

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. 8 1912 \$1.50 PER YEAR

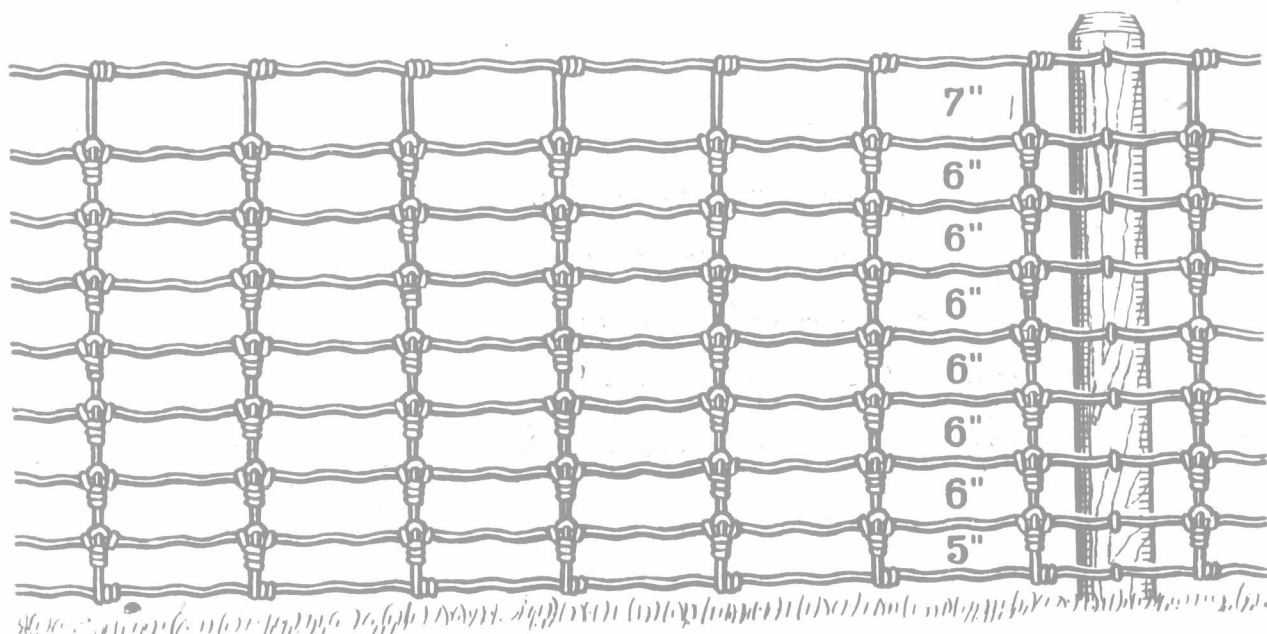


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Vol. XLVII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, FEBRUARY 29, 1912.

No. 1014



## FROST FENCE

Comparison With All Others Sells It

No matter what you buy, you must make some kind of a comparison between it and other articles of the same nature, in order to determine its value.

Nothing that you buy requires closer inspection than wire fence. And no other wire fence shows up as well by comparison as Frost Fence. Comparison proves that there is more to the fence question than mere price.

Unlike other fence, Frost Fence is not made from commercial or ordinary wire. We make the wire for Frost Fence right here in our own plant. A highly competent foreman watches every step in the making and galvanizing.

Instead of skimping in the galvanizing in order to cheapen the fence, we pay \$125.00 per ton for pure zinc spelter. We put as much of this pure zinc spelter on the wire as is practicable. There is about double the thickness of spelter on Frost Fence Wire than is to be found on ordinary commercial wire. This has been proven, and can be proven again any day by actual tests.

Instead of the usual tension kinks and kinks, GIVE and TAKE is provided for in the Frost Fence by a continuous wave or coil.

Without good springy stock, these GIVES and TAKES would be too limited to be of value. But Frost Fence is made right from start to finish. It will remain tight and springy throughout all seasons and under all conditions.

The tie or binding for the Frost Fence is a most secure one. This tie is built into the fence without damaging the horizontal with a short kink. A short kink, you know, has a habit of developing into a broken wire later on.

The horizontal wires of Frost Fence are all even in length. This permits even and tight stretching. The stays are all evenly spaced at the ends of the roll, in the middle and throughout the entire length of the fence. The stays of the Frost Fence do not lean. The fence stands straight between the posts. It's a neat, trim-looking fence.

The combination of all these good Frost features provides the best fence value your money can buy. Any two of the SHORTCOMINGS so prominent in most other fences, lessens the value of an ordinary fence to a greater extent than the difference between the price for

### All Other Makes

Fences made from commercial wire, instead of wire made in a fence factory expressly for fence purposes, are liable to have shortcomings such as these:

Thin galvanizing, lessening the cost of the stock.

Driven Locks, with the galvanizing bruised and a kink in the lateral in order to make the binding more secure.

Tension kinks to allow for Give and Take.

Wire small to gauge, robbing the fence of from 5% to 8% of its proper weight.

Missing knots and unevenly-spaced stays, and horizontal of uneven length, making a neat job in stretching impossible.

which Frost Fence is sold to the farmers and the lowest price at which an ordinary fence has ever been offered.

In cheap fences you are not only likely to find one, but many shortcomings. Yet the cost for posts and labor is the same for stretching up a cheap fence as it is for a good fence. And the difference in the cost per roll between an ordinary fence and the Frost Fence is so little that it would be poor economy, indeed, to be influenced by it.

Other Frost products, of guaranteed quality, are: Galvanized Gates, plain and fancy, which you can procure at the price others charge for painted gates; Frost Coiled Wire, with a guarantee tag on every bundle; Stays and Locks for Field Built Fence; Iron Posts; Farm and Fancy Fences; all of which are sold through dealers who make a business of building, or through leading hardware dealers who loan stretching tools.

We want you to know more about Frost Fence. We believe you want to know more, too. Send us your name and address, so that we can mail a catalogue to you promptly.

**FROST WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED, Hamilton, Canada**

**You can dig 40-foot Wells quickly through any Soil with our Out-fit at \$12.00 delivered**



Write us to-day, and learn how you can start a profitable business digging wells for others on an investment of but \$12.00.

Works faster and simpler than any other method.

WRITE TO-DAY

Canadian Logging Tool Co., Ltd. Sault Ste Marie, Ontario.

**DO YOU KNOW**

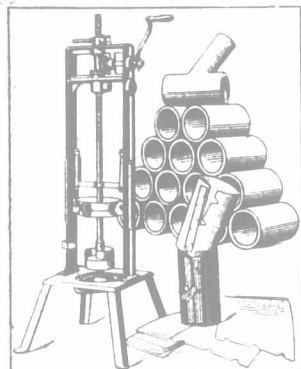
THAT WORN-OUT LANDS MAY BE MADE PRODUCTIVE AND PROFITABLE BY THE JUDICIOUS USE OF THE RIGHT KIND OF FERTILIZER?

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

**MAKE YOUR OWN TILE**



Cost \$4.00 to \$6.00 per 1,000

Hand or Power

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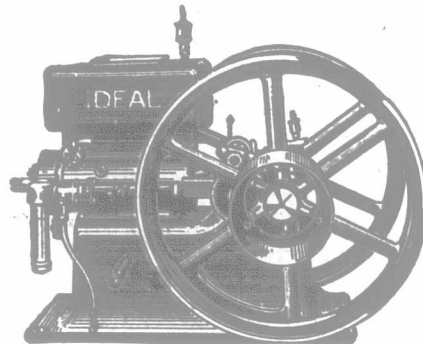
Are built the same as the machinery that make them. No better made engines built by anybody, anywhere.

**Brantford Windmills**

Are acknowledged Standard.

Galvanized after completion.

Towers girted every 5 ft. and doubled, braced.



**Grain Grinders**

6- to 15-inch burrs.

**Pumps**

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**Steel Saw Frames, Etc.**

If interested, write for catalogue.

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**THE BARRIE ENGINES**

S. DYMENT, Pres. E. J. GRAVES, Mgr.

Stationary and Portables, 3 to 100 horsepower for gasoline, distillate, natural gas and producer gas. Either make and break or jump spark ignition. Reliable, economical, guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

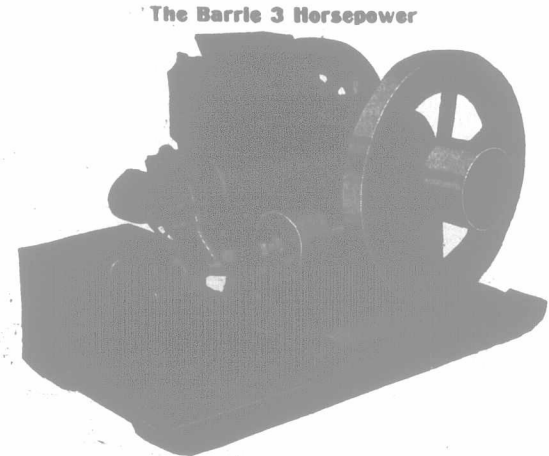
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McCUSKER IMP. CO. Regina, Sask.

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**The CANADA PRODUCER & GAS ENGINE CO., Ltd.** BARRIE, ONTARIO, CANADA

**YOU GET ALL THE CREAM**

from your milk only when your separator runs freely and smoothly. This depends as much upon the oil you use to lubricate the separator as upon the separator itself.

**STANDARD HAND SEPARATOR OIL**

is the one oil you can depend upon to keep your separator in the best running condition.



Standard Hand Separator Oil feeds freely into the closest bearings. It also has just the consistency or "body" needed to reduce friction between the delicately balanced parts to the lowest possible point.

Standard Hand Separator Oil never gums, never rusts, never corrodes. Your separator will pay better and last longer if you use it.

Ask your dealer for Standard Hand Separator Oil. One gallon cans.

The Queen City Oil Co., Limited

**POLES OF STERLING QUALITY**

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"By any test it ranks with the strongest financial institutions on the North American Continent."—New York Spectator.

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**160 Acres of Land for the Settlers**

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

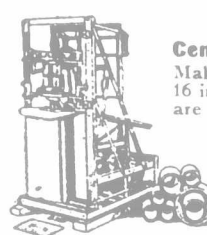
For full information regarding home-stead regulations and special colonization rates to settlers, write:

**The Director of Colonization** DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TORONTO.

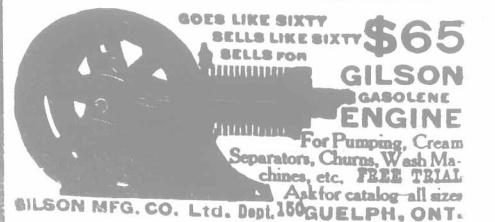
**FARMS FOR SALE**

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

**UNION TRUST CO., LTD.** Real-estate Department, 201 Temple Building, Toronto.



**"LONDON" Cement Drain Tile Machine** Makes all sizes of tile from 3 to 16 inches. Cement Drain Tile are here to stay. Large profits in the business. If interested send for catalogue. **London Concrete Machinery Co.** Dept. B London, Ont. Largest manufacturers of Concrete Machinery in Canada.



**GOES LIKE SIXTY BELLS LIKE SIXTY \$65** **GILSON GASOLINE ENGINE** For Pumping, Cream Separators, Churns, Wash Machines, etc. **FREE TRIAL** Ask for catalog—all sizes. **GILSON MFG. CO. Ltd.** Dept. 160 **QUELPH, ONT.**

**Corn that Will Grow**

Canadian-grown seed corn. Your money back if not satisfied. **J. O. DUKE, RUTHVEN, ONTARIO**

**INVENTIONS** Thoroughly protected in all countries. **EGERTON** R. CASE, Registered Patent Attorney, DEPT. E, TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO. Booklet on Patents and Drawing Sheet on request.

## INVINCIBLE FENCING

Invincible Fencing, as the product of the largest Canadian Steel Producing Company, represents a standard founded on a determination to merit the Canadian trade by producing Canadian quality, viz.: The quality Canadians want. The best Canadian iron ore converted into the finest, new process, open hearth high carbon steel, by skilled Canadian Steel makers, is made by expert Canadian workmen into Wire, and into Invincible Fencing. Invincible Fencing, in its locks, uprights, and strands has the Grip and tenacity—the "Never-let-go" of a Bulldog, and of the British kind at that.

Edison, the wizard inventor, Graham Bell, of Telephone fame, Jas. J. Hill, the Railroad King, are men of Canadian birth and training. Our Canadians, at home, in the Steel and Wire industry, are equally capable of leading the world. Those who in years past have boasted about their imported Wire should look now at the rusted wrecks of the "Close-wiped" wire fences seen everywhere. The cause? Simple enough; Canada has been the dumping ground for their overplus. Spelter for galvanizing costs about three times as much as steel; so the makers of this imported wire scrape the coating to a mere wash. Invincible Fence is honestly galvanized with a heavy coating under the care and direction of our superintendents, who produce thousands of miles of high grade wire specially for the largest telegraph and telephone companies in Canada. We have for years satisfied their extremely high standards, and we can more than satisfy you.

Ask the railroad and structural engineers, the men who have built the great transcontinentals, the skyscrapers and bridges, about the Bessemer process, and about the new process, the open hearth. They will point to the thousands of lives lost by broken rails, the numerous accidents and loss of property, and tell you that every rail and girder used to-day is of open hearth steel. Why? because first of all there is no haphazard guessing in the new process. The steel is made exactly to the desired analysis. Our open hearth steel is at once stronger, tougher, and purer, and the coat of galvanizing adheres to it more strongly than to the Bessemer. But do you suppose these old Bessemer steel plants have been discarded? Not at all. The big railways and builders have their chemists, who demand open hearth steel; so the Bessemer steel makers are devoting their attention to wire, and other lines not subject to a strict analysis. What next? Why of course an overplus of cheap Bessemer steel "Skimpy" Galvanized wire. This cheap imported wire is used in many fence factories in Canada.

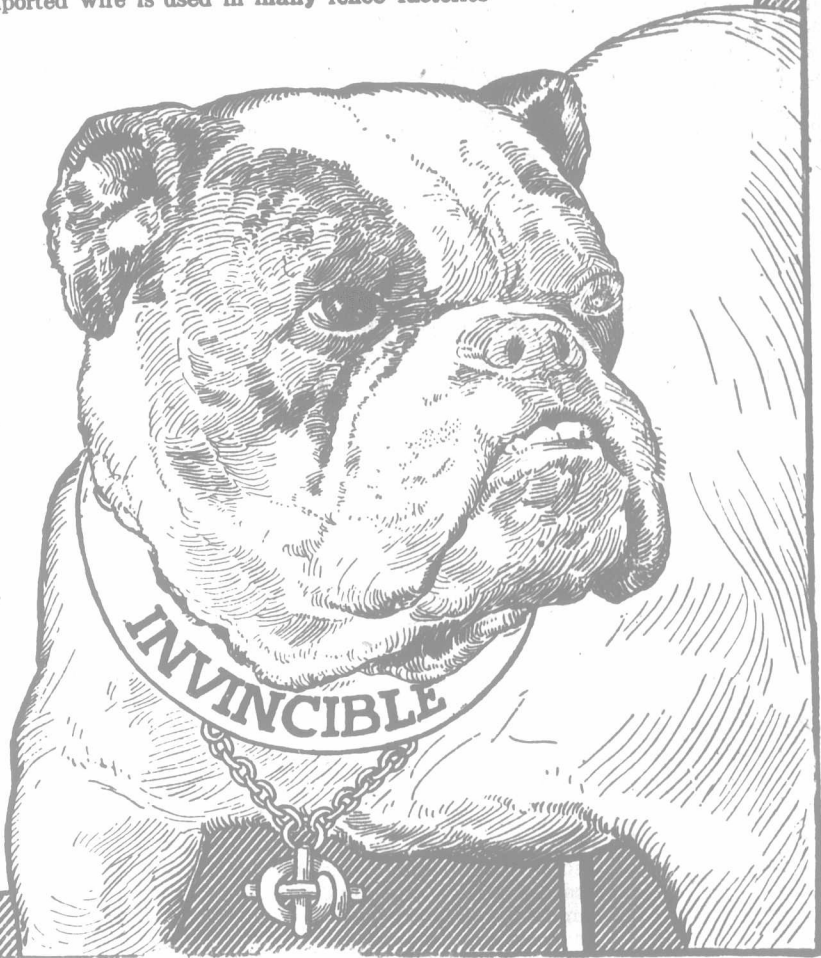
### BEAR IN MIND:

Invincible Fence is made only from the finest new process Open Hearth Steel, well and heavily galvanized. Canadian made, Canadian quality, with a grip and tenacity an invincible unrelaxing "hold fast" like that of a thoroughbred English Bulldog.

Invincible Hot Galvanized Gates are galvanized after made,—100% superior to those done by the cold or electroplating process. Every part is covered heavily. They will last a lifetime. We galvanize these right in our pipe mill which is equipped with an immense galvanizing tank such as no gate maker could afford to use for gates alone. We are large producers of steel pipe and make everything else composing Invincible gates even down to the bolts and nuts. We positively guarantee them superior to any other class of gates heretofore produced. The Fence agency of the Steel Company of Canada is by long odds the best and most desirable line in the Dominion. Fence dealers and those desiring a permanent paying line should write at once.

ADDRESS—THE FENCE DEPARTMENT  
BOX 22

**The Steel Company  
of Canada, Limited**  
MONTREAL,  
CANADA



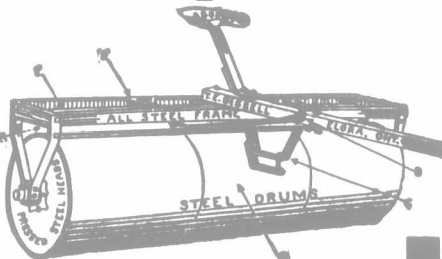
### "Bissell" rollers are a specialty

The "Bissell" Rollers are built by men who have made a life study of this work, and are SPECIALISTS IN THE BUSINESS. Search as you may, there are no such perfect Land Rollers on the Continent as the "Bissell." Make a note of these points and compare the "Bissell" Rollers with any other Land Roller in America. If the "Bissell" does not convince you that it is the best Roller, then don't buy, but you ought to know the facts, and it will do any person good to make the comparison. No need to send special travellers to sell "Bissell" Rollers. Practical farmers see the difference and prefer the "Bissell."

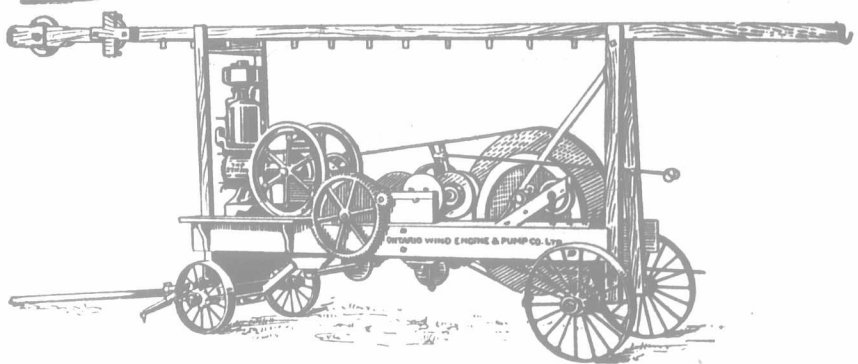
The 18 cold rolled anti-friction Bearings 1/2 inch thick with lathe cut ends, held in the one piece Malleable Iron Cage, is a single point placing the "Bissell" Roller away ahead.

Look for the name "Bissell" on every Roller. No other is genuine. Ask Dept. W for free catalogue.

**T. E. BISSELL CO., ELORA, ONT.**



### This Well-Drilling Machine



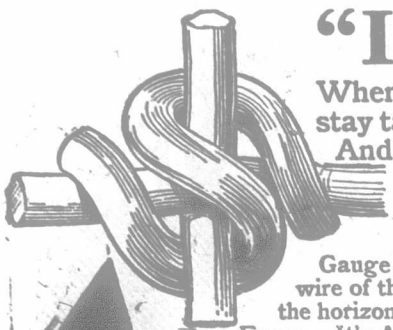
#### Earns Big Money for the Man Who Owns One

Why not be the "well-driller" in your neighborhood. The driller pays for itself very quickly, then keeps on earning easy money for you. Drills either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Get our free proposition and full particulars before your neighbor gets busy. Write today.

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We supply Well Casings and General Deep Well Supplies of all kinds. Write for prices.

## "IDEAL" FENCE----"MADE-TO-LAST"



When you invest good money in a wire fence you want that fence to LAST—to stay taut and staunch year in, year out, without needing repairs every spring. And you get fence that lasts when you choose "IDEAL" Farm Fence—it's made with you in mind—made to be THE fence for the man who invests his money wisely. Every inch of every "IDEAL" Fence is FULL SIZE STANDARD Number Nine

Gauge hard drawn steel wire—tough, highly tempered, springy, heavy wire of the best quality possible. Some fencemakers use 9 gauge for the horizontals and softer, weaker wire for the stays—but not "IDEAL" Fence. It's ALL heavy hard wire—that's why "IDEAL" is the fence that outweighs all others; and THAT'S why you get more wear and more wear for your dollars when you buy this perfected farm fence.

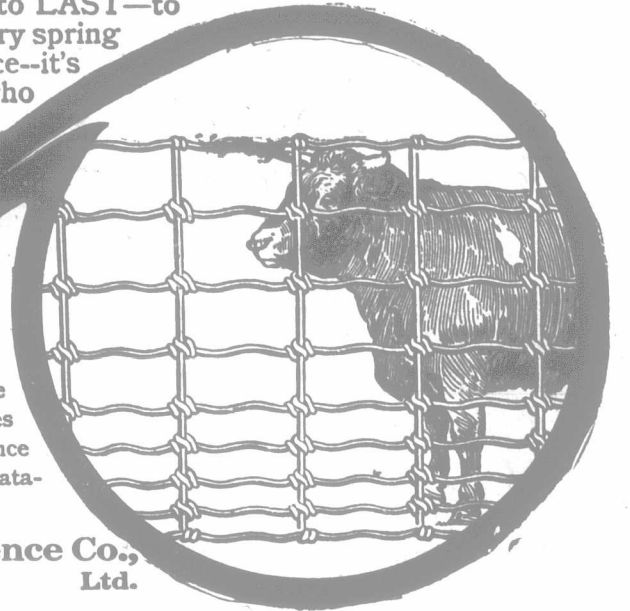
### Just Trust "Ideal" Woven Wire Fence

The galvanizing stays with it; the lock won't loosen under any strain a fence ever conceivably will have to stand; and the strength, the tautness, the springiness, the SERVICE is THERE—there every time in every foot of "IDEAL" Fence. Look into the matter carefully and you'll agree that here's the fence that WILL last.

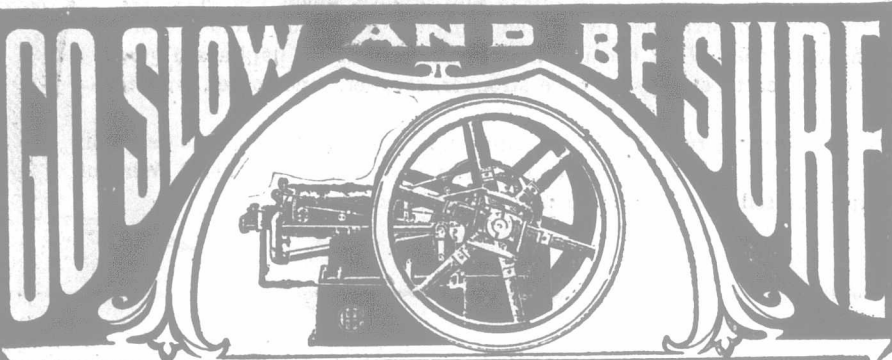
7

Glad

to send you details of all the many "IDEAL" styles—there's one for every fence purpose. Drop a card for catalog 121



The McGregor Banwell Fence Co., Ltd.  
Walkerville, Ontario



It's wise to decide that you need an engine. But don't spoil your good intentions by buying a cheap one. Don't be blinded by a low price or by wild claims. Go slow and be sure. Buy an engine that has proved its worth, from a concern that has proved its integrity. You can't afford to make a mistake—it's much costlier than the price of an engine.

## IHC Gasoline Engines

are in use on thousands of farms throughout the country, running the many farm machines, such as the cream separator, churn, feed grinder, pump, fanning mill, thresher, washing machine, electric light plant, etc. They guarantee you reliable power for every requirement at a surprisingly small cost.

IHC gasoline engines are marvels of simplicity, strength, economy, reliability, and durability. They run steadily and smoothly, year in and year out. They make and save money every time they are used, and if, by accident, you should need repairs, you can get them promptly with little trouble or delay from the IHC dealer in your locality.

Don't you think it would pay you to investigate an IHC engine before you buy any? They are made in so many sizes and styles that you can select just the right size and style for your work: Vertical type—2, 3, 25, and 35-H. P.; horizontal—1 to 50-H. P.; semi-portable—1 to 8-H. P.; portable—1 to 25-H. P.; traction—12 to 45-H. P.; sawing, pumping, spraying, grinding outfits, etc. Built to operate on gas, gasoline, kerosene, distillate, or alcohol—air-cooled or water-cooled. Ask the IHC local dealer for catalogue and all information, or, if you prefer, write 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.

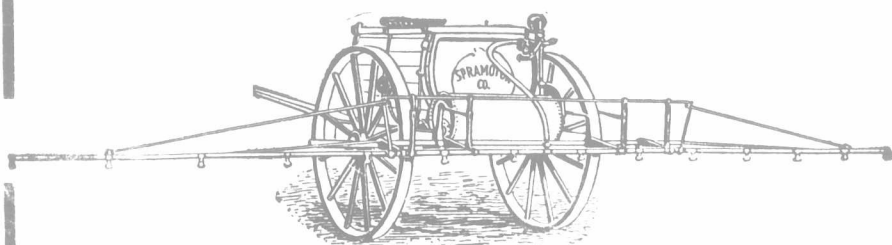
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA  
CHICAGO (Incorporated) USA



### IHC Service Bureau

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

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The new Power SPRAMOTOR shown above will thoroughly spray two acres of potato crops in 30 minutes. The horse does all the work. Twelve nozzles that will not clog spray the tops and vines with 125 pound pressure just after the parasites. Fuel container has automatic regulator and safety nozzle protector, pressure gauge, pressure tank draining, air and control valves. Equally efficient on row crops. Made for 1 or 2 horses or hand. Awarded Gold Medal at National Horticultural Exhibition, London, England. Write for free treatise on crop diseases. AGENTS WANTED.

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"The Land That Pays for Itself in a Single Season"  
—Prof. THOMAS SHAW.



WILLIAM PEARSON of Winnipeg, known as "Last Mountain Pearson"

THOUSANDS of Eastern Canadians—some, your own former neighbors—are now in Golden Saskatchewan. They were struggling along five years ago, "back home"—just like you are to-day. Many were renters—didn't own a square foot of land. To-day they could buy out the richest farmer in your county. Not because these men are smarter or work harder than you, but because they now live where an industrious man has a fair chance.



Saskatchewan Land Maps Free

### Last Mountain Valley

Saskatchewan farmers in Last Mountain Valley grow 40 bushels of wheat on \$30 land. Result: "Land cleared in one year." They are making money hand over fist. Crop failures? We don't have 'em here!

Seven great railroads form a veritable network over this district. You're right in civilization.

And whoever saw a finer place to live! Good neighbors, fine climate, phones, railroads, churches, schools, rural mail, stores, good roads, fishing, hunting, etc.

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Last year 351,593 settlers came to Canada—and fortune. This year will see 500,000 follow them. The bulk of them are bound for the Prairie Provinces. And they'll never go back! They'll never leave this land of health, happiness, sunshine and fortune.

We are putting on two gigantic new land openings—one at Raymore, in Last Mountain Valley, on the main line of new Grand Trunk Pacific—finest wheat land in the world.

East of Last Mountain Valley lies the rich Touchwood Hills Country. Also to be opened up. Great land for mixed farming—stock raising—and wheat, oats, flax, barley, grasses, etc.

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We have land bargains such as were never before known. Our prices are positively lowest. No other colonization company can ever hope to meet our terms and prices, because none can buy land now in such enormous tracts.

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Don't wait! Don't let this opportunity slip by. Saskatchewan land prices are doubling fast. Buy now—make a killing. Chances are if you lay this paper aside now, without further investigating this offer, you may overlook it entirely—may never make the big success that every real man deserves to win. So—act now—on the impulse—send in a postal that says: "I want to know about the land openings." You will receive by return mail the most complete and authoritative land information ever published—free—all about the big Land Openings—full reports on Crops, Climate, Soil, School, Churches, Towns, Maps, Description of Land, etc. Our special list of land bargains will be included. Address your postal to our Minneapolis office, not our Canadian office. Write

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After the crops are all harvested, why not work the wood lot for the money that's in it? Fall is lumber time—the time to cut your timber into lumber for your own use or to sell. Buy an "American" Saw Mill, which cuts the most lumber at the least cost, and run it with your farm engine. The price of a carload of lumber will buy an "American" Mill that will cut a carload a day. Ask for our book, "Making Money Out of the Wood Lot." It explains a money-making proposition for the farmer. Write our nearest office.

American Saw Mill Machinery Co., Hackettstown, N. J.  
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**Stark Apple Trees**

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Twenty thousand trees like illustration for spring delivery, 1912.

Tree—Vigorous grower, hardy, a prolific and early bearer.

Fruit—Large, good color and quality, and a splendid stripper.

Send for descriptive circular and prices.

ORDER NOW  
AGENTS WANTED

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**Cane Molasses**

FOR  
**LIVE STOCK FEEDING**

We have a nice quality CANE MOLASSES, that we are offering to stock raisers at a very reasonable price.

We are receiving repeat orders for this Molasses daily.

Highly recommended by the best known cattle men.

Write us for full particulars.

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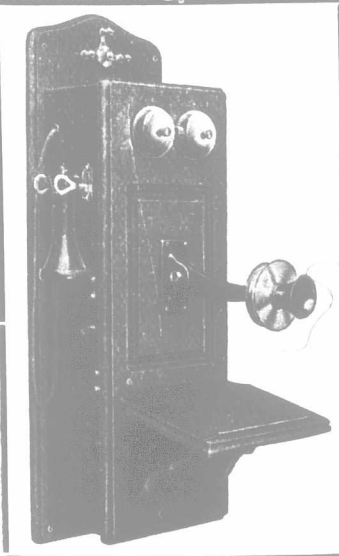
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**THE RURAL TELEPHONE**

It gives information on how to organize rural companies. How to build rural lines, etc. Free on request.

If you are already interested in a Telephone Co. and are not equipped with Century equipment, let us send you two or more instruments on 60 days' trial.

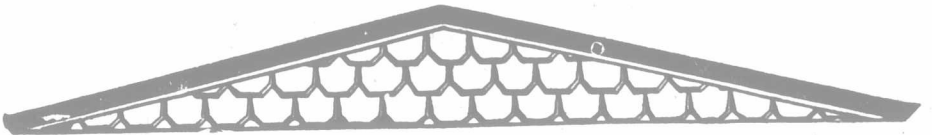
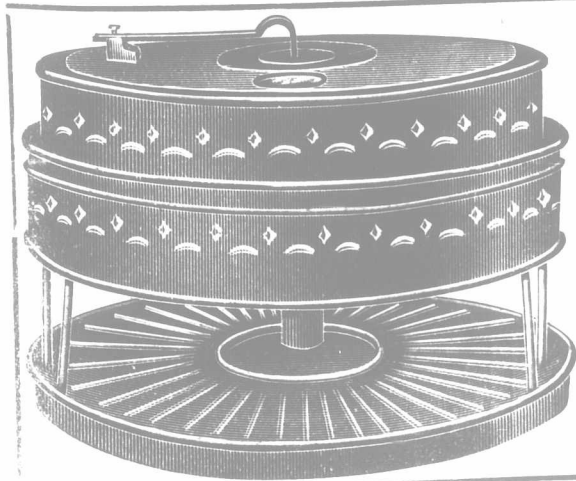
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A Twentieth Century Wonder hatches every hatchable egg. Easily operated. Fire-proof. Glass window, so that thermometer can be seen at all times. Weight, securely boxed, 20 lbs. Price, \$7.00. We carry in stock all sizes of Incubators (hot air and hot water), Poultry Supplies and Poultry Foods.

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196 River St., TORONTO



**"Eastlake" Steel Shingles**

**will save you money**



The Experimental Farm at Guelph Ontario ranks as one of the best in the World.

There, the farm buildings are roofed with Eastlake Steel Shingles

Some of these buildings were roofed 18 years ago—all are in perfect condition to-day.

A pretty stiff durability test, don't you think?

It's the "Eastlake" exclusive features, that no other metal shingles possess, that count.

The single side-lock and gutter—the "Eastlake" counter-sunk cleat—and three-inch lap.

The "Eastlake" single side-lock makes it the easiest and quickest to lay and permanently weathertight.

No rain or snow, no matter how fine, can sift in under an "Eastlake" Steel Shingle. There is a full three-inch lap, and the counter-sunk cleat holds the bottom of the shingle as tight as though welded in place.

The bold "Eastlake" Pattern is so deeply embossed that only the very best Steel will stand it.

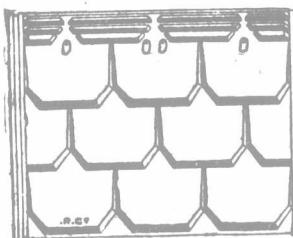
Let us send you our illustrated booklet, "Eastlake Metallic Shingles." Write to-day—just your name and address on a post card.

We also manufacture Corrugated Iron, House and Barn Siding, Metallic Ceilings, Eavetrough, Cornices, Conductor Pipe, Ventilators, etc.

**Exclusive Features**

By  
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**"EASTLAKE" STEEL SHINGLES**



**THE METALLIC ROOFING CO. Limited**

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BRANCH FACTORY: WINNIPEG AGENTS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

**\$15.95**  
AND UPWARD  
SENT ON TRIAL  
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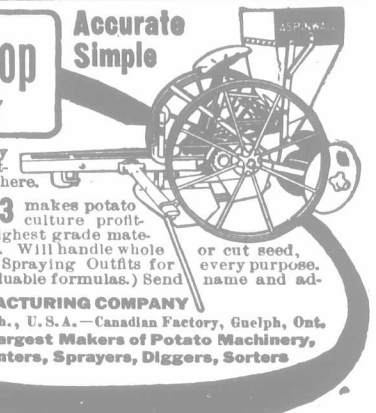
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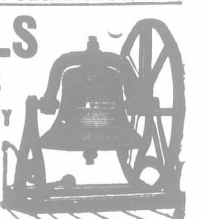
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Vol. XLVII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, FEBRUARY 29, 1912

No. 1014

## EDITORIAL.

Hats off to the hen!

Judging by the steadily increasing correspondence on the subject, the plank-frame barn is coming decidedly into vogue.

A lot of human nature comes out in a man when confronted with the possibility that his dog has been killing sheep.

Many a farmer, while pulling his corn shocks out of the snow this winter with a team and a logging chain, has quietly resolved to have a silo by the time his next corn crop is ready for harvesting. Now is the time to get out the gravel.

That was a splendid article on "Vegetable Culture," by Prof. Blair, in our Garden and Orchard Department last week. The subject was covered from hotbeds to cultivation. Read carefully and inwardly digest—and don't ask us any questions already covered in the article.

One of the most satisfactory improvements installed at Weldwood is the litter carrier. It saves not a little time, and has converted a dirty, laborious job into a pleasure. It was sixty dollars well invested.

The correspondent who tells of having poisoned in his own field one of those dogs "that never left home," suggests a rather effective way of weeding out sly curs and enforcing upon dog-owners in general a much-needed lesson to confine even good dogs at night.

In connection with Hon. Martin Burrell's recent announcement concerning an anticipated division of work at the Central Experimental Farm, it is understood that there will be two men appointed to succeed Director Grisdale as Dominion Agriculturist. One will be a Dominion Field Husbandman and the other a Dominion Animal Husbandman. It is also expected that an officer will be appointed for work in connection with the breeding of plants.

H. R. McMillan, of the Forestry Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, in a recent paper, took the ground that the expenditure of money for trained men in research work and in forest preservation and culture was a profitable investment for the state. All-the-year-round patrol, the use of 'phones, the proper disposal of slash, and other preventive measures, were advised, such as the use of oil fuel, instead of coal, through forest ranges, or else compelling railway companies to patrol their lines.

Archdeacon Robert J. Renison, of Moose Factory, who has lived for some fifteen years in the Hudson's Bay country, dropped a pebble in the placid proceedings of the recent convention of the Dominion Forestry Association at Ottawa, by the suggestion that it would be well to send out men as rangers who knew the difference between a frying pan and a paddle. Though not objecting to university students, he made a strong plea, backed up in discussion by several good men, for the employment of the Indians and other post-graduates of the school of nature in this important service.

## Orchard Facts.

Fruit-growers recently assembled at Ottawa showed no little surprise when the actual condition of fruit-growing in Canada was brought before them by figures obtained from the recent census. The total acreage of orchard and vineyard in Canada showed an increase in the past decade of 21,000 acres, only 5.9 per cent. Apple trees have decreased 212,562 since the last census. This should not prove any cause for alarm. It should rather be considered satisfactory, because it must be remembered that the decrease has been in bearing trees, the number of non-bearing trees showing a substantial increase. This shows that the improvement in orchard methods is having its effect. Old, useless trees of nondescript variety, enumerated in the former census, have fallen before the invincible onslaught of desirable varieties, and recognized scientific, practical methods of orchard management, and thus the bearing trees are numerically less, though in actual value worth more than ten years ago, owing to the improved conditions.

A matter causing much more comment was the fact that in 1901 Canada produced 18,624,128 bushels of apples, and in 1911 only 10,384,985 bushels, a falling off of forty-four per cent. A decline of only fourteen per cent. in the number of trees, and of upwards of forty per cent. in output, seems a serious matter. Some part of the decrease must have been caused by difference in seasons, and we have no hesitancy in believing that, in a comparative season, the returns from the orchards, under careful management, would compare very favorably with those of the same orchards ten years ago. However, these figures should prove an incentive to apple-growers to further improve their methods, and to put forth every effort to increase production.

The total number of fruit trees of all kinds in Canada decreased during the last ten years by 315,641. This, together with the preceding statement of output, does not look much as though we would be threatened with overproduction in the very near future, taking also into consideration the rapidly-growing home market. The demand for good fruit is increasing, and will increase as people become educated to its use and its wholesomeness. There is little fear of the supply being so great as to drug the market, provided the required attention is given to insure the best class of fruit. When one drives through the country and sees the number of neglected orchards, he does not wonder that the production is not greater. More orchards are being cared for than ever before, but there are many still in a deplorable condition. It takes time to extend the education to all. The estimated value of the fruit investment in Ontario alone has been placed by a well-known grower at \$78,621,800, and this man believed that, under proper management, an annual income of 20 per cent. on the investment was not beyond the reach of all. Value your orchard investment. How many of the orchards are paying this twenty per cent.? Not a large number, yet it is possible, for several have paid more. There is always room for improvement. It is to be hoped that, before the next Dominion Conference of fruit-growers convenes, hundreds more orchards will be placed on a paying basis as a result of a little extra care and attention.

## Live Stock and Agriculture.

"A poor year or a good year in agriculture either makes or shakes the prosperity of a country." These words, falling from the lips of no less a personage than the Hon. Martin Burrell, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, should instil into the mind of those engaged in agricultural work the necessity of the utmost effort to make each and every year a "good year."

Are we making the most of our opportunities? Judging from the tenor of many of the addresses delivered at the National Live-stock Convention, recently held in Ottawa, the live-stock industry, a branch of agriculture the fostering of which is perhaps more imperative than any other of the various divisions of the great work on the land to its ultimate, unqualified success, is not in the flourishing, healthy condition it should be in a country such as ours, with climate, soil and other conditions most favorable to animal husbandry.

"Good years" may come to those on new land for a short time, without returning much of the fertility of the soil, but sooner or later soil exhaustion is reached, and crops yield less and less, until the expenses are greater than the returns, and the "bad years" are a reality. It is impossible to get something from nothing, and it is equally foolish to expect to draw on the soil's plant food continuously without returning some of this material for the use of later crops. We must fertilize the soil, and there is no method of accomplishing this like the feeding of live stock. Artificial fertilizers give far better returns when used as a supplement to farmyard manure, which, for best results should, with legumes, form the basis of all soil replenishing.

\*\*\*

In what classes of live stock are we especially weak to-day? While all of these show plenty of room for improvement, the present state of the beef cattle and sheep industry is most grave, at least from a consumer's point of view. Canada has a rapidly-increasing population, the increase being largely urban. The demand for meat for the home market increases yearly. Is the supply keeping pace with these conditions? Decidedly not. Where should our live-stock products come from? There is no doubt but that the best place to produce them is on our own Canadian farms. In the Maritime Provinces the dairy cow is pushing to the fore, and during the past few years the beef breeds have barely held their own, while the sheep industry is not thriving. Even Ontario, the so-called banner live-stock district of the North American continent, made an increase in beef cattle in ten years of only 50,000 head, and her exports to Great Britain fell off in five years over 106,718 head, while there are now over 800,000 fewer sheep in the Province than in 1906. In the Western Provinces, "King Wheat" has driven the rancher out of business, and all the average farmer seems to think about is his cereal crop. The West is short of cattle, having 10,000,000 less than a decade ago, and the cattle of the future must of necessity be raised on the farms now devoted almost entirely, if not exclusively, to grain-growing. Alberta has reached that low ebb of beef production so characteristic of countries changing from ranching to grain-growing. How long will she remain so? Quebec reports beef cattle almost entirely crowded out by the rapid advance of dairying, and British Columbia continues to be a large consumer, rather than a great producer of live-stock products. Even the hog industry, especially in the West, is not in the most progressive condition. Such is the state of

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL  
IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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LONDON, CANADA.

Canada's live-stock industry, the industry of  
which until just recently everyone spoke in glow-  
ing terms, believing it to be paramount. True,  
we have made progress, but not the strides we  
should have made. While the number of dairy  
cows has increased substantially, the average milk  
flow shows no material advance in the past ten  
years.

\* \* \*

The real cause for concern, however, is the  
shortage of beef cattle. The dairy cow has  
gained ground at the expense of the beef animal.  
Producers will raise that which pays best, and  
milk of late has brought better returns than beef.  
The trouble has been that breeders of our beef  
breeds have not paid due attention to the milking  
propensities of their stock. They have looked  
with a partial eye to the production of the ex-  
treme beef type. Breeders of pure-breds have en-  
deavored to produce sires for the Western range,  
having no concern about milking qualities. The  
result is our beef cattle are poor milkers, and eco-  
nomic tendencies of the past few years have made  
them less profitable than the dairy cow.

There is another cause. Many Canadians have  
become "wheat crazy." The annual harvesters'  
excursions serve to instil this into many minds.  
Men are transported West, get "the fever," and  
remove there to follow exclusive grain-farming. All  
this works against the live-stock industry, and  
should be discouraged. Sooner or later there  
must be a return to the stock, or "good years"  
will vanish, and prosperity receive a staggering  
blow.

\* \* \*

What is the remedy? There seems to be none  
better than mixed farming. The average farmer  
is better adapted to this form of work than to  
the special lines. Specializing requires a special

man as manager. The hope of the beef-cattle in-  
dustry lies in the production of more big, thick,  
deep, strong cows, capable of giving good returns  
at the pail, and at the same time raising calves  
which, when ready for the block, make desirable  
carcasses. This class of cow is extremely scarce  
in the country to-day, and until she becomes more  
common, it is doubtful whether the beef industry,  
as a paying proposition, can be made to yield re-  
turns which compare favorably with dairying.  
Breeders have the matter in their own hands. The  
change cannot be accomplished in a year; it will  
require several years. A beginning must be made,  
and made immediately, if any good is to result in  
the near future. The old idea of beef and beef  
alone must be banished from the breeding work.  
Breeders should select sires from milking strains,  
and keep a record of their cow's work at the  
pail. The old adage, so often applied to dairy  
cattle is intensely applicable here, "Breed, feed,  
weed." The dual-purpose cow must come, if beef  
production is to regain its popularity in Eastern  
Canada as a paying industry, compared with  
dairying; otherwise, the price of beefsteak must  
soar higher and higher, with restricted consump-  
tion as a consequence. It is possible to combine  
the qualities of milk and beef. Try it. An ag-  
gressive, systematic, educative live-stock cam-  
paign is necessary. Look into the conditions in  
your own locality, and commence to improve now  
by careful selection. Increase the live-stock out-  
put of your farm, and thus increase your annual  
income, and make all the years "good years"  
for yourself, as well as for Canada.

### Thirst for Knowledge.

The best things in the world are wasted upon  
those who have no appreciation for them. Art  
means nothing to a person without a taste for  
art. The rarest table delicacy would only repulse  
an invalid with no appetite for food. So with  
knowledge. The choicest gems of agricultural  
literature appeal in vain to one who has never  
learned to prize them. Before agricultural science  
can interest one deeply and spur him on to achieve-  
ment, he must by some means acquire a genuine  
thirst for knowledge—must hunger for it as a  
laboring man for meat. Let a man earnestly de-  
sire knowledge, and he will read agricultural litera-  
ture with avidity, as a refreshing, satisfying men-  
tal diet. Without desire, his reading will be  
casual and listless, his understanding meagre, and  
his perusal readily arrested by a few unusual terms  
which a dictionary would freely explain. How can  
this relish or eagerness be developed? With some  
it is hereditary, or is fostered by the early home  
influence. With those less fortunately born it may  
often be aroused by simply dipping in. Wade into  
your papers and books, reading up first on the  
lines which most appeal. As you read, practicing,  
also, meanwhile, the great book of agricultural  
science will unfold, each page more fascinating  
than the last. The subject is immense, and will  
never be exhausted. It is a life study, and a life  
study well worth while. Get interested. It will  
pay in profit and pleasure both.

### On A Shaky Pedestal.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Contrary to what you infer from my letter,  
published in last week's "Farmer's Advocate," I  
have read with much interest your articles, from  
time to time, on educational matters. Now, I  
did not mean ordinary mortals like you and I,  
Mr. Editor, when I said, "We are patting our-  
selves on the back and assuring ourselves that we  
have the best schools in the world." I know  
that you have long known that it is not true, but  
I meant our people as a whole, and our legisla-  
tors and educators, in particular.

Now, at the Ontario Corn-growers' Associa-  
tion's annual convention, held at Tilbury this  
year, this matter of rural education was given  
considerable attention, and one of our most fore-  
most educators defended the educational system  
of Ontario, and said it was the best in the world,  
"Minnesota or Georgia not excepted." Our case  
is very hopeless, it seems to me, if "we" have  
placed ourselves on a pedestal and can't come  
down.

It may be that you and I are not competent  
to pass an opinion on educational matters, but I  
ask anyone to look at the results of our systems.  
See the farmers' boys flocking to the cities to

work in factories and be street-car conductors, and  
the whole world crying for more food and com-  
plaining of the high cost of living. Or see those  
who do stay on the farm following in the same  
old rut, making the same old mistakes, their  
fathers did.

The Canadian Seed-growers' Association, held  
in Ottawa lately, was addressed by Rufus W.  
Stimson, of Boston, Mass., on the subject of "Vo-  
cational Agricultural Education for Boys and  
Girls," and some very comprehensive plans, such  
as are being followed in Massachusetts, explained.  
"We" were not very favorably impressed, how-  
ever, and "we" said that, while those plans  
might be good in the States, our system of rural  
education was good for us in Ontario. On a  
pedestal, you see.

I was pleased with Dr. Jas. Robertson's com-  
ment on the subject, however, when he said that  
the gentleman from Boston had been able to give  
our people some good pointers for 1912, and it  
was up to us to "show them" in 1913. Will we  
do it? J. O. DUKE.

Essex Co., Ont.

### School Systems Too Academic.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In the February 8th issue of "The Farmer's  
Advocate" I noticed an editorial on the rural-  
school teacher, upon which discussion was invited.  
Like many other subjects connected with agricul-  
ture, it apparently receives but little deep thought  
from the Government. Some half-hearted at-  
tempts are made to remedy existing evils, but they  
are soon abandoned as impracticable.

Disregarding the home influences, the training  
of the rural-school teacher begins with the Gov-  
ernment, the framers of our educational system.  
The fundamental question which these men should  
ask themselves is: What is the object of rural  
education? The answer, of course, is: The mak-  
ing of useful members of society, especially of  
rural society. Then, the next thought has refer-  
ence to the means. Now, a view of the public  
and High School curricula at once suggests that  
our educators are, like the philosophers of ancient  
Greece and Rome, striving to raise mankind above  
their physical necessities, rather than adminis-  
tering to those vulgar wants. Many of the subjects  
taught are merely to enrich the mind, not to aid  
in the alleviation of human suffering, whilst those  
subjects which would cultivate the intellect, and  
at the same time enable rural men and women to  
lead more useful lives are thought worthy of only  
a secondary place in our schools. Reading, writ-  
ing, arithmetic and nature study, with reference  
to agriculture, are the most important subjects of  
the public and High School Course. But our  
education experts say, "Arithmetic is too pro-  
saic, too matter-of-fact, to receive much attention.  
We will take it off the junior teacher's examina-  
tion." And the result is our rural-school teachers  
are sorry specimens of arithmeticians. As for  
nature study, they may talk eloquently on the  
anatomy of the butterfly, the frog and the snake,  
but what do they know of that part which affects  
the industry in which their pupil will afterwards  
engage?

The last step in the training of the rural-  
school teacher is the Normal. Here, again, there  
is so much that is of no practical value that the  
teacher-in-training must spend nine months in get-  
ting what he could easily acquire in five. If all  
the time spent in the study of useless theories,  
such as "Is the basis of habit physical or men-  
tal?" "Can there be a pure conception?" etc.,  
were eliminated, a five months' Model course  
would be far superior to nine months spent at  
Normal.

Another point which is a puzzle to me is why  
are Model-trained teachers allowed to teach five  
years, without any previous experience, and then  
be compelled to stop as soon as they have become  
proficient in the art? The only result is to make  
teachers scarce. Certainly, nine months more  
spent in poring over these things, which are  
speedily forgotten, cannot be productive of great  
good. JAMES LOVE.

Huron Co., Ont.

With the best of care, it is hard to prevent a  
foot of silage adhering to the silo walls during  
the severe weather we have recently experienced.  
At the first sign of loosening from the walls, this  
should be pried off with the ensilage fork, and  
thrown down into the stable or feed-room to thaw.  
Loss of feeding value, and even danger to the  
health of the stock, may result from carelessness.

Gifford Pinchot, Washington, President of the  
American Conservation Association strongly favors  
the removal of forestry appointments from po-  
litical control, sufficient public money to man the  
service, trained men and Federal control, if the  
nation is to save its resources from grasping  
monopolists.



**HORSES.**

Would the stallion you have selected to breed your mares to this season pass an examination by a competent veterinarian for soundness? If not, make a new selection.

A draft mare that would be a desirable breeder is lost to the breeding business when sold to do the work of a gelding in the city. Think what such sales mean to the industry. The entire country needs more good horses. There is no way to get them save by the breeding of the good mares to desirable sires. Do not sell the mare. Keep her and breed her this season.

General-purpose horses are in fair demand, but let no owners of mares think it advisable to cross heavy and light breeds in order to produce this class of animal. There will be enough misfits for this demand if no cross-breeding is resorted to. There is no greater folly in the breeding business than violent crossing. Once decided to raise colts, raise either drafters or light colts, not a combination of each, with the type of neither.

Spring is approaching, and with it the rush of work common to the season. No more strenuous time is experienced by the horse than that which follows his long period of comparative idleness. Give him as much exercise daily as possible, also as much light work as you can. It will be a benefit in hardening him for the steady spring plodding. Feed must also be increased. A thin horse gets thinner during the sowing of the crop, and, while a fatter animal will lose flesh, he has more reserve energy, and his constitution is not nearly so likely to be injured.

**Half Rates on Mares for Service.**

There has been and will continue to be many districts in Canada which have not ready access to first-class breeding stallions. Other cases arise where a breeder has a high-class mare of a particular breed which he believes will nick well with a certain famous stallion standing for service, in another district. It may mean dollars in his pocket if he can secure the service of this particular sire, and there is only one alternative, and that is to ship the mare to the stallion-owner to be bred, leaving her there until reasonably assured that she has conceived. In fashionable horse-breeding circles, particularly in light horses bred for speed, this has been quite extensively practiced. Now, there is no reason why many farmers owning good grade or pure-bred mares, and wishing to secure the best sires to mate with them, with a view to improving the class of horses in the country, should not be induced to make a wider use of this means where the right kind of stallions are not available locally. Some districts have no really desirable stallions in them, and many mare owners, if the expense were not so great, would readily send their mares to the well-known breeding barns to be bred to the best stallions. These stallion-owners would be glad to get the increased trade, and the very fact that they are getting it would place their business on a financial basis which would aid in bringing more of the best sires into the country. The increased volume of business done would so augment their profits that they could afford to invest more money in improving the home business. Better sires would result, and such a move would go a long way toward eliminating the scrub stallion.

This would not be the only benefit. Those districts in which only a few good mares now exist would gradually grow into good horse-breeding localities. A few mares bringing forth the right kind of colts would soon lead other owners to try the method. It would prove a stimulus to the industry, and many parts of the country are in need of it. It is a shame to be compelled to breed a good mare to a poor horse, because of having no alternative. Owners of mares should be given every opportunity to get their mares served by the best stallion available, and anything which will spread the good work of noted sires over a wider range should be encouraged.

A step in the right direction was taken by the recent National Live-stock Convention in passing a resolution urging the railways in Canada to make provision for lowering the cost of shipping mares to be bred. The convention asked that, when full freight rates are paid on a mare shipped to be bred, she should be returned free of charge. This is cutting the rate in half, and would doubtless encourage many more to take advantage of this means of horse improvement. The railways would doubtless get greater returns from this branch of the business than they do at present, owing to the increased numbers carried, and it is to be hoped that, for the good of the horse-breeding industry, and those men so situated as not to have access to desirable stallions through any other means, the railways will see fit to adopt this plan at an early date.

**The Ontario Stallion Act.**

An act known as The Ontario Stallion Act has been introduced in the Ontario Legislature by Hon. Jas. Duff, Minister of Agriculture. This Act provides for the appointment of a Stallion Enrollment Board of four members, with the Director of the Live-stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture as secretary. The Minister of Agriculture may appoint inspectors under the direction of the Board, and every inspection must be made by a committee of three. According to the Act, no stallion shall be travelled or offered for use until his name, description and pedigree is enrolled. The Board furnishes stallion-owners with certificates which must be renewed annually. The Board is to keep a register of enrollment, and every stallion is to be enrolled in the name of the owner, and, in case of transfer of ownership, upon satisfactory evidence, the Board shall furnish a transfer certificate. Stallions over eight years of age only require to pass one examination, and the annual renewal certificate is to be granted year by year on this examination, while, in other cases biennial inspection will be followed. Notice will be given by the Board as to time and place of inspection, and persons desiring to have stallions inspected must submit them, together with the evidence of breeding and ownership, to the committee which reports on the same. In case there is a division of opinion in the Committee, the owner can apply for a new inspection by a new committee, the majority to rule. Provided the stallion passes the inspection, he is to be duly enrolled in a register, and his enrollment certificate shall form a part of the printed advertisement of the service of the stallion, whether it be in newspaper or poster form. Where not advertised, the owner of the mare must be shown the certificate at time of service. The fees are placed as follows: For enrollment, \$2.00; for inspection, \$5.00; for renewal of enrollment, \$1.00, and for transfer certificate, \$1.00. The penalty placed on those not complying with the Act shall be not more than \$100, and not less than \$25, the Act not to come in force, before August 1st, 1912.

This Bill received its first reading in the House, February 16, 1912. Horsemen are convinced that such an Act, properly enforced, would prove a great good to the horse-breeding industry. It is a movement in the direction of the elimination of the nondescript type of sire, and the sooner the Bill receives its final reading and is passed and enforced, the sooner will our horsemen be encouraged toward greater improvement.

**Our Horse Trade.**

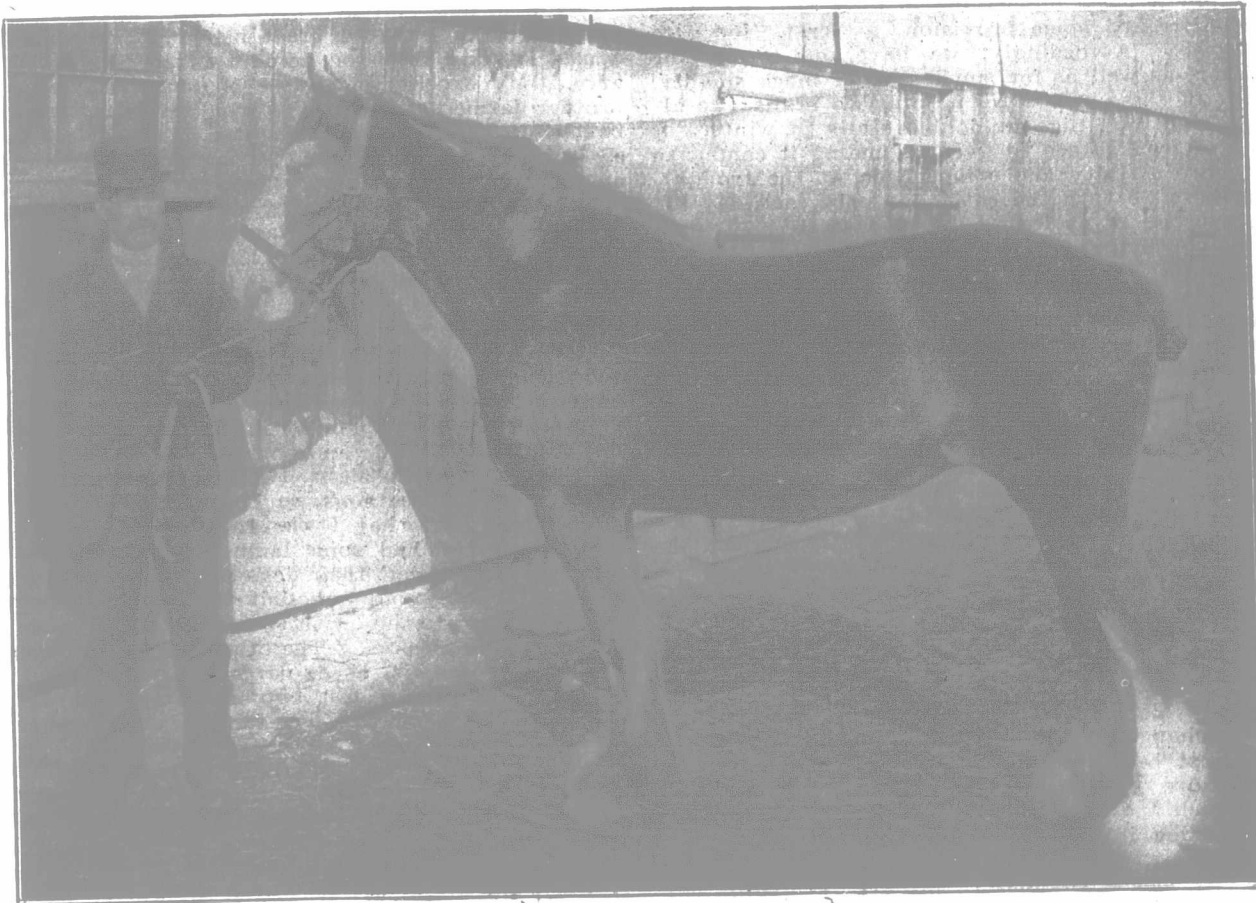
Few people realize the remarkable advance in the price of horses which has actually taken place during the past decade. Canada's horse trade has surely shown a steady, yes, rapid, rise, as far as values are concerned, when we consider that, as shown by J. H. Grisdale, Director of Experimental Farms for the Dominion, in reviewing the horse

trade on Toronto market for the past twelve years, at the recent live-stock convention held in Ottawa, heavy-draft animals in 1900 brought an average of \$150, general-purpose horses \$125, and drivers \$160, and in 1911 heavy-drafters brought an average of \$325, general-purpose \$250, and drivers from \$350 to \$400 each, it must be conceded that the horse, despite the rapid advance made by motor cars and other means of transportation, has not only held his own, but has grown in favor. The increase in value being, as it is, so great, practically eight per cent. in all classes combined, also indicates that the class of horse offered for sale must be to some extent, at least, improving. It cannot but be gratifying to horse-breeders to know the real status of the market, as compared with a few years ago. Every Province in the Dominion needs horses. The Maritime Provinces are just awakening to the importance of the industry, and, where there were only two or three heavy-draft stallions in Nova Scotia in 1900, there are now nearly one hundred. Quebec is just commencing the breeding of Clydesdales, Percherons and a few Belgians. Over \$7,000,000 worth of horses were imported from Ontario into Manitoba in 1910, and \$3,000,000 more was expended by the latter Province in purchasing horses in the United States. The other Prairie Provinces have, with their great amount of land still to be settled, practically an unlimited market for draft horses. British Columbia has a strong demand for both draft and light horses of the most approved type. Do these conditions indicate that the horse business is likely to decline? Nothing augurs better for home-breeding than the high market prices and the scarcity of the right kind of animals. We need more good horses and fewer culls. There seems to be no reasonable doubt as to the future of the business, and owners of good mares can do nothing better than to select early a desirable sire with which to mate them and breed as many as possible.

**LIVE STOCK**

**Dairy Shorthorns in Ireland.**

In a recent issue of the Irish Farming World, reference is made to the dairy Shorthorn herd of H. F. H. Hardy, of Maynooth, who started his herd with a beefy type of Shorthorns which proved unsatisfactory in the dairy, and, with his steadfast purpose of establishing milk-record cattle, he started his dairying herd about four years ago. It is now entirely a utility dairying herd, and any animal that does not come up to a certain milking standard is eliminated and drafted out. The bulls used have been selected from English herds that have been bred for milk production. The bull in service at present, like the one preceding him, is a grandson of Darlington Crawford 5th, who won so many leading prizes in English show-yards, and averaged over 9,000 pounds of milk in ten years. One of the matrons in the herd is the fine roan seven-year-old cow Sylvan,



Royalette (imp.) (30803).

Clydesdale mare, in recent importation of W. W. Hogg, Thamesford, Ont., included in auction sale advertised to take place March 7th. This mare, sired by Royal Edward, by Baron's Pride, was first, and reserve for the Cawdor Cup at the H. & A. S. Show, in July, 1911.

by Clement of Cluny, a cow of good scale and nicely balanced, with great strength of rib, which, on her second calf, gave 9,420 pounds of milk, showing a percentage of 3.20 to 4.00 of butter-fat. Another cow in the herd at present gave last year 7,269 pounds of milk, with a percentage of 4.40 to 5.40 of butter-fat. A three-year-old cow, with her first calf, from May 9th to the end of the year, gave 6,216 pounds of milk, with a percentage of 3.50 to 4.50 of butter-fat; and yet another, from May 30th to the end of the year, yielded 5,142 pounds of milk, with a percentage of 3.50 to 4.40 of butter-fat.

### Seasonable Swine Problems.

Those feeders who have, owing to good fortune or wisdom, been as fortunate as to have escaped the usual, we might almost say "perennial," season's difficulties in the feeding and handling of growing pigs, and are accordingly nearing the finished condition of their proteges, have still the problem of the market confronting them, but the conditions affecting the sliding scale of hog prices are beyond the control of the farmer, it would seem; so, in discussing swine problems, a discussion of the market may be said to be merely expletive. However, while the price remains low, we cannot fix or demand the price we should have, and so will find a greater measure of profit to be derived from a solution of a few of the problems met with in growing our hogs, than in clamoring for higher prices under present conditions, for I greatly fear many farmers who could have produced hogs at a profit have failed to do so, and have abandoned the enterprise, when the most potent cause of failure lay in the management given the growing hogs, rather than in the market price received. It would be unreasonable to expect a price that would make the production of stunted and crippled pigs, as are generally unthrifty throughout the growing period, profitable.

In attempting to carry late autumn pigs over winter, or to finish pigs that have received a good start out of doors in autumn, profitably, many find their efforts thwarted, owing to their pigs crippling in winter, when enclosed and on heavy feeding, and when once in this condition it is found exceedingly difficult to effect much improvement until aided by warm weather and outdoor exercise.

In no instance is an ounce of prevention worth a larger pound of cure than in the precaution taken in sustaining the thrift of a bunch of growing pigs at this season.

We, of course, need a fairly warm pen for growing stock, with plenty of light and good cement floors, and troughs free from drafts and dampness. We might very correctly add, with a good system of ventilation, but observation convinces me that, to sustain a high temperature in a hog pen, and have the desired change of fresh and foul air, without draft or dampness, in the winter season, borders on the impractical; and yet exercise in pure air proves to be one of the first requisites to be observed in keeping the heavily-fed hog thrifty. We find it is so important, in fact, that we must not disregard some provision, at least, for such exercise. Accordingly, we have our yards for winter, as well as for summer, only much smaller. Each of these enclosures adjoin two stalls (we always feed our pigs in double stalls in winter, in lots of from fifteen to twenty, finding it conducive to more activity and competition at the trough), and here we turn the entire lot once each day for an exercise of as long as they care to stay outside, continuing the practice right up until shipping day.

It is surprising how they look for this time each day, and with what unflinching enthusiasm they rush outside for their daily airing. More exercise of the right kind is taken in this way in an hour than would be taken in a month in the pens. Upon returning to their pens, we often notice that they are perspiring freely—steaming, we might say—but this does not mean that they have been running flesh off, as some believe; the pig has rather been developing and strengthening his muscles and taking in fresh air, all of which is essential if we are to carry him along on heavy feeding to a weight of nearly two hundred pounds.

With the exercise given just before noon, an appetite for afternoon feed is never lacking, as is sometimes the case during the short days of winter. While clean water is put out at this time, a complete change of air and feeding takes place, and just before admitting the pigs we throw on the floor of each stall several shovels of earth, of which they take what they want immediately on coming inside. For this purpose we always provide a corner of straw in each corner of the pen, and a trough. An excellent source of supply of straw, this year, was found in the root cellar in which the pigs were kept, where the roots have been put down in a pile, and pieces that have broken off can be eagerly sought after by the pigs, or a supply of freshly-pulverized roots, containing

tend to stimulate their appetites. This is the only condiment provided, and apparently is all that is needed with the outdoor exercise.

When we have provided charcoal, sulphur, salt, etc., accessible at all times, and omitted turning outside daily, results have been disappointing, while, with a daily airing and the use of soil, results have been highly satisfactory.

As we stated earlier, we want a warm pen for growing stock—a pen of a temperature in which the feeders will spend much time out of their sleeping quarters on their feet, there is nothing so risky in a bunch of heavily-fed pigs as the habit, once acquired, of just coming out of a warm bed of straw into an uncomfortable, damp and chilly pen for their feed, and then crawling back again.

We use no straw whatever in our pens, nor have we any place for elevated sleeping quarters in the management of our hogs. Our pigs feed in double stalls. One of these is kept clean and dry for a sleeping apartment, and here they recline on the cement floor in winter, as in summer.

Whether the hog "eats to live or lives to eat," has not yet been definitely decided, but we do know that a large digestive and assimilative capacity is essential, in order that he return the greatest measure of profit to his owner, who in turn should endeavor to keep this part of the hog in order, for in the pig-feeding end of farming, a poor feeder either way is a serious setback to profits to be gained.

As a further incentive to exercise in the pens, we like to throw some whole corn on the cement floor after trough-feeding. This alone encourages a good deal of activity.

Avoid using sloppy feed in winter. We have not found that soaking feed is expedient, and, when feeding unsoaked feed, to throw a measure of dry meal on a partially-filled trough of drink, is poor feeding practice. No pig likes his meal served in that way, nor does he like it furnished too dry. With a drink first, until a little is left in the bottom of the trough, the dry meal should then be added, and later just a sprinkling of drink on this, sufficient to moisten the mass, for in this state it is much better relished, and less is wasted.

CLARK HAMILTON.

Dundas Co., Ont.

[Note.—We heartily agree that exercise is necessary in the growing pig, but it is somewhat questionable whether, taken to such a degree as stated in this article, it would not require more feed in finishing the hogs. We also believe a pigpen should have the best of ventilation, and, where this is accomplished without draft, the pens, while they should be reasonably warm, need not be unduly so. The pigs should also be more comfortable with a little straw for bedding, and many swine-breeders and feeders prefer the elevated plank-floor sleeping apartment to a bed of cold cement. Let us hear from some of our readers regarding this subject.—Editor.]

### Keep a Bell on the Flock.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I notice quite often, while reading "The Farmer's Advocate," that a great many farmers have ceased keeping sheep on account of the dog nuisance. My experience may be of benefit to some brother farmers. When I started to farm, some twenty-five years ago, I bought a bunch of grade ewes and a registered ram. I kept grading them up till I had a fairly good flock of ewes. Along about the first of April they commenced having their lambs. The weather was fine, the lambs did well, and by the first of May I had 25 lambs from 15 ewes—big, thrifty fellows. I had always kept them in the yard at night, but the weather was warm and the fields dry, and I thought I would let them out the next morning. When I went to feed them, some of the ewes were in the yard, some in the field running around calling for their lambs, others were fastened in the fence, five of my best lambs killed, and some of the sheep worried, but no dogs in sight. Well, I was bound to get even with those dogs, so I went and told my nearest neighbors that I was going to put poison out, that I had had some lambs killed, and that they had better shut their dogs up. Two of them said that they would not shut theirs up; if they had anything to do with the killing, let them take the consequences. The other one said he was sure it was not his, as he never left home. Well, the next morning I got two dead dogs in the field, and the neighbor's dog that never left home was dead on his doorstep.

But my flock never got over it: they were always uneasy; if they heard a dog bark, they were always on the run, so I was, like a good many more, soured out of the sheep business. But that winter we held the first fat-stock show we had at Ottawa, and I was at one of the lectures on keeping sheep, given by Mr. Hammer (I am not sure of the spelling, but I think they were J. G.). He said in his lecture that he kept about 300 ewes, and had four dogs on each flock, and he kept a bell on each dog in each flock, and that he never had a dog bite while there was a bell on

them, but had them killed across the fence with no bell on.

I came home and bought some more sheep and a small cow-bell, have kept it on one of the flock ever since, and have never had a sheep killed. Three of my neighbors had their sheep worried about the same time as mine. I told them about the bell; they kept them on all the time, and have not been bothered since. We live right between two villages, where there is always a lot of half-starved mongrels. Now, Mr. Editor, I trust these few lines will be the means of keeping the best friend we have on the farm. Try it.

Grenville Co., Ont.

JAS. SLOAN.

### On the Scarcity of Feeding Cattle.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

With respect to your inquiry in regard to the shortage of beef cattle, and its comparison with other years, allow me to say that we find very few fattening cattle in the stables this season. Where carloads were formerly fattened, this year scarcely one outside those raised by the farmers themselves are in the stalls. I think this state of affairs might be accounted for by two reasons, namely, the scarcity of feed, and the general complaint of not being able to secure steers with sufficient breeding to make satisfactory gains for feed consumed. This brings me to a point which I feel it my duty, in passing, to draw the attention of your readers to. We have found farmers, for the most part, in the past few years, giving more attention to dairy interests and taking up this industry very strongly, also, in many instances scarce of help, and at a disadvantage in getting their milk disposed of conveniently, and paying practically no attention to the sires they used, with the result that to-day it is difficult, at an ordinary farm sale, to secure a good grade cow of any beef breed, much less a good Short-horn grade, that will give a heavy flow of milk herself and produce a calf that will be a real source of profit to its feeder and a delight to the meat-retailer and consumer, and, when necessary, feed up satisfactorily for the block herself.

With the future, as it seems to present itself to-day, and is likely to for years to come, and with Western Canada so rapidly opening up, where ranching is steadily giving way to the rapid march of general agriculture, for the most part grain-farming, almost exclusively, it will be seen that, with our population increasing at such an enormous rate, these high prices for beef come from a natural development of circumstances.

It would be useless for me to give Dr. Rutherford's figures as to the great shortage of cattle in the country at this point, as your readers will no doubt have read it. But I cannot too strongly advise farmers to secure the services of the very best beef bulls obtainable. I have no doubt that, were well-bred steers that would make good substantial gains for the feed they eat, procurable, more would be fed in the country to-day, even considering the scarcity of feed.

As to the proper sire to use, I feel sure that the farmer would be quite justified in paying \$150 for a good bull, getting repaid in almost his first crop of calves, and selling him to the block when done with him at a price nearly approximating that paid for him. With our home market strong, as it now is, and is likely to continue to be for some years, the beef industry offers money-making opportunities. Good well-finished yearlings are in the best demand on the markets to-day.

As for the rations fed this year, Western oats, corn and cottonseed seem to be in the lead.

As to the quantity of each fed, different cattle require different rations. I like to feed yearlings from nine to fifteen pounds grain ration per head, consisting of two parts oats to one part corn, with one pound cottonseed, oil cake, etc., added, fed in cut straw or ensilage, pulped roots, etc., fed three times per day, with an added ration of whole hay twice daily.

ROBT. T. AMOS.

Halton Co., Ont.

## THE FARM.

### Re Elevated Cement Tanks.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In my estimation, your reader, who has been advised to build an elevated cement tank, need have no doubts as to its being the best and most durable, and also the cheapest of any make. As you have asked for a description of one, I will try to give you the method we used in construction, etc. We have had it three years. Temperature of water in summer does not vary a great deal, as the sun cannot strike in, and in winter we are continually pumping in fresh. We use it to water about 25 head of stock; also, water is piped to house, etc. A windmill is used for pumping; mill on barn, well some three hundred feet distant. As to the amount of ice which forms inside, I could not say, as it is covered over. It cannot amount to much, as it is in barn over cows, 8 feet high. We have a chain and

small pulley, and a small float inside, and a weight outside of barn siding, and I have never seen the weight stop in one place; it rises and sinks as water is pumped in; the inside float works up and down, touching west side of tank all the time, and we always know how much is on hand; and I think all will agree with me that this winter has been severe enough to test it.

**Mode of Construction.**—We had in same place in barn a wooden tank which leaked badly after two years' use. Coopers wanted six dollars to repair it, so we did the following as an experiment: Wooden tank is six feet deep and seven feet wide. We got two rings made so as to allow 5 inches space all around, two inches for lumber, and three inches for cement. We had a lot of 6 x 6 x 7-ft. lumber for curbing outside of ring. First, we put eight strands of barb wire from each side and across bottom, just stapled it lightly at bottom, and put 1½-inch blocks at top end, so that side wires would come up in the center of the filling of concrete. Of course, wires were put equal distance apart around old tank. We also laid one around the bottom, 1½ inches from old tank sides. Next, we put in about three or four inches of cement, mixed one of cement to five of screened gravel, and raised bottom wires where they crossed the bottom of tank, so the cement was well under them. Then the bottom ring was put in, and the 2 x 6 set up outside of rings. The top ring came 6 or 8 inches above old tank, and we just tacked the 2 x 6 to the top ring and put 3-inch blocks in around the top at intervals to keep it plumb. We mixed the cement so that it would pour around mold, and had a long inch piece to tamp around, so it would go each side of wires, keeping them from the edges. About a foot from the top we ran another heavy wire around it. Fourth day took out center curbing and painted it inside with thick cement, and it was as smooth as could be. I might say our tank fills up from the bottom. We had a piece of pipe through; also one at the top as an overflow. Two of us built it in one day. If I remember right, I do not think it cost us four dollars for cement.

The tank is not exposed, there being hay around three sides, and open to west side, minus siding of barn. As regards bursting, we built a cement water trough at same time, 10 x 2½ feet. During cold spell this winter we used all water from tap in barn, which allowed trough to freeze solid; even the supply pipe was frozen one inch down. We went to work and chopped it all out, and all the damage I can see is where we chopped trough, instead of ice. Half of the above tank rests on walls of barn, and other on heavy cedar posts; cement would probably be better. We are more than satisfied with it, there being no leakage on cow's heads, etc. SMITH BROS. Middlesex Co., Ont.

**Straw Shed on One-hundred-acre Farm.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

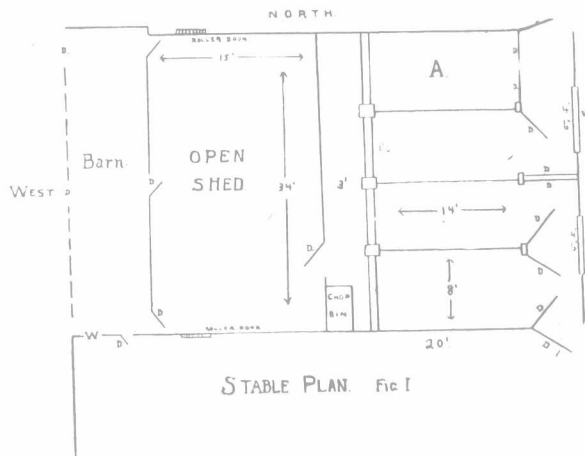
For the benefit of those who may be contemplating building a straw shed during the coming summer, I will give plans and cost of one 34x35 feet, with 15-foot posts, which I built in 1910-11, and which is entirely satisfactory to my point of view. The reason it was not completed in 1910 was that too much filling in had to be done in the stables, owing to five feet of a drop in the yard level from the barn. The timber was bought at a sale (part of it), and a few required sticks were taken out of the bush and squared by a bee of the neighbors. One carpenter laid out the timber, and my two sons and myself helped frame it. Had plenty of stone on hand for the walls, which were on three sides of the building. After the frame was raised, we helped the carpenter side it and put on the doors, etc. The tinsmith having the contract of the roofing, put on the sheathing and the galvanized corrugated sheets.

After this was completed, the filling in of the stables under the shed was done at convenient times, after showers in harvest or any slack day, so that it was all finished by the fall. This shed was left open during the winter, and cattle were allowed to run through it, excepting one corner used for a turkey pen.

In the spring of 1911 the ground in the stables had settled so that it required six loads more clay and gravel to level it up to the required height. First, cement walls, 10 inches thick, 4 feet high, were built around the three sides of the pen. The walls were four feet from the lumber (siding). On top of these walls was bolted a plank sill, 2 x 4 studs were put between this and the barn ceiling sill, and over them two-ply of lumber, with building paper between. The floors were laid of cement, cement posts being used in the partitions, and cement troughs for feeding. The cement wall was 2 feet high, by 6 inches, cement and two-ply lumber, with paper above that. The dotted line in barn shows where the barn wall was before shed was built. The wall having been

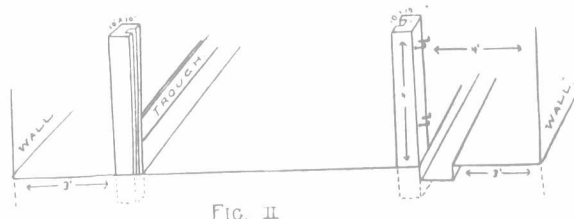
moved out to where it now is. D's represent doors and windows. Notice the double doors at the back of each pen; two doors are hung on the cement post at the back of each pen. These doors are 14 feet wide, and are fitted with latches, so that, by bringing a door from each pen together, they lock and form a smaller pen (A). This is a great convenience in cleaning out the pens by door 1, or for loading from any pen by door 2. When this is not going on, the doors are locked, bolted by draw-bolts to blocks placed in the cement wall at the back of the pen. This arrangement of pens is specially fitted for litter carrier, which is not put in yet, but is very handy for any method of cleaning.

Figure II. shows the side elevation of the pens, with passages at both ends of the pen, cement posts, trough, and gutter. The hinge-hangers were placed in the posts while they were green in the moulds, having been moulded and then placed in the stable, going 1 foot under floor. The partitions (2-in. plank) are fitted into the grooves in the cement posts, and, if one happens to get chewed through, it can easily be replaced by a new one.



COST OF SHED—1910.

Timber	.....	\$ 20.00
Lime, 31 bushels, at 26 cents	.....	8.06
Sand, 8 loads, at 25 cents	.....	2.00
Masons (building walls)	.....	42.50
Lumber and window sashes	.....	60.30
Sawing (rafters, sheathing and flooring)	.....	16.50
Roofing, nails, door hangers, track, etc.	.....	107.57
Carpenters, 23 days, at \$1.50	.....	34.50
Carvestroughing	.....	5.00
Cement, 4 loads, at 20 cents	.....	.80
Cement, 3 barrels, at \$1.85	.....	5.55
<b>Total, 1910</b>	.....	<b>\$302.88</b>



COST OF STABLES—1911.

Gravel, 10 loads, at 20c.	.....	\$ 2.00
Bolts, hinges, etc.	.....	5.75
Glass, paper, nails, etc.	.....	2.40
Lumber, cement and window sashes	.....	42.00
<b>Total of stable</b>	.....	<b>\$ 52.15</b>
<b>Total of shed</b>	.....	<b>302.78</b>
<b>Total</b>	.....	<b>\$354.93</b>

Without counting our own work, we having done all the stable work ourselves.

JAS. B. HAMMOND.

**Standard in Measuring Lumber.**

In the Feb. 15th issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" I noticed an inquiry from E. G. T. in regard to what constituted a standard, or, more correctly, how many standards it required to make a thousand feet of lumber, and, being familiar with measuring lumber and logs, I believe I can give the necessary information.

The term Standard, as applied to logs, may mean a log 22 in. in diameter, or one 24 in. in diameter, but the latter is the most common, and applies to a log that is the above measurement across the small end, and is 12 feet long and contains 300 square feet of square-edged 1-inch boards.

The smaller standard is for a log the same length as the larger, and contains 243 square feet of edged boards.

Very likely the question applies to the larger, and in this case would take 3¼ standard to cut one-thousand square feet of good edged lumber one inch thick.

Huntingdon, Que.

A. A. GILMORE.

**Alfalfa—Soil Builder and Forage Crop.**

[From notes of address by Prof. A. E. Chamberlain, St. Paul, Minn., at the Ontario Corn Show, in Tilbury.]

Man is naturally a soil robber. It is very easy to overdraw our account in the best of all banks—the soil. Some will say, adopt a good system of crop rotation, and you will maintain soil fertility. Now, a proper rotation of crops is most essential. It is not something altogether new and of man's invention. Rotation of crops is a principle of nature. Cut down a pine forest, and a thicket of poplars springs up. Break up a prairie or other sod, and new, or at least hitherto unnoticed forms of vegetation reveal themselves. When man, acting contrary to this law of nature, attempts to grow the same crops for years in succession, he gets into trouble. The corn-root louse and the corn-root worm are pests which have become serious where there has been overgrowing of corn. And so it is with other crops. When grown too long in succession, the yield so diminishes that they become unprofitable—nature sees to that—and man is forced to conform to the law of rotation, and plant something else. But rotation, except in the cases where clover or alfalfa are introduced at intervals, adds nothing to soil fertility; it but enables greater drafts to be made upon it. Unless the reserves in the soil are kept up by other means, rotation of crops, other than legumes, hastens the process of impoverishment.

It has been demonstrated, however, that the legumes, of which clover and peas and alfalfa are the most common, are soil-enrichers. They add to the nitrogen content of the land by their power of extracting this substance from the air. Red clover is much more suitable than alfalfa as a rotation crop. No man who has a good thick stand of alfalfa cares to break it up, and such a stand on proper soil is good for a lifetime. But as soil improvers, they stand side by side. In the American West, prize corn is nearly always grown on clover or alfalfa sod.

Three things are essential in securing a good stand of alfalfa: First, a soil that is naturally dry or else well drained. I suppose, if you were to examine a level field just now you would probably find the ground surface coated with ice. That condition is destructive to alfalfa. Therefore, in addition to being dry, it is better that the ground should be rolling, so that water may not collect and freeze on it in winter. Second, humus in plenty. The roots of alfalfa go deep, and can extract nutriment from stubborn subsoils, but the main source of supply is in the rich surface soil. Therefore, have soil rich in humus. Third, a good seed-bed. Some men will plow a field, and then harrow the surface well, and think they have a good seed-bed. That is no seed-bed. It is only for the neighbors to look at and say, "What a good farmer that is! Look at that field, ain't that fixed up right?" Roots do not work at the surface. Unless the earth below is thoroughly made fine, and then firmed, there has been no real preparation for alfalfa seed.

Before sowing alfalfa, have the seed examined for dodder. Dodder is the one pest that is ruinous to the alfalfa crop, and it is introduced in the seed. (The Seed Branch at Ottawa examines samples sent it, as to vitality and percentage of weed seeds, free.) In buying seed, it is important also to know where it was grown. Southern-grown seed should not be sown in the North. Get it from a latitude at least as high as your own.

I never recommend sowing alfalfa with another crop. It sometimes does well enough sown in that way, but considering the expensiveness of the seed, the risk is too great. Sow it alone and about the middle of May. It would grow if sown earlier, but the reason I name that date is that it gives time to make the thorough preparation of the soil that is so needful. With a loose surface, and an under soil that has been made first fine and then firm, alfalfa seed may be sown at any time in spring, and it will grow. Sow seed deep-enough so as to rest on the firm, damp soil. The farmer who waits for rain to start his crop is not the best kind of a farmer. He can have moisture wherever he wants it.

As to the amount of seed required, eight or ten pounds per acre will do, if everything is right. We usually have to sow double the amount of small seed really needed because we do not have conditions just right.

Clip with the mower several times the first year, with the bar set at a height of about two inches. A fair crop could be taken off the first season, but the top is produced at the expense of the root. It is wiser to clip and leave on the ground. Clipping develops the root system.

Alfalfa pasture is as good for hogs as milk. Hogs only should be allowed to pasture it. Sheep and horses nip out the crowns, and even cattle eat it down too closely. The crop should be grown chiefly for hog pasture or for hay.

The first cutting should be made when the bloom begins to show well. There is a good rea-

son for this. If you will examine, you will find that at that stage new shoots are coming up from the crown which will be injured by the mower if you wait longer. There is no advantage, though, in cutting earlier. In your climate, I should say that two or possibly three cuttings might be taken every year.

### The Production of Clover Seed.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

At the present time there is a general awakening amongst our farmers in the matter of the production of clover seed. Owing to the prevailing high price and the constant growing demand for seed, farmers realize they are compelled to go into this money-making business. Those who are engaged in it openly testify there is as much—if not more—money made growing clover seed as from most other crops grown on the farm, besides the incident benefits of the clover crop. It is thought by many that to grow clover seed requires special soil and machinery, and that it could only be grown in certain districts in Ontario. This, however, is not the case, as we find some kinds of clover seed can be grown in almost any part of Canada, and on almost any kind of soil. Excellent results have been obtained on the Macdonald College Farm for the past five years. The season of 1911 being thought a rather poor one, 24 acres produced 3½ tons per acre of choice hay, which was cut before July 1st. The second crop of the same season produced 2,776 pounds of No. 1 clover seed. The interesting part is that nine acres, which appeared to be thin and scarcely worth cutting, produced 141 pounds of seed per acre; while the balance of the 24 acres, which appeared heavy, only produced 100 pounds per acre—a yield which most farmers would be proud of, when seed is selling so high. Even at half the price, it would pay to grow clover seed for the benefit of the fertilizing elements of the clover roots.

**Soils.**—From personal experience, the soils giving best results are in the following order: Clay loam, sandy loam, sandy and peaty soil. Clay loam appears to be most suitable, giving a brighter and plumper seed, although good seed can be produced on the other soils mentioned.

#### CLOVER HAY AS A FODDER.

Clover hay as a fodder for all kinds of live stock, cannot be surpassed. It has been the general belief among Quebec farmers that timothy hay had more feeding value than clover hay, especially when fed to horses. It may be a surprise to many to find that chemical analysis shows conclusively the superiority of clover in feeding value. Clover contains over twice as much digestible protein, and considerable more digestible fat and carbohydrates than timothy hay; or, to put it in another way, from 86 to 88 pounds of clover hay are equal in feeding value to 100 pounds of timothy hay.

#### CLOVER AS A FERTILIZER.

A vigorous crop of clover, at a moderate estimate, as given by Prof. Shutt, contains in its roots and stems: Nitrogen, 100 to 150 pounds per acre; phosphoric acid, 30 to 45 pounds per acre; potash, 85 to 116 pounds per acre. It is evident, therefore, that, by the use of clover, we can, with a single crop, furnish the soil with as large a quantity of nitrogen as would be supplied by a dressing of ten tons of manure per acre. The greater part of the nitrogen is gathered from the air, a source not otherwise available, and is, therefore, a distinct addition to the soil. The amounts of phosphoric acid, potash and lime in the clover have, it is true, been obtained from the soil, but these have largely been drawn from depths beyond the reach of roots of ordinary crops. The decay of the clover roots, moreover, liberates these important fertilizing elements in soluble and available form, so that they can be readily utilized by the crops which follow, as our results of field tests on the fertilizing value of clover show. From 11 to 15 additional bushels of grain, 6 to 8 tons of corn, and 50 to 60 bushels of potatoes extra have been secured from the turning under of a good clover sod. Those figures are a distinct gain over and above the yields secured on adjoining land, where no clover sod had been turned under, the same varieties being used in both cases.

#### PLACE IN ROTATION.

Clover does best when it follows a cultivated crop, such as corn, roots and potatoes. By the manuring and thorough preparation of the land for the hoed crop, and, in addition, by the thorough cultivation of the hoed crop during the growing season, the soil is pulverized and mixed and loosened up to hold moisture, the seed is well filled, and ideal conditions are formed for a clover crop to catch the following season. Should the farmer be so unfortunate as to have insufficient cultivated crops to follow, after-harvest cultivation should be put into practice. Just after harvesting the crop which the clover is to follow, put on the cul-

tivator or plow very shallow, and keep the cultivator going at short intervals until autumn, each time cultivating a little deeper, for the deeper the cultivation, the deeper will be the feeding ground, and more moisture conserved for the young clover seeding. In both methods of preparation I would advise plowing the land thoroughly and fairly early in the autumn, so that the soil will be well firmed for spring seeding. In spring time allow the soil to get in perfect condition before working much; much is often lost by getting on the land too early as too late. The land roller will be found the best machine to pack the corn stubble firm and level the soil. Then the disk or smoothing harrow should be used to make a fine surface before sowing. The second rolling should be done when the grain is 4 to 6 inches high.

#### DRAINAGE.

To be successful in producing good clover seed, the water line should be kept two to three feet below the surface. If tile drainage is necessary, and cannot be installed, then there is no excuse for not having open ditches. Clover requires a deep feeding ground; it also requires moisture and a thoroughly pulverized soil. Drainage provides a free, loose soil that will hold more moisture than undrained land. It also warms the soil, allows the air to enter, prevents plants from heaving in spring time, allows plants a longer growing season, and, with drainage, a good crop of clover and seed can be produced, that will more than pay for the draining in one season.

#### SEEDING.

Clovers may be sown along with either barley, wheat or oats. Barley is preferred, on account of its being an early ripener, and less liable to lodge. The growing of clovers will not lessen the yield of grain per acre, and will be found a great benefit in smothering weeds. When sowing with grain, sow, barley, 1½ to 2 bushels; wheat, 1½ to 1¾ bushels; oats, 2 to 2½ bushels, per acre. Along with the grain chosen, sow clover, common red, 8 pounds; timothy, 6 pounds, and orchard grass, 6 pounds, to the acre. If land is heavy, sow alsike, 2 pounds extra. Why all this seed? Big crops are what we are after. If, however, the soil is rich in plant food, and in a good state of cultivation, the total may be reduced four to six pounds per acre. The fact of sowing the mixture does not interfere with the growing of common red clover seed, for the first year the heavy seeding of clover takes almost full possession of the field. Harvesting the clover crop very early (before July 1st), gives a chance for the second crop to mature its seed. In the case of timothy, alsike and orchard grass, the seed is harvested from the first crop, and, therefore, is not ripe when the clover is harvested. Other mixtures and amounts, of clover and grasses are advised, according to rotation and condition of soils.

#### WEEDS.

Weeds are a pest in all crops, especially in clover seed. While it is true that many weed seeds may be removed with the fanning mill, the best and cheapest plan is to go over the field and hand-pick them out before cutting. One or two small boys will very soon go over the field and pick out the weeds, which should be destroyed afterwards.

#### TIME OF HARVESTING.

This is one of the most particular points in growing seed. The first crop of hay must be cut before July 1st to give the second crop of the same year time to mature the seed. As to the time for harvesting the second or seed crop, no special date can be set, as so much depends on the season. As a rule, it is time to cut when the majority of the heads are well browned. It is a good plan to go over the field and rub a head here and there, and if the seed will shell in the palm of the hand, I would advise cutting. If the seed is soft, and not properly filled, let it stand, even at the loss of a few ripe heads. Many mistakes are made with this particular point in cutting before the seed is ripe.

#### CUTTING OR HARVESTING.

This was thought to be a tedious job, but, after experimenting with the mower, with a table attached, with the self-rake reaper and with the self-binder, I have come to the conclusion that the binder is by far the best machine to use. In cutting with the binder, remove the cord and slacken the springs of the trip and the two boards that hold the sheaf while being tied. This will allow the knocker to revolve continually, and, instead of having bundles, the clover will be distributed in a continuous row around the field, and well cut as the way of the horses and machine for the next round. The windrow can be gathered with a large barley fork, and the field after one round.

The length of time to allow the clover to remain in the windrow all depends on the weather, and the condition in which it is cut. It is a common occurrence that it takes two or three days to dry, and, if wise, however, to allow the clover to remain in the windrow and ruined for feed.

forage is dry enough to keep in the mow, it should be gathered in. The seed can then be threshed, or mowed away to a more convenient time. If a clover huller can be secured, much time and money will be saved in threshing direct from the field. The fodder will also be much more valuable as feed. Threshing clover appears to be the greatest problem to solve. Farmers who have threshers of any kind can overcome this difficulty to a certain extent. I have threshed clover seed with the two-horse tramper or tread-power, with the large steam grain-thresher, and also with the clover huller. With the grain thresher it takes considerable time, as the short material has to be put through several times to get the seed out of the hull. There are also some slight changes to be made. They require full sets of concaves, with good square teeth. There should be a board behind the concave to keep the clover from passing through too quickly. The chaff board should be removed to save all the short material the first and second time going through. It may then be put in place again, and the chaff allowed to go out into the straw. All this means work, but it will pay. With the clover huller, which has the regular tooth-cylinder and a large drum covered with rasps, and two fanning mills, the threshing is complete, and the seed is almost clean enough for sowing. If there are enough enterprising farmers in one district to grow 200 acres of clover seed, it would pay them to join and purchase a clover huller; they could save the price of the machine through the extra quantity of seed and labor in getting it in two years.

To show the average farmer that it is not only experimental farms and agricultural colleges that can grow clover seed successfully, I append the following from the Ottawa Valley Journal: "Jas. Higginson, of Inkermann, Ont., from 16 acres obtained 2,700 pounds, sold for \$11.45 per bushel, a total return of \$32 per acre. Wm. Higginson, 16 acres, produced 40 bushels, sold at 20c., or \$30 per acre. Mr. Higginson states that they stumbled on a gold mine. Albert Guy said thousands of dollars had been lost to the township every year from their neglect to cut the second crop for seed. He had called at the College when the clover was being cut, and Mr. Fixter induced him to cut six acres of second-growth clover, which had threshed three bushels to the acre, and sold for \$11 per bushel. Henry Marquet had six acres, from which he cut fifteen loads of hay the first crop, and then threshed 22 bushels of seed from the second crop of the same season, which he sold at \$12.10 per bushel, or a turnover of \$44 per acre. Jas. Slater, who bought the clover huller, deserves a great deal of credit for purchasing the machine. Mr. Slater states most of the hay was cut too late to give best returns in clover seed. He had already shipped a carload, and expected to get several more this season. The seed, he said, was running about four bushels to the load. He expected to thresh 200 loads, and was looking for two months' steady work. Farmers have been spending, in Eastern Ontario, thousands of dollars every year, said Mr. Slater, and bringing in all kinds of noxious weeds, when they might just as well have threshed their own seed."

Many more names could be given, but I fear I have now trespassed too far.

Macdonald College, Que.

J. FIXTER.

### More about Farm Power.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

My letter, in your issue of Jan. 18th, 1912, seems to have attracted some attention, as I have had quite a number of inquiries forwarded through your office as to make of my grain-grinder, size of plates, quantity and quality of work done on a given amount of gasoline, etc.

The principal interest seems to center on the grain-grinding, as farmers generally are of the impression that it takes a large engine and grinder to do satisfactory work. I may say that I was of the same belief myself at the time I bought my first engine, for the only small grinders I had seen never did good grinding, and I would not have tried the larger engine and grinder, except on the terms that both were to suit me, or no sale.

To answer some of the questions: The engine is of four horse-power; the grinder has 7-inch flat plates. It is driven from the line shaft at a speed of approximately 1,750 revolutions per minute. If I could belt the grinder direct to the engine, I could get a little better results, as it takes some power to drive the 36 feet of shaft.

Usually, I do not keep a record of the gasoline or time taken on any given part of my work, but I know the amount of the crops raised and the amount of my gasoline bills. I have just made a test, grinding 32 bushels of oats with one gallon of gasoline. Second test gave 20 bushels of oats and barley ground fine for pigs on one gallon gasoline. Of oats, I grind 12 bushels per hour.

The essential points in grain-grinding are that the plates run perfectly true with each other, and that the entire surfaces are in contact. The advantage of flat plates is that, when dull, they may

be sharpened on the side of an emery wheel or grindstone, so that they will cut, rather than rub the grain to pieces.

As for my engine and grinder being better than others, I do not know, since I have never used any others, but am content with what I have, particularly since Mr. Clark's explanation that the privilege of having electric power costs him \$22.00 a year, with the cost of power used added to that; 2.33 cents a kilowatt hour does not mean much to most of us, but neither would 1.75 cents per horse-power hour, if there was no statement as to the amount of work done, or the number of horse-power hours or kilowatts used.

In my former letter I had no intention of boasting of what I was doing, for I have at least one neighbor who is getting as good results as I with a similar outfit. It was merely to state the service expected of a motor during the year, and the cost. I did not expect that another farmer with electric power would have exactly the same conditions, but that they might be near enough to serve as a comparison.

In conclusion, I wish to invite "The Farmer's Advocate," or any of your readers interested in power for the farm, to visit my place and see what I am doing. If my statements are not found true, I will cheerfully pay the expenses of the trip.

J. MORGAN.  
Huron Co., Ont.

**Testing Galvanized Wire.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

If there is any solution for testing wire to see if it is well galvanized, will you please publish it in "The Farmer's Advocate." H. W.

This question was referred to the Steel Company of Canada, Ltd., and A. C. Blashill, Manager of the fence department, replied as follows:

The most widely used test is the immersion of the article in a saturated solution of sulphate of copper, allowing same to remain one minute, and then cleanse it in clear water and wipe clean. This process is repeated, and as long as the wire does not indicate any signs of a copper deposit, it is demonstrated that the coating of zinc has not been removed. The process can be continued until a copper color is shown, the number of immersions of this kind indicating the comparative coating.

"Commercial" galvanized fence wire should stand two such immersions.

Those interested in cold or electro-galvanizing contend that the above, which is known as the "Prece" test, is not conclusive, but this test has been widely accepted by engineers, and is the usual method by which all galvanized material is tested by such large users as telephone, telegraph and railroad companies.

Prof R. Harcourt, of the O. A. C., in answer to the same question, sent this reply:

I may say that there is no simple method that is reliable for testing wire to see if it is well galvanized. The Prece test has been used for some time, but there are some objections to it. This consists in placing the piece of galvanized iron to be tested in a solution of copper sulphate under standard conditions, and observing the number of one-minute immersions which can be made before copper in a bright, adherent form will plate out on the article. In practice, this test has been found to be faulty, because, when the galvanized iron is placed in the solution, the rate at which zinc will pass into solution and an equal number of copper ions be precipitated as metallic copper, will depend upon the concentration of the copper ions in the solution in the immediate vicinity of the metallic zinc. If for any reason the solution becomes depleted in copper ion, the speed of this interaction will decrease. This is what takes place under ordinary conditions. For the first few seconds the reaction is very rapid, but, as the spongy copper forms on the surface of the zinc, it becomes more difficult for the zinc ions formed to get away and fresh copper ions to reach the metallic zinc, so that at the end of a minute the reaction has practically ceased. When the sponge of precipitated copper is removed and the test paper replaced in the solution, action again begins vigorously, but again falls off. It can easily happen, therefore, that the iron base will be practically exposed at, say, the end of the second minute, and yet no bright copper will be seen until the sponge is removed at the end of the third minute. The test will thus be classed as a three-minute test, while in reality it is but a trifle over two minutes, and an error of 33 per cent. is thus introduced. In fact, we have seen galvanized iron which showed areas of no coating whatever. The Prece test would indicate such wire as one-dip, when in reality it was zero-dip wire.

It has been proposed to provide against this difficulty by using a number of ten-second immersions, instead of one-minute immersions. However, there are some objections to the method. A more recent method has been proposed, in which the iron to be tested is dipped in basic

lead acetate solution, and the original material weighed before and after drying, or the zinc collected and weighed. This method, however, demands the use of fine balances and the making of solutions, which can hardly be done in other than a chemist's laboratory.

Altogether, I do not think that it is possible for the ordinary layman, without equipment, to make satisfactory tests to determine whether iron is well galvanized, or not.

**Maple Syrup Standard.**

"Sugar-making," or, more accurately, syrup-making, is the event of the season, when winter passes into spring, in those sections of the country fortunate enough to possess groves of maple trees. It is an industry of the farm to which increasing attention is being paid. The old charm of getting to the bush in the first real warm day to "tap" and start the camp still lingers, but more and more the business is taking on a commercial aspect, because of the value of the product for home use and sale. Its value is keenly realized by the housekeeper, with the frequent tendency of cane and beet sugars to soar in price. Owing to the peculiarly delightful flavor of well-made maple syrup, and the ease with which it can be kept for table use throughout the year, it enjoys an unique reputation, of which, unfortunately for its producers on the farm, greedy and unscrupulous manufacturers take advantage by the sale of imitation products bearing misleading labels. There are "maple compounds," understood to mean a little pure maple syrup or sugar, probably of low grade, and the remainder of commercial brown or white sugar, molasses or glucose. Then, there are maple-flavored syrups, made of ordinary sugars-and-water-molasses, flavored with some extract resembling maple, and labelled with a brand that deludes the grocery customer into thinking that he or she is purchasing the genuine article. The shelves of stores in Eastern Canada carry a lot of this stuff, but it is particularly rampant in the West, where an inquiry prosecuted by Dr. J. F. Snell, of Macdonald College, showed that even some syrups labelled pure were evidently adulterated, and others represented as "compounds" or "mixture," contained little, if any, genuine syrup. Very often, townspeople or settlers asking for maple syrup are handed out the "compound," without explanation. Dr. Snell writes: "There appears to be very little distinction made in regard to price between syrups sold as pure and those sold as compound or maple-flavor. The cans varied considerably in size, but, reducing them all to the price per gallon, six samples sold as pure averaged \$2.50; two sold as compounds, \$1.96, and two sold as maple-flavor, \$2.37. I think you will agree with me that this indicates a very unsatisfactory condition in the Western trade."

Canada has built up a reputation for honest butter and cheese, by shutting down absolutely on scurious articles, and pure-food legislation is being developed to protect the interests of the people. What seems to be needed is the enforcement of a regulation that will make illegal the use of the word "maple" in brands or labels on products that are not pure maple syrup or sugar. This cannot be too clearly pressed upon the attention of the authorities at Ottawa.

Readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" should also bear in mind that new standards for maple syrup and sugar were promulgated by the Department of Inland Revenue, Ottawa, during the past year. In substance, the regulation requires that maple sugar shall not contain more than 10 per cent. of water, or syrup more than 35 per cent. water. Under "An Act respecting the adulteration of food and other products," the penalties for violations are very severe upon the maker who adulterates or the person who sells or offers for sale. Where the adulteration is deemed injurious to health, the first-offence penalty upon the maker ranges from a fine of \$50 and costs to not exceeding \$500 and costs or six months' imprisonment, or both; and for subsequent offences the fine ranges from \$100 and costs to \$1,000 and costs, or one year's imprisonment, or both. If the adulteration is deemed not injurious to health, the first-offence penalty to the adulterant is not to exceed \$200 fine and costs, or three months' imprisonment; subsequent offence not exceeding \$500 fine and costs or six months' imprisonment, or both, and not less than \$100 fine and costs. In case of the sale of adulterated products injurious to health, the penalties prescribed are a first offence not exceeding \$200 and costs, or three months' imprisonment, or both; subsequent offences, \$500 and costs, or six months' imprisonment, or both, and not less than \$50 fine and costs. If not injurious to health, the penalty for each offence in selling or offering for sale ranges

from \$5 fine and costs to \$100 and costs. If the seller can prove want of knowledge, and produce a warranty, he will be liable only for the costs.

Upon receipt of a copy of the Act and Departmental regulations, "The Farmer's Advocate" at once wrote the Deputy Minister, W. J. Gerald, at Ottawa, as to how farmers making maple syrup and sugar were to safeguard themselves in putting these products upon the market. This crucial question he referred to the Chief Analyst of the Department, Dr. A. McGill. Under date of February 14th, 1912, we have from the Deputy Minister, Mr. Gerald, the following reply:

"I am advised by the Chief Analyst that maple syrup should weigh 13 pounds 3 ounces per Imperial gallon, in which case it is sure to meet the legal requirements as to water content; and further, that an ordinary hard-maple sugar does not contain more than a legal amount of water."

The weight of syrup per gallon depends upon its density, secured by boiling, and, upon weighing one gallon of last year's syrup, we found it considerably over the weight, 13 pounds, 3 ounces, above suggested. In syrup-making, using the saccharimeter (syrup Baume, 60 F.), we have observed that, when placed in hot syrup, and rising to between 31 and 32 degrees, a sufficiently dense syrup has been made. Most customers prefer a thick or heavy syrup, but others like it lighter and more fluid. At 32 degrees, we have observed considerable trouble through the heavy syrup subsequently going into crystals in the jars, or causing breakage and loss.

A simpler method of testing is by the use of the syrup thermometer, graduated from 70 to 260 degrees, placed in the back section of the evaporator, where the syrup is finished boiling. When the mercury rises to 219, a standard of 13 pounds 2 ounces to the gallon is reached, but some makers find that too thick, as the syrup "candies," and the practice has been to let the less dense syrup flow in till the mercury falls to 215, showing an average temperature of probably 217. Speedy work from the time the sap leaves the tree is advisable, and the early "runs" of sap require less boiling to make a sufficiently heavy syrup than later in the season, and it has also a better appearance and flavor. By occasionally weighing a gallon and the use of one of the tests, makers can readily keep their product up to the standard proposed, but it will perhaps be found that 13 pounds 3 ounces will result in candied syrup, and is therefore needlessly high.

**THE DAIRY**

**Spotting the Star Boarders.**

"Every cow-keeper runs a boarding stable," writes Malcolm H. Gardner, Superintendent of Advanced Registry for the American Holstein-Friesian Association. As the first step towards profitable cow-keeping," he goes on to say, "it is up to the owner to 'size up' his herd—to learn which cows are paying fair to good prices for board and lodging, which are just paying for the food consumed, and which are beating him out of board.

"There is but one way to learn this, and that is by means of the scales and the Babcock test. All that is required in addition is some pint fruit jars, each with the name of a cow pasted on, is a 25 cubic centimeter tube or an ordinary glass tube called a milk-thief, and some corrosive sublimate tablets. The jar is to hold the composite sample, the tube to take that sample, and the tablet to preserve it. It is not absolutely necessary to weigh the milk all the time, although it would be better; for, if a man will weigh for but three days near the middle of each month, get the average for one day, and multiply by the number of days in the month, he will know very closely how much milk each cow has produced during the month. Then, if during these three days he will take a sample from each milking for each cow, and either test those samples himself, or take them to a creamery and hire the buttermaker to test them, he can learn the average per cent. fat in the milk of each cow, and so compute the fat for all of the cows.

"When he has tested for one lactation period, and made the acquaintance of the individual cows in the herd, he is likely to conclude that Spot and Brindle could give pointers on putting up a front to any confidence man, and to wonder whether he had better wait for the cow-buyer to come along or offer them to neighbor Smith, who buys on looks, never tests anything, and so would never know the difference, anyway. Having found that he has been a mark from the cow standpoint for years, he will have little confidence in himself, and none whatever in any cow till she has proved to him through test that she is making good. He will take an interest in test work of all kinds, and will begin to think about obtaining the use for his best cows of neighbor Jones' bull, whose dam he hears has a 30-day official record of 2,400 pounds of milk containing 84 pounds of butter-fat."

## POULTRY.

### Independent of the Spouse.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As we have been invited by the editor to discuss the hen question, I would like to say a few words on the subject. When the hens are filling the egg basket every week, it helps make farm operations more pleasant, by having part of the income derived that way. And we do not get so comfortably fixed by the fire when we have to take a run through the snow two or three times a day out to the henhouse. We find it most essential to have a well-lighted and ventilated house for the hens. In the morning, first thing, they get a hot mash, lots of warm water three times a day; at noon, scraps and some kind of green roots, and a little grain scattered in dry chaff. This keeps them busy until four o'clock, when they are fed all the grain they want; if it is not picked up at night, they will get down early in the morning for their breakfast. In the henhouse is a box of oyster-shells, and one of ashes.

Some days we see one moping around. A dose of some suitable specific is all a hen needs to recover. There is lots of fun in the work, especially when the old hens are not going to let the pullets lay all the eggs; they want to shine, too, so they look spry and get down to business in earnest. There is a fascination in selling plenty of fresh eggs in mid-winter, and not having to ask the good man for all the money one finds a way to spend. "RURAL."

### Eggs in Winter.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

"The Farmer's Advocate" makes its weekly visit to our home, but my time for reading is limited. I usually read the Ingle Nook and all there is on the poultry question, and leave the rest for John.

As for poultry, we keep about forty hens, just barnyard grades. In two years they have not been off duty even for a day. Yesterday we got sixteen eggs—temperature, 20 below. Price of eggs hovering between 40 and 45 cents per dozen. Feed wheat and oat and barley chop, all cold. Drink, warm water, not hot, into which all table scraps are thrown. Then, as a side-line, we take a stone and a hammer and some old pieces of china and break it up for them. Give them charcoal, sand, ashes and sulphur to wallow in. We do not have them named, but can take the eggs from under them while they are on the nest (sometimes they bite). It is a good plan for the same person who knows them and whom they know, to always feed them and keep them tame. If I don't give them what they want, when they want it, they fly on my shoulder and ask, in their way, for it. I don't think it pays to keep hens all winter and get no eggs. Aside from the profit, it is a pleasure to pick up eggs when they are 3½ cents each. Many a dozen I have sold at 7½ and 8 cents a dozen, and my hair has not started to turn gray.

As for the mending and knitting, it will be much easier to do after a run to the poultry house in the cold air and picking up eight or ten eggs that will bring enough money to get the yarn for the next pair of socks for John. There is health, pleasure and profit for the housewife in the poultry business. JACK'S WIFE.

### Laying Days and Holidays.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Having noticed in "The Farmer's Advocate" of February 8th the editor's invitation to discuss the question of winter-egg production, I am tempted to give my experience. I have a flock of 42 Barred Rock hens, about half of them pullets, and the rest hens, one two years old (the pullets are marked with a pig-ring around the leg at the end of each year, so that it is possible to keep track of the age). Since the beginning of December, 1911, I have sold 55 dozen eggs. Not having the advantage of the larger markets, I have had to be contented with a lower price than some, but they have averaged me 30 cents a dozen. Like the farmer's wife that "Beginner" consulted, I have let the men feed the hens all winter, and they assure me that they give them very little, if any more grain than they give them in summer. They are fed morning and evening, regularly, 5 quarts of mixed grain—wheat, oats and corn. The only difference between the winter and summer feeding is that in winter they are fed at noon about two quarts of sliced mangels, whereas in summer they go out and pick grass. In the morning they are given separated milk to drink, and the rest of the day their dish is left filled with clean, fresh water. Once a week they are given buttermilk, but they have never had one feed of boiled grain, mash, or anything of the kind. The henhouse is cold enough that the men gather the eggs twice a day, and break the water in the drinking trough when necessary. Unlike "Beginner's" friend, the only

time I have visited the henhouse during the winter is when I have gone down to paint the roosts with a mixture of coal oil and sulphur.

As to whether hens lay better in summer when they have rested in winter, I am not prepared to state. Most hens, I presume, have a "broody" spell during the summer, and one feels more inclined to humor their desire for a holiday when they have earned it, by laying well during the winter. Hens must be fed in winter whether they lay or not, and, in my estimation, eggs at 30 cents a dozen are more to be desired than at 15 cents or 18 cents. Of course, as was intimated in the letter referred to, it is quite a satisfaction to be able to tell the neighbors that the hens are laying, but it is also a satisfaction to be able to send away the egg-crate filled with eggs, and have it returned filled with groceries. Hoping to hear from others on this subject that is attracting so much attention at present.

MRS. J. CHARLES HANCORD.

Durham Co., Ont.

## GARDEN & ORCHARD.

### Asparagus.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

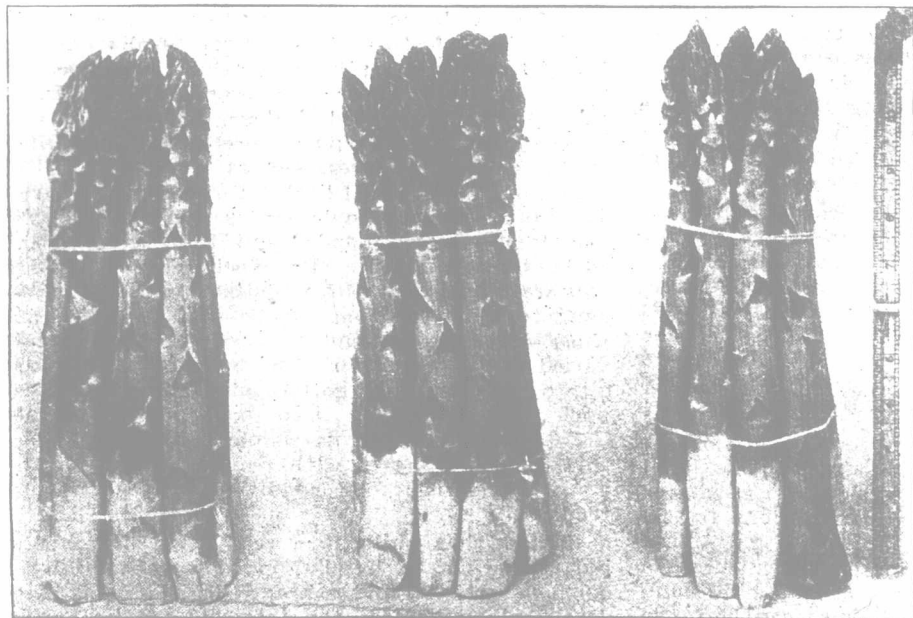
About three years ago I wrote something on asparagus culture, but as the years go by and our towns and cities grow so fast, the demand for asparagus far exceeds the supply, and it will be so for many years to come. Our cities are spreading out always and crowding out the market gardeners, so that most of the old and best beds of asparagus are done away with. It is up to vegetable-growers at a distance from our large cities to plant and keep up the supply. Asparagus being a hardy perennial plant, may be grown on the same ground for twenty years or more without renewal. Asparagus can be grown on any light, rich soil. The soil best-suited for it is a deep and rather sandy loam, with plenty of moisture, such

clearing tops, by cutting and burning, apply a good dressing of manure each spring, then plow and harrow the whole surface about four inches deep, so as not to touch the crown of asparagus, then you have a nice clean bed to start with.

Commence cutting the third year after planting; cut for eight or ten weeks. Around Toronto, we cut from, say May 1st until July 6th. During those ten weeks we give two dressings of salt, one about May 15th, the other about June 6th—½ pound to each hill, or a little over 1 ton per acre, each dressing. If that is faithfully done each year, and cultivated both ways about six times, you will have no trouble with weeds. The salt will keep weeds out of the hills, and has a tendency to keep bugs away.

Growing asparagus from seed, without transplanting, is a method now finding many advocates. It is not only a cheaper method, but in my opinion it is by far the better. The operator will have to be a little more careful in putting in the seed than he would the plant. Having separated the land, and marked the same as for plants, instead of digging a hole with the spade, he will use the hoe. Make a depression at each cross of the marks on land, about a foot across, and 3 inches deep, then drop ten seeds in each depression. Evenly press them in soil about one inch with the foot, then just level soil with the hand and wait for the seeds to grow, which will make their appearance in two weeks. As soon as you have sown the seed, get a barrel of air-slaked lime, and sow a handful on each hill, so you can see where you have put the seed. Then you can start cultivating each way, being careful not to break off the seedlings as they appear above ground. If the plants are looked after well, by being kept free of weeds, and given air-slaked lime and salt (2 of lime to 1 of salt) sometime about July, by the end of the season they will have made good strong plants; some will be very much larger and stronger than others. Let them stay as they are until spring, then, in spring, the strongest plant will appear first. If there are

more than two plants in a hill, take the other out. One to a hill is enough, but if only two, leave them. Always leave the strong ones to form the bed. Now, that's the way to grow the largest kind of asparagus, as the largest and best developed seeds produce the best plants, and will continue to do so right along. Asparagus seed costs from 60 to 75 cents per pound; two pounds will sow an acre at ten in a hill, so you see it is a cheap way of getting a first-class bed of asparagus. Then the seed, if on good soil, and not removed from where it grew, will overtake the transplanted plant in three years, so, by the fourth year you will be cutting better and larger asparagus from seed than you would



First-prize Asparagus.

Stalks in three bunches. Weight, 8 lbs. 9 ounces.

Grown by Chas. McKay.

as is often found on the borders of meadows or on the margins of lakes or rivers, or land formed by the washing of higher grounds, and known as alluvial. This land, when clear from under water or overflow, is by far the best suited for the growth of all kinds of vegetables, and is particularly adapted for asparagus. And there are thousands of acres of just such soil in Ontario growing weeds or a bit of rough grass, that could, with a little labor and common sense, be made to produce a crop of asparagus to the amount of three or four hundred dollars per acre annually.

Land to be planted to asparagus should be made rich by a good dressing of manure, and worked thoroughly and deep. A good plan for an asparagus bed of one or two acres would be to plant hill fashion. Get the land ready, then mark out the square three feet each way. Then, if you decide to use two-year-old plants, get good strong ones, and set out one good plant at each square. Use the spade, make a hole 6 inches deep, about a foot square. Then place your plant in center of hole, spread roots out flat, cover with about two inches of soil, tramp well, then put on an other inch of soil loose over the packed earth, leaving a depression in the ground for rain, and to be filled by the cultivator, which can be run through about a week after planting. As the young shoots of asparagus will be six or ten inches high, some of the soil can be worked toward the plants. Always plant in the spring, not in the fall. For the first three or four years leave the tops on until the spring; they are a protection in the way of holding snow. After

from the transplanted plants.

There is a great deal said about the different kinds of large asparagus that have lately been introduced by seedsmen. The best asparagus beds around Toronto are owned by the McKays, three brothers, each on his own place. They have about ten acres among them. I visited their beds last July, just at the end of the cutting season. They had just plowed the land, and were disking to clean the bed of thickweed. I asked John McKay where he got the plants to grow such large asparagus. "Oh," says John, "we just got some seed from our neighbor, Mr. Somer's bed, and sowed it. Did not bother buying plants." But, as we went over those asparagus beds, we soon discovered the secret of large asparagus. It was the manure. Why, the whole land has been covered about four inches thick for years. He gets it dumped on the place for nothing; just has to spread it. But the city is crowding them out. Part of these lands have been taken for building lots. I am sending a cut of three bunches of asparagus grown by Chas. McKay, Doncaster, Toronto East. But large asparagus is no new thing, for Cato the Elder cultivated large asparagus two thousand years B. C., and Pliny mentions a sort in his time near Ravenna, of which three head weighed a pound. So it's quite an old stand-by.

Now, what ought we to expect from an acre of asparagus after the fourth year? Say we have 5,000 hills to the acre, at 10 cents per hill, which would be a very low price, for I know the McKays would average 20 cents per hill—and what one man does, another ought to do better if he

tries. Now, there are lots of different names for the "new" old asparagus, but in buying seed, we will be safe in trying Colossal, Columbia, Mammoth, Palmetto. If I am spared to the spring, and am able, I will plant one-half acre with seed in hills myself, and will let you know the results later on.

J. W. RUSH.

York Co., Ont.

### Hotbeds and Their Use.

The plants that may be advantageously started in hotbeds are many, and should be started at different dates. I therefore divide the principal ones into three classes, and in this article mention only those for list No. 1, as the time is at hand to begin with cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, leeks, onions, tomatoes and celery. These can be started in the hotbed, but it is far better, I think, to sow the seeds in shallow boxes filled with good fine loam, and place the boxes on the manure that has only an inch or so of earth on it. All the foregoing vegetables transplant readily, and, in the case of cabbage, cauliflower and tomatoes, good stocky plants cannot be obtained without transplanting and re-transplanting, before being set out to stand. Prick out the plants into other boxes of finely-prepared soil as soon as the second pair of leaves are formed. Set them pretty close together, and in about two weeks or so transplant into other boxes, setting the plants about two inches apart. Whether operating from bed or box, never pull the plants, but, with a putty knife, small flat trowel or spade, lift them carefully, so as to save all the roots. If the earth all rolls off in moving this class of plants, perhaps the better, as they should separate easily; and, as soon as transplanted, water with warm water in sufficient quantity to settle the earth about the roots, and shade a little from the direct rays of the sun for a day or two. Radish and lettuce can be grown and used from the hotbed, and peppers, tomatoes, celery, etc., can be started in window boxes or large flower pots, but, for success, a "cold frame" is a necessity for hardening off the plants from the hotbed.

The plants named in this list (No. 1), remember, should be started about the 20th of March, for the Truro district. And it should always be borne in mind, too, that, as our growing season is so short, only the earliest varieties of all kinds of plants should be grown, as a rule. By starting plants in hotbeds, we can get most everything of the kind named weeks earlier than otherwise. I have, by this method, had cabbage and cauliflower fit for use by July 9th, and free from worms. Cabbage and cauliflower should be good-sized, stocky plants, and set out to stand about May 18th; onions and leeks sooner, but tomatoes cannot be set out without more or less hazard, until about 15th of June. I have had them cut with white frost as late as June 21st.

#### THE HOTBED.

The size of the hotbed may be for one or more sashes, according to the requirements. The usual size of sashes is 6 x 3 feet, and they are placed on a frame of boards to rest on the manure. The material used for making the hotbed is usually horse manure, enough to make a bed 18 inches or more deep after it has been well shaken out, placed and well and evenly tramped down. According to circumstances, I have taken the manure from shed and from outdoor pile direct to the frame and placed it in the frame, carefully wetting with warm water from the rose of a watering pot such parts as needed it. Sometimes no water is required in making up the bed, but there must be sufficient moisture to cause fermentation. I have put on the earth or the boxes containing the earth the same day; at other times have waited two or three days before putting on the earth, because of manure being slow to heat, which is usually the case if it is cold when placed in the frame. Sometimes I have turned it over and over for a few days before placing in. The beginner must exercise good judgment in all things, and there are various methods, as well as materials, used in making up hotbeds.

The cold frame is used for hardening off the plants, and sometimes for starting some of the plants. The "hot frame" and "cold frame" are alike, so to speak. Later on, the "storm-window" sashes can be used, if need be, to cover frames over "cold pits" for hardening off plants. Unless preparations were made last summer or fall, it is difficult to get soil for hotbed or boxes as soon as it is wanted. I know of nothing so good for starting young plants in as decomposed sods or compost, and this material should be kept always on hand in a convenient place. If well stacked and made compact, it will slowly decompose into soil of ideal quality, if turned over once a few months after it is made. I have taken off the earth from the top of the old beds in the fall, as soon as plants are killed by frost, and put it up in a pointed-shaped heap, and that bed it over, having added to it some fresh loam together with some rich, short manure, and the sifted, screened or raked it, so as to have it fine before sowing seed into it, with good results.

Peter Bartlett.

Peter Bartlett.

### Apples of Quality.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The increased interest in fruit-growing, and especially in the growing of apples throughout the Province during the last few years, and the largely-increased area now being planted yearly, raise two very important questions: First, is it likely to be overdone, and the supply exceed the demand? And, secondly, what are the best varieties to plant for profit, in case the demand continues?

These are very difficult questions to answer, especially the first, though I notice that most of the writers who have lately discussed the subject in "The Farmer's Advocate" are very optimistic as to future markets. However, there are many who differ from them, and, as there is a difference of opinion among the best informed, nothing definite can be said with any certain authority; one can only give his opinions, and reasons for them. Time will solve the problem.

Up to last year, I thought the time was far distant when the supply would exceed the demand. But the experience of the past season, when the Nova Scotia apples were literally poured into the West, forty cars going into Winnipeg in one day, besides those from Ontario, British Columbia and the Western States, glutting the markets along the main lines of railway, and giving the apple market a setback from which it has not yet recovered, leads one to think that we are nearer to the limit than most of us are probably aware. Of course, we have the British markets, but we have many competitors there, and it is only when there is a failure of the British crop that our fall apples can be profitably marketed in that quarter. The one strong point is that the Ontario winter apples, with their superior keeping qualities, can be stored and repacked and shipped to British markets during the winter, when the market prices are usually good, thus extending the period of marketing over several months.

Another fact in our favor is the ever-increasing consumption of fruit per capita, and the rapid increase of our population. But while the growing of the tender fruits is confined to a limited area (practically only a few counties in the southern part of the Province), the growing of marketable apples is possible over nearly the whole of Older Ontario. So, if planting and production continued at the present rate, it is quite within the possibilities that overproduction may be the result. I am not much impressed with the prospect of new markets being opened in foreign countries, though it may be worthy of a trial. Let us hope, however, for the best, and not try to cross the bridge before we reach it. We can do a great deal in keeping up the quality of what we produce to the highest point of excellence, and the question of overproduction may be left to time, as its only definite solution.

The question, what varieties to plant, is one on which, no doubt, there exists a difference of opinion, not so much with regard to the best and most marketable winter varieties, but as to the advisability (in view of the prospects of future demand) of planting extensively of the early and fall varieties. There is much to be said in their favor. They are early bearers, as a rule, and productive, so that, sold at a lower price, they are often more profitable than the best winter varieties. They are hardy, and succeed over a much wider area, and the growing of a fair proportion of them lengthens the harvesting period from the last week of August to the end of October, as it is usually well on in the latter month before the late-keeping winter sorts are fully matured.

Then, for a succession, the Duchess would easily come first, and next after that the Peerless, a new variety, which, after a test of several years, I would recommend—a clean-skinned, well-colored apple, above medium size, of superior cooking quality, the tree being hardy and a regular bearer. Then Alexander, St. Lawrence and Wolf River, to finish the fall list. For what we might call the late fall or early winter list, we have Baxter, Blenheim, and Snow. There are two seedlings of the Snow that might be mentioned, and in some localities would no doubt be profitable—the McIntosh and Princess Louise, both of them choice dessert apples for the Christmas trade. But the McIntosh is an indifferent bearer here, and the Louise a biennial bearer, while the Snow is the most productive by far of the Christmas dessert apples, and the fancy prices at which it was sold at the end of the year show that it has lost none of its old popularity, and is still the leading Christmas dessert apple. There is an ever-increasing demand for it in the large towns and cities. But it must be pruned and properly sprayed, and, if possible, the fruit thinned, to get the best results. It will not stand neglect as well as some other varieties.

When we come to the late winter varieties, first and foremost comes the Northern Spy. This is the winter apple par excellence of all our varieties, and the supply never equals the demand. Why don't we grow more of them? I have been

extolling the superior qualities and advocating the more extensive growing of this grand apple for a quarter of a century. At Institute meetings, orchard meetings, and occasionally through the press, I have advocated top-grafting of a large part of our orchards with Spy. I notice that in "The Farmer's Advocate" demonstration orchards the Spy is supreme as the most salable and profitable. Mr. Sherrington, of Bruce, says, plant all Spies, and my chief regret with regard to my own planting is that I did not plant more of them at first, and I have for years been trying to remedy this by extensive top-grafting every year. Buyers of winter apples in car lots usually ask for a percentage of Spies (from 40 per cent. up) as a condition of sale; and the higher the percentage of Spies, the higher the price and the quicker the sale. Private citizens buying a few barrels of winter apples for their own use will always ask for Spies, and are willing to pay a higher price for them. With regard to other winter varieties, there is Baldwin, King and Greening, but I would not plant many of these. Over a large part of the country they should only be grown top-worked on hardy stocks. I never could see any quality in the Baldwin. Its good-keeping quality, productive bearing and color are its chief virtues. I doubt if the King is profitable, on account of its poor bearing, and for the Greening there is only a limited demand, on account of its color, but it is one of our very best winter cookers. Ontario is a good apple, a prolific bearer, but a short-lived tree. It should be top-worked to get best results. I think the Seek-no-Further is an apple that might well have a place on the list of winter apples, but apples of the Ben Davis and Gano class are sure to be discounted for lack of quality. There are a great number of varieties in cultivation in the orchards of this country that never should have been propagated or sold for planting. They are a curse to the apple trade, and those who are planting now should avoid them and plant only the best.

As to the size of an orchard on an ordinary farm, I should say five acres should be about the limit for a 100-acre farm. Where a system of mixed farming is practiced, this is as much as would be likely to get proper care. Our long winters, lasting, as they do, for nearly half the year, leave a short season to work in, and it is a difficult matter to get everything done at the proper time, and the orchard is the most likely to be neglected, and five acres well cared for is better than ten neglected.

With regard to the soil for apples, a nice loam, with deep natural drainage, is best, and land a little rolling is to be preferred, on account of atmospheric drainage. I plant 33 feet apart each way, but in some sections, and for some varieties, 40 feet would be better. The soil should be as rich as would produce a good crop of corn or roots, and in the very best of tilth for a young orchard.

With regard to the varieties that are self-fertile, such as Spy and McIntosh, if they are planted in alternate rows with other varieties, instead of in blocks, and where the Tolman Sweet is used on which to top-work Spies—and there is nothing better—a branch of the Sweet should be left on some of the trees, and there will be no trouble about pollenization.

I prefer two-year-old trees for planting, and ordering direct from some reliable nursery. I always practice spring planting, though it would do very well to get trees late in the fall, but I would heel them in carefully until spring, and plant them early. A great many trees are lost through careless planting. It is very important that the young fruit tree gets a good start; if not, it may linger on for a while, and finally die. And if they get stunted in the early stages of growth, they will never make good trees. The tops should be cut back enough to balance the roots, and the roots kept moist until planted. The roots, and especially the small fibres, must have a firm contact with moist earth, but a couple of inches of the surface soil should be left loose to retain the moisture. Moisture should be retained always about the roots of a tree at any stage of its growth, either by cultivation or heavy mulching. Low-heading of trees is now much in favor, and, with proper extension tools to cultivate with, there is much to be said in its favor. Pruning should be begun as soon as the tree is a year planted, and continued regularly. This is probably the most neglected of anything in the orchards, and some who undertake to do it make a woeful mess of it. The person who does this job should know his business.

To sum up, if the right kind of soil and location is selected, and planted with the right varieties, selecting good healthy trees, and given proper care and attention (always remembering that quality will count for more in the future than it has in the past), the planting of an apple orchard is probably as good an investment as anything along the line of agriculture at the present time.

G. C. CASTON.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

## THE FARM BULLETIN.

### From Another Hired Man.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Having seen several items in "The Farmer's Advocate" concerning hired help, perhaps I could give you some of the reasons why some farmers find it so hard to get the necessary help. I have been in this country several years, and during that time I have worked with seven different men. I will not give any names, but will let you see how some of them used their help, and still they wondered why their help left them. There was one especially, a deacon of the church, who would pull us out at half-past four in the morning and waste nearly all forenoon, and in the afternoon it was all hurry, hurry, and I have often worked until nine and half-past, and seen us unloading hay at 11 at night, for \$8 a month, and yet he can't see the reason why he was unable to get his help to stay with him.

I will tell you how the chap I am working for now runs things. We pull out at 5 a.m. and often later, but when we do we work; one does one part of the chores and the other his part. Seeing he is a bachelor, and thus has the household duties to perform, it throws a lot of the work on me, but it does not seem hard, because he is a decent lad, and a fellow likes to work for him. In the busiest time of summer we never worked longer than from 5 a.m. to 6 p.m., and we put in as large a crop as the neighbors, and were done before most of them. He pays fair wages and has a fellow feeling about him that I don't mind the work as much as I did when I worked with the first man I mentioned, although there is far more to do. I have come to the conclusion that the best boss is the man who has at some time or other been hired out himself.

I think it is rather a foolish thing for a farmer who has a man working steadily for him to cut him if he loses one day or half a day, because there are times when the farmer wishes to work later, or on a wet or stormy day, and the thought of this day or half day cut comes to the hired man, and if he is at all quick-tempered he gets up and leaves him. PAT.

### Instinctive Migration.

Readers of this paper have been told of Jack Miner's efforts to tame and protect wild ducks and other birds on his place in Essex Co., Ont. A recent note from him records these interesting facts relating to migration, telling how young ducks raised by hand instinctively found their way south, leaving without guides, one being shot in Virginia, and one in Ohio:

"On Sunday evening, Jan. 7th, my wild Mallard ducks circled very high, and, as they acted strange, I stood and watched them. Finally, the old ones, followed by two or three of their young, settled down again. But four of them that I had raised with a hen (by hand) started straight south. Then I waited anxiously to hear just who was the lucky man, and on Jan. 17th I received word that David Stout, of Circleville, Ohio, shot a wild duck on Jan. 15th with a band on its leg marked Box 48, Kingsville, Ont., and the next day I received a letter from S. W. Lawson, Saluda, Virginia, stating that he shot a dark Mallard duck on Jan. 12th with a band on its leg marked Box 48, Kingsville, Ont. The readers will note that the one in Virginia was shot on the 12th, while the one this side, in Ohio, was not shot until the 15th. I have heard the particulars from the Ohio man, stating that there were nine in the bunch he shot his out of. I have not heard the particulars from Virginia yet. It also might interest you to know that I am positive that those four were all young birds, and they left here without a guide."

### Canada's Research Problems.

In an address before the Canadian Institute, Toronto, Rev. Dr. Bryce, of Winnipeg, a leading member of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, said there were some 600 graduates of Toronto University engaged in research work in the United States, and he referred to a list which he had of 100 such problems pressing for solution in Canada, upon which such young men as these should be employed. Canadians were too self-satisfied. Nothing had been more impressed upon him than this by his visits with the Commission to other countries, where he found educational systems vastly superior to their own. Apprenticeship was almost unknown, and illiterates abounded. The result was that business was conducted uneconomically, and the waste was enormous. The real remedy for the manufacturers was not higher duties and big combines, but industrial research. Thinking men agreed that Canada needed better elementary schooling, better High Schools, and better special scientific training in the universities. In Germany

there were 4,000 trained chemists at work for the Government and industrial concerns, and in this country there were practically none.

### We Let Them Do It.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In the last issue to hand of "The Farmer's Advocate," I find another of our friend Mr. McArthur's letters, in which he touches lightly on our financial system and our deluded voters. I have always heartily agreed with everything Mr. McArthur has said in regard to this subject, although, up till now, have never taken the trouble to make him aware that he had one follower, at least. Now, I do not wish anyone to think that I am a socialist, because I am sure that this plan would not work, but I do wish to see every class of people getting all its labor, entitles it to. I believe that, in this Dominion, trusts, combines, monopolies, vested interests, etc., have already gained not only a foothold, but a complete stronghold. Mr. McArthur did not put it thus strongly, but I believe he will agree with me. And from this stronghold they rule the country, and bleed, first of all, the farmers, then the laboring classes, then all consumers. They work a double-acting pump, as it were, on the farmer, taking from him directly and indirectly, by robbing the consumers, making them unable to pay decent prices for farm produce, although they can afford to pay more than they do. But, you say, how can I prove this assertion? We will take the case of wheat, and I ask did you ever see any farmer who made a few odd-million dollars growing wheat? You never did, but you know of many men who have

As yet we have no millionaire in Canada who has made as many millions as old John D., but we have a great many who have gathered up more than they had any right to. No farmer that I am aware of has ever made a fortune that got anywhere near the million mark. Why should any other business be more profitable than farming? Partly because farmers are being stolen from, while the men who are making their millions are the men who are doing the stealing.

Perhaps it may be claimed that these men are more capable than the farmers. I do not believe it. Give them all the modern agricultural education that is possible, put them on farms, and see how many million dollars they would make.

We must not lay all the responsibility on the men connected with the trusts, etc. Probably, if we were in their place we would be nearly as bad as they are. A large part of the fault lies with the Government that allows this state of matters to exist, and also for harboring corruption in its midst. But we must come down still another step, then where do we find ourselves? Simply that we, the injured ones, the poor, deluded voters, must take some of the onus upon ourselves. We rule the country, or at least we would do so if we did not swallow everything the politicians gave us, but did a little independent thinking on our own account.

I wish that I was a cartoonist, and I would draw a cartoon picturing a farmer standing, with his mouth open. In front of him is a man passing him bulletins on agriculture, wildly gesticulating and talking. Him I would label "Favorite Party Candidate." Behind the farmer I would put two men, each with a hand in the farmer's pocket. One of these I would label "Corrupt Government," and the other, "Trusts, Mergers, Etc." And one of these men would be saying to the other, "If that gentleman in front can keep his attention like this, we will have to keep him in office."

This, to my mind, represents the true condition of affairs in this country. The farmers of this country, and I suppose, of all countries, believe everything their party candidate tells them of what he intends to do for the country, and they are led to the poll like sheep to the shearing place, and like the sheep are they fleeced. When their candidate, whom they have obediently elected to office, reaches the Capital, he heaves a sigh of relief as he takes his seat on the benches, and straightway close his eyes and goes to sleep.

When he hears the interests asking for legislation in their favor, he opens his sleepy eyes to cast his vote, and says, "Yes, we must help the young industries of this country." Of course, the candidate is a lawyer—farmers seldom elect anybody but a lawyer—and so his interests are at one with those of the trusts, and how can you expect him to do otherwise?

At home the farmer who elected him is perhaps reading the latest bulletin on agriculture, and then goes out to hoe weeds out of his corn, with the hot sun scorching his tired back, and the dust raised by the \$10,000 car of the rich capitalist, as it whirs past, fills the air which he breathes. And through his mind floats a hazy idea that, perhaps, after all, things are not just as they should be.

Now, let us have a discussion on this subject. The capitalist may look at our discussion with amused pity, but, "Behold what a great matter a little fire kindleth." Perhaps some day the little fire which we will kindle will sweep unjust privilege from the land. Speed the day.

Of anyone who will discuss this matter I wish to ask a few questions:

Have I overdrawn this description?

Why should any man be able to amass a million dollars in a lifetime?

Have trusts, combines, etc., gained a stronghold in Canada?

Could there be a saving of 25 per cent. or more



The Debating Club.

Discoverer of the coining public man.

made many millions buying and selling wheat. Did not these men filch levy on the producer and consumer both?

I have taken the case of wheat, because nearly all large fortunes are made from the natural resources of the country. And the Western farmer is mining his land just as surely as coal and ore are being mined. Therefore, he should be making his millions, but he is not doing so.

And all other things are on the same scale: manufactured articles, railroad and express rates, pork-packing—everywhere the combine and the vested interests are taking their steady toll from farmers' pockets. Then we have the Government pap-fed industries, with their exemption from taxation, bounties, and all that sort of thing; and Government extravagance, not to say corruption, making offices for party favorites, having three men to do one man's work, etc. I am not talking about either party in particular. To me, both parties are alike; one is as bad as the other; politics are rotten all through. What does our splendid Government do to remedy these ills? Absolutely nothing. The vested interests shake their whip, and the Government cringes and trembles. The interests and the Government say, "Yes, agriculture is our most important industry, we must do all we can to help it." And they spend a miserly little sum every year to equate us farmers, so that we may be more profitable victims for the interests, I suppose.



effected in the expenses, directly and indirectly, of the Government of Canada, if it was managed on strictly honest and businesslike lines?

If these things are so, wherein lies the remedy? I am sure that our esteemed friend Mr. McArthur will open up the discussion for us, as he may have some very interesting facts and ideas relating to this subject. We hope he will favor us with them.

W. R. C.  
Prince Edward Island.

**The Ontario Assessment Law Works.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Sir Walter Scott tells us, in "Ivanhoe," of a Scottish chief of long ago who coveted one of his neighbor's lands, so he invited the owner to visit him, and then took the man prisoner, and on his refusal to give him a title to his lands, stripped, bound and placed him before the fireplace, to slowly roast, till he would become of more accommodating mind.

Who ever invented Ontario's assessment of farm lands system must have been descended from this Scottish laird, for blood tells in men, as well as in live stock. A year or two ago, a friend of mine, a business man from Pittsburg, was paying me a visit. Seeing so many unpainted farm-houses and barns, he said, "Were I living in this country, I would boom paint." Little did he know that the assessor would add to his taxes each year the cost of the paint. Again, he says, "Why, you have a regular city house here." Again, I didn't like to tell him that old Mother Ontario was in her dotage, and charged me \$15 a year for trying to improve the landscape and make my family and myself more comfortable after our house was burnt, while one of my neighbors lived in his old, unpainted house and lent another neighbor three thousand dollars, at five per cent., and laughed in his sleeve, and looked so young that, when the assessor went to the bush to see if he was satisfied with last year's assessment, he went back to the house and told the goodwife that he saw her son, but could not find the old man.

But this is not all. I like to see my stock comfortable, and so built a better barn, where I am feeding cattle and hogs at a loss to make my land more productive, and incidentally to fatten the packer, the township and the county; while my jolly neighbor stacks his hay, sells it, looks poor when the assessor comes along, buys his wife a Persian-lamb coat and goes visiting his friends, while my goodwife wears her shawl and visits with the rural telephone, while I patiently wheel manure to enrich the land the packer and the township. But I mustn't say any more about my rich neighbor, or you will guess who he lent the three thousand dollars to. And what if you do, hasn't "The Farmer's Advocate" told us it pays to borrow for needed improvements, and what more needed improvement than to build a house, when you have none, and one large enough to have plenty of fresh air? Besides, I have proved the theory correct, for wasn't my father a public-school teacher, with a salary of two hundred and forty dollars a year, and I myself rented a farm and borrowed two hundred and fifty dollars to stock it, and am to-day so rich that I can borrow five thousand; and, had it not been for those miserable assessors, I could borrow six.

But here comes the assessor again (he always comes in the winter, when he can't see anything but the improvements). "Why," he says, "your farm is worth a lot more than your neighbor's. See the lot of stock you are able to feed, and see that fine pile of manure. I'll have to raise your assessment, for I am sworn to assess at the actual value." I hang my head. I was too tired to hold it up, and almost wished I was back in Mother Earth, making two blades of grass grow where one grew before, as the Institute lecturers say. After he leaves, I conclude to live a little longer, for I have in me the blood of one of Cromwell's Ironsides on my father's side, while my maternal grandfather was a Scotch Cameronian, and I am called Richard Cameron, Scotland's uncrowned King. "He first on earth, while all the earth looked on, proclaimed resistance is a right Divine; and to the beating of his heart, in shouts, answered the echo's of posterity." So sang the poet, and we may forgive, but we never forget, and I want, with the help of "The Farmer's Advocate," to put all those township assessors higher than the sun; and my hired man, who is an astronomer, tells me that is about seventy million miles. But I am not the only one who is oppressed by those monsters. I had a neighbor who was raising a barn to enrich the township, when he was mercifully killed by a falling beam. His wife, with a small family, had to rent the farm and move away. I rented the farm for pasture, but had gray matter enough in my head to stipulate that she pay the taxes. Now is the time for the assessor to get in his finest work. Up goes his assessment. I stand it for a while, then my soldier blood gets warm, and I boldly charge him

with robbing the widow. Thinking he may run for councillor and need my vote, he graciously reduces the assessment fifty dollars.

Now, I expect you will say, why don't you do like the other ten thousand Ontario farmers who did last year? Well, for one thing, I can't sell my farm and get paid for the improvements; another thing, I don't know whether I could make a living at anything else, for I have tried selling agricultural machinery, been school trustee, church deacon, and director of a hospital supported by public subscription, and could not make any money at any of them. Of course, I might become a M.P.P., but it is too late for that.

Lanark Co., Ont. RICHARD CAMERON.

**Four Generations Represented.**

The accompanying photogravure represents four generations of the Christie family, in Dundas County, Ontario, namely, John Christie, who more than fifty years ago went into the then almost unbroken forest and cleared a good portion of the farm upon which the buildings now stand, consisting of 125 acres. Later, Ira Christie purchased



Four Generations of Christies.

an additional 100 acres, making a total of 225 acres in the old homestead upon which John, Ira, Sherman, and his little son Donald, still live, and are actively engaged in the breeding of Percheron horses and Holstein cattle. "The Farmer's Advocate" has been a regular visitor at this farm for nearly fifteen years.

**The Beefing and Its Advantages.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Though not a subscriber to your valuable paper, my father is, and I certainly enjoy reading, to the fullest extent, the valuable articles which it contains from week to week.

Many readers, no doubt, will think the subject on which I have chosen to write has had a thorough discussion and consideration by every reasonable-thinking farmer. Yet, when driving through the country, one will find, in many neighborhoods, farmers who are not enjoying the splendid quality in which all beef-ring members participate, but who, on the other hand, are complaining about the meat they receive from the butchershop.

The beefing, in one respect, is similar to the reciprocity agreement, and that is to supply meat to the farmer at the cheapest price possible. This is done by doing away with the middleman. And now, returning to the beefing, I would say there are many advantages members have over rural residents who are not; and, in order to prove that the beefing is all I claim, it will be necessary to mention a few of them. By putting them in one sentence, you can rely on the meat you get being fresh, from a young animal in a condition to be slaughtered, and that it was free of all diseases.

And now, to those who do not know the plans on which a beefing is operated, I will endeavor to explain how we run ours. It consists of thirty members, ten of whom take a whole share, while the other twenty buy a half share each. A whole share contains twenty pounds. Every member supplies an animal, and at the end of the season each member is supposed to have obtained a carcass. The butchering is done in the evening, and the carcass is supposed to be cut

up by six in the morning, thus enabling the farmer to be back home by seven o'clock, so that it may not interfere with the day's work.

At the end of the season a general meeting is called to elect new officers, square up accounts and transact general business, and, in order to finish off with something a trifle better than beef, an oyster supper is held, which is thoroughly enjoyed by all. Now that winter is here, and work is not very pressing, it is a good time to call a meeting and have the question thoroughly discussed.

Halton Co., Ont.

RUSSELL LINN.

**Notes from Nova Scotia.**

Beef is not plentiful, and is selling for 7½ to 8 cents. All around Prince Edward Island, beef, generally hind quarters, is being imported. Eggs are 30 cents per dozen, potatoes 60 cents per bushel, and oats 55 cents per bushel.

Hay in this county, at this period, is a matter of interest. In general, there is no probability of a scarcity in the county, yet at Arisaig and other shore districts this product is scarce, and will be quite serious. The scarcity is due to lack of rain last season, these districts having been less favored in this respect than other parts of the country. However, generally speaking, there is ample hay in the county for all requirements.

Shipments of hay have been made from Antigonishe to Sydney, C. B. Several growers have at least one hundred tons each for sale. The price is about \$14 per ton.

Messrs. W. A. Dryden and W. F. Ritch, Commissioners appointed by the Canadian Department of Agriculture to investigate the wool and mutton industries in Canada, as compared with those of the United Kingdom and the United States, reported that Cape George, Antigonishe County, is a suitable place for sheep-raising. From their report I quote: "In the first place, we will refer to that part of Antigonishe County, which includes Cape George. This cape is really a small peninsula, comprising approximately six thousand acres of high, rolling hills, which are clear, and covered with splendid grasses eminently adapted for grazing, while, from every other aspect it is an ideal place for sheep-farming."

Lamb-buyers from all parts of the Province, and also from Massachusetts, state that there is no district in Eastern Canada which produces lamb of such outstanding good quality and flavor. The Cape is divided into about twenty-five farms, including eight or nine abandoned. The present occupants may be correctly described as fishermen farmers, because they take more interest in what they get out of the sea than in the production of their farms. The distance across the isthmus, where the cape abuts the main land, is under three miles from water to water. One of the chief advantages of such a situation would be the possibility of erecting a dog-proof fence across this narrow neck of land, so that the Cape would be securely protected from any animal likely to interfere with sheep-raising.

The suggestion was made to us that a very profitable business could be conducted in sheep-farming on this favorably situated peninsula, either by an individual or a company acquiring possession and running it on up-to-date methods. Antigonishe, N. S. JAS. McCONNELL.

**To-day.**

By Peter McArthur.

I wish I could understand crow language. It seems to be what the philologists would call "a highly-specialized language." It has very few words in it, but they can be given a great many meanings by the way they are spoken. The crow is strong on emphasis. He can emphasize his "caw" in a hundred different ways, so as to express different meanings. The one that stopped for a while in the maple trees by the road was as full of gossip and news as any other new-returned traveller. "Caw, caw, caw!" he began, in tones that seemed to mean, "Hello, folks! How are you wintering?" Then he kept right on: "Great day this, isn't it? But you mustn't look for spring just yet. We'll have some blustery weather yet, and probably a sleet-storm or two. But I know where there is a corn-field full of ears that was left out all winter, and a clump of pines less than fifty miles from it where I can put up in on the bad nights. Oh, yes, spring is coming again, all right. The trick of putting corn in silos is rather hard on us early crows, but there are a few old-fashioned farmers left."

"Looks to me as if you were one yourself. There now, you needn't get mad and go after the gun. I must be going now! So long! Caw! Caw! Caw!"

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A late number of the Saturday Evening Post has an article in which an ex-farmer's wife tells why she managed things so that her husband gave up farming. At first sight it looks like a ter-

rible indictment against farm life, for she had to work like two or three slaves, and a few years more of it would have killed her. But a careful reading of her article makes clear the fact that her trouble was due to having married one of these get-rich-quick men who happened to be using a farm as the base of his operations. While trying to show that farm life is worse for women than any form of slavery yet devised, she unconsciously brought out the fact that a farm is the very place to live and work on if people are not too greedy. Her husband enjoyed it, and so did her father-in-law. The trouble was that they hogged everything, and devoted their fine managing brains to seeing that everyone else worked to the limit. They cared nothing for comfort or refinement or enjoyment—save the strange enjoyment of scraping together money that they promptly loaned to a bank or bought more land with, instead of trying to get some good out of it. The good woman should have gone about her work singing, "Everybody works but father." Father, no doubt, thought he was working when he was cutting down expenses and keeping his family from enjoying any enervating comforts. She goes on to tell how much easier he was to live with when she got him into business in a city, but I don't believe her. Such a man would spoil any house he lived in, whether in the city or the country. The change was probably due to the fact that she was again living the life to which she was born and bred. She was a city girl before she married a farmer. In her old surroundings things no doubt seemed much better to her, but I had no doubt she had had enough of a time of it doing the household drudgery for her get-rich-quick husband when he was grinding his wealth out of a farm.

One time, many years ago, when I was minding the gap while they were hauling in the wheat, I spent my time, when not chasing away the cows, in reading a book of old Scottish songs. In one of them there was a couplet that always seems to me the ideal motto for a farmer:

"The bounties of Providence are new every day,  
As we journey through life let us live by the way"

The man who takes that as his motto can enjoy life as he goes along, and his wife will not be likely to write magazine articles telling how hard farm life is. I am not sure but I am mixing two poems that were in the book (it disappeared long since, and I cannot look it up to verify the quotation), but I have always had a mental picture of the man who was supposed to give utterance to this genial piece of wisdom. As I remember it, his name was "Muirland Tam." Here is the description of him that was given:

"In the nick of the balloch dwelt Muirland Tam,  
Weel stented wi' brochan and braxie ham;  
Wi' a briest like a buird and a back like a door,  
And a huge wapping wame that hung down afore."

My impression is that the poem was written by Johanna Baillie, a Scottish poetess and playwright, who was hailed by Sir Walter Scott as being as great as Shakespeare. Now, it is just possible that I have mixed two poems and credited them to the wrong author. I usually find that I do when I trust entirely to my memory. But whoever wrote the lines about living by the way wrote something that deserves to be better known than it is. I never remember seeing it in print but once since reading it, and that time it was on the menu card of a dining car.

Another statement made by the lady deserves a word of comment. She says that men often enjoy the beauties of the scenery around them, but the women never have time. I doubt that. I have often heard country women describe a beautiful scene, but cannot recall having heard a farmer praise the beauty of anything except a horse or a field of growing grain from which he expected a bountiful crop. Perhaps they are ashamed of doing anything so sentimental as remarking on the beauty of a tree or a sunset. If so, it is time that our educationists looked into the matter. Of course, the purpose of nature-study in the schools is to start the children right in this respect, but the danger is that such study is likely to be too scientific. The scientist too often studies beautiful things in a very prosaic way. As a parodist of Wordsworth said of a very learned man:

"Primroses by the river's brim  
Dicotyledons were to him,  
And they were nothing more."

Instead of confining the child's knowledge to the make-up of the flower, the aim should be to make "the meanest flower that blows" give him thoughts that do often "lie too deep for tears." The love of the beautiful can be cultivated as well as anything else, and nothing makes life richer and more worth living. In fact, I think the matter might be gone into on a sort of rotation basis. After training the eye to see beautiful

things, and enjoy the emotions they inspire, the ear might be given a chance. Byron tells us:

"There is music in the sighing of a reed,  
There is music in the gushing of a rill,  
There is music in all things; if men had ears  
Their earth is but an echo of the spheres."

But I mustn't get started quoting poetry, or I shall not know where to stop. Before leaving the subject, I want to call your attention to the fact that there is hardly a thing in Nature that the farmer sees every day that has not inspired the poets to their finest flights. Now, why should any long-haired poet get more enjoyment out of these beauties than the men who own them?

I wish to thank the public-spirited people who responded so quickly to the suggestion that they

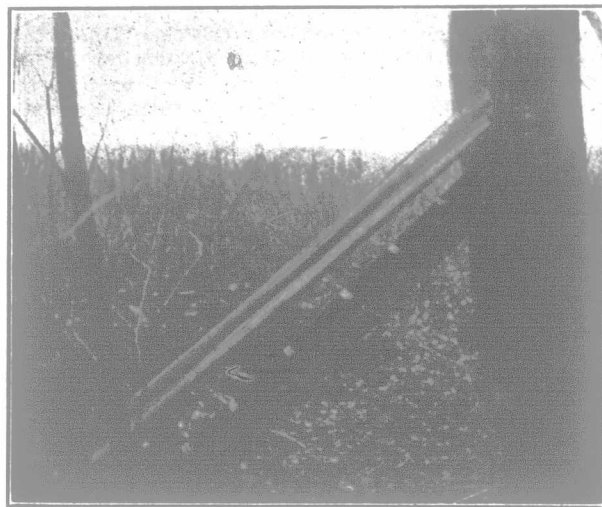


Fig. 1. Feed Rack for Quails.

should report on dangerous level-crossings. I have received word from Ottawa that complaints are reaching the Board of Railway Commissioners from all parts of the country. All these cases will be investigated, and if protection is not granted promptly, there are members of Parliament on both sides of the House who will ask why. The campaign against level crossings is now in full swing, and going fine. If you have not complained about the one you know about, remember that human lives are at stake, and write at once. Tell the location of the level crossing, and why you consider it dangerous. Then address your letter or post card to the Board of Railway



Fig. 2. Rough Board Shelter for Feeding Quails.

Commissioners, Ottawa. The Government has done its share in voting a million dollars for the purpose. Let us do ours in reporting the death-traps. The majority of level-crossing accidents are on the country crossings. Report all the dangerous ones, no matter how lonely they may be. The place where protection is needed is where people are being killed.

#### Fairs in 1912.

Manitoba Winter Fair, Brandon—March 29th to 8th.  
Saskatchewan Winter Fair, Regina—March 9th to 15th.  
Alberta Spring Show—Calgary, April 5th to 12th.  
Canadian Industrial, Winnipeg—July 10th to 17th.  
Vancouver, B. C.—August 10th to 17th.  
New Westminster, B. C.—October 1st to 5th.  
Canadian National, Toronto—Aug. 24th to 31st.  
Western Fair, London—Sept. 6th to 14th.

#### Caring for Quail in Winter.

As I have just been down in my woods (or jungle), and found the quail doing so nicely, my promise to "The Farmer's Advocate," given last year, to write regarding the feeding of quail in winter, came to my mind.

It is but simple fact to say that we could, if we would, have thousands of these dear, cheerful little pets in Ontario, where to-day there are none. Right here in Western Ontario, where we now and then hear the distant "Bob White" call, this cheery note could be heard in all directions, if the valuable little birds were only given some attention. But as it is, about the only attention they get is pointed at them. When the shooting season closes, if any have survived, they are but remnants of the flock. Sometimes only one is left, seldom as many as ten in a bunch, and fully twenty-five per cent. of these are wounded more or less. And as by this time winter has fairly set in, these inoffensive little birds, "scattered and peeled," are up against a hard prospect. Deep, drifting snows cover fence-row and field, so that they have neither shelter nor food. Should they venture out among the icicles and snow heaps, their natural enemies, the hawks and owls, are ready to pounce upon them. Thus watched and driven from their scant rations day after day, and also disturbed and scattered by the owls at night, it is a matter of surprise that there are any left in Essex County at all.

Now, I have been personally acquainted with these swift-flying birds for over forty years. It is the fact, although I am ashamed of it, that, when a boy, my brother and I shot thousands of them for the market. But I haven't shot fifty in the last twenty years; it is now eight years since I pressed the trigger on one, and I never expect to shoot another. The pleasure I have found in caring for quail has been far more exquisite and intense than any I ever experienced in shooting them.

The first time I carried feed for them down to the jungle, I threw it under brush heaps, etc., and also set bundles of unhusked corn here and there. This was unsatisfactory. I then made a half-dozen feed racks out of some old refuse lumber, the same as shown in illustration No. 1. This time I scored a hit, for in less than three days all the quail and English pheasants in the district appeared to have found them. Each of these feed racks was made of three boards, nailed together so as to form a square-bottomed trough, which was afterwards partitioned off into boxes about eight inches square, and four to six inches deep, as shown in illustration. Set leaning against a tree or fence in the bush, a cover of boards was placed over each one. The cover should be about two feet wide, and six or ten inches above the boxes. Feed was put in the boxes, and, as it was protected from rain or sleet, what little snow might drift in did no harm.

Well, now I soon found that I was face to face with another problem. The hawks had apparently found the Klondyke of their lives, and in less than two weeks had driven the quail entirely away. For the harmless birds to go near these feeding places seemed to be sure death to them. However, I was bound not to be beaten, so, with fur coat and mittens on, I watched with the shotgun. With small satisfaction, though, as the birds I was trying to protect were more scared of the sound of the gun than of the deadly little Cooper's hawk.

Then I went and bought three little steel jump traps, and, having cut three poles fifteen or twenty feet long, placed the traps on the butt-ends, which were sawn off square, and drove three nails about each trap to stay it. Six or eight small staples were then driven in around the end of each small pole, and fragments of golden-rod or other weed stuck in the staples to partly conceal the trap. Next, a No. 8 nail was driven into the pole to hang clog and chain on, and the whole raised upright and fastened to a small tree. (A few artificial branches might be necessary in some cases to complete the disguise.) In one month I caught seventeen owls and hawks. The quail came back, and I wintered over sixty of them.

But a limited number of hawks and owls still lingered around, and would now and then get a bird or two in spite of me. So, after a year or two I found some more old lumber, took it down to the woods, and in one day we built ten houses, the same as shown in illustration No. 2. It's a rough-looking shack, but a flying success. The birds can always get into the dry leaves, and their enemies can attack them from the one side only. Now, this is just how the combination works: First, one of the little feed racks had been placed there long before the shooting season closed. These then appear to get the good news to others, and these little birds soon all feed together, and become one big flock. I have seen as many as fifty come out of one of these little five or six-foot

square shacks. The crippled soon get well. They keep each other warm by huddling together in a large bunch. Hence, their digestive powers are O. K., they are strong and healthy, and can fly like bullets. With a few traps set to head off the hawks, the outfit is complete. Last season I wintered over a hundred, and the hawks got only three, to my knowledge, and a house cat caught two.

In regard to the feed suitable for quail, I might say they are thankful to get any kind. In the fall of 1910 a neighbor gave me six or eight bushels of weed seeds when he hulled his clover. I threw this in the back end of these bungalows. Afterwards, I threw wheat on top of it, and the quail would scratch right through the wheat to get to the weed seeds. Bear this in mind, that they will not go into the houses for grain at all when the ground is bare and they can get at weeds.

Remember, I am not writing what my great-grandmother told Uncle Dave. I know this from personal observation.

I have shot quails late in the evening, and when they fell on the rough, frozen ground their little crops would burst open they were so full of weed seeds.

Yes, indeed, the quail is not only a cheerful pet, but I am satisfied that if the farmer really knew his value as a weed-destroyer, he would not feel like being without him.

Now, two acres would make a nice jungle. About four of these little sheds, one or two feed-racks, and two traps set to catch hawks and owls, would be sufficient equipment. The whole should be fenced to keep stock out, and dogs, if possible. With a very little feed, one could winter quail enough for a whole neighborhood in such a small enclosure. I believe most of our neighborhoods in Ontario have at least one such spot. Five acres, of course, would be still better, and in one day two or three boys could rig up the whole outfit. If you haven't a jungle, fence off a suitable place and grow one. I know this takes time, but remember, the world was not made in a day. I once heard an old gentleman say that the Great Creator Himself could not make a four-year-old jackass in ten minutes, and I believe it.

Now, boys, all that is necessary is for you to start into this never-tiring pleasure, and you are sure of success. I honestly believe that a flock of twenty quails, well fed, would live for weeks with the temperature 40 or 50 degrees below zero. It is when they are starved that they drift under. The old fence row is no good. In a hard winter it is only a big snowbank.

Quail will breed anywhere. It is simply the unmerciful shooting, followed by hard winter conditions for the pitiable fragments of flocks, that finishes them. Those are the only reasons why they are not as commonly seen as sparrows.

Now boys! I say, boys, it is a genuine pleasure for two or three to get together once or twice a week and carry a half bushel of grain down to the jungle, and see flock after flock of quail. How much better and healthier on a cold day is it than to hook up and drive to town to join the circle way back in the switch-end of some shop, where the last month's sawdust and burnt ends of matches are still in the old spit-box, and about the only bright spot one can see through the cloud of tobacco smoke is where they have scratched their matches on the stove-pipe. And likely as not they are discussing the degradation brought about in China through the use of opium. And again, boys, such things have their after-effects. If you give even a nod when some unseemly or outrageously false statement is made, such as are heard around such places, you are apt to be accused of being equally guilty with the teller of it.

What unmixed delight it would be, when spring opens, and the fragrance of the flowers float to you as you go down the lane to plow, to hear again sounded, as of old, the cheerful note, "Bob White," and the answering call from the other end of the field, "Is your peas ripe?" In a day or two, "Bob" would become so tame that he and his mate would be following in the furrow, picking grubs, etc. And as you stopped at the end and looked back over your shoulder with pride at the nice straight furrow, he would jump out upon the newly-plowed sod, shake his beautiful plumage, raise his white-striped head, and once again whistle his rich, ringing note, "Bob White."

Poor little Bob, he has many a foe. Hawks, foxes and hunters and bleak winter's snow; But a friend is a friend who will come in your need, Let's resolve that we'll give little Bob a good feed,  
 Essex Co., Ont. JACK MINER.

John G. Kent, of Toronto, has been elected President of the Canadian National Exhibition, as successor to Geo. H. Gooderham, M.P.P.

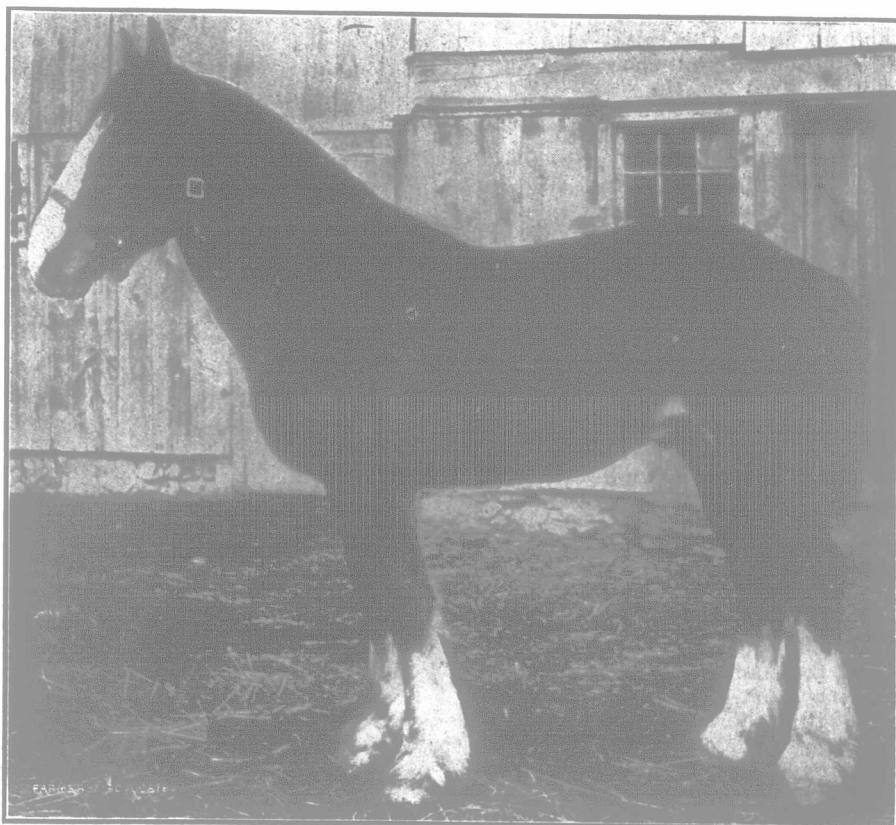
Our Scottish Letter.

Events move rapidly in this old country, and in the agricultural world we are face to face with many changes. Illness and death has made a great difference in the ranks of our foremost men. The Highland & Agricultural Society is the premier institution, and as its directors are elected on a more or less popular basis generally, its leading men are those whom their fellows hold in highest esteem. Dr. Gillespie is one of the best known of these, and he has now been laid aside from active duty for about a year and a half. James Macdonald, the capable secretary, after a lengthened illness, extending over a longer period, has been compelled to tender his resignation. It is all very sad. There never was a more capable and enthusiastic secretary of an agricultural society. He worthily represented the Scottish National Society on all occasions, and was closely identified with the educational movements, which have been a conspicuous feature of the past twenty years in Scotland. He had a large share in founding the N. D. D., or National Diploma in Dairying, and the N. D. A., or National Diploma in Agriculture, and in a marked degree enjoyed the confidence of the practical farmers in Scotland. The Board of the National Society, when it numbered among its most active members Dr. Gillespie, the late Mr. Speir, of Newton, and Sir John Gilmour, of Montrave, with Mr. Macdonald as chief executive official, was a corporation to be reckoned with, and their opinion on any public question carried deserved weight. There is plenty of room now for new men to come to the front, but it will be difficult to fill Mr. Macdonald's shoes.

As an illustration, it may be remembered that a custom generally prevailed in Scotland, in accordance with which, when a servant fell sick, he was kept by his master at his full wages for six weeks. There is just the possibility that, under the compulsory scheme of the Act, this may no longer be possible. An employer can hardly be expected to pay part of a premium insuring against sickness, on the part of his employees, and yet carry the risk himself. He may very well ask, under such circumstances, why should he pay any premium? Why should not the farmer and his servants be free to contract themselves out of the Act, and continue on the same good old footing of friendship which has characterized their relationships hitherto? Unfortunately, this is not possible. The insurance is compulsory, and contracting out is penalized. A concession is made under Section 47, intended to meet the case of the agricultural laborer so far as his supposed better state of health is concerned, but the general feeling so far is that the inducements offered alike to employer and employee under this section are not sufficient to warrant the farmer in sacrificing what he would gain under the Act for the relief made optional under this section. What one most regrets at the moment is the attempt to make political capital out of a social question, with the result that organizations like the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture, which ought to be devoted to agriculture, and nothing else, illustrate in their prominent members on public platforms this political cleavage. This does not make for increasing the credit or influence of that body.

HORSE BUSINESS ACTIVE.

Horse business has largely monopolized attention during the past week. We have had a great sale of Clydesdales in Glasgow, and the annual spring stallion show. Both events took place this week in the show-yard of the Glasgow Agricultural Society, on Tuesday and Wednesday. One of the agricultural invalids is the popular horse-owner, William Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew, than whom there is no better-liked man or better-trusted judge among Clydesdale breeders. Being unable, on account of his health, to carry on the extensive business which he has been operating for many years past, his stud of 54 horses, mainly entires, has been dispersed. The sale took place in a snow storm, but that did not in any way dampen enthusiasm. About 2,000 people attended, and from first to last bidding was lively and every animal was sold. The average price of the 54 head was £131 8s. 2d. The nineteen aged stallions made an average of £224 10s. 1d., the ten three-year-old stallions an average of £126 2s. 1d., and the seven two-year-old stallions an average of £98 5s. Yearling fillies, it may interest Canadians to know, made an average of a few shillings less than £40, and two-year-old fillies made £34 13s. The three-year-old fillies made an average of £46 fully. The highest prices were £1,680, paid by James Boyd, of Cariskey, Kintyre, for the dark-colored four-year-old horse, Sir Rudolph, one of the best horses of the day. The great seven-year-old horse, Sir Dighton, made £903, to James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, Kilmarnock, and almost immediately he bought him, he had him hired for 1912, to earn, with ordinary good-luck, not less than £400, and on the following day he hired him to another society for 1913, to earn an equal amount. It will thus be seen that Mr. Kilpatrick stands a fair chance of recovering his capital, with interest, in a very short time. The sire of these two horses, the noted Sir Hugo 10924, sold for £420, and was not dear, as he was already let to earn most, if not all of his price in this season. A young three-year-old stallion, a son of Sir Dighton, made £588, and the best of the two-year-old horses made £267 15s. Altogether, the Park Mains sale was an admirable reflection of the prosperous state of business in the Clydesdale world at the present time, and the goodwill and kindly feeling which prevails among breeders and owners of Clydesdale horses. The



Petty Stamp (imp.) [13150] (16423).

Clydesdale stallion; foaled May, 1910. Included in auction sale of importation of Clydesdales, by W. W. Hogg, Thamesford, Ont., March 7th. Sire Baron Beaulieu, by Baron's Pride.

THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT.

Agricultural circles are badly moved at present over the National Insurance Act. It has been thrown to the country in a singularly ill-digested state, and scarcely any problem connected with the subject of State Insurance against sickness and invalidity has been settled. The whole of the problems connected with casual labor and a hundred other things, have been left unsolved; and, to make confusion worse, confounded men are being sent out to explain the Act who are notorious fire-brands in the political world. These have been received in some parts in a very doubtful fashion, and at present, agricultural opinion, both among employers and employees, is distinctly antagonistic to the scheme embodied in the Act. It becomes increasingly evident that much would have been gained had the passing of the measure been delayed until the admitted complexity of the problem had been more exhaustively considered. The one thing evident at the moment is that the Act may be the precursor of an undesirable relationship between agricultural employer and employee. Hitherto, in no section of industry has greater goodwill existed between employers and employed than in agriculture, but the tokens of a change are unhappily multiplying. This is greatly to be deplored. In everything connected with the affairs of agriculture there has always been a deal of "give and take." Men have not, as a rule, taken up the attitude of asserting legal rights, and much kindly feeling has prevailed.

universal wish is that, seeing that Mr. Taylor has now been relieved of much of the anxiety connected with his extensive business, his health may improve and his life be prolonged.

Another notable sale of Clydesdales took place a week earlier, in Cumberland, when the stud of mares and fillies owned by the late firm of Messrs. John Wright & Sons, Silloth House Farm, was dispersed, consequent on the lamented deaths, in somewhat rapid succession, of the partners of the firm. Twenty-four head were sold, making an average of £56. The highest price was £141 15s., paid by Sir John Gilmour, Bart., for a young mare. It was in this stud that the H. & A. S. champion, Scottish Crest, and Cicily, were bred. Their full brother is Baron Silloth 12670, which R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., exported to Canada some years ago. The breed or tribe first attracted attention about twenty years ago, when a couple of mares, bred at Silloth House, secured high honors for R. B. Brockbank at the Cumberland shows. They were sold for very high prices at his dispersion sale, and went to Colonel Holloway's stud in Illinois. It is a coincidence that Mr. Brockbank himself only passed away a week ago. He was a fine old Quaker gentleman, and had reached his 88th year. A man of finer type never was associated with the Clydesdale business.

#### THE SPRING STALLION SHOW.

The stallion show took place on Feb. 6th and 7th. The weather was as disagreeable as it might be, the snow storm of the previous day having given place to a miserable thaw, and those who have come through that in Scotland or Nova Scotia know that nothing can be more disagreeable. There was a small but quite satisfactory exhibition of stallions of all ages in four principal classes. With about 100 horses hired for 1912, the event was, of course, shorn of some of its glory as a living market, and no doubt this greatly detracts from its success in point of numbers. Few men who have their horses hired for the season care to feed them for show purposes in the beginning of February, and possibly it would be as well to abandon all ideas of that kind and hold a stallion exhibition in April, when the horses are about to go on their seasons. The supreme champion of the show this year was T. Purdie Somerville's big horse, Scotland Yet 14839, one of the biggest and best horses which has ever won the Cawdor Cup. He was bred by J. Ernest Kerr, at Harviestown, Dollar, and his dam was the noted Cananda Cup champion mare, Chester Princess, one of the biggest and best mares produced in the Clydesdale breed during the past quarter of a century. She was got by Baron's Pride 9122, and descended from a notable succession of prize-winning mares. The sire of Scotland Yet was Royal Favorite 10630, a capital breeding horse. The reserve for the Cawdor Cup was Matthew Marshall's Ascot Chief 15720, the champion three-year-old, and winner of the Bryden Challenge Shield, for which trophy a different bench of judges gave him the preference over Scotland Yet. Ascot Chief is a wonderful specimen of a cart horse, with a magnificent top and the best of feet and legs. He is one of the best-built three-year-old horses seen in Glasgow showyard for many a day, and in every line an ideal draft horse. The first-prize two-year-old was The Dunure, last year's H. & A. S. champion, looking very bonnie and true, and like keeping himself well to the front. There was an excellent show of yearlings, and the first and second, bred by Stephen Mitchell, of Boquhan, and got respectively by Apukura and Baron of Buchlyvie, are a worthy couple to come out of one stud. The third was got by the grand old horse Auchinflow, than which there is no better of his age to-day. The second aged horse and the second three-year-old were full-brothers, Dunure Footprint and Dunure Index, both owned by William Dunlop, the owner of Baron of Buchlyvie, and both are got by that sensational horse, out of Dunure Ideal of Auchinflow. The show, as a whole, was up to a good standard, and, taken as a class, the yearlings would be the best. "SCOTLAND YET."

#### Favors Cement for Tanks and Silos.

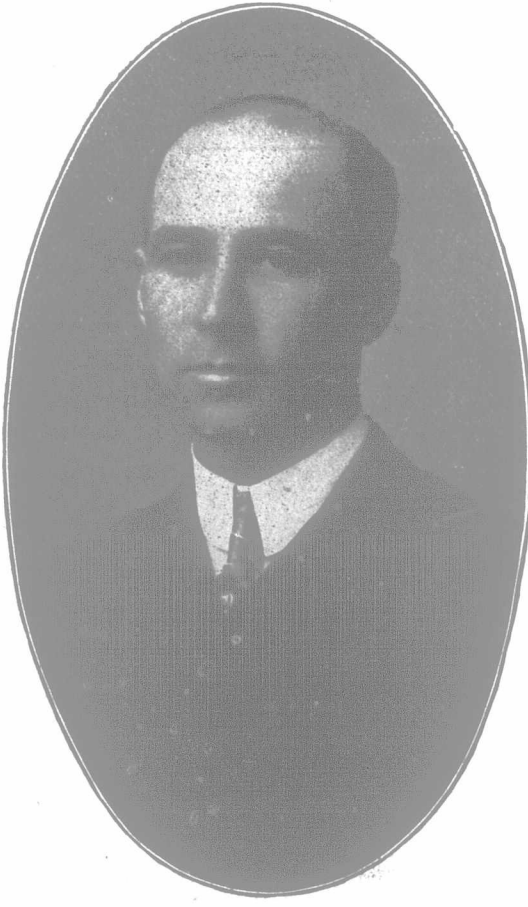
Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I will describe an elevated water tank I built for James Oliver, Vandorf, Ont., in July, 1909. It was built on his barn floor, of cement-concrete, one part cement to six parts fine but good grit gravel, with a 5-inch wall, 5 feet high, and 6 feet 6 inches in diameter, and a 5-inch bottom, with no reinforcing on the bottom. The circular wall has four bands of 3/4-inch steel cable reinforcing. This tank is plastered on the inside, and also washed with cement and water. It is in a very cold place, with no protection, except a board cover to keep dust and dirt out. It has given the best of satisfaction, does not leak a drop, and has not checked, although it freezes, of course, but only a few inches, this winter. I do not think it would freeze much worse outdoors. It is fed by windmill and force-pump from a near well, and supplies

water for the stock of a 100-acre farm. The concrete was mixed thoroughly, and wet enough to be well-tamped. I like this way best for quickness, as you can take off the forms sooner and with greater safety, and the cement is harder when done.

This tank was built in half a day, these curbs being with adjustable silo curbs. These curbs have built fifty silos. I have two silos 12 x 35 feet, built close together, so that they can be filled at one sitting of cutting-box. One roof covers both. We just turn the pipe elbows from one silo to the other. I hope to send you a photo of them some time. They were both filled last fall with White-cap Yellow Dent Corn. I have been building cement silos for four seasons, and have another full season's prospects. I consider the concrete silo the cheapest and best silo in every way. The ensilage keeps perfect, except some will freeze, as it will in any other kind of silo exposed to the weather.

Now, as to that proposed tank, your reader would be entirely safe and satisfied with his tank built with adjustable curbs. Have the door and windows, as desired, in the base. Build the tank base with the batten on outside, reinforced with 3/4-inch round iron rods, hooked together every 2 1/2 feet. Build the tank with the batten on the inside, which will be slight, and reinforce with the same iron every 15 inches, and also place vertical rods of the same 15 inches apart. These vertical



Geo. Douglas, Mitchell, Ont.

President Dominion Swine-breeders' Association.

rods, by extending high enough, will allow a cement roof, if desired, by bending over on roof concrete. The floor of tank needs to be well reinforced with heavier iron or steel that can be got cheap from old-iron dealers. I buy it for 75 cents per 100 pounds. If tank is a very large one, I would advise a center pillar under the base. A tank of this description would give entire satisfaction. The only trouble to fear would be the freezing of the pipes. One part cement to eight parts good gravel, would be sufficient, but any poor grade of gravel would need be richer with cement. I use cement according to grade of gravel. In all the silos I have built, I have yet to hear of one having a crack.

I might say I know of another tank, made of concrete, 1 to 8, 5 feet high, 9 feet in diameter, with a four-inch wall and bottom, reinforced with wire, giving satisfaction. This is also on barn floor.

I have used cement for many purposes, and claim it the cheapest, as it is the best. Water will strengthen it; it will never deteriorate being used as a water tank. Have base and center pillar well below frost, on good foundation.

York Co., Ont.

W. J. P.

#### Interested in the Time Records.

I derive a great deal of pleasure and profit from "The Farmer's Advocate," and no publication that comes to me is more appreciated. I have followed with much interest your articles regarding time records at "Waldwood" and believe you have an excellent system.

York Co., Ont.

R. H. BAYLES.

#### Corn Selection.

Notes from an address by Prof. A. E. Chamberlain to school children, teachers, and others, at Tilbury Corn Show.

There is always success to the boy or girl who is willing to learn anything that is to be learned, and then will go and put his knowledge into practice. A Chicago business man came to me after a meeting at which I had spoken, and told me that at one time his firm wanted a stenographer worth \$1,500 a year; that is, one that could honestly earn that much. The business was a large one, 200 stenographers being employed. They advertised, not stating just what qualifications they desired in the applicants. The next day over a hundred applied for the position. Of these, 75 per cent. were worth \$40 a month, 25 per cent. were not worth over \$30 a month, but of the whole number there was not one skillful enough to earn the \$1,500 a year they were willing to pay.

Make it the supreme effort of your lives to do something as well or better than anybody else in the world, and you have success. No question about that. A thirty-dollar-a-month person has a much harder task to get work than one worth thirty dollars a week. An opportunity is all that anyone has a right to, all that anyone should ask for. Learn to do something. Form habits of industry. Good morals are developed by industry. That is why the country boy outshines the city boy. He is not any better naturally. Not a bit. But when the country boy gets home from school he has chores to do. He has to carry in wood and go for the cows, and such things as that. The poor city boy has nothing to do between the time that school is dismissed and bedtime, so he gets lazy or goes out on the streets with other boys, where he is pretty certain to get into mischief. I practiced criminal law for several years, and I never saw or never knew a man or woman who had formed habits of industry and kept them up who deliberately committed a serious offence.

It is not hard to train a child to be industrious. Many parents make a mistake right here. This boy or girl is lazy, they say. It is not true. No child is ever lazy at the start. Children always want to be doing something. Their activities need but to be directed. There are technical schools for high-school pupils at Billings, Montana, where the boys are taught carpenter work, blacksmithing and brass-moulding. That fits these lads for what they will have to do later on. Billings is in the center of a mining district. The girls are taught domestic science in its various branches. It seems to me, on looking over the situation here since coming back, that Canadian rural schools have been standing still. At least, there isn't anything like the advance that there might have been. Minnesota has, I believe, the best school system in the world. In every school in Minnesota, every boy and girl, every day, learns to do something practical—something that they will likely have to do when grown up. Any girl that will learn how to make a home will never be an old maid. In agricultural sections, children should be taught something about agriculture. Some people are scared by the idea of science, as applied to agriculture. Now, boys, science is just Nature's laws discovered and explained, that's all.

You older men should encourage the interest of your boys in things about the farm. At one meeting, when I was giving an address on the testing of seed corn, I had my charts showing how a tester looked after five days—the same as those I have here. I noticed one boy who was listening with both mouth and ears open. After the meeting was over, he came up to the platform and said to me: "Did you say, Professor, that every ear you use for seed should be tested in that way?" "Yes, my boy, every one," said I. The next year I was at a gathering of farmers at the same town, but did not notice that particular boy there. After the meeting a man asked me to drive out with him and see his corn, as he had a particularly good field that he was proud of. As there was still about an hour before train-time, and I wanted to cool off a little, I agreed to go with him. He had a fine pair of horses, and we soon arrived at his front gate. There was a boy on hand to open the gate, and we drove to the head of the lane, where the same boy ran ahead of the horses as we pulled up, and opened that gate for us, too. As we drove through, the man touched his high horse with the whip a little, as if he wanted to get past the boy without my noticing him. When we got to the field, the boy was on hand still, had hung on behind the buggy, and I saw that it was the same lad I had noticed the year before at the corn-growers' meeting. The farmer called out to him, "Here, Billy, hold the horses. I am going to show the Professor through the corn." "No," said I, "I'll tie the horses to the fence. I want Billy to go along." So we went on through the corn, and a splendid crop it was, with a good even stand, the farmer going ahead, and Billy following close up.

but not saying much. When I began to ask questions as to how the ground had been prepared, the time of planting, how cultivated, and so on, the man answered promptly and clearly, telling me all that I wanted to know. At last I asked, "Did you test your seed?" "Oh, yes," said he, "sure!" "How did you test it?" I inquired. He seemed to be at a loss what to answer for quite a little while, and then, turning, he said: "By thunder, Billy, how did we do that?"

We shouldn't try to shut the boys out. Encourage their interest in farm crops and stock. They will help us to farm better, and that is what we will have to do, or get out of the business. The farmer in Essex who is only raising half crops will have to move out. And let me tell you, there isn't any better place to go to. Boys and girls, keep your eyes and ears open, and always be learning something. You will find that what you know will come useful to you some-

day. I never forgot a thing I ever knew in my life. I don't mean knowing so you can repeat it, but knowing it really, which is another thing.

The resignation of Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Veterinary Director-General and Live-stock Commissioner, at Ottawa, will take effect on March 31st next. Hereafter the dual positions will be made distinct, necessitating the appointment of two men.

GOSSIP.

It was a railway carriage, and the occupants were several travellers and a staid, pompous old gentleman. Various and unsuccessful efforts were made to draw him into conversation. At length one of them said: "Come, sir, I know you are one of us. Tell us what are you travelling in." "Young man," answered the tormented one, glaring at his interlocutor, "I am travelling in very objectionable and inquisitive company, and the carriage is full of samples." He wasn't disturbed after this.

RINGWORM CURE.

A correspondent who asserts that he has used a solution of carbolic acid for the cure of ringworm on cattle, writes: "I use carbolic acid, about 1 to 8, and one application will remove any ringworm. It also kills the infection. Be careful to put very little on at a time. Put it on with a bottle, cut a small nick in the cork, and drop from bottle, or with a feather. Be sure it is strong enough to burn a little. Sometimes acid is stronger than at other times."

NELLES & WOODLEY'S HOLSTEIN SALE.

The auction sale to take place on March 6th, of 21 Holstein cows and heifers, 5 yearling bulls, and a number of calves of both sexes, the property of Messrs. Nelles & Woodley, of Boston, Norfolk Co., Ont., near Waterford Station, M. C. R., where trains will be met on forenoon of sale day, should attract dairymen and farmers generally, as the herd is bred on first-class producing lines, and the sires in service are backed by ancestry having high-class milk and butter records.

Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat, Ont., report their herd of Shorthorns coming through the winter very well, and that they have for sale several good young bulls, nine to twelve months of age, some of which were prizewinners at Toronto. They have also decided to place on the market Scottish Signet, one of their stock-bulls, the best son of Imp. Old Lancaster, grand champion bull at Toronto, 1905. He is a full brother to Pleasant Valley Jilt, grand champion female at Toronto, 1908, and sold in February of 1909, at Toronto Stockyards, by auction, for \$2,500. He is guaranteed right in every way, and the only reason for selling him is that they have been using him almost as long as they can, owing to his daughters coming of breeding age.

STOCK SALE DATES CLAIMED.

- March 5th.—O. B. Henry, Drayton, Ont.; Shorthorns, Clydes, and Standard-breds.
- March 6th.—Pure-bred cattle, in Winter Fair Building, Guelph.
- March 6th.—Nelles & Woodley, Boston, Ont.; Holsteins.
- March 6th.—W. K. Sexton, Howell, Michigan; Holsteins.
- March 7th.—Bertram Hoskin, The Gully, Ont.; Holsteins and Tamworths.
- March 7th.—J. J. Wilson, Ash, Halton Co., Ont.; Holsteins, registered and grade.
- March 7th.—Clydesdales and Shorthorns, at Thamesford, Ont., the property of W. W. Hogg.
- March 14th.—Geo. Forester, Gormley, Ont.; Holsteins.
- March 14th.—Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ont.; Dairy cattle and Oxford Down sheep.
- March 19th.—O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.; Clydesdales and Hackneys.
- March 25th.—E. F. Osler, Bronte, Ont.; Holsteins and Clydesdales.
- March 26th.—S. Macklin, Weston, Ont.; Holsteins.
- March 26th.—L. E. Morgan, Milliken, Ont.; Hampshire and Southdown sheep.

March 28th.—Fred. Abbott, Harrietsville, Ont.; Holsteins.

April 3rd.—Holstein-breeders' Club; consignment sale, Belleville, Ont.

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS AT AUCTION.

Having sold his farm, and being about to retire, Oswald Sorby, Guelph, Ont., advertises in this issue a dispersion sale of his stock of 12 imported and registered Clydesdale mares, 5 Hackney mares, and 4 Hackney stallions, to take place at the farm, Tuesday, March 19th. Mr. Sorby has handled only the best. See his illustrated advertisement, note the terms of sale, and if interested, write for catalogue. It is rarely that horses of such excellent quality and breeding are offered at auction.

PEACHBLOW CLYDESDALES AND AYRSHIRES.

Two fashionably-bred Clydesdale stallions are offered for sale by R. T. Brownlee, Peachblow Farm, Hemmingford, Que. Harrier 6123 is an imported horse, and Nessmore 11032, a high-quality yearling. These horses are offered at prices which should attract buyers. The Ayrshire herd is headed by the stock bull, Sir Favorite of Hemmingford 27732. Some choice young heifers by this bull, and cows in calf to him, are offered for sale at reasonable prices. See the advertisement in another column, and write or call on Mr. Brownlee, who will be pleased to quote prices and give all details regarding the animals.

THE GLASGOW STALLION SHOW.

For the Glasgow Stallion Show, February 6th and 7th, there were entered for the six classes of Clydesdale stallions, including championships, 59 horses, namely, 15 yearlings, 9 two-year-olds, 18 three-year-olds, and 17 aged horses.

In the aged class, the awards were: First, Scotland Yet, by Royal Favorite; second, Dunure Footprint, by Baron of Buchlyvie; third, Perfection Again, a gray-roan, by Baronson, a grand horse which was the favorite with many.

In the three-year-old class, first was Ascot Chief, by May King, by Baron's Pride; second, Dunure Index, by Baron of Buchlyvie; third, Tullibardine, by Mar-mion.

Two-year-old stallions, first, The Dunure, by Baron of Buchlyvie; second, Scotland's Favorite, by Royal Favorite; third, Royal Viceroy, by Montraive Viceroy. Yearling colts were placed: First, Boquhan Magnet, by Apukwa; second, Dunure Stephen, by Baron of Buchlyvie; third, a bay colt bred by Wm. Dunlop, Clune Farm, by Auchenflower, dam by Baron of Buchlyvie.

The Glasgow Premium went to the three-year-old, Ascot Chief, by May King; reserve, the three-year-old Solano, by Gartly Pride.

The Cawdor Cup went to Scotland Yet, with Ascot Chief reserve, and the Brydon Challenge Shield went to Ascot Chief, with Scotland Yet reserve.

PERTH ABERDEEN-ANGUS SALES.

At the annual spring sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at Perth, Scotland, February 13th, excellent prices were obtained, a prominent purchaser being J. D. Macgregor, of Brandon, Manitoba, who paid the high price of \$1,100 for the first-prize two-year-old heifer at the Perth Show the day previous, namely, Cullin House Queen Rose, which was first at the Highland and other shows last year. The four-year-old, Pride of Spey 7th, of the Advie Mains herd of the late Col. Smith Grant, sold for \$525, and the 42 head of females from this herd made the good average of \$210, seven two-year old heifers averaging \$325. The aged bulls sold up to 65 guineas, and the six-year-old bull, Just Jeshuran, after being with-

drawn at 70 guineas, was bought privately by Mr. Macgregor, who also secured the yearling bull, Evreux, at 200 guineas. The highest price obtained for a bull was 265 guineas (\$1,325), for the yearling, Gardafui of Hindaloch, purchased for Buenos Aires. Four hundred and forty-nine head sold for an average of \$155.

GEORGE WASHINGTON AS A FARMER

According to the following correspondence in the Jersey Bulletin, George Washington evidently kept up his truth-telling proclivities long after the cherry-tree incident:

"In searching over some old records some time ago in a Philadelphia library, I came across the appended extracts from the writings of George Washington. As we shortly celebrate the day of his birth, I thought some of them might be interesting to the readers of The Jersey Bulletin, particularly where he laments the inability of his dairy of 101 cows to make sufficient butter for his family. It is a foregone conclusion that his lot of cows was a 'bum lot,' and also that the family must have been composed of many others outside of Mr. and Mrs. Washington. If the Jerseys had only been in evidence in those days! The extracts follow:

"Agriculture has been the most favorite amusement of my life."

"The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs, the more pleased I am with them, inasmuch that I can find nowhere so great satisfaction as in those innocent pursuits."

"In indulging in these feelings, I am led to reflect how much more delightful to an uneducated mind is the task of making improvements on the earth, than all the vain glory which can be acquired \* \* \* by the most uninterrupted career of conquest."

"I begrudge no reasonable expense that will contribute to the improvement and neatness of my farms, for nothing pleases me better than to see them in good order, and everything trim and handsome and thriving about them."

One of Washington's orders to his overseers was "to buy nothing you can make yourselves."

In his diary, Washington says "It is to be hoped and will be expected that more effectual measures will be pursued to make butter another year, for it is almost beyond belief that with 101 cows actually reported on late enumeration of the cattle, I am obliged to buy butter for the use of my family."

BOOK REVIEW.

POULTRY CULTURE.

Of the making of poultry books of more or less merit there is no end. The hunger for information which these books are designed to satisfy, is a healthy sign, and it shows how seriously the industry is taken by the public. The latest volume is "Principles and Practice of Poultry Culture," by John H. Robinson, one of the very foremost poultry editors in America, and author of "Poultry Craft," for years a standard text-book on the subject, but for the earnest student, and as a general treatise, the new book is distinctly entitled to first place. It is not a chicken doctor book, nor a promoter of fake schemes for making money in a hurry, but something incomparably better. Any person of common sense who digests it, is not likely to go wrong in poultry-keeping, and will not have much "doctoring" to do. Incidentally, he will learn how thousands of dollars have been wasted by rushing into "broiler plants" and "egg plants" without knowing how, by having regard to the good old policy of "going slow," and providing fresh air, sunlight, plenty of space, and avoiding over and under feeding. It presents the subject in the scientific, sensible way, as

a branch of agriculture, and practically all the essential facts are lucidly given in its 612 pages, with over 600 illustrations. The paper and typography are of the best quality, and highly creditable to Ginn & Co., of Boston, Mass., the publishers, who issue it as one of the "Country Life Education" series. The author used the out-of-date word, "Thoroughbred," for pure-bred, on page 17, but we can heartily commend the book as the best and most comprehensive extant for conditions as found on this continent. Copies may be ordered through this office at \$2.50, postpaid.

TRADE TOPIC.

A neat, comprehensive little booklet is just to hand entitled, "Why Horses Should Be Clipped." It is written by sixteen veterinary surgeons. Horse-clipping time is near at hand. Horses with long, shaggy coats of hair will perspire much more freely during the spring work than those which are clipped. It is claimed that a clipped horse will do a greater amount of work than one not clipped on the same amount of feed. Less care is necessary in cleaning the animals. The best way to clip is by use of the clipping machine. The manufacturers of the Stewart Ball-bearing Outfit claim that with this machine a horse can be clipped in 30 minutes. See the advertisement in another column, and write for the booklet and prices.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

- 1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
- 2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
- 3rd.—In Veterinary questions the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.
- 4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

SHADE TREES.

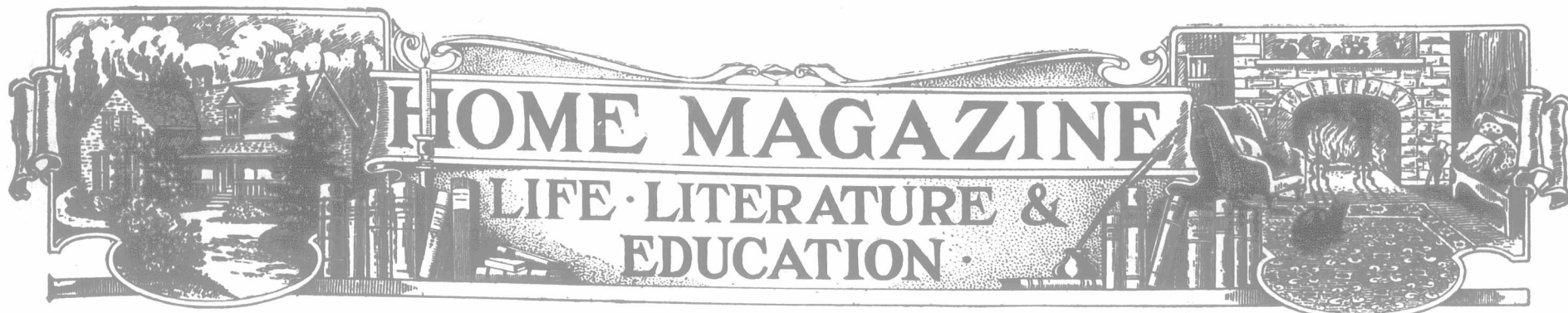
- 1. Would you advise planting hard maple saplings for shade trees along a lane and roadside?
- 2. How far apart and what time of the year is the best and surest?
- 3. Briefly describe the planting of a tree itself, telling the kind of soil to use, etc.

Ans.—1. Hard maple makes a most attractive and useful shade. In these days of growing scarcity of suitable fencing material, the trees may also be utilized to good advantage as posts to which to attach wire fencing. Nothing adds more to the appearance of a farmstead than shapely maple trees.

2. Care must be taken that the trees are not planted too close together. In such cases they sap the land greatly, and often, by their shade in bad weather, tend to prevent roads and lanes drying as soon as they otherwise would. Would not plant closer than two rods apart, and would prefer a still greater distance. Early spring is as good a time as any, as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

3. Select the trees, if possible, from soil similar to that in which they are to be placed. Hard maple seldom does well on wet soil. Cut the greater part if not all the top off the tree, and trim the roots a little. In digging, leave as much earth as possible on the roots. Dig the hole for planting large enough so as not to crowd the roots. Tramp the soil solid around the tree. A little pounding would not be amiss. Some place a few stones around the trees to hold moisture. A mulch of some kind helps. As a rule, trees planted on the road side of the fence are less liable to be damaged by stock than if planted on the farm side, especially where stock is not allowed on the road.





**The Far-off Call.**

If out beyond the city's farthest edge  
 There were no roads that led through  
 sleepy towns,  
 No winds to blow through any thorny  
 hedge,  
 No pathways over hazel-tufted downs,  
 I might not, when the day begins, be  
 sad,  
 Because I toil among the money-mad.

If out beyond the distant hill there lay  
 No valley graced by any winding  
 stream,  
 And if no slim, white steeples far away  
 Might mark the spots where drowsy  
 hamlets dream,  
 I could, perhaps, at midday be content  
 Where striving millions at their tasks  
 are bent.

If far away from noise and strife and  
 care  
 There were no buds to swell on wait-  
 ing trees,  
 No mating birds to spill upon the air  
 The liquid sweetness of their melodies,  
 I might, at sunset be serene and proud  
 Because a few had seen me in the crowd.  
 —The Chicago Record-Herald.

**Shaking Hands with the Ego.**

By The Spartan.

"Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-con-  
 trol,  
 These three alone lead life to sovereign  
 power."

Is there not something supreme in this  
 polished deduction? Certainly from a  
 lofty type of fellow-man and from an  
 incomparably lofty type of intellect.  
 Tennyson's intellect was apparently half  
 soul and his soul half intellect. The  
 unique genius—what could it be, in-  
 deed, but a perfect phenomenon of in-  
 spiration?

Though it talks a good deal of "self,"  
 we like this opening quotation from the  
 great Victorian better than anything else  
 he has written. It is a rare nugget  
 from out the intellectual mine of the  
 most brilliant of English eras.

One is struck at the outset, by the way,  
 with the Shakespearian tone of the lines.  
 They might fit very well into that  
 court-room scene of the "Merchant of  
 Venice," or issue suitably enough from  
 the lips of the hero of "Julius Cæsar."  
 We mention the possibility because of a  
 similarity of philosophy, or tendency to  
 philosophy, which is noticeable in both  
 great bards.

Rather of interest, too, let us add,  
 that the very highest form of dramatic  
 and poetic talent should show this like-  
 ness of mental bias. Perhaps it amounts  
 to this, that philosophy is inseparable  
 from accomplishment that fully succeeds,  
 —that is to say, that inspires idealism.  
 Hugo's and Carlyle's prose possess the  
 quality, too, again of the highest order.

Let us suggest, transiently, further,  
 that the fatal deficiency of literature  
 generally seems, by comparison, to be  
 the very lack of this substantial basis  
 in truth and love of knowledge—particu-  
 larly suggestive knowledge. Mankind  
 longs to think—to be made to think—  
 the more highly the better, for this  
 flatters him with a rare flattery. Let  
 him speculate intellectually. It is a  
 vital element in the "self-reverence"  
 idea. Put the touch of philosophy, of  
 truth, and truth-groping, within reach  
 and when kings come to be your near  
 neighbors.

"Self-reverence"! One leader to  
 "sovereign power." Undoubtedly it  
 starts one on the road, for was there  
 ever a king, in the king sense, that did  
 not possess self-reverence? Not vain-  
 glory's egotism, not vanity, and not

self-conscious capacity. These are a  
 whole universe away from the quality  
 of that "self-reverence" of which Tenny-  
 son wrote. Conceit is the name for all  
 of these, and is as easily recognizable  
 as the clanging of a factory bell in the  
 midst of a Beethoven Symphony.

"Self-reverence" is another thing.  
 Mark it, too! Never will you find a  
 definition in the stern prose of a dic-  
 tionary. The best professors of the best  
 of universities cannot teach it to you.  
 Nor is it to be found in the storehouse  
 of two thousand years of theological re-  
 flection. The one time in which you  
 will know its meaning is when, in close-  
 gripping toil and ceaseless striving you  
 are developing and using that one some-  
 thing that is highest and best in you!  
 Not second highest nor any other even  
 useful talent, but that one best element  
 which is the real "you." And this  
 whether, mind you, it earn the crust  
 end of a black loaf or enough of gold  
 to ballast a Dreadnought.

Clutch your highest quality of expres-  
 sion! It may not be of speech,—possi-  
 bly quite other than speech. To build  
 a good fence is to express oneself. To  
 paint an enduring landscape is but an-  
 other rarer form. All toil is expression,  
 to be sure. Yet it is a lie unto the  
 ego not to seek expression in that truest  
 toil which is always unique to you  
 alone.

Herein is "self-reverence." We reiterate  
 it because of the fact that never yet  
 was born into the earth a soul that  
 that did not turn against itself in self-  
 irreverence and self-doubt. It is our  
 raison d'être, in fact, in the present  
 scree,—so many of us envying the other  
 fellow and seeking afar a happiness  
 which is only apparently that other fel-  
 low's. His if he has found his expres-  
 sion and the exalting and just "self-  
 reverence" that is bred of it. Not  
 otherwise, however ample his trouser  
 pocket; however ready his smile,—of a  
 kind!

Yet a little further, and here a mile-  
 stone carved "Self-knowledge," cut out  
 of the same honest granite, plainly.  
 "Know thyself" said a still greater than  
 Tennyson. Many the wearied brain and  
 tortured soul, wearied and tortured need-  
 lessly. The profound sciences may defy,  
 may drive to despair. But if you can  
 be a particularly expert barber, even,  
 why eat your heart out? We challenge  
 society to get on without the art ton-  
 sorial. To recognize incapacity in  
 oneself requires probably more real capa-  
 city than to recognize the useful tal-  
 ents, although, logically, both discover-  
 ies arrive together.

Do not fear then, in "self-knowledge,"  
 to realize the limitation. It can only  
 spur the powers you do possess, and  
 recognition of the weakness at least  
 stamps one as a just and upright judge.  
 Then, too, it breeds a generous frat-  
 ernal interest in the person, who can  
 succeed at the very thing wherein we  
 fail.

Extend the interest freely. Humanity  
 is profoundly fair-dealing despite the  
 misanthropes. Recognition given will be  
 returned beyond doubt. At all events  
 it is this broad sympathy that marks  
 the man, not envy.  
 Remember, moreover, that the Creator  
 uses no mould to ensure similarity. If  
 there ever was one it must have been  
 shattered in Eden along with the break-  
 ing of other and higher patterns. In the  
 dissimilarity of men lies their whole  
 charm and worth,—almost the whole  
 source of pleasure in social life.

Thus let us be grateful if Smith  
 knows when he can't sing and sticks to  
 the story he can tell well. Consider,  
 likewise, the plumber: Are we not in-  
 debted if he sticks to his pipes, not  
 aspiring to tune our piano? Carry the  
 principle to schools, pulpits, legisla-

tures, supreme courts if you will. A  
 great deal might be done to regulate the  
 social system if the "self-knowledge"  
 idea could but be reasonably applied.

"Self-knowledge"! Room for some of  
 it in respect to the temples of clay.  
 Anglo-Saxondom will be possessed of all  
 the characteristics of a Southern people  
 if "the pace" does not lessen. It is  
 to be hoped that the mental side of the  
 "genus homo" can stand this extra pres-  
 sure put upon it in consequence of the  
 headlong Twentieth Centuryism. Saloons,  
 and the darker places, and laxity  
 of living generally, all create need for  
 this physical "self-knowledge." Sane  
 body culture is doing something, how-  
 ever, in this age. It is well to remem-  
 ber that vice grows more readily in dis-  
 eased weakened physical constitutions  
 than it does in the rugged, while phys-  
 ical and moral backbone are generally  
 synonymous.

This need not call up the puglist. Let  
 those who fear it glance back at that  
 superb phenomenon, the brilliant civili-  
 zation of the Athenian Greeks. Grand  
 anatomies, more beautiful than our finest  
 modern sculpture, accompanied the most  
 aesthetically refined intellects. The same  
 hand that could level a strong man to  
 the earth could often wield the most ex-  
 quisite of artistic brushes and chisels.

Once your "self-knowledge" has nur-  
 tured and developed for you a strong  
 efficient body, you have already gone far  
 on the road to "self-control," wherewith  
 physical stamina is vital. Expert box-  
 ers (not prize-ring brutes), for instance,  
 are often noted for their disinclination to  
 use their powers upon any other than  
 those whom they are sure are "worthy  
 of their steel." They are not easily ruf-  
 fled. The sense of strength reassures and  
 calms any inward storms.

One turns readily to that strange rare  
 nature, member of the French Revolu-  
 tionary Triumvirate, who, swept down at  
 last by the ever-shifting and gory whirl-  
 pool, finally parades Paris on the fatal  
 cart, head high, face of pure rock! To  
 the jeers of the multitude which disturb  
 his associate in death, he murmurs mere-  
 ly: "Do not heed that canaille, mon  
 cher."

Then sublimely in "self-reverence, self-  
 knowledge, self-control," he mounts the  
 scaffold to the guillotine. A strange  
 man! Pathetically mistaken, yet mys-  
 teriously grand! "Danton, no weak-  
 ness!" That is all. Then he dies  
 there, he—Danton—a king, arrived very  
 near to "sovereign power," indeed. He  
 was ineffable in the last phase. It re-  
 deemed the lurid light into which he  
 cast himself in the earlier days. "Dan-  
 ton, no weakness!"

"Self-control"! How subtly it is  
 woven into the fabric of the man! In  
 the fearful flaming terrors of Waterloo,  
 the magnificent self-mastery of a Wel-  
 lington! Away in the heart of the  
 primeval, battling not to escape death  
 but to find it, a Dollard des Ormeaux!  
 Then the epic of Brock! and that later  
 bit of martial glory on the plains at  
 Hart's River! Fire and iron tests of  
 the man! Humanity can be thankful  
 for the patterns of supreme "self-con-  
 trol."

Nor are the ordinary walks of life  
 without their illustrations. That erect  
 elastic carriage, that calm measured bow  
 of recognition, that moderate genial  
 smile and laugh of the well-bred; aye,  
 the very voice tones are part and par-  
 cel of that thing of dignity called "self-  
 control."

And now the end of the journey—lame  
 and halting enough. But perhaps each  
 of us might interpret the great laure-  
 ate's notion of "sovereign power" as  
 best suits the individual.

What did he mean? Was it the epi-  
 tome of all three admirable elements of  
 the fine egotism?

Unquestionably the inimitable two-line  
 sermon has to do with the obligation  
 of all to seek and use their highest ex-  
 pression. Seekers for "happiness" might  
 substitute that pet word for "sovereign  
 power." For the three elements con-  
 tribute to the one as to the other, and  
 there is inseparable kinship between the  
 two, though happiness, even, and wealth,  
 luring so many, may not after all be  
 the most enjoyable things of life. It is  
 not certain that we have a right to un-  
 alloyed happiness, and it is quite pos-  
 sible, at humanity's present stage, that  
 excessive wealth is social treason. There  
 are things nobler than either. For to  
 conclude as we began with some of the  
 savant-poet's own words:—

"And because right is right, to follow  
 right  
 Were wisdom in scorn of consequence."

Above all, live not in the past. It  
 is yours to struggle! Success will  
 come. Yet, if it did not, and you were  
 of the fallen,—well—

"Danton, no weakness!"

**The Roundabout Club**

Two errors occurred in one of the se-  
 lections that appeared last week. Lines  
 10, 11, 12, in No. VII., should read:

"To haunt, to startle and waylay.  
 A perfect woman nobly planned  
 To warn, to comfort, and command."

**Some Old-time Echoes.**

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.  
 No. 1.

My haphazard allusion to some old  
 scribble-boards of long ago has brought  
 to me a kindly request to dip my hand  
 into them now and again, and pass on  
 what I may find to our Home Maga-  
 zine readers. I need not say how  
 pleased I am to do so, and to begin  
 with, I am going to offer some old  
 notes written in Germany at the time  
 of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870.  
 They do not pretend to be other than  
 they are, just notes of passing events  
 during the few weeks of my detention  
 as the guest of a relative in the fine old  
 City of Cassel.

Our small party had planned a short  
 trip through Germany and Switzerland,  
 but on the breaking out of the war we  
 found it impossible to carry out the  
 pleasant programme which we had prom-  
 ised ourselves.

Of course there had been many rumors  
 afloat of coming hostilities, but no one  
 anticipated that the climax was so near.  
 I remember, as if it were only yester-  
 day, the following little incident, which  
 brought to our immediate notice the  
 startling fact that war was actually  
 proclaimed, and the call to arms to  
 fight for the Fatherland had already  
 gone forth. We were the guests of a  
 dear step-brother of my own, who though  
 once an officer in the English army, had  
 married a charming German girl, and so  
 had the interest of Germany very close  
 to his heart. So little had it seemed  
 likely that any news of a disturbing  
 character would arrive for weeks to  
 come that he had secured seats for us  
 at the summer theatre, and we were  
 watching with intense interest the pro-  
 gress of the play, when a hand tapped  
 his shoulder and a cautious whisper  
 from an acquaintance reached his ear,  
 accompanied by a warning gesture that  
 he should receive the message without  
 manifesting surprise, or to make any  
 move until after the performance ended.

The message was, "War is proclaimed, and if your English friends desire to get away from Cassel they must do so by a train which leaves at daylight tomorrow. If they miss that, it may be weeks before they can have another chance, for every railroad will be needed for military purposes for a long time to come." Of course the news very soon spread, and preparations by those who had to leave at daylight were completed in short order. For myself, I elected to remain with my brother's family, and the notes I am handing on to you were written during that eventful visit.

They are headed, Cassel, Germany, 31st July, 1870.

I wonder if I were to date this from the "seat of war," "within cannon-shot of the scene of "action," or from "the frontier," by way of a more sensational heading to my little sketch, whether it would meet with more ready reading, but truth forbids, so, simply "Cassel" heads my page. To those who are acquainted with the geography of this part of Germany, it will be apparent that though not the rose itself, Cassel is very near to it; at any rate, near enough to be possibly pricked by its thorns, and to run no risk of forgetting in after years what a strong gunpowdery scent this rose had in its maturity. Not that the Cassellers, or Casselites (which is right, I wonder?) are troubled with visions of Cassel as a beleaguered city, though they have no assurance that it may not become one, but it being on one of the highways to the frontier, with troops passing through and starting from its railway station (a fine one, by the way) in a continuous stream, the fact of the war comes closely home to them in all its hideous reality. Have they not contributed too of their dearest and best, to swell the ranks of those who are gone, or who must soon go to fight for the Fatherland? I think I shall never forget the hour I spent in the plain barn-like building, by courtesy called a church here, on the first Sunday after war had been declared. The service was simplicity itself—plain reading of the Scriptures, varied only by strains of doleful singing, in which all seemed to join with hearty gravity, sitting the while. The clergyman, in black gown and orthodox white tie, then went up to what resembled a chamber more than a pulpit, and in impassioned tones, stirred the hearts of all, by a discourse so touching that there was hardly a dry eye there. My own were dimmed I know, although I had no dear one called away to fight and possibly to die. In spite of a very imperfect knowledge of the German tongue, I could tell by the heaving breast and the answering glance where the hand had touched a new-made wound, when some poor mother, wife, sister or sweetheart responded with a sob to the exhortation, "Let us pray for our dear ones; let us arm them for the fight by calling down God's blessing upon them; on your knees do ye your warfare, ye women of Germany." "Gott fur's Vaterland!" There was a pathos to my mind, very touching in an incident which occurred at the Cassel railway station, about a fortnight ago. Some poor women wept so bitterly and implored so earnestly to accompany their menfolk part of the way, that to still them a seeming consent was given to their doing so in a separate carriage allotted to them. Puff, puff went the engine, and off started the train with its precious freight, leaving the poor wives behind in the carriage which they had so thankfully filled a few moments before, but which had been uncoupled for the purpose. "But men must work and women must weep" all the world over, and I much doubt if it would have helped dry the tears of these poor mourners had they known that the same cruel kindness had been shown to other mourners in the same case long years ago! This little happening occurred at a very early stage of the war preparations. Now, railway officers seem to have no time to

spare for sympathy, and touching it is to note the air of resignation with which what seems so hard a fate is generally submitted to. There is no audible protest from him who goes, or from those he leaves behind. The decree is accepted as inevitable, as indeed it is, and is obeyed without dispute, but their breadwinner gone, how will some of these poor German women and their families weather the storm?

We are daily seeing here in Cassel the truth of the old aphorism, that "To tears laughter is akin." First of all, there are funny complications arising from the sudden departure of one's grocer, butcher, tailor and shoemaker, etc., who, summoned to fight by the laws of his country, must close his door, with "gone to the war" inscribed thereon. Trade must naturally be very sluggish, and more or less at a standstill under these circumstances, but, nevertheless, a capital farce at the summer theatre here (the Royal Theatre is closed), making game of these very complications, elicited shouts of applause from an audience, many of whom were practically in the same case themselves. Lucas, the quaint porter at a tobacconist's, who in the first scene is soundly rated by his pompous master, ends by drilling that very master from the goose step upwards, and is, of course, saluted by him, as his superior officer; he, Lucas, being a few grades higher, from former military service. The acting was very good, the mise en scene also, and as many patriotic songs and sentiments were interspersed throughout, I did not wonder at the enthusiastic reception the farce met with. Secondly, there is the droll gravity of the manner in which troops of boys, children and almost infants do their soldiering in little groups, on every spare space of ground

## The Beaver Circle.

### Our Junior Beavers.

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

The prizewinners in the competition for Junior Beavers, on "Going to School in Winter," are as follows:

(1) Best composition sent by those in Class Jr. 3rd—Kennie McIntosh. (2) Best in 2nd and Pt. 2nd—Reta Pearson and Cora Jervis. (3) Best among those sent by seven-year-old Beavers—Essie Anglin.

Nearly all the compositions were, however, very good, and we were very proud of our little folk.

Here is the Honor Roll:—Grace Atkinson, Elsie Newby, Jennie Coker, Cordella Frey, Tom Stewart, Willie Robson, Mildred Bell, Harold Groh, Mary Bradley, Bella MacLeod, Mamie Fraser, Glen Hayes, Leonard Baer, Sophia Barker, Jessie Somerville, Marjorie Mitchell, Gladys Marshall, Mary Forsyth, Faye Bancroft, Andrew Grieve, Evan Jackson, Queen Johnson, Laura Johnston, Verna Snow, Lydia Wagler, Gertrude Abrams, Pearl Walper, George Hous, John Thompson, Helena King, Blanche Love, Florence Branton, George Houston, Fletcher Anglin, Beatrice Coe, Daisy Morris, Irene Carnegie, Veronica Farrell, Anna Hull, Vincent Moore, Muriel Anderson, Mary O'Leary, Jean Urquhart, Ella Charlton, Mildred Duncan, Gladys Packham, Reginald Wight, Lorne Tusker, Margaret Renwick, Ruby Connor, Reid Miller, Gilbert Watchom, Sloan Hickston.

road. Then we were very glad to get back to school again.

Sometimes a sleigh comes along and we all get in and have a good time. If there is a crust on the snow we run along the banks.

I have a little brother, and he comes to meet me with his red sleigh, and tells me all the news. There is a pond of ice down at the road, and we slide on it for a quarter of an hour some nights.

I guess I will close, leaving room for some other Beavers too. I hope to see this in print, or if not the w.-p.-b. will surely have a feast. CORA JERVIS (Age 9, Sr. 2nd Class), R. R. No. 1, Clinton, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I go to school mostly every day, and like it very much in winter. I live about a quarter of a mile from the schoolhouse. When the snow gets deep I take my skis across the fields. We have jolly times on nice days playing. We play "fox and the goose," "tag," and "black after white."

There is a creek near the school to skate on when the ice is not covered with snow. Then we have lots of fun playing hockey. We all have a pair of skates and a hockey stick and a piece of wood for a puck.

At recess we play in the school-grounds, and at noon skating is our favorite game.

When the sun shines and makes the snow nice and soft we make snowmen, and this is much fun. We roll up a big ball and then another, but a little smaller, and put this on his head. We get parts of brushes of an old broom, and put whiskers on and arms, and we put coals for eyes and mouth, and then it is complete. We must not put all our mind to fun and sport, but must learn our lessons up well and we will not have to stay in at recess. When we have a good play at recess or noon we feel better for work when the teacher rings the bell.

KENNIE MCINTOSH (Age 11, Book III, Jr.), Martintown, Ontario.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—Another little Beaver has come to join your very interesting Circle. I am eight years old and am in the part-second class at school. I read in your last issue that you wanted the Junior Beavers to write you a story about "Going to School in Winter," so here is mine:

When our lunch is put in our basket, our books packed in our school bag, and ourselves all muffled up, we start, at a quarter past eight, to go to school, a distance of a mile. We have great fun snow-balling and talking about our lessons on the road, and every little while looking behind to see if a sleigh is coming so we can jump on and get a ride.

When we get there we all stand around the stove, stamping our feet and holding our hands over the stove to get warm, then the bell rings and we all take our seats, after which we have prayer, then our lessons. We have a very nice teacher. I like her real well, and I think all the other children do too. I study arithmetic, reading, writing, drawing, spelling and composition.

At recess and noon hour we have great fun sliding on the ice in the school-yard and making snow-men, and when we get cold we run into the school and get around the stove, telling stories and eating apples until we get warm, then we go out to our play again.

Our work and play at school stops at four o'clock, then we get ready to go home. On our way home we have lots of fun snow-balling and laughing and talking, so you could hear us coming a half a mile away. Wishing Puck and Beavers every success, I remain, your little friend, RETA A. PEARSON (Elmvale, Ont. (Pt. II., age 8).

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I thought I



The Singing Lesson.

they can find. With their mimic swords, guns, flags and drums, I am sure they feel themselves quite big enough to fight the French! As they sing very heartily, although not quite in time or tune, their Vaterland songs, one can but see in them valiant little soldiers, training to fight the future battles of Germany. Thirdly, there is the inconvenient but absurd position in which we, in common with other travelling English folks throughout Germany are placed, of being not wind-bound, nor ice-blocked it is true, but train-tied to our respective resting places, where we must patiently await such time as railway officials can arrange to convey passengers, other than soldiers to the front. H. A. B.

(To be continued.)

#### SLIGHT ERROR.

The aviator's wife was taking her first trip with her husband in his airship. "Wait a minute, George," she said. "I'm afraid we will have to go down again." "What's wrong?" asked her husband. "I believe I have dropped one of the pearl buttons off my jacket. I think I can see it glistening on the ground." "Keep your seat, my dear," said the aviator, "that's Lake Erie."

Lou Everett and others forgot to give age and class at school, therefore their letters had to be thrown out.

#### GOING TO SCHOOL IN WINTER.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. I thought I would like to write and tell you about going to school in winter. I am a farmer's daughter, and live three miles from town.

Every morning, as soon as the clock strikes seven, I get up and get ready for school. While my mother is out milking I set the table. She comes in and does my hair, and gets my dinner ready, not forgetting a rosy apple or two for recess. Then I put on my red coat and cap and other wraps and hurry off to school.

If it is too stormy my father drives me, but I like walking best with the other scholars, and there are over a dozen others. I have a nice ride to school, which is plenty far enough in winter.

For a while our school was closed after New Year, and the teachers had badly blocked that the snow was so deep that a man couldn't get the sleds to the school. Then the snow melted and the school was



would write a little letter about going to school in winter, as I like to go pretty well myself. I think it is because I get a ride every morning and a ride home in the evenings. We have quite a lot of fun at school in winter during play hours. On soft mild days we snowball and make snow-men. When there is ice we go over in a field near the schoolhouse and skate and slide. Some of the boys bring handsleighs and we have great fun. On days that are too cold we play in the schoolhouse, or sit in the school and talk. We have to wear good warm clothes to keep the cold out, and we have to keep good warm fires on. Well, I guess my letter is getting pretty long, so I will close. Good-bye.

ESSIE ANGLIN  
Atkinson, Ont. (Age 7, Jr. 2nd).

**Do It Now.**

If you're told to do a thing,  
And mean to do it really,  
Never let it be by halves;  
Do it fully, freely.

When father calls, though pleasant be  
The play you are pursuing,  
Do not say, "I'll come when I  
Have finished what I'm doing."

If you are told to learn a task,  
And you should begin it,  
Do not tell your teacher, "Yes,  
I'm coming in a minute."

Waste not moments, nor your words,  
In telling what you can do  
Some other time. The present is  
For doing what's before you.  
—Phoebe Cary.

**Hope's Quiet Hour.**

**A Peep at the Junior Republic.**

I have just finished reading Mr. William George's description of The Junior Republic, which he started in Freeville, N. Y., in 1895. The book is very fascinating, and seems more like an optimistic dream of what might be than the detailed account of actual accomplishment. Mr. George is evidently a man who does not let grass grow under his feet.

In the year 1890 he read a little story in the newspaper. It was only the pathetic description of a "child of the alley" who saw a round spot of gold on the other side of the iron chain in a park. He watched it for an hour, waiting until the policeman was out of sight. Then he tumbled over the chain and flew to his treasure, which nestled in the grass, gleaming in the April sun. But his outstretched hand was suddenly drawn back, slowly he turned and went away. "Dear little boy, of such a life! The April sun is warm and just. It shines alike on spring's flower, and on the bit of orange peel."

Mr. George was well acquainted with the poor boys of New York. He had already organized a law-and-order gang of tough young specimens, so this story roused him to the determination that he would take a lot of boys where they could pick dandelions to their hearts' content. He instantly dashed off to The Tribune Fresh Air Manager, who promised all the transportation tickets required if Mr. George could find farmers to entertain the children. Without hesitation he said he would take about fifty in a fortnight. Then he sent word to forty boys (particularly tough specimens) and ten girls to meet him at the station two weeks from that day, for a fortnight's vacation in the country. Then he thought it reasonable to notify his country friends of the part they were expected to play. Instead of receiving the news with joy, as he expected, the friends objected strenuously. Even "good" Fresh Air children had proved trying in past years; what damage might be done by "rough" boys. The girls would be welcomed, but the only building offered for the boys was an old house that was nearly ready to be pulled down. Mr. George landed there with his lively party

in August, 1890. The neighbors were kind, and heaped on them fruit, vegetables and clothing. In 1891 the boys and girls numbered 125—coming in two parties, and filling a tent and two cottages, as well as the old building. From year to year the numbers grew, and many friends came forward to help with the expenses. Then Mr. George conceived the plan of making the boys work in payment for the clothes given them. Only one boy was willing to do this, and he worked all alone on a model roadway for five days. A proud boy he was when the coveted second-hand suit was given to him. Next morning nearly all the boys applied for work, and were paid in clothing. Every day Mr. George thrashed the boys who had been stealing apples in the neighborhood, and the others looked on with great satisfaction. One day the boys and girls were told that instead of being spectators, they were to be judges of the culprits. Then the punishment for apple-stealing was changed to hard labor in picking up stones. One of the toughest boys was put in charge of the prisoners, and he made them work steadily—so the apple-stealing was stopped. Later on, the idea flashed on Mr. George that, as work had proved itself more satisfactory than play, he would make them work for their food. Then he got cardboard checks of different colors, rep-

made." Two boys began to fight, and a young policeman in his new uniform marched the chief offender off for trial.

"The second day after their arrival they held the first election for the Legislature, and the polls hadn't been opened five minutes before a problem of national importance arose. Several boys had voted, when suddenly two girls appeared before the ballot-box. Their votes were about to be deposited by the guileless election officials when one of the candidates, whom it was afterwards learned had good reason to know the girls were going to vote against him, shouted out: 'Don't take those votes; don't you know women ain't allowed to vote?'

The question was fought out, and in the course of time the girls were allowed to vote.

The boys energetically opposed pauperism, telling the loafing members of the community that if they would not work they might starve to death. They were paid wages in cardboard money, and paid for their board and lodging in the same currency. The farmer kept about 25 boys at work, picking stones, weeding, hoeing, etc. They were paid eight, ten, and twelve cents an hour, according to the grade of work they performed. It was the same with the other workers. Five boys remained with Mr. George

boys found that their hasty law-making had been a mistake, called another meeting at once, repealed the eight-hour bill, and went hungry to bed. After that, no law was voted on until it had been pasted up on the bulletin-board for three days.

Now there are a number of comfortable cottages, each with its housemother, who takes special pride in her own children. Prices for board and lodging vary according to the quality of the accommodation. In one cottage you will find a piano and other luxuries, some have tennis courts or croquet grounds. Then there are two hotels, one for boys and one for girls. No small children are admitted now—no one under fourteen—and no one under sixteen is allowed to vote. The Court House is now a handsome building, and the Jail—under the same roof—has steel cages inside. For very serious cases, offenders are sometimes imprisoned for a year, but they have outdoor work and school advantages. During the school season, the workers only labor half a day, and go to school half a day. On Sundays, the various denominations have services in the chapel. The President is elected for a year, and is always a boy. The Vice-President is often a girl. Sometimes rich men who have spoiled their sons until they have no control over them, will place them in this Republic. Here a rich boy must work as hard as a poor one, or suffer the consequences. A poor boy may work up in a year or two to a very high position, and an idler goes down to penury and want very promptly.

There is a girl judge for special cases, and a prison for girls, which looks like an ordinary cottage. The chapel will seat about 300. It contains a pulpit, a font, and "three beautiful memorial windows." There is a memorial library containing carefully-selected books, which is said to be one of the best-equipped libraries of its size in the State.

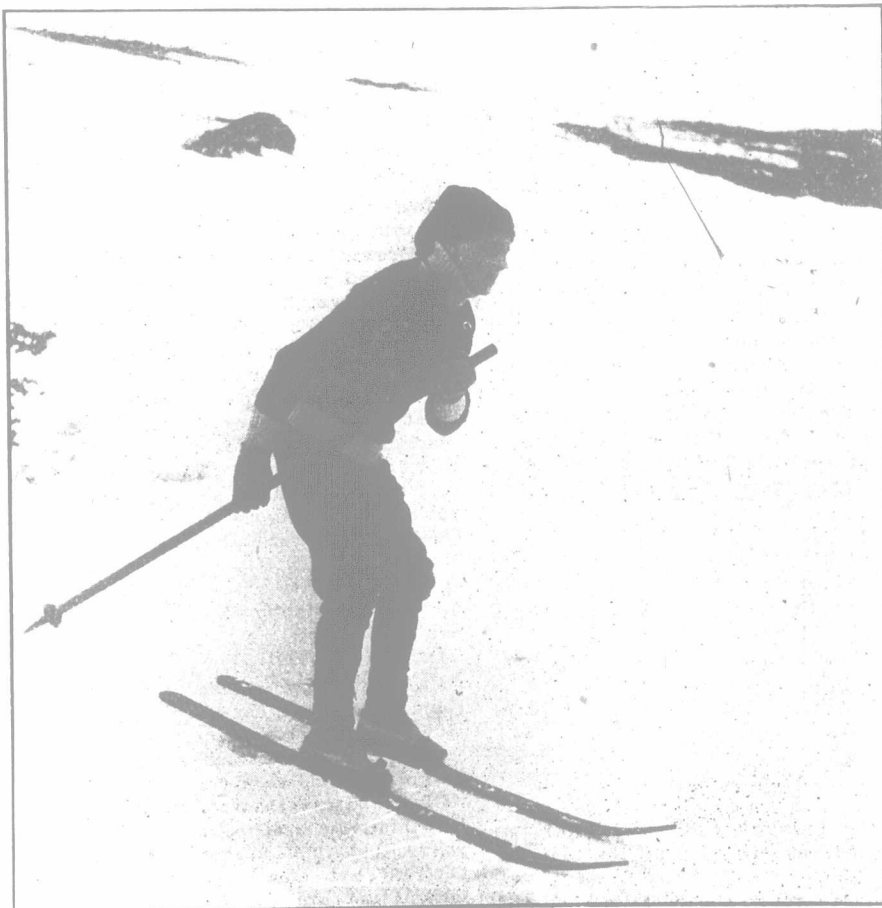
When a case is brought before the Court, it is tried by jury in the usual fashion, and sometimes a boy is forced to give judgment against a chum, and does it with all honesty. There are lawyers to cross-examine witnesses, and there is also a grand jury. If a prisoner is fined, and is unable to pay, he is imprisoned. A case is on record where one of the boy lawyers who was defending a client lost his case. When the lawyer heard the verdict "he grasped the prisoner's rail to keep from falling, then turned to the judge, and, bursting into tears, he exclaimed: 'Oh, your Honor, that jury is absolutely wrong. I know they have made an awful mistake. I am sure that Sam is innocent. If some punishment must be given, please sentence me in his place and let him go free.'"

Once a boy called Jack caught an Irish lassie called Kate round the waist and kissed her on the cheek, in the presence of some of the citizens. Katie demanded his arrest, and he was fined five dollars. "Jack smilingly nodded assent to this announcement of the Judge, jammed his hand in his pocket, pulled out the money, tossed it to the Clerk, then turned to the young lady complainant who stood a few feet away, and exclaimed enthusiastically: 'Kate, that was the bargain of my life. It was dirt cheap at any price.' At which everybody in the court-room, including the Judge, lost his dignity."

The aim of the Republic is to train up citizens. The boys soon find out that it doesn't pay to loaf or steal, and that prosperity comes very quickly to anyone who is willing to work. They don't have a better chance if their fathers are rich, and the highest positions are open to them as soon as they have shown themselves worthy, no matter what their fathers may be like. They soon learn the tremendous importance of character, and they gain self-respect by learning and laboring truly to get their own living. The "George Junior Republic" is now a good-sized village, and various other Republics of the same kind have been organized in imitation of it. By its means many boys who were regarded as "problems" have become steady and respectable citizens of the larger Republic, able to support themselves by the trades learned in Freeville.

Mr. George—who is called "Daddy" by all his young people—has good reason to rejoice in the surprising success of his experiment.

DORA FARNCOMB.



Skeeing to School.

resenting a dollar, fifty cents, a quarter, dime, nickel and cent. Then a Bank was needed, also a jail for thieves. There were countless rules and regulations to be made. Why not let the boys make their own laws and carry them out? "The Junior Republic" was started July 10th, 1895, with 144 boys and girls, and a corps of volunteer helpers from various settlements and colleges. "The farm that was to be the scene of this experiment comprised forty-eight acres, a small two-story house in a fair state of repair, some tumbled-down barns, and a new shed-like building hastily thrown together to house some of the crude industries." The old barn had been divided into large rooms—"one room was labelled (by the colonists) Court House; another Bank, while over a dingy alley leading to the cow stables was that ominous word Jail. In the new building, Carpentry, Millinery, Dressmaking, and Cooking Establishments were located. When told that the first thing needed would be a police force, all the boys and some of the girls volunteered for service, and the boys began at once to show their muscle. But they found it was necessary to pass a Civil-Service Examination, which made many of them wish they had not played truant from school. "The wheels of commerce and labor had hardly been in operation a half-hour when the first arrest was

when the others returned to the city. "One of the boys, who is now a lawyer in the city of Cleveland, acted as cook." They had "tomatoes and potatoes for breakfast, and potatoes and tomatoes for dinner, and a hash of the same for supper"—but that was only at the first. On Christmas morning they received the gift of a cow. As time went on, the all-the-year "residents" had more and more trouble with the "summer citizens," and at last it was decided by the Board of Trustees of the Junior Republic Association to have only "residents." Their money was changed to tin money, and now they have aluminum disks stamped with the value of the coin and the name of the Republic. They have merchants, lawyers, judges, hotel-keepers, every kind of business almost. There is very little red tape or delay in their methods of law-making. One day a lot of boys who were tired of haymaking, rang the bell for a town meeting and passed a law that the working day should not be more than eight hours. At four o'clock that day they stopped work and went off to play baseball. The girls said to each other that as their day's work had begun at 5.30 or 6 in the morning, their eight hours' work would be over at about 2 o'clock. So they went off to the woods for a picnic, and when the boys came home there was no supper prepared in any of the boarding-houses. The

"The Farmer's Advocate"  
Fashions.



7264 Work Apron, Small  
34 or 36, Medium 38 or  
40, Large 42 or 44 bust

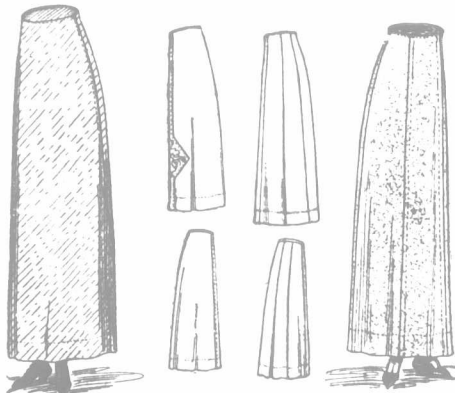


7290 Blouse with Jabot,  
34 to 42 bust.

7313 Plain Blouse or  
Shirt Waist,  
34 to 44 bust.



7278 Work Apron,  
34 to 44 bust.



7321 Two-Piece Skirt  
for Misses and Small  
Women, 14, 16 and  
18 years.

7312 Seven Gored  
Skirt for Misses and  
Small Women, 14, 16  
and 18 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., "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

The Ingle Nook.

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

Re "Home, Sweet Home."

Dear Dame Durden,—Can you tell me who is the author of "Home, Sweet Home," and anything connected with his life that would have a bearing on the poem? I have a dim recollection of having heard or read that these words were written by a homeless wanderer, but would like to know definitely. Would be very glad if you could publish in "Ingle Nook," in the near future, the words of a Fairy Song, ending:

"And you may touch with your fingertips

The Ivory gates and golden."

Thanking you in advance.  
Dundas Co., Ont. MRS. T. H.

John Howard Payne, born 1792, died 1852, was an actor, dramatist, and, for a time, American Consul at Tunis, Northern Africa. He wrote many plays and adaptations, but is chiefly remembered for the song, "Home, Sweet Home," from his opera, Clari, set to music by Sir H. Bishop. Owing to his roving life, he never knew what it was to have a home, in the permanent sense of the term.

As a rule, we prefer not to publish songs and poems on request. This little gem that you have asked for, is, however, so beautiful, that I yield to the temptation:

THE FAIRIES.

Do you wonder where the fairies are; that folk declare have vanished?

They're very near, yet very far, but neither dead nor banished.

They live in the same green world to-day, as in bygone ages olden,  
And you enter in by the ancient way,  
thro' the Ivory Gate and Golden.  
And you enter in by the ancient way,  
thro' the Ivory Gate and Golden.

'Tis the land of dream! Oh, fair and bright that land to many a rover,  
But the heart must be pure and the conscience light, that would cross its threshold over.

The worldly man for its joys may yearn,  
when pride and pomp embolden,  
But never for him do the hinges turn of the Ivory gate and Golden.  
But never for him do the hinges turn of the Ivory gate and Golden.

While the innocent child with eyes undimmed,  
as the sky in its blueness o'er him,  
Has only to touch the portal's rim, and it opens wide before him.

Some night when the sun in darkness dips,  
we'll seek the Dreamland olden,  
And you shall touch with your fingertips,  
the Ivory Gate and Golden.  
And you shall touch with your fingertips,  
the Ivory Gate and Golden.

Some Queries.

Mrs. C. C., who sent a "baby picture," says she is looking forward to the article on "Child-training" with great expectation, and hopes that in it or the discussion ensuing some hint may be thrown out as to how to treat a little boy who does not like going to school. She also asks just how a married woman should sign her name to an ordinary or business letter.

Now, may I use her own words: "I cannot close without voicing the sentiments of all contributors, how worthy a paper "The Farmer's Advocate" is, embracing as it does so widely the different tastes of different people.

"I might say, or rather request (and I know how the motion would carry if put to a vote), that the photos of Dame Durden and Miss Farncomb might appear, just to give us readers an idea of what they look like. We all form pictures and ideas of people we come in contact with indirectly, and wonder if we are anywhere near the mark; how often we are mistaken though. I know I never read an article of Margaret

Sangster's, but I can picture her as her photo appears in the Ladies' Home Journal, and her writings are the more real. This is a suggestion I have often thought of making for your Christmas number, that the photos of the whole staff of contributors of your paper might be given your readers, but always put off.

Trusting my suggestion may not be a fruitless one.  
MRS. C. C.  
Russell Co., Ont.

In social correspondence a woman signs her letters simply "Mary Smith." In business communications, or when writing to a person who may not know of her, she writes first, "Mary Smith," then beneath that "[Mrs. John Smith]"—as given, in brackets.

Your suggestion, that photos of "The Farmer's Advocate" staff appear in a Christmas number is flattering, but, you know, we always try to give you, in that number at least, something beautiful.

By the way, "barrin' accident," the baby pictures will appear next week.

RE FURNISHING, ETC.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have a bathroom with cherry wainscoting, and it seems difficult to get anything for the walls to go well with the cherry. The walls are plastered. Would you advise the oil paper or paint, and what color? I have cork carpet, with green and buff colors. . . Also a dining-room with four-foot wainscoting, a light-oak grain, metallic walls and ceiling. This is an east room, with one window in it, and it is rather a dark room. The cove is partly on the ceiling and comes down on the wall, representing a border. There is also a narrow mould on the ceiling about a foot in from the wall or cove, and a fancy square in center of ceiling. Hanging from the latter is a chandelier. On this room is a linoleum carpet. The background is rather mottled, colors cream and white. The other colors are black, brown, blue and green. At present the walls are a deep blue, with light-blue ceiling; cove is buff, and the narrow mould is red. It is too dull. I would like some cheery lighter colors. What would you suggest? Also, what kind of a curtain would you suggest for this large window? There are folding, or, rather, sliding doors between the parlor and dining-room. Would you advise the use of curtains, and if so, what kind?

I think I have asked enough questions for the first time of writing. Thanking you in advance.  
PRISCILLA.  
Oxford Co., Ont.

Paint is very satisfactory for bathroom walls, as it can be so easily washed. How would you like ivory white for the walls, with a stencilled border in green to go with the cork carpet?

Blue, that is the soft "old" or grayish blue, is much favored for dining-rooms, but it is unquestionably cool in effect if not abundantly relieved, while dark blues are positively gloomy. In fact, blue in any shade should never be used except in bright sunny rooms, and then only in the gray-blue or old-blue tints. "Robin's egg," "royal blue," etc., are quite too harsh and crude for walls. I imagine that a very soft gray-green with deep cream ceiling would be satisfactory in your dining-room. A light buff would be very cheery, but would not go so well with the light oak woodwork. As the room has only one window and needs all the light possible, I would suggest barred scrim sash-length curtains in cream color, or plain cream scrim with heavy insertion. If the wall paper is perfectly plain you might like printed scrim, cream, with pattern in green, for the window. Scrim is very satisfactory for dining-room curtains which require to be laundered quite frequently.

Curtains in dull green, of some material that will hang in straight, graceful folds, would be advisable for the archway. They should not be figured—casement cloth would be good. Why not write to the nearest large departmental store, asking for a few samples of plain goods (for portieres) in a gray-green shade?

DARK NECK.

Dear Dame Durden,—Would you please tell me what to do for the dark neck? My neck is darker than my face, and it isn't tan. I would be very glad if you would help me. We have taken the

Farmer's Advocate' for a number of years, and find it a great help. Thanking you in advance.

"SWEET SIXTEEN,"  
Waterloo Co., Ont.

Wash your neck every night with hot water and good soap, then rinse it with clear water to which 8 drops tincture benzoin have been added. Afterwards massage with a good cold cream, preferably one that contains peroxide. If more strenuous treatment is required, make up the following mixture: 4 ozs. pure alcohol, 2 ozs. rosewater, 15 drops tincture benzoin. Saturate a cloth and bind around the throat for 45 minutes; remove and massage. Six treatments required. Cucumber juice is a fine bleach, and when the cucumbers come in you can bind the grated pulp around your neck, leaving it on over night.

BROOKLYN BISCUITS.

[Sent by "A Grateful Helper," Quebec.]  
Have 1 pint of sifted flour in a bowl. Rub into this 2 tablespoonfuls of butter. Scald 1 cup of milk and add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cake compressed yeast, dissolved in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of lukewarm water. Stir this into the flour and set to rise over night. In the morning work in flour till the dough is elastic and does not stick to the hands. Let rise until light. Take out on bread-board without working, roll out to a long narrow strip  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick, spread with melted butter, fold in 3, cut in narrow strips and twist into the figure 8, joining the ends. Place biscuits in pans, and when light bake a delicate brown. This makes two dozen biscuits.

GINGER COOKIES—WHITE COOKIES.  
[Sent by "That Farmer's Wife," Essex Co., Ont.]

One cup molasses,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup shortening heated and put in with the molasses;  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup water, 1 teaspoonful soda,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonfuls ginger, flour enough to roll rather soft. Bake in quick oven.

Another for white cookies, more expensive but very fine for any occasion: 4 eggs thoroughly beaten, 2 cups sugar, 1 cup butter. These three ingredients are creamed light and smooth. Lemon, or any flavoring. Two heaping teaspoons best baking powder to four cups flour, many times sifted, or more flour will be required to make the mixture easily handled. No moisture is required beside the eggs and butter.

[I have referred the part of your letter regarding fashions to the pattern department. We hope to give many practical styles for spring garment making.—D.D.]

COVERING COMFORTER.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have read, with interest each week the helpful letters from the Chatterers, and have come at last like so many to get advice. Perhaps later on, when someone else asks a question I am competent to answer, I will try to make a return.

I am starting to make a down comforter. Could someone who has made one tell me the exact name of the material they are usually covered with, and if anything further than the covering is used to prevent the down from coming through?

Also, can anyone give me a pattern for a crocheted petticoat made with a star stitch?  
GIPSY QUEEN.  
Lambton Co., Ont.

Figured sateen is the material used for covering comforters. It is advisable to use an interlining of close material.

"WHITE FLIES"—HAIR.

Dear Dame Durden,—Would you give me some ideas for a girl of fourteen to put her hair up? I have it in one way for so long that I am tired of it and would like a change.

Could you tell me what would kill the little white flies that come on the primulas and primroses?  
RAINBOW.  
Perth Co., Ont.

There is really no necessity for changing one's way of hair-dressing if the way it is worn is becoming. Girls of fourteen invariably wear their hair parted in front and rolled a little at the sides. Some braid it in two braids at the back and bring it around, "coronation" fashion; others let it hang in one long curl down the back, tying it in place at the back of the neck with a ribbon. This last way is very pretty and girlish.

Spray the primulas and primroses with soap insecticide made by shaving  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. Ivory soap into a little hot water, and adding it to a pailful of water when thoroughly melted. Spraying with fire-tree-oil solution is also good, according to Eben Rexford. By the way, are not your "white flies" mealy bugs? The latter often appear on primroses.

INITIALING LINEN.

Dear Dame Durden,—Everyone seems to be asking questions about fancy-work just now. I am sure you must be getting tired of the subject, but still I am inconsiderate enough to ask one more question on that very subject. My daughter is making her bridal linen, and wishes to have her monogram on everything, but isn't very sure whether it is customary to put a monogram or initial on sideboard and dresser scarfs, etc. And would it be better placed at one end or at the middle of the scarf?

I have enough bordered muslin to make my eighteen-year-old daughter a party dress, and would like to make it up before the spring work begins. Do you think the Fashion Dept. of "The Farmer's Advocate" could supply me with a pattern? I think one with an overskirt of some kind would be pretty, but it mustn't be fussy. Could you give me the number of such a pattern?

And now just one last question, one that will take you far from the fancy-work sphere. Would you advise us to have a fire-place in our new house? They seem so cheerful and home-like that I think I would like one very much. But do they tend to make the house cold when they are not in use, and have you any idea what it would cost to build a small one of brick? I hope I am not asking too much. One shouldn't be too bold the first time one calls I suppose, but one seems to catch a spirit of daring in this Ingle Nook. With best wishes to all, I am,

JEAN'S MOTHER.

I called at a leading departmental store

here this morning to see how they are stamping initials for various articles. They said that they invariably stamp towels and sheets in the center of the end, 3 to 4 inches in from the hem; sideboard and dresser covers the same; napkins in the corner; table-cloths either in the corner or a little to one side of the center of the cloth, so that it will show at one side of the center-piece. One initial is used; very occasionally a monogram. Of course you know that in initialing a bride's set of household linen the initial of her maiden surname is the one used.

A very pretty pattern for a party-dress for a young girl is No. 7247, which appeared in our issue of January 25th. The scarf effect there shown is newer and more graceful for a young girl than an overskirt.

All of the best among the new houses have fire-places. They do not tend to make a house colder if properly fitted with close fronts when not in use. Of course the room must be adequately heated besides by either hot-air or steam or hot-water radiators. Fire-places are certainly cozy; indeed, a room provided with a nice one seems half-furnished to begin with. Besides, they are very useful as ventilators, and, you know, people now realize that free ventilation is absolutely necessary to health.

A builder in this city states that a small, plain brick fire-place can be put into a new house at a cost of about \$50 for the mantel, etc., and 75 cents a foot for the chimney.

P. S.—I heard to-day that the very latest way to initial napkins in the United States is to place the initial in the very center of the napkin. When ironing the napkin is folded to bring it into the center of a square.

DISPOSING OF FANCY-WORK.

Dear Dame Durden,—First let me thank you for the many pretty things in fancy-work you have given us. Although I have not made any of them yet, I in-

tend to some day. Now, I would like to ask a favor of you. Could you tell us—for I think there are others like myself—where we could sell fancy-work for a reasonable amount? I love making the different pretty and useful things, especially crocheting, and as I live on a farm I have very few ways of making a little pocket money and want to take a business course. I have watched the papers and magazines, but have found no advertisement for fancy-work of any kind.

How many of the Chatterers have tried soaking blood stains in warm water instead of cold? I have, and found they came out ever so much better. Make the water just warm, not hot, or you will scald it in.

Have you tried crocheting ruchings for the neck with silkens of different shades? They are very pretty and quite easy to make.

SUBSCRIBER'S SISTER.

Muskoka, Ont.

I understand that home-made work, if of very good quality, is disposed of by the "Ladies' Work Depository," Yonge St., Arcade, Toronto. You might write to that address asking for all information.

A QUESTION OF ETIQUETTE.

I have been a reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" for some years, and have found it to be one of the best papers I have ever taken. A recent article in your paper especially interested me, "Good Form and the Reverse in Speech." I should say this is edifying, and would be good to have printed every week. You mention that it is in bad taste to say, "gentleman friend" and "lady friend," also, "depot."

Is it proper for a lady to follow the usher, or the gentleman who escorts her to her seat in church? DEW-DROP.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

It is better to say, "My friend, Mr. Smith," "A friend, Miss Brown." Say "station," or "railway-station," rather than depot."

The lady should follow the usher. If there should happen to be no usher, the gentleman goes first.

TERMS IN CROCHET—RECIPES.

Dear Ingle Nooker,—I am sending you three good recipes for cakes, as I am greatly interested in the Ingle Nook.

Doughnuts:—1 cup granulated sugar, butter size of an egg; mix these together. One egg, 1 cup sweet milk, 2 teaspoons baking powder mixed in flour, flour to roll out. Fry in deep fat. These are excellent.

Raisin Cookies:—1 cup cream (sour), 1 cup brown sugar, 1 cup raisins; flavor with lemon; 1 heaping teaspoon soda dissolved in hot water. Mix till soft with flour, then add butter size of an egg; thicken till stiff enough to roll. The softer you roll them the lighter they'll be. Cut and bake in quick oven.

Cup Cake:—2 cups sugar, 2 cups butter, 7 eggs,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cups sweet milk, 2 table-spoons baking powder, 1 cup raisins, or more if you choose. Make into a soft batter, bake in long deep pan. Ice and cut in crescents. Makes a delightful cake.

What do the terms "treble crochet," "double crochet," mean?

SCOTCH LASSIE JEAN.

Onslow Cor., Que.

The terms in crochet as generally accepted are as follows:

"S.S." or "Sl. S." means slip stitch, which is to pass the hook through a stitch of the foundation, then draw the thread through that and the loop on the needle without putting the thread over.

"S.C." means single crochet—to pass the hook through a stitch of the foundation, draw a loop through, throw thread over needle and draw it through the two loops remaining on needle.

"D. C." or double crochet, means to throw the thread over the needle and then insert the needle through a stitch of foundation, drawing a loop through.



The Wave.

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We have another grand supply of this most excellent barley ready for distribution, mostly grown after corn and roots; yield excellent; sample good. We increased one pound to nine hundred bushels in three crops. Price \$1.25 bushel. Best cotton bags, twenty-five cents. Jno. Elder & Sons, Hensall, Ontario, Huron Co.

**For Sale: Seed Barley and Oats**—O. A. C. No. 21 Barley, selected seed, and Lincoln Oats. All clean and good sample. Prices and samples on application. J. M. McCallum, Shakespear, Ont.

MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE"

#### Choice O. A. C. No. 21 Barley

Plump sample; \$1.25 per bushel. Bags extra. Wm. Barnet & Sons, Living Springs P. O., Ont. Peragus station, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

#### For Sale: Choice Seed Barley

O. A. C. No. 21, \$1.10 per bushel; bags 25c. each extra. Money must accompany order. J. J. Parsons, Jarvis, Ontario.

**CHOICE SEED CORN** Improved Leaming corn, selected for several years; prizewinner; per single bushel, \$1.25. For samples, write: W. A. BARNET, MGR. EXP. FARM, HARROW, ESSEX CO.

Next throw thread over and draw it through first two loops; over again and draw through other two.

"T.C." or "Tr. C." means treble crochet, made same as double crochet, except that the thread is thrown twice over needle before inserting needle in foundation stitch, the working off being done three times instead of twice.

Occasionally I have read directions in which the term treble was used for double. When in doubt you will have to do a little experimenting. Many thanks for recipes.

#### Welsh Rarebit.

Someone wishes to know how this delectable yet precarious dish is made. The genuine "Welsh" species is usually made as follows: Take 1 lb. cheese,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon butter, 1 wine-glass ale. Put butter and ale in a pan, and when hot stir in the cheese cut into dice. Stir and cook until all is a smooth paste, and serve on hot toast.

Without ale it may be made this way: Take 1 cup grated cheese, yolk of 1 egg,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk, salt and pepper to taste. Put milk in a pan and when hot stir in the cheese, stirring continually until it is melted. Now add salt, pepper and the beaten yolk, stir just a moment and pour over hot buttered toast.

Made this way, I have never found rarebit productive of bad dreams. By the way, have you ever read the poem on "Evolution," by Wm. J. Lampton? If not, here it is. It appeared some time ago in Boston Cooking-School Magazine:

#### EVOLUTION.

I ate me a Welsh rabbit  
In the night last past;  
I ate me a Welsh rabbit  
Whereby to stay my fast;  
Simply a Welsh rabbit,  
A harmless, armless thing,  
With not a leg to stand on,  
Nor voice to speak or sing.

I ate me a Welsh rabbit,  
Then hid myself away  
To bed and dreams and wishing  
"Twere longer yet till day;  
Simply a Welsh rabbit,  
A witless, guileless beast  
That hath no other mission  
Than serving for a feast.

I ate me a Welsh rabbit.  
Gadzooks! I thought it so;  
But after I had gone to sleep,  
How quickly did it grow.

Into the strangest creatures—  
Into the mares of night,  
Into the gibberish monkeys,  
Into the shapes that fright,  
Into the ring-tailed roosters,  
Into the jabberwocks,  
Into the jangling jaguars,  
Into the six-horned ox,  
Into the horse with flippers,  
Into the hog with wings,  
Into the cat with feathers,  
Into the cow that sings—  
Into all manner of creatures  
Of the earth and the air and the sea,  
And all of them promenading  
Or sitting around on me.

I ate me a Welsh rabbit  
In the night last past;  
I ate me a Welsh rabbit  
Whereby to stay my fast;  
Simply a Welsh rabbit—  
How could there possibly be  
In a little thing like that  
A whole menagerie?

#### "JUST A LETTER."

Don't want to wear out my welcome, so I only come very occasionally. I believe the "Dame" asks for chatty letters and new ideas, that is all I am equal for.

I attended a meeting addressed by Miss Laura Rose (that was) recently. Her address was upon "Nature" versus "Nurture." She asked the ladies which they preferred, "To be well born," or "To be well brought up." I think she was disappointed to see so many hands go up who preferred to be "well born." Mrs. Stephen was in favor of being well brought up. She argued that a well-brought-up slum child would be more to be desired than a neglected well-born child. Personally, I prefer good blood, and I fancy I would not care to take my chance with the "stump" child. Needless to say, her talk was not calculated to bring all children to the level of the

deavoring to keep "Buster Brown" pictures from children—also to be more circumspect in threatening punishments, and taboo such threats as "skin you alive," and such like.

Many a time I wonder if other country folk feel as hurt as I do with the city visitors. One lady called upon me this last summer. She drove out with a "multi-millionaire," and she said to me: "Oh! my dress is all right—I don't care about it; I just put on a dirty one for the drive." I once saw a "gentleman" get off a steamer, and he pointed to his feet—and his toes were literally through his boots,—"Oh, I just put on my oldest boots for country wear." A delegate to the last Institute Convention in Toronto gave me a splendid wrinkle, she said: "I always retaliate, and say, 'Oh, excuse my dress, but I could not possibly wear a good one driving?'"

One city friend told me recently that the only expense a farmer has is to pay his hired man. Poor, deluded city folks!!

Wellington Co., Ont.

Do you know, "Exit," I quite sympathize with the visitor who put on an old (surely she did not mean "dirty") dress for motoring. The dust is really very hard on clothes, and sometimes, on a very hot day, one can scarcely bear to wear a hot automobile-coat, buttoned up to the throat. There seems less excuse for the man who went with "his toes out."

FANNY CROSBY.

Dear Dame Durden,—Will you please send me any information you can about "Fanny Crosby and her hymns?"

Huron Co., Ont.

R. E.

I am sorry I could not reply to your letter sooner, Miss E., but the "Life" of Fanny Crosby always seemed to be "out" from the Library. This book, written by herself, is very interesting. The title is "Memoirs of Eighty Years," and, should you care to buy it, you can get it from the Hodder & Stoughton Pub. Co., London, Eng.

Fanny Crosby was born on a farm in Putnam County, New York State, and from the age of six weeks, was practically blind. Her childhood was not, however, without its pleasures. Her ears proved to be eyes and ears too, and she tells of the ecstasy that sounds brought to her: "The voices of nature enchanted me; but they all spoke a familiar language. Sometimes it was the liquid note of a solitary songster at even-tide in the distant woods; or the industrious hum of a bee at noon, when every creature but himself and the locusts was sleeping in the shade; or the piping of a cricket as night was drawing on. How could I help thinking, now and then, that the fairies themselves were bringing messages directly to me."

Her father died when she was scarcely a year old, but her mother, a woman of great hardihood and courage, lived till past ninety-one. The maiden name of the latter was also Crosby, and she was in direct line of descent from Simon Crosby, one of the founders of Harvard College.

When the little Fanny was three years old, her mother moved to North Salem, and there the two spent five years among "a number of delightful Quaker families." A few years later (1834) she was sent to New York to an Institution for the Blind, where she was taught to read from the raised-letter books, and to write, but long before this she had composed many bits of poetry.

In 1850, at the Thirteenth Street Methodist Church, she found, she says, her mission in life. The congregation were singing the old consecration hymn, "Alas, and Did My Saviour Bleed?" When they reached the line, "Here, Lord, I give myself away," a great revelation seemed to come to her. "My very soul was flooded with celestial light," she says, and henceforth she felt that even her blindness consecrated her to her life-work, the writing of hymns.

Among interesting personages whom she met while at the Institution, and who took particular notice of her on account of her poems, were Napoleon's Field-marshal, Gen. Bertrand; William Cullen Bryant, Horace Greeley, Bayard Taylor, Jennie Lind, Adelina Patti, and the Bull, the great Norwegian violinist. In 1858, Miss Crosby left the Institu-

tion for the Blind, in which she had spent nearly twenty-three years, eight as pupil, fifteen as teacher, and in the same year she was married to Mr. Alexander Van Alstyne, who had also been graduated from the school. He was a teacher of the blind, and a musician, and during the succeeding years he composed the music for several of his wife's poems. He died July 18, 1902.

As a writer, Mrs. Van Alstyne retained her maiden name, hence it is that the name "Fanny Crosby" appears upon her books of poems and hymns, many of which were written especially for Mr. Sankey, and used during the famous evangelical meetings of "Moody and Sankey."

Mrs. Van Alstyne did not, however, spend all of her time hymn-writing. She was associated with Mr. Childs in his Bowery Mission Work, and in other mission work in New York. She also gave addresses in many towns of the Eastern States.

**The Scrap Bag.**

**GREASE SPOTS.**

To remove grease spots from woollen goods, place blotting-paper over the spot and apply a hot iron.

**WARMING OVER ROLLS**

To warm over rolls or buns, put them in clean paper bags, pinch the bags at the top tightly, and heat in the oven; or dip them quickly into cold water, put into a basting-pan, cover tightly, and heat. The last method is fine for freshening stale loaves of bread.

**CLEANING GRIDDLES.**

If pancakes stick to the griddle, rub it well with fine salt and then with grease.

**TANGLED HAIR.**

It is said that hair that has become tangled during illness may be combed with little trouble if rubbed thoroughly with flour, tied in a cloth about the head, and left till morning. Then brush well and comb.

**CLEANING WHITE WOODWORK.**

Wash the woodwork clean with soap and water, then rub with a very little kerosene, or use a paste of whiting and water.

**GOOD BATH TOWELS.**

Make bath towels of old white bedspreads. Hem the pieces all around.

Crumpets.—Take 1 pint bread dough after the second rising, and work in 3 eggs, 3 tablespoons butter, and 1/2 cup sugar. Let rise until light, and bake for 20 minutes in muffin-rings.

Veal and Ham Pie.—1 1/2 cups chopped stewed veal, 1 cup chopped cold ham, 1 small onion grated, pepper and salt to season, 1 egg, 1/2 cup water. Mix well, and bake with an upper crust only.

**The Snowbird.**

Hear the brown snowbird high in the cherry tree,

Merrily chirping a blithe little lay! How can it twitter, and sing, and so merry be,

If it remembers a happier day? If it remembers the spring and the nest of it,

When the cold winter winds ruffle the breast of it,

Ah, but it's brave to be making the best of it

Up in the cherry-tree.

Brave little friend up there in the cherry-tree,

Facing, undaunted, the snow and the blast,

Soon will the winter go, and of a verity Spring will restore you the dear nest at last.

I, too, remember my spring and the nest of it,—

Ah, I'm afraid I'm not making the best of it!

Teach me your courage, and cheer, and the rest of it,

Up in the cherry-tree.

—Helen W. Holdsworth.

**The Northern Trail.**

By Frank Lillie Pollock.

Now I know how the woods on the hill are standing,  
Bare and black on the deep and drifted snow,  
With the waves of wind in their sounding branches stranding,  
While the ice-edged rapids fret on the rocky landing,  
And the wind may cry and the stream flow on for ever  
Where I no more more shall go.

Out from the city's reek and fume and thunder  
My heart goes back, O woods of the North, to you;  
To the chill gray days with the guns, and the woodland plunder,  
The voice of the hounds afar that the shot breaks sharp in sunder—  
Now the trail leads long, but for me no more for ever  
Through the Northland that I knew.

Not as I knew you in June with shade and singing,

Not thus on your ways the desire of my heart is set,  
But bleak and silent save for the bare boughs swinging,  
And bound in dreams that the low sky hangs enringing,  
That the wind runs through and the gray sun watches ever,  
And snow-whirls stir and fret.

The wild ducks splash and whirl from the marshy cover;  
Through the frozen thicket the grouse's pinions roar;  
The buck slips past, and the hawk swings circling over,  
And high in the clouds the great gray eagles hover,  
And these my brothers may hunt and roam for ever,  
But I hunt there no more!

—Everybody's.

**Frost Fancies.**

Mark the white panorama on the pane  
Where Alps above imperial Alps expand,  
Where soaring Sierras reach vast and grand

O'er the long leagues and levels of the plain!

Andean heights their majesty maintain,  
While crowning all superb and lonely, stand

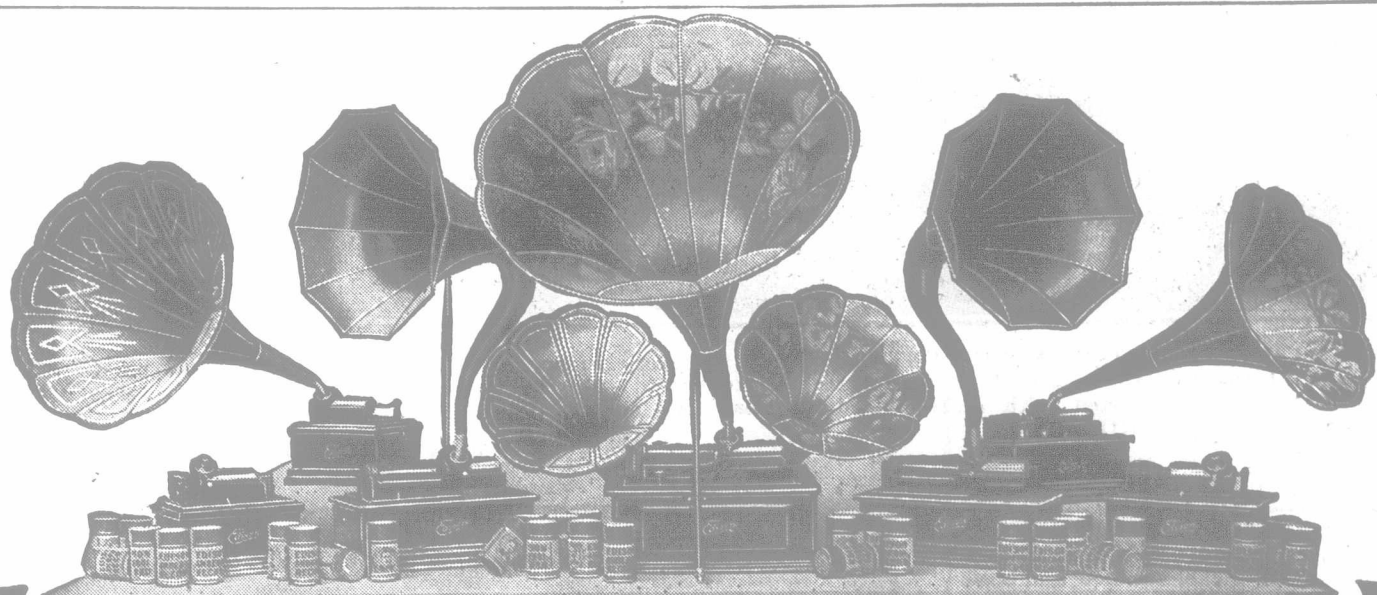
The sentinels of that rich templed land  
Where Ganges rolls resistless to the main.

The picture shifts, and lo! a sea of ice,  
Chased and creviced, sweeps before the eye

Like the unfolding of a mighty scroll,  
Beyond which lies earth's ultimate mystery,

Luring mankind to infinite sacrifice—  
Intangible and impregnable, the Pole!

—Clinton Scollard, in New York Sun.



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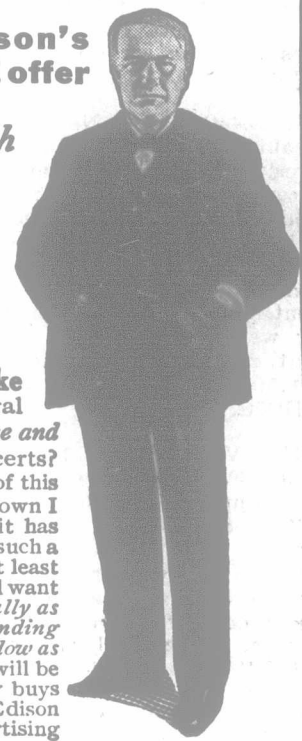
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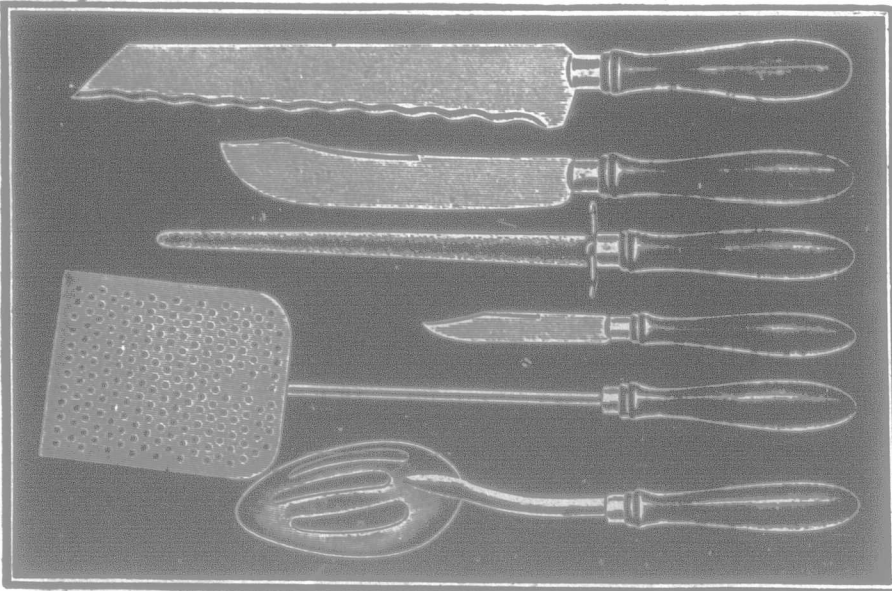
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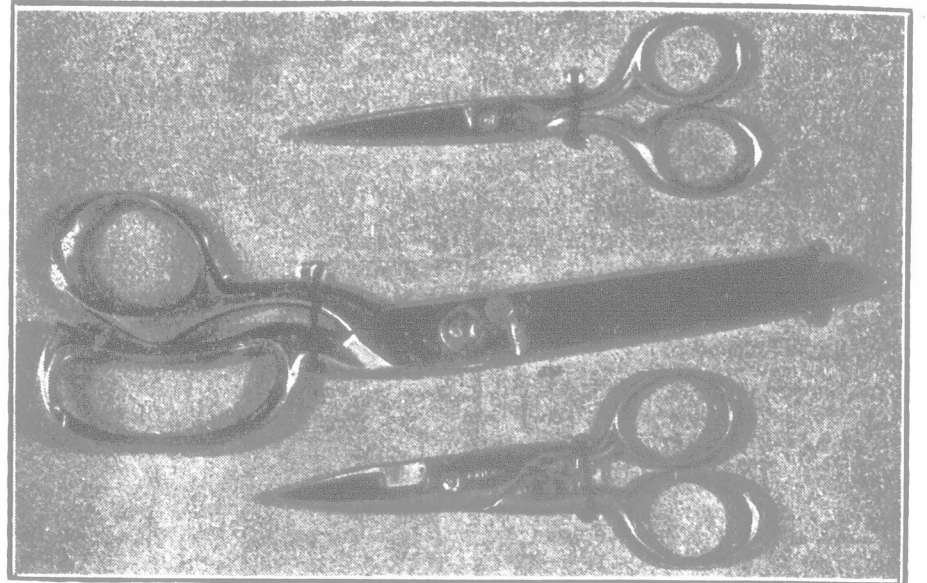
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Below are described some of the premiums which we are offering this season. You will be highly pleased with any of them you secure. The required number of new yearly subscriptions to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" is marked after each.



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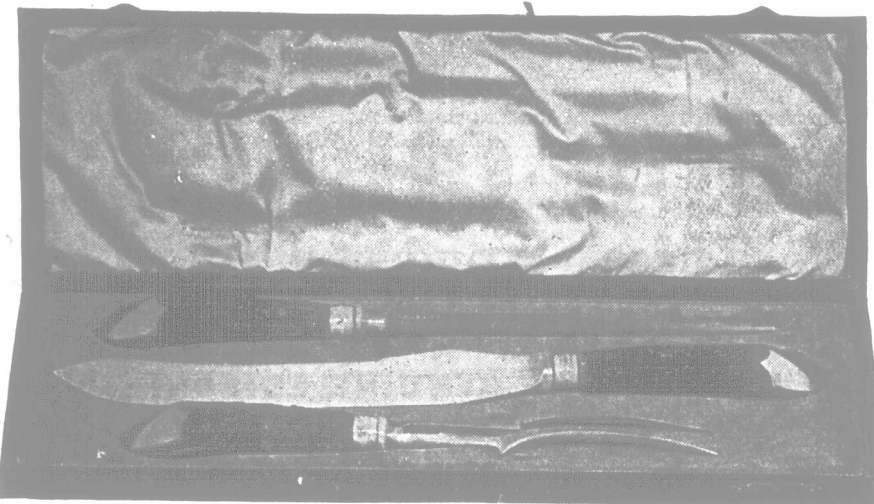
**FARMER'S ADVOCATE KNIVES.**  
—Manufactured by Joseph Rodgers, Sheffield, England. Jackknife and Penknife, both nickel-handled and having two blades. Manufactured especially for "The Farmer's Advocate." worth, retail, \$1.00 each. **ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER FOR EACH KNIFE.**

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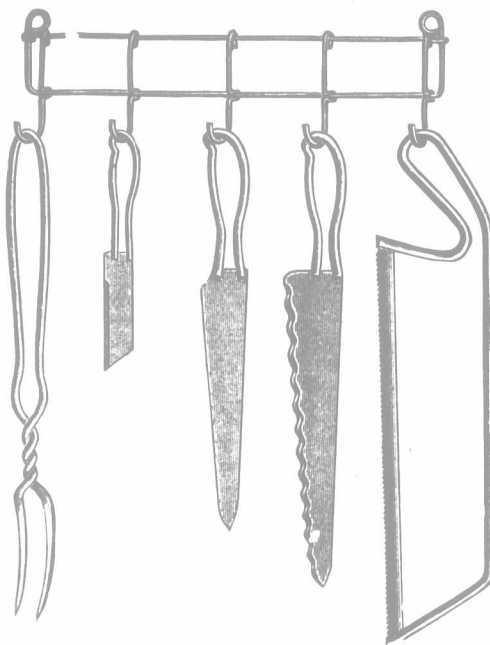
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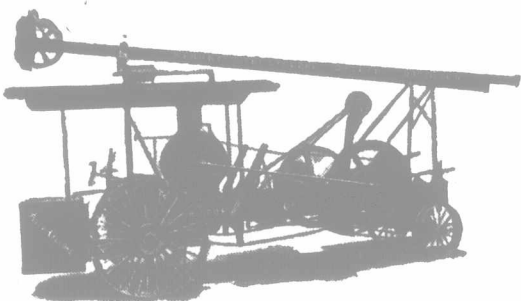
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**J. HERBERT SMITH, MANAGER.**

## News of the Week.

Black smallpox has broken out in parts of Quebec. Prompt steps are being taken to stamp it out.

Toronto has decided to erect a memorial to the memory of Burrell Heacock, the Cleveland lad who lost his life in a vain endeavor to save the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge Stanton at Niagara Falls ice-bridge.

The severest storm of the winter, approaching a blizzard, raged from Ontario to the Atlantic last week.

The Hebrews of Montreal have raised half a million dollars to erect a sanitarium for consumptives.

Judge Charbonneau's decision in the Herbert case is that the marriage of Eugene Herbert and Dame E. Cloutre was valid. It has, however, been stated by the Minister of Justice, Hon. C. J. Doherty, that, notwithstanding this decision, the case will be submitted to the Privy Council.

Hon. George P. Graham, in the South Renfrew bye-election, was returned by a majority of about 280.

The Home Rule Bill will be introduced by Mr. Asquith on March 20th.

By a bill introduced into the Ontario Legislature last week by Hon. Adam Beck, the Hydro-electric Power Commission is to be given a freer hand in many respects in working out the cheap power scheme for the Province. Among the provisions is one to empower the Commission to order that the wires of all companies under Provincial jurisdiction be placed underground.

The last witness in the famous Caporrist trial, Viterbo, Italy, was heard on February 21st.

Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was the chief speaker on Feb. 23, at a meeting of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies in London. He stated that he himself, and several members of the Cabinet, are in favor of the principle, which should be introduced as an amendment to the reform bill.

Theodore Roosevelt has announced that he will be a candidate in the coming Presidential election in the United States.

A woman led the Arabs in a recent attack on the Italian infantry in the trenches of Garbarash.

The Presidency of China is not yet assured. Yuan Shi Kai urges Dr. Sun Yat Sen to accept the office, stating that he himself is in ill health, that he wishes to retire, that his work as a statesman is done, and that he desires henceforth to resume his former occupation as a husbandman.

### Mary's Cold.

A Washington educator has been circulating this adaptation of a well-known poem about the schools of the city. It is part of the campaign literature against the danger of catching cold by infection. The rhyme runs thus:

Mary had a little cold  
 That started in her head,  
 And everywhere that Mary went  
 That cold was sure to spread.

It followed her to school one day  
 (There wasn't any rule);  
 It made the children cough and sneeze  
 To have that cold in school.

The teacher tried to drive it out;  
 She tried hard, but—kerchoo!  
 It didn't do a bit of good,  
 For teacher caught it, too.

—Onward.

## Your Appearance

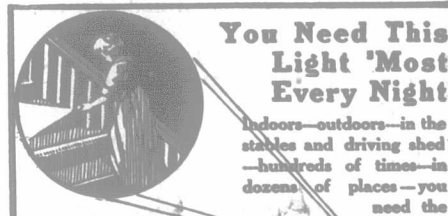


We mean your looks, the condition of your skin, hair, scalp, etc. Is it satisfactory? If not, why not? We make a specialty of treating skin troubles of all kinds, and invite your communications. Consultation free by mail. Twenty years' experience. Don't go about with a pimpled, blotched or discolored face when you can have your trouble cured at home at trifling cost.

### Superfluous Hair

Moles, etc., permanently removed by the only satisfactory treatment—Electrolysis. Booklet "F" mailed free.

**Miscott Dermatological Institute**  
 61 College St., Toronto, Ont.



### You Need This Light 'Most Every Night

indoors—outdoors—in the stables and driving shed—hundreds of times—in dozens of places—you need the

### "NINE LIVES" ELECTRIC FLASHLIGHT

with its bright but economical little Tungsten incandescent lamp. Compact, handy, and safe! Easily carried in your pocket or under your arm. Simply press the button and you have instantaneous flash. Can't set fire to anything.

We'll send you "Nine Lives" Electric Flashlight, fully prepaid. Pocket type for \$1.50, Tubular type for \$2.00. It's too convenient to be without—write to-day.

**CANADIAN CARBON CO. Limited**  
 96 King St. West . . . . . Toronto  
 AGENTS AND DEALERS WANTED

## INSURE YOUR HORSES



### FOALING INSURANCE.

A small premium will secure a policy in our Company by which you will be fully insured against any loss resulting from the death of your mare or its foal, or both. All kinds of insurance on Live Stock. Transit Insurance covering horses on board cars for 5, 10, 15, 20 or 30 days.

PROSPECTUS FREE ON DEMAND.  
**General Animals Insurance Company of Canada**

Head Office: 71A St. James St., Montreal  
 OTTAWA BRANCH:  
 No. 106 York Street, Ottawa  
 Toronto Agency: J. A. Caesar,  
 Room 2, Jones Building, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE—Swedish Select Oats from prize-winning field; test 40 lbs.; price 75c. per bus.; also Irvine Pease, \$1.40 per bus.; bags extra; send for sample. JAS W. EDGAR, GORRIE, ONT.

### THE GALT HORSE SHOW.

The annual meeting of the Galt Horse Show Association, was held at Galt, Ont., on Tuesday, February 20th, when it was decided to extend an invitation to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, to visit this year's exhibition, which is to be held on June 6th, 7th and 8th. The meeting was largely attended, and the enthusiasm displayed presages the most successful show on record. Entries are promised from all parts of Canada and the United States. The officers are: James Wetherill, President; W. A. Hunter, Vice-President; T. T. Aitkin, Secretary; F. S. Jarvis, Treasurer.

# GRAHAM & RENFREW CO.

**HOME OF THE GRAND CHAMPIONS**

Our importa'ion of Clydesdales last September has produced THREE GRAND CHAMPIONS:

**FLISK PRINCE** Grand Champion at Chicago

**BYDAND** Grand Champion at Guelph.

**BARON KELVIN** Grand Champion at Toronto and Ottawa

**PURPLE HETHER** First and Reserve Champion at Chicago

A Record Never Equalled in America

## Toronto Exhibition CLYDESDALES

Stallion 4 years old and over, 1st and Championship.

Stallion 3 years old and under 4, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and Reserve Champion.

Stallion 2 years and under 3, 1st, 3rd and 4th.

Mare 3 years old and under 4, 2nd.

Mare 1 year old, 2nd.

Special for the best ten draft horses, all breeds competing, 1st.

## HACKNEYS

Stallion 3 years old and under 4, 1st.

Stallion Hackney Pony, 1st and Championship.

## Guelph Winter Fair

### CLYDESDALES

Stallion 4 years old and over, 1st, 4th, Championship and Grand Championship.

Stallion 3 years old, 1st and 5th.

Stallion 2 years old, 1st and 7th.

### HACKNEYS

Stallion over 15.2 hands, 3rd.

Stallion under 15.2 hands, 2nd.

We have thirty young Clydesdale Stallions and Mares that will be sold at reduced prices



**BARON KELVIN.** 1st Toronto National Exhibition, Champion and Grand Champion; 1st Ogdensburg, Champion and Grand Champion, Sept., 1911; Ottawa, 1st, Champion and Grand Champion, Jan., 1912.

## Ogdensburg Horse Show CLYDESDALES

Stallion 4 years old and over, 1st and Championship.

Stallion 3 years old and under 4, 1st, 2nd and Reserve Champion.

Stallion 2 years old and under 3, 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

Mare 3 years old and under 4, 1st and Championship.

Mare 2 years old and under 3, 1st and 2nd.

Special for 4 best draft horses any age or breed, 1st.

Best heavy draft stallion, all breeds competing.

## Ottawa Stock Show CLYDESDALES

Stallion over 4 years old, 1st, Championship and Grand Championship—Baron Kelvin.

Stallion over 4 years old, 4th—Edward Darnley.

Stallion 4 years old, 1st and Reserve Champion—Bydand.

Stallion 3 years old, 2nd—Predominant.

Stallion 3 years old, 3rd—Fyvie Gallant.

### HACKNEYS

Stallion under 15.2, 1st and Championship—Terrington Semaphore.

Stallion over 15.2, 1st and Reserve Championship—Terrington Narcissus.

Best string of 10 horses owned by one exhibitor, 1st.

We are compelled to reduce our stock as we have sold our farm and stables  
First come first served

Address all correspondence to Bedford Park P. O., Ont. Telegrams to Toronto  
Telephone North 4483, Toronto

# GRAHAM & RENFREW CO., LIMITED

Bedford Park is on Yonge Street, 30 minutes' ride on Street Cars from Toronto Union Station

## THE BEAM AND THE MOTE.

The man from Punxsutawney and the man from Kokomo  
Discussed the Chinese troubles, and the first said, "Don't you know, I think these Chinese names are queer enough to stop a clock."  
"That's right!" replied another man from fair Caucomgomoc.

The man from Kokomo observed, "By ginger! that's a fact!  
That's what my brother says—he lives down here in Hackensack."  
And still another stranger said the man's comment was true;  
And added, with a smile of pride, "My home's in Kal'mazoo."

Another man took up the strain, "Now, down Skowhegan way  
And up at Ypsilanti we speak it every day.  
The names are all uncivilized and heathen in their ring,  
That's what I told my uncle yesterday in Ishpeming."

"Hohokus is my native town," another stranger said;  
"And I think all these Chinese names the worst I ever read."  
"Quite true," agreed a quiet man; "they're certainly uncanny,  
That's what my neighbors all assert in Tail Holt, Indianny."  
—Baltimore American.

## The Scarlet Pimpernel.

A STORY OF ADVENTURE.

By Baroness Orczy.

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

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

(Continued from last week.)

### CHAPTER X.

In the Opera Box.

It was one of the gala nights at Covent Garden Theatre, the first of the autumn season in this memorable year of grace 1792.

The house was packed, both in the smart orchestra boxes and the pit, as well as in the more plebeian balconies and galleries above. Gluck's Orpheus made a strong appeal to the more intellectual portions of the house, whilst the fashionable women, the gaily-dressed and brilliant throng, spoke to the eye of those who cared but little for this latest importation from Germany.

Selina Storace had been duly applauded after her grand aria by her numerous admirers; Benjamin Inledon, the acknowledged favorite of the ladies, had received special gracious recognition from the royal box; and now the curtain came down after the glorious finale to the second act, and the audience, which had hung spell-bound on the magic strains of the great maestro, seemed collectively to breathe a long sigh of satisfaction, previous to letting loose its hundreds of waggish and frivolous tongues.

In the smart orchestra boxes many well-known faces were to be seen. Mr. Pitt, overweighted with cares of state, was finding brief relaxation in to-night's musical treat; the Prince of Wales, jovial, rotund, somewhat coarse and commonplace in appearance, moved about from box to box, spending brief quarters of an hour with those of his more intimate friends.

In Lord Grenville's box, too, a curious, interesting personality attracted everyone's attention; a thin, small figure

**Absolute Unreserved Sale**  
On Thursday, March 14th, 1912, at Farm Gormley 26 miles north of Toronto, on C. N. R., richly-bred, high-producing

### HOLSTEINS

No culls or boarders. Retired from farming and selling entire herd. Conveyance will meet all morning trains. Catalogue mailed on application. Embrace this opportunity to buy one of the best animals.  
C. D. T. Perry, Columbus, Ohio, Auctioneers  
J. D. Saigeon, Maple, Ont., Auctioneers  
GEO. FORBES, Prop.

## Who Pays the Duty?

Why pay fancy prices for calf meals of foreign manufacture when you can buy CALFINE 15 to 20 dollars a ton cheaper and secure at least equal, and in most cases superior, results.

**CALFINE**  
"The Stockman's Friend" has been most carefully experimented with at Macdonald Agricultural College, where it has given excellent results. It is now in use on some of the largest and best equipped dairy farms in the Dominion.

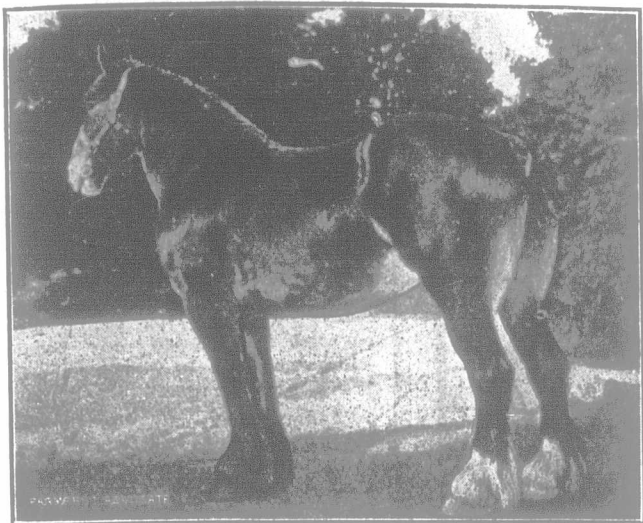
Ask your dealer for a 100-lb. bag of CALFINE as a trial—you will soon be back for more. If your dealer does not handle it, write us. We will do the rest.

Feeding Directions Sent on Application.

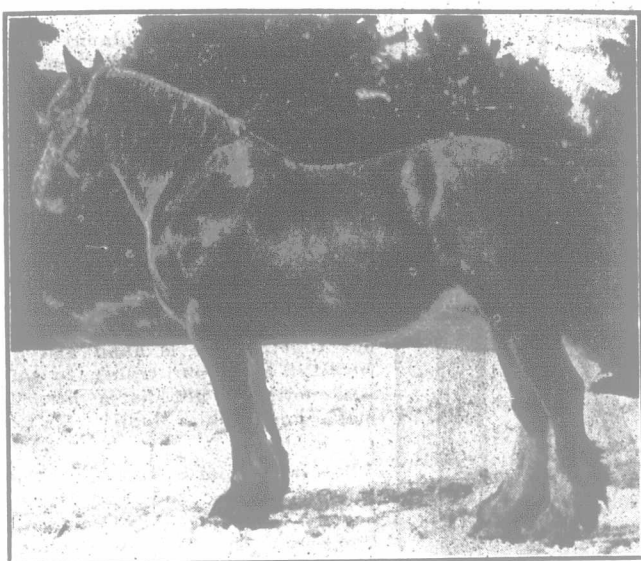
**Canadian Cereal & Milling Co.**  
Limited  
TORONTO, CANADA

MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."





QUEENIE [9568]. Will be included in sale.



JEANIE BOYDSTON [3161]. Will be included in sale.

# DISPERSION SALE

12 Imp. and Registered Clydesdale Mares  
5 Hackney Mares 4 Hackney Stallions

At the farm of O. SORBY, Guelph, Ont., two miles from end of street car line, on

Tuesday, March 19th, 1912

A number of these have been prizewinners. Four of the Clydesdale mares are by the celebrated breeding horse, "Lord Charming." A number of them are in foal to "Lord Charming" and the Hackney stallion, "Warwick Model." Catalogue with full pedigree and description will be mailed on application to:

**O. SORBY**  
Guelph, Ont.

Terms of sale: 12 months' credit on approved joint notes; 5% off for cash.

Absolutely no reserve, as farm is sold.

Auctioneer, JAMES McDONALD  
Assistant, CHARLES CRAWLEY  
Clerk, J. M. DUFF

Massey-Sawyer traction engine and Waterloo separator, good as new, never has threshed off the farm, will be sold without reserve.



ROSIE II OF DOWHILL (Imp.) [19307] [22831]. Will be included in sale.

## A Fortune in Chicks

One Man and His Son Made \$12,000 In One Year With Poultry



You will want to read his letter telling how it was done. And best of all any one who will follow the same simple practical rules will be sure to make big money with poultry. Every one who keeps poultry or who is thinking of starting in this business should have a copy of this big

**112 Page Book-Free**

Nothing like it has ever been published before. It is filled from cover to cover with splendid illustrations and bristles with money making—money saving facts. You will be interested in the articles by Prof. W. R. Graham of Guelph, Ontario, "Hatch-ling and Rearing" and "The Automatic Henhouse." Other subjects discussed are "How to Select Layers," "Which Breed is Best," "How to Treat Diseases." Just think of it—75 of the 112 pages contain no advertising—just helpful information from the greatest authorities on poultry raising. This book will save you a thousand mistakes and make poultry raising profitable if you will follow the advice it gives.

**Write Your Name on a Postal** and mail it to us at once. We will send the complete book free and postpaid. You will want to know about the new PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR with Sand Tray—also the PRAIRIE STATE UNIVERSAL HOVER BROODERS which you can make at home and save money. All leading agricultural colleges and experiment stations endorse Prairie State Incubators because they "hatch chicks that live." Write for free book. **Ship your eggs to us and get highest market prices.**  
**Gunn, Langlois & Co., Ltd.**  
Box 116 Montreal, Canada  
Main office in Canada of the famous Prairie State Incubators.

## SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on POULTRY

and Almanac for 1912 has 224 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their prices, their care, diseases and remedies. All about incubators, their prices and their operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickenhood. You need it. Only 15c. C. G. SHOEMAKER, Box 920, Freeport, Ill.

**125 Egg Incubator \$10**  
and Brooder BOTH FOR  
If ordered together.  
Freights paid east of Rockies. Hot water, copper tanks, double walls, double glass doors. Free catalogues. Send for it today.  
**Wisconsin Incubator Co.,**  
173 Racine, Wis.

with shrewd, sarcastic face and deep-set eyes, attentive to the music, keenly critical of the audience, dressed in immaculate black, with dark hair free from any powder. Lord Grenville—Foreign Secretary of State—paid him marked, though frigid deference.

Here and there, dotted about among distinctly English types of beauty, one or two foreign faces stood out in marked contrast: the haughty aristocratic cast of countenance of the many French royalist emigres who, persecuted by the relentless, revolutionary faction of their country, had found a peaceful refuge in England. On these faces sorrow and care were deeply writ; the women especially paid but little heed, either to the music or to the brilliant audience; no doubt their thoughts were far away with husband, brother, son maybe, still in peril, or lately succumbed to a cruel fate.

Among these the Comtesse de Tournay de Basserville, but lately arrived from France, was a most conspicuous figure: dressed in deep, heavy black silk, with only a white lace kerchief to relieve the aspect of mourning about her person, she sat beside Lady Portables, who was vainly trying by witty sallies and somewhat broad jokes, to bring a smile to the Comtesse's sad mouth. Behind her sat little Suzanne and the Vicomte, both silent and somewhat shy among so many strangers. Suzanne's eyes seemed wistful; when she first entered the crowded house she had looked eagerly all round, scanned every face, scrutinised every box. Evidently the one face she wished to see was not there, for she settled herself down quietly behind her mother, listened apathetically to the music, and took no further interest in the audience itself.

"Ah, Lord Grenville," said Lady Portables, as following a discreet knock, the clever, interesting head of the Secretary of State appeared in the doorway of the box, "you could not arrive more a propos. Here is Madame la Comtesse de Tournay positively dying to hear the latest news from France."

The distinguished diplomatist had come forward and was shaking hands with the ladies.

"Alas!" he said sadly, "it is of the very worst. The massacres continue; Paris literally reeks with blood; and the guillotine claims a hundred victims a day."

Pale and tearful, the Comtesse was leaning back in her chair, listening horror-struck to this brief and graphic account of what went on in her own misguided country.

"Ah, Monsieur!" she said in broken English, "it is dreadful to hear all that—and my poor husband still in that awful country. It is terrible for me to be sitting here, in a theatre, all safe and in peace, whilst he is in such peril."

"Lud, Madame!" said honest, bluff Lady Portables, "your sitting in a convent won't make your husband safe, and you have your children to consider: they are too young to be dosed with anxiety and premature mourning."

The Comtesse smiled through her tears at the vehemence of her friend. Lady Portables, whose voice and manner would not have misfitted a jockey, had a heart of gold, and hid the most genuine sympathy and most gentle kindness, beneath the somewhat coarse manners affected by some ladies at that time.

"Besides which, Madame," added Lord Grenville, "did you not tell me yesterday that the League of the Scarlet Pimpernel had pledged their honour to bring M. le Comte safely across the Channel?"

"Ah, yes!" replied the Comtesse, "and that is my only hope. I saw Lord Hastings yesterday . . . he reassured me again."

"Then I am sure you need have no fear. What the league have sworn, that they will surely accomplish. Ah!" added the old diplomatist with a sigh, "if I were but a few years younger. . . ."

"La, man!" interrupted honest Lady Portables, "you are still young enough to turn your back on that French scoundrel that sits enthroned in your box to-night."

"I wish I could . . . but your ladyship must remember that in serving our country we must put prejudices aside. M. Chauvelin is the accredited agent of his Government . . ."

## The Importance of Making a Will

Too many neglect this important matter.

Comparatively few people realize the importance of making a will. Many say they have not sufficient property to make it worth while, in other cases it is just neglect, and as a result there are many lawsuits over the division of small estates.

It is as important to make out a will as to take out life insurance. It is now made surprisingly simple and safe by the use of Bax Copyrighted Will Forms, which sell for 35c., complete.

Bax Will Forms are registered at Ottawa, and are the only copyrighted and legal Will Forms for private use.

With Bax Will Form, it is necessary only to fill in the blanks, sign the document, and have it witnessed by two friends or acquaintances. Full instructions and sample will made out accompany each Will Form. Every person should make their will on Bax Legal Will Form, whether their estate be large or small.

Bax Will Form complete with full instructions and specimen will, sent on receipt of price, 35c., from Bax Will Form Co., 275 F. College Street, Toronto.


**MERCHANTS PRODUCE CO.**

**Butter Eggs Poultry Honey Beans Apples Potatoes, etc.**

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

57 Front St. E., Toronto  
Established 1899


# Vanco Did it



**When the Buds on your fruit trees are swelling, spray the trees from the top to bottom with**

## "Vanco" Lime Sulphur Solution

**Clean trees mean sound fruit. Spring spraying means fall profits. San Jose Scale, Apple and Pear Scab, Aphid, Fire Blight, Mildew and other Fungi attack fruit trees before the leaves come out. The time to attack them is before they can damage the tender buds. One spraying before the leaf buds burst, and another just before the blossoms come out—with perhaps a third when most of the blossoms have fallen—will mean hundreds of dollars profit when the fruit is ready for packing. "VANCO" LIME SULPHUR SOLUTION is a true chemical solution of uniform strength and efficiency. It is prepared by scientific men in a scientific way—with the specific gravity on every barrel. It does away with all guess-work—saves the trouble of home-boiling. It is ready for use after mixing with water—has no sediment—sprays easily—and does not clog the nozzle. You get results when you spray with "VANCO" LIME SULPHUR SOLUTION—because it is strong, uniform, clear, efficient. FERTILIZERS—We are the only house in Canada selling only the straight Fertilizing Chemicals—Nitrate of Soda, Muric of Potash, Sulphate of Potash and Acid Phosphate. YOU CAN SAVE FREIGHT by buying your Fertilizers and Spray Chemicals together, and have all come in one shipment. WRITE FOR THE "VANCO" BOOK, and turn the information it will give you into dollars. We'll gladly send you a copy, free. CHEMICAL LABORATORIES LIMITED, 126-136 Van Horne St., TORONTO.**



36

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

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

**FARM HANDS AND HOUSEKEEPERS** awaiting situations. 139 Front Street, W., Toronto, Ontario.

**FOR SALE**—Choice Alberta farm. One-half section of ideal grain and hay land, all fenced, 200 acres under cultivation, water excellent, \$4,500 worth of improvements, \$2,000 frame house with furnace, chicken house 14x60, also implement shed, barn and stable; granary and underground storage for 2,000 bushels of potatoes. Farm situated one-half mile from Fleet, on the C.P.R., Lacombe Outlook branch. Price for half section, \$12,000; \$6,000 down, balance on mortgage. This price also includes a homestead three miles distant, making 480 acres. Apply: Box 202, Castor, Alta., or Box 346, Ingersoll, Ont. Ernest Paterson, Castor, Alta.

**MAN**, married, wants job on farm. Experienced; disengaged 1st April. Wm. Earey, care Chas. Gowld, Glencoe, Ont.

**MILK ROUND**—(Montreal)—A very profitable round, taking in a choice high-class district and trade. Output about 65 gallons. Great opportunity for an energetic farmer to work up a very large business. Apply: Box M, "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ontario.

**TO DAIRYMEN**—Splendid opportunities in Lethbridge, Alta., for a first-class dairy operated on strictly modern lines. Exceptional alfalfa country. Inspection of dairies by Health Department. For further information write Secretary Board of Health.

**WANTED**—A first-class young woman to assist with housework on a farm in Oxford County. Wages, \$15.00 per month and every privilege of a good home. Send recommendations with application. A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ontario.

**WANTED**—Position as farm manager, married; competent to take full charge on fruit, stock, dairy or mixed farming. Best of references. Address: P. R., "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ontario.

**WANTED**—Experienced single man, to work on farm by year. Good wages to good man. Apply: Box J, "Farmer's Advocate," London.

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

**WANTED**—Farm hand, married, steady, temperate, experienced in general farm work. Wife to keep house. Box 25, Gourcock P.O., Ontario.

**WANTED**—Two good, active, practical experienced Ontario farm hands of good moral habits, good milkers and accustomed to mixed farming; wages, \$35 per month, with board and lodging. Write at once to A. C. Wells & Son, Eden Bank Farm, Sardis, B.C.

**WANTED**—Farm hand, married or single; good stockman preferred. Steady employment. Give references. Box E, "Farmer's Advocate," London.

**800 ACRE FARM**—For sale or rent, at Swan River, Manitoba; 400 acres cultivated. No one but a first-class man with means need apply. Mrs. N. Gable, 181 Canora St., Winnipeg.

**WANTED**—At the Delhi Tannery, Custom Robes and Fur Tanning. Horse and cattle hides make best Robes and Coats when properly tanned and made up right. Send them to me and have them dressed right, and you will be well satisfied. B. F. BELL, Delhi, Ont.

**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.

**AT** the International Egg-laying Contest our five White Wyandotte pullets are leading all other Canadian entries by over 70 eggs. This includes Rocks, Reds and Leghorns. This is the result of years of careful breeding and selection. Catalogue free. Hatching eggs, two dollars per fifteen. Beulah Farm, Hamilton, Ontario.

**BEST** Royal Blood Barred Rocks. Cockerels, two dollars; pullets and hens, one fifty. Eggs, one twenty per fifteen; five dollars per hundred. A. C. Donaghy, Colborne, Ont.

**BREEDING STOCK** Andalusian cock, two hens (prize winners); S-C White Leghorns, true; Van strain White Wyandottes; R-C Brown Leghorn cockerels. Apply: Chas. N. Klinek, Secretary, Ontario Poultry Association, Elmhurst, Ontario.

**BARRED** Rock cockerels. High quality, reasonable prices. Write your wants to Mrs. E. E. Freeman, Ontario.

**Bronze Turkeys**—Fine heavy birds for sale. My strain have won a large share of first prizes at London Western Fair for the past eight years. Also choice Partridge Wyandotte cockerels. R. G. Rose, Glanworth, Ont.

**BARRED ROCKS**—Eggs from winners at Toronto, Guelph, Galt, Hamilton. Both cockerel and pullet mating; \$2.00 per setting. Some nice cockerels for sale at \$2.00 and \$3.00. G. Morton, Box 130, Carlisle, Ontario.

**BUFF ORPINGTONS**—Pure-bred. Ten splendid broad, deep, thick cockerels, \$3 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hugh A. Scott, Caledonia, Ontario.

**CLARK'S BUFF ORPINGTONS**—Special clearing sale to make room. 40 cockerels, big, vigorous birds, low set, blocky, good color, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each; 10 high-class breeders, \$10.00 each. 50 pullets, at \$1.50 to \$2.00 each. 50 yearling hens, good breeders, \$1.50 to \$2.00. All same breeding as Ontario and New York winners. J. W. Clark, Cainsville, Ontario.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**—From pure-bred White Wyandottes, \$1.00 per 15. N. McCully, St. Mary's, Ontario.

**FOR SALE**—Choice breeding Pekin ducks, both sexes; prizewinners at fall fairs. Garland Bros., Pinkerton, Ontario.

**FOR SALE**—Pure-bred White Leghorns, cockerels and pullets. Eggs for hatching in season. Robt. Hughes, Ideal Poultry-yards, Collingwood, Ontario.

**FOR SALE**—Single-comb Brown Leghorns. Cock and six cockerels, one to three dollars. Arthur Irwin, Mt. Forest.

**GOLDEN-LACED Wyandottes** exclusively—Our Golden Laced birds of quality. See our long list of winnings at leading exhibitions. A few good birds for sale. Eggs, \$3 and \$5 per 15. Becker & Sons, West Lorne, Ont.

**PURE-BRED Barred Rock Cockerels** for sale. Winners at Elmira, Hanover, Owen Sound and Listowel, \$1.00 to \$5.00 each. Eggs for hatching. Write for mating list. Jas. E. Metcalfe, Hanover, Ontario.

**RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS**—Either comb, \$1.00 per 15; 100, \$4.50. Wm. Runchey, Byng, Ontario.

**SEND** for my circular of twenty-five varieties of poultry. Robert Houser, Canboro, Ontario.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES**—A few good cockerels left, at \$1.50 and \$2.00; the best of breeding; also eggs for hatching. Alex. McTavish, Chesley, Ontario.

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"Odd's fish, man!" she retorted, "you don't call those bloodthirsty ruffians over there a government, do you?"

"It has not been thought advisable as yet," said the Minister, guardedly, "for England to break off diplomatic relations with France, and we cannot therefore refuse to receive with courtesy the agent she wishes to send to us."

"Diplomatic relations be demmed, my lord! That sly little fox over there is nothing but a spy, I'll warrant, and you'll find—an' I'm much mistaken, that he'll concern himself little with diplomacy, beyond trying to do mischief to royalist refugees—to our heroic Scarlet Pimpernel and to the members of that brave little league."

"I am sure," said the Comtesse, pursing up her thin lips, "that if this Chauvelin wishes to do us mischief, he will find a faithful ally in Lady Blakeney."

"Bless the woman!" ejaculated Lady Portarles, "did ever anyone see such perversity? My Lord Grenville you have the gift of the gab, will you please explain to Madame la Comtesse that she is acting like a fool. In your position here in England, Madame," she added, turning a wrathful and resolute face towards the Comtesse, "you cannot afford to put on the hoity-tosity airs you French aristocrats are so fond of. Lady Blakeney may or may not be in sympathy with those ruffians in France; she may or may not have had anything to do with the arrest and condemnation of St. Cyr, or whatever the man's name is, but she is the leader of fashion in this country; Sir Percy Blakeney has more money than any half-dozen other men put together, he is hand and glove with royalty, and your trying to snub Lady Blakeney will not harm her, but will make you look a fool. Isn't that so, my lord?"

But what Lord Grenville thought of this matter, or to what reflections this homely tirade of Lady Portarles led the Comtesse de Tournay, remained unspoken, for the curtain had just risen on the third act of Orpheus, and admonishments to silence came from every part of the house.

Lord Grenville took a hasty farewell of the ladies and slipped back into his box, where M. Chauvelin had sat all through this entr'acte, with his eternal snuff-box in his hand, and with his keen pale eyes intently fixed upon a box opposite to him, where, with much froufrou of silk skirts, much laughter and general stir of curiosity among the audience, Marguerite Blakeney had just entered, accompanied by her husband, and looking divinely pretty beneath the wealth of her golden, reddish curls, slightly besprinkled with powder, and tied back at the nape of her graceful neck with a gigantic black bow. Always dressed in the very latest vagary of fashion, Marguerite alone among the ladies that night had discarded the cross-over fichu and broad-lapelled overdress, which had been in fashion for the last two or three years. She wore the short-waisted classical-shaped gown, which so soon was to become the approved mode in every country in Europe. It suited her graceful, regal figure to perfection, composed as it was of shimmering stuff which seemed a mass of rich gold embroidery.

As she entered, she leant for a moment out of the box, taking stock of all those present whom she knew. Many bowed to her as she did so, and from the royal box there came also a quick and gracious salute.

Chauvelin watched her intently all through the commencement of the third act, as she sat enthralled with the music, her exquisite little hand toying with a small jewelled fan, her regal head, her throat, arms and neck, covered with magnificent diamonds and rare gems, the gift of the adoring husband who sprawled leisurely by her side.

Marguerite was passionately fond of music. Orpheus charmed her to-night. The very joy of living was writ plainly upon the sweet young face, it sparkled out of the merry blue eyes and lit up the smile that lurked around the lips. She was after all but five-and-twenty, in the hey-day of youth, the darling of a brilliant throng, adored, feted, petted, cherished. Two days ago the Day Dream had returned from Calais, bringing her news that her idolized brother had safely landed, that he thought of

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her, and would be prudent for her sake. What wonder for the moment, and listening to Gluck's impassioned strains, that she forgot her disillusionments, forgot her vanished love-dreams, forgot even the lazy, good-humoured nonentity who had made up for his lack of spiritual attainments by lavishing worldly advantages upon her.

He had stayed beside her in the box just as long as convention demanded, making way for His Royal Highness, and for the host of admirers who in a continued procession came to pay homage to the queen of fashion. Sir Percy had strolled away, to talk to more congenial friends probably. Marguerite did not even wonder whether he had gone—she cared so little; she had had a little court round her, composed of the jeunesse dorée of London, and had just dismissed them all, wishing to be alone with Gluck for a brief while.

A discreet knock at the door roused her from her enjoyment.

"Come in," she said with some impatience, without turning to look at the intruder.

Chauvelin, waiting for his opportunity, noted that she was alone, and now, without pausing for that impatient "Come in," he quietly slipped into the box, and the next moment was standing behind Marguerite's chair.

"A word with you, citoyenne," he said quietly.

Marguerite turned quickly, in alarm, which was not altogether feigned.

"Lud, man! you frightened me," she said with a forced little laugh, "your presence is entirely inopportune. I want to listen to Gluck, and have no mind for talking."

"But this is my only opportunity," he said, as quietly, and without waiting for permission, he drew a chair close behind her—so close that he could whisper in her ear, without disturbing the audience, and without being seen, in the dark background of the box. "This is my only opportunity," he repeated, as she vouchsafed him no reply, "Lady Blakey is always so surrounded, so feted by her court, that a mere old friend has but very little chance."

"Faith man!" she said impatiently, "you must seek for another opportunity then. I am going to Lord Grenville's ball to-night after the opera. So are you, probably. I'll give you five minutes then . . ."

"Three minutes in the privacy of this box are quite sufficient for me," he rejoined placidly, "and I think that you would be wise to listen to me, Citoyenne St. Just."

Marguerite instinctively shivered. Chauvelin had not raised his voice above a whisper; he was now quietly taking a pinch of snuff, yet there was something in his attitude, something in those pale, foxy eyes, which seemed to freeze the blood in her veins, as would the sight of some deadly hitherto unguessed peril.

"Is that a threat, citoyenne?" she asked at last.

"Nay, fair lady," he said gallantly, "only an arrow shot into the air."

He paused a moment, like a cat which sees a mouse running heedlessly by, ready to spring, yet waiting with that feline sense of enjoyment of mischief about to be done. Then he said quietly—

"Your brother, St. Just, is in peril."

Not a muscle moved in the beautiful face before him. He could only see it in profile, for Marguerite seemed to be watching the stage intently, but Chauvelin was a keen observer; he noticed the sudden rigidity of the eyes, the hardening of the mouth, the sharp, almost paralyzed, tension of the beautiful, graceful figure.

"Lud, then," she said, with affected merriment, "since 'tis one of your imaginary plots, you'd best go back to your own seat and leave me to enjoy the music."

And with her hand she began to beat time nervously against the cushion of the box. Selina Storace was singing the "Che faro" to an audience that hung spellbound upon the prima donna's lips. Chauvelin did not move from his seat; he quietly watched that tiny nervous hand, the only indication that his shaft had indeed struck home.

"Well?" she said suddenly and irrelevantly, and with the same feigned unconcern.

"Well, citoyenne?" he rejoined placidly.

"About my brother?"

"I have news of him for you which, I

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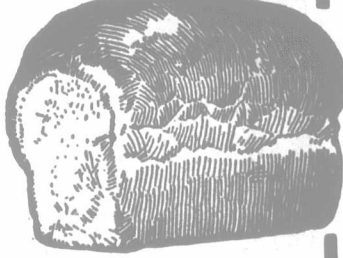
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think, will interest you, but first let me explain. . . . May I?"

The question was unnecessary. He felt, though Marguerite still held her head steadily averted from him, that her every nerve was strained to hear what he had to say.

"The other day, citoyenne," he said, "I asked for your help. . . . France needed it, and I thought I could rely on you, but you gave me your answer. . . . Since then the exigencies of my own affairs and your own social duties have kept us apart. . . . although many things have happened. . . ."

"To the point, I pray you, citizen," she said lightly; "the music is entrancing, and the audience will get impatient of your talk."

"One moment, citoyenne. The day on which I had the honour of meeting you at Dover, and less than an hour after I had your final answer, I obtained possession of some papers, which revealed another of those subtle schemes for the escape of a batch of French aristocrats—that traitor de Tournay amongst others—all organized by that arch-meddler, the Scarlet Pimpernel. Some of the threads, too, of this mysterious organization have fallen into my hands, but not all, and I want you—nay! you must help me, to gather them together."

Marguerite seemed to have listened to him with marked impatience; she now shrugged her shoulders and said gaily—

"Bah! man. Have I not already told you that I care nought about your schemes or about the Scarlet Pimpernel. And had you not spoken about my brother. . . ."

"A little patience, I entreat, citoyenne," he continued imperturbably. "Two gentlemen, Lord Antony Dewhurst and Sir Andrew Ffoulkes were at 'The Fisherman's Rest' at Dover that same night."

"I know. I saw them there."  
 "They were already known to my spies as members of that accursed league. It was Sir Andrew Ffoulkes who escorted the Comtesse de Tournay and her children across the Channel. When the two young men were alone, my spies forced their way into the coffee-room of the inn, gagged and pinioned the two gallants, seized their papers, and brought them to me."

In a moment she had guessed the danger. Papers? . . . Had Armand been imprudent? . . . The very thought struck her with nameless terror. Still she would not let this man see that she feared; she laughed gaily and lightly.

"Faith! and your impudence passes belief," she said merrily. "Robbery and violence!—in England!—in a crowded inn! Your men might have been caught in the act!"

"What if they had? They are children of France, and have been trained by your humble servant. Had they been caught they would have gone to jail, or even to the gallows, without a word of protest or indiscretion; at anyrate it was well worth the risk. A crowded inn is safer for these little operations than you think, and my men have experience."

"Well? And those papers?" she asked carelessly.

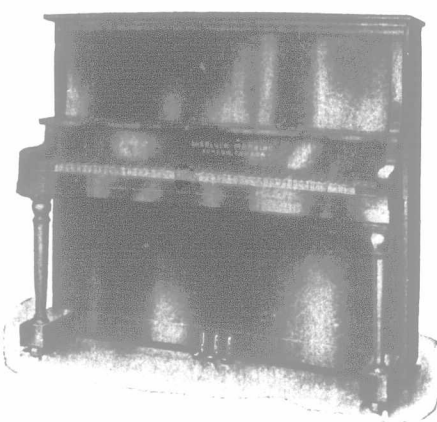
"Unfortunately, though they have given me cognisance of certain names. . . . certain movements. . . . enough, I think, to thwart their projected coup for the moment, it would only be for the moment, and still leaves me in ignorance of the identity of the Scarlet Pimpernel."

"La! my friend," she said, with the same assumed flippancy of manner, "then you are where you were before, aren't you? and you can let me enjoy the last strophe of the aria. Faith!" she added, ostentatiously smothering an imaginary yawn, "had you not spoken about my brother. . . ."

"I am coming to him now, citoyenne. Among the papers there was a letter to Sir Andrew Ffoulkes, written by your brother, St. Just."

"Well? And?"  
 "That letter shows him to be not only in sympathy with the enemies of France, but actually a helper, if not a member, of the League of the Scarlet Pimpernel."

The blow had been struck at last. All along, Marguerite had been expecting it; she would not show fear, she was determined to seem unconcerned, flippant even. She wished when the shock came to be prepared for it, to have all her



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wits about her—those wits which had been nicknamed the keenest in Europe. Even now she did not flinch. She knew that Chauvelin had spoken the truth; the man was too earnest, too blindly devoted to the misguided cause he had at heart, too proud of his countrymen, of those makers of revolutions, to stoop to low, purposeless falsehoods.

That letter of Armand's—foolish, imprudent Armand—was in Chauvelin's hands. Marguerite knew that as if she had seen the letter with her own eyes; and Chauvelin would hold that letter for purposes of his own, until it suited him to destroy it or to make use of it against Armand. All that she knew, and yet she continued to laugh more gaily, more loudly than she had done before.

"La, man!" she said, speaking over her shoulder, and looking him full and squarely in the face, "did I not say it was some imaginary-plot. . . Armand in league with that enigmatic Scarlet Pimpernel! . . . Armand busy helping those French aristocrats whom he despises! . . . Faith, the tale does infinite credit to your imagination!"

"Let me make my point clear, citoyenne," said Chauvelin, with the same unruffled calm, "I must assure you that St. Just is compromised beyond the slightest hope of pardon."

Inside the orchestra box all was silent for a moment or two. Marguerite sat, straight upright, rigid and inert, trying to think, trying to face the situation, to realize what had best be done.

In the house Storaice had finished the aria, and was even now bowing in her classic garb, but in approved eighteenth-century fashion, to the enthusiastic audience, who cheered her to the echo.

"Chauvelin," said Marguerite Blakeney at last, quietly, and without that touch of bravado which had characterized her attitude all along, "Chauvelin, my friend, shall we try to understand one another. It seems that my wits have become rusty by contact with this damp climate. Now, tell me, you are very anxious to discover the identity of the Scarlet Pimpernel, isn't that so?"

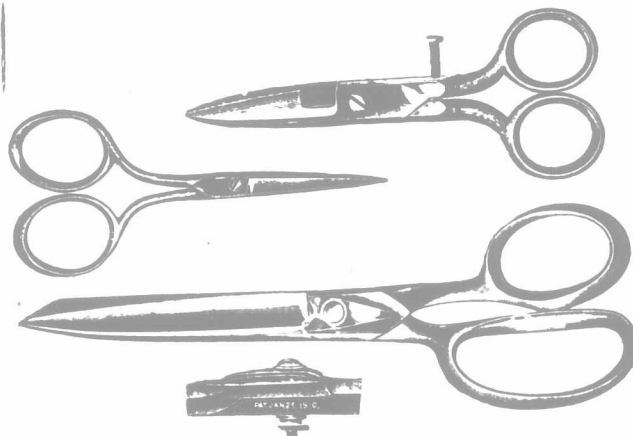
"France's most bitter enemy, citoyenne. . . all the more dangerous, as he works in the dark."

"All the more noble, you mean. . . Well, and you would now force me to do some spying work for you in exchange for my brother Armand's safety?—Is that it?"

"First two very ugly words, fair lady," protested Chauvelin, urbanely. "There can be no question of force, and the service which I would ask of you, in the name of France, could never be called by the stinking name of spying."

"At any rate, that is what it is called

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over here," she said drily. "That is your intention, is it not?"

"My intention is, that you yourself win a free pardon for Armand St. Just by doing me a small service."

"What is it?"

"Only watch for me to-night, Citoyenne St. Just," he said eagerly. "Listen: Among the papers which were found about the person of Sir Andrew Ffoulkes there was a tiny note. See!" he added, taking a tiny scrap of paper from his pocket-book and handing it to her.

It was the same scrap of paper which, four days ago, the two young men had been in the act of reading, at the very moment when they were attacked by Chauvelin's minions. Marguerite took it mechanically and stooped to read it. There were only two lines, written in a distorted, evidently disguised, handwriting; she read them half aloud—

"Remember, we must not meet more often than is necessary. You have all instructions for the 2nd. If you wish to speak to me again, I shall be at G.'s ball."

"What does it mean?" she asked.

"Look again, citoyenne, and you will understand."

"There is a device here in the corner, a small red flower . . ."

"Yes."

"The Scarlet Pimpernel," she said eagerly, "and G.'s ball means Grenville's ball. . . He will be at my Lord Grenville's ball to-night."

"That is how I interpret the note, citoyenne," concluded Chauvelin blandly. "Lord Antony Dewhurst and Sir Andrew Ffoulkes, after they were pinioned and searched by my spies, were carried by my orders to a lonely house on the Dover Road, which I had rented for the purpose: there they remained close prisoners until this morning. But having found this tiny scrap of paper, my intention was that they should be in London, in time to attend my Lord Grenville's ball. You see, do you not? that they must have a great deal to say to their chief . . . and thus they will have an opportunity of speaking to him to-night, just as he directed them to do. Therefore, this morning, those two young gallants found every bar and bolt open in that lonely house on the Dover Road, their jailers disappeared, and two good horses standing ready saddled and tethered in the yard. I have not seen them yet, but I think we may safely conclude that they did not draw rein until they reached London. Now you see how simple it all is, citoyenne!"

"It does seem simple, doesn't it?" she said, with a final bitter attempt at flippancy, "when you want to kill a chicken

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... you take hold of it ... then you wring its neck ... it's only the chicken who does not find it quite so simple. Now you hold a knife at my throat, and a hostage for my obedience. ... You find it simple. ... I don't."

"Nay, citoyenne, I offer you a chance of saving the brother you love from the consequences of his own folly."

Marguerite's face softened, her eyes at last grew moist, as she murmured, half to herself:

"The only being in the world who has loved me truly and constantly. ... But what do you want me to do, Chauvelin?" she said, with a world of despair in her tear-choked voice. "In my present position, it is well-nigh impossible!"

"Nay, citoyenne," he said drily and relentlessly, not heeding that despairing, childlike appeal, which might have melted a heart of stone, "as Lady Blakeney, no one suspects you, and with your help to-night I may—who knows?—succeed in finally establishing the identity of the Scarlet Pimpernel. ... You are going to the ball anon. ... Watch for me there, citoyenne, watch and listen. ... You can tell me if you hear a chance word or whisper. ... You can note everyone to whom Sir Andrew Ffoulkes or Lord Antony Dewhurst will speak. You are absolutely beyond suspicion now. The Scarlet Pimpernel will be at Lord Grenville's ball to-night. Find out who he is, and I will pledge the word of France that your brother will be safe."

Chauvelin was putting the knife to her throat. Marguerite felt herself entangled in one of those webs, from which she could hope for no escape. A precious hostage was being held for her obedience: for she knew that this man would never make an empty threat. No doubt Armand was already signalled to the Committee of Public Safety as one of the "suspect"; he would not be allowed to leave France again, and would be ruthlessly struck, if she refused to obey Chauvelin. For a moment—woman-like—she still hoped to temporize. She held out her hand to this man, whom she now feared and hated.

"If I promise to help you in this matter, Chauvelin," she said pleasantly, "will you give me that letter of St. Just's?"

"If you render me useful assistance to-night, citoyenne," he replied with a sarcastic smile, "I will give you that letter ... to-morrow."

"You do not trust me?"

"I trust you absolutely, dear lady, but St. Just's life is forfeit to his country ... it rests with you to redeem it."

"I may be powerless to help you," she pleaded, "were I ever so willing."


"That would be terrible indeed," he said quietly, "for you ... and for St. Just."

Marguerite shuddered. She felt that from this man she could expect no mercy. All-powerful, he held the beloved life in the hollow of his hand. She knew him too well not to know that, if he failed in gaining his own ends, he would be pitiless.

She felt cold in spite of the oppressive air of the opera house. The heart-appealing strains of the music seemed to reach her, as from a distant land. She drew her costly lace scarf up around her shoulders, and sat silently watching the brilliant scene, as if in a dream.

For a moment her thoughts wandered away from the loved one who was in danger, to that other man who also had a claim on her confidence and her affection. She felt lonely, frightened for Armand's sake; she longed to seek comfort and advice from someone, who would know how to help and console. Sir Percy Blakeney had loved her once; he was her husband; why should she stand alone through this terrible ordeal? He had very little brains, it is true, but he had plenty of muscle; surely, if she provided the thought, and he the manly energy and pluck, together they could outwit the astute diplomatist, and save the hostage from his vengeful hands, without imperilling the life of the noble leader of that gallant little band of heroes. Sir Percy knew St. Just well; he seemed attached to him—she was sure that he could help.

Chauvelin was taking no further heed of her. He had said his cruel "Either—or" and left her to decide. He, in his turn now, appeared to be absorbed in the soul-stirring melodies of Orpheus, and



**Send for  
this book  
to-day**

## How Would You Build a Barn?

**WHERE** would you put it? How big should it be? How ought it to be arranged inside? What provision would there be for storing crops? How would you provide for convenient feeding; for removal of manure, for easy access to stalls, store-rooms, hay-loft and feed-bins? What materials should you use—for foundations, for framing, for siding and for roofing?

In short, how would you plan the building so as to get the greatest possible barn value out of the money and labor invested?

These are a few of the questions you must answer before starting the foundation trench.

They're all answered in our handsome free book,

### "How to Build a Barn"

This book contains complete plans and specifications for all varieties of barns. It is written for Canadian farmers, and every barn described is designed for Canadian weather conditions. The descriptions aren't just general "ideas"—they are carefully-prepared architect's specifications, expressed so plainly that anyone can understand them. Dimensions, requirements for materials, method of erection and all other details are carefully explained. Drawings show floor plans, front and side elevations and framing details.

The book also describes Galt Steel Shingles—the shingles that are lightest, most easily placed, that do not require painting, are fire-proof, lightning-proof, rain-proof and wind-proof.

The book was published to sell at 50 cents. But we've decided for a time to send a copy free to any farmer who writes for it.

Send your name and address to-day. The book will be sent you by return mail.

### GALT ART METAL COMPANY, LTD.

150 Stone Road, GALT, ONTARIO

BRANCHES:

Wm. Gray Sons—Campbell, Ltd., 569 St. Paul St., Montreal	Send me your book on Barns.
Galt Art Metal Co., Ltd., 839 Henry Ave., Winnipeg, Man.	
J. L. Lachance, Ltd., 253 St. Paul St., Quebec, Qua.	
Montague Sash and Door Factory, Montague, P.E.I.	
Gorman, Clancey & Grindley, Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.	
D. R. Morrison, 714 Richard St., Vancouver, B.C.	
Gorman, Clancey & Grindley, Ltd., Calgary, Alta.	
General Contractors Supply Co., Halifax, N.S.	
R. Chestnut & Sons, Fredericton, N.B.	
Fife Hdwe. Co., Fort William, Ont.	

Estey & Co., St. John, N.B.

F.A.

was beating time to the music with his sharp, ferret-like head.

A discreet rap at the door roused Marguerite from her thoughts. It was Sir Percy Blakeney, tall, sleepy, good-humored, and wearing that half-shy, half-inane smile, which just now seemed to irritate her every nerve.

"Er ... your chair is outside ... m'dear," he said, with his most exasperating drawl. "I suppose you will want to go to that damned ball. ... Excuse me—er—Monsieur Chauvelin—I had not observed you. ..."

He extended two slender, white fingers towards Chauvelin, who had risen when Sir Percy entered the box.

"Are you coming, m'dear?"

"Hush! Sh! Sh!" came in angry remonstrance from different parts of the house.

"Damned impudence," commented Sir Percy, with a good-natured smile.

Marguerite sighed impatiently. Her last hope seemed suddenly to have vanished away. She wrapped her cloak round her and without looking at her husband:

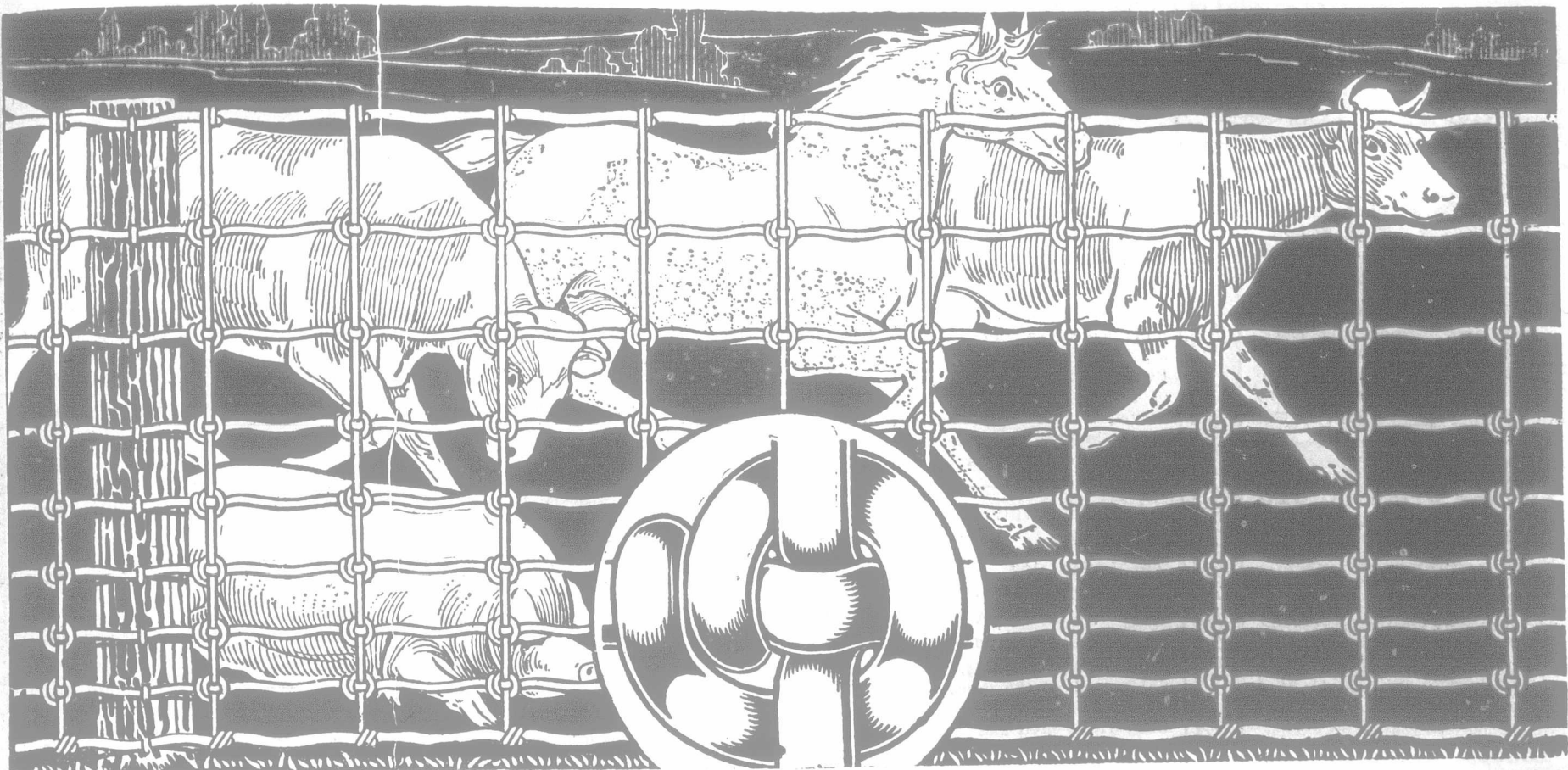
"I am ready to go," she said, taking his arm. At the door of the box she turned and looked straight at Chauvelin, who, with his chapeau-bras under his arm, and a curious smile round his thin lips, was preparing to follow the strangely ill-assorted couple.

"It is only au revoir, Chauvelin," she said pleasantly, "we shall meet at my Lord Grenville's ball, anon."

And in her eyes the astute Frenchman read, no doubt, something which caused him profound satisfaction, for, with a sarcastic smile, he took a delicate pinch of snuff, then, having dusted his dainty lace jabot, he rubbed his thin, bony hands contentedly together.

(To be continued.)

# PEERLESS - PERFECTION



## WHEN YOU NEED FENCING

### You Should Consider Durability Elasticity Economy Peerless

Our aim in the embarking in the manufacture of wire fence was to build the best fence possible.

We have succeeded in our object in producing a fence second to none.

PEERLESS Wire Fence is built of high grade, smooth wire. This takes the galvanizing perfectly and holds it without peeling or flaking off. This is an extremely important point, because rust is the greatest destroyer of wire fences that farmers have to contend with.

#### Peerless Fences Being Properly Galvanized Resist Rust

Our wire has just the proper temper, not hard enough to be brittle, but tough and springy enough to always remain tight under extreme changes of temperature or repeated shocks from the attacks of cattle, thereby preventing damage.

Write for our catalogue, containing fencing for every purpose. We manufacture an unexcelled line of ornamental and poultry fencing, farm and ornamental gates, etc.

Agencies Almost Everywhere. Live Agents Wanted in Unassigned Territory.

**The Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd., Dept. A**  
WINNIPEG, MAN. HAMILTON, ONT.

All joints are held together securely by the PEERLESS Lock, yet allowing the fence to conform to any surface and permitting the stays to always remain perpendicular. A first-class PEERLESS Fence can be erected with very few posts.

Economy in this feature of our fence will be a wonderful saving to the user.

We have thousands of pleased and satisfied customers using PEERLESS Wire Fencing and their general verdict is that

#### Peerless Excels All

Railroads are most discriminating and exacting buyers, yet PEERLESS has always passed muster under severest tests and several thousand miles of PEERLESS is now in use on Canadian Railways.

In actual service PEERLESS measures up to the highest standard.

#### We Do Not Ask You to Believe Us But Read What Others Say About Their Experience With the Peerless Wire Fence

There is no fault to find with your fence. The fencing I put up four years ago is just as good as the day I put it up, showing no sign of rust and giving good satisfaction. It is a No. 1 Fence. The PEERLESS around here stands the test better than any other make that I have seen.—JOHN MASON, Spring Brook.

I have been well pleased with all the wire I have received from you. My customers are all highly pleased with the PEERLESS fencing they have received from me, and although opposition is very strong in the community, PEERLESS fencing is taking the lead.—WM. F. MILLS, Wheatley.

I must honestly confess I have found PEERLESS Fencing, once stretched, perfectly satisfactory. I have never seen any rust on it yet, nor have I received one complaint from the many different men I have sold wire to.—J. H. CRAIG, Metcalfe.

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

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


Concerning the quality and galvanizing of your fence, I think it perfect. I have compared it with other makes and every person where I have 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.

I have been comparing some of the Peerless Fencing that I put up the first year I sold fence and every wire is just as bright as ever, while some other makes put up about the same time have from one to three rusty horizontal wires running through it. I have always found the wire in Peerless Fencing first-class.—EZRA FOX, Kingsville.

In regard to the durability of the Peerless Fence for the length of time it is up, I find on examination by myself and the parties I have put it up for, it surpasses any other wire fence for not rusting. Also the people I have dealt with give the Peerless Fence the preference before any other, and if they were buying again would buy no other.—W. H. VANALYSTYNE, Atkinson.

Peerless Fencing is the best galvanized fence, and when put up properly is the best fence on the market to-day. I have some Peerless Fence, put up some four or five years ago, which is as bright as ever and tight, standing O.K.—HOWARD BRUSH, Pitts Ferry.

**LOUDENS Bird-Proof Barn Door HANGER**



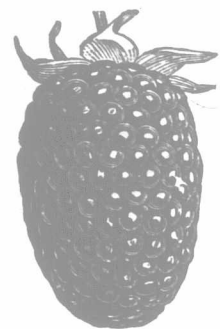
**CANT BE CLOGGED**

No other barn Door Hanger on the market positively and permanently overcomes all the troubles of clogging by either birds in summer or by snow and ice in winter. There's no opening in the Louden Bird-Proof Track, except a narrow slit. It is made of one solid piece of steel pressed into shape. Is rust-proof; will last a life time.

**LOUDEN'S Bird-Proof HANGER** is the only one on the market having flexible track which prevents gathering of trash between track and barn. If you are going to build a new barn or need new hangers for the old one, get the hanger that will never balk and is always easy to operate. It will ease your barn work greatly and save you time and money to put in Louden's Tubular Steel Stalls and Stanchions, Feed and Litter Carriers, Hay Carriers and Balance Grapple or Double Harpoon Forks. See them at your dealer's. If he has not our line write us for Free catalog and send your dealer's name.

**Louden Machinery Co.**  
Dept 13 GUELPH, ONT.

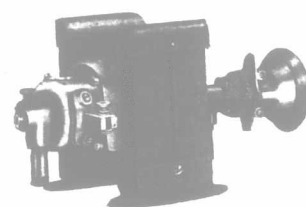
### MALLORY'S SEED CORN



\$1.10 to \$1.25 per bushel. Returnable at our expense if not satisfactory. Samples mailed free on request. Strawberry plants \$3.00 per 1,000; Raspberries \$6.00 per 1,000; Blackberries \$2.00 per 100 and up; 150 Strawberry plants \$1.00, or 200 Strawberries and 50 Red Raspberry plants sent post paid for \$2.00. **Gibraltar Black Cap**, greatest yielder at Experimental Farm. Send for price list.

N. E. MALLORY, Blenheim, Ont.

### THE "NATIONAL" MAGNETO



will start your gasoline engine without batteries and is guaranteed.  
Price only \$11.50  
Send for catalogue.

National Machine Co., Brighton, Ont.

### BELTING FOR SALE

Over 1,000,000 feet in rubber, canvas, etc.; all sizes and lengths, at 25 to 50% less than regular prices; also large quantities of iron pipe, fencing, etc. Catalogue sent on request. The Imperial Waste & Metal Co., 20 Queen St., Montreal.

MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

### GOSSIP.

Attention is called to the advertisement in this issue of the dispersion sale of the richly-bred Holstein herd of W. K. Sexton, of Howell, Michigan, to take place on March 6th. The catalogue shows that the herd contains representatives of the most notable families of the breed for big records of performance, among which was the noted Boutsje Pietertje De Kol, who at the O. A. C., at Guelph, made the marvellous record, at just four years old, of 20,788 lbs. milk, and 977.38 lbs. butter in one year. Included in the sale are the two great stock bulls, Pledge De Kol Butter Boy, and Korndyke Pontiac Butter King, scions of such great producing cows as Pontiac Clothilde, with a yearly record of 1,217.6 lbs. butter, and others nearly her equal. The breeding of this herd is of the highest rank, and the sale should attract breeders from all directions.

### P. D. EADE'S HOLSTEINS.

Recent events would seem to indicate that to-day the demand for common-bred, non-official-backing dairy cattle is practically over. About the first question asked by intending purchasers, particularly for bulls, is, What is the official record of the dam, and what is the official backing of the sire? With so many richly-bred and high-record herds of all the dairy breeds in this country at the present time, it is simply criminal for a breeder to place at the head of his herd, even though it be but a grade herd, a bull that is not backed up for several generations with official records in milk and butter production. One of the biggest and strongest official producing Holstein herds in the country is that of P. D. Eade, of Oxford Center P. O., Oxford Co., Ont. Numbering about 150 head, practically every cow in milk, is in the official records, and is backed by official record sires and dams. Also the stock bulls in service are bred from high official record stock for generations back, thus ensuring to purchasers of herd foundations or herd-headers, animals bred on such strong, intensive producing lines that a failure is next to an impossibility. Mr. Eade, from so large a herd, is always in a position to meet the demands of purchasers no matter what his wants, and particularly desires the attention of dairy breeders who are looking for a young bull whose producing breeding is such as to ensure success, and whose individuality is strictly high-class as to type and quality.

### TRADE TOPIC.

In the County of Renfrew, and in the town which also bears this name, and which is also known as the Creamery town, the "Standard" Cream Separator is made. This separator has for its strong points, self-oiling, close-skimming features, and is convenient in and easy of operation. Farmers and dairymen will do well to look up the advertisement of these machines in this issue, and write the manufacturers for particulars.

## SALES HAVE INCREASED MORE THAN ANY OTHER

It is a well-known fact that, during the last three years, the sales of

# EMPIRE

## Cream Separators

have increased more than the sales of any other cream separator. There must be some reason or reasons for this great showing. These are some of the reasons:

Empire Separators skim to a trace. There isn't a machine made their equal for close skimming under difficult farm conditions.

They are easy to clean. They don't spatter oil. And they have anti-splash steel supply tanks.

So nearly frictionless they almost run themselves. Children delight in operating them, and can easily do so with perfect safety.

They are durable. Years of service have proven their true worth. Their cost per year of service is less than any known separator. Years in advance of competing makes.

Your choice of the two standard methods of cream separation. We make both cone and disc machines. Both are fully explained in our latest catalogue. Send for a copy. Get reliable, accurate information on the subject. 31

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED.  
Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Sussex.  
Agents everywhere in Canada—Look for the Empire Sign.

## Exhaustion of Soil Fertility

Extract from "Artificial Fertilizers: Their Nature and Use," by B. Leslie Emslie, C.D.A. (Glas.), P.A.S.I., F.C.S.

"The fact remains that resource must be had to artificial fertilizers if the requirements of the soil for all the elements of fertility are to be satisfied, and the sooner a farmer becomes cognizant of this, the less trouble will we have in restoring a runout soil.

"Last fall the writer happened to be discussing the fertilizer question with a farmer, who owns a farm of a very light, sandy-loam character, when the latter made the remark that if it were not for artificial fertilizers, of which he uses large quantities annually, his land would not be worth farming.

"The same day, in conversation with another farmer, he happened to inquire whether the farmer used artificial fertilizers, to which question the latter replied to the effect that there was too little money to be made at farming to warrant its expenditure for fertilizers. Here are two different opinions, the one made by a man who had used fertilizers and proved their value, and the other by a man who knew nothing of the benefits to be derived from a judicious use of fertilizers, and who at the same time made the statement that farming was unprofitable."

Free copies of this and other bulletins, dealing with the important subject of fertilizing, may be obtained by application to

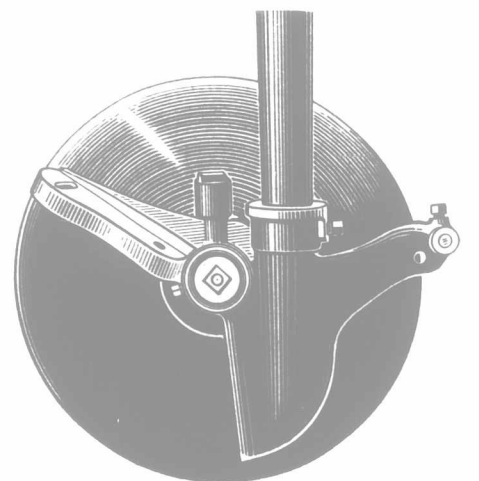
THE GERMAN POTASH SYNDICATE  
1102-05-06 Temple Bldg. Toronto, Ont.

## More About Discs (Continued)

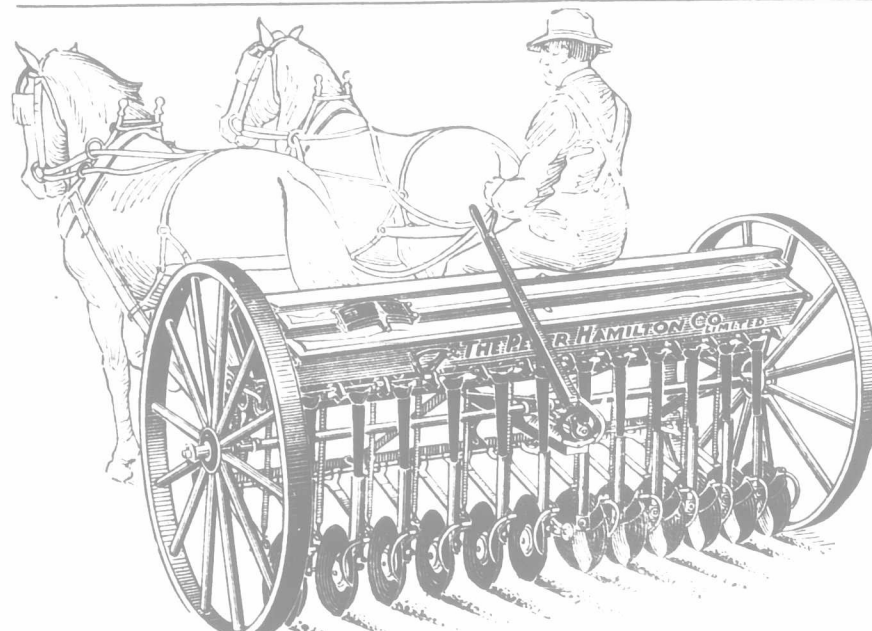
To get full advantage of the cut the disc makes, the shield must also go well down to the bottom of the disc carrying the seed with it and depositing it in the bottom of the furrow thus opened, and not merely let it dribble out any old way behind the disc. The discs run on chilled bearings provided with a dust-proof hard-oil compression cup. These cups hold a large quantity of hard-oil sufficient for thoroughly lubricating disc bearings in planting many acres. The hard oil stays where it is put, and keeps the dirt out.

Although a Disc Drill is not supposed to be required to sow Broadcast still in all farms there are times when it is necessary or advantageous to sow broadcast, and in order to provide for this the disc can be set at a greater angle so that the earth instead of being merely opened is turned over, thus covering the seed which is sown in front of the discs.

If you are going to buy a drill this year be sure and see our Agent; he will be pleased to talk this matter over with you.



The Peter Hamilton Co., Limited, Peterborough, Ontario



"THE LEADER"



**GOSSIP.**

**SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES, AND STANDARD-BREDS AT AUCTION.**

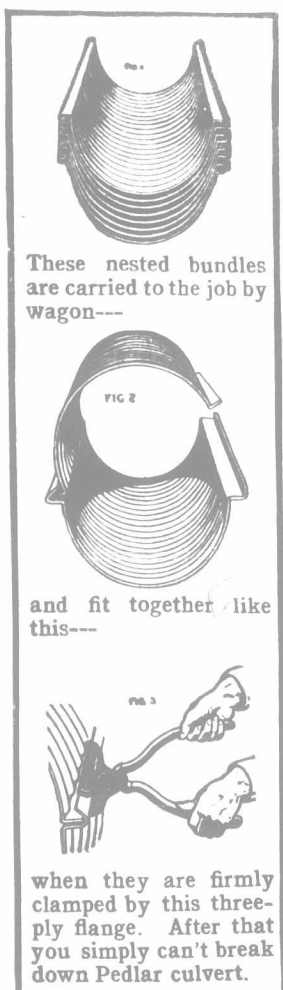
On Tuesday, March 5th, at Drayton, Wellington County, Ont., a station on the Guelph-to-Palmerston branch of the G. T. R., as advertised in this issue, a clearing sale of Shorthorn cattle, Clydesdale and Standard-bred horses, the property of O. B. Henry, of Drayton, will be held at the farm within the corporation of the village. The offering comprises, in Clydes, the imported brood mare, Jessie Dick =11884=, foaled in 1904, weighing nearly 1,800 lbs., sired by the good breeding horse, Marmion, by Prince of Brunstane, and in foal to Imp. Cisero, by the champion Hiawatha. This mare has first-class action, and is an ideal brood mare. There is also a stallion rising three, weight about 1,500 lbs., sired by Prince Alexander (imp.), dam Jessie Dick (imp.). This young stallion promises to weigh a ton when matured. There is in the sale a pair of bay geldings, five and six years old, weighing 3,150 lbs. Also a Standard-bred stallion rising two, by Spinks Medium 37546. The Shorthorns consist of seven cows in calf to the Watt-bred bull, Viceroy of Salem, said by Mr. Watt to be from the best milking strain he ever owned. There are also eight yearling heifers and heifer calves by Viceroy of Salem. All the farm stock and implements will be sold, as this is a clearing sale. The terms are easy.

**J. J. WILSON'S HOLSTEIN SALE.**

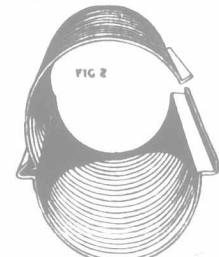
Among the Holsteins to be sold at the dispersion sale of J. J. Wilson, of Ash, Halton County, on the Hamilton-to-Barrie branch of G. T. R., on Thursday, March 7th, is the splendidly-bred stock bull, Sir Corinne Butter Boy, 14 months old, sired by Ormsby Butter Baron, whose dam and granddam have official seven-day butter records of nearly 22½ lbs. each, and who is a brother to Duchess Piebe De Kol, with a seven-day record of 29.4 lbs. The dam of this young bull is Corinne Albino De Kol, with a two-year-old seven-day butter record of 13.5 lbs., and later a seven-day milk record of 450 lbs., and a thirty-day record of 1,830 lbs. Her dam in R. O. P. test gave 96 lbs. in 1 day, and 5,000 lbs. in 60 days, and her dam in 1 day gave 78 lbs., and in 30 days 1,777 lbs., most desirable backing for a herd-header. Among the females to be sold is Wayne Lorena Oretta, who in her two-year-old form, four months after calving, made a seven-day record of 10 lbs., and as a mature cow in R. O. P. test of 1 year, 13,380 lbs., two of her daughters in R. O. P. test, gave, one at three years, 9,310 lbs. in 8 months; the other, at two years, 8,040 lbs. in 10 months. Both of these will be sold. The Holstein grades are an essentially high-class lot, having to their credit milk production of 7,370 lbs. in seven months for two-year-olds, up to 12,410 lbs. in one year for mature cows. The average for the entire lot last year was 9,000 lbs. The cattle are all in fine condition, and all will positively be sold. Write Mr. Wilson for catalogue, to Ash P. O., Ont., and lay out to attend, if you are looking for grade Holsteins for show purposes.

**TRADE TOPIC.**

Farmers have for years felt the need of some black-and-pully device that would hoist a load and hold it in mid-air at any desired height. Wagon-boxes to shift, hogs to scald, heavy trucking around the place to be done, make it necessary that they have some device of this kind. Several crude methods have been resorted to on the farms. For years manufacturers have been endeavoring to produce this kind of hoist, and we understand such a hoist has been perfected by the Hall Manufacturing Co., of Monticello, Iowa, originators and makers of the Jumbo Combination Hoist and Wire Stretcher, and other farm tools. This stretcher has a winged lever with dull teeth, through which and under which the small rope passes to the pulley. These labor-saving hoists are made in nine different sizes, with capacities ranging from 400 lbs. to 5 tons. See advertisement, and write for particulars.



These nested bundles are carried to the job by wagon--



and fit together like this--

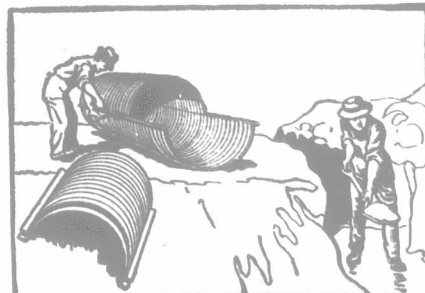


when they are firmly clamped by this three-prong flange. After that you simply can't break down Pedlar culvert.

**A Sample of our Culvert and a Special Book about it to any Farmer or Reeve or Municipal Officer --**

**FREE**

To make better roads, reduce taxes and cut down statute labor, use Pedlar's Nestable Culvert. In strong, corrugated, non-rusting metal, you build any length needed at the job, excavate just enough to fit it in place, and tamp back the earth. Your culvert is made for years to come. Won't cave in, frost-proof, better than brick, cement or wood. Handy, quick and sure. So good you'll always use it. Holds up traction engines easily. Learn everything about it in our free book. Write for sample free.



The above two pictures tell the whole story of installing a frost-proof, time-proof Pedlar Nestable Culvert.

**SEND NOW**

and get a free sample of Pedlar Corrugated Culvert by return mail.

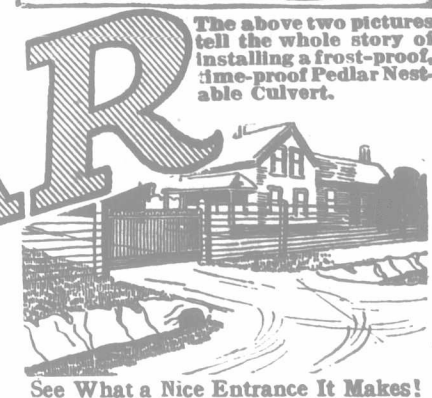
The non-corroding galvanized Toncan metal, and the strength of the sample, will tell you the whole story. Send to our nearest office below. Good culverts make good roads.

- REGINA WINNIPEG VICTORIA  
76 Lombard St. 434 Kingston St.
- CALGARY  
Room 7, Crown Block
- ST. JOHN, N.B.  
42-46 Prince William St.
- PORT ARTHUR  
45 Cumberland St.
- MONTREAL  
321-3 Craig St.
- LONDON  
86 King St.
- TORONTO  
111-113 Bay St.
- HALIFAX  
16 Prince St.

**TONCAN METAL**

8 ins. to 7 ft. sizes

Look at the pictures on the right. A man sets up Pedlar Culvert, ready to roll into place. Two men place it. This saves time and money. See what a fine bridge it makes at your gate, or see it make a perfect culvert on your farm. This is the best and strongest culvert ever made. Send for sample.



See What a Nice Entrance It Makes!



Best Culvert for the Fields!



- OTTAWA  
423 Sussex St.
- QUEBEC  
127 Rue du Pont
- EDMONTON  
563 Third St. W.
- CHATHAM  
200 King St. W.
- VANCOUVER  
108 Alexander St.

Are you anxious to save time and money on the work you are doing on your farm at present, and to get larger crops from your farm or orchard? If so, let us send you, FREE OF CHARGE, our pamphlets on the use of

**Stumping Powders**

USED FOR

- Removing Stumps and Boulders
- Digging Wells and Ditches
- Planting and Cultivating Orchards
- Breaking Hard Pan, Shale or Clay Subsoils
- Etc., etc., etc.

Figure yourself what clearing your farm is costing now, or what you are losing in crops through not clearing. Write us about arranging demonstrations.

**CANADIAN EXPLOSIVES, LIMITED**  
Montreal, P. Q.

**Please Mention The Advocate**



**SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.**

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader. Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may preempt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra. A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00. W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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

**CREAM WANTED**

At the Guelph Creamery. Business run on the co-operative plan. Write for prices and particulars. It will pay you well. Stratton & Taylor, Guelph.

**Don't Be a Human Derrick**

See That Lock!

**30-Day FREE Trial** This offer is made to sweep away all doubts—to prove to you, without a cent's worth of risk or expense, the wonderful time, money and muscle saving features of

**JUMBO**

**Safety Hoist and Wire Stretcher**

With the Jumbo one can swing a 300-lb. hog into the scalding and out with perfect ease and safety. Does 40 odd jobs. Stretches wire, shifts wagon boxes, lifts weights of all kinds and holds 'em in mid-air till you say let go.

**Saves Work—Earns Cost Quick**

The only hoist with a safe, absolutely dependable automatic lock working on the pull rope. The heavier the load the tighter the lock grips. Locked—released by turn of wrist. Ropes—new, worn or wet—are all held tight. They CAN'T slip. Nine sizes: capacity, 400 lbs. to 5 tons. Made of best steel; thoroughly inspected, tested, guaranteed. Send your own and your dealer's name for catalog and big Free Offer.

**HALL MFG. CO.**

751 Main St., Monticello, Ia. (4)

**Do You Want a Reliable Man?**

**THE SALVATION ARMY  
Immigration & Colonization  
DEPARTMENT**

For several years recognized as the leading Immigration Society in Canada, will, during next season, 1911-12, continue its efforts to supply the demand for

**FARM HELP**

and Domestic Servants. Conducted parties are now being organized to sail early in the spring. Apply at once for application forms and information to

**BRIGADIER GEO. BURDITT**

Head Office: James and Albert Sts.  
TORONTO, ONT.

or Major J. M. McGillivray,  
Office for Western Ontario,  
396 Clare St. London, Ont.  
Correspondence Solicited

A farm hand had worked in the field from dawn till darkness, doing the chores by lantern-light. "I'm going to quit," he said to the farmer at the end of the month. "You promised me a steady job."

"Well, haven't you got one?" was the astonished reply.

"No," said the man. "There are three or four hours every night that I don't have anything to do, and fool my time away sleeping."

**THIS IS INDEED  
A SEVERE TEST**

**C. Mattesen Has Had Rheumatism All His Life.**

**But Dodd's Kidney Pills Have Benefited Him so Much He Recommends Them to Others—Why They Always Cure Rheumatism.**

Holberg, B. C., February 26.—(Special.)—That Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure Rheumatism has been proved again and again. Where the dread disease is making its first inroads into the system the cure is quick and complete. Where the rheumatism is of longer standing, it takes longer treatment, but the result is always the same. Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure. Probably the hardest test Dodd's Kidney Pills have ever been given is in the case of Mr. C. Mattesen of this place. It is best stated in his own words:

"I have been troubled with rheumatism all my life," Mr. Mattesen states, "but I am happy to tell you that I have received so much benefit from Dodd's Kidney Pills that I can recommend them to others."

Here is a case of the longest possible standing. But Dodd's Kidney Pills will surely cure it. Why? Because uric acid in the blood is the cause of rheumatism, and Dodd's Kidney Pills takes the uric acid out of the blood by making the kidneys do their proper work.

**GOSSIP.**

**CANADIAN CLYDESDALE CHALLENGE SHIELD.**

A magnificent example of the silversmith's craft is the Canadian Clydesdale Challenge Shield, designed and executed by Edwards & Sons, Glasgow, and presented by G. L. Watson, Westholm Mains, Vancouver, B. C., for the champion Clydesdale stallion, born, bred and raised in Canada, to be competed for yearly at the Dominion Exhibition. It is entirely hand-chased, and measures 3½ feet high by 3 feet wide. In the center is a representation of the famous Clydesdale stallion, Baron's Pride, raised in high relief, and surrounded by six smaller panels, with agricultural scenes representing Plowing, Reaping, The Last Load, A Canadian Farmyard Scene, and a mare with a foal at foot, the whole being surmounted by the Canadian Coat of Arms, the ground decoration being a scheme of maple leaves intertwined with Scotch Thistles richly chased in relief.

**ELMDALE HOLSTEINS.**

Since their big and successful sale of a few months ago, Monro & Lawless, of Thorold, Ont., have stocked up bigger and better than ever. They have now on hand about sixty head of a type and quality that shows a most careful selection and a most discriminating judgment. It is seldom the privilege of the writer to look over a herd showing a more uniformity of type, with so much quality, and with the general appearance of being producers of a high order. Practically all of those in milk are in either the official R. O. M. or R. O. P., and their breeding shows them to be carrying the best producing blood of the breed. The stock bull in service is the strong-boned, level, masculine-looking bull, Correct Change, a son of the great cow, Tidy Abbekerk Princess, whose record at 3½ years is 22.19 lbs. of butter, and butter-fat test 4.23. She is a granddaughter of the famous cow, Tidy Abbekerk, whose record of 27.27 lbs. is seldom reached. The sire of Correct Change was Changeling Butter Boy, with 38 A. R. O. daughters, and a full brother to the renowned Ready Change, with a record of 31.16 lbs. butter, and 720 lbs. milk in seven days. His dam was Changeling, with a record of 29.23 lbs., and his sire was Pontiac Butter Boy, with 56 A. R. O. daughters, he again by the great founder of the present-day record smashers, De Kol 2nd Butter Boy, the grandsire of 14 cows with records over 30 lbs. each, and the great-grand-sire of the world's two greatest, whose records are both over 37 lbs. Thus, it will be seen that this young bull carries the blood of the champions of the breed. Among those in milk are such good ones as Rhetta De Kol, record at two years and five months, 16.53 lbs. in seven days, and 66.40 lbs. in thirty days. In the four months since freshening, including the time her record was made, she has given, of milk, 5,600 lbs. Hill-view Jean De Kol, another two-year-old, made a record of 16.08 lbs. in seven days, and 66.61 lbs. in thirty days. Pontiac Lulu, a three-year-old, made a record of 11,882 lbs. milk, and 470.58 lbs. butter in eleven months in R. O. P. Agatha Houtje De Kol, as a four-year-old, in R. O. P. test, gave, in one year, 12,576.8 lbs. milk, and 508.26 lbs. butter. Among the many others in the records are four two-year-old heifers that have given over 10,000 lbs. milk each in eleven months. They are half-sisters and are granddaughters of the great bull, Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, whose five nearest dams have records averaging over 22 lbs. each. They are an exceptionally choice quartette, every one of them being a show heifer. Another choice two-year-old is a daughter of Count Mercena Posch, who has ten official-record daughters. Four other choice heifers are daughters of a grandson of the famous Sarah Jewel Hengerveld, whose record is 29.39 lbs. A number of other equally good choice heifers, and equally as well-bred, are in the herd, and every one of them, if everything else in the herd, is for sale, including altogether the choicest lot of young females for sale in the country. The farm is connected by long-distance phone from St. Catharines.

**STANDARD**  
CREAM SEPARATOR

Wide Awake Dairymen are  
Buying the "STANDARD."

**WHY?**

- IT SKIMS FASTER.
- IT TURNS EASIER.
- IT IS SELF-OILING.
- IT IS MORE COMPACT.
- IT REQUIRES LESS OIL.
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- IT HAS A LOWER SUPPLY CAN.
- IT HAS A CENTRE-BALANCED BOWL.
- IT HAS INTERCHANGEABLE BEARINGS.
- IT IS STRONGER AND MORE DURABLE.
- IT HAS ENCLOSED DUST-PROOF GEARING.
- IT PRODUCES MORE BUTTER-FAT FROM THE MILK.

You Will Eventually Buy the "Standard." Better do it Now.

Write quickly for catalogue and particulars to our nearest office.

**THE RENFREW MACHINERY COMPANY, LTD.**

Winnipeg, Man.

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**Johnson**

says to tell you that 325,000 satisfied customers prove the superiority of "OLD TRUSTY"

Let 325,000 Satisfied Customers be your guide in choosing an Incubator. Why experiment with an unknown machine when 325,000 satisfied customers swear by the Old Trusty? Why take chances—why pay two prices? Johnson sends your money back if the Old Trusty doesn't make good every time with less trouble—less work—less watching—and 75 per cent better hatches. Anyway send your name on a postal today for Johnson's Big FREE Book on his—

**Good "Old Trusty"**

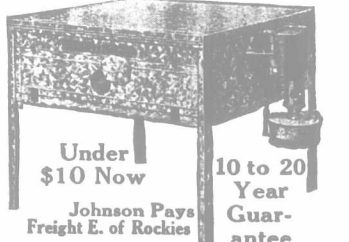
Let the simple, plain poultry sermons in Johnson's book make more money for you whether you buy a good, simple and sure "Old Trusty" Incubator and Brooder of him or not. But why pay two prices. You'll find the real facts about Incubator values and prices in this book. Get it first and then decide. Write a postal with your name and address on to

**M. M. JOHNSON**

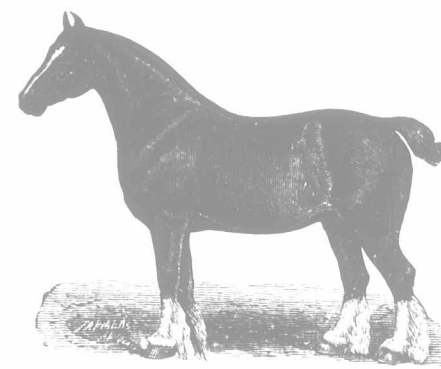
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Clay Center, Nebraska  
E. L. Dyer, Canadian Sales Agent  
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Comes All Ready to Hatch With

On 30  
to 90  
Days'  
Trial



**Clydesdales and Shorthorns**  
BY AUCTION



At the farm, Lot 9, Con 9, East  
Nissouri, near Thamesford Station,  
C.P.R., 14 miles east of London, on

**Thursday  
March 7, '12**

Fight fillies and 4 stallions recently imported, personally selected; also 4 Canadian-bred mares; 3 heavy draft geldings; 1 carriage mare, 4 years old, good driver and quiet; 6 young Shorthorn bulls and a few choice heifers sired by imported bull Rob Roy = 69854 =.

TERMS—6 months' credit on approved notes; 6 per cent. per annum off for cash. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p.m.

Trains from west arrive at Thamesford 8 to a.m.; from east 11 a.m.

Catalogues and further information on application.

See Gossip in this issue.

Proprietor:

**W. W. HOGG,**

Thamesford, Ont



**CLYDESDALES OF SIZE AND QUALITY**

I have for sale Clydesdales, imported and Canadian-bred, toppers and prizewinners, including championships; big flashy stallions from 1 year up to 4; mare and fillies up to 1,900 lbs in weight; all of them with size, quality and breeding, some with six registered dams.

W. H. MANCELL Fletcher P.O., Kent Co. M. C. R.

**Peachblow Clydesdales and Ayrshires** I am offering some choice young heifers and cows due to freshen in January in sale the imported horse Harrier, 6123, and the yearling stallion Neasmore, 11032. They are both good animals and will be sold worth the money. For prices write:

R. T. BROWNLEE, Peach Blow Farm, Hemmingford, Que.

Trinidad Lake asphalt  
Asphalt-saturated wool felt  
Trinidad Lake asphalt

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THE TRINIDAD-LAKE-ASPHALT  
**Ready Roofing**

Trinidad Lake asphalt is what makes roofing last. Man has never been able to produce its equal any more than he has succeeded in making a real diamond. This natural asphalt contains natural oils which stay in the roofing, and give it life to resist rain, sun, wind, heat, and cold—and it does not crack or leak. Comes in rolls. Ready and easy for anyone to lay. Ask your dealer for Genasco. Write for samples and the valuable Good Roof Guide Book—free. THE KANT-LEAK KLEET, for smooth-surface roofings, prevents nail leaks and securely waterproofs the seams without cement.

**The Barber Asphalt Paving Co.**  
Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.  
Philadelphia New York  
San Francisco Chicago  
D. H. Howden & Co., Ltd.,  
200 York St., London, Ont.  
Caverhill, Leamont & Company, Montreal, Que.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Miscellaneous.

SERVICES OF BULLS.

If A takes a cow to B for service to his bull once, then goes elsewhere with it to some other bull, can both collect pay?  
OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—In the absence of agreement to the contrary, we would say that both bull-owners are entitled to be paid.

POULTRY FEEDING.

I have about one hundred hens, two-thirds Plymouth Rocks and one-third White Leghorns. Please state the kind and amount of food that should be given, and whether it is advisable to give hot water drinks in the cold weather, and whether Poultry Food should be given.  
A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Feed a wide variety of grains, but principally wheat, with a little corn in cold weather. Feed just as much as they will eat up clean. Give table scraps with a little meat scraps and cut bone every other day, all the grit and oyster-shell they will eat, and some skim milk or buttermilk, if you can spare it. Temper the water in very cold weather to keep it from freezing too quickly. Never mind the special food mentioned.

A CROP FOR HAY.

I have an oat stubble about half seeded with red clover. Can I sow anything on that to make hay this summer? If not, would rape do sown in April and harrowed in on the clover to make pasture for young cattle? Do you know of anything better? Soil, sandy loam.  
A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Such cases as this are problems. If the clover is left, and is very thin, a poor crop results, which is often made up largely of weeds. It is doubtful whether the rape sown as you suggest would bring very satisfactory results. Better results might follow working it up and sowing with Prof. Zavitz's annual pasture mixture of 51 lbs. oats, 30 lbs. Early Amber sugar-cane, and 7 lbs. of red clover per acre. If for hay, breaking up and sowing with oats would be almost as good a plan as any.

BEDBUGS.

We have lately bought a house, the walls of which are infested with a small, red bug, which we believe to be bedbugs. Can you kindly give us an absolutely sure remedy? Thanking you in advance.  
W. M.

Ans.—If the insects have got into the beds, pull the bedsteads apart, wash them thoroughly, and when quite dry give slats and all a good coat of hot varnish thinned with turpentine. (Heat the varnish in a kettle of boiling water.) Go over the walls and all crevices with gasoline, but remember that, when applying this all doors and windows must be open, and no light or fire of any kind must be in the room. If care is not taken in this respect an explosion is likely to be the result. Repeat at intervals until the bugs have been exterminated. The hydrocyanic treatment is absolutely sure, but the process is so dangerous that we hesitate to give it publicity.

HARDY APPLES FOR TEMISKAMING.

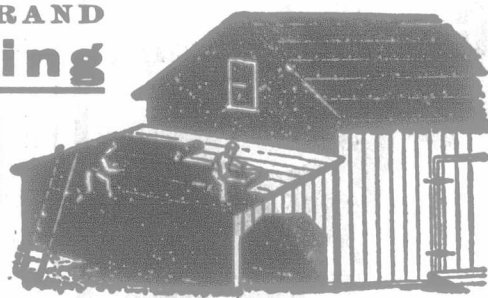
I am thinking of planting out a few hardy varieties of apples on my farm in New Ontario. The land I have selected for a trial orchard is a piece of sandy loam, with a gentle slope to the east and north, and naturally dry. Would any of the following varieties of hardy apples withstand a temperature of from thirty to fifty below zero? Yellow Transparent, Duchess of Oldenburg, Fameuse, Peerless, Scotch Winter, Wealthy, Wolfe River, and Transcendent?  
C. W. S.

Ans.—The Yellow Transparent, Duchess of Oldenburg, Wealthy, and Transcendent, should be able to stand 30 degrees below zero, or even more. The other varieties are not so hardy, but would stand 30 degrees below zero for a time. The hardiest of those mentioned are, no doubt, the Duchess of Oldenburg and Transcendent crab apples. Other hardy varieties which might be tried are the Charlamoff and Hibernial apples, two very hardy Russian sorts.  
W. T. MACOUN,  
Dominion Horticulturist.

Do You Want the Cheapest and Most Durable Roofing?

USE DURABILITY BRAND  
**Mica Roofing**

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



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

To Buyers Looking for a  
**GOOD STALLION**



I HAVE imported Percheron Stallions for years, always bought them from the best breeders in France, and beg to call the attention of prospect buyers to the fact that I have at the present time a better lot of Percheron Stallions in my barn than any barn in Canada. I have the big kind, the right kind, the kind that good judges are looking for. I won, as usual, more prizes at the leading fairs than all the Percheron importers put together. My horses are beautiful dappled-greys and blacks. Two to eight years old, weighing 1,700 to 2,200 lbs., with feet and legs that cannot be beat. Beautiful heads and necks. The kind that good buyers are looking for. I do not intend, and will not allow, if I can help it, anyone to give more quality and breeding for fixed price than I will. Come to the home of the Champion Prizewinners and judge for yourself.

**JOHN HAWTHORNE, Simcoe, Ontario**

Give Your  
Bush a Chance and  
Make Money With It

You would not think of cutting down your hay or grain with hand scythes, and you should not use old pots and pans. Install a "CHAMPION" and make more and better syrup with less time and fuel. More revenue at a reduced cost. Why not try this? We have one that will just suit you. You are sure to win. Write for free booklet.

**THE GRIMM MFG. CO'Y**  
Limited  
58 Wellington Street  
MONTREAL, QUE.



Give Your  
Horses a  
Hair Cut

with this  
**Stewart  
Ball Bearing  
Machine**

It's the easiest to turn, does the fastest work, stays sharp longer and is more durable than any other clipping machine ever made.

The price, all complete, is only \$7.50. You can get it from your dealer or send \$2 and we will ship C. O. D. for the balance.

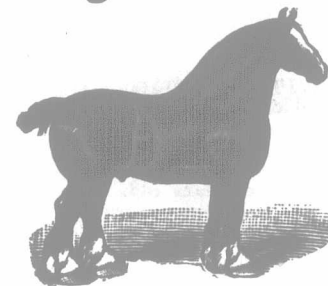
**Chicago Flexible Shaft Co.**  
110 La Salle Ave, Chicago  
Write for new catalog showing the largest and most modern line of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines in the world.

MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

IMPORTED

**Clydesdales of Quality**

I have now on hand a stock of  
Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies,  
Percheron Stallions, Shire  
Stallions, Standard-  
bred Stallions, etc.



Totalling over 90 head. I have more size, more quality, more style and better breeding than was ever seen in any one barn in Canada before. If you want a big, ton stallion, or a high-class show stallion, or a big, well-bred quality filly, let me hear from you.

TERMS TO SUIT

**T. H. HASSARD, Markham P.O. and G. T. R. Station**  
Locust Hill, C. P. R. Station. Long-distance 'phone.

**Union Horse Exchange**

Union Stock Yards, TORONTO, ONT.

The Great Annual Auction Sales will be held this year as follows:

Registered Clydesdales, Feb. 27, 1912  
Registered Percherons, Feb. 28, 1912

Send your entries in at once for the above sales.

J. HERBERT SMITH

**CLYDESDALES (Imported) CLYDESDALES**

SPRING HILL Top Notchers. Stallions, mares and fillies. 65 per cent. guarantee with stallions. Every mare guaranteed in foal. Ages, 3 years old and upwards.  
J. & J. SEMPLE Milverton, Ontario, and La Verne, Minnesota

**HIGH-CLASS IMPORTED CLYDESDALES**

I have Clydesdale stallions and fillies for sale, every one of them strictly high-class in type, quality and breeding; stallions over a ton and very fleshy; fillies of superb form and quality. If you want the best in Canada, come and see me.  
JAMES TORRANCE, Markham, Ont.

**PERCHERONS AND CLYDESDALES**

Full line of prizewinning stallions and mares always on hand.

**HODGKINSON & TISDALE, Simcoe Lodge, BEAVERTON, ONTARIO**  
Long-distance 'phone.

**Imp. Clydesdale Stallions of Size and Quality**

Our latest importation of Clyde stallions include several that were 1st prizewinners in Scotland. We have them from one year old up, of choicest breeding, big, fleshy quality fellows, full of draft character. Our prices are the lowest, and our terms the best.  
L.-D. 'phone. **CRAWFORD & McLACHLAN, Thedford P.O. and Sta.**

**Bay View Imp. Clydesdales** We have got them home, 11 fillies and 7 stallions, show horses bred in the purple, big in size, and quality all over. If you want something above the average come and see us. Prices and terms the best in Canada.  
On the Toronto-Sutton Radial Line. **John A. Boag & Son, Queensville, Ont.**



*Warranted to Give Satisfaction.*

## Gombault's Caustic Balsam



**Has Imitators But No Competitors.**  
A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for  
Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock,  
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind  
Fuffs, and all lameness from Spavin,  
Ringbone and other bony tumors.  
Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,  
Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all  
Bunches from Horses or Cattle.  
As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,  
Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.  
Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is  
warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50  
per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-  
press, charges paid, with full directions for  
its use. Send for descriptive circulars,  
testimonials, etc. Address  
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

### The Air-Cooled PREMIER

is not an experiment nor a  
toy, but a strong, reliable

#### GASOLINE ENGINE

that is steadily winning a reputa-  
tion for its convenience, durability  
and wonderful economy. When  
writing for particulars, please state  
the use for which an engine is de-  
sired. Manufactured by

**CONNOR MACHINE CO., LTD**  
Exeter, Ontario

### ABSORBINE



Will reduce inflamed, strained,  
swollen Tendons, Ligaments,  
Muscles or Strains, Cure the  
Lameness and stop pain from a  
Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin.  
No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be  
used. \$2 a bottle delivered. Describe  
your case for special instructions and  
Book 2 E free.

ABSORBINE, J.R., the liniment for mankind.  
Reduces strained, torn ligaments, enlarged glands,  
veins or muscles—heals ulcers—allays pain. Price  
\$1.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered.  
W. F. YOUNG, F.D.F., 268 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Ca.

**Messrs. Hickman & Scruby**  
COURT LODGE, EGERTON, KENT, ENGLAND  
EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE

Live Stock of all Descriptions.

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

**Percheron, Belgian, Shire,  
Hackney Stallions and Mares**  
Two to four years old. Imported and American-  
bred. Choice colors, lots of bone, weighing or ma-  
turing 1,800 to 2,300 lbs. Three importations last  
few months, others to follow soon. Prices below  
competition, I sell them low and they go fast.  
**LEW. W. COCHRAN, Crawfordville, Ind.**  
Office, 109½ S. Washington St.

**NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS  
GERALD POWELL**  
Commission Agent and Interpreter  
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will meet importers at any port in France or Bel-  
gium, and assist them to buy Percherons, Belgians,  
French Coach horses. All information about ship-  
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ence; best references. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

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

**Clydesdale for Sale**—Extra heavy three-  
year-old stallion; bred from im-  
ported sire and dam.

**WM. HAMILTON, Bright, Ont.**

MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### GRUB IN THE HEAD.

I have a ewe that walks round in a  
circle at times; seems to be blind at  
times; her ears flop down and shake a  
little; she has quit eating, but drinks.  
To-day she was lying down most of the  
time. The pen is well lighted. What  
is the matter with her, what causes it,  
and what treatment shall I give her?

J. E. H.

Ans.—This is probably caused by grubs  
in the head, the offspring of the gadfly,  
which lays its eggs in the nostrils of the  
sheep in summer, and which find their way  
up into the head. Cures have been re-  
ported from injecting a little spirits of  
turpentine into each of the nostrils while  
holding the head up high, causing the  
sheep to cough and sneeze, thus dislodg-  
ing the grubs. Some claim to have dis-  
lodged them by placing a piece of plank  
on the back of the head and striking it  
with a mallet or hammer.

#### THOROUGHSPIN.

Clyde colt eight months old has a  
swelling on outside of left hock. Veteri-  
narian says it is a thoroughspin, and pre-  
scribed rubbing soft soap four times in  
succession, then to paint with iodine  
every second evening for about two  
weeks. Have followed directions without  
result. The trouble is only on one side  
instead of on both. Please state if it  
is curable, and what treatment should  
be pursued.

A. C.

Ans.—No doubt your veterinarian was  
correct in his diagnosis. If not of too  
long standing, it should yield to blister-  
ing. Get a blister made of 1½ drams  
each of biniodide of mercury and can-  
tharides, mixed with two ounces of vasa-  
line. Clip the hair off the parts. Tie  
so he cannot bite them. Rub thorough-  
ly with the blister once daily for two  
days, on the third day apply sweet oil.  
Let him loose and oil daily. After the  
scale comes off, tie up and blister again,  
and then blister once a month until the  
colt can be turned out on pasture, pro-  
vided one or two applications do not  
effect a cure.

#### PIGS WITH COUGH—HOG PAS- TURE.

1. I have a lot of pigs which have a  
bad cough, young and old, from two  
months to two years old. Some of the  
young ones have died. Cough seems to  
bother them worst when they go to eat.  
Am feeding barley, oats, and buckwheat  
chop. Please tell what would be good  
for them.

2. A lot of my hens are dying with  
the yellow scours. Am feeding them  
barley and buckwheat. Can you tell me  
what would be good for them??

3. I have a lot of pigs; am scarce of  
pasture. What would be the best thing  
to sow in the spring for early pasture  
for them? Sowed three acres of alfalfa  
last spring, but it may get heaved out  
next spring.

M. J. P.

Ans.—1. It is probable they have bron-  
chitis, which is often caused by sudden  
changes from a warm pen to drafts, or  
by steam cooking in the building, etc.  
Treatment consists in removing the cause,  
allowing plenty of fresh air and exercise,  
and keeping the bowels open by feeding  
a little Epsom salts and sulphur daily.  
If any are very bad, apply mustard and  
turpentine to their throats and sides.

2. Send a dead bird at once, with par-  
ticulars, to Prof. S. F. Edwards, Bacteri-  
ologist, O. A. C., Guelph, or to Dr.  
Chas. H. Higgins, Biological Laboratory,  
Ottawa.

3. Sow a mixture of peas and oats,  
say, 1½ bushels peas, and 1 of oats, per  
acre. For later pasture you might try  
rape.

Volume 14, of the Canadian Holstein-  
Friesian Herdbook, has been issued from  
the press and a copy received at this  
office, by courtesy of Secretary and  
Editor G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.  
It is a substantial and well-printed vol-  
ume of over 650 pages, containing pedi-  
gree records of 1,923 bulls and 2,768  
cows, a total of 4,691 head. Also the  
names of merit and performance of a very  
large number of animals, the whole mak-  
ing a remarkably good showing of the  
increase and popularity of this great  
dairy breed of cattle in the Dominion.

**L**IVINGSTON'S Oil Cake and Meal are guaranteed absolutely  
pure.

They are made by the Old Patent Process—and will keep as  
long as you like.

Careful tests have proved them to be the most easy-to-  
digest of all cattle feeds—95% goes to build muscle, tissue and  
health.

## LIVINGSTON'S CAKE AND MEAL MAKE MORE MILK

and BETTER milk—FATTER and STURDIER CATTLE—  
HIGHER PRICES for the higher quality—and less EXPENSE  
in obtaining that quality.

The manufacturers of Livingston's Cake and Meal worked  
forty years on the problem of stock food before they produced  
these perfect foods—which are not so soft as to waste, yet soft  
enough to be thoroughly digestible. Your dealer will tell you  
Livingston's are better than any others on the market. Ask him  
—or write us direct—for full particulars.

Supplied in three grindings—Fine Ground, Pea Size and  
Nuttid.

**The DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., Ltd.**  
Baden, Ontario

### For Sale Clydesdale Stallion

ONE EXTRA FINE

Four years old, by Benedict. He is a beauty and sure toal getter.  
AND TWO TWO-YEAR-OLD STALLIONS. VERY CHEAP.  
**Willowdale Stock Farm, Lennoxville, Quebec**

## Ormsby Grange Stock Farm ORMSTOWN, P. QUE.

A full stock of CLYDESDALES, imported and home-bred, always on hand,  
at prices and terms to suit breeders. Correspondence solicited.

**DUNCAN McEACHRAN, Proprietor.**

### HOME FROM THE SHOWS

And A NEW RECORD made in the number of prizes taken by our

## Clydesdale Stallions and Mares

Our prices and terms are most reasonable. Write us, or come to our stables.

**SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO**

MYRTLE, C. P. R.; BROOKLIN, G. T. R.; OSHAWA, C. N. R.

## Clydesdale and Shire Stallions and Fillies

If you want a Clydesdale or Shire stallion or filly, or a Welsh pony,  
let me hear from you. I have the best blood of the breed. Horses  
over a ton in weight. Colts that will grow to the ton and over,  
with faultless characters, style and quality. I will not be under-  
sold, and your terms are my terms.

**T. L. MERCER, Markdale P.O. and Sta.**

L.-D. phone.

### IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

I have for sale mares and fillies, from foals up to 5 years of age; richly bred and big in  
size; a number of them in foal; matched pairs, the kind to make you money. They will  
be sold at prices that defy competition.

L.-D. phone.

**ALEX. F. McNIVEN, St. Thomas, Ont.**

### 16 Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies

5 years and under. Some winning in Scotland and Canada. Bred from such noted sires  
as Hiawatha, Everlasting, Prince of Carruchan and Baden Powell—horses that will make  
a ton, with quality. Prices right. **W. B. ANNETT, ALVINSTON, ONTARIO**  
Watford station, G. T. R., 30 miles west of London.

### Clydesdales, Stallions and Fillies, Percheron Stallions

My 1911 importation have arrived—20 Clyde stallions, 18 Clyde fillies, 6 Percheron stallions.  
I have many winners at Old Country shows. Big, choice, quality stallions and mares,  
bred from the champions, and the best Percherons in Canada. Prices right.

Long-distance phone.

**T. D. ELLIOTT, Bolton, Ont.**

**Shire Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle (both  
sexes); also Hampshire Swine. Prices reasonable.**

**Porter Bros., Appleby, Ont., Burlington Sta. Phone.**

### IMP. CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES

In my late importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies I have exceptionally choice  
breeding idea draft characters; as much quality as can be got with size, and I can under-  
sell any man in the business. Let me know your wants.

**GEO. G. STEWART, Howick, Que. L.-D. Phone.**

### Clydesdales, Imp., Just Arrived

Our new importation has arrived  
safely, and we are now in a posi-  
tion to supply the trade with stallions from 1 year old up to 4, with more draft character,  
big, strong, flat bone, and better breeding than any other firm in the trade. Prices and  
terms as favorable as any other importer in Canada.

**BARBER BROS., GATINEAU PT., QUEBEC, NEAR HULL**

### Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Hudson Heights, P. Q.

We have for service this season the Champion Imp. Clydesdale stallions Netherlea, by Pride  
of Blasen, dam by Sir Everard; also Lord Aberdeen, by Netherlea, and the Champion  
Hackney stallion Terrington Lucifer, by Copper King. For terms and rates apply to  
**T. B. MACAULAY, Prop. ED. WATSON Manager.**

**VELVET CREAM**

The wealthiest, most particular and discriminating people on earth use the dining-car service of the great Canadian Pacific R. R., with its ocean-to-ocean trains, and that is why Tubular-made cream alone is served and satisfies the management of that railroad.

It costs them more money, and Mr. John McFadyen's dairy at Parkbeg, Sask., with a Tubular at the head of it, gets the benefit in big profits.

The great New York Central R. R. gets Tubular cream for its dining cars from Mr. Geo. H. Sweet, East Aurora, N. Y., and both the railroad company and Mr. Sweet profit from the velvety Tubular cream.

**THE SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separators**

**MAKE GREATEST PROFITS**

for the keenest, best informed dairy-men everywhere. They know they must have Tubulars to get perfect cream and to get it all. Disk-filled or otherwise complicated separators lose cream, spoil its quality and give what is termed a "metallic" or "disky" flavor to it.

Dairy Tubulars contain no disks or other contraptions and produce velvety cream of perfect quality which brings fancy prices.

Tubulars have twice the skimming force of others, skim twice as clean, wear longer and run easier.

If it's not a Sharples it's not a Tubular, and you are not getting all the profits. Write for Catalog 199

**THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.**  
TORONTO, CANADA      WINNIPEG, CANADA

**BROWNS**

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE      WRITE FOR AGENCY

**BROWNS NURSERIES**  
WELLAND COUNTY, ONT.

**RINGING IN EARS DEAFNESS**  
INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY THE OLD  
**DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF**  
25¢ AT ALL DRUG STORES OR SENT PRE-PAID BY C. H. KEITH, CLEVELAND, OHIO

**Holsteins of Quality**

Write us to-day for our proposition, telling you how any good dairyman may own a registered Holstein bull from a Record-of-Performance cow without investing a cent for him. **Monro & Lawless, "Elmdale Farm," Thorold, Ont.**

**Angus Bulls for sale**—If you want a nice young Angus bull at a reasonable price enquire of **J. W. BURT & SONS**, Aberdeen Farm, Coningsby P. O., Ont.

**Aberdeen - Angus**

Now is the time to buy a bull; eleven for sale; also females any age or price. **WALTER HALL**, Drumbo station, Washington, Ont.

**Aberdeen Angus Bull** Stock bull—a bargain. Young Dorset Horn Rams of good quality. Reduced prices. **FORSTER FARM, OAKVILLE, ONT.**

**GOSSIP.**

Thos. B. Broadfoot, Fergus, Ont., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, whose advertisement runs in these columns, writes: "We have had good results this year from our advertisement in your paper, having recently sold eight head, but we still have a number of good ones to sell. Our calves, by Proud Elmar 2nd, are exceptionally choice."

An excellent opportunity will be afforded Shorthorn-breeders and farmers to secure males and females of more than ordinary usefulness at the annual sale of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle, to be held in the Winter Fair Buildings, at Guelph, on March 6th. The cattle are young, and many of them are richly bred, and sired by bulls that have been winners at the large exhibitions in recent years. The bull offering is strong, and many of them of the herd-header sort, because of their quality and breeding. They will be presented in the best possible form for the buyers, not overloaded with fat, but in splendid condition to go on and make gains in the buyer's hands. The signs point to much stronger values in beef animals in the near future, and by attending this sale intending purchasers will be in a position to secure fresh blood of exceptional strength from leading breeders of the country. Toward the advancement of improved live stock, the Department of Agriculture will refund freight charges on animals shipped to any point in Ontario. For catalogues, or any information, apply to J. M. Duff, Secretary Fat-stock Club, Guelph, Ont.

**HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS BY AUCTION.**

At the farm, Mount Pleasant, a short distance from Grafton Station, G. T. R. and C. N., at both of which stations conveyances will meet all morning trains up till noon on day of sale, Thursday, March 17th, 1912. Mr. Bertram Hoskin, The Gully P. O., will sell by auction 35 head of highly-bred Holstein cattle, and a number of high-class Tamworth brood sows, and one boar; also a number of younger ones. Among the Holsteins are two 2-year-old heifers, seven yearlings, eighteen mature cows, and ten bulls, including the stock bull, Sir Winsumers Posch, a son of Cornelius Posch, with ten A. R. O. daughters, he by the great Sir Abbekerk Posch. The four nearest dams of this bull have records that average nearly 18 lbs. each, and all made when cows were young. He is the sire of all the young things to be sold. The females are closely related to such great cows as De Kol 2nd, seven-day record 26 lbs. 9 ounces. She has over 1,000 descendants in the official records. Sadie Vale Concordia, record 104 lbs. milk in 1 day, 30 lbs. 10 ounces butter in seven days. Pauline Paul, record 31 lbs. butter in seven days. Woodbridge Bell, 17,000 lbs. milk in one year. Edgly Mol, 104 lbs. milk in one day. For sires, the majority of those over the year are the get of such well-bred bulls as Duke Concordia De Kol, a grandson of the great Sadie Vale Concordia, 30 lbs. 10 ounces in seven days. He is a straight De Kol-bred bull. Sir Hemming De Kol, a son of Woodbridge Bell, with a yearly milk record of 1,700 lbs., and a grandson of Edgly Mol, 1-day milk record 104 lbs., and Queen De Kol, whose four nearest dams' records average 14½ lbs. The whole offering are a big, well-balanced lot that will be choice buying. Catalogues on application.

**WAITING FOR COMPLIMENTS.**

A junior officer on a warship was dressing to go ashore and sent for his attendant, a newly-recruited negro boy. "Sam," said the officer, "give my compliments to the executive officer and tell him I desire permission to go ashore"—which is the usual formality. "Yes, suh," said the boy, who stood at attention and did not leave. "Well," said the officer sharply, "why don't you go?" "Why, suh," replied the boy, "I ain't heerd no compleemints yit!"

**For the Land's Sake**  
use  
**Bowker's Fertilizers**

*They enrich the earth and those who till it.* By the use of a good fertilizer, any farmer can add greatly to his profit through raising bigger crops. He can make each of his acres produce more, or he can cultivate fewer acres, and still produce as much as he is getting now, but with less labor and expense. This is a big item, if hired help is scarce.

We have a fertilizer to fit every crop and every pocketbook. Each one is ready to use, and easy to apply. Our catalogue gives full information and directions. Many years of experience in both Canada and the United States, the best facilities, and prompt service are behind every bag we ship.

If we have no agent near your farm, we want one. It pays to sell as well as use our fertilizers.

Write today for our catalogue and calendar. Both will be sent promptly and without cost. If interested, ask for agency proposition, but write anyway for the catalogue.

**BOWKER Fertilizer Company,**  
77 Lyman St., Buffalo, N. Y.  
Original and largest manufacturers of special fertilizers.

**BEATS ALL PRICES**      **THE FENCE MAN**      **GUARANTEES HIS GOODS**  
FREE SAMPLE      HE PAYS FREIGHT      MUST PROOF

**WHAT HE DOES**      **SOME OF DYER'S PRICES**

Sells direct to Fence users at Factory Prices. Iron and wire fences, all styles. Gates. Barbed, coiled and plain wire. Staples, fence hooks, tools. Everything in fencing. At the cost of a postage stamp to investigate, he saves you \$15.00 to \$25.00 or more, in dealers' profits. His goods are right. He plays fair. In the fence business for 17 years. 21,500 fence buyers know him as Dyer, the square fence man. You ought to know him too.

Every pound of wire in these fences guaranteed. No. 9 V-cleft hard steel spring wire, thoroughly galvanized. Freight paid to any point in old Ontario, south of North Bay. Prices per rod (16½ ft.)  
No. 7-48-0, 7 lateral strands, 48 in. high, 9 cross bars to rod ..... 24c.  
No. 8-48-0, 8 lateral strands, 48 in. high, 9 cross bars to rod ..... 27c.  
No. 9-48-0, 9 lateral strands, 48 in. high, 9 cross bars to rod ..... 28½c.

You cannot get better value anywhere in Canada. Stock carried at Winnipeg also. If you like dealing with a real man, and a good fence man at that—write

**DYER, THE FENCE MAN, TORONTO.**

**PURE-BRED STOCK AT AUCTION**

**Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Standard-breds**  
Property of O. B. Henry, Drayton, Ont., will be Sold at the Farm, on **TUESDAY, MARCH 5th, 1912.**

**16 Head** OF SHORTHORNS, 7 first-class cows, in calf to Viceroy of Salem, who is said by Mr. Watt, his breeder, to be from his best-milking strain. One imported Clydesdale mare, Jessie Dick [11884], weight 1,800 lbs., in foal to Cicero (imp.), by Hiawatha; 1 stallion rising three, sired by Prince Alexander (imp.), dam Jessie Dick (imp.); 1 four-year-old Standard-bred stallion, by Monbars; 1 Standard-bred entire colt rising two, by Spinks Medium; 1 pair of bay geldings, 5 and 6 years, weight 3,150 lbs. This is a clearing sale. Farm within ¼ mile from village market square. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Under cover if weather unfavorable. Terms—All sums of \$10 and under cash, over that amount credit on bankable paper. Five per cent. per annum off for cash.

**R. R. Hamby Auctioneer.**      **O. B. Henry, Drayton, Ont., Proprietor.**

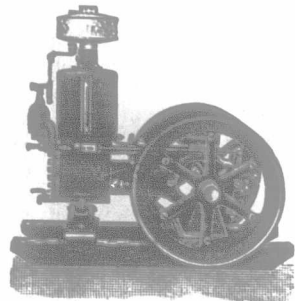
**ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS**  
Champions of 1911 shows, winning both senior and junior herds at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Edmonton, Toronto and London; also fifteen championships. Young stock, both sexes, for sale at reasonable prices. **L. O. CLIFFORD Oshawa, Ont.**

**Scotch Shorthorns** FOR SALE—One of our imported herd bulls and eight heavy-boned, deep-bodied, low-down bull calves, 12 to 16 months old. Also twenty-five heifers and young cows bred to imported bulls. **MITCHELL BROS., Burlington, Ont.**

**SALEM SHORTHORNS** Headed by (Imp.) Gainford Marquis, undefeated in Britain as a calf and yearling, and winner of junior championship honors at Toronto, 1911. Have on hand two yearlings and a number of bulls under a year for sale at reasonable prices. **J. A. WATT, Salem, Ont. Elora Sta, G. T. R. and C. P. R.**

**Pleasant Valley Farms Shorthorns** For sale: Scottish Signet, best son of imp. Old Lancaster, and several good young bulls of the best Scotch breeding, at prices to suit everyone. Write us for exactly what you want, or visit us. Farm 11 miles east of Guelph, C. P. R. Half mile from station. **Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat, Ont.**

**MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.**



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Engine  
for  
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Write for a copy of our FREE book—read what hundreds of others like yourself say about the

### STICKNEY GASOLINE ENGINE

and you'll have no doubt about which engine YOU should buy. The STICKNEY does the best work, and gives the least trouble, because of its SIMPLICITY. Write for our book to-day.

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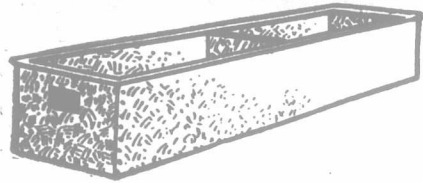


No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

**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**  
7 Church St., Toronto, Ontario



### Steel Water Troughs

Made of heavy galvanized steel, our Troughs and Tanks are strong, compact and durable. So successfully have they stood the test during the past five years that we are willing to ship any size you select to your station on the understanding that you can ship them back at our expense if not first-class in every detail. Write for catalogue H. We will build any size or style to order. Ask for quotations. Agents wanted.

STEEL TANK CO., TWEED, ONTARIO

### SHORTHORNS, COTSWOLDS, BERKSHIRES.

11 bull calves, 10 heifer calves, and 40 head cows and heifers. Ram and ewe lambs and breeding ewes. Young boars, April and September litters.

Chas. E. Bonnycastle,  
P. O. AND STA., CAMPBELLFORD, ONT.

### Woodholme Shorthorns

I have for sale a number of choicely-bred Scotch Shorthorn heifers and several young bulls, all of high-class quality and sired by Imp. Dorothy's King =55009=, a Lady Dorothy. I am also offering this bull for sale.

G. M. FORSYTH, North Claremont P.O. & Sta

**GEDARDALE SHORTHORNS**—Shorthorns of all ages, pure Scotch and Scotch topped, imp. and Canadian-bred, choice heifers, choice young bulls, also the stock bull Lord Fyvie (Imp.); anything for sale.

Dr. T. S. Sproute, M. P., Markdale, Ontario

### Shorthorns and Oxford Down Sheep

Trout Creek Wonder at head of herd. Young bulls and heifers of richest Scotch breeding. Phone connection.

Duncan Brown & Sons, Iona, Ontario.

### Clover Dell Shorthorns

Real bargains in females. Dual purpose a specialty. L. A. Wakely,  
Bolton, Ont. Bolton Sta., C. P. R.;  
Caledon East, G. T. R. Phone.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### TRAP NESTS—WHITE DIARRHEA.

1. Give a description of how drop nests are made.

2. Last summer I lost one and part of another hatch from my incubator. Just as soon as I started to feed the chicks, they took the white diarrhea. What would be the cause of this, as my incubator was a new one? What solution would you recommend to wash it with, and what to feed the young chicks to prevent it? N. M.

Ans.—1. A trap nest recommended in Maine is built as follows: It is a box-like structure, without front, end or cover, 28 inches long, 13 inches wide, and 16 inches deep, inside measure. A division board with a circular opening 7½ inches in diameter is placed across the box, 12 inches from the rear end and 15 inches from the front end. The rear section is the nest proper. Instead of a close-made door at the entrance, a light frame of 1 by 1½ inch material is covered with wire netting of 1-inch mesh. The door is ten inches wide and ten inches high, and does not fill the entire entrance, a space of two inches being left at the bottom and one inch at the top, with a good margin at each side to avoid friction. It is hinged at the top, and opens up in the box. The hinges are placed on the front of the door rather than at the center or rear, the better to secure complete closing action. The trap consists of one piece of stiff wire about three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter and 22 inches long. This piece of wire is shaped so that a section of it 11 inches long rests directly across the circular opening in the division board, and is held in place by two clamps, one on either side of the circular opening. The clamps fit loosely, and the slots are long enough to allow the wire to work up and down about three inches without much friction. The next section of wire is eight inches long, and it is bent so that it is at right angles with the 11-inch section. It passes along the side of the box 11 inches above the floor, back towards the entrance door, and is fastened strongly to the wall by staples, but yet loosely enough so that the wire can roll easily. The remaining section of the wire, which is three inches long, is bent toward the center of the box, with an upward inclination, so that it supports the door when it is open and rests upon it. The end of the wire is turned over smoothly, forming a notch into which the door may slip when opened. As the hen passes in under the open door, and then through the circular opening to the nest, she raises herself so that her keel may pass over the lower part of the division board, and her back presses against the horizontal wire as she passes it, and lifts it enough so that the end supporting the door slides from under it, and the door swings down and passes a wire spring near the bottom of the box at the entrance, which locks it, and prevents the hen from escaping and others from entering.

2. It may have been caused by faulty incubation or improper feeding. Chicks should not be fed until 24 hours old. Give plenty of green feed, wheat, or wheat screenings, corn meal, or corn, shorts and bran, equal parts, wet with skim milk or buttermilk. Wash the incubator with a 10-per-cent. solution of a tarry compound, such as Creoline or Zenoleum. Use moisture throughout the hatch.

#### GOSSIP.

Attention is called to the advertisement in another column of R. W. Walker, of Utica, Ont., in which he is offering for sale a limited number of young Holstein bulls, sired by his intensely-bred bull, Imperial Pauline De Kol, and out of his big producing females, a number of which are in the Record of Performance. Mr. Walker's herd of Holsteins has been established many years. He has bred many that have won leading honors in the show-ring and in public dairy tests. He has the cows that bred, and are still breeding, the good ones. Look up his advertisement and get in touch with the herd.

## Davies' Animal Fertilizers

(MADE IN CANADA—NO 10% DUTY)

FREIGHT PAID to any station in Ontario and Quebec.

EASY TERMS—Reduction to dealers, co-operative associations and on carload lots.

### You Must Feed Your Crops or They Will Not Feed You

We have brands suitable for every crop grown in Canada—Potatoes, Tobacco, Fruit, Vegetables, Beans, Corn, etc.; also a special LAWN DRESSING for city and suburban homes.

Materials all put up in bags. Easily applied and inoffensive in odor. May be obtained in 25, 50 or 100 pound sizes.

Write for Literature Now

Wm. Davies Co., Ltd., 521 Front St. E., Toronto

## ANNUAL PROVINCIAL SALE OF Pure - Bred Cattle

Under the auspices of the Ontario Department of Agriculture and Management of the Guelph Fat Stock Club will be held in the

WINTER FAIR BUILDING, GUELPH

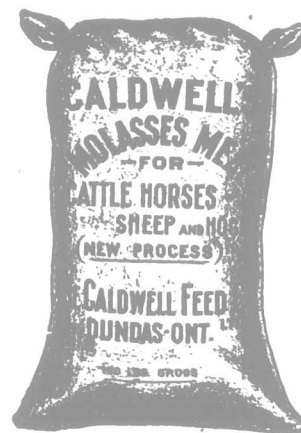
Wednesday, March 6th, '12  
AT 1 P. M.

The Sale will comprise 25 Head of Shorthorns, principally bulls, many of them of the very best Scotch families.

For catalogues and further information apply to:

A. E. MEYER, President,  
Guelph, Ontario

J. M. DUFF, Secretary,  
Guelph, Ontario



## Caldwell's Molasses Meal

80 to 84%  
Pure Cane  
Molasses

Caldwell's Molasses Meal contains 80 to 84% pure cane molasses. It's the most efficient, economical and convenient form in which cane molasses can be fed to stock.

A booklet describing its remarkable food value will be mailed on request. Write for it. It's worth having.

The Caldwell Feed Co., Ltd., Dundas, Ont.

## 10 SHORTHORN BULLS 10

If you are looking for a young bull to head a purebred herd, or one to cross on grade cows to raise first-class steers, I have them to suit all customers at very reasonable prices. They are reds and roans, and one extra good white show calf; ages from 9 to 14 months, nearly all sired by imported bulls and from the best Scotch families of cows. Will be pleased to furnish breeding and prices.

Claremont Sta., C. P. R., 3 miles.  
Pickering Sta., G. T. R., 7 miles.

JOHN MILLER, Brougham P.O., Ont.

### SHORTHORNS

Have now a choice lot of young bulls to offer; also with something nice in heifers. Catalogue of herd and list of young animals on application.

H. CARGILL & SON, Proprietors, Cargill, Ont., Bruce Co.  
JOHN CLANCY, Manager



## Shorthorn Bulls and Clydesdale Mares

If you are in the market for a young bull, write us for particulars, or, better still, come and see them. We have 13 young bulls, from 8 to 14 months old, of good breeding and quality. We also have four imported Clydesdale mares, safe in foal.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ontario

Bell phone.

Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R., ½ mile from farm

**Shorthorns and Clydesdales**—We are offering 10 choice young bulls, serviceable age, or exchange. In Clydes our present offering are two stallions rising 3 and 4 years old; big quality horses, from imported sires and dams; also cows and heifers, mares and fillies. Write us, or come and see them. A. B. & T. W. DOUGLAS, Strathroy, Ont. Farm one mile north of town.

### Scotch Shorthorn Females for Sale

I am offering at very reasonable prices, females Scotch Hero (imp.) =5542= (90%); 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.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Veterinary.

PARALYSIS.

Calf took sick, stood with head down, gradually lost power, fell down, lay on side stretched out moving in spasmodic jerks, and died in four days. E. P.

Ans.—This was paralysis, and it is doubtful whether any treatment would have cured. Treatment should have consisted in purging with 4 ounces Epsom salts, and following up with 8 grains nux vomica three times daily. V.

NERVOUS MARE.

Mare is very nervous. She is all right when in motion, but when standing, especially when in a strange stall or stable, she spreads her legs and trembles like a person with St. Vitus' dance. C. T. B.

Ans.—Medical treatment will do no permanent good. The trouble appears to be wholly nervousness, and all that can be done is careful and gentle handling. V.

ABSCESS.

Mare that raised a foal last year has a soft, large swelling, on the posterior surface of her mammae. It has broken out and healed, and broke out again. C. G. P.

Ans.—This is an abscess, caused either by an injury or the result of mammitis after weaning the foal. It should be lanced, and the cavity flushed out three times daily until healed with a five-percent. solution of carbolic acid. In the meantime, give her three drams hyposulphite of soda three times daily. V.

RECURRENT TYMPANITIS.

Cow bloated. I gave her salts, soda, and turpentine, but she got worse, and I punctured her with a knife, which gave immediate relief. She went without food for a day, then I gave her scalded mash, and she immediately bloated again, and continues to bloat daily. She has a dry cough. Did the puncturing cause the recurrent bloating? C. L. G.

Ans.—Puncturing did not cause the recurrence of bloating. The cough indicates tuberculosis, but it is not possible to say with certainty without testing her with tuberculin. If the liver or digestive organs are tubercular, the disease would cause the trouble. It may be due to some foreign body in the stomach, or to weakness of the digestive glands. Purge her with 2 lbs. Epsom salts and 1 ounce ginger. Follow up with a heaped tablespoonful of the following three times daily, viz.: Equal parts sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, and nux vomica. Feed lightly on easily-digested food until digestion improves. It is probable she will do better when she gets out on grass. V.

CONSTRICTION OF OESOPHAGUS.

Cow eats bran all right and looks for more, but when fed hay or straw she chews it well, but immediately after trying to swallow it she expels it from her mouth. J. Q.

Ans.—There is a constriction of some part of the gullet, and while bran or chop, especially if wet, will pass through, a bolus of masticated hay or straw cannot pass and is regurgitated. This is a very hard condition to treat successfully. The daily passing of a probang may dilate the parts. In the meantime, feed only on sloppy food. Probangs of different sizes are desirable, using a small one first and gradually increasing the size, but there are few veterinarians who keep them in different sizes. Of course, they can be bought from dealers in veterinary instruments. If treatment fails to effect a cure, all that can be done is to continue to give sloppy food, and she may be able to eat grass when it can be had, and then, with the addition of a liberal grain ration, she can be fitted for the block. V.

EASILY SUITED.

A Jack tar just returned from sea, determined to commit matrimony; but at the altar the parson demurred, as there was not cash enough between them to pay the fees on which Jack, thrusting a few shillings into the sleeve of his cassock, exclaimed, "Never mind, brother, marry us as far as it will go."

# "My Roofs 'Make Good' for 100 Years. I Want to Tell You Why."

## "My New Metal Has Made Me a Proud Man. It Permits a 100-Year Roof at Low Cost."

"Sir, I tell you, I am a proud man. I have at last got the best roof ever made at a low price. My roof will last you for a whole century. You can put it on a wood framing. You can get it at about what you pay for wood roof. You can lay it. It will keep rain, lightning, fire, ice, snow and wind from harming your building. If you want a roof, I have the right roof."

## "I Think Every Man Can See How a Roof Is the Big Point in a Barn."

"I worked 50 years to make a cleanly, strong, sure roof at a low cost. I had barns mostly in mind. When I started, bush fires were common. Cedar shingles went up like tinder from a single spark. Lightning burnt barns again and again. Leaky roofs rotted hay and produce by the ton—they let water rot the barn framework. Oshawa shingles stop this."

"Thus, I became one of the first metal shingle men in the world. I aimed to make a roof that would save twenty times its cost by saving a barn frame and foundation, as well as the stuff put into the barn, which represented thousands and thousands of dollars risked over a period of years under a poor roof."

## "It Took Years for Me to Get the Design of My Metal Shingle Right."

"I thought it was easy. It was hard. It was a big contract. I didn't dream of what any roof has to stand. I thought about all a roof did was to let rain run off it, and keep in place the rest of the time. I found I had about twenty-five problems to answer at once in a single design."

"My roof had to have 'give' in it, so it would stretch in the hot sun and shrink in zero weather. It had to be ice proof, or lodged thaw-water would gouge seams apart. It had to be smooth, or lodged dirt would rust it. It had to cover its own nails, or the roof would leak. My roof had to be layable by anyone."

"My work was, I had to design a shingle that couldn't be laid face-down, or sideways, or upside down, or crooked, or be marred in the laying, or be smashed on the road between my factory and the place where the roof was. I found my shingle needed ventilating places in it that would let air out but wouldn't let water in. It had to be wind proof. Yes, sir,

these things were all worked out by me in 50 years.

"I started to make a spark-proof and lightning-proof roof. I ended by getting one of the best roof shingle designs ever made. My roof has more experience and skill and years behind its design than any roof you can get in metal."

## "I Had to Wait Fifty Years for My Last Big Point. This Was It."

"My business was world-wide by this time. My shingles were selling in Australia, Japan, South Africa. Governments specified them for roofs."

"All this time I was getting my design right little by little. But, do what I could, I had been troubled by the metal in it. It seemed impossible to get a metal which might not rust. I had to take the best metal I could get. I needed a strong, light, absolutely non-rusting metal. At last, I found a hint in Europe."

I followed up this metal. At last I devised a non-rusting 100-year metal, which was non-corrosive. The moment I put this metal into my shingle design, I got at one step a 100-year roof. This is the roof you can get from me at a low price."

## "Why Do You Pay Me a Low Price? You Have My Big Sales to Help You."

"My metal shingle is not trash. You can get trashy stuff at a cheaper price. (It will cost you thousands of dollars in produce.) Yet you can buy my shingle at a low price. Its quality is kept high and its price is kept low by big, steady sales all over the world. If you do not look into my 100-year shingle, you are not treating your building right. Get a 100-year Oshawa roof for your building. It will save your building, and save you thousands of dollars in produce you worked hard to grow and harvest."

## "Get My Book about This 100-Year Roof. It Has Building Hints for You FREE."

"I have helped you and all other builders with a roof I am proud of—a roof I know is right. I want to do more. I made my book 'ROOFING RIGHT' to tell about my roof. But I made it worth while for those who do not take my roof."

"It shows the best buildings in the country—the best barn arrangements. I will send you this book for a post-card, whether you take my roof or not. I want you to take my roof, if it stands your closest examination. Send for my book to-day."

*G. A. Pedlar*  
324

# The PEDLAR PEOPLE Limited, of Oshawa Established 1861

- |  |                                      |                              |                                  |                              |                            |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| HALIFAX<br>16 Prince St.   | ST. JOHN<br>42-44 Prince William St. | QUEBEC<br>127 Rue du Pont    | MONTREAL<br>321-3 Craig St.      | OTTAWA<br>423 Sussex St.     | TORONTO<br>111-113 Bay St. |
|  | LONDON<br>86 King St.                | CHATHAM<br>200 King St. W.   | PORT ARTHUR<br>45 Cumberland St. | WINNIPEG<br>76 Lombard St.   |                            |
| CALGARY<br>Room 7, Crown Block<br>Address our nearest warehouse. | REGINA                               | EDMONTON<br>563 Third St. W. | VANCOUVER<br>108 Alexander St.   | VICTORIA<br>434 Kingston St. |                            |
- We want agents in some sections. Write for details. Mention this paper.

## ARTHUR J. HOWDEN & CO.

### 15 High-class Scotch Shorthorn Heifers

At moderate prices, including Cruickshank Non pareils, Cruickshank Villages, Marr Emmas, Cruickshank Duchesses of Glosters, Bridesmaids, Bruce Fames, Kinellars, Clarets, Crimson Flowers, and other equally desirable Scotch families, together with a member of the grand old milking Atha tribe which have also been famous in the showing.



Arthur J. Howden & Co., Columbus, Ont.

THIS IS A GOOD TIME, AND I HAVE A GOOD PLACE, TO GET A HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULL CALF by my great Whitehall Sultan sire, or a young cow in calf to him, to start a herd that will be gilt-edged. SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES, too, at low prices. CHILDREN'S PONIES. A CLYDESDALE FILLY, such as I can send you, is one of the best things any man can buy. Just write me and say as nearly as possible what you want, and I will surprise you with prices on goods that are genuine.

**ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO**  
Shorthorn Bulls—Special offering: Scotch breeding, full of flesh and quality, with plenty of scale and from good milking dams.  
H. SMITH, Hay P.O., Huron County, Ontario.  
Exeter Station, G. T. R., 1/2 mile.

## Scotch Shorthorn Bulls

Have a number of good, thick-fleshed bulls of up-to-date type and breeding, from 8 months to 14 months old, also cows and heifers at reasonable prices. Write to, or call on  
H. J. DAVIS  
Woodstock, Ontario  
Breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires.  
C. P. R. and G. T. R. Long-distance Bell phone.

## SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by the two imported bulls, Newton Ringleader, = 73783 =, and Scottish Pride, = 36106 =. The females are of the best Scotch families. Young stock of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. Telephone connection.

KYLE BROS. - - Ayr, Ontario  
Shorthorns—Nine bulls and a number of heifers for sale at very reasonable prices.  
Robert Nichol & Sons, Hagersville, Ont.

## HEADACHE

Seems To Be Habitual  
With Many People.

Some are seldom, if ever, free from it, suffering continually and wondering why they can get no relief.

Headaches are generally caused by some derangement of the stomach or bowels, or both.

Burdock Blood Bitters removes acidity of the stomach, improves digestion, regulates the constipated bowels, and promotes a perfect circulation of pure blood to all portions of the body, thereby curing the headaches by removing the cause.

Mrs. L. Maguire, Kinmount, Ont., writes:—"I am writing you a few lines to tell you what your Burdock Blood Bitters has done for me. I used to be greatly troubled with headaches, but after using two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters I was completely cured. This was two years ago and I have had no return of headache since."

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

## Six Shorthorn Bulls

must be sold.

Different colors, and their breeding is good enough for any herd. Write me for prices before purchasing.

WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, 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

## Shorthorns of Show Calibre

Only one bull for sale now, but 13 grand heifers by Mildred's Royal must be sold, as we have no bull to breed them to. Come and see them, or write.

GEORGE GIER & SON, Grand Valley, Ont.

## IMPORTED BULL FOR SALE

Our Green Grove herd of Shorthorns is headed by the two imported bulls. Imp. Spectator = 50094 = and Imp. Royal Bruce = 55038 =. Present offering: Stock bull imp. Spectator and two choice young bulls, herd headers, fit for service; also good females Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham Ont., Erin Sta. C. P. R.

## MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

1854 - 1911  
Am offering a splendid lot of young Shorthorn bulls for sale now; good colors and choice individuals; several of them from high-class milkers. A few select Leicesters for sale yet.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ontario  
Lucan Crossing, G. T. Ry., one mile.

## OAKLAND SHORTHORNS I

We have another lot of young bulls ready for winter and spring trade, out of good breeding dual-purpose cows, and sired by our herd header, Scotch Grey 72692; a fine roan; one of the best bulls in Ontario. Good stock and no big prices. Will also sell cows and heifers; about 50 to select from.

JOHN HENDERSON & SON, HENSALL, ONTARIO

## Spruce Lodge Shorthorns and Leicesters

Will price cheap young bull from 6 to 14 months; also 1 and 2-year-old heifers, some from imp. sires and dams. Leicesters at all times of both sexes for sale. Phone. W. A. Douglas, Tuscarora, Ont.

"Were you seasick crossing the ocean, Pat?"

"Oi was turrible sick comin' over, but niver a qualm did Oi hov goin' back."

"Really? How do you account for that?"

"Sure and Oi niver wint back, yure honor."

Your wife certainly will appreciate it when you bring home a can of SNAP

Soap won't clean her hands, after filling the lamps, milking the cows, peeling potatoes and onions. SNAP banishes dirt and every odor without hard rubbing. SNAP is soothing and healing — keeps the skin smooth and free of "chaps". Bring home a can—15c.



119 home a can—15c.

## GOSSIP.

For the forthcoming annual London, England, Spring Show of Shire Horses, to take place the last week in February, 700 entries had been received by the Secretary up to the first of the present month, as against 641 in 1911, an increase of 59. Stallions are increased by five; mares by forty-four, and geldings by ten. Entries for the auction sale are 382, as against 328 last year.

## PARK MAINS CLYDESDALE SALE.

The dispersion sale of the famous Clydesdale stud of Wm. Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew, Scotland, February 6th, rendered necessary owing to the state of the owner's health, was very successful. The highest price of the sale, 1,600 guineas (\$7,795), was given by James Boyd, Carskyle, Campbelltown, for the four-year-old stallion, Sir Rudolph (16086), by Sir Hugo, out of a Baronson dam, James Kilpatrick being the runner-up. The noted premium horse, Sir Dighton, also by Sir Hugo (by Sir Everard), sold for 860 guineas, to James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains. Among the three-year-olds, the best price was 560 guineas, given by the Northern Stud (Ltd.), for Sir Basil (16070), by Sir Dighton. The highest for a two-year-old colt was 255 guineas, for a son of Sir Hugo, and the highest for a mare was 86 guineas, for a four-year-old daughter of Latherisk Baron. Fifty-four head all told, averaged \$565.

## CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS BY AUCTION.

On March 7th, as advertised in this issue, will be sold by auction at the farm of W. W. Hogg, Thamesford, Ont., a station on the C. P. R., 14 miles east of London, 12 recently-imported Clydesdales, 8 fillies and 4 stallions, personally selected, described by the Scottish Farmer as a superior shipment in size, quality and breeding, sired by such high-class horses as Baron Lomond, by Baron Ruby, by the renowned Baron's Pride, Royal Edward, by Baron's Pride, dam by Prince Romeo, by the famous Prince of Wales 673; Pride of Blacon, by Baron's Pride; Baron Beaulieu, by Baron's Pride, etc. Included in the offering is the splendid four-year-old H. & A. S. first-prize mare, Royalette, reserve for the Cawdor Cup at Inverness last year, sired by Royal Edward, which beat the world-renowned Baron of Buchlyvie in the show-ring when they were two-year-olds. Another mare, three years old, by Baron Lomond, is a granddaughter of the \$1,000 horse, Mont-rave Mac, whose daughters are among the best breeding mares of the day. One of the colts in the sale is out of the dam of the famous Royalette above referred to, and was sired by the 900-guinea Prince Thomas. Others of the fillies are by Dunure Gallant, Hillhead Chief, and Prince Shapely, which was first both at the Royal and the Highland Shows, out of a mare by the famous Prince Sturdy, by Cedric, by Prince of Wales.

## TRADE TOPIC.

### EXPLOSIVES ON THE FARM.

No class of men appreciate the value of labor-saving devices in this twentieth century more than do farmers. It has been found that explosives do many kinds of work which ordinarily would take a great length of time, in a moment. They serve as one of the cheapest methods of ridding soil of stumps and rocks. Many boulders could never be removed if it were not for their use. They aid in removing some of the greatest obstructions to cultivation. They can also be used in removing rocks from wells in course of construction, in digging drains, and drainage is important to every farmer. It is also claimed that they are useful in planting trees, making the digging much easier, and roadmaking is another of their many uses. See the advertisement in another column, and write the Canadian Explosives, Limited, Montreal, Que., for their little booklets and full information.

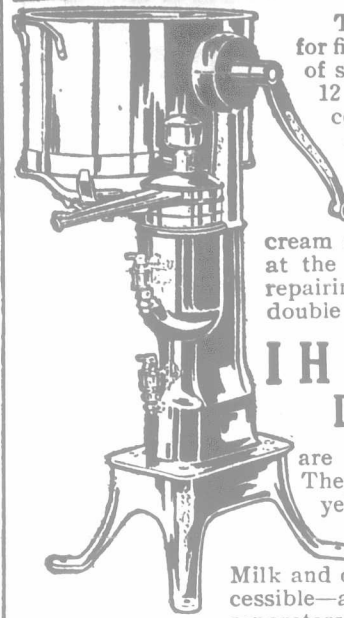
"What's the use of being temperate men,"

"I don't know."

"Of course, temperance wouldn't do for them

to take a drink."

## How Much Does it Cost By the Year?



The first price of a cream separator is no basis for figuring its cost. Suppose you paid \$2 for a pair of shoes which, with \$1.00 worth of repairs, lasted 12 months, making an average monthly cost of 25 cents. At another time, you paid \$3 at the start, only 50 cents for repairs, and the shoes lasted 24 months—an average cost of less than 15 cents per month. Which was the better buy?

The same principle holds good in cream separator buying. You may pay a low price at the start—but such a separator will need frequent repairing—and won't last. The cost per year will be double that of a good separator.

## I H C Cream Harvesters Dairymaid and Bluebell

are famous for their durability. They skim close and run easy for years. They are built for long, hard, steady service. Here are some of their advantages:

Milk and dust-proof gears which are easily accessible—a feature found on no other separators; a patented dirt-arrester which removes the finest particles of dirt before the milk is separated; frame entirely protected from wear by phosphor bronze bushings; large shafts, bushings, and bearings.

I H C Cream Harvesters are made in two styles—Dairymaid, chain drive, and Bluebell, gear drive—each in four sizes. Let the I H C local agent tell you all the facts, or, if you prefer, write nearest branch house for catalogues and any special information you desire.

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

International Harvester Company of America  
Chicago U.S.A.



## I H C Service Bureau

The Bureau is a clearing house for 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 I H C Service Bureau.

**Shorthorn Bulls**—12 to 16 months, reds and roans, Strath'allans. A very choice lot of five, considering breeding and extra quality. We offer them at a bargain. The best bunch ever bred at Fairview.  
J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, WOODVILLE, ONT.

## Brampton Jerseys

cows and some calves for sale. Production and quality.

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

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON ONT.

## High Grove Jerseys & Yorkshires

No better blood in Canada. Present offerings: Choice young sows due to farrow in March. Jerseys, all ages, both sexes.

Arthur H. Tufts, P. O. Box III, Tweed, Ont.

Ayrshires of production, type and quality. I can supply Ayrshires that will please the most exacting critic. Young bulls or females of any age, the kind that swell the bank account.

R. M. Howden, St. Louis Sta., Que. L.-D. phone.



**SPRINGBANK AYRSHIRES**—The world's leading herd of Record of Performance Ayrshires. Contains more champion milk- and butter-producers than any other herd. Also big cattle, big udders and big teats a specialty. A few bull calves, true to color and type, from R. O. P. dams, for sale at reasonable prices. A. S. TURNER & SON, Ryckman's Corners, Ont. Three miles south of Hamilton. Visitors welcome. Trains met by appointment.

## SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES

Imp. and Canadian-bred. Oldest established herd in Canada. We are offering a limited number of young bulls sired 1 year of age, sired by the Auchenbrain Famous Beauty bred bull, Auchenbrain Good Gilt imp. Females of all ages. A specialty in spring calving cows. McMILLAN & LEGGAT, TROUT RIVER, QUE. L.-D. phone. Carr's Crossing station on G. T. R.



**Burnside Ayrshires**—Champions in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals all ages and both sexes for sale. Long-distance phone in house.  
R. R. NESS, Howick, Quebec

## Choice Ayrshires

Good teats, heavy producers and high testers. Prices low considering quality. White Wyandottes, \$2 each. WILLIAM THORN, Trout Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Ont. Long-distance phone in house.

**City View Ayrshires**—One very choice bull, 1911 bulls, all grand individuals, and from R. O. P. ancestors; could spare two or three more cows. Write or phone.  
JAS. BEGG, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas.



**STONEHOUSE AYRSHIRES**  
Are coming to the front wherever shown. Look out for this at the leading exhibitions. Some choice young bulls for sale, as well as cows and heifers.  
HECTOR GORDON, Howick, Quebec.

## 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

We have still some good young bulls. Now is the time to buy for the coming season, before the best go. We have females any age, and can fill orders for carlots of Ayrshires. Pigs of either sex on hand.  
ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie, Ont.

**MAPLE SOIL STOCK FARM**  
I have at present some young cows from three to five years old got by Sir Hergerveld John De Kol and bred to Idalin's Paul Veeman; also a few heifers and young bulls from eight to ten months old, sired by Idalin's Paul Veeman; also booking orders for spring stock.  
Belmont Sta., C. P. R.

## Ridgedale Farm Holsteins

We have four high-testing dams; sired by imported Pauline De Kol, whose 15 nearest dams average 72.2 lbs. butter in 7 days. Shipping at a moment's notice. P. H. Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R., Ontario County.  
R. W. WALKER, Utica, Ont.

## Caives

Raise them without milk. Booklet free.  
CLOUGH & CO., Lennoxville, Que.

When writing, please refer to this paper.


## MAPLE SOIL STOCK FARM

I have at present some young cows from three to five years old got by Sir Hergerveld John De Kol and bred to Idalin's Paul Veeman; also a few heifers and young bulls from eight to ten months old, sired by Idalin's Paul Veeman; also booking orders for spring stock.  
Belmont Sta., C. P. R.

H. C. Holtby, Belmont, P.O., Ont.



### Lump Jaw




The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
 7 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

#### BOYS FOR FARM HELP

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



Purebred Registered  
**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**  
 The most profitable dairy breed, greatest in size, milk, butterfat and in vitality. Send for FREE illustrated descriptive booklets. Holstein-Friesian Assoc., F. L. Houghton, Sec'y, Box 127, Brattleboro, Vt.

#### WELCOME STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS

We have direct descendants of these unequalled performers, Peitertje Hengerveld Count De Kol, sire of three daughters above 32 lbs.; Pontiac Korn-dyke, two daughters above 37 lbs.; Hengerveld De Kol, with the longest list of A. R. O. sons and daughters; Blanch Lyons, dam of two daughters above 33 lbs.; Colantha 4th Johanna, whose yearly production of butter and milk stands unequalled. Our main stock bull, King Lyons Netherland, is a fine individual, whose two grand-dams and dam's sister average 34.22. Both sexes for sale. C. BOLLERT & J. LEUSZLER, Tavistock, R. R. No. 6.

#### A GREAT COMBINATION

Bulls eight months old for sale, combining the blood of Pontiac Korndyke and Hengerveld De Kol, with five 30-lb. cows in their pedigrees, whose milk contains over 4 per cent fat. These are the two greatest Holstein-Friesian bulls in America.

#### A. A. Farewell, Oshawa, Ontario

#### Riverside Holsteins

Herd headed by Prince De Kol Posch; dam was champion two years in succession at Guelph dairy test. King Johanna Pontica Korndyke; the record of dam and two nearest dams on sire's side average 32.12. Young bulls and females for sale.

J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

#### The Maples Record of Merit Holstein Herd

A few choice bulls ready for service, sired by King Posch De Kol; also a few young bull calves, sired by Prince Aaggie Mechthilde, whose dam won first at Toronto, 1911, and sire's dam first in dairy test at Guelph, 1908 and 1909; his three nearest dams average over 25 lbs. butter in 7 days.

WALBURN RIVERS, FOLDEN'S, ONTARIO

#### HOMESTEAD HOLSTEINS

Headed by Canary Rachel Clothilde, whose dam, sire's dam, and two grand-dams average over 27 lbs. butter in 7 days. Yearling bulls and bull calves, also one bull rising two for sale.

G. & F. GRIFFIN, Box 43, Burgessville, Ont.

#### Glenwood Stock Farm 5 BULL CALVES

HOLSTEINS fit for service, out of big milking strains, at low figure for quick sale. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, WARKWORTH, ONT., Campbellford Sta.

#### Elmwood Holsteins

Chicely bred, registered Cows, Heifers, Calves, Spring Crop 1912. March, April and May delivery; Sired by Imported Y Rema Sir Posch and Elmwood Sarcastic, Grandson of Sarcastic Lad. Best breeding, right prices. Express pre-aid. Safe delivery guaranteed.

F. D. GORGE & SONS, Putman, Ont.

#### Evergreen Stock Farm

offers a choice lot of bulls, ready for service, from high-testing, deep-milking Record of Merit ancestors. Also a few females for sale. Herd headed by Francy Sir Admiral; dam's record 26.71, sire Sir Admiral Ormsby. Write for prices.

F. E. PETTIT, Burgessville, Ont.

#### For Sale—Holsteins and Yorkshires

Six choice grade Holstein heifers, 2 years old, due to calve in March; choice bull calves from tested dams, \$25 each. Reg. Yorkshire pigs, \$11 a pair.

W. A. BRYANT, Cairngorm, Ont.

#### HOLSTEIN BULL

If you want one of the richest bred bulls, and a good individual, to head your herd with, write me. Will exchange for young females.

H. BOLLERT, Tavistock, R. R. No. 5, Ont.

GOSSIP.

#### GOOD PRICES FOR PERCHERONS.

At an auction sale of Percherons at Sioux City, Iowa, February 6th and 7th, by H. G. McMillan & Sons, 19 stallions made an average of \$521, and 13 mares an average of \$480. The highest price for a stallion was \$1,075, for the black five-year-old, Vegete. The highest for a mare was \$740, for the gray eight-year-old, Sada. The second highest for a mare was \$800, for Mylette, a black 20-months-old filly. Fenton Bros., of Sols-girth, Manitoba, secured, for \$775, the gray three-year-old stallion, Othello, and five mares at prices ranging from \$400 to \$740.

On January 25th, at Bloomington, Ill., five Percheron stallions, contributed by various breeders, sold for prices ranging from \$1,030 to \$1,575, and sixteen mares brought prices ranging from \$550 to \$720.

#### THE CARGILL SHORTHORNS.

Another visit to the great Cargill herd of Scotch Shorthorns by a representative of this paper found the herd of something over one hundred and twenty-five head in splendid condition, and up to their usual high standard of excellence. In the many years since the foundation of this herd they have been most fortunate in having at all times at the head, bulls of outstanding merit, both as individuals and as sires. Many of the best animals in both Canadian and United States herds were bred in this herd, and sired by the stock bulls in service, but probably not at any time was there a bull used on the herd that left more high-class quality or more uniformity and levelness of lines than the great Duthie-bred Broadhooks, Blood Royal (imp.), now at the head of the herd. He is an immensely thick, level bull, and certainly is possessed of the power of transmitting his good qualities to his offspring, for never before in our many years' acquaintance with the herd have we seen so choice a lot of young things in both heifers and bulls. While a large number of them are the get of Blood Royal, others are the get of the Cruick-shank Clipper bull, Imp. Proud Hero, and the Beaufort Pride bull, Imp. Red Star. In the matter of breeding, there is not a bull that has gained notoriety in the show-rings of Scotland, or as a sire of outstanding excellence, but what figures in their pedigrees. The same might be said of the breeding of the entire herd, for it is certain that the world does not contain a herd more richly or more fashionably-bred on straight Scotch lines. With over eighty females in breeding, the yearly increase is naturally a large one, and of the large number of last season's bulls there are only twelve left, among which are toppers of a high order, a few of which we have only space to mention. Best Hero, a roan ten-months-old, sired by Proud Hero, is a Cruickshank Bessie, being out of Bessy C. 2nd, a daughter of Bessy 15th (imp.). He carries the best of blood of the breed, and is a show bull every inch of him, low, thick, even, and mellow. Another superb young bull is Bright Star, a red, 11 months old, by Red Star. He is a Marr Beauty, a grandson of Imp. Beauty 34th. This young bull is put up on lines that qualify him to enter any show-ring. Another equally as good is Red Cloud, a red, 10 months old, by Red Star, and a grandson of Imp. Snow Storm. He is a good one everywhere you look at him. Among the extra good ones, with more age, is the roan, Best Boy. He has past the year in age, sired by the Flower Girl-bred bull, Diamond Boy, and out of Bessy 13th, a Marr Beauty. Those mentioned are representative of the splendid selection from which to choose a herd-header with the most popular breeding and modern individuality. About thirty heifers ranging in age from pine to thirty months, many of them put up on show lines, are probably the choicest lot for the number to be found in the country; foundation material of a high order that will surely make their mark in improving the quality of the herds to which they are put. John Clancy, the capable headman and manager, reports a most successful year, with a record in number of sales.

# HOLSTEIN CATTLE

38 HEAD OF REGISTERED  
 TO BE SOLD AT  
**PUBLIC AUCTION SALE**  
 The undersigned will offer for sale by public auction, at **HOMEDALE STOCK FARM**, one mile north of **BOSTON, ONT.**, on  
**Wednesday, March 6th, 1912**  
 AT ONE O'CLOCK SHARP

Twenty-one cows and heifers, with records ranging from 40 lbs. milk per day as 2-year-olds, to 72 lbs. per day, as matured cows. Five yearling bulls from large-producing dams, and sired by a son of Tidy Abberkerk's Mercena Posch, whose seven nearest dams average 27.19 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also a number of both male and female calves, sired by 'Sir Mercena Abberkerk Posch,' whose 3 nearest dams average 23.46 lb. butter in 7 days, and 83 lbs. milk in one day.

TERMS: \$50 and under cash, over that amount 8 months' credit on bankable paper; 3 per cent. off for cash.

Catalogues ready Feb. 17th. Sale storm or fine. All trains met at Waterford on forenoon of day of sale. Lunch at noon for those coming from a distance. Sale at 1 o'clock sharp, so parties may catch evening trains home.

**JAS. DUNLOP,** Auctioneer  
**C. D. NELLES,** Clerk  
**NELLES & WOODLEY,** Proprietors

# UNRESERVED SALE OF HOLSTEINS

A Dispersion Sale of Registered Holstein Cattle and Holstein Grades, together with the Horses and a full compliment of Farm Implements, will be held at "SUNNYBANK" FARM on  
**Thursday, March 7th, 1912**  
 The Property of **MR. J. J. WILSON, ASH P. O.**  
 Conveyances will meet morning trains at Ash Sta., G. T. R., and Milton Sta., C. P. R. Look up the Gossip for particulars, or write Mr Wilson for catalogue. Terms—Seven mos. on bankable paper, or 5% per annum off for cash.

## CALVES WITHOUT MILK



Write for Free Booklet  
 "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk"

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

**STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., LTD.**  
 WINNIPEG, MAN. HAMILTON, ONT. TORONTO, ONT.

## Fairview Farms Herd

Is where you can secure a son of Pontiac Korn-dyke, admitted by all breeders to be the greatest Holstein sire that ever lived. Look what his daughters are doing. Two of them with records over 37 lbs. each. Then, look at the work his sons are doing. HE IS THE GREATEST PRODUCING SIRE OF THE BREED, THROUGH HIS SONS. Every son of Pontiac Korn-dyke that has daughters old enough to milk is a sire of good ones. We can offer you several young ones that will give you great daughters.

**E. H. DOLLAR,**  
 HUEVELTON, N. Y.  
 Near Prescott

## Summer Hill Holsteins

The only herd in Canada where there are 7 cows averaging almost 28 lbs. butter each in 7 days. Every record made on the farm. Present offering: 15 yearling heifers in calf, 10 imported heifers, some bred; 1 bull calf from a 31 1/2-lb. dam, 1 bull calf from a 29 1/4-lb. Junior, 4 years old; 1 bull, 8 months old, from a 25 1/2-lb. Junior, 4 years old. Come and make your selections now. Prices are right. Trains met when advised.

**D. C. FLATT & SON, R. F. D. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.** Telephone 2471.

## AUCTION SALE

The Lakeview Stock Farm will offer for sale at their barns near Bronte, Ont. on **MONDAY, MARCH 25th, 1912**  
**Pure Bred Holstein Friesian Cattle and Reg. Clydesdale Mares**

Col. D. S. Perry of Columbus, O., will conduct the Sale, which will be held under cover, rain or shine. Send in your name for catalogue and arrange to attend this sale.

**E. F. OSLER,** Bronte, Ontario

## Centre and Hillview Holsteins

We are offering young bulls from Sir Ladie Cornucopia Clothilde, the average of his dam sire dam and grand dams is 662.8 lbs. milk and 30.58 butter, 7 days, and 2,750.80 milk and 114.5 butter in 30 days; also Brookbank Butter Baron, who in a proven sire. He is sire of champion 3-year-old 30-day, 2-year-old 7-day and 2-year-old 30-day.

Long-distance phone. **P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre P. O., Woodstock Sta.**

**Evergreen Stock Farm**—High-class Registered Holsteins. Herd headed by Prince lbs. butter in seven days. For sale: One extra good bull, ready for service, and one bull calf, whose dam won second prize in milk test at Guelph Winter Fair, testing 4.2% butterfat. Could also spare a few yearling heifers in calf.

**A. E. HULET, Norwich, Ont.**

## IMPERIAL HOLSTEINS

I can supply bulls ready for service and younger ones, also heifers out of R. O. M. cows, whose seven nearest dams average 27.19 pounds.

**W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham P. O., Oxford Co.**

## Woodbine Holsteins

Herd headed by King Segis Pontiac Lad, whose sire's dam is the champion cow of the world. Sire's sire is the only bull that has sired five four-year-olds that average 30 lbs. each. Dam's sire is the bull that has sired two 30-lb. three-year-olds. His two great grand sires are the only bulls in the world that have sired two 37-lb. cows. Bulls and bull calves for sale.

**A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ontario.**

## MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Bull calves, eight to eleven months, by great sires and from official record dams. A few first-class cows and heifers.

**BELL TELEPHONE G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ontario**

## BACK WAS SO LAME LIFE WAS A BURDEN FOR TWO YEARS.

Mrs. Joseph Throop, Upper Point de But, N.B., writes—"I cannot speak too well of Doan's Kidney Pills. For two years I was so tired life was a burden and I got up more tired than when I went to bed, and my back was so lame I could hardly straighten up. I took different kinds of medicine, but none of them did me any good until a friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills. I did so, and to-day I don't know what it is to be tired, and my lame back is all gone. I can recommend them to any person suffering with lame back, and that terrible tired feeling."

Doan's Kidney Pills are a purely vegetable medicine, realizing quick, permanent relief, without any ill after effects.

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price, by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

If ordering direct specify "Doan's."

**Lasts a Lifetime!**  
**WILSON'S GOLD MEDAL SCALES**  
 Established 60 Years.  
 Awarded 32 First Prize Gold Medals.  
 Wilson Pays the Freight  
**HAY AND STOCK SCALES IN 100 DIFFERENT STYLES**  
 Get special prices at once.  
 C. Wilson & Sons  
 79 Esplanade St. E.  
 Toronto



**Southdown Ewes** A few good shearlings, and two-shear ewes in lamb to my Toronto champion ram.

**Angus Cattle** Buy an Angus bull to produce steers that feed easily and top the market. **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 stock. Do not neglect to send for free circular and sample. Send your name and address to-day.

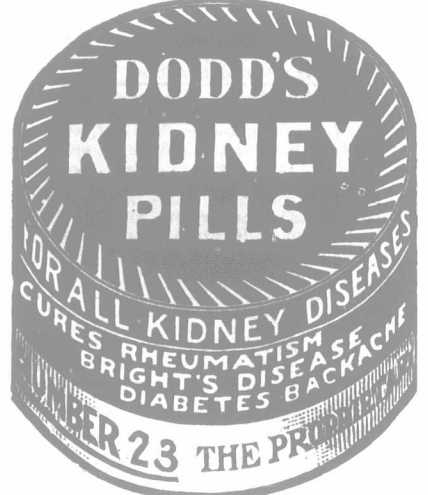
**F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.**

**Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs**—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons, Harriston, Ont.**  
 Buena Vista Farm.

### AS TO HUMOR.

"Yes," said the lecturer, "humor is a difficult thing to define. I remember appearing once with a humorous lecture, and I labored for two hours' with that audience, and not one of them cracked a smile, but, by Jove, as I started to leave the platform I tripped on a rug and fell flat on my face, and, would you believe it, the house was convulsed?"

"Yes," said Dobson, with a grin, "humor is a very funny thing."



**DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
 CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES  
 CORALLIUM RHEUMATISM  
 BRIGHT'S DISEASE  
 DIABETES BACKACHE  
 NUMBER 23 THE PHARMACEUTICAL

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### INTESTINAL PARASITES.

Hens first have a whitish diarrhea with great thirst. Then they start squaking and rushing around as if they were getting hurt, seem to be crazy, and at last lose control of their legs, and die in a day or so. J. H.

Ans.—The disease is probably due to the presence of parasitic worms in the intestines, but it is impossible to say with any degree of certainty without a post-mortem examination. The parasites may be communicated to the healthy birds by the droppings on the ground, and the affected ones should therefore be immediately isolated and the house thoroughly disinfected with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, or any good parasiticide. If earth floor, about six inches should be removed, and lime should be plentifully sprinkled. A little powdered arca nut may be fed with moistened grain for a few days, and should prove beneficial. W. T. S.

#### CHIMNEY FLUES—PASTURE MIXTURE.

1. I was thinking of rebuilding my chimneys. I was thinking of building 8-inch flue inside. Would that give draft enough, or would it be necessary to make it smaller in the center?  
 2. What is the right amount to the acre at Prof. Zavitz's summer pasture mixture of oats, sugar-cane and red clover? Would it be as well to sow alfalfa instead of red clover, as it is cheaper this year? I had a field of alfalfa last year, and, although I inoculated the seed, it did not turn out as much to the acre the first and second cuttings as red clover. H. V.

Ans. 1. Why build in a tile at all? An architect whom we have consulted says it is seldom done except in some large cities where by-laws require it. His opinion is that if any tile were used it had better be cement, as the glazing is eaten off the other in time. An eight-inch tile would be large enough, and the flue should be the same diameter from bottom to top.

2. Fifty-one pounds oats, 30 pounds Early Amber sugar-cane, and 7 pounds red clover. The red clover would probably be much more satisfactory for this purpose than alfalfa, and considering the less quantity of seed for a proper seeding, would be really cheaper. Seven pounds of alfalfa seed would probably make a poor showing in your mixture.

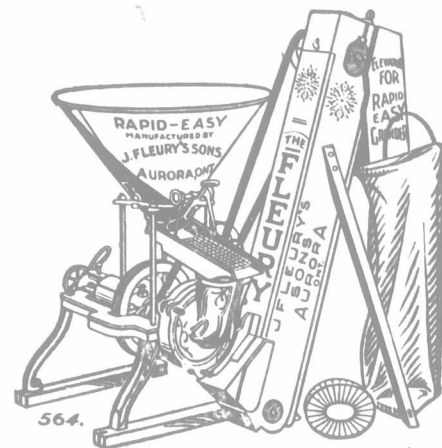
#### DRIVE-HOUSE CONSTRUCTION.

I would like to ask your advice about building a drive shed.

1. Would cement and gravel be suitable for walls? If so, what proportions?
2. Do you think cement walls too damp for machinery?
3. How thick would the wall require to be?
4. What would be the cost of material for walls 20 x 30, and 10 feet high?
5. What would be the best kind of material to roof it with?
6. What material, in your opinion, is the best for a drive shed?
7. And which kind the cheapest? C. W. T.

Ans.—While we have never had experience with a cement drive house, it would not be our choice if building, though there is something to be said in favor, especially in a location where there is much risk of fire. We have seen some very nice cement-block drive houses, but question whether for ordinary situations there is anything better than V-match siding over plank-frame construction. For economy and serviceability, this is hard to beat. Of course, rough unmatched lumber could be used, and would cost a little less to apply than the V-match, but it does not make so nice a building, nor so tight a one, unless battened. For a roof, you may use either shingles or one of the proprietary kinds. Our own drive house we roofed and sided with corrugated metal, because it could not well be placed at a distance from other buildings, and we wanted it as nearly fire-proof as possible. It is quite satisfactory, and a picture of it, with full details of cost, will be published some day. It has cost us somewhere in the neighborhood of six hundred dollars for a building 26 x 60.

## Grind Your Grain



with the FAMOUS "RAPID-EASY" GRINDER—which will do MOST WORK for you with LEAST POWER, and will effect for you a MARKED SAVING in your production of fat stock.

"RAPID-EASY" GRINDERS are made IN SIZES to suit ALL POWERS; for custom work or for farm work; may be run with steam or gas engine, tread or sweep power, or windmill.

State what power you propose to use, and for about what stock you propose to grind, and we shall be pleased to advise you a machine that will best suit your purpose.

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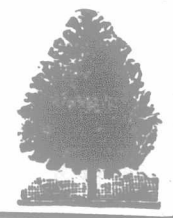
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**Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Ornamental Trees**

Roses, Shrubs, Californian Privet, Asparagus Plants, Small Fruits, etc.

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### BLAIRGOWRIE STILL TO THE FRONT

Present offering: Shropshire and Cotswold ewes bred to high-class rams; also ewe lambs. In Clydesdales I have choice young mares and filly foals. In Shorthorns are several young bulls of serviceable age. Herd headers of quality.

Myrtle, C. P. R. Sta. L.-D. Phone. **JOHN MILLER, JR., Ashburn, P.O.**

**Suffolk Down Sheep**—Shearing rams and ewes; also lambs. **James Bowman, Elm Park, GUELPH, ONTARIO**

**Aberdeen-Angus Cattle**—Extra good young bulls, the best in Canada.

**FARNHAM FARM OXFORDS AND HAMPSHIRE DOWNS**  
 Special offering for sixty days of 40 superior yearling Oxford Down ewes, bred to our champion ram. Long-distance phone in the house; ask Guelph for 152, two rings.  
**Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ontario**

**Duroc Jersey Swine**  
 Thirty sows ready to breed; an exceptionally choice lot. A few boars fit for service. Also a lot of Embden geese. 'Phone in house.

**MAC CAMPBELL & SONS**  
 Northwood, Ont.

**Woodburn Berkshires**—We are offering for sale 100 head of young Berkshires of both sexes and any sizes required. We can supply pairs or trios not akin; our Berkshires are not-d for strength of bone, length, depth and quality, conforming to bacon type. Show and breeding stock a specialty.  
**E. BRIEN & SON, Ridgetown, Ont.**

**Pine Grove Yorkshires**  
 Bred from prize-winning stock of England and Canada. Have a choice lot of young pigs of both sexes, pairs not akin, to offer at reasonable prices. Guaranteed satisfaction.  
**Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.**

**ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**  
 Present offering: Select sows bred for spring farrow. Choice boars ready for service, also younger stock, the get of Duke of Somerset imp., and out of imported dams. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer  
 CAINSVILLE P. O. Langford station, Brantford and Hamilton Road.

**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 Mammoth Bronze turkeys. **W. E. WRIGHT, Ganworth P.O., Ont.**

**For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Hogs**—Sired by first-prize hog at Toronto and London. Also reg'd Jersey Bull s, from 8 to 10 months, from high-testing stock. Write:  
**CHAS. E. ROGERS, Ingersoll Ont.**

**Maple Villa Yorkshires and Oxford Downs.** We offer 30 splendid service boars; 50 strictly choice sows, bred and ready to breed; also ewes of quality bred to imp. rams.  
**J. A. CERSWELL, Bond Head, Ont**

**SWINE OF ALL BREEDS FOR SALE.** Yorkshires, Tamworths, Berkshires, Hampshire, Chester Whites, Poland-Chinas, and Duroc-Jerseys. I have constantly on hand both sexes of all ages. Show stock a specialty.  
**John Harvey, Freilighsburg, Que.**

**FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES**  
 Ontario's banner herd. Prizewinners galore. For sale are: Young sows bred and others ready to breed, and younger ones. A number of young boars coming on. **JOHN S. COWAN, Donegal, Ont.**

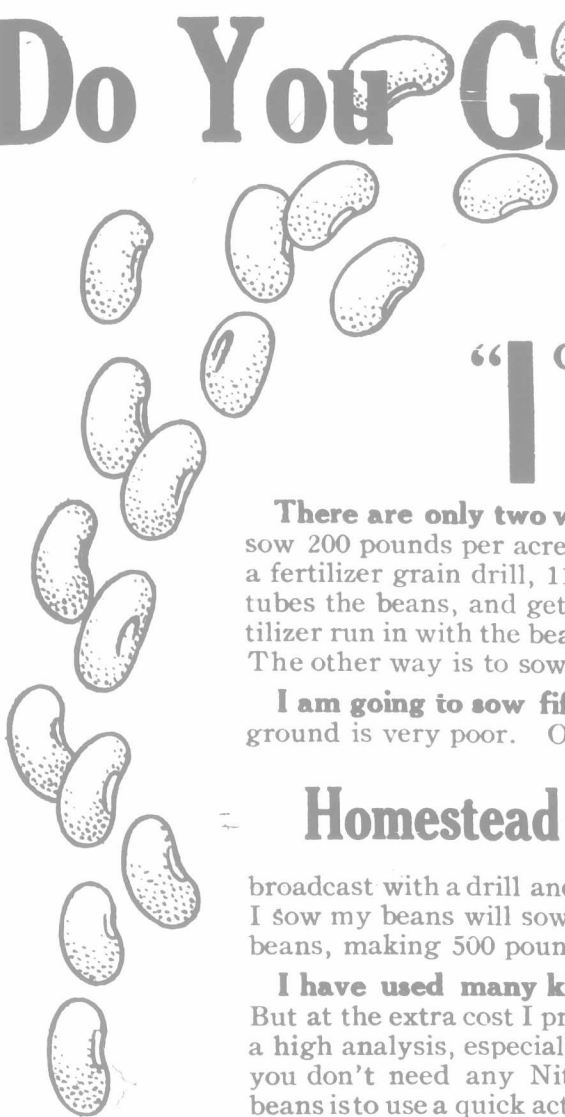
**Hampshire Pigs** Get acquainted with the best bacon hog in existence. Both sexes for sale from imported stock. Write for prices. Long-distance 'phone.  
**J. H. RUTHERFORD, Box 62, Caledon East, Ont.**

**Morrison Tamworths**  
 Bred from the prize winning herds of England; choice stock for sale; also Shorthorns of the deep milking strain.  
**CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ontario**

**Hampshire Hogs** We have the highest-scoring herd of Hampshire swine in Canada, bred from the best strains of the breed. Stock of both sexes and all ages. **HASTINGS BROS., Crosshill P.O. Linwood Sta., C. P. R., Newton Sta., G. T. R.**

**Monkland Yorkshires**  
 I am making a special offering of 50 young bred sows. They will average 200 pounds in weight, and are from 6 to 7 months of age. An exceptionally choice lot, full of type and quality; also a limited number of young pigs.  
**MATTHEW WILSON, FERGUS, ONTARIO**

# Do You Grow Beans?



**An Up-to-Date Farmer Tells How to Make the Bean Crop Profitable.**

**“ Grow beans as a cash crop and that is my hobby. I have fertilized beans for eight years, and what I know I have learned by experience.**

**There are only two ways to use fertilizer on beans.** One way is to sow 200 pounds per acre on each side of the bean row, that is, by using a fertilizer grain drill, 11 hoe, and let six tubes sow fertilizer and five tubes the beans, and get on 200 pounds to the acre. Don't let the fertilizer run in with the beans as there is too much danger of burning them. The other way is to sow part broadcast.

**I am going to sow fifty acres of beans this Spring.** Some of the ground is very poor. On the poorest I will sow 300 pounds of

## Homestead High Grade Fertilizer

broadcast with a drill and work the ground in good shape, and then when I sow my beans will sow 200 pounds more per acre on each side of the beans, making 500 pounds per acre on the poorest ground.

**I have used many kinds of fertilizer—different kinds and analyses.** But at the extra cost I prefer HOMESTEAD High Grade Fertilizer with a high analysis, especially for lighter soil. Some authorities claim that you don't need any Nitrogen for beans. My experience in growing beans is to use a quick acting fertilizer with high percentages of Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash. Last season on a soil that would not grow ten bushels of beans per acre, by using 500 pounds of HOMESTEAD High Grade Fertilizer I grew 28 bushels per acre.

**Let me say, don't be satisfied with 10 or 11 bushels per acre.** If your soil is not too heavy, and if you get it rich enough, you can grow 30 to 40 bushels per acre. I am speaking of pea beans. They are the kind I grow. Sow from three pecks to one bushel per acre according to size of beans. **Above all, don't use cheap Fertilizers, for they are too dear to buy for the plant food they contain.”** (Name given on application).

We furnish quick acting, high grade Fertilizers of many different compositions to meet the requirements of all crops grown on various kinds of soils. We make grades where either the Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid, or Potash are component parts, with the right percentages of the other elements of plant food to properly balance the Fertilizer to use on muck land, clay, light soils, etc.

If your land is rich in Nitrogen you will save money by using Phosphoric Acid and Potash to balance out the plant in the soil. Progressive farmers who study out these things are more successful than those who have not realized the great difference in Fertilizers. Even at the same price, one grade of Fertilizers under certain conditions

will produce more profitable results than another.

In selecting Fertilizer the farmer cannot be any too careful. He should make sure that the goods are manufactured by a reliable firm, so that he may depend upon getting full percentages of plant food and of the highest agricultural value, also in first-class mechanical condition. The reputation of the manufacturer is very important.

It is a simple matter to apply our Fertilizer, because it is finely ground. You can sow it with a grain drill before planting. But, if you have no drill, scatter the Fertilizer by hand from the wagon and go over the field with a harrow.

Write us and we will tell you how to fertilize properly and economically. Will also send booklet on Fertilizers, including article by John A. Widsow, Ph. D., telling how to fight drought with fertility and why richness of soil makes up for lack of moisture. Every farmer should read it. There is nothing so expensive to the farmer as a poor crop. Some farmers are satisfied with fair crops and ordinary Fertilizers because they have never used the best. We want agents for unoccupied territory.

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in Five Years

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Best Wheat, Oat and Stock - growing Districts of

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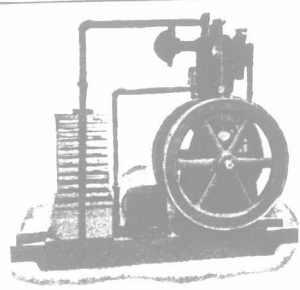
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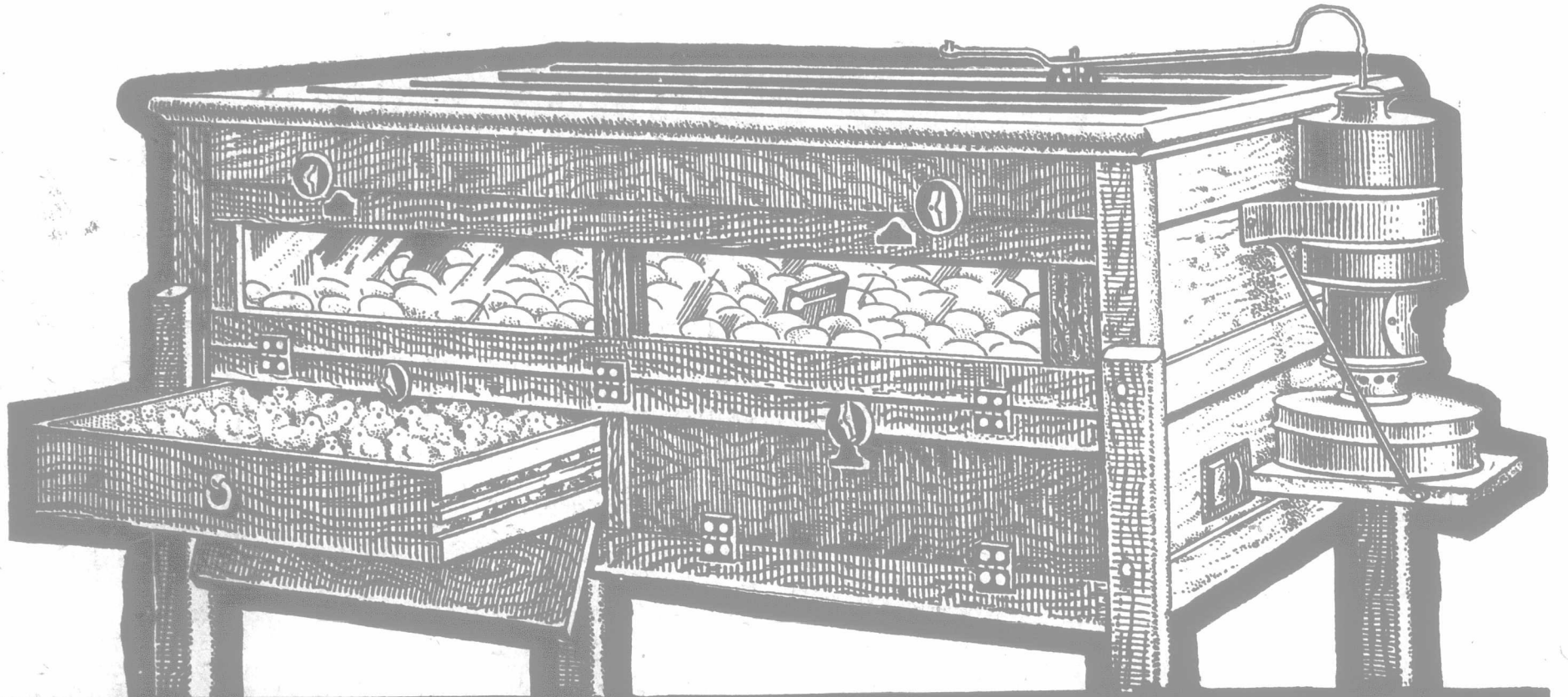
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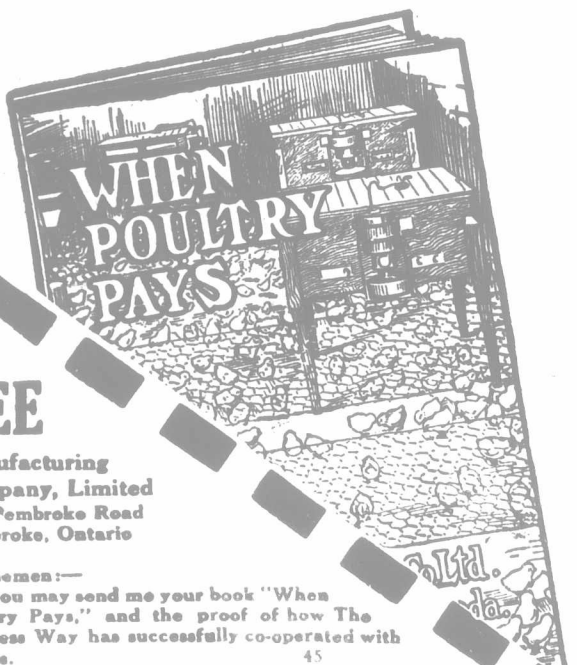


# THE PEERLESS INCUBATOR AND THE PEERLESS WAY HAVE DOUBLED THE PROFITS OF 20,846 POULTRYMEN

**A**NY farmer can raise "poultry-for-profit" on the same plan and under the same conditions as we do it at the Poultry Yards of Canada, Limited, and make just as big a success as we have made of this, the largest and most profitable poultry farm in the Dominion. You can do it. You can put to work for you The Peerless Way and the Peerless Incubator and double or treble your profits right from your first month. Over 20,846 Canadian poultrymen have proven this. By following our system, they are making their poultry pay them greater profits than they ever dreamed were in the business.

**T**HE book, "When Poultry Pays," tells what hundreds of followers of The Peerless Way have accomplished. It tells why the price of eggs doubled in seven years; it tells about a market that exceeds the supply by 200%—a market you can help supply at constantly rising prices; it tells about a plan that is more than merely a system of poultry raising—a plan that raises poultry at a profit; it tells about co-operative marketing—how the highest prices are secured in either large or small quantities; and, by no means least, it tells you exactly how to get started in this field of profits that lies right at your door.

**• Send For This Book—FREE For The Coupon**



**LEE**

Manufacturing Company, Limited  
111 Pembroke Road  
Pembroke, Ontario

Gentlemen:—  
You may send me your book "When Poultry Pays," and the proof of how The Peerless Way has successfully co-operated with others. 45

Name.....  
Address.....  
Town..... Province.....

Remember, we will not send you this book unless you ask for it. "When Poultry Pays," illustrated throughout, has cost a good deal of money to produce and you will have to signify by asking that you are interested. Do not send for it with the idea that it offers any "get-rich-quick" plan, however; but if you have just a little money, a fair amount of horse-sense and a willingness to follow the advice of experts and look after your business, you can double your profits from the start. Indeed, if you will work just a little harder, you can treble them. If you want the book

**We Will Show You How To Raise At A Profit.**

**T**HE Peerless Way, more than merely a system for raising poultry, will show you how to raise at a profit. Our Poultry Advisory Board sees to it that no followers of our methods ever fail. They give advice, counsel and detailed instructions in every step—from starting to marketing. Our 20,846 successful followers can testify to this—and many of them do so in our book.

**We Will Show You How To Get Better Prices.**

**T**HIS alone is a valuable part of the service included in The Peerless Way. We guarantee to find, for all your poultry products, buyers who will pay you the highest spot-cash prices and who will charge you no commission for the service either. You do not need to be dependent upon the middle-man and cold-storage buyer when you understand co-operative marketing. You do not need to give away part of your profits; the last few cents on every deal is your own "velvet"—and goes into your own bank-account.

**We Will Show You The Best Way to Start**

**Y**OUR start is important; without experience or guidance, you can badly handicap yourself in the beginning. It may take years to overcome a bad start. The

Peerless Way will put your first step on the right road to success, will show you the incubator and brooder that meets the climatic conditions of Canada's cold winters, and will furnish you with plans, blue-prints and complete specifications of poultry houses, etc.; that are actually being successfully used today in Pembroke at the Poultry Yards of Canada, Limited.

**You Can Learn At Home Or Come To Pembroke—As You Prefer.**

**T**HE Peerless Way, combined with the free, personal advice of our Poultry Advisory Board, will make poultry raising profitable for you. If you will take the Peerless Incubator and Brooder and just follow the plain, explicit directions of The Peerless Way, step by step, you cannot go astray. Or if you prefer it, you can come to Pembroke and, on payment of a small tuition fee, take a course of personal instruction at the Poultry Yards of Canada, Limited. But don't think you have to do that to make a success—for you don't.

**Consult Our Poultry Advisory Board.**

**G**ET a Peerless Incubator and follow the instructions of our Poultry Advisory Board as outlined in The Peerless Way. Or, in special cases, consult them by mail free. You can't fail to increase your profits. If you are interested in greater profits from poultry, send for our book—NOW.

Use the Coupon

**LEE** Manufacturing Co. Ltd. **PEMBROKE** ONTARIO CANADA  
111 Pembroke Rd.