelessness, slipshodness, lack of thoroughness, are crimes against self, against humanity, that often do more harm than the crimes that make the perpetrator an out-cast from society. Where a tiny flaw or the slightest defect may cost a precious life. Carelessness itself is a crime."

He goes on to say: "If everybody put his conscience into his work, did it to a complete finish, it would not only reduce the loss of human life, the mangling and maiming of men and women to a fraction of what it is at present, but it would also give us a higher quality of manhood and womanhood.

"It takes honest work to make an honest character. The habit of doing poor, slovenly work will, after a while, make the worker dishonest in other things. The man who habitually slight his work, slight his character. Botched work makes a botched life. Our work is a part of us. Every botched job you let go through your hands diminishes your competence, your efficiency, your ability to do good work. It is an offence against your self-respect, an in-

feriority to your highest ideal. Every inferior piece of work you do is an enemy which pulls you down, keeps you back.

"Nothing kills ambition or lowers the life-standard quicker than familiarity with inferiority—that which is cheap, the 'cheap John' method of doing things. We unconsciously become like that with which we are habitually associated. It becomes part of us, and the habit of doing things in an inferior, slovenly way weaves its fatal defects into the very texture of the character.

"We are so constituted that the quality which we put into our life-work affects everything else in our work, and tends to bring our whole lives, and tends to the same level. The whole person takes on the characteristics of

one's usual way of doing things. The habit of precision and accuracy affects the entire mentality, improves the whole character.

"On the contrary, doing things in a loose-jointed, slipshod, careless manner deteriorates the whole mentality, demoralizes the entire mental processes, and brings down the whole life.

"Every half-done or slovenly job that goes out of your hands leaves its trace of demoralization behind, takes a bit from your self-respect. After slighting your work, after doing a poor job, you are not quite the same man you were before. You are not so likely to try to keep up the quality of your work, not so likely to regard your work as sacred as before. You incapacitate yourself from doing your best in proportion to the number of times you allow yourself to do inferior, slipshod work.

"The mental and moral effect of half doing, or carelessly doing things, its power to drag down, to demoralize, can hardly be estimated, because the processes are so gradual, so subtle. No one can respect himself who habitually botches his work, and when self-respect drops, confidence goes with it; and when confidence and self-respect have gone, excellence is impossible.

"The introduction of inferiority into our work is like introducing subtle poison into the system. It paralyzes the normal functions. It dulls ideals, and causes deterioration all along the line.

"And here are some definite financial results, outside the injury done

tween 'good' and 'better,' between 'fairly good' and 'excellent,' between what others call 'good' and 'the best that can be done.'

"The secret of success is to do the common duty uncommonly well."

"It is in doing things a little better than those about you do them; being a little neater, a little quicker, a little more accurate, a little more observant; it is ingenuity in finding new and more progressive ways of doing old things; it is being a little more polite, a little more obliging, a little more tactful, a little more cheerful, a little more energetic, a little more helpful, than those about you, that attracts the attention of an employer."

And finally: "You cannot afford to give the dregs of yourself and your efforts to your employer. If you do so, it will bring only dregs back to you. . . . Never allow yourself to dwell too much upon what you are getting for your work. You have something of infinitely greater importance, greater value, at stake. Your honor, your whole career, your future success, will be affected by the way you do your work, by the conscience or lack of it you put into your job. . . . Make it a life-rule to give of your best to whatever passes through your hands. Let superiority be your trade-mark, and characterize all you touch. . . . Reach to the highest, cling to it, for whatever the mind holds, the life copies. What we think, that we become."

Although not recorded in actual words, yet ever present in the mind of the writer must have been the golden rule, "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you," a maxim which, if made the keynote of our lives, cannot fail, by God's enabling grace, to bring a rich blessing upon whatever we may undertake.

H. A. B.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Grandmother's Stocking.

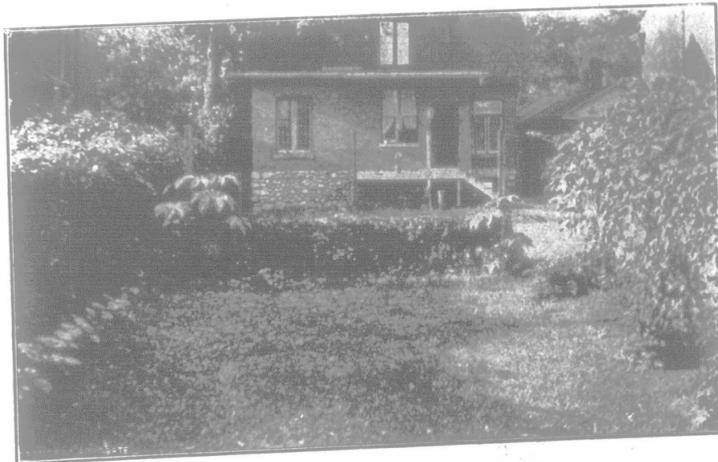
"Life is a stocking," Grandma says,
 "And your's is just begun,
 But I am knitting the toe of mine,
 And my work is almost done.
 With merry hearts we begin to knit,
 And the ribbing is almost play,
 Some are gay-colored and some are white,
 While some are ashen grey.
 But most are made of many a hue,
 With many a stitch set wrong,
 And many a row to be sadly ripped
 Ere the whole is fair and strong.
 There are long, plain spaces, without a break,
 Which in youth are hard to bear,
 And many a weary tear is dropped
 As we fashion the heel with care.
 But the saddest, happiest time is that
 Which we court and yet would shun,
 When our Heavenly Father breaks the thread
 And says that our work is done."

The children come to say "Good night!"
 With tears in their bright young eyes,
 For in Grandma's lap, with a broken thread,
 The finished stocking lies.

ANON.

Who Can Hinder Him.

"If He cut off, and shut up, or gather together, then who can hinder Him?" said Zophar to Job, "For He knoweth vain men: He seeth wickedness also; will He not then consider it?" Considerable surprise has been expressed at the strange



An Attractive Back Yard.

Grapevines, hollyhocks, nasturtiums, asters, verbenas and castor beans contributed to this effect.

sult to your highest ideal. Every inferior piece of work you do is an enemy which pulls you down, keeps you back.

"Nothing kills ambition or lowers the life-standard quicker than familiarity with inferiority—that which is cheap, the 'cheap John' method of doing things. We unconsciously become like that with which we are habitually associated. It becomes part of us, and the habit of doing things in an inferior, slovenly way weaves its fatal defects into the very texture of the character.

"We are so constituted that the quality which we put into our life-work affects everything else in our work, and tends to bring our whole lives, and tends to the same level. The whole person takes on the characteristics of

by slipshod methods to the individual himself:

"A prominent business man says that the careless, inaccuracy, and blundering of employees cost Chicago one million dollars a day. The manager of a large Chicago houses says that he has to station pickets here and there through the establishment in order to neutralize the evils of inaccuracy and the blundering habit. Blunders and inaccuracies cost a New York concern twenty-five thousand dollars a year."

Amongst the nuggets of advice offered by the writer to boys and wage-earners generally occur the following: "Many a boy is marked for a higher position by his employer long before he is aware of it himself, because he appreciates the difference be-

fact that in one Book of the Bible God is never mentioned. Can we find no great spiritual lessons in the Book of Esther? Can we see the working of God's power in that history, though His name is not once mentioned? Why, of course we can. God may hide Himself—as He does today—but it is very plain that He ruleth in the kingdoms of the earth, and has always ruled. Let us glance at the history of Esther and her kinsman, Mordecai, and we shall see how they trusted in God, and how God made apparently trifling events to work for their good. They had been taken captive and carried away from Jerusalem by the king of Babylon. The beauty and sweet nature of the Jewish maiden, won for her the highest position in the kingdom that a woman could reach. She became the queen of Ahasuerus—the great king who ruled over 127 provinces. When Haman—the chief of all the princes in the kingdom—planned to gratify his own private hatred for Mordecai by a great massacre of all Jews in the king's provinces, he seemed to be having everything his own way. The king gave his favorite his signet ring, to seal the letters sent by the posts to the rulers in every province, commanding them to destroy all Jews—even women and little children—and to take all their possessions. This was to be done everywhere on the same day. Perhaps Haman was superstitious, for he chose that terrible day by lot. He did not know that the God of all the universe cared about such a small thing as the disposal of a lot. In the first month, ("Pur," i. e.), the lot, was cast before him, but every day of every month proved unfavorable until the twelfth month was reached. It is little wonder that the Jews keep the Feast of Purim to this day, showing their certainty that God hindered Haman, giving time—nearly a year—for them to be saved. Still, there seemed nothing to be done—nothing but the mighty power of God to be their defence. In every province, the Jews fasted and wailed. What good could fasting do, except to show God their sorrow for sin? What good could wailing do, unless a God who could deliver them was listening and caring? Even Esther, the queen, was told by Mordecai that she and her father's house would be involved in the general destruction, unless she did the part which she had been called to do. Desperate as the situation appeared to be, he confidently declared that deliverance to the Jews would certainly arise from another place, if she were not brave enough to save her people. Why had she risen to such a position, unless it were for such a time of danger? Though Mordecai did not mention God, he evidently knew that Esther had been made beautiful for a special purpose, and he knew that a righteous cause was safe. You know how his faith in the Supreme Disposer of events was justified. But just notice a few coincidences, which show how God can make little things work for the cause of the righteous and for the hinderance of the evil plans of wicked men.

Haman had made a gallows for Mordecai, expecting to win the king's consent for the hanging of his hated enemy. He could not wait until the day of the great massacre. Probably the king would have raised no objection, but he happened (as we might carelessly say) to have a sleepless night. He asked to have the book of records read aloud, to interest him during the long night hours; and one of the records, which God caused to be brought before his notice at that opportune moment, was the statement that Mordecai had on one occasion saved his life. Hearing that nothing had been done to reward this act of loyalty, and that Haman was seeking an interview at that moment, the king naturally gave orders to his prime minister to publicly honor Mordecai in the streets of the city. Haman certainly could not venture to suggest that "the man whom the king delighted to honor" should be hanged without trial.

His wicked plans were defeated and he was trapped in his own snare, and hanged on his own gallows.

And yet men still plan to do evil. And yet men still plan to do evil. And yet men still plan to do evil. His Name may not be mentioned, any more than in the Book of Esther, and yet, in some mysterious way, those who lay traps for others, are rushing into certain danger. Those who, like Mordecai, refuse to do honor to

wickedness in high places, and who trust confidently in God, find that all things work together for their good. To be on God's side, is to be perfectly safe—who can hinder Him? To fight against righteousness is to invite certain failure. Can anyone hide his secret sins from God's sight? The prophet Obadiah, warns one who says in the pride of his heart, "Who shall bring me down to the ground?" that even he should exalt himself so high as to take refuge among the stars, God can easily bring him down. Amos says that if men try to hide in hell or climb up into heaven, they can never hinder the working out of God's plans.

And yet we can hinder God. He wants to come into our hearts as a Lover instead of a Judge. He will not force His way in, but stands at the door and knocks, waiting until we are willing to welcome Him. If we cherish a grudge against anyone, we are shutting out God—for God is LOVE.

"One night upon mine ancient enemy
I closed my door,
And, lo, that night came LOVE in search
of me,
LOVE I had hungered for,
And, finding my door closed, went on his
his way
And came no more.
Pray you take counsel of this penitent
And learn thereof;
Set your door wide, whatever guests be
sent,
Vour graciousness to prove.
Better to let in many enemies
Than bar out LOVE."

DORA FARNCOMB.



Ready for April Showers.

Compensation.

A gale has blown the elm tree bare,
But in the twigs o'erhead
A nest, a robin's long, sweet care,
Shows in the bright leaves' stead.
Who minds the fluttering tree's gay loss,
With that snug home in view,
Where late a breast of ruddy gloss,
Gazed the eyes' pure blue?
Sweetheart, your girlhood falls away
Like summer's half-past six;
Then love and matrimony stay,
And loveller, as they say!
—James Preston Ewing.

A brief will of the farmer is a model in its way. It has only one thing I have. I have a death. My relatives have always said that. They can have it.

The Beaver Circle.

Junior Beavers. The Two Friends.

My dog and I are faithful friends;
We read and play together;
We tramp across the hills and fields,
When it is pleasant weather.

And when from school with eager haste
I come along the street,
He hurries on with bounding step,
My glad return to greet.

Then how he frisks along the road,
And jumps up in my face!
And if I let him steal a kiss,
I'm sure it's no disgrace.

Oh, had he but the gift of speech
But for a single day,
How dearly should I love to hear
The funny things he'd say!

And what he knows, and thinks, and feels
Is written in his eye;
My faithful dog cannot deceive,
And never told a lie.

Yet, though he cannot say a word
As human beings can,
He knows and thinks as much as I,
Or any other man.

Come here, good fellow, while I read
What other dogs can do;
And if I live when you have gone,
I'll write your history too.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—My father used to take "The Farmer's Advocate," but he quit, but he has started to take it again, and I am very glad, because I enjoy reading the Beaver Circle very much. We live on a fruit farm, near Burlington. The radial car runs by our place. The name of our place is "Spruce Lodge." My sister and I go to school. We have a mile to go. She is seven years old. I have another little sister not a month old, but no brothers. I hope to see my letter in print.
EDITH J. WILKERSON
(Age 9, Book III).

Port Nelson, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is the first letter I have written to the Beaver Circle. My papa takes "The Farmer's Advocate," and has taken it as long as I can remember. I love to read the letters written to the Junior Beavers. I go to school every day, and do not get tired of it. I am in third book. I have three sisters and three brothers; one brother and two sisters older than myself, and two brothers and one sister younger.
ANNA M. GILROY
(Age 8).

Glen Buell, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. I have three brothers and a sister. My oldest brother is six years old. My sister is four years old, and named Alice. My oldest brother is named Bruce. My younger brother is called Byron; he is three years old, and the baby is four months old, and called Harold Fredrick. Fredrick is papa's name, and so we thought we would call baby the same. I am the oldest in our family; I am ten years old. My father has been taking "The Farmer's Advocate" for some months. I am in the third book at school. Mrs. Eadie is our teacher. I hope to see this in print.
MYRTLE EDMONDSON.

Highland Creek, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I thought I would write and tell you about our pets. My brother has a colt he calls Rapid King. My sister and I have a cat we call Smutty. We think there is no cat as nice as he. We also have a small dog; his name is Buster. The cat and dog play together, and when Buster gets too rough Smutty gets up on a chair and slaps his face, and he cannot hurt him there.
EDNA MUIR
(Age 10).

Cote St. Paul.

Dear Puck,—I am a senior-room school-boy, age 9, and I think I will try writing to the Beaver Circle, which I never tried before. I live about one mile from school, and like going very well. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate," which we like reading very much. We have taken it for quite a while now, and would not like to give it up.

We are not farming now, but we have a horse, a cow, and a few hens. My horse is called King, and he is four years old. I feed him every morning, but now as he is getting nothing to do he is getting pretty frisky. I have a few more pets which I love, and have good fun playing with them. I will close now, hoping to have success next time.
WILBERT RICHARDSON

Bear Brook, Russell Co. (Age 9).

Dear Beavers,—I should like to join your Circle very much. My uncle takes "The Farmer's Advocate," and I always look for the letters of the Beaver Circle. I was nine years old last Saturday, and I am in the second class, and my favorite books are "Bob Burton," "Swiss Family Robinson," and the "Story of a Donkey." I will close, as this is my first letter.
CECIL PATTERSON.
Alford Jct., Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have a horse, and I drive him to the village in the summer, and I work on the land with him too. He is 25 years old. I ride him out to the field in the summer time. I harrowed and picked stones with him for my papa. He sometimes gets sick when I work him too hard. I have one sister, her name is Pearl; she is five months old. She can laugh and play. I will close with a riddle: As round as an apple, and as deep as a cup, and all the king's horses can't pull it up.
ERNIE RANDALL
Bright, Ont. (Book II).

Our Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As this is my first letter to the Beaver Circle, I will not make it very long, and I hope it will not go to the W.-P. B.

I had a little kitten, that we played with and had lots of fun, but one night one of the cows stepped on it and killed it. I was very sorry, for I was very fond of it.

I have to walk two miles to school, but do not mind it, as I have other girls to go with. Our school was just built last summer, and it is very nice. I am sending a picture of my dog, Baudy, my sister, and myself. Well, I will close now, wishing much success to the Beaver Circle and all the Beavers.
FELLA M. MANSON
Agr. Ont. (Age 9 years, Book III).

Dear Puck and Beavers,—My papa takes "The Farmer's Advocate." I like to read the letters in the Beaver Circle, and thought I would write a letter for the little Beavers to read. I have two kittens. I call them Ulric and Peter; but I have two pets at the barn I think more of than the kittens. One is a Jersey calf (I feed it sometimes), and the other is a little gray colt, with one bay spot on its hip. Its mother died when it was small, so I used to feed it milk out of a pail. I call her Queenie, and she would come for her milk when I called her by her name. I had my picture taken with her last summer. I am six years old; just in the first book.
LILLIAN DOWNEY.

Castlederg, Ont.

1. Why are apples like printers' type? Because they are often in pi(e).
2. Why is a washwoman like Saturday? Because she brings in the clothes (close) of the week.
3. What is the most like a hen stealing? A cock-robin.
4. What comes after cheese? Mice.
5. What four letters would make a thief run? O I C U.
(Sent by Kenneth McRae, Duthill, Ont.)
6. A houseful and a yardful, but you can't catch a bowlful? Smoke. Sent by Annie Neil.)

Note.

Little Beavers, please do not write any more letters until I ask you to do so, as there are so very many on hand.

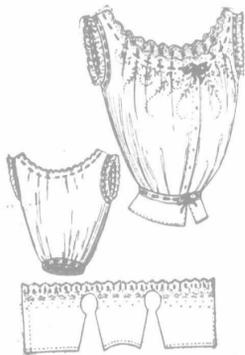
"The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



6969 Fancy Waist, 34 to 40 bust.



6972 Empire Night Gown for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.



6978 One-Piece Corset Cover for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.



6973 Girl's Empire Dress, 8, 10 and 12 years.

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., "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

Long Ago.

I once knew all the birds that came
And nestled in our orchard trees;
For every flower I had a name—
My friends were woodchucks, toads, and bees;
I knew where thrived in yonder glen
What plants would soothe a stone-bruised toe—
Oh! I was very learned then—
But that was very long ago.

I knew the spot upon the hill
Where checkerberries could be found;
I knew the rushes near the mill
Where pickerel lay that weighed a pound!
I knew the wood—the very tree—
Where lived the poaching, saucy crow,
And all the woods and crows knew me—
But that was very long ago.

And, pining for the joys of youth,
I tread the old familiar spot,
Only to learn the solemn truth—
I have forgotten, am forgot.
Yet here's this youngster at my knee
Knows all the things I used to know;
To think I once was wise as he—
But that was very long ago.

I know it's folly to complain
Of whatsoever the Fates decree;
Yet, were not wishes all in vain,
I tell you what my wish should be:
I'd wish to be a boy again,
Back with the friends I used to know;
For I was, oh! so happy then—
But that was very long ago.
—Eugene Field.

He who loves goodness harbors angels,
Reveres reverence, and lives with God.—
Emerson.

Our Ingle Nook Page of Opinions.

Farm Flower-garden Competition.

We publish the following letter from Mr. James Pearson, Barrister and Solicitor, Toronto, with the greatest pleasure. Needless to say, this experiment in Peel County will be watched with especial interest. Would there were a few more such enthusiasts as Mr. Pearson to start a few more counties as nuclei in this work.

Nor need there be any fear that such competition may be carried on in a spirit of mere commercialism. No one who engages in the delightful work of growing flowers, vines and shrubs, can possibly let the commercial idea predominate. The beauty produced is reward enough; the flowers teach their own lesson.

We shall hope, before many months, to report from Peel County, and trust that Mr. Pearson's generosity may meet with the response that it so well deserves. In the meantime, will those women in Peel County who desire to enter this competition, kindly send their applications to this office, addressed to "Dame Durden," as soon as possible. Each application must state not only the post office of the applicant, but township, lot and concession on which farm is situated.

Dear Dame Durden,—I was very much interested in reading the articles in your March 23rd issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," under the heading of "Beautifying Canada," and particularly did the one written by Mrs. Dawson appeal to me. It brought back the days I spent in the old log schoolhouse, 20x20, situate beside the woods in which we could see from the windows the playful squirrels and birds sporting themselves as though endeavoring to tantalize us with a sense of our imprisonment, while they enjoyed the freedom of the open air; and then came back the memories of the old log home where we, as a large family, dwelt in happiness before we grew up and separated to the various corners of the earth, some, including myself, to city life. But, thanks to those early impressions, I still possess a fondness for the country and life on the farm, and to give effect to the desire to return to country life and farming, I have become the owner of 550 acres at that picturesque spot on the Credit River where it emerges from the Caledon hills, and, by the way, situate on it is the old log cabin shown in your 23rd March issue as illustrating Mrs. Dawson's interesting article. Here I am building, and intend to make my home, particularly in the summer time. To get back to the country has been always my ambition, where I can spend the eventide of life surrounded by nature I so much love.

One of your correspondents commenced her article by remarking that "The first step to be taken in the beautifying of Canada, is to get Canadians interested in beautifying their own homes."

In travelling through the country, one is struck by the neglect of our farmers and their wives and daughters in this respect. Many of them seem to think when they have erected an ungainly, large brick or stone house, often without even a veranda about it, and pulled down the old log house, the height of their ambition is accomplished. The orchard is allowed to go to wreck, and a flower-garden is not thought of. The source of the young folks' greatest pleasure seems to be a trip to the city at exhibition time, and a visit with their city cousins to a vaudeville matinee. The young folk seem to think that all pleasure is away from home. Instead of beautifying home and making home associations the chief attraction, their desire is to get away from the farm and into the towns and cities.

Remembering my old home, with the

vines climbing up the sunny side, hiding the crude logs, and sister's beautiful flower garden extending down the slope towards the highway, and realizing what a different appearance the country would have if farmers' daughters and wives would take an interest in beautifying their homes, the object of my communication is to say that I want to offer three prizes of \$30, \$20 and \$10, to the three best-laid-out-and-kept flower gardens, by any farmer's daughter or wife in the County of Peel (in which county my farm is) as an inducement to these ladies to beautify their homes, a "farmer" to mean the farmer of not less than fifty acres, and a subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate," taste in arrangement, selection, and care, to count in preference to extent.

As to the judging, if Mrs. Dawson and yourself, or two other ladies chosen by you, will take the trouble to act as judges, I will furnish them with a motor-car and driver, and have them make their headquarters while judging as guests at the Caledon Mountain Trout Club, a central point in the county, and at no cost to them.

Now, dear Dame, although a stranger to me, I wish to know if you will take charge of this competition by making it known through your valuable magazine, which I read and look forward to each week with more pleasant anticipation than to any other Canadian publication, and I think I take the most of those worthy of reading.

I hope it is not too late to start this competition, and, furthermore, I will make it continuous. Hoping that I am not imposing on you in this request, I am,
Yours truly,
JAMES PEARSON.

Opinions for April.

The subject for our Page of Opinions this month is especially interesting—"Do not professional exhibitors keep our women and girls from exhibiting at our township fairs?"

After reading the following letters, one impression must be clear in every mind, viz.: that wrong conditions in regard to the Women's Work Departments of local fairs most certainly exist in some districts. Now, this is altogether too bad. Fairs have been established for an entirely laudable purpose,—to promote and encourage the general excellence and steady improvement of all the productions of a neighborhood. It was never intended that they should be regarded as mere money-making machines for a few people; yet this seems exactly what they have, in some instances, degenerated into, perhaps not consciously, but through sheer carelessness and drifting.

Now, where such conditions exist, even in a single department of a fair, they should be corrected; limits as to the area permitted to exhibit should be more closely drawn; separate departments for professional and non-professional exhibitors should be provided; rules to prevent the showing of the same articles year after year should be formed and strictly enforced; the number of judges should be large enough to provide for fair, average judging, and all pains should be taken to ensure that no favoritism shall be permitted. The ideal—"The township fair for the people of the township, for their instruction, encouragement and improvement," should be steadily kept in view, just as steadily as the fact that fairs must not exist to put a premium on such disgusting and contemptible qualities as selfishness and dishonesty.

Now then, what are you going to do about it? The directors of the fairs are usually fine men, who, perhaps, have been too busy with other things to inquire into matters connected with the exhibits as closely as they would like. Might not an appeal to them be effective? And is there not here a good opportunity for the local branches of the Women's Institute to make themselves felt? There is no need, of course, of precipitating a "squabble." Everything depends upon how such things are done.

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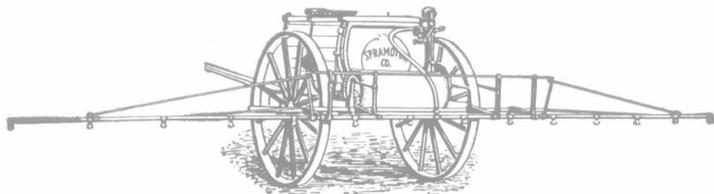
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Do Not Professional Exhibitors Keep Our Women and Girls from Exhibiting at Our Township Fairs?

Dear Dame Durden,—Realizing that "The Farmer's Advocate," in its general policy, is perfectly honest in its efforts to develop amateur efforts in all branches of agriculture, and appreciating in a special sense the generous portion of its pages

under your clever direction, devoted to the whims, complaints and defence of us professional representatives of the householding fraternity, I make bold to give you my impression on the above subject.

Yes, I think the professional class keep a large number of our talented country women from exhibiting at our local fairs, but the following is my opinion. She ("the professional") is either a woman of leisure, or an invalid with a special aptitude

and perhaps training, for "fancywork." She knows where to secure the very latest and most elegant patterns, and, being a specialist, she is able to repeat the most difficult designs. Moreover, having a reputation for such work, her friends, especially in the city, knowing her hobby, flood her home with "the very latest." On the other hand, our busy housekeepers, having a moment or two just now and then to devote to artistic efforts, miss the concentration that is necessary to success, and besides have not the advantage of the patterns, etc., mentioned above. Feeling the disadvantage of all these things, I have known scores of beautiful articles held back from exhibition, because, "Pshaw! Mrs. So-and-so will be there, and poor me would never get a 'look in.'" However, the genuine professional should not be snubbed out, no more than any other fine artist, because her productions are a source of delight and stimulus to every open-minded person. Probably the better plan would be to arrange a special class for professionals. In any case, the directors should see that such exhibits are new and original. Too often the professional exhibits have been shown for years in succession, and probably purchased in the first place. Such exhibits as these are disgusting, not only to art, but to common honesty.

Oxford Co., Ont. MRS. W. M.

Not in Favor of Professionals Exhibiting.

In regard to professionals exhibiting at our township fairs, I think it is a great detriment to the interest taken in these exhibitions.

Taking our own fair as an example, I know that the bulk of the ladies' work on exhibition there year after year, is brought by the same parties, and very frequently the same articles for years in succession receive prizes—money which should go to those in our own township. Being personally acquainted with a few professional exhibitors, I know that they make, keep, and often hire made, articles which they put away and keep for years, for no other reason than to show at the fall fairs.

I have frequently heard the lady directors who are arranging the work in the hall, say: "This is the same old quilt that has been here for years, and it always gets the first prize. I think it should be barred; but we can't do anything," and other expressions to the same effect. It is my opinion, that if we want to see a display of fancy needlework or painting done by strangers, we had better visit a store where that kind of thing is for sale, and always shown to the best advantage.

Occasionally, I have said to a friend who was making something which I thought exceptionally good, "Why don't you take it to the fair?" and the answer often comes something like this: "No use. Mrs. So-and-so will be there with her work, and she does such beautiful work, and takes so many prizes at all the fairs, that I would have no chance of getting anything. I hear that she shows work at Toronto." Amateurs in almost every case do not care to compete with professionals.

I myself know some of our township people who say that if our fair is not open to all, our display will be so small that people won't care to come to see it. I think probably that might be the case for a year or two. Then, when our people thoroughly understood they would have no professionals to compete with, I believe they would go to work with a will, and our hall would not only be filled well with good work, done by our own people, but what would be shown would have a greater attraction for the majority who saw it, being the work of neighbors and acquaintances. Needless to say, that, as a rule, township fairs are not largely attended by total strangers, or persons from any great distance, as Toronto Fair is, by the railways, made accessible to almost everyone.

Last fall, a special prize was given here for lady drivers (residents of this township only), for which I think about a dozen of our ladies competed. It was one of the most interesting events of the day. But I believe if it had been open to outsiders, and a few had come in who were in the habit of taking the prize at different places, a number who drove would not have done so, and there cer-

tainly would not have been so much interest taken in it if strangers were doing the driving. And I believe the same thing holds good in regard to everything else on exhibition at our township fairs.

ANNIE C. HORNING.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

Exclude Outsiders.

Dear Dame Durden,—Regarding my opinion on the subject chosen for April, "Do not professional exhibitors keep our women and girls from exhibiting at our township fairs?" I answer yes. The professional exhibitor, in a majority of cases, exhibits the same articles year after year. Probably taking a dozen first prizes on the same article, and in many cases they are not home manufacture at all. This is rather discouraging to the new exhibitors, who, no doubt, have given time and labor in preparing with their own hands their exhibit, whether it be blanket, rug, or embroidery.

Again, it would seem to me impossible for one lady to go through a large Home Manufacture and Fine Arts Department, and judiciously pin a red, blue or yellow ticket on articles in the short space of time in which it is usually done. If our township fairs were made more exclusive, and no outsiders allowed to compete, it would give all an equal chance, and make it more interesting for our women and girls to compete with one another, or for one organization to compete with another in the township.

Elgin Co., Ont. BELLE.

Directors Not Managing Well.

In our surrounding community we have a number of fall fairs held at the different towns and villages, and, in the line of ladies' work, I think the directors are wrongly managing the rules of competition. After a recent fair held in a town, you pick up your local paper containing the report of prizewinners, and there you see the same list of names that appeared the previous year; yes, years, as a rule. Go to the fair, and, as a general thing, there hang or lie the same articles, the majority of them having been in the same building year after year. As they have been successful in always carrying off the red or blue ticket, now they are kept expressly for exhibiting purposes. In this case, professional exhibitors are certainly causing lack of interest, as year after year they start out to the first fair with their display, following up, by attending as many different places as possible, sweeping as they go all the obtainable prizes, until we have become so accustomed that we think it needless for an unprofessional to even try. This it is, I think, that causes lack of interest on the part of women and girls, so that consequently the contests are not growing, but rather lessening, and it is not for lack of knowledge or talent in this work, either fancy needlework, or any other sort of art, for go into any of our homes, and in nine cases out of ten you see beautiful pieces of handwork which have been accomplished by the girls or mother in that home.

What is, then, the reason, there is not greater interest taken by those girls in displaying and competing in this line of work? One great obstacle is the "professional exhibitor," who is always there.

In this case, Dear Dame Durden, would it not be wise to "classify" in this line of work? M. M. M. Huron Co., Ont.

What are Township Fairs For?

What are township fairs for if not to afford the people of the district to enter friendly competition with their year's products? Then why are professional competitors allowed to go from fair to fair, some having four and five outfits out at the same time, sending their best exhibits to the large exhibitions, and the old, shop-worn stuff to the townships? For some reason, they appear to take the bulk of the prizes over the new work of the amateur. These are the remarks we hear from the directors when placing the exhibits: "This old thing back again!" "I am tired of putting the same things up year after year! Isn't it a pity it cannot be stopped?" and dozens of others. When asking the women and girls who do very nice amateur work why

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Add water to milk—
You *weaken* the milk.
Add soft wheat to flour—
You *weaken* your flour.
Cheapens it too.
Soft wheat costs less—*worth less*.
Soft wheat flour has less *gluten* less
nutriment.
Your bread is less nutritious, sustaining,
economical.
Soft flour has less *strength*, less *quality*
gluten.
Giving less good things for your money and
things less good.
Use Manitoba flour—Manitoba *hard* wheat flour.
Having everything the soft stuff *lacks*.
Five Roses is *all* Manitoba.
Without a grain of cheaper wheat.
Strengthen your food values.
Use FIVE ROSES.

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Not Bleached



Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED MONTREAL

they do not exhibit, they will tell you, "The professionals get the first prizes, and the seconds are not worth while."

It has even got so bad in some places that shop-made garments are exhibited for personal, hand-made things. A large part of the money to run these fairs is collected in the township where the fair is held, so it appears only right that the people of the township should be the chief exhibitors, and societies should make rules and regulations to bar out shop-worn work of professionals.

AMY STEVENSON,
Wentworth Co., Ont.

Some Excellent Suggestions.

During the month of September the annual fairs and exhibitions attract our attention, and in looking over the different prize lists, so many ladies draw a line at fancywork and say, "Where the exhibition is open to the world, it is useless for us to attempt anything in these classes. Those professional exhibitors carry off all the prizes." It is so, and how are we going to remedy it? If our women and girls are not in some way encouraged, we may expect this to exist year after year. Unfortunately, at the present time, if it were not for the professional exhibitors, some of the classes in ladies' work would be of very little attraction. They bring new work, new ideas, and help to beautify our halls with their neat up-to-date and beautifully-mounted work. We must have our halls filled with good exhibits, as these are of as much attraction to our ladies as a good exhibit of live stock is to the gentlemen. If we consider the expenses of those ladies in travelling, etc., some of them have not much profit out of what seems to us large returns for their work. Where the fair board can afford, I would advise giving additional prizes for fancywork, for local exhibitors only, confined to the town and surrounding

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townships adjoining the fair—local exhibitors, of course, allowed to show in the professional classes as well. In a short time it will be found that our home exhibitors will win as many prizes as the outsiders. In looking over the prize-lists of several fairs of the past, I think too much money has been given to certain classes of fancywork, to articles of no special benefit, and not at all in general use in the community.

At our own fair, which is one of the most successful country fairs in the Province, larger and more prizes have been given on butter, bread, buns, cake, pie, canned fruit, honey, pickles, dressed poultry, flowers and plants; the prizes of which are usually carried off by the local exhibitor. In these classes there are more entries than in any of the others.

These are the articles that are most essential to life, and anyone efficient in the making of them, and in the cultivation of flowers and plants, will do much to make a happy and prosperous home. Also a great deal of interest has been taken at our fair by the public-school teachers and pupils, in the prizes given for writing, map-drawing, collections of pure seed and weed seed; even the kindergarten classes are not left out, and space is given in the hall for their construction work, darning, drawing, etc.

This is as it should be. It is not only educating our boys and girls in neatness, but is encouraging them to take a more active interest in agricultural pursuits. They will then attend the fairs with some definite object in view—not merely going to waste time and money on cheap amusements—and will take an interest in all the exhibits, and in coming in contact with the work of others, will get added interests, new ideas, and will in a short time be able to compete successfully and take the place of the professional exhibitor.

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At Spring Cleaning Time.

Sour Milk Paint.—The following paint is recommended for outbuildings that need a cheap, yet preservative, paint. Stir into a gallon of milk (whole milk is best, although skimmed milk will do), 3 lbs. Portland cement, and add enough paint powder to give the required color. Stir very frequently while applying the paint. **"Distemper Paint."**—Country Life in America recommends this as a cheap paint for walls and ceilings. It is made of boiling water, to which are added hot glue, whitening and dry color to make of the consistency of whitewash. Apply hot with a whitewash brush.

Beat furs thoroughly before putting them away for the summer, and hang them out in bright sunlight for a couple of hours, then tie them up in a bag so tightly that a moth cannot get in. White furs should be well cleaned with hot cornmeal before putting them away.

A strong frame covered with woven wire is fine for beating rugs. Place them on it, right side down, and beat thoroughly.

Clean wicker furniture with salty water. To Regild Frames.—Mix banana oil and gill powder, a little at a time, as you use. Apply with a fine brush.

If clothes put away for the winter have become yellow, mix coal oil, clear lime-water and turpentine in equal parts. Add 1 cup of the mixture to a boiler of clothes, and boil half an hour.

To Bleach Straw Hats.—Make a thick mixture of lemon juice and flour of sulphur, then add very sour buttermilk whey until the consistency of cream. Apply. Dry the hat in the sun, then brush very thoroughly with a new whisk-broom.

To Blacken a White Hat.—First give a coat of stovepipe-varnish, then let dry and give a final coating or two of liquid shoe polish.

To Clean a Panama or Leghorn Hat.—Give the hats a bath in gasoline, scrubbing them well. The operation should be done out of doors, away from fire. Another method is to scrub the hat with a brush and alcohol.

To Clean a White Plume.—Make a thin paste of gasoline and flour, and wash the plume in it. Rinse in clean paste and hang up to dry. When dry, the flour will shake out, and the plume is ready to be curled.

To Color a Hat.—Take four ounces alcohol, and dissolve in it one ounce sealing wax of the required shade, powdered as finely as possible. Place the mixture in a dish of warm water, and stir gently to hasten the dissolving. Now apply the dye with a brush, and dry in the sun, remembering that the preparation is very inflammable, and must not be used near a stove or fire. There are now "hat enamels" that may be bought all ready for use.

To Restore a Kitchen Stove that is Badly Spotted.—Scrape off all the grease and dust, and rub first with paraffin and turpentine, then with strong liquid ammonia and plenty of hot, soapy water. When quite dry, apply blacklead mixed with turpentine, in the ordinary way. The stove should be quite cold all through the process, as turpentine is inflammable.

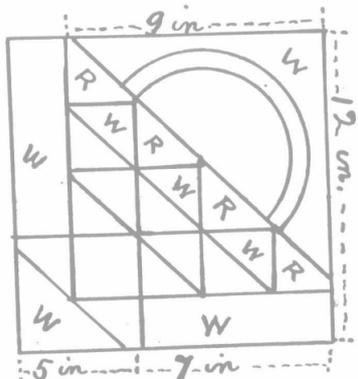
To Fill Cracks in Plaster.—Mix plaster of Paris with vinegar, and push into the cracks with a knife.

To Clean Old Chiffon.—Soak in a lather made of good white soap, rinse well in clean water, then dip into water to which has been added a tiny bit of gum arabic and a few drops of white vinegar. Do not squeeze or wring the chiffon, but place it between soft, white muslin, and press it gently to dry it. Iron with a press it gently to dry it. Iron with a thin layer of paper over the chiffon. Another method is to spread the chiffon with a mixture of two parts powdered starch to one of powdered borax. Roll up and leave over night, and next day shake out. If necessary, repeat.

Putting Basket Pattern Together.
Dear Dame Durden.—Am sending another basket pattern; hope it isn't too late.

Would you please tell me how deep the valance should be across the top of a window?

JUST ANOTHER READER.
Kent Co., Ont.



"R" signifies red; "W" white.
The valance may be from 1 ft. to 1 1/2 ft., depending upon height of window. A one-foot depth suits most windows best.

The Roundabout Club

Closing of the Literary Society.

Once more the Literary Society comes to the closing for the summer. While we regret that pressure of farm and other matter interfered greatly with both the space allotted to this Department and the regularity of its appearance during the past winter, we yet feel that the Literary Society has not been a failure. The quality of work submitted by our students has been quite up to the mark of excellence, and, in spite of difficulties, interest has not flagged. We trust that the essays which have appeared have been an inspiration to many, showing, as they have assuredly shown, what our young men and women of the farm can do on purely literary subjects, and so suggesting a great truth,—that to be all-round men and women, it is necessary to have interests beyond the toil of the day. Our farmers, and farmers' wives and daughters, should be more than expert farmers and housekeepers; they should also be men and women of culture and breadth of mind, a fact of which, we are sure, our students and many of those who have read their work, have been fully cognizant. Every atom of interest taken in the beauties of nature, in literature and art, is a step forward in this direction. We of the farm should not leave these things wholly to our city cousins;—those who have been interested in our Literary Society, actively or otherwise, have not done so.

During the summer, the Roundabout Club (not the Literary Society division of it) may appear from time to time. If you have anything interesting to write about, do not hesitate about sending your communication as before, to "The Roundabout Club."

The Last Competition.

In our last competition, "Write an essay on your favorite novel or poem," all who wrote, with but one exception, preferred to write on a poem, T. J. Rutherford again coming first, with an essay on The Twenty-third Psalm, of which Henry Van Dyke says, "This little poem is a perfect melody. . . The atmosphere of the psalm is clear and bright. The singing shepherd walks in light. The whole world is the House of the Lord, and life is altogether gladness."

The second place this time was won by a new prizewinner, Marguerite Holtby, who wrote on Browning's "Epistle"; and the third by "Honor Bright," who chose Browning's "Prospice." Closely following these came A. M. Freeborn, with an essay on Burns' "Cotter's Saturday Night"; "H," essay, "The Merchant of Venice"; "Lady of Captainsville," essay, Longfellow's "The Birds of Killingworth"; (2) "Gladdie"—essay, "Enoch Arden"; Fawcett Eaton, essay, "Ivanhoe"; Mrs. J. H. Taylor, essay, Lowell's "First Snowfall." Several of these essays will be published, space permitting.

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"Dolan," said he, "what does these letters 'MDCCCXCVII,' mean?"
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Favorite Novel or Poem.

STUDY VI.

"The Twenty-third Psalm."
Prize Essay.

Three thousand years, years of change and evolution, of voyage and discovery, have taken their place in the background of this world's history, since first from the lips of the sweet singer of Israel,—the shepherd king—came forth the inimitable lines of "The Shepherd Psalm."

Thirty centuries! A long, long time, and in that vast abyss all material relics of him, however carefully they may have been preserved, have moldered into dust. The harp with which he was wont to cheer the heart of his moody predecessor on the throne, the sling with which he slew the giant of the Philistines, and the huge sword with which he cut off his head, all these are deep in the debris of the ages.

But this psalm, though old as any of them, and though trodden by myriads of men in every succeeding age, is as fresh to-day, as it rises in hundreds of different languages from Sabbath worshippers assembled in all quarters of the globe, as it was when first it was echoed back, in the old Hebrew tongue, by the sheep-dotted hills of Palestine, upon the ear of its immortal composer.

And fresh it must ever remain, for of all the psalms, yes, and of all the poetry, that has ever been written, these immortal verses, simple as childhood's rhyme, yet deep as the archangel's anthem, will ever, as they have in the past, retain unrivalled pre-eminence in the hearts of Christendom.

And why? Wherein consists that magic power which has preserved it through the ages, and which has retained for it such precedence over all else of its kind? Does it consist in its literary merit? It were possible, for two such perfect metaphors as those which form it, must be rare in any literature. The first, that from which the psalm derives its name, speaks of the Lord as being a Shepherd, and of man as the sheep of his care, for whom He provides at all times all that is necessary for his sustenance and comfort. The second is given to complete the first, for, although the sheep and the shepherd may be much to each other, there can be no communion between them, nor can their friendship last for ever. In it, man is spoken of as being the Lord's guest, in which capacity he may have direct communion with Him, and if he so wishes, he may enjoy the pleasures of His house forever.

But it is something more than mere literary merit which gives to this psalm such universal pre-eminence. There is an all-sufficiency about it, and, as one has said, the whole Bible may be seen in it as the morning sun is seen in a dew-drop. Read into it the meaning of the gospel of Christ, the Good Shepherd who gave His life for His sheep, and we have

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And so it has remained ever, the psalm of childhood and of age; the first that the toddling child learns to lip, and oftentimes the last word uttered upon the death-bed. And thus it will go on until the last weary pilgrim has passed through the valley, when, its work here completed, it may go itself and take its place among the grand celestial songs which shall make the House of the Lord musical forever.

T. J. RUTHERFORD.

Grey Co., Ont.

An Epistle.

(Browning.)

Prize Essay.

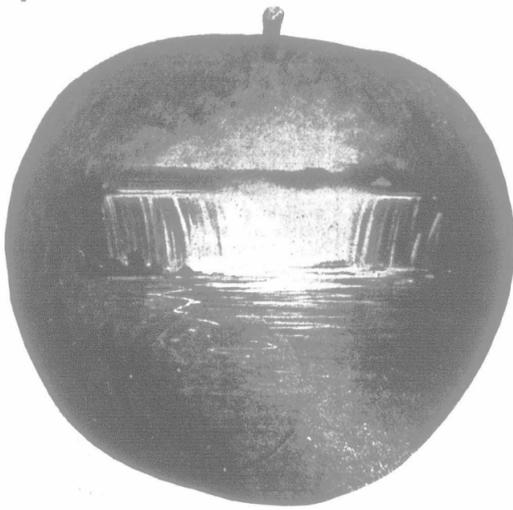
This monologue, written by Robert Browning, was first published in 1855. It contains the strange medical experiences of Karshish, the Arab physician.

Karshish is writing to his master, Abib, giving him an account of his journeyings and the things seen on the way. He goes to Bethany and there meets Lazarus. The personality of Lazarus, the man raised from the dead, has such an impression on him that, though half-ashamed, he devotes the greater part of his letter to the discussion of the subject.

Karshish is a type of the purely scientific intellect, determined to have positive, substantial proof, before he will believe, and to prove everything by the touchstone of experience and knowledge. He believes in one Supreme God, but the relationship between the spirit life and the physical life is to him a mystery. To such a man, the story told by Lazarus, would seem incredible, and for this reason, Browning has used him in order to show (as Alexander points out) "the universality of the yearning in the human heart for a God of Love." The struggle between the intellect and the heart of the physician is finely presented in the poem. The portrait of Karshish is admirably drawn: his keen interest in everything pertaining to his art; his supreme belief in himself; his impatience with and lack of tolerance for others; his skepticism concerning anything without his own experience, and yet with the heart of a man beneath it all.

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thoroughly realizes and lives up to the truths so frequent and often so meaningless on the lips of Christians,—of the nothingness of this world—of having our hearts and treasures above. He measures everything by the standard which experience of the Infinite has taught him to apply. So, the great and small events of external history (as we reckon them), seem to him alike unimportant. The death of his child is for him no cause of trouble. He realizes that the child has but gone before to a happier and better sphere. But some trifling word or gesture which gives evidence of evil, throws him into an agony of fear. Just as, Karshish explains, the former teacher, the great sage of the pyramid, would be thrown into a paroxysm of terror by their repeating words from one of his books, trifling and meaningless to them, but which belonged to a charm, as the sage knew, able to upturn the universe from its foundations.

Lazarus thinks that Abib and Karshish alike, have a veil, as it were, before their eyes, while he seems to have a thread which he follows. Sometimes, however, when he arouses to earthly life around him, he realizes that, though his heart and brain are not of the things of this world, he still lives here. In his premature spiritual development, he has acquired some of the instincts of the eternal life, which do not fit in with the needs of this transitory existence. The great facts to which they refer, are represented as running across the path of this mortal life, which traverses the wide glories of the everlasting light, like a black thread. Oftentimes the knowledge of spiritual things appears like a light in his face, as if he again heard Christ tell him to arise. Then an impulse reminds him, he is still living on this earth, and he works diligently at his trade. Karshish thinks that the chief characteristic of Lazarus is his total submission to the Divine Will, for he knows that death will restore equilibrium to body and the soul, which has now outgrown the body. He lives just to please God, and just as long as it please Him. In talking to Lazarus, Karshish inquires of his absolute carelessness when Rome is on the march to wipe out the town. He infers that Lazarus is devoid of natural feeling. But he comes to the great conclusion that no matter what Lazarus is able to do in the way of helping his fellowmen, he does. He thinks also that Lazarus is "stark mad," chiefly because he regards Christ, who cured him, as God Himself, Creator and Sustainer of the universe, that came and dwelt in flesh on it a while.

Karshish now closes his epistle by asking pardon for "the long and tedious case," and tells Abib that he thinks he will find in what was written, good cause for his peculiar interest in Lazarus, and explains how and where he met him, and finally concludes by giving the true impression produced by the story of Lazarus on his (Karshish) mind. He not only thinks Christ the All-great, but the All-loving, too, hence the last paragraph gives the thought of the Doctrine of Divine Love for humanity.

The theme of the whole poem seems to be, the effect of an encounter with Christianity (its general influence and doctrine of Incarnation) upon a learned man in the first century of the Christian era. Browning, in this poem, shows that Christianity is suitable to the need of all men at all times.

MARGUERITE HOLTBY.

Peel Co., Ont.

"Prospice."
(Browning.)

Prize Essay.

Reflectively, I search my book-shelf for book-friends, new and old. My Favorite! Was ever choice so hard to make! A well-worn copy of Browning comes down, and the leaves flutter open to a favorite page. It is "Prospice."

When, having read the life story of Robert Browning or Elizabeth Barrett Browning, and that most ideal love-story of theirs, was not turned with kindling interest to that great poem, written in the agony following the death of his beloved wife?

The poem, "Prospice," meaning "look forward," has that hopeful uplifting quality which characterizes all Browning's work. Nay, vastly more than that, it is a poem of passionate exultation, and ex-

ultation on the very face of death; a war-cry of triumph over the last of foes. Death, the poet accedes as the climax and fruition of life, but only the gateway to great rapture—to the development of the soul in a higher sphere.

Speaking of death, Browning once said: "Death! It is this harping on death I despise so much; this idle and often cowardly, as well as ignorant harping. Why should we not change like everything else? Death is life. . . . Without death, which is our cradle-like, church-yardly word for change, for growth, there could be no prolongation of that which we call life. For myself, I deny death as an end to anything. Never say to me that I am dead."

This, then, is the spirit that the poem breathes. "Here finds expression all the impetuous blood and fierce lyric fire of militant manhood."

"Fear death?—to feel the fog in my throat,
The mist on my face,
When the snows begin, and the blasts denote
I am nearing the place,
The power of the night
The reward of it all."

How he loved to struggle, to attain!
Welcome to him was every challenge to effort. As he says:

"I was ever a fighter, so—one fight more,
The best and the last!"

This is the attitude of the true Christian, this the spirit, confident of victory, as it enters the shadows of the valley of Death. And how vivid is the description of the fearful in the line: "I would hate that death bandaged my eyes and forbore and bade me creep past." Death!—the best and last occasion for the assertion of the spirit's mastery to be thrown away in this craven-hearted fashion!

"No! let me taste the whole of it, fare like my peers in a minute pay glad life's arrears of pain, darkness and cold." If there is ought of pain or suffering yet unpaid in life, let it be exacted now, and willingly cancelled. The awaiting joy, the recompense is worth it all.

And lo!—"For sudden the worst turns the best to the brave,
The black minute's at end
And with God be the rest!"

The terrors of the shadowy vale are passing, are gone. So soon over, and oh, the revelation! From pain into exquisite peace, eternal light, reunion with the beloved, and the joy that is in the Presence of God.

The central point of the theory upon which this poem is based, would seem to be—God is Love. It may be compared to Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar." Yet, while the dignity, grace and perfection of that poem appeals to our sense of the beautiful, and our easy comprehension, it lacks, after all, that rugged strength, that passionate fire and energy of expression found in Browning's "Prospice."

Thoughtfully I lay down my book. But there has come to me a better understanding of life, a tightening of the grip upon life's problems, some of the optimism, some of the lofty enthusiasm, and the high courage that gained for the author of "Prospice," with his great understanding and power to portray the human heart, the title, "Poet of the Soul."
HONOR BRIGHT.
Halton Co., Ont.

It was a certain thunderous preacher, of the class described by William H. Hayne lately in The Independent:

"One thumps the pulpit with each thunderous word
And beats the law of Sinai on a board."

who once came to grief at family prayers. The morning hymn was "Rock of Ages," and he shouted safely through the three first verses; but when he came to the next, "When I rise to worlds unknown," he just as he reached the word "rise" he glanced down and saw it was "soar," and he made the combination, "When I soar to worlds unknown." The visitor who heard it reports it to us.

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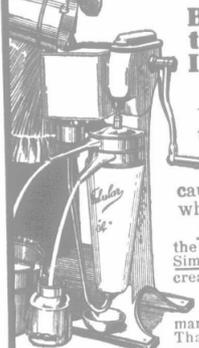
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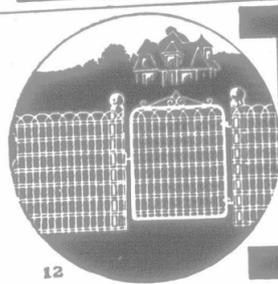


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The Garden of a Com-muter's Wife.

(By Mabel Osgood Wright.)

CHAPTER XIII.—Continued.

"That is not a female wood thrush," I asserted boldly. "It is a veery that has come up from the spring to help the wood thrush drive away intruders. If you were a red squirrel or a garter snake, you would get a good pecking, I can tell you; but as you are a human being, the thrush asks me to tell you to go away, and not come back."

"Really, this is most extraordinary!" gasped the chief. "Do you take no interest in bird study? This is the only method of learning their normal habits. Perhaps you would like to join my class. It might open a new vista before your unseeing eyes. I would take you at half rates if you are connected with the doctor's household."

My patience vanished. Ah, for a tomahawk to hurl! Lacking that, I used words.

"One moment, if you please, before you leave. I am Barbara, the doctor's daughter, and I know the birds in this field and these woods as well as I do the fingers on my hands. So well do I know them that I will not have them worried, or their privacy invaded. Even if I did not object, it is useless for you to go about in a mob to try to learn a thing about them; for, so surrounded, not one of their actions would be normal. Two, even, is a crowd, if you wish to learn the ways of birds. How would you like to have a party of ten or a dozen people camp outside the window of your bath-room to 'observe' you? Would your actions be normal and unfurled?"

One of the young girls giggled, but still the chief would not retreat, and tried suavely.

"This is the new method of 'naming birds without a gun,' my child, instead of shooting the poor little things to learn their names, as wicked scientific men do."

"But even you haven't learned their names rightly, it seems; so how can you teach these others? And I'm sure it's no worse to kill a few outright to be object lessons to hundreds in a museum, than to shatter the nerves of entire families, and addle unhatched eggs, as you are doing. Now I think I know why my pair of mourning doves deserted their nest over in the pines last week. You've been observing them, too!"

The chief actually blushed, stammered, then led the retreat, which was made the more rapidly, as at that moment Bluff, Lark, and the hounds, having found my trail, nosed me out, and though naturally most polite dogs, something about the conspirators jarred upon them, and they said all the things that I could not say.

In the afternoon, in driving along the wood road with father, I came upon the party crouching by the wayside and evidently endeavoring to identify a large round nest well up in an oak tree by aid of a colored picture book of birds' nests. I do not think they were successful, because the nest happened to be the old winter home of a gray squirrel!

June 15. Rose Sunday. A gentle shower last night, together with a warm, hazy morning, has unloosened hundred of buds, and the Rose Festival is now open. For two weeks at least we shall think and almost eat and drink roses. Nothing rare or wonderful, or large; merely plenty of good healthy, old-fashioned roses, the only kind worth growing in the garden of the commuter's wife.

I gathered four bouquets from the great bushes this morning, one for the table, one for church, one for father's desk in the study, and one for Martha Corkle, whom I found down in the garden before breakfast, gazing at the flowers in a state of pensive admiration. Martha has not had her usual spring and snap of late. I've been afraid the climate is

too hot for her, and I was glad to have a chance to speak with her out of doors.

"No, Mrs. Evan, I can't say as I do feel natural like. Some'ats come over me, and no disrespect intended, I think it's the beer, Mrs. Evan, or, I should say, the want o' it."

"What! beer!" I asked in alarm, visions of the stately Martha overcome by drink rising before me.

"Maybe you never knew or else disremember, Mrs. Evan, that in the old country we all had our allowance of ale or 'ome-brewed, the same which is meat and drink to the stomach, Mrs. Evan, mine as being house-keeper never being less than eight pints the week. Not that I blame you, Mrs. Evan; for how can the lady give out beer for one in a 'ouse that would upset another, Mrs. Evan, and I'd not take the responsibility of seein' it served to Delia, she bein' Irish and so hot-headed; and Eliza would take it to heart sore, she thinkin' all beers and liquors the Devil's dish-water, though she bein' herself one of the white cheese breed of women that a drop o' beer would hearten. I've thought it over, Mrs. Evan, and I don't see the way clear to it, bein' the fault o' mixed races, and not yours, mum. For that matter, Timothy Saunders he says there isn't any 'ome-brewed to be got over here, the same bein' thin and watery, and I do claim there's no such thing for making one feel respect for the stomach as 'ome-brewed along with a lean cut o' beef."

Neither could I see the way, and I could understand her craving, though I had not before thought of the omission. Beer dealt out in the kitchen of a New England physician! and Martha was not one to take it secretly. Irrespective of the Village Liar and the Emporium, such a thing was not to be considered. Poor Martha, as well as the sundial, it seems, is the victim of changed conditions.

I turned the talk to the roses, and gave her a bouquet for the blue and white ginger jar that she keeps for stray posies on the sill of the long window above the kitchen table, and promised her a row of geraniums to fill the shelf, a frilled curtain for the top, and a canary—things that made the Somerset kitchen so quaintly attractive; for stiff as Martha is, she is not ashamed of loving flowers, in fact, such an idea would never occur to her. Still, I'm afraid that they will not be as "heartening" as the home-brewed. I think this is a matter that I may bring before Evan without breaking my vow of never talking servants.

June 18. Evan says the beer question will adjust itself. Blessed faith of man! But then, I've observed things generally do, if not scattered and tossed about by argument like thistle balls in a gale.

I spend several hours every day now in arranging my flowers, for outdoor roses are blooms of a day that need frequent renewal. I have a special shelf in the pantry for this work, the tool-house being overcrowded. I am also now realizing the benefits of a large supply of flower holders of various shapes and sizes. Not only have I inherited a whole family of blue and white bowls, the most fascinating receptacles for short-stemmed garden roses, and two darling India jars that belonged to father's mother, as well as some pieces of fine cut glass; but friends knew my foible, and my wedding gifts ran to vases, instead of coffee spoons and pie knives; while Evan has given me half a dozen inexpensive jars of a fine shade of dull-green glass for holding heavy, long-stemmed flowers, like peonies, hollyhocks, and lilies.

The honeysuckles that wall the long walk on the north-west, and drape the windows and porch, are in bloom, and the humming-birds only leave the feast the long-tubed flowers offer when dusk and the hawk-moths appear together.

I have anything more intoxicating than a great bowl of pink, red and white roses that have been picked before the dew drops are changed and wreathed with vapor? They

IT PAYS TO BUY A GOOD SLING OUTFIT

One that will not give trouble in the top of the barn, where it is hard to get at.
One that will stand up when heavily loaded.
One that will not destroy the draft rope.
One that will work with a large sized rope.
One that will lift easily.

THE BT SLING CAR ALWAYS WORKS

It is the simplest in construction—no springs or complications to get out of order. Every car is carefully tested before leaving the factory. It is the heaviest sling car, and all parts are made of malleable. It is guaranteed to take off the largest load in two lifts. It never injures the rope, and will work equally well with 3/4-inch, 7/8-inch, or 1-inch rope. It has the largest draft wheel, and puts the easiest bend in the draft rope of any sling car, and so lifts more easily.

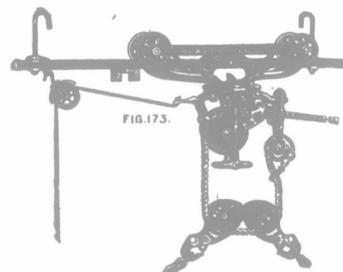


FIG. 173.

IT PAYS TO BUY A BT SLING OUTFIT. Write to-day to:
BEATTY BROS., Fergus, Ont.
The BT Line also includes Steel Stalls and Stanchions, Feed and Litter Carriers.



Easiest, Quickest Way to Shear Your Sheep

is with a Stewart machine, and especially the one shown here. This wonderful machine has a good size balance wheel housed in with the cast steel and file hard gears in a dirt proof gear case. The shearing shaft has ball bearings in every joint and shearing head is ball bearing throughout. This machine turns easier and shears faster than any other machine. Each machine comes supplied with 4 sets of knives, and the price at your dealer's, all complete, is only \$15.75. If your dealer hasn't it, write direct to us. Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., 110 LaSalle Ave., Chicago

Get one this year

Why Be Sick When Oxypathor

Branches in Leading Cities of America and the World

Is a quick, sure, safe, cheap means for mastering most all ailments, regardless of kind, cause, duration, severity or failure of former treatments?

New and scientific. No drugs used. Lasts a lifetime. Anyone can use it. Treats both desperate acute and serious chronic complaints with the same grand success. Tell your story today to our nearest branch, or write for fine free books.

Note well the Name **OXYPATHOR** It has no Equal

The Oxygenator Co., 50-52 Pearl St. Buffalo, N. Y.



World's record for butter-fat from a cow fed with

Molassine Meal

MADE IN ENGLAND
"Missy of the Glen" 18390, Advanced Register No. 936, bred and owned by H. A. C. Taylor, Newport, Rhode Island, U. S. A. Produced in 12 months 954.76 lbs. butter-fat, equal to 1,100 lbs. of butter. This constitutes a world's record for any cow in connection with an Advanced Register.

MOLASSINE MEAL was fed regularly throughout the whole twelve months. Imported by

ANDREW WATSON, 25 Front St., East, Toronto, Ont. 91 Youville Square, Montreal, P. Q.



Massey "Silver Ribbon" Bicycles



Canada Cycle & Motor Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.

Always at Your Service.

go to my head as wine might, and when I bury my face in them I feel moved to dance and sing like a bacchante. I am a pagan these days, dazzled with color, moved by sensations not logic, and ruled by the Outdoors. Father says he hopes that I am not a pagan at heart, but a Christian pantheist.

and moreover affirms it to be the most wholesome and sane of beliefs.

Evan carries a bouquet of roses to town daily, the name of Maypole, which he acquired in lily-of-the-valley time still adhering to him. Some of the other commuters, hoi polloi, eat, drink, chins and egg on their noses, and cannot understand what

a man, full-grown, broad-shouldered, and six feet in height, without symptoms of softening of the brain, should want with a perpetual bouquet. The man in question, considering it purely his own business, does not enlighten them by saying that he cares so much about having flowers on his office table that he carries them gladly, and therefore is called eccentric. I have always noticed that when people consider others eccentric, it is because they are revelling in some sort of enjoyment that their critics can neither compass nor share, and there are no people so devoid of nature sentiment as the rank and file of commercial American males.

June 20. Roses, and more roses! The arbor vines are rich with color. I am almost glad that roses do not last all summer; they are so strenuous, they demand the best of everything, food, lodging, care, and I should be worn out, also, with the prolonged luxury of the revel.

The sweet peas are beginning to fringe the trellis top, and bow and blush to the nasturtiums opposite, all swaying to and fro in a line on either side of the path, as if taking sides in the country-dance that follows the minuet of the courtly roses, and marks the entry of the glowing, less aristocratic summer flowers of July and August.

I've been watching a pair of song-sparrows for two weeks past, and have arrived at the conclusion that there are birds of defective judgment, as well as people. This couple evidently were either young and undecided, or for some other reason late in mating, and they did not build their nest between the roots of a shrub or in a sturdy bush as well-conducted song sparrows should do, but balanced it almost at the end of a branch of a rose bush that would surely bend over as the roses opened and grew heavy. To-day the inevitable happened. A shower bent the bush, and the eggs rolled out and were broken. I reproach myself, for I should have tried to prop up the nest, but I thought that they knew their business. However, it is only June, and it may teach them to plan better next time.

June 30. The hardy border roses are practically over, a great storm last night, having scattered the ripened bloom upon the ground in a foam of red, white and rose-colored petals. The arbor has not yet reached perfection, and the summer roses in the four corner beds of the sun garden are sending up strong shoots set with thick buds.

We have made our list of satisfactory, fragrant roses that we have tested up to date. I will write it in my Garden Boke, so that I may not forget when people ask me about them. Some of the bushes are now too old and woody to yield large flowers, but we shall simply renew them in kind, and avoid experiments as far as possible. A hundred of such bushes are all that a woman gardener, even with a wide ambition, can manage either to plant, suitably care for, or to gather and give away the flower, while fifty will yield almost equal joy. Of white, we have Madame Plantier, Bath Moss, Coquettes des Blanches, and Coquettes des Alpes; pink—Centifolia, the hundred-leaved Provence Rose, Magna Charta, Anne de Diesbach, Paul Neyron (the child of Anne de Diesbach and Victor Verdier), and

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.

Poultry for Sale

Send C.O.D. No waiting for your money. **BRKINS, 1830 Dundas St., Toronto.**

Single-comb Brown Leghorns
Prizewinners. Eggs for setting, \$1.00 for 15.
Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs, Ont.



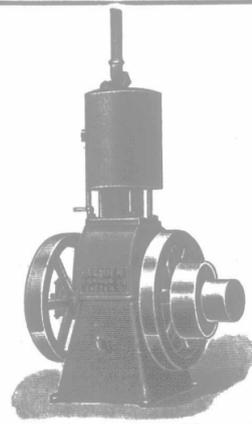
DUNROBIN STOCK FARM

Barred Plymouth Rock
POULTRY YARDS
DAY-OLD CHICKS

From our pedigreed heavy-producing hens, topped by cocks from the famous O. A. C. laying strains. These little Fluff Balls can safely be shipped hundreds of miles in the first 36 hours of their lives in our special day-old-chick boxes. Get steam up in your brooders. Send in your order, and we will advise when we will ship. Avoid trouble and expense of operating incubators.

20 cents each for any number under 100.
15 cents each for any number over 100.

R. G. GUNN
Dunrobin Stock Farm, Beaverton, Ont.



THE AIR-COOLED PREMIER

The only Gasoline Engine of Canadian design and adapted to Canadian needs. For summer or winter use. Always ready. It won't freeze or overheat.

Manufactured by
The Connor Machine Co.
Limited
Exeter, Ontario.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

BUFF 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.

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

A & D. McTAVISH, Chesley, Ontario, have eggs for hatching from choice pens of Rose-comb Rhode Island Reds and White Wyandottes. Eggs: \$1.50 per fifteen. Hatch guaranteed.

A NCONAS, White Leghorns, Fertile Eggs. New circular free. Use my germ killer. Twenty-five cents, postpaid. Saves little chicks. Edmund C. Apps, Box 224, Vice-President International Ancona Club, Brantford, Ontario.

BROWN LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS AND MINORCAS—If you want quality, good layers and prizewinners, give us your order for hatching eggs. Free circular. C. Day, Highgate, Ontario.

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

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

BROWN LEGHORNS—Our special prizewinning pen's eggs, \$1.50. Wonderful laying pen, \$1.00 per 15, or \$5.00 per hundred. Arthur Master, Highgate, Ontario.

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

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Good laying strain. Three pens, containing prizewinning females, headed by our and second winning cockerels, and sire of last year's winners. Large, vigorous birds. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs \$1.50 for \$2; 45 for \$7. Edgar Staples, Bright, Ontario.

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

BARRED ROCKS, ROSE AND SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS AND BROWN LEGHORNS—Grand layers and winners of many first and special prizes, silver cups and diplomas. Free circular. C. Day, Highgate, Ontario.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—Choice stock, one dollar for thirteen. Satisfaction guaranteed. Nelson Smith, Jerseyville, 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.

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

EGGES FOR HATCHING—Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes, Dark Brahmans, 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.

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

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

EGGES FOR HATCHING—From A1 heavy-laying strain of S.-C. Black Minorcas, one dollar for thirteen. Special prices on incubator lots. Ed. Haeker, Beachville.

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

FEGGS FOR HATCHING—S.-C. W. Leghorns; also Rhode Island Reds. Good laying strain. Eggs: \$1 per 15. Hugh McKellar, Tavistock.

EGGES FOR HATCHING—From prizewinning stock. Barred Rocks, S.-C. White and Brown Leghorns, S.-C. Black Minorcas, S.-C. Dorkings, at two dollars per fifteen; six dollars hundred. D. Ross, Jr., Watford, R. R. No. 5, Ontario.

EGGES FOR SALE—From prizewinning Single-comb Black Minorcas and Indian Runner ducks. Prices right. Jno. Ogram, Listowel, Ontario.

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

FOR SALE—A few nice Rose-comb Brown Leghorns. Four Golden-laced Wyandotte cockerels from prizewinning stock. Prices right. Eggs in season. Peter Daley & Son, Box 26, Seaforth, Ontario.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—World's most beautiful fowl. Large, hardy and great layers. Choice cockerels, \$1.50 up. Glenoro Stock Farm, Rodney, Ontario.

HATCHING EGGS—White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, single-comb; White and Buff Wyandottes; Black Minorcas; Black Orpingtons; all bred for winter laying. \$1.50 per 30; \$2.50 per 60; \$3.50 per 108 eggs. W. R. Kaiser, Mitchellville, Ontario.

HOUANS—Canada's leading strain; grand layers; prizewinners. Send for our free circular. C. Day, Highgate, Ontario.

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

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

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

RHOE-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, \$1.15, \$1.00. Grand winter layers. Wm. Ronche, Byng, Ontario.

RHOE-COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Pen 1, headed by 2nd "Ontario" cockerel; eggs, three dollars per fifteen, or two settings for five. Other pens, one fifty per fifteen. Grand stock and good laying strain. C. R. Outhbert, Alton, Ontario.

S-C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Great layers and prizewinners. Eggs: \$1.00 per 15; a hatch guaranteed. Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham, Ont.

SINGLE-COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Fifteen eggs, one dollar; hundred eggs, four dollars. Rose-comb Black Minorcas—fifteen eggs, one dollar; hundred, five dollars. Isaac Reed, Ardrea, 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, Duncaen, B.C.

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

SINGLE-COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS—\$1.25 per 15. David A. Ashworth, Maple Grove, Ontario.

SINGLE-COMBED WHITE LEGHORNS a specialty. \$1.00 per fifteen. W. J. Young, Mt. Brydges.

SINGLE-COMB REDS—Grand winter layers, headed by an Ontario winner. Eggs: \$1.25 per fifteen. Black Cochins Bantams, \$1.50 setting. Wm. J. Kay, Guelph.

SINGLE-COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Trap-nest records, 275, 248, 227, \$1 setting. W. G. Cowan, Wemyss, Ontario.

UTILITY WHITE WYANDOTTES—Eggs for hatching. For further particulars write Chas. F. Hooper, Box 157, Exeter, 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, Cairngorm, 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 ORPINGTON EGGS—From prizewinning birds. Heavy winter layers. \$3.00 per setting of 15. H. Ferns, 715 William St., London, Ontario.

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

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Eggs, \$1.25 per 15. Good layers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Clare Kirkland, Teeswater, Ontario.

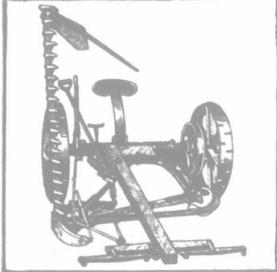
WHITE WYANDOTTES—Pure Regal strain. Eggs for hatching, one dollar per fifteen. Wm. Howe, North Bruce, Ontario.

50 BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$3.50. Circular free. J. E. Griffin, Dunnville, Ontario.

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

282 FIRST PRIZES last year on my Cochins, Brahmans, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Dorkings, Houdans, Leghorns, Polanders and Hamburgs. Eggs guaranteed fertile. Stock sold on approval. Circular free. C. H. Wilson, Hawkstone, Ontario.

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.



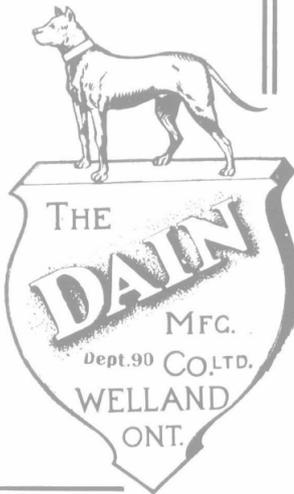
LEAST FRICTION

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-axe. 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.



Perfect in Name and Construction

PERFECT

Finest Seamless Tubing, reinforced
Best Quality Tires, Saddle Rims
Hygienic Cushion Frame
"Hercules" Brake
Bright Parts Plated on Copper Base

Bicycles

Canada Cycle & Motor Co., Ltd.
TORONTO

La Reine; dark red—Baron de Bonstettin, Duke of Albany, Camille de Rohan; deep bright crimson—Alfred Colomb, Jacqueminot, Fischer Holmes, and Marie Bauman. Of the mosses, both the common and the crested.

These roses, grown outdoors, of course, must have shorter stems, and fade and drop their petals sooner than their indoor brothers. Others may have finer, and the Italian garden on The Bluffs disports two thousand rose trees, but these are my very own to love and gather and give away; their faults, even, are born of the shortcomings of the climate of my own country. In short, they are my children, and, therefore, none others can be so lovable.

Late this afternoon a young colored girl of a very humble family came to the door and asked for me. Her sister is to be married to-night, and she came all a-giggle to beg a bouquet for "de bride. Roses, an' horse-hair ferns, an' you please, missus; dem's what de quality most allers carries."

I took my scissors, and was about to gather a gay bunch of the brightest that remained, when a voice at my elbow said, "Could yo' spare dem white uns climbin' on de clo'se rack yander? Sis is so pertickler to have dem 'propriate, an' she done want no common colors to break luck—all nice white roses—an' I've brought a sash to tie 'em jes' like hern, if you'd be so good's to bow it on. Folks reckon down town you've got such a way o' techin' things."

Thus beguiled, I arranged a graceful bouquet of Madame Plantier, unlike the stiff pyramid of my first intention, fringed it round about with moss buds and maidenhair—wild, to be sure—and tied it firmly with string, then held out my hand for the ribbon, rebuking myself the while for smiling at the dark woman's desire for the symbolic white. Wasted twinge of conscience, as many New England twinges are! The "sash" was fully two yards long, and of intense scarlet!

XIV. JULY.

The Bed of Sweet Odors.

July 2. I think it was Jefferies who said, "The sowing of life in the springtime is not in the set straight line of the drill." Surely everyone must realize this, who lives close to Nature and watches her mobility, for the incoming of growth envelops both the cultivated and the wild garden of the field and wood like the returning tide that first creeps wildly hither and thither, covering the open flats, and merely curling about the higher places, until finally, gathering sudden force, every bar and promontory is suddenly submerged by the wave of color, so that we scarcely realize that the tide is high until it is well-nigh ready to ebb again.

To-day, for the first time in a month, I have sat under the Mother Tree, with folded hands, passively drinking in the beauty of my garden without feeling spurred to do so much as tie up a vine. The last bit of summer sowing is over, the planting of the third instalment of gladiolus bulbs, the other two having been set in middle May and June successively. These I have grouped in close circles of six, so that when ready to bloom in late September they may be tied to a central stake, making a sort of bush, instead of having the military stiffness of single specimens.

As I leaned back against the tree trunk and looked up through the twigs, where the sun rays fluttered among the leaves, I saw that a new branch, as yet slender and unformed, is springing from the trunk beside the wound left by the limb that was next to the great snowstorm. To me, this tender of perpetual renewal is as great a wonder. That is the stimulus of life; it is never, never still, and it is always developing. From the scars of the old earth-horses, a new method of using the old life is being gently suggested, and a new path is being



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 count 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.

AN English widow woman, with one boy ten years and one girl 12 years old, wishes a situation as working housekeeper on a farm. Was a farmer's daughter, and thoroughly knows how to manage a farmhouse. Will be ready to come immediately on being cabled to do so. Apply, stating wages you can offer, and any particulars you have an idea will be necessary. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario.

FOR SALE—Iron, Pipe, Pulleys, Biting Rail, 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.

FARM TO RENT—Township of St. Vincent, near Meaford, 200 acres under cultivation, 300 acres range for cattle. Farmhouse, good outbuildings. Well watered. Rent, \$400 per annum. J. W. G. Whitney & Son, 25 Toronto Street, Toronto.

GOOD set of steel forms for Concrete Silos. Will build 3 sizes. Cheap. Box 214, St. George, Ontario.

GOVERNMENT STANDARD SEEDS FOR SALE—Golden Vine Peas, \$1.00; White Siberian, Banner, Silver Mine, Scottish Chief Oats, 50c.; O.A.C. No. 21 Barley, 90c.; Mandshurei, 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.

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

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

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Stocky and well-rooted. All tested varieties. Catalogue and price-list free. S. H. Rittenhouse, Jordan Harbor, Ontario.

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

WANTED AT ONCE—Some good practical farm hands to work on Bow Park Farm, Brantford, Ontario. This is one of the largest and finest farms in the Province. Good wages for good men. Canadians preferred. Write to Manager at once, or call at farm.

WANTED—Good farm hand; married, sober and industrious, to work 100-acre farm. Protestant. Apply: Box 65, North Lancaster, Ontario.

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

143 ACRES

Choice clay loam, the kind that won't bake; good frame house; large barn with convenient and roomy stables; large pigery; 10 acres fall wheat; 10 acres hardwood; 3 acres excellent orchard; spring creek; 1 mile to school, church, store and post office, 1 1/2 miles to mill; 4 miles to market town; 30 miles to Toronto. This property is well situated in a pleasant location, has been well worked, and won't disappoint you if you come to see it. Price, \$9,000; \$2,000 down. Address:

PHILP & BEATON
Whitevale, Ont.

STOCKMEN!

If you have valuable stock, you cannot afford to ignore the veterinary surgeon. Sometimes you can't afford to stay idle till he comes. You should have a Thermometer (70c.), an Injection Pump (\$7), a Wound Syringe (10c. to \$3), and other similar supplies to use while he is coming. Get your supplies from us. Full line, fine quality, fair prices. Write for particulars on anything you need.

W. E. SAUNDERS & CO., London, Ontario.

frequently rebuked by her sun-mother for frivolity, besides having to listen to long tales of happenings in the good old days when she was an immature, red-poly fire ball without a rock in her head.

(To be continued.)



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.

Cream of the West Flour is guaranteed for bread

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.

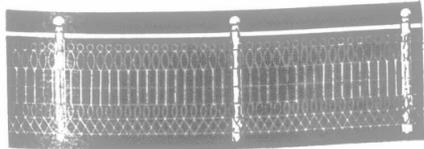
It's an absolutely straight guarantee, madam, and all the best dealers co-operate. A strong, nutritious, light-rising flour, unbeatable for bread. That's Cream of the West. Try it.

Guarantee

WE hereby affirm and declare that Cream of the West Flour is a superior bread flour, and as such is subject to our absolute guarantee—money back if not satisfactory after a fair trial. Any dealer is hereby authorized to return price paid by customer on return of unused portion of bag if flour is not as represented.

The Campbell Milling Co. Limited, Toronto.
Archibald Campbell, President

CYCLONE WIRE FENCES



16c. TO 20c. A RUNNING FOOT.

Our many styles of Ornamental Fences, one of which is shown in the above cut, are made from heavy No. 9 steel, spring wire uprights. Cyclone Ornamental Fences are dipped in GREEN or WHITE enamel. These fences have a special distinctive feature, which totally removes the chance of bagging or sagging. This has been arrived at by the use of two No. 12 wires twisted together to form a lateral wire, thus making a perfect lock or joint at the intersections. Booklets describing our full line of fences and gates, suitable for lawns, parks or gardens, will be sent you free upon request. If our agents are not represented in your district, write to us for our agency proposition.

THE CYCLONE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED
137 York St., Montreal, Que. Head Office: 1170 Dundas St., Toronto, Ont.
The largest Ornamental Fence and Ornamental Gate manufacturers in Canada.

Please Mention The Farmer's Advocate

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

TUBERCULIN TESTING.

1. When there is little or no cough, what other symptoms would lead a person to suspect tuberculosis in cattle?
2. To whom should a person apply to have a herd tested, and what would the expense be of having a test made?
3. What does a hole punched in the ear signify, after test is made, or does a hole bored in the horn have the same significance?

Ans.—1. Only a few of the other symptoms of tuberculosis in cattle can be given here. As a veterinarian said, "A man could talk two hours on that subject and not get through." But common and outstanding symptoms are: Emaciation, hair standing the wrong way, ravenous appetite alternating with loss of appetite, diarrhea alternating with constipation, passage of mucus or bloody faeces, etc.

2. To have a herd tested, apply to any competent veterinarian. The charges will depend on the man, but ought to be the ordinary rates, varying according to distance travelled, of course, plus the tuberculin, which costs 15 cents for each animal tested.

3. Any person applying may have tuberculin supplied free from the Dominion Department of Agriculture, providing he gives the name of any reputable qualified veterinarian whom he wishes to employ to do the work, to whom the tuberculin will be sent on condition that he reports to the Department the result of the test on charts which are supplied for that purpose. Animals reacting to tuberculin supplied by the Department are permanently ear-marked by one of the officers of the Veterinary Director-General's Branch, and shall not be permitted to be exported.

The boring of holes in the horn must have some other meaning, if it has any, than the ear-marking.

GREEN MANURING—FLAX MEAL FOR HORSES—DRILLING VS. BROADCASTING.

1. Which would be the best to plow down for manure for fall wheat, rape or buckwheat?
2. Would you recommend sowing Daubenay oats later than any other kind of oats, and still expect as good a crop as sown earlier?
3. What would you recommend sowing on a field for cow or cattle feed in winter, oats and peas, or millet?
4. How many peas would you mix with oats?
5. Is it wise to wait two or three weeks after buckwheat is plowed down before sowing wheat on it?
6. How much ground flaxseed would you feed to a horse?
7. Would you prefer oats and barley drilled in or broadcasted?

Ans.—1. So far as we can ascertain, there is not much to choose, as a green manure for wheat, between rape and buckwheat. But much the best crop for this purpose is common field peas. In an experiment conducted at Guelph, wheat was sown into which a crop of peas had been plowed as green manure, produced an annual average of about 22 per cent. more wheat per acre than land where a crop of buckwheat had been plowed under. The comparative yields were as follows: 20 tons barnyard manure per acre on bare fallow, 40.9 bushels; crop of peas plowed under, 36.1 bushels; bare summer fallow, 33.8 bushels; crop of buckwheat plowed under, 29.6 bushels.

2. No. Daubenay oats, like any other, yield best when sown as early as the ground works well.
3. Would prefer oats and peas, cut on the green side, to millet, for winter feed for cows.
4. Mix peas and oats in equal quantities for sowing together.
5. Yes. Put the other way, would prefer to plow down any green manure a few weeks before time to sow wheat.
6. Very little. A small handful at a time.
7. Drilling, as a rule, is best. If ground is in good condition, or weather favorable for germination, would just as soon sow broadcast.

BOILS AND PIMPLES

Are caused altogether by bad blood, and unless you cleanse the system of the bad blood the boils or pimples will not disappear.

Get pure blood and keep it pure by removing every trace of impure morbid matter from the system by using the greatest known blood medicine,

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Boils Cured.

Mr. A. J. Saulnier, Norwood, N.S., writes:—"Two years ago I was troubled with boils on my neck and back, and could not get rid of them. A friend recommended me to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and after using two bottles I was pleased to note the boils were entirely gone, and I have not been troubled with any since."

Pimples Cured.

Miss Eva A. Skinner, Granby, Que., writes:—"I am pleased to recommend Burdock Blood Bitters as it has done me much good. My face was covered with pimples, and being advised by a friend to try Burdock Blood Bitters and have them removed I did so and I now have not a spot on my face."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

TO Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta

Special trains leave Toronto 2.00 p. m., on
APRIL 4, 15 MAY 2, 16, 30 JUNE 13, 27
JULY 11, 25 AUG. 8, 22 SEPT. 5, 19

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.

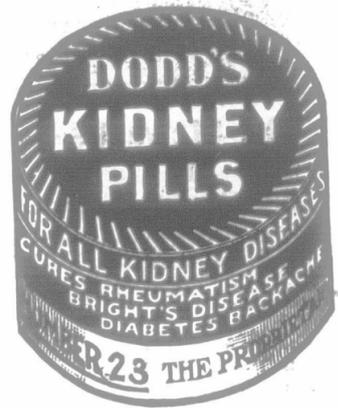
ASK FOR HOMESSEEKERS' PAMPHLET containing rates and full information. Apply to nearest C. P. R. Agent, or to R. L. Thompson, Dist. Pass. Agt., Toronto.

ONLY DIRECT LINE. NO CHANGE OF CARS.

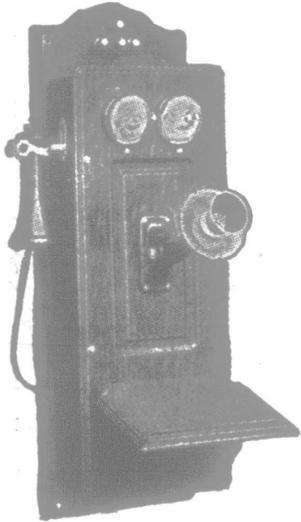
A FLOOD OF LIGHT FROM PERSENE COAL OIL
THE ALADDIN LAMP. A lamp of great value, with Coal oil (Kerosene), a light far more brilliant than gas or electricity. It is simple, durable, portable, clean and safe. Satisfaction guaranteed. AGENTS MAKE BIG MONEY by showing the lamp. The light makes the oil. It revolutionizes rural lighting. Wanted in every home. The PERSENE LAMP. At all ordinary lamps. Ask for Agency proposition or how you can obtain a lamp FREE by mail.

The PERSENE LAMP CO. 400 Madison, Chicago, Ill. Sole Canadian Agents: THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., TORONTO, ONT.

... went into the country on ... walking in ... a pea ... After gazing in great admiration, she ran quickly into the house and cried out, "Oh, grandma! come and see; one of your old chickens is in bloom."



The Independent Telephone Movement is a Huge Success



Four years ago there were only about 75 independent telephone systems in Canada. To-day there are over 400, with a combined capital of \$2,500,000. That is your proof of the huge success of the Independent Telephone Movement.

But notwithstanding the immense increase in the number of telephone systems, the country is still in need of more telephone service. Canada has but one

'phone to 179 inhabitants, whereas the United States has one 'phone to 16.

Perhaps your locality is one of those that does not enjoy the benefits of the telephone. But, of course, it is only a short time before it will be classed with other up-to-date telephone-served districts. It only needs some one "to start the ball rolling." Let that person be you. You'll gain prestige by doing so. And we will help you.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Limited
20 DUNCAN ST., TORONTO, ONT.

Make a start now by sending for our book "Canada and the Telephone." It contains some information of what has been and is being done.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

WEIGHT OF BUSHEL OF LIME.

1. What is the standard weight of a bushel of lime? Some tell me it is 80 lbs., and others say it is 70, or 72.

2. State also the number of feet in a stone wall under building 64x68 feet, and 9 feet high, no allowance being made for doors or windows. C. J. R.

Ans.—1. There is no official standard weight of a bushel of lime. Different weights are given in different sections of the country, but generally it is measured, not weighed. In London, 70 lbs. is given for a bushel.

2. One very important factor in calculating the cubical contents of wall is omitted, viz., the thickness of it. But, assuming that the wall is 18 inches thick, and of the other dimensions given, it would contain 2,483 cubic feet.

TANK CAPACITY—CALM OR WINDY FOR SPRAYING.

1. If a spray tank is 100 inches long, 35 inches wide at the top, and 25 inches deep over all, 8 inches from top to half-circle line, how many imperial or wine gallons will it hold?

2. If a stick, with marks four inches apart, was inserted from the top of the tank, how many gallons, imperial or wine, would each four inches contain?

3. Is it as satisfactory to spray on a calm day as on a windy day?

ONE INTERESTED.

Ans.—1 and 2. Enquire of the manufacturers.

3. A day of light wind is better for spraying than either a calm or very windy one. A calm day is favorable for spraying small trees, while for large trees, a wind is an advantage, in that the spray is carried farther through the trees.

METALLIC ROOF FOR LIGHTNING PROTECTION—CHERRY TREES UNFRUITFUL.

1. I have a barn roofed with metallic roofing. How could I fix it so as to act as lightning protection? Would it need wire attached to the roof, and run down to the ground?

2. I have a small cherry orchard of about eight trees. About half of them bear fruit nearly every year, and the other half blossom out same as the rest, but never have any cherries. They are all healthy young trees, well cultivated.

3. Should I spray these trees, and about what time? What is the best stuff to use?

4. When is the best time for pruning those trees?

5. About what kind of a spray should I get for this number of trees? L. B.

Ans.—1. Make a cable of galvanized wire at least half an inch thick. Have a length of 2 feet or more laid on the roof and descending down the wall and into the ground for five feet at each corner, and your building will be protected from lightning better than by any ordinary system of lightning rods.

2. You should have mentioned the variety, age, etc., of the trees.

3. Yes; see Spray Calendar.

4. Pruning to shape the cherry tree is much the same as for the apple, but after the tree becomes well shaped, the less pruning done the better.

5. A milk-cooler-can style of sprayer, which is carried under the arm, would answer, if equipped with an extension rod. A small pump mounted on a barrel or wheelbarrow, can be procured, which would be better.

TRADE TOPIC.

MOTOR-CAR INDIVIDUALITY.—To the eye of the observer, the motor-car body is the feature that combines grace, elegance, comfort and good design. Be the engine ever so good, the body must be full of grace to captivate admiration. "Everitt" motor-car bodies are built entirely in the big, modern, Tudhope shops at Orillia, exclusively for the "Everitt" chassis. Design, workmanship, luxury of appointments and comfort—all are studied and worked into the "Everitt" body in the exclusive Tudhope way. The Tudhopes know how to build vehicles for comfort and endurance. Their best experience and their ample resources are used to the full in making "Everitt" bodies. See it at the Show.



"ELECTRO BALM"

CURES ECZEMA.

Also Piles, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands and Face.

Gentlemen use it after shaving. This Balm is handled by the best firms, and is highly recommended by those who have used it.

Write for Free Sample

ENCLOSE 2c. STAMP FOR POSTAGE

50c. a Box at all dealers or upon receipt of price from

THE ELECTRIC BEAN CHEMICAL CO.,
LTD., OTTAWA.

THE PHENOMENAL REPUTATION OF THE GOURLAY PIANO

IS DUE ENTIRELY TO THE CHARACTER OF THE GOURLAY PIANOS AS AT PRESENT MANUFACTURED

IT DOES NOT REST UPON THE WORK OF AN EARLIER GENERATION OR DEPEND UPON THE CHARACTER OF INSTRUMENTS MADE TWENTY-FIVE OR MORE YEARS AGO.

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING
188 Yonge St., TORONTO.

NORTHWEST FARM LANDS

Half a million acres of wild and wooded lands near railway. All specially selected in the most fertile districts.

Special excursion in the spring to view the lands.

Write now for particulars as to price and conditions.

STEWART & MATHESON, LIMITED
100 King St. East, Toronto, Ontario.

A few good agents wanted.

Dr. Stewart's Pure Condition Powders

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

Palmer Medical Co., Windsor, Ont.
Veterinary booklet sent free on application.

A Perpetual Harvest

MONEY MADE EVERY DAY BY THE DAIRY FARMER



MAGNET Cream Separator

in your dairy brings pure cream and butter, which is sold every day in the year. Cream and butter are necessities. The MAGNET Bowl is supported at both ends; will not wobble; therefore, skims perfectly every day. MAGNET Skimmer is in one piece, separates all impurities from the cream and milk. MAGNET is easily washed, all parts perfectly cleaned in less than five minutes. The MAGNET is built with SQUARE GEARS, twice as strong as required for everyday use, will not wear out, and so easily turned children operate; there is no friction.

Sanitary Strainer on every tank. Our big factory makes MAGNET Cream Separators and nothing else, and we make them good. A postal card to us will insure a demonstration of the MAGNET in your own dairy.

The Petrie Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Vancouver Calgary Winnipeg Hamilton
Montreal and St. John

Dr. Williams' Fly and Insect Destroyer

IS MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

BAKER & BOUCK, MORRISBURG, ONT.

Points of Emphasis.

DR. WILLIAMS' FLY AND INSECT DESTROYER.

1. The farmers' friend.
2. Protects horses and cattle.
3. A veritable vermicide.
4. A perfect disinfectant.
5. Perfectly harmless.
6. Easy of application.
7. Increases supply of milk.
8. Kills all the bad germs in your stable, henhouses, etc., prevents roup and hen cholera, and arrests abortion in cattle. Has cured distemper in two days.

N. B.—Finest vermin destroyer and disinfectant known.

Notice.

The general satisfaction cows will manifest when freed from the annoyance of flies.

The increase in the amount of milk they will give.

The comfort and ease in milking. The hen get busy at her nest to lay the golden winter egg.

The absence of hair-lick on the cows' sides.

The healthy condition of your porkers' epidermis.

Be progressive and use DR. WILLIAMS' FLY AND INSECT DESTROYER. We guarantee it to do all that we claim for it. If not satisfied, we want to hear from you.

The Three Grandest Disinfectants: 1. Sunshine; 2. Air; 3. Dr. Williams' Fly and Insect Destroyer.

None genuine without the facsimile signature of W. Williams on a yellow label printed in black.

J. A. Brownlee, 385-7 Talbot St., London, Ont.,
SOLE AGENT FOR LONDON DISTRICT.

J. A. Johnston & Co.,
171 King St., East,
Toronto, Ont.

John Fowell,
Travelling Representative
Woodstock, Ont.

When Writing Advertisers, Please Mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

GOSSIP.

KENNEDY & SON'S AYRSHIRE SALE

The auction sale of Ayrshire cattle, the property of A. Kennedy & Son, of Vernon, Ont., postponed from March 22nd, owing to a snow storm having blocked the roads, was carried out on April 5th, despite a downpour of rain all day, which prevented many from attending, and put a damper on the sale, which was fairly successful, considering the weather conditions and the fact that a large proportion were yearlings and calves. Following is the list of sales of \$75 and over:

Viola of Hillview, N. Dymont, Hamilton	\$175
Violet of Hillview 2nd, N. Dymont	175
Dora of Hillview, R. M. Howden, St. Louis Station, Que.	150
Queen of Hillview, Geo. Tuttle, Met-calf	145
Polly of Hillview, Aaron Coleman, Toy's Hill	130
Flossy, Donald Cummings, Lancaster	125
Viola of Hillview 3rd, N. Dymont	125
Polly of Hillview 2nd, N. Dymont	125
Muriel of Hillview, P. Cains, Van- kleeck Hill	120
Lassie of Hillview 2nd, N. Dymont	160
Flora of Hillview, J. S. Stewart, Dalmeny	100
White of Hillview, J. C. Stewart	100
Dora of Hillview 3rd, D. M. Watt, St. Louis Station	100
Polly 3rd of Hillview, Wm. Walker, Wingham	110
Viola of Hillview 4th, R. M. Howden	100
Fairy of Hillview, D. M. Watt	105
Dora of Maplewood, D. M. Watt	97
Violet of Hillview, Arthur Thorn, Elm	95
Lassie of Hillview, Fred Cains	87
Kirstie of Maple, Fred Cains	85
Margaret of Hillview 3rd, N. Dymont	87
Rose of Hillview, R. M. Howden	85
Pansy of Hillview, Geo. Tuttle	93
Florence of Hillview 2nd, James Pass, North Bay	95
Florence of Hillview 3rd, Fred Cains	98
Helen of Hillview, R. M. Howden	90
Florence of Hillview, D. M. Watt	85

"Foah Wonderful Labor Savers."

—Aunt Salina.
The Velox and New Century Washers, the Warranty Wringer and the Monitor Rotary Lawn Clothes Dryer are real labor savers. In thousands of Canadian homes they have transformed clothes washing into an ordinary, pleasant household occupation.

With them there is no cross and tired wife, no trouble keeping servants, no fuss and flurry about wash day.

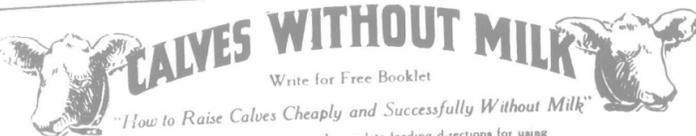
Try them. At all best dealers. Write us direct if your's cannot show them.

"Aunt Salina's Wash Day Philosophy" is a book full of secrets and hints on washing woollens, laces, nets, muslins, linens, prints, glazings, etc., without injuring the fabric. FREE for a postal.

CUMMER-DOWSWELL Limited
HAMILTON - ONT.



Farm Gates
CLAY GATES hang close to the ground, and have barbed wire at bottom, so that they are hog and chicken tight. You can raise them a little to pass over slight obstructions, or away up high enough to let hogs run under, or to swing over deep snow drifts. They are made of HIGH-CARBON STEEL TUBING, not common gas pipe, but especially made, double strength tubing, that is heavy enough to turn all vicious stock. COST LESS AND LAST LONGER. Sent on sixty days' free trial offer. Write for circulars, etc., to CANADIAN GATE CO., LTD., Guelph, Ont.



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 milk fed. The only calf meal manufactured in an exclusive Calf Meal Factory. Established at Leicester England, in 1800.

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

When Writing Advertisers, Please Mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

McFarlane & Ford, Dutton, Ont., in their advertisement of Shorthorns and Clydesdales, call the attention of readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" to the fact that, for the next month, anything offered goes for very low prices, considering quality and excellent breeding. Among recent sales were the following: To Wm. Pratt, Buxton, Ont., the promising bull, Rob Roy; to Peter McIntyre, Appin, Ont., the roan bull, Monk, out of Imp. Alexandria, and to Neil Stalker, Dutton, a splendid breeding cow, Dora, by Choice Goods, with a nice heifer calf at foot. The seven bulls yet for sale are red, and light roans, up to sixteen months. In Clydesdales, they have for sale a dark brown stallion; also a few good mares of this breed, and a Hackney mare which is in foal to Diamond Jubilee.

E. Watson, manager of T. B. Macaulay's Mount Victoria Stock Farm, at Hudson Heights, Que., writes: "We have sold to David Melvin, of Winchester, Ont., our young Clydesdale stallion and four imported mares, at a fancy price. They have big size and unexcelled breeding; they should make a splendid foundation for a top-notch Clydesdale stud. The stallion will make a ton horse, being sired by British Chief, by Baron's Chief, by Baron's Pride. His dam was sired by the great breeding horse, Lord Faunteroy, grandam by Baron's Pride. The mares are sired by such horses as Lord Lothian, Up-to-Time, Perfect Motion and Baron's Pride, while they nearly all have McGregor on their dam's side. We are offering now, for a short time, our champion Hackney stallion, at a price which ought to take him quickly; also a Hackney colt, rising one year; best of breeding. Thanks to 'The Farmer's Advocate,' we have had numerous inquiries."

TRADE TOPIC.

The old-established firm, the Loudon Machinery Co., Galt, Ont., claim to be the largest manufacturers of stable fittings in Canada. The dairy stable of the Ontario Winter Fair was fitted up by them. They not only supply swing stanchions, but also stall divisions of iron piping. In addition to these, they supply litter carriers, water bowls, hay carriers, barn-door hinges, etc. If you contemplate building, it would be wise to ask for their catalogue, which can be had for the asking.

"BANNER" Cold Blast LANTERN

Perfect Adjustment

Handsome Appearance

Very Large Well

Patent Lift-lock



We Invite Comparison

Costs No More Than Inferior Lanterns

If your dealer doesn't stock them, write:

Ontario Lantern & Lamp Co., Limited
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

IDEAL GASOLINE ENGINES

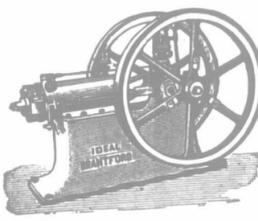
1/2 TO 50 HORSE-POWER

Windmills

Grain Grinders

Pumps

Tanks



Water Boxes

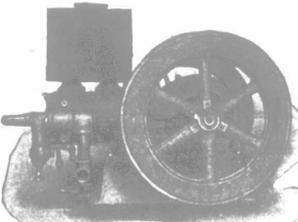
Concrete Mixers

Etc., Etc.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Limited
BRANTFORD, CANADA.

You Can Rely On a Barrie Engine



Just start it. A Barrie Engine is built to go without constant attention or regulation. The 3-H. P. Engine shown in illustration is very popular with progressive farmers. It is mounted on skids, with Battery Box and all connections made. It's all ready for you to start it going.

Write for catalogue giving complete description.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED

A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Toronto

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

Some neighbors were having a gossip about a widow living in a house of hers plain as a new for nothing. She was engaged to the widow was the planner.

"Manager? I should say so. She got the planner."

GOSSIP.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

April 27th—In Toronto; T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont.; imported ponies.

May 23rd—W. F. Elliot, Coleman, Ont.; Holsteins and Clydesdales.

May 24th—Dr. D. McEachran, Ormstown, Que.; imported Clydesdales.

HASSARD'S PONY SALE.

T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont., will sell at auction in Toronto, at the Repository, corner Nelson and Simcoe Sts., on Thursday, April 27th, a choice selection of 40 imported Shetland, Hackney-Welsh cross and Polo ponies, well broken to ride or drive, including beautiful matched teams. See the advertisement and note the date and place.

The annual amalgamation sale of registered Lincoln Red Shorthorn bulls, will be held on the fair grounds, Lincoln, England, on April 27th. The Lincoln Reds are noted as dual-purpose cattle; the cows being heavy milkers. The annual sale of Lincoln sheep, from the world-famous flock of Henry Dudding, will be held on July 6th, at Riby Farm, near Grimsby, Lincolnshire. For full particulars write Dickinson, Riggall & Davy, auctioneers, Louth, Grimsby and Bregg, England.

Official records of 233 Holstein-Friesian cows were accepted by the American Holstein Association from February 16th to February 25th, 1911. This herd of 233 animals, of which four-sevenths were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days 91,392.3 lbs. of milk, containing 3,175,592 lbs. of butter-fat; thus showing an average of 3.47 per cent. fat. The average production for each animal was 392.2 lbs. of milk, containing 13,629 lbs. of butter-fat; equivalent to 56 lbs., or 27 quarts of milk per day, and 15.9 lbs. of the best commercial butter per week.

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., says: Through advertisement in "The Farmer's Advocate," I have sold the imported bull, Cloudy Morn -70133-, to George Garbutt and George Anderson, Strathavon, Ont. This bull was imported by myself when a calf; has been successfully used since in a good herd, and is a good one, with splendid breeding. Have also sold to Wm. J. Johnson & Son, near Perth, Ont., a two-year-old Strathallan heifer, of good quality, in calf to Superb Sultan -75413-, that is breeding so well for me. The Strathallan family made the name of Thistle Ha' famous in America. The imported cow, Rose of Strathallan, cost us in Scotland \$1,250, after she had won as often as she could be shown at the Highland Society's Show. She carried a great champion across the sea with her, and since then she and her descendants have produced fourteen champions at the biggest shows in America—a career unequalled by any cow of any breed. Another heifer, sold to Messrs. Johnson, is Lady Dorothy -47th, a yearling daughter of Royal Fancy (93217), bred by Wm. Duthie, a full brother to his best cow when I bought him. To David McKay, Grey, Ont., an old customer, have sold a good young red bull, in Ruby Sultan, a son of Superb Sultan and Imp. Ruby 2nd. This, too, is a good, smooth calf, about a year old. To Cassils V. Hodgson, Cowley, Alta., have shipped the three-year-old heifer Roan Flower. She pleased him exceedingly when he got her, and she should be valuable, for she is also in calf to Superb Sultan. To J. G. Borland, Claremont, Ont., I sold the Fairy Queen heifer, Daisy 5th. This heifer is a beauty, and has left with me one of the best young bulls that I have had. The breeding is the same as Mr. Duthie's highest-priced bull this year, \$5,000, or a little more.

TRADE TOPIC.

The Cyclone Woven Wire Fence Co., Toronto, claim their company manufactures more styles of ornamental wire fences and ornamental gates than any other Canadian firm. They also make exclusive patterns. Their fully illustrated catalogue, which is mailed free on application, contains these patterns, as well as the best wire fencing. See the advertisement in this paper, and write for this catalogue to the Cyclone Woven Wire Fence Co., Toronto.

EARLY SEED POTATOES

Early Eureka.....	\$1.50	per bag
Early Ohio.....	1.50	" "
Irish Cobblers.....	1.25	" "
Burpee's Extra Early	1.25	" "
Early Six Weeks....	1.00	" "
Early Clinton.....	1.00	" "
Early Puritan.....	1.00	" "
Pink Eye.....	1.00	" "

LATER VARIETIES

Empire State.....	\$1.00	per bag
Green Mountain....	1.00	" "
American Wonder..	1.00	" "
Delaware.....	1.00	" "
Peerless Savoy....	1.00	" "

All f.o.b. Guelph. Cash with order.

Sacks 10c. each.
Cotton Bags 25c. each.

We still have some choice Seed Grain left, including some 21 Barley.

The Hewer Seed Co.
Guelph, Ontario.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Homeseekers' Excursions

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. K. Duff, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE CLYDESDALE STALLION

Royal Marquis [12063], sire Montcreiffe Marquis [6735] (9953), rising 3 years, smooth, with the best of quality. When matured will weigh a ton, or close to it. Price right.

ANDREW TURNBULL, Brantton, Ont.

Two friends will not be friends long if they cannot forgive each other's little failings.—La Bruyere.

BROWN'S



WRITE FOR CATALOGUE



WRITE FOR AGENCY

BROWN'S NURSERIES, WELLAND COUNTY, ONT.

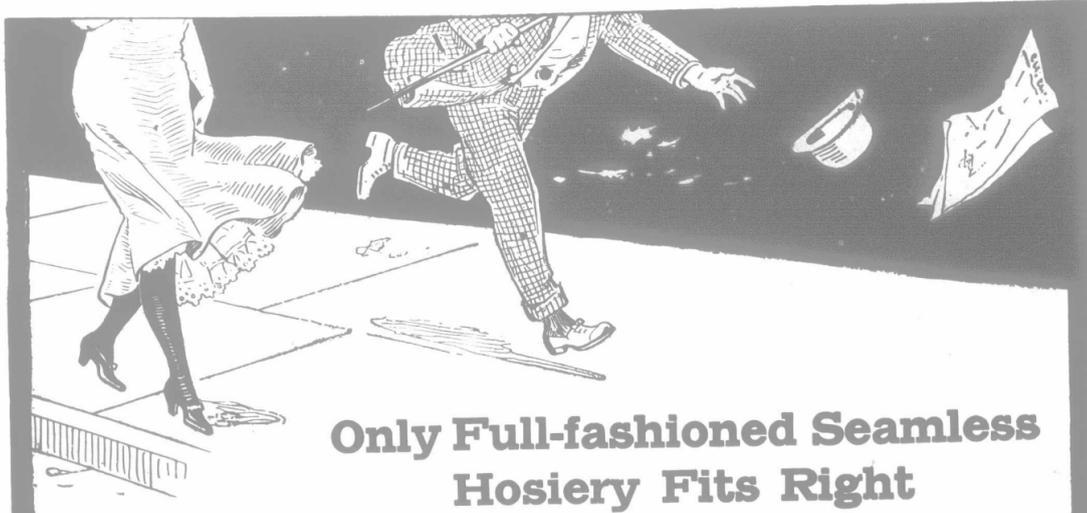
APRIL 20, 1911

GOSSIP.

L. H. LIPSIT'S HOLSTEIN SALE.
L. H. Lipsit's Holstein sale, at Stratfordville, Ont., on April 6th, was a decided success. The cattle were all in fine condition, and a credit to their owner, showing their fine dairy form, sleek coats, and large, well-balanced udders, in fine shape. They were a very choice, even lot, and a very hard bunch to choose the best from.

The mature cows did not go as high as they should have, considering their form and the large records they had made. However, the young things sold well, which, in a measure, made up for the cows. Twenty cows sold at an average price of \$236.25; ten calves sold at an average price of \$89.50, which is a good price, considering their ages, which just averaged 29 days. One-year-old bulls sold up to \$150; eight yearling heifers brought an average of \$125.10 each, and eight bull calves brought \$400, an average of \$50. The entire offering was disposed of, excepting the stock bull, 55 head in all, bringing nearly nine thousand dollars. The cattle were sold on a platform by the side of the barn. There is a fine rise in the ground from the barn to the house, which made a natural grandstand on which every person present could see the animal up to be sold, and there was none of that usual crowding around the ring, as the man 100 feet away, could see just as well as the man at the ringside. Following is the list of sales of \$75 and over:

Manilla Maude, John Williamson, Lyons	\$230
Sadie Abbekirk, A. Hatch, Stratfordville	145
Manilla Beauty, Wm. Chambers, Mt. Elgin	175
Kate Mercedes, Campbell Bros., Golspie	175
Heifer calf, three months, Campbell Bros.	125
Inez Mercedes, Wm. Jones, Zenda	175
Elsa Mercedes, John Foreman, Tillsonburg	230
Dora Mercedes, Frank Travis, Eden	150
Heifer calf, seven months (registered), Brookfield, Tillsonburg	100
Maloina Dunreath, A. Hatch, Stratfordville	140
Bessie Teake, John McKay, Oliver	180
Sylvia Teake, Thos. Underhill, Embro	155
Sylvia Teake 2nd, Isaac Holland, Brownsville	305
Molly Teake, Isaac Holland	265
Geraldine Netherland 3rd, Jas. Nevill, Stratfordville	225
Laura Netherland De Kol, Campbell Bros.	290
Netherland Pearl's Dollie 2nd, Jas. Nevill	305
Forest Ridge Pietertje, M. Armstrong, Tillsonburg	150
Netherland Polly's Beauty, Milton Pressed Brick Co., Milton	275
Netherland Dolly Forest, Jas. Nevill	285
Dolly of Forest Ridge, John Foreman	190
Dolly Forest Pietertje, Harry Chalk, Calton	130
De Kol Violet, J. Innis, Blythe	255
Violet Mercedes De Kol, Wilson Pound, Bayham	245
Violet Houwtje Mercedes, Milton Pressed Brick Co.	180
Ella May De Koll, Austin Miller, Mt. Elgin	180
Folista Goheen, H. Chalk	285
Bessie Lily Pietertje Clothilde, Fred. Carr, St. Thomas	215
Jennie Prince Posch, Jas. Hodginson, Innerkip	135
Holland Queen De Kol, Albert Hatch, Stratfordville	200
Cornucopia Queen Forest, Milton Pressed Brick Co.	125
Lady Dewdrop De Kol, Wm. Crandall, Tillsonburg	160
Wedo Prince Pietertje, bull, Dr. McDonald, Grand Valley	125
Grace Posch Pauline, Geo. Elliot, Tillsonburg	130
Hannah Posch, Roy Nevell, Stratfordville	160
Wm. Fairmount De Kol 2nd, Campbell Bros.	155
Heifer calf, two months, M. Armstrong, Tillsonburg	150



Only Full-fashioned Seamless Hosiery Fits Right

You should wear Pen-Angle Hosiery, and no other kind. For this is the only Canadian-made hosiery that is full-fashioned-seamless and priced moderately and guaranteed.

All three merits ought to be in your hosiery. Because no hosiery that is not SEAMLESS can be comfortable — and Pen - Angle machines are the only ones in Canada able to knit such hosiery, form-shaped to the leg and foot, instead

of merely stretching the fabric into shape. Thus, though priced reasonably, Pen-Angle Hosiery holds its shape indefinitely, being reinforced wherever wear falls.

To these merits add the GUARANTEE you read here—two pairs for one if Pen-Angle Hosiery disappoints. Note next the modest price you need pay to get all this — and then remember name and trademark when next you need hosiery.

PEN-ANGLE HOSIERY



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, helleo, 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, helleo, 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.

ORDER THIS WAY

Ask at the store first. If they cannot supply you, state number, size of shoe or stocking and color of hosiery desired and enclose price, 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:

Penmans, Limited, Dept. 45 Paris, Canada

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, helleo, 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.

THE KING OF ALL SEEDS



Steele, Briggs' "LION" RED CLOVER SUREST - PUREST - BEST

Steele, Briggs' "ERMINES" TIMOTHY

These two brands represent the best values produced in seeds. Ask your merchant for these brands. He'll have them. If he hasn't, send to us direct.

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. LIMITED TORONTO, HAMILTON AND WINNIPEG

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.

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Shrubs, Seed Potatoes, etc.

A. G. HULL & SON,

St. Catharines, Ont.

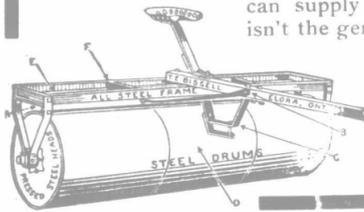
LIGHTNING

Send for free book, all about lightning and the Dodd System of protection, installed with binding guarantee of money refunded or damage made good. The standard everywhere. 300 insurance companies endorse and reduce rates on D.S. roided buildings. Act now. Tomorrow may be too late. Address DODD & STRUTHERS, 465 6th Ave., Des Moines, Ia.

The strange thing is that a man who is satisfied with so little in himself demands so much in others.

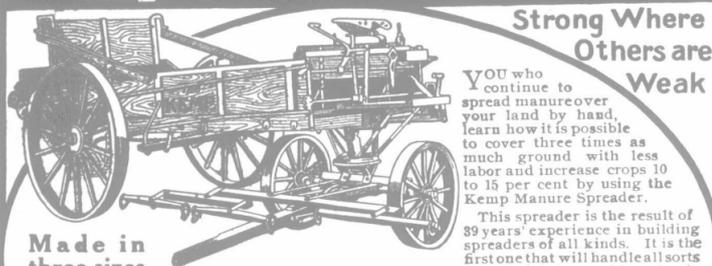
You can roll more ground with the "BISSELL"

The "Bissell" three-drum land roller has no dirt-catching centre bearing. Its large, polished roller bearings, 1/2 inch in diameter, are at the ends of the roller and fully protected against the dust—therefore the "Bissell" runs easier. All neck weight is removed by projecting the seat out from the frame and providing a draw-bracket for low hitch. Because the three drums of the "Bissell" turn shorter and easier than two-drum rollers of same width, and because it is lighter draft, you can roll more ground per hour with the "Bissell." A test on your land alongside other rollers will demonstrate the great superiority of the "Bissell" Land Roller. We welcome such a test. Just write Dept. W, and say you want to make one, or write for booklet describing our 6, 8, 9, 12 ft. lengths. If you would like a Grass Seeder Attachment for the "Bissell," we can supply that, too. And, remember, it isn't the genuine "Bissell" unless the name "Bissell" is stamped on the roller.



T. E. BISSELL CO.
Limited
ELORA, ONTARIO.

Inside Facts About Kemp Manure Spreaders



Strong Where Others are Weak

YOU who continue to spread manure over your land by hand, learn how it is possible to cover three times as much ground with less labor and increase crops 10 to 15 per cent by using the Kemp Manure Spreader.

This spreader is the result of 39 years' experience in building spreaders of all kinds. It is the first one that will handle all sorts of material, thoroughly pulverize and distribute it evenly, and has one-third lighter draft than any other spreader ever built.

Made in three sizes

The secret of the wonderful success of the Kemp Manure Spreader lies in the Flat Teeth used on the Cylinder Bar. Because these teeth are wide and graded, we need only have one-third as many used on other machines. This does away with the manure backing up and clogging, reduces friction on the cylinder—and correspondingly lightens draft.

The machine is also equipped with the strongest and most practical change of feed ever put on a spreader, while the Apron has a friction return so the operator has it always under control. The Kemp Manure Spreader will economize labor more than any other farm implement and, by increasing the fertility of the land, will pay for itself in no time.

Settle your doubts, once and for all, concerning what kind of a spreader you want on your farm, by writing for our free book F75 which tells the inside facts about Manure Spreaders. Write today. Address:

1/3 Lighter Draft

Frost & Wood Co. Limited
Smith's Falls, Canada

Handles All Kinds of Material

RELIANCE FENCING 2000 MILES

Think of it! Over 2,000 miles of this fencing is already in use on the farms and along the highways of Canada and in Foreign Countries, and every foot of it is giving good service. All the good points in every kind of Fence are incorporated in the manufacture of

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ALL NO. 9 WIRE FULL GAUGE

Write for your copy of our catalog of Fence, Gates, Lawn Fences. Agents wanted in unoccupied Territory.

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EVERY ROLL OF RELIANCE FENCE IS BUILT TO SELL ANOTHER!



CLYDESDALES—Imported and Canadian-bred
Our several importations per year place us in a particularly favorable position to meet all demands for the best and most fashionably bred representatives of the breed. We are never undersold, and give favorable terms. **ROBT. NESS & SON, HOWICK, QUE.**

Auction Sale of Fifteen Imported Clydesdale Fillies
AT OMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, ORMSTOWN, P. Q., on the 2nd day of Ormstown's Great Spring Show, 24th May, 1911. They are by Baron's Best, Lord Derwent, Pride of the Lothians, Sir Geoffray and Silver Cup. A rare opportunity to buy the best at lowest prices. **D. McEACHRAN.**



Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Clydes and Hackneys.
We are just now offering exceptional values in Clydesdale and Hackney stallions and fillies, of all ages; prizewinners and champions, high-class types of the breed, to make room for our new importation. **T. B. MACAULAY, Prop.** Hudson Heights, Que.
ED. WATSON, Manager.

GOSSIP.

THE BELLEVILLE HOLSTEIN SALE.

The first annual consignment sale of cattle, under the auspices of the Belleville District Holstein Club, held at Belleville, Ont., April 7th, 1911, proved a gratifying success, the attendance being large, estimated at nearly 2,000, and representative of wide range of country. The animals offered were of a high order of individual merit and breeding, and while not many sensational prices were realized, there was a uniformity of good prices, which showed an average of \$175.42 for the 72 head sold, including a number of heifers and young calves, and the total receipts figured at \$12,630, the consignments being contributions from eight herds in the Belleville district. The highest price of the day was \$1,475, for the ten-year-old cow, May Echo, contributed by F. R. Mallory, Frankford, and said to have recently completed a yearly official test in which she gave twenty-four thousand pounds of milk; the buyer being H. J. Allison, Chesterville, Ont. Following is the list of sales and purchasers, with averages:

A. D. Foster, Bloomfield, Consignor.	
Ideal Keyes Pietertje, f.—Buyer, T. Thompson, Inverary, Ont.	\$ 180
Calf of above, male—R. W. Walker, Utica, Ont.	65
Bibby Keyes 2nd, f.—T. Thompson, Inverary	195
Sir Korndyke Hengewald, m.—W. A. McKinley, Plainville	100
Helena Echo De Kol, f.—Wm. Whitton, Menie	210
Hengewald Echo De Kol, f.—W. R. Shield, Mt. Pleasant	100
De Kol Keyes Hengewald, m.—J. O. Ball, Springbrook	70
Korndyke Pietertje, f.—Howard Huff, Rossmore	250
Calf of above, m.—C. W. Proctor, Brighton	65
Helena's Butter Bull—F. Lane, Bowmanville	145
Pauline De Kol 2nd, f.—Harry Jose, Rossmore	140
Calf of above, m.—Harry Campbell, Hartington	75
Total	\$1,595
Average	\$133.

S. J. Foster, Bloomfield, Consignor.	
Doris Lee Pietertje, f.—Wm. Huffman, Blessington	\$ 225
G. W. Anderson, Rossmore, Consignor.	
Dylis Pietertje Korndyke, f.—T. Thompson, Inverary	\$ 205
Calf of above, m.—R. W. Walker, Utica, Ont.	70
Bessie Rooker Korndyke—T. Thompson, Inverary	125
Pietertje De Kol Triumph 2nd, m.—Arch. McDonnell, Shannonville	50
Calamity Texal Johanna, f.—R. M. Holtby, Manchester	150
Princess Daisy—G. Fenwick, Enterprise, Ont.	150
Velstra Burke De Kol, m.—L. Wallbridge, Belleville	120
Flora Pietertje De Kol, f.—Dr. Peat, Athens	175
Total	\$1,045
Average	\$130.62.

F. R. Mallory, Consignor.	
Molly Bawn Mechthilde—R. A. Heron, Billingsbridge	\$ 195
Mollie Sir Poesch—T. Shearer, Villiers	50
Lawncrest Meadow Maid—James White, Indian River	270
May Echo—H. J. Allison, Chesterville	1,475
Countess Elaine's De Kol—Zara Reynolds, Verona	105
Lawn Crest Echo Gerben—J. Valantine, Violet	30
Sidney Meadow Maid—Dr. Peat, Athens	140
Pearl Acme, f.—Frank Bailey, Hoard's Station	150
May Echo Butter Boy, m.—L. T. Duncan, Norwich	100
Rosa Belle Josephine—F. S. Barnett, Belleville	220
Total	\$2,735
Average	\$273.50

(Continued on next page.)

Skin Sufferer Tried Everything—Then D.D.D. Cured

This was the experience of Mrs. Geo. Newman, of Orangeville, Ont. She wrote in January, 1910:

"I was terribly troubled with eczema on my face, neck and hands for four years. I tried everything I had heard tell of, then saw your advertisement in the paper, sent for a trial bottle of D. D. D., used it on my face, and got well. It is now two years, and no return of the eczema. I consider I am cured, and it certainly was a blessing to me."

No matter how terribly you suffer from eczema, salt rheum, ringworm, or any other skin disease, you will feel instantly soothed, and the itch relieved at once, when a few drops of this compound of Oil of Wintergreen, Thymol, Glycerine, etc., is applied. The cures all seem to be permanent, too.

For free trial bottle of D. D. D., write the D. D. D. Laboratories, Dept. A, 49 Colborne street, Toronto.

(For sale by all Druggists.)

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. Durably bound, colored and illustrated. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists** Church St., Toronto, Ontario

INSURE YOUR HORSES

Your Horse Is Worth Insuring

No matter what its value. Whether it's \$500.00. Whether it's \$1,000. Our Company issues policies covering all risks on all animals at a very small cost. Also transit insurance. Write for free circular to:

General Animals Insurance Co. of Canada
Dept. D, Quebec Bank Building, Montreal.
OTTAWA BRANCH:
No. 106 York St., Ottawa.

STEEL TROUGHS

THEY WON'T RUST - THEY CAN'T LEAK

Made of heavy galvanized sheet steel, neat, natty and built to stand the severest usage. Frost will not damage them and it is very easy to remove the ice. Good for a life time.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE
STEEL TROUGH CO., TWEED, ONT.
Agents Wanted Everywhere.

NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS

Gerald Powell, Commission Agent and Interpreter, **Nogent Le Trou, 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.

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

ELLIMAN'S Embrocation



FOR USE ON ANIMALS.
 Broken Knees, Sore Throat, Sore Shoulder, Sore Udders of Cows not in Milk, Fur Sore Mouths in Sheep and Lambs, Fur Foot Rot in Sheep, Spains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds.

FOR HUMAN USE.
 Rheumatism, Sprains, Backache, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Bruises, Slight Cuts, Cold, Cold at the Chest, Cramp, Neuralgia from Soreness of the Limbs after exertion, Chronic Bronchitis, etc. Elliman's added to the Bath is Beneficial.

Elliman's Universal Embrocation.
ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

To be Obtained of all Druggists Throughout Canada.

GREAT SALE OF IMPORTED PONIES

At the Repository, Corner Nelson and Simcoe Sts., Toronto

COMMENCING AT 10 A. M., ON
Thursday, April 27, 1911

DR. T. H. HASSARD, MARKHAM, ONT., will sell, without reserve, 40 head of ponies, recently imported. Six pure-bred Shetlands, the balance Hackney-Welsh cross. All are young. All well broken to ride or drive. Beautiful matched teams. High-class show ponies. The best lot ever sold in Canada.

Clydesdale Stallions and Mares

Our new importation has just arrived at our stables here. All the animals are in good condition, of big size and quality. Come and inspect them.

Dalgety Bros., London, Ont.

7 Imported Clydesdale Stallions 2, 3, 4 and 5 years of age. We are showing a choice selection, with type, quality, breeding and character unexcelled. Our prices are right, and our terms are made to suit. Phone connection.
Crawford & McLachlan, Wilder P. O., Ont. THEDFORD STATION.

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.

Imported Clydesdales

My new importation of Clydesdale stallions for sale 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.**

A FEW CLYDESDALE SELECTS LEFT. I have one 6-year-old Clydesdale stallion 3 years, that are big, that is hard to beat for size, quality and breeding; 6 others, rising 3 years. There is no better selection, character colts, and bred the best; 3 Percherons rising 3. There is no better selection in Canada, nor no better prices for a buyer.
T. D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONT.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 720.)

E. B. Mallory.

Rosa Verbelle, f.—T. D. Wallbridge, Rossmore	\$ 220
Echo Una De Kol, f.—G. S. Bonter, Murray	180
Echo's Prince Gerben, m.—A. M. Thompson, Wellington	45
Maggie Verbelle—A. M. Parrott, Odessa	60
Sir Trento Keyes—J. Vallantine, Violet	35
Hilton's Snow Ball Lee, f.—Clem Ketcheson, Wallbridge	145
Total	\$ 685
Average	\$114.16.

J. A. Caskey, Madoc, Ont.

Dolly's Cornucopia, f.—L. F. Bogart, Gosport	\$ 100
Sarah Jane De Kol—S. Hollingsworth, Athens	125
Sadie De Kol Jane—R. M. Holtby, Manchester	160
Sir Franz De Kol—W. F. Osborne, Rossmore	50
Gem Sylvia Princess—T. Thompson, Inverary	200
Admiral Francy Ormsby—W. G. Huffman, Blessington	60
Empar's Sir Francy—S. W. Lloyd, Wallbridge	65
Flossy Violette—T. Thompson, Inverary	175
Floss King—James Kelleher, Campbellford	60
Holland Beauty's Queen—Leslie Warren, Reckfield	160
Francy Inilee, f.—G. A. Brethen, Norwood	175
Francy Sylvia Ormsby, f.—G. Manhard, Manhard	275
Francy Oxford De Kol—G. Manhard, Manhard	300
Francy Ormsby—S. Hollingsworth, Athens	305
Francy Ormsby De Kol—Gordon Manhard	250
Total	\$2,440
Average	\$162.66.

G. A. Brethen, Consignor.

P. J. Salle, Lachine	\$ 250
Corunie Pietertje, f.—Sam Magee, Norwood	215
Cordia Ormsby—E. R. Taite, Lakefield	215
Duchess Netherland Johanna—P. J. Salle, Lachine, Que.	250
Pontiac Echo Cornucopia, m.—Allan Maines, Sweets Corners	90
Minnie Meyers—J. P. Forester, White Rose	260
Anna Bell Marie—E. R. Taite, Lakefield	230
Butter Girl Beets De Kol—S. A. Northcote, Toronto	265
Hillcrest Pontiac Aggie—W. S. Ilquham	75
Belle Echo Cornucopia—Andrew Little, Trenton	250
Sady Jewel Posch—P. J. Salle, Lachine, Que.	350
Aggie De Kol Heyerweld—J. P. Salle, Lachine, Que.	275
Hillcrest Johanna Lad—Jamps Johnson, Scarboro Junction	40
De Kol Butter Girl Madrigal—W. B. Allison, Dunbar	280
Total	\$3,045
Average	\$217.50.

G. W. Countryman, Consignor.

Uetherland Calamity Countess—R. M. Holtby, Manchester	\$ 160
Della Sarcastic Lad's Lavelia—A. R. Maines, Sweets Corners	175
Total	\$ 335
Average	\$167.50.

I. Hambly, Consignor.

Sir Victor Johanna Wayne—S. M. Reid, Odessa	\$ 55
Victoria Burke—B. H. Peister, Brighton	275
Victoria Maid—B. H. Peister, Brighton	70
Korah Keyes De Kol, m.—Archie Parks, Napanee	125
Total	\$ 525
Average	\$131.25.
Grand total	\$12,630.
Average	\$175.42.

HORSE OWNERS! USE

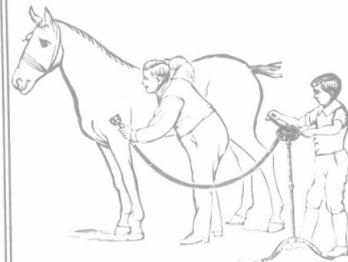


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A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all blemishes from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for circulars. Special advice free.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Canada

The Burman NO. 17 HORSE CLIPPER.



Enclosed-gear type. Ball bearings. Featherweight shaft. BRITISH-MADE THROUGHOUT. Stocked by all the leading stores.

Manufactured by **BURMAN & SONS, LTD., BIRMINGHAM**
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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.

Shoe Bolts, Capped Hoof, Bursitis ARE HARD TO CURE, yet

ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. Horses can be worked. \$2 per bottle, delivered. Book 6¢ free.

Mr. S. Nixon, Kilbride, Ont., writes, Jan. 21, 1910: "I have used ABSORBINE with success on a curb."
W. F. Young, P. D. F., 268 Temple St., Springfield, Mass
 Lyman, Limited, Montreal, Canadian Agents.

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

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.

Percheron, Belgian, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares.

As fine a lot as there is in America; 3 to 4 years old; with lots of quality and good individuals; weighing or maturing 1,500 to 2,200 lbs. Prices on imported stallions, \$1,000 to \$1,200; American-bred stallions, \$600 to \$900. Importations to arrive February 18 and March 1.

Lew W. Cochran, Crawfordsville, Ind.
 Office 109 1/2 South Washington St.

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.**

DAN PATCH EATS IT EVERY DAY

3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

MAILED FREE
BEAUTIFUL SIX COLOR PICTURE OF
DAN PATCH 1:55
and **MINOR HEIR 1:58**
(SIZE 22x28 INCHES)

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THE GREAT ANIMAL TONIC

Is sold by over 100,000 dealers on a spot cash guarantee that its use will cost you nothing unless you get paying results. If it ever fails your money will be promptly refunded. International Stock Food is a strongly concentrated medicinal preparation composed of roots, herbs, seeds, barks, etc., and is equally good for horses, colts, cows, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep, goats, etc. It is fed in small amounts mixed with grain and purifies the blood, tones up and strengthens the system and greatly aids digestion and assimilation, so that each animal obtains more nutrition from all food taken. It is not amount of grain fed but the amount assimilated or taken into the system that fattens or keeps your stock in good condition, and as International Stock Food increases assimilation it will save you money. It will make you more money than you can possibly make without its use. It also cures and prevents many forms of disease, and is absolutely harmless, even if taken into the human system. International Stock Food is endorsed by over two million farmers who have used it for years. The editor of your farm paper will tell you we do exactly as we agree, and as reference we give you the Traders Bank of Canada.

As lifelike as if you saw them on the track hitched to sulkeys going a fast mile.

You must name This Paper and state how much live stock you own.

WRITE TO US FOR THIS PICTURE
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Ltd., TORONTO, CAN.

M. W. Savage, sole owner of "International Stock Food," and also of "International Stock Food Farm," positively guarantees that His World Famous Champion Stallions, Dan Patch 1:55, Minor Heir 1:58, Hodgwood Boy 2:01, Geo. Gano 2:02 1/2, and his brood mares and colts eat it every day. You are specially invited to visit this Great Harness Horse Breeding Farm ten miles from Minneapolis, and see the practical results of the every day use of the greatest purely vegetable animal tonic ever used on a farm. It is constantly used and strongly endorsed by over Two Millions of the most up-to-date Stockmen and Horse Breeders of the world.

PROVED ITS INVALUABLE WORTH.

KERO, ALTA. 10-10-10
The International Stock Food Co., Toronto, Ont.—Gentlemen: I feel in honor bound to offer you my testimonial in favor of your Stock Food. I have used it faithfully this summer and proved its invaluable worth. It made my pigs grow, the results were simply marvelous. I would not be without it for anything. My horses got a very nasty distemper cough in the spring, but the food cleaned it completely out of their system and they went through the Spring work fine and came out of it rolling fat. Please duplicate my last order. Mrs. Coe requests me to tell you that your Poultry Food is excellent, that feeding your Poultry Food doubles the quantity of eggs. In fact, it could not be better for egg production and keeping the fowl healthy.—Yours sincerely (sgd.) ALZ. R. COE.

SEE OUR DEALERS, or WRITE US with regard to our FREE TRIAL OFFER

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbones, 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 absorption rather than blister. 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:

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists,
171 King St., E. TORONTO, ONT.

FOR SALE

Brogie's Stamp [8865]

Sire Prince Cairnbrogie (Imp.) 4785
Dam Gracie Anderson (Imp.) 9389

Four years old. Absolutely sound and quiet, and without a fault. He is a show horse. He will be priced right to a quick buyer, as we don't wish to keep an entire horse. Come and see him. Trains met at Hamilton.

D. C. Flatt & Son, Hamilton, Ont.
R. R. NO. 2.

UNKO 2.11 1/2 TROTTER.
Winning race record.

\$25.00 to insure. Owned by:
URI PIERCE, FALCONBRIDGE, ONTARIO

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle—Stock all ages, good strains, at reasonable prices. Apply to
ANDREW DINSMORE, Manager,
"Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg, Ont.

I have lately purchased the
FOREST VIEW 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.

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. Kean & Son, Orillia, Ont.

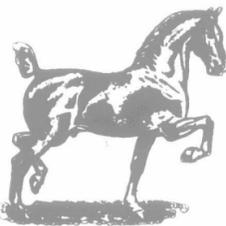
Clydesdales and Hackneys FOR SALE

We have more prizewinning Clydesdale fillies for sale than any other firm. We have them any age or color you want. Also Hackney and Clydesdale stallions.

Hodgkinson & Tisdale

Simcoe Lodge, Beaverton, Ont.

Long-distance 'phone. G. T. R. C. N. R.



Union Horse Exchange

UNION STOCK YARDS,
TORONTO, CANADA.

The Great Wholesale and Retail
Horse Commission Market.

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



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.

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.



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.

SALEM STOCK FARM

J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONTARIO.
ELORA STATION, G. T. R. AND C. P. R. LONG-DISTANCE 'PHONE.

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.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

WHEN TO CUT CLOVER-FODDER OATS VS. PEAS-ALFALFA VS. BRAN.

1. Should clover be in blossom when it is being cut?
2. Which is the better feed for milch cows, green-mowed oats or green-mowed peas?
3. Does it pay better to buy alfalfa at \$15 or \$16 per ton, than bran at \$27 per ton?
D. B. F.

VINEGAR FROM SAP - CONDITION POWDERS.

1. How can good vinegar be made from sap? Should the sap be boiled; if so, how long?
2. After putting in a barrel, should it be kept in a warm or a cool place?
3. Would it be necessary to add any other ingredients to make the vinegar?
4. Would it spoil the vinegar to put the sap into a barrel containing cider vinegar?
5. Can you give me the recipe of a good condition powder for horses?

A SUBSCRIBER.
Ans.—1, 2 and 3. To make vinegar from sap, boil 5 to 7 pailfuls down to one. Put into a barrel with one end open, cover with gauze, and set behind the kitchen stove, having added a quart of yeast, more or less, to 10 gallons of liquid. Alcoholic fermentation first takes place, followed closely by the acetous, when vinegar develops.

4. Would prefer to delay putting in with cider vinegar until alcoholic fermentation has passed.
5. It is very seldom that horses should need condition powders if fed and handled properly. The following, however, is highly recommended by some authorities: Two ounces each of ferric sulphate, pulverized gentian, pulverized nux vomica, and nitrate of soda. Mix, and give a teaspoonful night and morning in ground oats or bran. Also give, two or three times a week, a feed of boiled oats, and to the regular grain ration add a little oil cake, which is laxative, and aids digestion.

OILING HARNESS.
Please give directions for cleaning, oiling and polishing single and double driving harness? What would be good for the hames and rings, etc., which were black rubber finish? What is the best kind of oil and polish for the leather?
J. L. C.

Ans.—To oil harness, take to a room where you can unbuckle it and separate the parts completely. Have a tub of lukewarm water into which throw several of the parts. After a few minutes, clean with a scrubbing brush and hang up in a warm place until dry on the outside. Work the pieces until supple and then oil. Neat's-foot oil is very softening, and most people, perhaps, use it. Some prefer cod-liver oil as being superior. Whichever is used, give a good dose to all parts and hang up to dry. If in drying some parts seem to lack oil, touch these places up with a little more oil. After hanging up all night, rub off superfluous oil with a rag and buckle together.

A polish dressing highly recommended is made of 1 pound of beeswax, 2 pounds ivory black, 1/2 ounce of Indigo blue, and 2 quarts of turpentine. Melt the wax, stir in the blue, add the turpentine and ivory black. Continue heating and stirring until the mixture comes to a boil, and then remove from the stove. It should make a thick paste when cool. If too thin, heat again, and boil a few minutes. Before applying this dressing, the harness should be first cleaned. After the harness is dry, rub on the dressing, and when it is nearly dry, polish first with a blacking brush, and, finally, with a flannel cloth. The result is said to be a durable, firm polish, that will withstand considerable wetting. Its lustre can be renewed, it is stated, by wiping thoroughly with a cloth. We have never tried this dressing, and have no definite knowledge as to its value. We give it for what it may be worth.

APRIL 20, 1911

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

MANURING WHEAT—UNPROFIT-
ABLE SHEEP—ABNORMAL
APPETITE—EMMER.

1. A field of sod that I plowed last fall is a clay loam, with quite a bit of clover in it. I intend to put a mixed crop on it this spring, sowing about 1 bushel oats, ½ bushel peas, ½ bushel barley. Would that be a good mixture for fattening stock? Would it be all right to sow wheat on the field in the fall? Have a lot of manure for this field. Would it be better to put it on this spring, or top dress in the fall? Would like to put it on this spring. Would the spring crop take out all the strength and not leave any for the wheat?

2. I bought a farm two years ago and all the sheep on it. Had bad luck. Could not average a lamb apiece. They had lots of run, and in the winter were fed alfalfa and a little oats. Several died last summer, all young ewes. What was the cause? Some claim they have been on the place too long. Is there anything in that?

3. Does it pay to keep a ewe again if she misses one year? Some say they get too fat, and won't breed.

4. Do you think hay and wheat will go much higher in price before haying time?

5. A bunch of hogs four months old are not doing very well. Chickens have free run with them, and the pigs eat the droppings as fast as they can find them, and run away from the trough and hunt for them. Does this hurt them, or keep them from growing?

6. Where can a person get a bushel or so of emmer? A READER.

Ans.—1. Your grain mixture would be an excellent one for fattening stock, and, though the greatest yields have been obtained by sowing oats and barley together, yet, considering the fact that you wish to follow this crop with wheat, it is wisdom to have peas also in the mixture. Would strongly advise applying the manure in the spring; especially would that be advisable if sod were to be plowed in spring and manure turned under. In such case, the spring grain gets but little from the manure, but on the land being plowed for wheat, the manure is left mostly on the surface, and in best available condition for benefiting wheat. The heaviest crop of wheat the writer ever saw had been treated in just that way.

2. It would be unwise to guess what was the matter with the sheep, and any opinion given without more definite information, could be but a guess. It is not unlikely that the flock, having been on the farm for a long time, had something to do with it, although, on the home farm of one of our staff, a flock of sheep had been kept for sixty years without change of foundation stock, and no loss of vigor was apparent.

3. There is no reason why ewes should not be bred though they miss a year.

4. Our reputation for wisdom is too precious to be risked in predicting prices. Ask some authority that is not so careful in statements. There are many corner-store philosophers who can give you definite advice—such as it is. The wonder is that some of these wisacres are not millionaires.

5. The fact that the hogs have an appetite for such stuff, indicates that their food is lacking in some constituent that they need. The hog is an omnivorous animal, and, to be healthy, must have a variety of food. Are you feeding roots, or sulphur, or woodashes, salt, charcoal, or milk, or some other form of animal food? Hogs should have all of these, not mixed with the food, but where they may have access to them at will.

6. Any reputable seedsmen can supply you with emmer.

THE EXPLANATION

"Doctor," said the patient, who had been ailing for a long time, "be frank with me. Why do you demand such a large fee for cutting out my appendix?" "Well, the truth is," exclaimed the frank M.D., "when I remove that appendix I cut off my chief source of revenue." — THE BITS

LONDON
PUMPING
OUTFIT

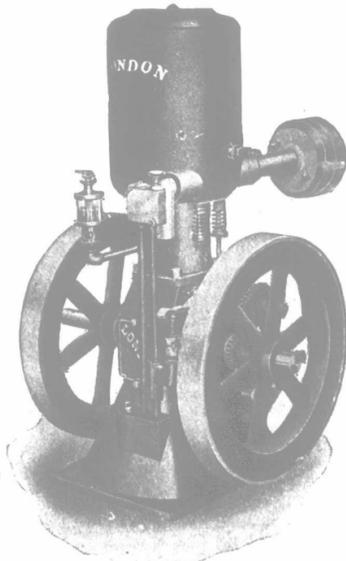
It doesn't matter whether it is a deep well or a shallow well, a force pump, a lift pump or a spray pump, we have an outfit to suit YOU.

WIND OR NO WIND
WINTER OR SUMMER

the "LONDON" is always on the job ready for work. Write for Catalogue 18G.

The London Gas Power
Company, Limited

London, Canada

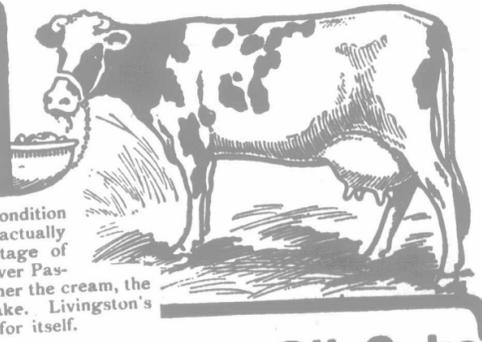


This Feed
Costs Nothing

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:

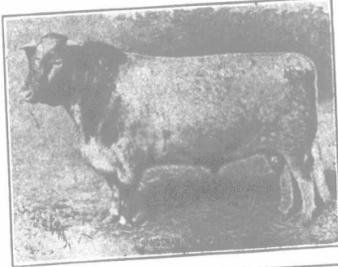
THE DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED, BADEN, ONT.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
100 HEAD IN HERD.

Headed by the imported bulls, Bandsman and Village Duke. For sale: 7 choice bulls of serviceable age; 3 are from imported sire and dam; 2 are thick, heavy-boned yearlings, suitable for farmers' use to sire growthy, easy-feeding steers; 1 Nonpareil and 1 Missie, both by Bandsman, are especially suitable for herd headers 25 young cows and heifers in calf; among these are some good ones for foundation purposes.

Farm ¼ Mile from Burlington Jct. Sta. Long-distance phone.

Mitchell Bros., Burlington, 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.



Can supply young bulls and heifers of the very best 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.

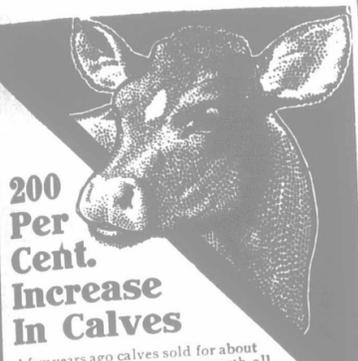
Elmhurst Scotch Shorthorns and Large English Berkshires FOR SALE: Two young bulls, red and roan, fashionably bred with quality. Young sows bred for April litters. H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville, Ont. Langford Station. B. H. Radial in sight of farm, Bell phone

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.

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 Duchess of Glosters, five Cruickshank Butterlys, five Crimson Flowers, one Sheppard Rosemary. DAVID BIRRELL & SON, GREENWOOD P. O., ONT., CLAREMONT STATION.

Shire Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle (both sexes); also Hampshire Swine. Prices reasonable. Porter Bros., Appleby, Ont., Burlington Sta. Phone.

Scotch Shorthorn Females for Sale I am offering, at very reasonable prices, females from one year to five years of age. The youngsters are by my grand old stock bull, Scottish Hero (imp.) = 55042 = (90065), and the older ones have calves at foot by him, or are well gone in calf to him. Their breeding is unexcelled, and there are show animals amongst them. A. EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, GUELPH, ONT.



200
Per
Cent.
Increase
In Calves

A few years ago calves sold for about \$5.00 a piece, now they are worth all the way from \$15 to \$19 each. Get your share of this calf money by raising sturdy, vigorous calves. You can do it by the use of

Pratts

Animal Regulator

It should be given to the cows before and after calving. This will not only keep the cow in prime condition, but also insure strong, healthy calves. Scours and other diseases can be prevented by mixing Pratts Animal Regulator in the milk or other feed given the calf. It keeps horses, cows and hogs healthy—and healthy animals are money-makers.

Pratts Animal Regulator pays for itself in feed economy—less is required because every ounce is thoroughly assimilated and digested. Try Pratts Animal Regulator on your stock this Spring, at our risk.

Guaranteed or Money Back If you are not more than satisfied with the results, your dealer will refund all you spend.

Let Pratts Animal Regulator make money for you this season. 25 lb. pails \$3.50—also smaller sizes and 100 lb. bags. Get it today.

Pratts Healing Ointment cures galls.

Send for our free stock book, "Things You Ought to Know."

Pratt Food Co. of Canada, Limited. Dept. 62, Toronto.

10 Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 10
FROM 10 TO 14 MONTHS OLD

The Princess Royal, Secret, Beasie, 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.

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. Phone connection. 100 yards from station.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM
1854-1911

Two strictly first-class young Shorthorn bulls for sale now. Come and see them, or write.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont. Lucan Crossing, G. T. R., one mile.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

I have on hand young bulls and heifers of high-class show type, pure Scotch and Scotch-topped, sired by that sire of champions, Mildred's Royal. If you want a show bull or heifer, write me.

GEO. GIER, Grand Valley P.O. and station, also Waldemar station.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

If you want a good Scotch Shorthorn bull, we have them. Canadian-bred and imported. Females all ages. Also a few good YORKSHIRES—boars and sows. Prices right.

Phone connection. Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont.

FLETCHER'S SHORTHORNS

Imported Shorthorn bull for sale. Just turned 3 years old. Benachie (imp.) = 69954—bred by A. T. Gordon; sire Scottish Farmer, grandson of Scottish Archer; dam Bealrice 22nd, which produced Bandsman, the first-prize Royal winner.

GEO. D. FLETCHER, BINKHAM, ONT. 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.

Oakland Shorthorns for Sale

Here is a herd of breeders, feeders and milkers. About 50 to select from. 7 bulls from 8 months up to 2 yrs. Prices from \$90 to \$130. Scotch Grey 72692 at head of herd. G. T. R.

Jno. Elder & Son, Hensall, Ont.

SHORTHORNS, Clydesdales and Oxford Downs. Seven red and light roan bulls, 7 to 12 months, by Blossoms Joy = 73741—some with sire dams. Heifers 1 and 2 yrs. Clydesdales, both sexes. Flock of Oxford Downs. All at low prices for next month. Phone connection. McFarlane & Ford, Duffin 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. Bull phone A. C. Pettit, Freeman P. O., Ontario

2 SHORTHORN BULLS for sale, 1 red and 1 roan; age 10 and 12 months; sired by Springside (18864). Write for pedigree and prices. John McLean & Son, Aldboro P. O., Ont.

THE UNDERFED

How Children of the Ignorant Are Robbed of Oatmeal

A canvass made among the intelligent shows that seven homes in eight serve oatmeal. Among the ignorant, another canvass shows that not one home in twelve serves oats. The children grow up feeble, because bodies and brains are starved.

Nature stores in oats more energy food, more brain food, more nerve food than in any other grain that grows. That's why children crave oatmeal. There is nothing to take its place.

This is a food on which it doesn't pay to be careless. There is a very wide difference in richness and food value. Don't serve the common kind.

Only the richest, plumpest grains are used in Quaker Oats. They are selected by 62 siftings. Only ten pounds are obtained from a bushel. The result is a food rich in all the oat elements—the utmost in oatmeal. Yet the cost to you is but one-half cent per dish.

Made in Canada.



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—3270—He is very active, sure and quiet. Also bulls and heifers got by him, and young cows bred to him.

JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO

Shorthorns and Yorkshires—A choice lot of young bulls and heifers at reasonable prices, from such noted families as Miss Ramsden, Crimson Flower, Lady Sarah and others. Also a fine litter Improved Yorkshires, prize-winning stock. ISRAEL GROFF, Elmira Ont.

Mrs. McGuire—"Is your ould man any better since he went to th' doctor's, Mrs. Finegan?"

Mrs. Finegan—"Not wan bit, Mrs. McGuire; sure it's worse th' poor man is wid his head whirlin' aroun' an' aroun', tryin' to discover how to follow th' doctor's directions."

Mrs. McGuire—"An' what are th' directions, Mrs. Finegan?"

Mrs. Finegan—"Sure, they do be to take wan powder six toimes a day, Mrs. McGuire."

SHE LEARNED FROM HER LITTLE GIRL

Dame Bouchard found relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

They cured her Daughter's Kidney Disease and she tried them herself, with the result that her backache and heart trouble are gone.

Jonquieres, Chicoutimi Co., Que., April 17.—(Special.)—Encouraged to use Dodd's Kidney Pills by the fact that they completely cured her little girl of kidney disease, Dame Jos. Bouchard, of this village, is satisfied she has at last found permanent relief from the heart trouble and backache that have troubled her for so long.

"Yes," Dame Bouchard says, in an interview. "I am happy to tell you Dodd's Kidney Pills have made me well. They completely cured my little girl, twelve years old, of kidney disease, so I made up my mind to try them for my backache and heart trouble. I have taken twelve boxes, and feel sure that they will completely cure me."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing a great work in this neighborhood. They have yet to find a case of kidney disease they cannot cure. Whether the disease takes the form of backache, lumbago, rheumatism, urinary trouble or Bright's Disease, it is all the same to Dodd's Kidney Pills. They always cure it.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

STUBBLE IN CLOVER SEEDING.

Have a field of young clover this spring with a heavy oat stubble on it, and I want to get rid of the stubble, so it will not be in my hay. Would it be advisable to burn the stubble when it is dry so it will run over the field? W. M. F.

Ans.—Burning, at the best, is a waste of good fertilizing material, as the resulting ash, while containing the mineral elements of the stubble, lacks the humus and nitrogen. Just what effect, if any, the burning would have on the clover seeding, we are not prepared to say, but would prefer not to try a large field unless assured by previous experience. We would simply roll this field, and what stubble is raked up with the hay, will do little harm, but will make litter to go with the manure. It is possible, if the stubble could be burned without injury to the new seeding, that the readily available potash in the ashes would promote the growth of the clover, but it is a question whether the ultimate effect on the soil would be as beneficial as if the stubble were left to decompose.

PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA.

Mare eight years old goes blind about every three months. First it was just one eye; now both are affected. Thick matter runs out of eyes. She generally stays in this condition for from two to three weeks. Please state cure.

WM. K. B.

Ans.—The mare is suffering from periodic ophthalmia, a constitutional disease which cannot be prevented. It is very probable that after a few attacks, cataracts will form, which will cause blindness. The disease is hereditary, and no animal affected with it should be used for breeding purposes. When attacks come on, keep her in a partially-darkened stall, excluded from sunlight and drafts. Bathe the eyes well with warm water three times daily, and, after bathing, put into each a few drops of the following lotion: Sulphate of zinc, 10 grains; fluid extract of belladonna, 20 drops; distilled water, 2 ounces. Theoretically speaking, the administration of 20 grains quinine, three times daily, should prevent the attacks, but it often fails.

GOSSIP.

IF THE HORSE COULD TALK, HE WOULD SAY:

Never stand me in a draft.
Never give me drink while eating.
Never put a frosty bit in my mouth.
Never forget to examine my feet after driving or work.
Never allow me to rush down hill, for your safety.
Never whip me if I am frightened; only talk to me, and you will give me courage to overcome my fright.
Never give me cold water to drink while I am hot.

At an auction sale, the last week in March, of Shorthorns, the property of S. E. Dean & Sons, in Lincolnshire, 22 bulls sold for an average of \$180, the highest price being \$1,050, for Sanquhar Pearl, a red three-year-old, bred by Messrs. Law, Sanquhar. One hundred and sixty-two females, including yearlings and calves, made an average of \$181, the highest price of the offering being \$1,837, for Lady Ann XXII., a roan two-year-old heifer, bred by Messrs. Peterkin, Dunglass, Ross-shire, got by the high-priced bull, Jim Sidey, dam by the Duthie prize bull, Collynie Conqueror. J. D. Fletcher paid the second highest price, \$1,205, for Diamond Hope, a two-year-old of the Wimple tribe. The three-year-old, Florrie, by Royal Velvet, was bought back by her breeder, Capt. A. T. Gordon, for \$1,000.

A Toast.

Here's to the stork,
A most valuable bird,
That inhabits the residence districts.
He doesn't sing tunes,
Nor yield any plumes,
But he helps out the vital statistics.
—Portland Oregonian.

INVESTIGATION OF ALL SEPARATORS EMPHASIZES IHC SUPERIORITY

You cannot separator before others. You should not you investigate all separators impressed with IHC know how much closer the IHC skims, how much longer it lasts, how much easier it is to clean, and how much easier it is to turn. There are no weak spots in an IHC Cream Harvester.

IHC Cream Harvesters are the only separators with dust-proof and milk-proof gears, which are at the same time easily accessible. The frame of an IHC Cream Harvester is entirely protected from wear by phosphor bronze bushings. The IHC has large shafts, bushings, and bearings; it has a perfect oiling system; the flexible top-bearing of

afford to buy any comparing it with take chances. The closer tors, the more you will superiority. You will then how much longer it lasts, how much easier it is to turn. There are no weak spots in an IHC Cream Harvester.

IHC Cream Harvesters are the only separators with dust-proof and milk-proof gears, which are at the same time easily accessible. The frame of an IHC Cream Harvester is entirely protected from wear by phosphor bronze bushings. The IHC has large shafts, bushings, and bearings; it has a perfect oiling system; the flexible top-bearing of

IHC Cream Harvesters

is the strongest and most effective found in any separator; it has only one spring. IHC Cream Harvesters always run steady—without vibration. IHC Cream Harvesters are equipped with a patented dirt-arrester which removes the finest particles of dirt from the milk before the milk is separated. The crank is at the right height for easy turning, and the tank is at an easy height to fill.

The IHC local dealer will be glad to point out the above features and many others. Made in two styles—Dairymaid and Bluebell—in four sizes. Write direct for catalogue, or 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 (Incorporated) USA

IHC Service Bureau

The Bureau is a clearing house of agricultural data. It aims to learn the best ways of doing things on the farm, and then distribute the information. Your individual experience may help others. Send your problems to the IHC Service Bureau.

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 3rd

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.

"The Manor" Scotch Shorthorns
Present offering: 1 choice yearling bull, an "Undine," g. dam imp. Young cows in calf. Yearling heifers: Clippers, Minas, Wimples, Julias, etc. Inspector 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, Quebec

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.

Rock Salt, \$10.00 ton.
Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide St. E., G. J. CLEGG, MANAGER. Toronto, 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.

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

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.

CHOICE AYRSHIRES
10 choice cows and heifers for quick sale; good teats, heavy producers and high testers. One large young bull, nine months old; prices low considering quality. White Wyandottes, \$2 each. William Thorn, Trout Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Ont. Long-distance phone in house.

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 Begg, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont. Bell phone.

When Writing Please Mention this Paper.

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. Deepest milking strains. Reasonable prices. Home offering: A few very choice bull calves. Two fit for service.

ROBT. HUNTER & SONS, Maxville, Ont.

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.

HILLCREST AYRSHIRES—Bred for production and large teats. Record of Performance work a specialty. Fifty head to select from. Prices right.

FRANK HARRIS, Mount Elgin, Ont.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires
Our Ayrshire herd is in fine form. We can fill orders for a number of bulls fit for service, of good dairy breeding, or imported stock for 1911. Females any age. Young calves either sex. Young boars fit for service. Young pigs ready to ship. Write for prices and particulars. Long-distance phone.

ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie P. O., Ont.

Our Ayrshire herd is in fine form. We can fill orders for a number of bulls fit for service, of good dairy breeding, or imported stock for 1911. Females any age. Young calves either sex. Young boars fit for service. Young pigs ready to ship. Write for prices and particulars. Long-distance phone.

ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie P. O., Ont.

APRIL 26, 1911

GOSSIP.

A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont., reports his Holsteins at Spring Brook Farm, as better than ever before. Every animal of superior breeding, and nearly all officially tested, the young bulls offered are worth looking after at once. They are grandsons of De Kol 2nd's Butter Boy 3rd, and sired by richly-bred bulls. They are smooth and right, and the price asked is only half the value. Must sell to make room. Parties looking for bull calves, will also find what they want at Spring Brook. Will also offer a few females later. It will be time well spent to visit this old, reliable herd of Holsteins.

In 1908, there were 87,000,000 sheep in Australia. In 1910, although the figures are not yet available, it is estimated there were not fewer than 100,000,000. In Great Britain, there are about 30,000,000. Considering the small population in Australia, it is easily realized how important the sheep and wool industry is to the Commonwealth. Conditions for sheep-raising in Canada are probably as favorable as in any other country in the world, yet the number kept in the Dominion has steadily decreased in the last two decades. The sheep population of Canada in 1901, the year the last census was taken, was 2,510,239, while in 1881 it was 3,048,678, a decrease in the ten years of 17 per cent., and the census to be taken this year will probably show a corresponding decrease.

D. BROWN & SONS' SHORTHORNS.

The excellent Shorthorn herd of Duncan Brown & Sons, of Iona, Elgin County, Ont., M. C. R., is headed by the uncommonly-bred bull, Trout Creek Wonder, one of the best breeding sons of the Toronto champion, Imp. Prince Sunbeam, dam Lavender Rose 2nd (imp.). His calves are coming big, mossy-coated and sappy, all of one type. In the herd are some Bruce Mayflower cows that are certainly producing great calves from him, and some Strathallans, which will be hard to beat. In fact, all his get are of superior quality. There are two young bulls about twelve months old, by Sittyton Marquis, dams Rosy Morning and Strathallan, that are for sale very reasonably to a quick buyer. Among recent sales are: To P. C. Gosnell, of Ridgetown, a bull calf, from Scottish Rose 3rd, which should do him good service; also a heifer calf from Trout Creek Wonder and a Strathallan dam, to S. M. Pearce, Iona, which he is very proud of. Messrs. Brown write: Our Standard-bred horses are wintering well, our Wild Brino mares are certainly leaving us good stock. We have just sold to Dr. McLellan, of the Northwest, our Standard-bred horse, Lord Melrose, and we expect to hear good results from him. He is a full brother of General Melrose, owned by J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston, which won the sweepstakes at Ottawa. We have some full sisters who are driving, and, take them as a whole, for size, speed and quality, and true-gauged, it is a rare thing to find their equal.

TRADE TOPIC.

NEW FRUIT PAPER.—Most things that grow start in April. A new monthly fruit paper has been auspiciously launched at Rochester, N. Y., with John S. Gallagher as managing editor, and Dr. L. H. Bailey and Prof. C. S. Wilson, New York School of Agriculture, Ithica, as advisory editors. Their names will guarantee its quality, and among the first contributors are such capable authorities as R. W. Shepherd, Quebec; Prof. F. A. Waugh, Vermont; Prof. N. P. Hedrick, M.S., New York Experiment Station, and S. W. Moore, West Virginia. When one sees what is being done in this field in the far U-S, West and South-west, there is an evident field for the new venture. Its name, "The Progressive Eastern Fruit-grower," looks rather top heavy, but it is impressive, and a really good horse was never a poor color. The illustrations are excellent.

Two microbes sat on the pantry shelf. And watched, with expressions pained, The milkman's stunts: And both said at once: "Our relations are getting strained!" —Puck.

\$15.95 AND UPWARD

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. Different from this picture which illustrates our large capacity machines. Skims 1 quart of milk a minute, hot or cold; makes thick or thin cream and does it just as well as any higher priced machine. Any boy or girl can run it sitting down. 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 thoroughly protected. Before you decide on a cream separator of any capacity whatever, obtain our \$15.95 proposition.



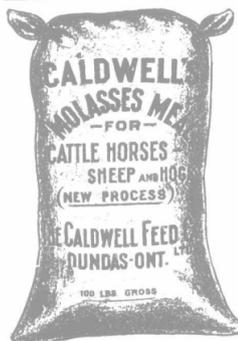
THE LOW DOWN AMERICAN SEPARATOR

EXCELS ANY SEPARATOR IN THE WORLD

OUR LIBERAL TRIAL ENABLES YOU TO DEMONSTRATE THIS. While our prices for all capacities are astonishingly low, the quality is high. Our machines are up to date, well built and handsomely finished; run easier, skim closer, have a simpler bowl with fewer parts than any other cream separator. Thousands of machines in use giving splendid satisfaction. Write for our 1911 catalog. We will send it free, postpaid. It is richly illustrated, shows the machines in detail and tells all about the American Separator. Our surprisingly liberal long time trial proposition, generous terms of purchase and the low prices quoted will astonish you. We are the oldest exclusive manufacturers of hand separators in America and cannot afford to sell an article that is not absolutely first class. You save money by dealing with us and at the same time obtain the finest and highest quality machine on the market. Our own (manufacturer's) guarantee protects you on every American Separator. We ship immediately. Cream Separators are free of duty in Canada. Write us and get our great offer and handsome free catalog.

ADDRESS

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., BOX 1200, BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.



CALDWELL'S Molasses Meal

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs

Contains from 80 to 84 per cent. pure cane molasses (not a particle of sugar-beet by-product enters into its composition). A digestive feeding meal, convenient to handle, economical to use, and gratifying in its results. Nothing to equal it for finishing stock. Ask your dealer, or write:

The Caldwell Feed Company, Dundas, 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 Hengerveldt Payne 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 Benhur Statesman. Their grandams 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 Stn. sold right, considering their backing.

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 7 of the records that average 27 lbs. is at head of herd. A. H. TEEPLE, CURRIES P. O., Ont. Woodstock Station. Phone Connection.

The "STAY THERE" Aluminum Ear Markers. Being made of aluminum they are the best. Brighter, higher, stronger and more durable than any other. Fit any part of the ear. Nothing to catch on feed trough or other obstacles. Your name, address and any series of numbers on each tag. Sample tag, catalogue and prices mailed free. Ask for them. Address: WILCOX & HARVEY MFG. CO., Dept. D, 325 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

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

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 Hengerveldt Payne 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

Elmwood Holsteins Offer choice young cows to freshen during March and April, 1911. Spring crop calves. Sired by Ykema Sir Posch and Pontiac Sarcastic—a grandson of Hengerveldt DeKol. Prices right. Express prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed. E. B. George & Sons, Putnam, Ont.

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. HALRY, 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 noted Francy breeding, also daughters of Sir Admiral Ormsby. Present offering: Bull calves and heifers. W. F. BELL, BRITANNIA BAY, ONTARIO.

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one-hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

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

CALF SKINS

Write, phone or wire your **OFFERINGS**

E. T. CARTER & CO.
84 Front St. E., TORONTO, CANADA.

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.



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 free circular and sample. Send your name and address to-day.

F.G. James, Bowmanville, Ont.

JUST DISSOLVED.

"So you broke your engagement with Miss Spensive?"

"No, I didn't break it."

"Oh, she broke it?"

"No, she didn't break it."

"But it is broken?"

"Yes, she told me what her clothing cost and I told her what my income was, then our engagement sagged in the middle and gently dissolved."—Houston Post.

Was Terribly Afflicted With Lame Back.

Could Not Sweep The Floor.

It is hard to do house work with a weak and aching back.

Backache comes from sick kidneys, and what a lot of trouble sick kidneys cause.

But they can't help it. If more work is put on them than they can stand it is not to be wondered that they get out of order.

Doan's Kidney Pills are a specific for lame, weak or aching backs and for all kidney troubles.

Mrs. Napoleon Larmour Smith's Falls, Ont., writes:—"I take pleasure in writing you stating the benefit I have received by using Doan's Kidney Pills. About a year ago I was terribly afflicted with lame back, and was so bad I could not even sweep my own floor. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills, which I did, and with the greatest benefit. I only used three boxes and I am as well as ever. I highly recommend these pills to any sufferer from lame back and kidney trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

WOODEN BASEMENT WALL—RUTHERFORD VENTILATION.

I wish to build a barn 50x62 feet, with a straw shed 40 feet square attached. I have decided to build a wooden foundation.

1. How shall I proceed to make it strong enough to stand all weights when completed?

2. How many thicknesses of lumber will be required to make it warm enough?

3. How and where shall I attach the lumber of this foundation?

4. What material is necessary for the Rutherford system of ventilation?

ANXIOUS.

Ans.—1. Have heavy square timber posts set on cement foundation pillars, which are high enough to ensure against damp reaching to foot of posts, set wherever needed, and braced strongly in all possible directions.

2. Two thicknesses of inch lumber, with tar paper between, is sufficient.

3. Attach lumber to girths between posts.

4. In the Rutherford system of ventilation, the air is introduced at the ground level, or, in some cases, below the masonry or concrete wall. A concrete or wooden box is placed over the opening in such a way as to have the current enter in a downward direction. The air current then goes below or through the wall, and then, by another simple fixture, is deflected upward, and is distributed through the building. Exit is furnished at the ceiling in the center through a flue, which may be made of galvanized iron or lumber, and which extends upwards to the ridge of roof, and through it to the height of a chimney. At the lower end of this flue is placed a damper, by which the strength of outflow may be regulated. For further information, see Prof. Grisdale's article on "Ventilation," in issue of March 23rd.

DRILLING VS. BROADCASTING—CRATE-FATTENING CHICKENS FATTENING GEESE.

1. Which is the best for peas and other grain, drilling or sowing broadcast?

2. How do you crate-feed chickens?

3. How should one feed geese to fatten them in fall? R. B.

Ans.—1. Drilling in seed gives slightly better results than broadcasting, though when land is in good condition at seeding time, there is not much choice, except in the case of peas. Broadcasted peas are often left with a considerable percentage uncovered, therefore it is always best to drill them in. In the case of other grains, drilling ensures germination, which is irregular in grain sown broadcast should the surface soil be cloddy and dry for any lengthened period.

2. Crates for fattening chickens are made by some good authorities, six feet long, 15 inches wide, and twenty inches high, inside measurements. They are slatted on all four sides, the slats on the trough side being placed vertically, and two inches apart. Each crate is divided by two tight wooden partitions, into three compartments, each of which holds four chickens. A light V-shaped trough is placed in front of each crate, the bottom being four inches above the floor, and the upper inside edge two inches from the crate.

Ground oats, with the coarser hulls sifted out, should form the basis of all the grain mixtures. Besides this, ground buckwheat, ground barley, and low-grade flour, are the most suitable meals for fattening.

The ground meal should be mixed to a thin porridge with thick sour milk or buttermilk, and a small quantity of salt added.

Twenty-four days is the limit during which chickens should remain in crates. The first week, chickens should be fed lightly, three times a day. Afterwards, they should have as much as they will eat twice a day. During the last week, a little beef tallow may be shaved into trough along with the meal.

3. To fatten geese quickly, allow only limited rations. Feed in the morning all the meal mash, mixed with milk or water, they will eat, and in the evening a full supply of whole corn.



Amatite ROOFING

"THIS IS THE ROOFING THAT NEEDS NO PAINTING"

Frequently the cost of painting a roofing amounts to almost enough to buy a new Amatite Roof.

Amatite can be laid right over shingles, tin or other ready roofings. The directions hold good for laying Amatite anywhere and over anything, and are as simple as A B C.

For further information, booklet, samples etc., address nearest office.

Creonoid Lice Destroyer and Cow Spray

Cows give more milk if sprayed with Creonoid to keep away the flies which make them restless. The poultry output will be increased if the hen house is made obnoxious to insect pests by disinfection with Creonoid.

A MATITE means more to the man who needs a roofing than just merely something to put on the top of a building.

It means a thoroughly satisfactory and reliable roof covering, without future expense for painting—because the real mineral surface makes painting unnecessary.

Everjet Elastic Paint

A very tough, durable paint at a low price. One color only—a lustrous black. Use it for machinery, heating apparatus, smokestacks, roofs, fences, water tanks, etc.

PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO., Limited
Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver

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.

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-Belted Hampshire Hogs—Largest herd in 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.**

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.

Monkland Yorkshires

7 months of age. An exceptionally choice lot, full of type and quality; also a limited number of young boars.

MATTHEW WILSON, FERGUS, ONTARIO

Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns

For sale: Choice young sows bred and ready to breed. Boars ready for service; nice things, 2 to 4 months, by imp. boar. Dam by Colwill's Choice. Canada champion boar, 1901-2-3-5. Two splendid young Shorthorn bulls and six heifers—bred. Prices right. Bell phone.

A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO

Willowdale Berkshires.

For sale: Nice lot of 5 months' sows, one 5 months' boar. Excellent quality. For sale are both sexes and all ages, from sows bred and boars fit for service down to youngsters. **Herbert German, St. George, Ont.**

Pine Grove Berkshires.

Boars fit for service. Sows three, four and five months old. **Milton, C. P. R. Georgetown, G. T. R. W. W. Brownridge, Ashgrove, Ontario.**

TAMWORTH SWINE.

Now offering choice lot of Tamworth sows, in farrow to a first-class boar. Prices reasonable.

Write, or call on: **CHAS. CURRIE, MORRISTON, ONTARIO.**

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 down to youngsters. **Herbert German, St. George, Ont.**

MAPLE VILLA YORKSHIRES AND OXFORDS

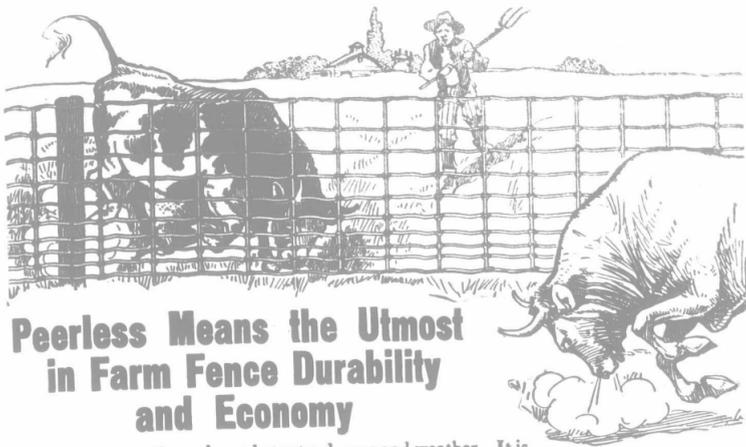
A grand lot of boars fit for service. Some splendid sows to farrow to first-class boars. 30 ewe lambs, including 2nd pen at Winter Fair. Long-distance phone Central Beeton.

Bradford or Beeton Sta. J. A. CERSWELL, Bond Head, Ont.

Elmfield Yorkshires

Present offering for quick sale: Young sows about 5 1/2 months old. Will register and crate for \$14.00 each. **G. B. MUMA, Ayr, Ont.**

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, Glanworth P.O., Ont.**



Peerless Means the Utmost in Farm Fence Durability and Economy

The Peerless Fence is made to stand wear and weather. It is made of carefully selected, fully galvanized, spring steel wire. Stays springy and strong, always taut, never sags. Put a Peerless Fence around your farm and you'll get real service.

Read what users have to say about the Peerless:-

Concerning the quality and galvanizing of your fence, I think it perfect. I have compared it with other makes and every person where I put up your fence is well pleased with it and will not have any other fence on the place. I was at a farmer's not long ago and he stated that he was going to have three hundred rods of it in the Spring. I put up ninety rods for his neighbor four years ago and there is no sign of rust or slackness yet. The wire in your fence is tempered so as to suit the cold and warm weather and I have never had to go back to tighten one rod of fence that I have put up yet. I could mention different makes of fence, from firms well known, that their fences have rusted badly inside of three years. The Peerless is the farmers' favorite around here. —P. FOGAL, Cedar Valley.

Wherever I have seen Peerless Fencing that was erected five years ago there was no sign of rust and it seems to be as good as the day I put it up and I know of other fences that have been up only two or three years that are very badly rusted. This I am prepared to prove to anyone who wishes to see the fence for themselves, as the fences are here for inspection. I am well pleased with the material that you have used in your fences. —O. M. PASTORIUS, Harrow.

The best fence for you to put around your farm is the Peerless—it will last longest, give you the most satisfaction and save you money. Write for particulars. Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
Makers of Farm, Poultry and Ornamental Fence and Gates of exceptional quality
Dept. B, Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.

EUREKA
Seed Drills and Cultivators

The best working drill on the market today—that's the "EUREKA". It sows evenly to the last seed—and handles the most delicate seeds without bruising or breaking. Unique Feed Cut out prevents waste of feed when turning rows. Seed Feed driven from rear wheel where weight naturally rests. Can be converted from straight drill sower to hill dropper in an instant. Just what you need for sowing Onions, Carrots, Sugar Beets, in fact all garden seeds. The new model "EUREKA" is a marvel of lightness. The addition of a few parts will convert it into a complete wheel hoe, plow or cultivator.

Some of the other Eureka Lines

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

Combination Wagon Box and Rack. Easily adjusted to any position for any load without wrench, hook or rope. Makes the best possible rack for Hay, Stock, Wood, Poultry, Corn or Fruit.

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

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

Write for Catalogue. Every farmer should have one. 13
EUREKA PLANTER CO., Limited, WOODSTOCK, Ont.

\$15.00 and Upwards

We Give a Free Trial

of the DOMO CREAM SEPARATOR, which excels any other separator in the world. The DOMO SEPARATORS are of the highest quality, well built and durable. They are close skimmers, turn easy, handsomely finished, and guaranteed. Prices cut in two.

We gladly send a machine to you on free trial, FREIGHT PREPAID, and if you are not perfectly satisfied, return it to us at our expense. This liberal offer enables you to prove our statements—and that's what we mean. TEST IT AT OUR EXPENSE. We take ALL the risk. Can we offer anything more free?

We enclose for Circular "A," which gives full particulars of our machine, trial offer, a few of many testimonials received from satisfied users and easy terms of payment. It's FREE.

DOMO SEPARATOR CO.
Brigton, Ont. St. Hyacinthe, Que.

GOSSIP.

Henry Dudding, the eminent breeder of northern cattle and Lincoln sheep, of Ruby Grove, Stallingborough, is being presented by the agriculturists of Lincolnshire, with his portrait, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him to agriculture and stock-breeding.

Smith & Richardson & Sons, Columbus, Ont., report the following recent sales of Clydesdales: To Lewis E. Culver, Bloomsburg, Ont., Mattie Reid [24351] (25882); to A. R. McCollum, Martintown, Ont., Countess of Croy [20268] (23245); to C. A. Towriss, Riverbank, Ont., Royal Rosie [23171] (25216), which won second at Guelph Winter Show in 1910, and first and reserve for championship at Ottawa Winter Show in 1911. Bay Ivory, sire Black Ivory, which won third at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, and first at Ottawa Exhibition in 1910, and at the Guelph Winter Show won fourth in 1910, and second at Ottawa Winter Show in 1911. Prince Onslow, the extra well-bred colt, sired by Lord Onslow, to John Buckler, Pittsfield, Mass.; to James Caskey, Madoc, Ont., a fine pair of mares, Ruby McMillan (imp.) [24334], and Ballewhin Pride (imp.) [24345]. This is an extra good pair of fillies, and went at a big price. Invergowrie (imp.), to Michael Grof, Formosa, Ont.; the good mare, Sturdy Lily, which was in foal to The Mediator (13801), to W. C. Ashton, Bowmanville, Ont., and the grand, big horse, Helsington Glory [1465] (14699), to Wm. Henderson, Port Perry, Ont.

J. J. Wilson, Milton, Ont., in ordering a change in the advertisement of his Berkshire swine, writes: I have made a great many sales this winter through "The Farmer's Advocate." A few of my sales were: One six-months boar to J. F. Ruston, of Woodslee, Ont.; a March sow to David Bruce, Cromarty, Ont.; another of the same litter to J. W. Gregg, Folden's Corners; to John S. Cowan, Donegal, a spring sow and a fall boar; a young fall boar to James Hardie, of Squire, Ont. He is a son of Queen Bess, a daughter of Boyne Queen, the Silver Medal sow at Toronto in 1908. To Thos. Snow, Milton, a young fall sow; to Albert Gallagher and Robert Mitchell, of Wroxeter, a very nice pair of June sows; to Amos McArthur, of Kilbride, one nice sow; to Andrew Kirkpatrick, Rothsay, Rothsay Lad, a very fine young fall boar; a full brother went to Chas. Gilbert, Elmvale, Ont.; to D. H. Moyer, of Campden, Ont., a fine young sow; a full sister to J. Walker, of Glencoe; another to Samuel McLean, Trafalgar, Ont.; and last, but not least, a pair of March sows to H. E. George, Cayley, Alta., who wrote me for a pair of show sows, stating he wanted nothing but the best. I shipped him a pair on the Association car, which went West in February, and I received a letter from him stating the sows arrived in good shape; "am well pleased with them; a credit to you; if you have the mates to them I will buy them too." Unfortunately for Mr. George, the mates were sold. I am now about sold out, except a nice bunch of five-months sows and one five-months boar, and a real good boar ready for service. I am booking orders now for eggs, from one of the best flocks of R.-C. Rhode Island Reds in the country, at \$1 per 13, express prepaid on five settings or more. Look up my advertisement in "The Farmer's Advocate."

Chauncey M. Depew, at a dinner in Washington, was praising the wit of women.

"Against this wit," he said, "we men are powerless. Even when all the right and logic of an argument is on our side, woman, with all her wit, will, nine times out of ten, put us to shame."

"Thus, a man once found that his wife had bought a few puffs of false hair. This displeased him. He hid in the hall one day, and, just as the lady was fixing the false puffs upon her brow, he darted in upon her.

"Mary," he said reproachfully, 'why do you put the hair of another woman on your head?'

"Why," his wife answered, 'do you put the skin of another calf on your hands?'

METALLIC CEILINGS

are everything that plaster, wood and wall paper are not.

Metallic Ceilings are fire-proof, absolutely.

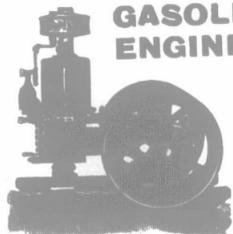
Metallic Ceilings don't crack or crumble—don't get damp or mouldy—don't need repairs.

Metallic Ceilings are far-and-away the most economical building material you can put in a house.

You don't believe it? We can prove it. Write us for the facts.

The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited
MANUFACTURERS,
TORONTO AND WINNIPEG.
Agents wanted in some sections.
2401 (50)

STICKNEY GASOLINE ENGINE



A Boy Can Run It

Did you ever figure up just how much you would save in a year in millers' tools and in time by having a

STICKNEY GASOLINE ENGINE?

Most people have the idea that a gasoline engine is very hard to run, and needs an expert mechanic to look after it. But our agent can show you in ten minutes all that is necessary to know to run a Stickney. It is so simple and yet so strong and powerful. And another important thing, it very rarely, if ever, gives any trouble. It can't—there is nothing that can go wrong. And that explains why so many farmers are buying Stickneys. Write for our catalogue.

The Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd.
Winnipeg. Toronto. Calgary.

A DRY SADDLE WHEN IT RAINS IF YOU WEAR



TOWER'S FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER

The long service and the comfort it gives makes it the Slicker of Quality

Sold Everywhere
TOWER CANADIAN OILED CLOTHING CO., LTD.
Toronto, Canada.

COLD IN HEAD CATARRH
INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY THE OLD
DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF
25¢ AT ALL DRUG STORES OR SENT PREPAID BY C. H. MEITHNER, CLEVELAND OHIO

Perfectly Legal Will for 35 cts.

Use a Bax's Legal Will Form and make your will at home. You can do it as well as your lawyer and just as binding. These Wills cannot be broken if you follow our instructions. You do not spread your affairs over the whole township. You sit down and fill in the blanks as shown by the sample will accompanying each blank. Don't delay. Do it now. Sent for 35c. postpaid.

Bax's Will Form Co. 125C Howland Ave., Toronto.
PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

The "EVERITT"—Built by Tudhope of Orillia—is

Made in Canada

Saves you \$450
in Duty

2 Years' Guarantee

Biggest Car Value To-day at

\$1,450—Extra Tire Free

Tudhope Service
Protects You

After
You Buy

Made By a Firm With a Reputation

The name Tudhope has long stood in Canada for honesty and integrity. In their large, new, modern, completely equipped motor plant at Orillia, the same brains, energy and strength of purpose that have characterized 56 years of Tudhope vehicle making is behind the Canadian-made "Everitt."

This will be a guarantee of reliability that will be appreciated by everyone who has ever tested any Tudhope claim.

The Aluminum Clutch Saves Transmission Wear

The "Everitt" adjustable clutch has a light aluminum body instead of a heavy iron body. Because this light clutch can be spun around instantly by the transmission gears, to much higher speed, when dropping from the "high" to low, (the clutch then being driven by the rear wheels through the transmission), there is no strain or breakages of gear teeth.

The gears are so protected against excessive strains by the aluminum clutch, that they wear perfectly, change without noise, are perfect and unchipped.

In braking stops, the light aluminum clutch stops quickly, not forcing the car forward by acting as a fly-wheel, straining the transmission gears.

The gradual taking up of motor speed by the bulged leather facing, starts the car gently, with the least strain on transmission gears.

This means long "Everitt" car service, with perfect gears.

An Extra-Strong Frame with Double Drop

The side units of the "Everitt" chassis frame are pressed steel in channel section, with extra wide 4-inch channel. This gives great strength, with light weight. The low body of the car is more graceful, better looking and easier to enter on account of the double-drop frame. You get the benefit in "Everitt" service and perfect comfort under all speed and road conditions.

Nickel-Steel Speed Gears that You cannot Injure

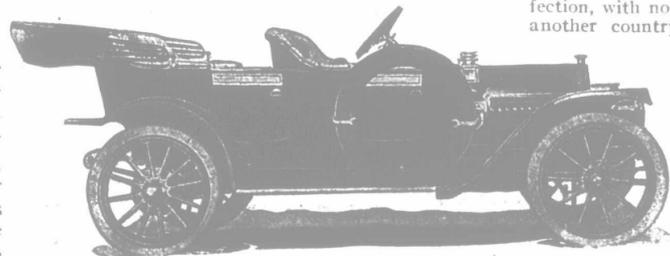
These gears are automatically cut from nickel-steel—the material armor plate is made from. The "Everitt" owner gets gears both wear-resisting and tough. They do not chip or break. Your "Everitt" gears keep in good condition, noiseless, slow-wearing. This is most important, as gears are subject to continuous work. "Everitt" gears are built for life-long service.

Canadian Making Means Preferability

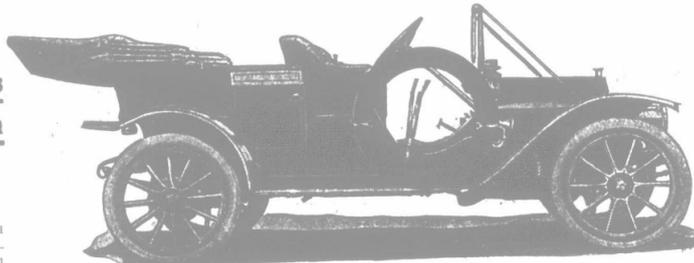
The "Everitt" must be right as a car, as perfect as possible in every detail. The manufacturers cannot evade responsibility by distance from the consumer, by customs and exportation trade barriers, by having a tremendous market to draw on.

For the Canadian, the Canadian-made "Everitt" is the most practical car purchase he can make. It is made by the well-known and responsible Tudhope firm, within his reach, who are vitally interested in satisfying his needs by car service, wear, and perfection, with no alternative market in another country. The car *must* be right. This preferability extends also to replacements under the guarantee or repairs. There is no slow and distant shipment of parts, no customs formalities, nothing but a quick transaction of the business needed and a direct shipment of the part replaced.

The "Everitt" is easier to care for than any other car, is lighter yet stronger built, has bigger wheels and higher clearance than other \$1,450 cars. It is safer owing to the strong, double-drop frame, which saves tire wear, gives a low car body, yet keeps the car high above snags in the road. The "Everitt" has with it the "Special Tudhope Equipment" of extra tire, etc.—the most liberal in the world.



"EVERITT" FORE-DOOR TOURING 1911 MODEL, \$50 EXTRA (at Orillia)



"EVERITT" STANDARD TOURING 1911 MODEL, \$1,450 (at Orillia)

Get the "Everitt" for your family. It will last for years, be easy to run, save its cost by saving time. In a few minutes, day or night, you can get to town 15 or 20 miles away with your "Everitt" for a doctor, implement parts, etc. You can keep in touch with markets and take advantage of turns on the market. You can go anywhere for 50 miles around in a couple of hours. The "Everitt" is the farm car. See it in detail in the big illustrated catalogue. Sent on request.

782 'Jigs' Make the "Everitt" Right

A jig is a guide for a machine and a holder for a part being machined.

782 jigs are used to make "Everitt" parts, one jig for each part. The one jig makes scores of parts exactly alike by being used scores of times. The blank drop-forging held in the jig is worked on by machine after machine, and when that part is completed, the jig, with a new piece, carries its new blank forging through precisely the same series of machines. Therefore, every "Everitt" part of one kind is absolutely like every other part of that kind. The same jig being used, the tools are guided in exactly the same way in each blank forging.

This means standardization and 1-1000th of an inch accuracy.

Rigid Inspection Backs Up Careful Building

The guarantee of two years is made possible by the rigid inspection service on the "Everitt" during making.

The jig method of making not only saves making-time by permitting quicker work, but it means accurate construction.

This great cost-saving, minute adjustments by hand being avoided, is partly given back to the buyer in rigid and microscopic inspection of each part for flaws.

Every "Everitt" part has 5 to 50 inspections for flaws.

Every "Everitt" jig is checked again and again by gauges.

Parts with the least flaw are instantly thrown out, the "Everitt" jigs permit only automatic accuracy. Such rejected parts represent comparatively small cost. They would be too costly to discard if made accurately by old methods, and the manufacturer would "take a chance"—and hope his 60-day guarantee would be too short to let trouble develop.

In the "Everitt" defective parts are thrown out on the same basis that they are thrown out on parts of \$10,000 cars.

The inspection service in rigidity and frequency is a \$10,000-car service.

You get the benefit in the \$1,450 "Everitt."

Two Years' Guarantee—12 Times Longer Than Usual

Most makers guarantee their cars 60 days. Tudhopes guarantee the "Everitt" for 2 years because they know how well it is built and tested. You can trust it.

Send for the new illustrated Catalogue No. 7 —just off the press.

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168 King St. West - Toronto

Tudhope-Everitt Sales Co.
Peerless Garage:
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