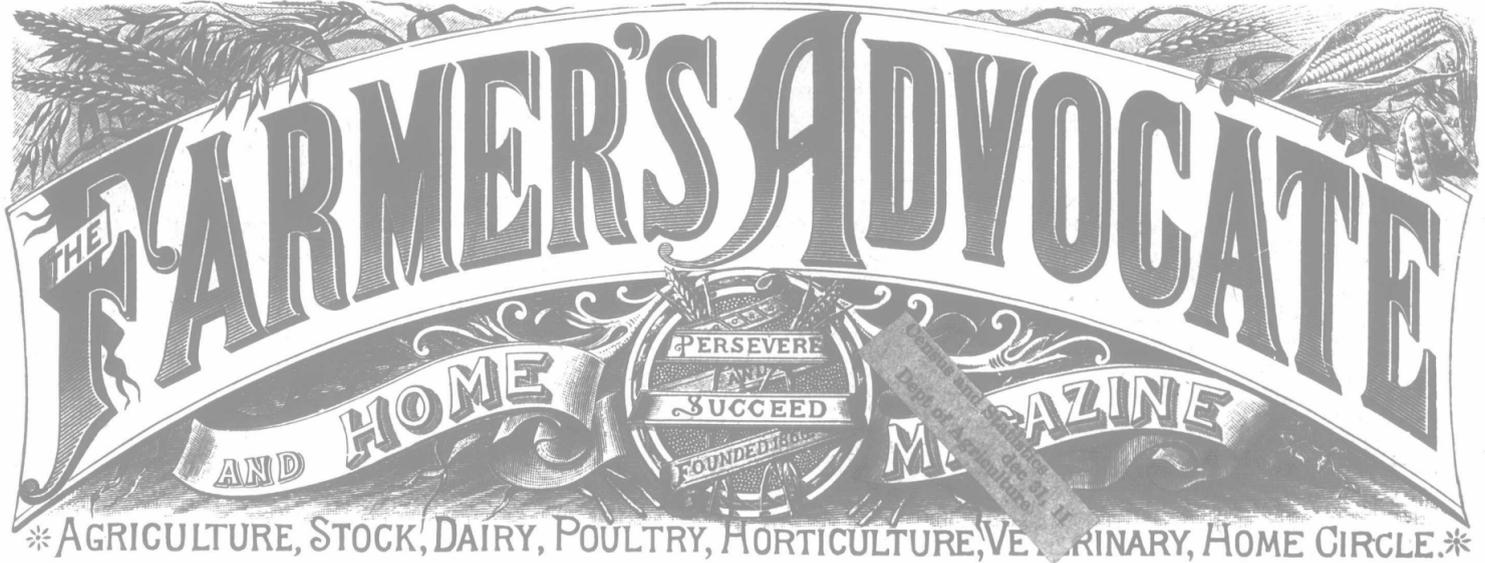


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VOL. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, FEBRUARY 16, 1911.

No. 960

"Frost" Fence

The fence that can be depended upon.

Looks as Neat When Stretched on the Posts as It Does in the Picture

and its good looks are not deceiving, because it is made from Frost Wire and built to hold its shape

That lasting firmness is only found in fencing made from Hard, Springy Wire—wire that is made and galvanized in our own Wire Mill by ourselves, and expressly for our Frost Fence customers—while coils in horizontals, which stay coiled, instead of fading into nothingness with the first Summer's use, add to the life and service of the fence. That's the kind of quality not found in any other make, except Frost Fence.

Best in Looks and Made from Better Material

The wires in Frost Fence are all full size, and true to gauge—no half-size wire is used to cheapen the cost—and if sold by the pound, the price of Frost Fence would figure less than that asked for most fences. A fence that can be depended upon to keep its original shape, and give extra years of service, like Frost Fence, is worth 5c. more per rod, but it won't cost you any more this year than the price usually asked for fences which are not half as reliable.

The popular fence expressly for confining cattle is the Frost style shown above. Width of the web is 48 inches, stays 16½ inches apart, and the horizontals are about evenly spaced. Evenly-spaced horizontal wires in the center of the web remove all temptation for cattle to reach through.

Another popular Frost Fence is our 10-wire, 50-inch style, also with twelve stays; close spacings at bottom, 6-inch spaces in center; no space being wider than 8 inches. This is one of the All-Purpose Frost Fences.

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Frost Wire Fence Company, Limited, Hamilton, Canada



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SPECIAL PRICES
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WILSON pays
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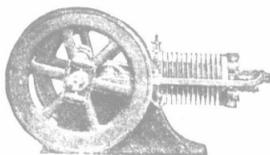
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Saves hours of time and days of work. Pays for itself every acre it sows. Makes broadcasting as successful for clover, timothy, flax, wheat, oats, etc., as slower, more costly methods. Lasts life time. Steel frame and bearings. Hand held. Body shield! Force feed! On the market 20 years. Write today for booklet describing seeder and full of scientific facts on broadcasting seeds mentioned above.

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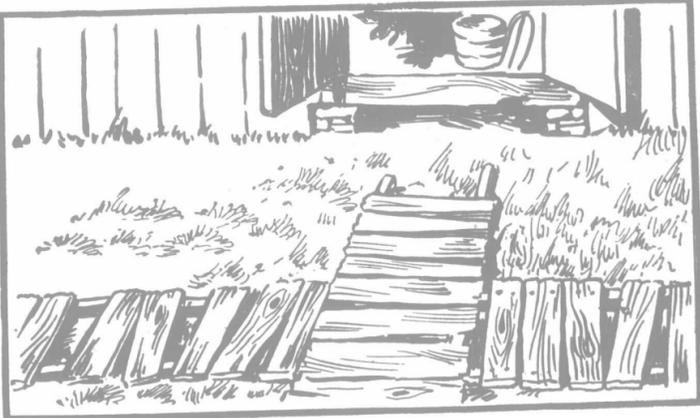
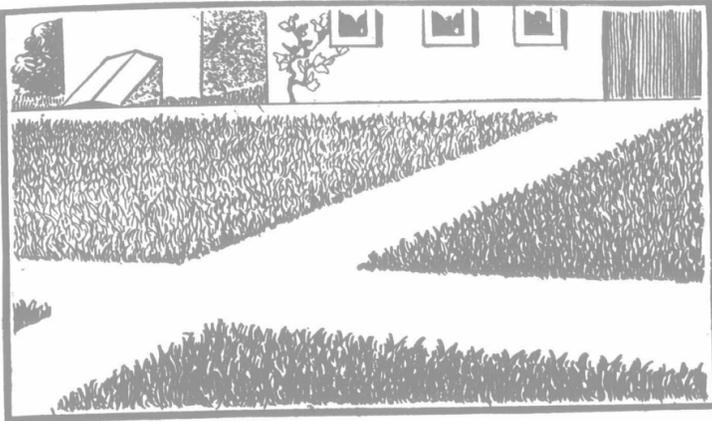
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Concrete Sidewalks are Safe, Sightly and Everlasting

THE extreme carefulness with which the footsteps have to be guided over dilapidated and worn-out sidewalks of wood prove how utterly unreliable and expensive this material is for this purpose.

Many a time perhaps, the insecurity of wooden walks has been forcibly impressed upon you, when, coming up from the barn at night, you have stumbled and fallen over a loose board. Or perhaps, it has been the women folk of the house who have been temporarily laid up from an accident due to this cause. At any rate, you probably have regretted more than once—especially during the busy season, when the fields required all your attention—that you hadn't sidewalks built of some kind of material that would never wear out.

It is a matter of common experience that the best of wooden walks require frequent repairs or they become a constant menace to life and limb. In con-

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A Concrete sidewalk, on the other hand, improves with age, and the very dampness which destroys lumber calls out the very best qualities of cement by making it harder and harder, until neither time nor traffic can affect it.

Concrete also has the advantage of being easily prepared and handled by the farmer, without the assistance of skilled mechanics.

A Concrete sidewalk can be trod by the feet of many generations and never show any appreciable signs of wear. Concrete sidewalks are safe, sightly and everlasting. They never need painting nor repairing. With Concrete, first cost is last cost.

You can build Concrete walks in

Send for your copy of

"What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

Tells how to use Concrete in constructing

Barns
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Dairies
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Foundations
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Houses
Milk House
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Root Cellars
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Sheds
Shelter Walls
Stables

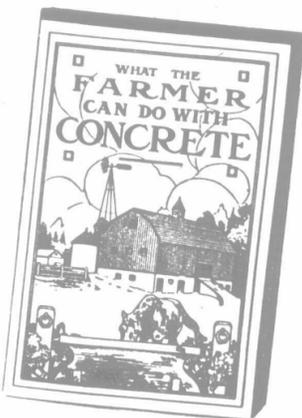
Stairs
Stalls
Steps
Tanks
Troughs
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Etc., etc.

your spare time or have it done under your direction. Our new illustrated book,

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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

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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



When the Bluebirds start a warbling
And the Mocking birds to mock;
When the summers here with roses
And the sun's the farmer's clock;
"When the frost is on the pumpkin
And the fidders in the shock;"
When snow balls come a whizzing
And the paths, the snow drifts block.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

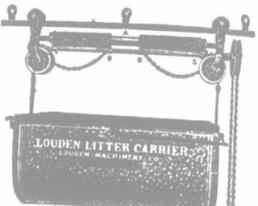
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The De Laval Separator Co.
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MONTREAL
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"We get lots of letters like that. Hang up your wheelbarrow and use a Litter Carrier."



Send us a rough plan of your barn and we will furnish you with an estimate of the cost of an outfit.

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO.,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Hay Tools, Litter Carriers, Barn-door Hangers, Cow Stalls and Stanchions, etc.

Steel Tanks

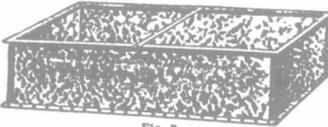


Fig. 3

VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY

We do not pretend to compete with the CHEAP JOHN tanks. Why? Because a cheap tank is a dear tank. Don't try it.

We offer a first-class article at a fair price.

HIGHEST GRADE OF Material, Workmanship and Design.

You Can Bank on Our Tanks

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Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd.
Winnipeg. Toronto. Calgary.

Planet Jr.

"makes it only play to work a garden"

This is exactly what a Planet Jr gardener says. And he says what over a million farmers and gardeners think. They know the time and labor their Planet Jr save. Aren't you ready to give up the drudgery of farm and garden? Planet Jr implements are ready to lighten your labor, enlarge and better your crops, and increase your profits. Made by a practical farmer and manufacturer with over 35 years' experience. Fully guaranteed.

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

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NIAGARA BRAND LIME-SULPHUR

Combination Winter and Summer Spray

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

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

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

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

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

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EDITORIAL.

This canned-egg business is getting rather stale.

The unventilated passenger coach, with its stuffy, germ-laden, superheated air, must be a prolific means of spreading colds and similar affections. "I never travel on the train in winter," remarked an acquaintance lately, "without getting a cold."

A few broad rays of daylight were cast into the inner recesses of the Canadian National Exhibition management by speakers at the Clydesdale meeting in Toronto. There are some persons, however, who would like to see the door opened wider, and the whole chamber flooded with sunshine.

"The Farmer," an agricultural journal published in St. Paul, Minn., enters a vigorous protest against the proposed reciprocity arrangement on the ground that the interests of the American farmers are to be sacrificed by the free admission of Canadian farm products for the benefit of American cities and manufacturing interests.

"Intensive farming" does not necessarily imply working small farms. In these days of fast-working machinery, requiring ample horse-power, there are distinct advantages in medium-sized, as compared with small farms. Intensive farming simply means making more out of the land we have, whether much or little. Fairly large farms may be worked intensively.

Sir Donald Mann foresees that the increased prosperity resulting from reciprocity would mean more business for all our roads, east-and-west, as well as north-and-south. But even were it not so, it were still better to sell our produce in the most profitable markets, even though we had to subsidize our railroads yet further to enable the Old Country investors to earn dividends on their investment.

One of the first fruits of effort to improve farm methods or social conditions in a backward community is generally hope. This is often succeeded by a wholesome discontent which leads many persons not liberally endowed with balance and perseverance to try to satisfy ambition by a change of circumstances. The discontent of this second stage disheartens many earnest reformers. But it need not. Press on. Do not refrain from missionary effort, but multiply the effort tenfold. The solution lies ahead.

It is some time since we have heard of anything which promised greater impetus to Ontario agriculture than the operations of the American syndicates which are buying up some of the best farms in Kent and Essex, improving those which need improvement, and selling them to farmers in the United States. Few movements stimulate the progress of a community like immigration of a desirable character. Occasional transplanting is good for people. Some of the best farmers in the States are Canadian-bred, and some of the leaders in Canadian agriculture have come to us from across the line. Our great co-operative dairy industry was introduced by an American, Harry Farrington. Another infusion of enterprising American migrants is just what is needed to make Eastern Canada a still better agricultural community than it is.

A bill to prevent "tipping" or gratuities, under severe penalties of fine or imprisonment, or both, has been introduced in the Dominion Parliament. The difficulty will be to enforce such a law.

Some of the greatest failures in business are men who die rich. There are those who accumulate money by niggardly self-denial and slavish toil; others do it by gouging the parties they deal with through all sorts of sharp practice. The really successful man is the one who makes (and judiciously spends) money by creative enterprise; i. e., by devising better or more economical ways of doing things than others have thought of, and then sharing the margin thus made with the employees who help to make it.

The management of the Ontario Winter Fair are up against a hard proposition, trying to house some horses inside and some outside the fair building. They have done their best, however, to arrange matters so as to entail a minimum of hardship. With every desire to promote the welfare of the small exhibitor, it is, nevertheless, apparent that the man with one horse is less discommoded by outside stabling than the man with a dozen. It is also right that, other things being equal, preference should be given to breeding stock.

One very excellent feature of the Taft-Knox-Fielding-Patterson reciprocity proposition is that it reduces the number of different rates in force. Besides the very large list of articles placed on the free list, it names uniform reciprocal duties for several considerable lists of items. The old idea of having a hundred and one varying percentages for as many different articles is needlessly troublesome, and renders it difficult to explain the tariff situation briefly and clearly. We heartily welcome the change, and trust it will be carried out further in future tariff laws. Taxation by tariff should be as simple as possible.

If through some foreign commercial agency a market had been opened by which Canadian manufacturers had found an immense new outlet abroad, would not every newspaper and every loyal citizen have rejoiced? Would anybody have been so foolish as to lament the gain for fear it might raise prices a shade in the home market? But when an agreement is proposed by which a greatly widened market is found for the products of our foundation industry, some newspapers would turn it down for fear it might enhance prices to the home consumer. How can the Canadian citizen be more greatly benefited than by a condition of prosperity resulting from a flourishing state of Canadian agriculture?

Canadian opponents of reciprocity have been torn by alternate spasms of fear, now that it would flood our home markets and swamp our producers, and again that it would hurt the Canadian consumer by making food supplies scarce and dear in the Canadian market. As a matter of fact, it would have no such acute effect in either direction. It would give the Canadian farmer a wider and better market than he already has, and, while possibly enhancing prices slightly in some cases to the Canadian consumer, by reason of competition from American buyers, it would operate to reduce seasonal fluctuations in price, and would certainly cut out many extravagant freight and express hauls.

Mutual Advantage in Reciprocal Trade.

Without a strong mental grasp of fundamental tariff principles, any attempt to measure the advantage of reciprocity must be like a search for harmony in Bedlam. The first principle of free trade is that each individual, each community and each nation can, by reason of natural and other conditions, produce certain articles more advantageously than they can produce certain other commodities. The second principle is that, just as it pays the farmer to haul wheat and butter to town, selling these, and buying tea, clothing and shoes, so it is likewise more profitable for a district or a nation to concentrate its energies mainly upon the industries wherein it excels, producing a surplus of these for export, and using the proceeds to purchase articles which can be raised or made abroad, and laid down at its door more cheaply than it could produce them at home. As regards this second point, there are exceptions to be made sometimes, for special reasons, such as the desirability of conserving exhaustible resources, but, in the main, the principle is essentially sound. The nation is but a group of individuals, and the relationship of the farmer to the merchant illustrates the relationship of one country to another.

Just here we hasten to clear up a current misimpression. Because a certain country produces a surplus of grain or fruit or machinery for export, it by no means follows that some section or sections of that country could not advantageously import those same commodities from a contiguous portion of a neighboring country, thus saving wasteful cost of transportation.

Recognizing, then, as a general principle, the mutual beneficence of unfettered trade between nations, we perceive that complete reciprocity between any two countries on a given commodity might, and in all probability would, be an advantage to the people of both. All the inhabitants of a country are consumers of products, and the whole population stands to benefit by such a broad measure of free trade as will enable each consumer to supply his wants most cheaply, and insure the employment of labor in those industries where it can produce the largest net result.

Still, there are some producers whose eyes are so riveted upon the particular market they are at present supplying that they miss the larger view, and fail to realize that the total or partial loss of this their present market would be more than compensated by the opening of a market near at home. Mr. Morden made a strong point when he reminded the Stamford fruit-growers that reciprocity would open to them a market of 40,000,000 Americans living within a few hours' railway journey of Niagara Falls.

Take horses. At the Ontario Horse-breeders' meeting in Toronto, apprehension was voiced lest the wiping out of duties should endanger the Northwest market for horses. And so, notwithstanding that President Smith pointed out the probable development of a very attractive market for Canadian horses in the Eastern States, there were some few men present who would have voted to sacrifice this for the sake of preserving the market in the Canadian West. That is, they would rather ship a horse to the West, at a cost of 13 to 20 dollars, of which about nine-tenths represents sheer waste, while part of the other tenth goes to pile up a ten-per-cent. dividend on railway stock, than to take their chance in a lucrative and growing market beside them in the Eastern States, allowing the Westerner to buy his horses where he could get them cheapest. A

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.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"
Winnipeg, Man.

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similar demand is being put forth by the fruit-growers. These two extreme cases typify the mistaken attitude of all Canadians who fear reciprocity with the United States in agricultural products. Such reciprocity would be a good thing for both countries, if prices averaged the same on each side; but it is an especially good thing for Canada, seeing that for many lines it opens to us a larger and more rapidly-growing market than we already have.

Against one-sided free trade there is something to be said, though probably not so much as is commonly supposed; but, as to complete reciprocal free trade in agricultural products between Canada and the United States, the Canadian argument is overwhelmingly in favor of the affirmative.

It is a great mistake to look at any tariff question from a short range. The newspapers have been publishing views and interviews from prominent business men, raising alarms, and trying to estimate just how reciprocity will affect such and such an industry. The fact is, the wisest of them do not definitely know. They might as well, and about as profitably, ask what particular molecules of water will flow in and occupy the space where a log has been lifted out of a stream. An expert in hydrostatics might possibly venture an opinion on such a point, but the layman cannot tell, and doesn't need to waste any time chasing this particular eddy or that. One thing is certain: let a nation in its tariff policy follow the principles that are fundamentally sound, which are, with few exceptions, the principles of least artificial obstruction, and the currents of trade will take the most advantageous channels as surely as water seeks its level. Hasten the day of world-wide reciprocity.

High Moral Tone.

I must say I appreciate very much your stand on the current economic topics of the day, especially as they affect the welfare of farmers, but, most of all, the high moral tone of every page of the paper. The perusal of the paper is a benefit to every member of the family, old and young, and is a great factor, making for the best interests of this young nation.

Bruce Co., Ont. THOS. P. McDONALD.

"The Farmer's Advocate" Farm.

The press of the country appears to be greatly interested in the new farm proposition undertaken by "The Farmer's Advocate." It strikes some of our contemporaries as somewhat novel that a farm paper should go farming. But why not? The principles and practice for which the paper stands have "made good" in one form or another on thousands of farms—some on one farm, and some on another—and this is only still further coupling sound theory and practice.

Comments upon the venture from subscribers and contemporaries have been favorable, and some of them quite complimentary. The Christian Guardian, of Toronto, is pleased to announce the fact in its leading editorial, remarking that "The Farmer's Advocate," certainly one of the best agricultural journals published in the world to-day, has recently carried on an experiment in orchard culture and reclamation, the great value of which lay in the fact that the work was undertaken and carried through under conditions and limitations such as the ordinary farmer would meet, and no rose-colored report was made, but just plain, accurate and matter-of-fact statements that were nevertheless most encouraging.

The Weekly Sun, Toronto, observing that the farm is to be under the superintendency of the managing editor of "The Farmer's Advocate," is kind enough to refer to that individual as "A good manager, and not afraid of work, either physical or mental," adding that, "If success is to be achieved in the double capacity of teaching and practice, he will achieve it." The Toronto Star also assumes responsibility for a similar opinion. Let us hope the editors of The Star and The Sun are shedding the light of true prophecy. The Toronto World considers the venture to be one of genuine value to the agriculturists of the Province, and even those beyond its limits.

"Authorities agree that there must be more scientific farming in Canada if its splendid soil resources are to be properly utilized. The experiment will be watched with interest, and, it is to be hoped, will demonstrate the advantage to be derived from skillful husbandry."

The St. Thomas Times "congratulates its agricultural contemporary on this practical venture, and hasn't the least doubt that success will attend the efforts."

The Fenelon Falls Gazette, however, complains that

"The information on hand does not state whether paying off the mortgage usually found decorating such places will be included in the operations. The experiment would be of infinitely more value if all the difficulties and conditions often found could be duplicated and overcome—a mortgage to pay off, the expenses of illness, accidents and unforeseen losses to meet. Nobody doubts that a farm like the one mentioned can be taken hold of, built up and made productive with capital and proper methods; but the problem is to do it under the ordinary or adverse circumstances that handicap the efforts of the average farmer."

Happily, we can assure the Gazette that paying off a five-thousand-dollar mortgage will be part of the manager's duty. Moreover, he expects to make the place pay interest, not only upon the mortgage, but upon every dollar invested. Unfortunately, he has no serious infirmity or sickness in his family at present with which to meet the Gazette's demand, but expects to encounter a fair share of all such obstacles, besides a number that would not be met with by a farmer able to devote his whole time to the details of the farm. For example, read this voluntary experience from a city man who has tried farming and failed:

"I am very much interested in the announcement of 'The Farmer's Advocate' farm. You are, if I understand aright, entering the ranks of the 'gentleman farmer.' You will spend your days in the city, and your nights on the farm. The day's work will be fairly fatiguing. At first your enthusiasm will overcome all sense of tire. But after a while, if you are an ordinary mortal, nature will assert itself, and sometimes you will be glad to rest when you get home. You will have 'a competent working foreman.' Will he remain such? Left so much to himself, will not an insidious process of deterioration take place? Will he not begin to 'lie back on you,' to accomplish just a little less? Will he not tend

to save himself, and find that more help is needed? Will not small expenses that the hard-working farmer running his own farm would keep down, tend to increase? Will you, with your city work to attend to, see and check all this at once, and continue to get as good service out of your foreman and his men as the working farmer would get out of his men, and will you be able to prevent leakages? A farm that is going to pay for all hired help, and return a profit to the proprietor, has its work cut out for it, and only the vigilant eye of the master, or a foreman who is not only competent, but thoroughly conscientious and hard-working, can accomplish it. I am, sir, a gentleman farmer who has not succeeded in making it pay, and does not know any who has."

While we decline to accept the impeachment of 'gentleman farmer,' we do recognize that our anonymous correspondent has explained some of the drawbacks of absentee management. We have no desire to minimize these, but hope to succeed in spite of them, by careful supervision, by strict accounting, by enlisting the loyal co-operation of well-paid employees, and by adopting better methods than those generally in vogue. For instance, we propose to adopt a three-year-rotation; to work four horses together on every implement where practicable; to grow a liberal acreage of corn and alfalfa, instead of so much grass and oats, and in other respects to improve opportunities now all too generally neglected. The two purposes of the farm are: (1) To show a profit by good methods; (2) to make every day's labor produce a maximum result. If we can succeed in the face of the obstacles set forth in the letter quoted, the experiment will be fraught with immense value and hopefulness to Canadian agriculture.

Britain's Record Year.

(Our English correspondence.)

British external trade for 1910 topped even the high record of 1907. The month of December, added to the previous good months, made a new record for foreign trade. The imports of foreign and colonial produce for the year were of the value of £678,440,173, and the exports of British and Irish produce were £430,589,811. This is the third time in history that our external trade has exceeded one thousand millions sterling in a single year. In the import figures, as might be expected from our large industrial population, grain and flour reach the largest single value, £77,298,365. This is a decrease of nearly six millions on 1909. Lower values were indicated by the quantities imported. Wheat imports were 105,228,638 cwt., against 97,854,425 cwt. in 1909. The decline in flour imports, which has been such a noticeable feature of recent years, continued, being 9,960,491 cwt., against 11,052,640 cwt. the year before. These figures show the steady advance of home milling.

Meat and animals for food were worth £48,879,065, an increase of about a million and a quarter. Fresh beef for the year weighed 7,051,495 cwt., about a million more than 1909. Mutton imports were 5,406,026 cwt., a substantial increase, but bacon imports showed a considerable decrease at 3,863,369 cwt., and hams, at 719,126 cwt., were also much lower in quantity. These figures go far to explain why bacon and ham have recently been high in price.

Raw cotton forms a big item, at a value of £71,716,808, while the demand for wool is shown by importations worth £37,362,789.

How dependent Britain is on oversea supplies of butter is evident from the butter imports, £24,493,000 worth. In last year's figures, imports of food, drink and tobacco accounted for £257,788,416.

The export figures of the year were very satisfactory, almost every head showing an increase. Cotton goods form by far the biggest single item, and were of the value of £105,915,626, an increase of over twelve millions on 1909. Iron and steel, woollen goods, machinery and chemicals all show big totals for the year.

It is interesting to note the growth of British foreign trade in the last decade, because during most of that period the manner of conducting that trade has been fiercely attacked by one of the great political parties. Not counting re-exports, the total trade at the beginning and end of the decade were as follows: In 1900, imports were £523,000,000; exports, £291,000,000; 1910, imports were £678,000,000; exports, £431,000,000. The man who can see no cause for satisfaction in such a fine growth of trade must be a confirmed pessimist. Of course, no one contends that the value of external trade is the sole barometer of prosperity, but a decreasing foreign trade and a decaying country generally go together.

As to the internal trade of the country, the railway traffic is a good indication of prosperity.

or otherwise. The British railway companies had a larger traffic, and earned more money in 1910 than ever before. A second indication is the annual return of the bankers' clearing-house. The total clearance of checks, bills, etc., for 1910 reached the stupendous sum of £14,658,000,000, an increase on 1909 of £1,133,000,000. The return states that these figures indicate a "healthy growth in the trade of the country." To all these proofs may be added the fact that in 1910 there were fewer bankruptcies than for twenty-three years.

Taking all the indicators together, we can reasonably conclude that on the showing of 1910 the United Kingdom is doing a good business; is not by any means asleep, much less moribund, as some people would have us believe. In the face of such figures, the talk of national decadence and ruined industries seem particularly foolish.

Country and City Schools Contrasted.

Under the above title, C. R. Barnes, Minnesota, as quoted in "The Farmer's Advocate" of Feb. 2nd, summarized a number of rural-school children's compositions on the subject, "Why I Want to Leave the Farm," and then moralized on the complaints that expressed their "natural and wholesome desire." These children, seeking sentences to suit the assigned topic, argued the superiority of city schools over rural ones, and greater convenience of access to the former kind. The youthful but "sometimes already embittered essayists" did not spare "the little one-room district school, with its scanty apparatus and its single teacher, often poorly fitted for the place, and compelled to divide her time among pupils of every grade, to be reached in many cases by a walk of from one to two miles, etc."

Now, in the first place, it seems foolish to base a comparison of schools on the one-sided experience of children, and, if possible, more foolish to seek a judgment from them by proposing a leading question. The same children would, in all probability, have written equally lengthy and argumentative compositions on the topic, "Why I Do Not Want to Leave the Farm."

The editor invites comparison of the attitude of rural-school children in this country with that of youthful Minnesotans. My reply, based on wide opportunity of observation, is that rural-school life is happier than city-school life, and that the majority of rural-school children are all the better pleased that they live so distant from the schoolhouse that they do not have to go home for dinner. The occasional day in the city is less enjoyed by the country child than the occasional day in the country by the city child.

I have taught in both rural and urban schools, and for more than a score of years inspected schools of both kinds. Against my feelings, I could not help arriving at the conclusion that the tendency of the school system is to draw boys from the farm, but certainly not for the reasons quoted above. I have examined thousands of children year after year, without finding any that made more satisfactory progress than some in the "one-room district school, with its scanty apparatus and single teacher," and I have never seen children enjoy what might be called the social life of the school, with its friendships among pupils and teacher, and the spontaneous play and games of the intermission periods, so thoroughly in any other schools as some rural ones. I could wish a school child no happier lot than to be placed where he might attend an ideal rural school taught by a single competent teacher.

J. DEARNESS.

HORSES.

Stallion Enrollment Needed.

Adoption of reciprocity in horses, giving greater inducements for the American stallioner to ply his business in Canada, would undoubtedly stiffen the demand for stallion-enrollment laws in the various Province of Eastern Canada. It should come, anyway. Such laws ought not to be drastic, but benefit would certainly flow from having every stallion travelled for what he was. A grade stallion should be advertised as a grade; an unsound sire, if permitted to travel at all, should be called unsound, and his unsoundness specified. Because of the active canvass for patronage of stallions, the horse business is on a different basis than any other branch of stock-breeding. Opportunities for deception by a sleek groom are better, and an inexperienced horseman is more likely to be wheedled into patronizing an undesirable sire than if left to his own deliberate decision, based upon knowledge, inquiry and report. Therefore, the stronger the searchlight thrown upon questionable sires, the better for the horse industry, and the better, also, for the individual breeder. Compulsory stallion enrollment has worked much benefit in all States and Provinces where it has been strictly and wisely enforced. In some cases the law had been only

partially enforced, and, therefore, has partly failed in its purpose. But that is not the fault of the law.

Essentials of Draft-horse Action.

The standards of action for the various market classes of horses are essentially different, and are determined by the function which the horse has to fulfil. Roadster or light-harness horses are required to take someone somewhere in a hurry; they are expected to cover nine or ten miles an hour; consequently, theirs must be a long, free, easy, rapid stride, in which no motion or time is lost. Heavy-harness, coach or carriage horses are primarily for display, being a luxury of the rich, maintained for pleasure. They must, therefore, possess in the greatest degree possible that action which is most striking. The draft-horse has a different function, and, consequently, in some respects, the requirements when in motion are different.

Since the function of the draft horse is the pulling of heavy loads, most of his work is done at a walk. It is, therefore, most essential that his walk be more critically studied. If a purchaser could see the horses under his consideration hitched to a heavy load, and walked, he would have them under the most ideal conditions for a critical examination. When this is not possible, then they should be moved on the halter.

One should always observe a horse, when studying him in motion, from directly in front, from directly behind, and from the side. When a horse is approaching the observer, the feet, the legs and the body should all be noticed. Horses whose front legs are set too far apart, appearing to be placed at the "corners" of the body,

he should always see a horse from the side when walking and trotting. From that position, the length, balance and snappiness of the walk and trot is best observed. Since most heavy work is done at the walk, the stride should be long, quick and free; the horse should show an alert, brisk cheerfulness. (The feet should be lifted clear of the ground, so that there is no tendency to stub the toes, which is an abomination in any type of horse.) The gaits should be taken with a free head; a side rein or a check rein may conceal deficiencies, and the leader should be required to give the horse a free head. The gaits of a horse that carries his head well up are generally freer and quicker, while a horse that carries a low head is inclined to forge, is more likely to step short and to stub his toes.

Horses that are shown to halter are always trotted, and rightly so. The conditions of the trot are an approximation to pulling. At the trot, many weaknesses are revealed which are scarcely noticeable at the walk, but which would immediately appear at the walk when pulling.

Quality in Draft Horses.

Quality in any class of live stock is not easily defined, nor easily judged. Perhaps in meat-producing animals it is more readily grasped in its more important phases, thus, in a steer, one of the essential factors of quality is the dressing per cent., which, however, is only one factor, and there still remains the matter of bone and flesh, the latter of which is more or less puzzling, even to the experts.

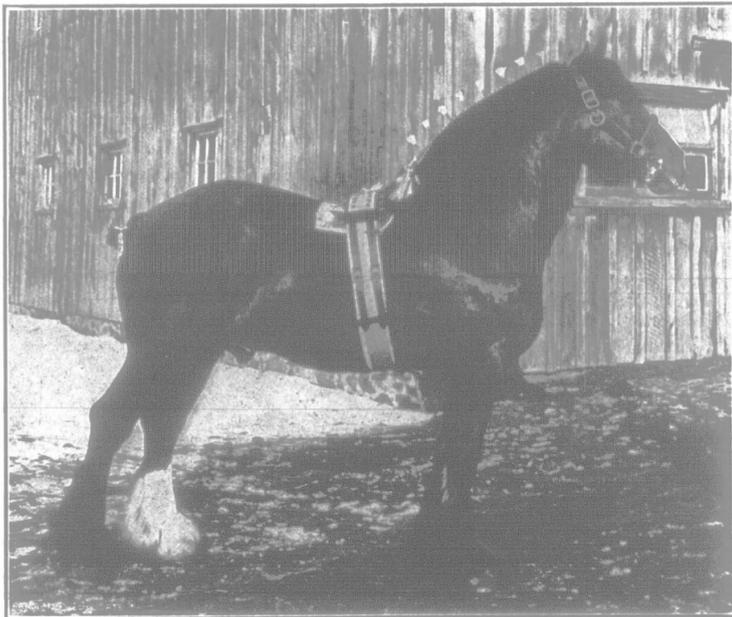
In horses, as in other classes of stock, quality is judged chiefly in connection with the bone, the hair and skin, and the general conformation. The

first conceptions of quality in a horse are impressed upon one when the animal is first seen. The shape, size and delineations of the head lead one to draw conclusions at once regarding the quality of the animal. If the head is large, if it lacks clean-cutness, if the ears are heavy, if the lips are held slovenly, one may quite safely conclude that the animal throughout is coarse. Then, casually glancing over the animal, the character of the shoulders and rump give added impressions.

In making a systematic examination of a horse's quality of bone, first attention is devoted to the legs, since here one gets nearest to the bone of the animal. The canons, both front and rear, should appear broad and flat, the hind canons being the larger. These bones should be of good width, as viewed from the front, yet the width, as viewed from the side, should be much greater, so as to avoid any appearance of roundness. When the tendons do not stand out distinctly from the bone, so as to produce a flat appearance, there is frequently a tendency to meatiness or beefiness in the legs, and this is a serious objection in any horse. There should be nothing but "skin and bone" to the canons. In all draft breeds, the presence of any meatiness is a serious objection. It is generally associated with bone which is less dense, and of less strength; when such a horse is idle, his legs are likely to swell and puff up. Moreover, the beefy legs are usually associated with a coarse skin that on the least provocation will give trouble with scratches and kindred troubles.

Quality of bone is also indicated in the contour and proportions of the head. The head should not be unduly large in proportion to the rest of the animal. The face should be clean-cut, and the eye sockets well set out, and the jaws strong. These factors indicate a desirable quality of bone in the animal.

The hair should be fine, straight, short, dense and glossy, having a liveliness and softness that bespeaks a healthy circulation. Especially should the feather be fine, straight, and of good length. Curly hair is coarse hair; consequently, any tendency to curl in the feather, mane or tail, is not desirable. A glossy, sleek, lively coat all over the animal is much admired, and is desired



Craigisla (imp.) [10587] (12925).

Clydesdale stallion; bay; foaled 1904. First in class and reserve champion at Guelph and Ottawa Winter Fairs. Exhibited by Graham-Renfrew Co., Bedford Park, Ont. Sire Prince Thomas.

when moving sway the body or "roll." When the legs are placed as just noted, or when they are correctly related to the body, but come close together at the ground, the feet, and frequently the entire leg, is thrown outwards when being carried forward, thus describing a circular motion. Usually, when such a horse is trotted, this motion is more apparent. Such action is wasteful of energy, and a horse which moves in this fashion, while he may negotiate very well on a good dry road, plays out every much more quickly than a proper-moving horse on winter roads or on any other kind of bad-going. In front, it is desired that from the time the horse's foot leaves the ground until it returns to a position of rest again, the foot be carried in a straight line, and that neither the foot nor any part of the leg be thrown either inwards or outwards.

As the horse is led away from the observer, the feet and the hocks demand the closest scrutiny. That same live action which is demanded in front is also required behind. The hocks, which are the crucial point of a draft horse, should, as described in a previous article, be close together in the standing position, and in the walk should be freely flexed, carried straightly forward, and should never spring outwardly.

Going away from the observer, the horse should show the sole of his foot fully, or, as some put it, should show his metal well.

While a general idea of the length of the stride is obtained from an end view, if the observer can,

because it bespeaks a healthy animal, which means a durable animal.

Quality is shown in the hocks of the horse. Horses that are unduly full in the front of the hock or in the web of the hock, are possessed of undesirable quality. While drafters are not as clean in the hocks as light-harness horses, yet the same standard is sought, and the farther a horse departs from that ideal, the less desirable he is. Coarse-skinned horses, with a tendency to meatiness in the legs frequently show a tendency to crack or crease in the angle of the hock. This is very undesirable, and, like scratches, is held against the animal as a lack of quality.

The feet, too, give unmistakable evidences of quality. Coarseness in the texture of the hoof, accompanied by brittleness, are undesirable in the feet themselves, and are taken as indications of similar faults in the bone.

In judging quality, no judicious man will accept the evidence of one point alone, but will carefully consider every part which in any way contributes to the sum total of indications of quality, since few horses approximate perfection in all parts.

Cost of Shipping Horses West.

In comparing the Western Canada versus the Eastern States market for horses, the following estimate of the cost of shipping draft geldings to Winnipeg in carload lots, furnished "The Farmer's Advocate" by Jas. McCartney & Son, horse-dealers, of London, Ont., are of interest. Cost for an ordinary car, with a load not exceeding 20,000 pounds' weight, \$141; feed en route, \$24; attendant's wages, \$16; attendant's board, \$12; attendant's return fare, at one cent a mile, \$14; total, \$207, not allowing for insurance.

This figures out to practically \$13 per head, figuring on a carload of 16 head. A palace car comes higher. To Calgary, an ordinary car would cost \$200, with other expenses proportionately greater. Would it not be better to have a market nearer at hand?

LIVE STOCK.

A Good Stable of Cattle.

The Wingham (Ont.) Times of recent date contained an item stating that on Tuesday, January 31st, 25 head of the choicest cattle that ever left Wingham station were shipped from that point. They should weigh a little over 1,300 pounds, and had been fed by W. F. Vanstone. Concerning them, Mr. Vanstone informs "The Farmer's Advocate" that part of the steers he raised, and the rest bought last spring, and grassed all summer, stabling them on the 28th October at nights till Nov. 12th, then tied in, and they were never out till driven to the station. He has good stabling, and water in every stall. Thirteen head were Aberdeen-Angus, and the rest Shorthorn, all well bred. The first month he fed cut oat straw and lots of roots, mangels and turnips; meal at noon. Then six weeks on about 25 pounds silage each, with meal morning and night, and clover hay and turnips at noon. These cattle were very good going in about 1,150 pounds, and he could have got then about 5½c. for them. They went out weighing 1,300 pounds, at 6c., and dollar a head over. They were carried about twice a week, and they looked very sleek and fat. Last year he had just as good results without silage, but with more clover hay, and let them out a couple of times a week; but, if carried, and lots of water, they get very contented in all the time. No flax, meal's or powders of any kind were fed, but the steers got a little salt every other day. Mr. Vanstone feeds lots of hogs, and has fed them profitably the last few years.

Co-operative live-stock insurance by local mutual companies appears to be worked successfully in France and Germany. Such insurance is applicable to cattle principally, those under three months and over twelve years being eligible. The average yearly loss on such is 2 per cent. On horses, the rate is double. Sheep and pigs are dangerous risks to touch.

Some of the principles on which some of these companies do business may be briefly stated:

1. The local society must be limited to a small area where the neighbors all know each other.
2. The farmer must declare all the cattle he possesses, as well as those he actually wants to insure, and all must be examined and valued.
3. Indemnity must never exceed 80 per cent. of value.
4. Local societies are autonomous, and may modify rules, subject to approval of central union.
5. Local societies must affiliate with central union, and must re-insure with it a portion of their total risks.
6. A member must join for one complete year.

Premiums are calculated at a figure to provide for losses much greater than the average, and, when a reserve has been accumulated, rates can be lowered.

Re Brood Sows or Cows?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I cannot say how many pigs should be kept, according to the number of cows, as we seldom have any milk for our pigs, but I will try to show the amount of profit in each case, but, before doing so, I will pass a few remarks on "Berk Bacon's" queries. I quite agree with him that one should stay right with the hogs, but the number to keep is very difficult to decide, because we must remember it is supply and demand that regulates the price. Of course, other meats will help to raise or lower the price of pork to a certain extent. At the present price, a man could not do wrong in keeping all the pigs he could find room for, but if everyone did that, what would be the price of pork in twelve months' time? I think about 6 or 6½ cents per pound, dressed. Then, the man who had the most pigs would likely lose the most money. I also think, if double the number of hogs were kept, we should notice a big difference in the price of feed. If every farmer kept three brood sows to the 100 acres, it would be about all that could be kept without putting the price of pork so low that it would be a losing game. He has surely made a mistake in saying a brood sow will only cost \$10 per year. Mine cost over double that amount, but I keep the pigs on them until they are eight weeks old, in the spring, and nine in the fall, which makes seventeen weeks for the two litters; so that makes the sow's keep more than it would be if they were weaned at six weeks of age.

Now, as regards the profit in each case, we keep 15 cows, and send the milk to Hamilton, at 16 cents per gallon, but have to pay 2 cents per gallon for delivery. The cows cost us about \$40 each per year for keep, and say \$12 a year for depreciation and interest, which, together with \$1.00 per year service fee, makes a total of \$53 per year, or \$795 for the 15 cows. We send two cans of milk all the year, and part of the time three cans. Last year's receipts were as follows: Milk, after paying for drawing, \$930; veal, \$94;

lowed for manure or labor in either case, which is, perhaps, unfair to the hog. Still from the above it is very evident there is far more money in hogs than in cows, but it is a business that in many respects needs more care, and the risks are far greater.

C. J. BAILEY.

An Exhibitor's Disapproval.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

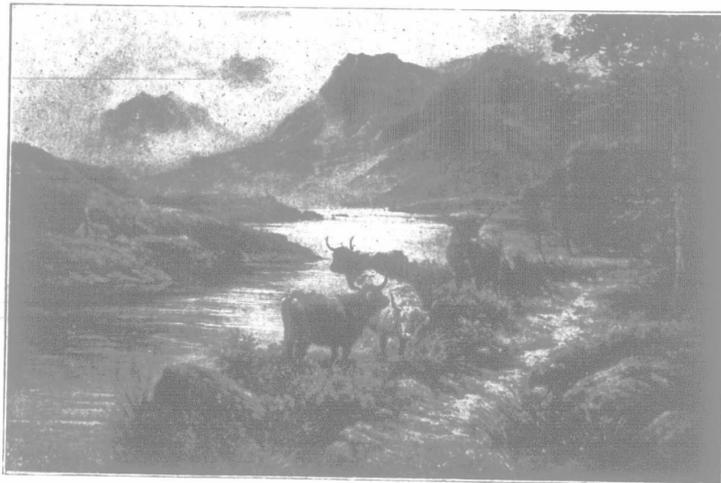
I was very much pleased that some one from Perth Co. opened a discussion regarding the Winter Fair, recently held in Guelph. I most heartily approve of the statements made by your correspondent. I exhibited a pair of draft geldings at the recent fair. I wrote to Mr. Hamner, superintendent, stating that I wished stalls in the building; consequently, I expected to get them on my arrival. I reached Guelph about eleven o'clock on Friday evening, and put my horses in the Fair Building. Remember that I took the first horse into the building. Early Saturday morning, Col. McEwen came along and told me that I would have to remove my horses, as there was no room for them there, and that if I did not, he would have them removed. I wished to know the reason, but have not yet received any satisfactory reason. I have been showing horses at different local fairs for several years, and I have always received fair treatment. I expected the same in Guelph, but was sadly disappointed. Mr. Westervelt acknowledges that the accommodation is not what it should be, and says that the inference made by the letter is not correct; there was absolutely no intention to favor the large exhibitor, to the disadvantage of the smaller exhibitor. In conversation with President Bright, he said that if I would come to Guelph next year with half a dozen horses, he would guarantee me a place in the building. Would not that be favoring a large exhibitor? Furthermore, where can you find a common farmer who has a half a dozen horses in condition to exhibit at Guelph Fair?

With regard to railway accommodation, it seems unreasonable to load show stock at six o'clock in the morning, and have them standing on the siding for six hours. Why not have them left in the building if they were not going to get any further than the junction?

As your correspondent has said, the results were very disastrous to me, as one of my horses contracted influenza, which developed into pneumonia, and he finally died. I believe the G. T. R. are responsible for the death of that horse. I think amateur exhibitors will do well to consider conditions before making entries for the Guelph Winter Fair.

Perth Co., Ont.

JAS. SCOTT, Jr.



"The Sunlit Mere."

8 calves, at two or three days old, \$12. We also made about 160 pounds of butter, which averaged 25 cents per pound, and about \$20 worth of milk and cream used at home, which makes the total receipts from the cows \$1,096, or a profit of \$301 from 15 cows, which is an average of \$20 per cow.

Now, as regards the hogs, I must begin by saying they are fed under very unfavorable conditions, as they get practically no milk, and are never out of the pen until they are ready for the butcher. The sows have the run of the orchard during the summer, and the run of the barnyard for two or three hours a day during winter. Now, it would not be fair for me to take last year's account, as I did in the case of the cows, so I will take the last three years combined, as last year pork was very much higher than usual. I cannot give anything like a detailed account, as it would take up far too much space, so I will simply give the number of hogs, the cost of feed, and the receipts during the years in question. We fed 145 pigs, and fed off 3 sows (the number we keep), at a cost of \$1,405, including the keep of the sows we were breeding; also, during that time, we bought three sows, at a total cost of \$115, which, with \$16 for service fees, and \$24 interest, makes a total of \$1,560. The reason the service fees were only \$16 is one of the sows missed twice during that time. As regards the receipts, the 145 pigs brought in a total of \$2,058, and the three sows \$94.50, or a total of \$2,152.50. Of course, some of the pork was used at home, but that was charged at the same price feeding their progeny, show a profit of \$592.50 for a period of three years, or nearly \$66 per sow each year. You will note there is nothing al-

consider carefully the existing conditions before making entries for the Guelph Winter Fair.

Col. Robt. McEwen, who, with a good deal of reluctance, undertook the management of the stabling of the horses, writes that he did so fully realizing that, with in the neighborhood of 100 to be located outside, there would be nearly as many dissatisfied as pleased exhibitors to deal with. "That it was a disadvantage and unpleasant for the exhibitor to take his horses outside, I willingly admit," Col. McEwen writes, "but when he states that it was unfair, I believe that others who were equally unfortunate with him, will not support him. During the two days he continued to remain in the building, I explained over and over again my method of the allotment of stalls. All I desire to claim is that I made an honest effort to tide over a difficult situation to the satisfaction of the exhibitors in general, and not to any one particular individual. At the same time, I realize the want of more stall accommodation for horses is a most serious drawback to the welfare of the Winter Fair, whose success in the future depends upon the good will of its supporters, whether as exhibitors or visitors. If their reasonable requirements are not provided for, then their attendance cannot long be looked for. Large sums have been expended upon additional buildings, as this show has yearly increased, until now the directors are at their wits' end to know in what way they can take care of the immense interests which demand attention at their hands. When the latest new addition was made, at an expenditure by the city council of Guelph and the Ontario Legislature, of somewhere in the neighborhood of \$50,000, I be-

her case, which Still from the far more money business that in and the risks are J. BAILEY.

approval.

some one from regarding the I most made by your of draft geld- to Mr. Hammer, ed stalls in the to get them on about eleven at my horses in that I took the arly Saturday g and told me horses, as there that if I did I wished to t received any showing horses years, and 1 t. I expected y disappointed. he accommoda- says that the e correct; there or the large e smaller ex- sident Bright, elph next year guarantee me t that he fav- ermore, where o has a half a bit at Guelph

a regard to y accommoda- seems unrea- e to load show at six o'clock morning, and them standing. siding for six Why not have left in the g if they were ing to get any than the your corre- at has said, ults were very us to me, as my horses con- ed influenza, developed into nia, and he died. I be- the G. T. R. on- sible for that I think e exhibitors well to cons- before mak- air.

SCOTT, Jr.

good deal of ment of the e did so fully ood of 100 to arly as many o deal with. npleasant for de, I willing- but when he that others him, will not ays he con- explained over allotment of t I made an situation to general, and al. At the ore stall ac- serious draw- Fair, whose he good will ors or visit- ents are not cannot long een expended w has yearly are at their ey can take demand at- test new ad- by the city legislature, of 0,000, I be-

lieve the general public were agreed that those bodies had responded generously, and provided all that was necessary for some years, but to-day we know that the requirements of the show were underestimated, and that in not one single branch of it is there room for extension within the present walls. Steps have been taken to acquaint the Department of Agriculture and the council of the City of Guelph with the urgency of immediate action, and it is earnestly hoped by the directors that ample room will be obtained for the carrying on of this greatest of Provincial agricultural influences on a broader basis, to the advantage and advancement of every interest."

Secretary Westervelt, referring to the foregoing complaint, points out that it must be admitted that the exhibitor with one or two horses could with less disadvantage stable outside than the exhibitor with a larger string. From this standpoint, it would certainly be unfair if any exhibitor of six horses were stabled outside. Under the existing conditions, it was necessary to allot and reserve stalls, and, to avoid confusion, it was necessary to carry out whatever arrangements had been made. If it was necessary—as in the judgment of the management it was—to make the arrangements before the show, the time of arrival of horses in Guelph could not be a consideration.

23 Years' Experience with Silage.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We have found it more profitable to feed only about 30 to 40 pounds of silage per day to cows, rather than a larger amount. This amount we find quite sufficient, with about 30 pounds roots, along with hay and straw, with a little mixed chop to keep the cows in good condition and give a profitable flow of milk. With a poor quality of silage, I would rather feed less, and a larger quantity of roots, as the poor silage is often the cause of a good deal of trouble with the digestive organs. It remains largely with the skill of the feeder to watch the cows, how they are digesting their feed, and the condition of their bowels. A great deal depends, also, on the quality of the silage, whether it be sour and without any grain, or whether it be of good quality and well mixed with grain.

With twenty-three years' experience in feeding silage in winter and summer, we have never considered it necessary to feed more than 40 pounds to get the best average results. We have tried larger quantities, but without any better results than we can get from 40 pounds per day.

GEO. CARLAW.

Northumberland Co., Ont.

Rapid increase of population in America, accompanied by steady decrease in the number of beef bred herds, and cashing in of breeding females, can surely have but one result. Already symptoms of scarcity are marked, but still not many farmers on high-priced land feel justified in keeping a cow a year for the chance of her dropping and raising a feeder calf. An American exchange proposes a sort of philanthropic effort, each corn-belt farmer to keep three or four beef-bred cows to raise steers. The true solution is to have beef-bred cows which will earn their own keep at the pail. Then farmers won't have to be urged to breed beef stock for the good of the cattle-feeding industry.

Pays to Keep Sheep.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

There has been no branch of agriculture so neglected for the past twenty years as that of raising sheep; that is, ordinary sheep for wool and mutton. I may say that there has been a great improvement in pure-bred sheep in that same number of years.

I have attended Farmers' Institute meetings, and have been a member for ten years. I have heard dairymen, fruitmen, poultrymen, and every other kind of men, lecture, but I have failed ever yet to hear a man mention sheep. I sometimes think that they dare not look a sheep in the face.

Now, there is no branch of stock-raising that is more profitable than sheep. I have been raising them for fifteen years, and nothing has paid me better, even at the low price of wool. I have always contended that their coats paid for their keep for the whole year, and that their lambs were all profit. Now, some may doubt this, but I keep my sheep very cheaply. I am wintering twenty-five this winter, and they have not cost fifteen dollars, as they have lived on clover, threshed straw and turnips, and they are in fine condition. In the summer, my sheep are not allowed in the pasture with my cows and horses. I have six cows and ten horses, and from twenty to fifty sheep. I sow rape and kale for the sheep in different plots on my farm of 100 acres.

Two years ago I summer-fallowed eight acres for wheat with rape and sheep. I sowed the rape in rows three feet apart, and cultivated it with one horse, which kept it clean, and pastured the sheep on the rape. When I was ready to sow wheat, I just crossed it with the broad-tooth cultivator, harrowed and rolled it, and put on the disk drill, and I had a beautiful crop of wheat, and have at present a nice stand of clover for this year.

Now, I think every farm of 100 acres could support a flock of from 10 to 15 brood ewes, aside from ordinary stock, with profit. I will take sheep in preference to dairy cows. Let any man take his ten dairy cows, and value them at from 30 to 100 dollars—the higher the value, the better—and I will take the same amount and buy ordinary sheep, and beat him in profit, everything being counted. One hundred dollars will buy in the fall, early, twenty ewes, which should give an average of a lamb and a half per ewe. There would thus be 30 lambs at \$5 each, or \$150. Would the cow do as well as that in the same length of time? I say no; and then there would be the wool, which would, at present prices, bring \$1.20 per head more.

Now is the time to go into sheep-raising, as it has been neglected so long. Last year 60,000 frozen sheep were shipped into Canada, and 7,000,000 pounds of wool. Why could we not produce that here, without having to ship it in? You may ask ten farmers why they do not keep sheep, and the answer is, "dogs." Were more sheep kept, there would be a smaller percentage killed by dogs. I have had as high as nine sheep killed in one night, but still I kept on, and I find that the more I keep, the fewer I have killed by dogs.

Others will say that sheep are hard on land and will ruin a farm, but I think just the contrary. You can take a poor field and sow rape on it, and pasture it with sheep for two years, and then you can grow almost anything you put on it for a year or so. Sheep will almost pay for their keep in ridding the farm of weeds. You may turn a flock of sheep in a field of clover, and

they will trim your fence-corners first, and if there is any golden-rod, they will trim it too.

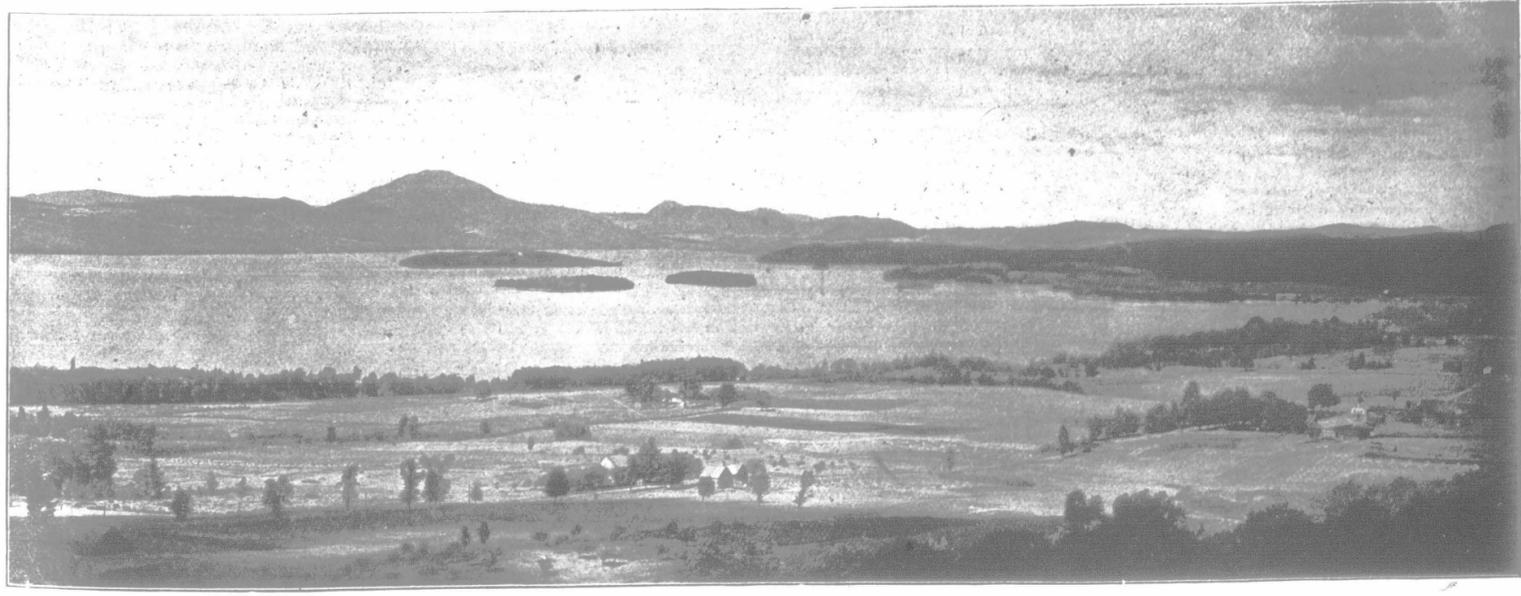
Now, sir, I have been talking about common sheep, but I prefer the pure-bred Shropshires. I started with six grade Shropshires which had not a good tooth in their heads, paying \$10 each for them, and kept on with them until I had 23 as good sheep as were to be found; but I realized that if I could register them they would bring three times as much when I wanted to sell. One day a drover came along, and I sold the whole bunch, and put the money into a flock of ten pure-bred ewe lambs. That was the best move I ever made. But I would not advise every man to start right in on pure-bred sheep, as there are but few who are sheep-lovers, and if a man does not like a sheep, he had better raise hogs at a loss, for that is what would happen with his sheep. If one made a specialty of sheep in Ontario, he could make a lot of money very easily, as he could attend to 50 or 75 ewes himself, whereas if he kept 15 or 20 cows he would require a lot of hired help, which can scarcely be secured.

The question of wool and mutton seems to be stirring people up. The Dominion Government has appointed a sheep and wool commission to see why there are not more sheep kept in Canada. This commission visited me a few days ago, and I went with them through our county, and each farmer had his own tale of woe. One would say, "Oh, my fences are not good enough to keep sheep." It would be all the better for his farm if he had the sheep, as he would then have the good fences.

One of these gentlemen told me that we were not getting enough for our wool. He said that our wool, when it reaches England, sells for 22½ and 23 cents per pound, but all we get for it is 12 cents. He also said that if we would send our wool to some center and have it graded and packed for the English market, the farmer would realize 20 cents per pound for it. That would tend greatly to encourage the sheep industry. If Mr. Putnam would this next season send a practical sheep man, such as John Campbell, to speak at Farmers' Institutes, it would only be a few years until there would be a much larger number of sheep in Canada. C. A. D. Norfolk Co., Ont.

Fighting the Warble Fly in Europe.

Efforts have been made in recent years in several Continental countries to free the cattle from the attacks of warble flies by concerted action. The most efficacious method which has been used has been to examine the cattle before sending them out to pasturage in the spring, and squeeze out the maggots after making a slight cut in the warbles. That a systematic campaign against this pest would be effective, is indicated by the experience of a local agricultural society in Denmark, which has taken such action since 1901. A man is placed in charge of all the cattle in a certain district, and visits them from four to six times during the summer, and extracts the maggots. Ten men were thus employed. In 1902, 22,394 warbles were extracted, at a total cost of two cents per head of cattle. The number of warbles in the district decreased steadily year by year, though the number of cattle treated scarcely varied. In 1909, only 5,042 warbles were extracted from 2,290 cows and 1,585 calves. Cost, one cent per head. Other districts in Denmark are undertaking like work.



Surely "their lines have been cast in pleasant places."

(Photo by J. J. Parker.)

THE FARM.

Farm Accounts.

By John Campbell.

While the writer, for several years, at the beginning of his career, kept an account of each field's cost in cropping, and the returns from each crop, with the definite cost of feeding each individual of the twelve to twenty cattle fattened each year, totalling up the cost, and the profit or loss, as the case might be, a fairly accurate knowledge of results was thereby obtained. But it was found too cumbersome, so that a simpler method became a necessity. The system sent herewith has been in use thirty years, and has answered the purpose in view very well. It is self-explanatory. A few minutes in the evening to enter the day's doings, and one hour or so at the end of each month to total up, with half a day at the end of the twelve months to make out the inventory and the year's balance of accounts, furnish definite information regarding the farm operations.

It will be noticed, in Receipts-and-Expenditure account, that payments by bank check are entered on the Receipt side, as well as the payments so made in Expenditure column; that, when deposits are also entered as expenditure, keeps the accounts properly balanced, and does away with a separate bank account. The check-book stubs on which all deposits and amount of checks issued are entered, and added or subtracted, show at a glance the state of bank account. Another advantage found in the simple system used is the ease with which any business transaction can be traced, even after the lapse of many years.

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DIARY AND DAY BOOK.

June, 1910.		Weather Notes.
June 1	Cultivating No. 4 for turnips. Sold horse, 7 years old, to Walsh & Co. at \$190; received \$20. To be delivered at Oakhill June 3rd.	Clear and warm.
2	Harrowing and rolling No. 4. Hauled 20 loads dung to No. 5 for rape. Bought ton land salt from P. Downey, at \$8.00, on acct. Groceries from A. Richardson, \$2.15.	Heavy rain and thunder.
3	Scuffling and hoeing mangels, No. 4. Delivered horse as per June 1st; received balance, \$170. Paid salt as per June 2nd, \$8.00.	Fine and warm.
4	Finished mangels and building fence, No. 2. Sold 6 fat cattle, 7,650 lbs., at 6 cents, to R. Armstrong, \$459.00. Deposited \$500 in Standard Bank.	Clear and pleasant.
5	Sowed salt on 5 acres turnip land. Drilled and sowed turnips, No. 4. Bought 10 stockers from S. Kennedy, at \$250; paid per S. Bank cheque. Paid R. Francis, on wages acct., per S. Bank cheque, \$20.00.	Cloudy. Like rain.
6	Plowing No 1 for rape. To Toronto; expenses, \$6.20. Bought stamps, \$1; hardware, \$1.18; fork, 65c.	Sultry. Some rain.
7	Sabbath. Church envelope, \$1; missions, \$2.	Very pleasant.
8	Plowing No. 1 and harrowing same. Sold and delivered 8 hogs, 2,110 lbs., at 8 cents = \$168.80, to Dable & Co. Weigh fees, 25c.; sheep dip, \$2.00.	Very warm.
9	Scuffling and thinning mangels. Hauled 3 loads coal, 6½ tons, bought of Sam Jones, at \$6.50 = \$42.25, on acct.	Clear and fine growing weather.
10	Dipping sheep and odd jobs.	Fine and warm.
11	Cleaning up yards and repairing buildings. Bought nails, 23c.; lumber, \$1.30; shingles, \$2.25. Sold 6 bags potatoes on acct. to L. Baker, at 50c. = \$3.00.	Fine and warm.
12	Finished thinning mangels. Sold 10 Shropshires—1 ram and 9 ewes—to Fred Green, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A., at \$300.00.	Heavy showers and thunder.

13 Draining No. 6. Bought of L. Baker, goods, \$4.65, and received from him account of June 11, \$3.00. Paid coal bill of June 9, \$42.25. Bought a choice heavy-draft three-year-old filly at \$300, from A. Peterson. Deposited in Standard Bank \$300.00.

Clear and cool.

Implements.

Last year's value	\$ 886
New binder	150
New seeder	60
Less 7 per cent. for yearly depreciation.....	\$1,046
Present value	973

Grand Total.

Horses	\$ 855
Cattle	1,022
Sheep	280
Pigs	160
Feed	420
Seed grains	89
Implements	973
	\$3,799
Then 1910 totals	\$3,799
1909 totals	3,437
Increase in values	\$ 362
Increase of Receipts over Expenditure for the 12 months	681
Profits for the year	\$1,043

A journal of 250 to 300 pages, 9 x 13 inches in size, can be bought, all ready ruled, and will be found very convenient for the purpose.

Profit in the Maple Grove.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As the season for making maple syrup and sugar is now approaching, we feel that a discussion upon the various phases of that business would be advisable for the benefit of a great many farmers who are considering the fitting up of their maple groves for the production of maple syrup and sugar, and also for those who are not properly equipped for producing the best quality of maple products, and would like to do so.

First, let us discuss the equipment of, say, a 1,000-tree grove. The sugar house or camp should be about 12 or 14 feet, by 24 feet, and have 9 or 10 ft. posts, so as to have plenty of room for steam to rise; and should be located on the edge of a small hill, so that the sap may be emptied into sap-holders direct from gathering tank, without handling. Sap-holders should be elevated so that the bottom of holder is about six inches higher than top of evaporator, and should be large enough to contain about two-thirds of the holding capacity of the buckets. The holder should also be located on the outside of sugar house, but should be protected from sun and storm, and have plenty of air circulation. Then, there should be a wood shed attached to the side of sugar house, large enough to hold about fifteen cords of wood, as dry wood is one of the most important things in producing a good product with a minimum of labor; dry wood means speed in evaporating the sap.

Ordinary two-gallon buckets may be used. Some sugarmakers use covers, but in my case I do not, as I prefer gathering often, whether the buckets are full or not, and covers hinder sap-gathering to a certain extent.

A great deal depends on the kind of spout used. I use the Grimm No. 2 spout, which is conical in shape, and has no flange to injure the tree. On account of their tapering shape, a very light tap with the hammer is sufficient to drive them, and they do not touch the wood at all, only the bark, thereby leaving all of the cut to produce sap. As they are well tinned, they do not rust or corrode, which causes the tree to dry up in a few days. As to evaporators, there are several good ones on the market, and for a 1,000-tree grove I would recommend one 3 or 3½ feet by 14 or 16 feet, as a large evaporator means quicker evaporation of the sap, and quick evaporation means time saved, and, better still, a better quality of syrup or sugar. I am using a modern evaporator, which has the syrup pans at the back end, or away from the hottest fire, and, as the syrup pans are detachable from the rest of the evaporator, they are more easily cleaned. It is quite important, in setting up evaporator, to have the arch (either brick or steel) raised up quite high, so that there is a space of about three feet below the grate. By so doing, you will not only prevent the grate bars from twisting and burning out, but will add greatly to the ease in firing, and will also give better air circulation under the grates, which will force the heat up against the bottom of the evaporator much better than if the space under the grates were smaller.

Now, about gathering sap. If you wish to make a good product, gather often, not forgetting to strain sap. Do not wait for buckets to fill, if it happens to be a slow run, but gather every day if there is enough to be worth while; if not, wait till there is a prospect of a good run, and empty buckets. A little bit of storm will not injure quality, but delay in getting sap into

1910. RECEIPTS.

June 1	Carried forward from last month.....	\$1,011.34
1	Walsh & Co., part on horse, \$20.00; (3) bal. on horse, \$170.00.....	190.00
4	R. Armstrong, fat cattle, \$459.00; (5) S. Bank cheque, \$250.00.....	709.00
5	S. Bank, cheque, wages account, \$20; (8) fat hogs, \$168.80.....	188.80
12	Shropshires, \$300.00; (13) potato account, \$3.00.....	303.00
		\$2,402.14

(And so on till end of month, when both sides are totalled up and amounts carried forward to July.)

1910. EXPENDITURES.

June 1	Carried forward from May.....	\$ 920.15
2	Groceries, \$2.15; (3) salt, \$8.00; (4) dep., \$500.00; (5) stockers, \$250.00	760.15
5	Wages acct., \$20; (6) expenses, \$6.20; stamps, \$1.00; fork, 65c.....	27.85
6	Hardware, \$1.13; (7) collection, \$1; missions, \$2.00.....	4.13
8	Fees, 25c.; dip, \$2.00.....	2.25
11	Nails, 23c.; lumber, \$1.30; shingles, \$2.25; (13) goods, \$4.65.....	8.43
13	Coal acct., \$42.25; filly, \$300.00; dep., \$300.00.....	642.25
		\$2,365.21

1910. CREDIT SALES.

June 11 L. Baker, potatoes, \$3..... June 13, settled

1910. CREDIT PURCHASES.

June 2 P. Downey, salt, \$8.00..... Paid in full June 3.
9 Sam Jones, coal, \$42.25..... Paid in full June 13.

1910. TIME AND WAGES ACCOUNT.

R. Francis, hired per written agreement, for one year, at \$250 and board. Started work March 1st.

1910.		Payments.
Lost Time.		
Apr. 10	1 day off.	May 10 Cash..... \$10
		June 5 Cheque..... 20

ANNUAL INVENTORY—APRIL 1st.

Horses.		
Bob, 4 years old		\$ 225
Jack, 10 years old		160
Beauty, 6 years old, in foal.....		240
Bess, 2 years old		150
Foal of 1909		80
		\$ 855
Cattle.		
Reg. bull, 2 years old.....		\$ 200
6 grade cows		300
2 grade heifers, 2 years old.....		100
6 calves		72
5 fat steers		350
		\$1,022
Sheep.		
Ram		\$ 20
10 ewes, grades		120
15 fat lambs		135
		\$ 280
Pigs.		
2 brood sows		\$ 40
Litter of 8 pigs		30
6 fat hogs		90
		\$ 160
Feed.		
10 tons hay		\$ 80
400 bushels oats		140
2 tons ground grains		45
1 ton oil cake		38
1½ tons bran.....		27
1,500 bushels roots		90
		\$ 420
Seed Grains.		
15 bushels barley		\$ 12
50 bushels oats		25
16 bushels peas		16
25 bushels mixed grains		15
2 bushels clover seed.....		16
1 bushel timothy seed		5
		\$ 89

evaporator will. It is also important to get sap through the evaporator as quickly as possible. To do so, keep sap in evaporator very shallow, say about one-half or three-quarters inch deep. By so doing, the operator will be able to draw off a few quarts of syrup every twenty minutes, which should then be strained through a piece of flannel and allowed to cool. The operator should always keep the skim off as clean as possible, and should empty the syrup end of evaporator every morning before starting fire, and scrape or scour off all of the nitre that forms on the bottom.

CLEANSING.

After syrup cools, it should be heated in sugar-off pan. When it reaches blood heat, put in about two cups of milk to five gallons of syrup, then bring to the boiling point, and then again strain through a flannel. The milk, being heated in the syrup, curdles, and all impurities in the syrup attach themselves to the curdled milk, which rises to the surface just before the boiling point is reached.

If making syrup into sugar, do not try to make much at a time. Better make small batches often, rather than large ones, as the latter will surely discolor the product.

Now, about disposing of the product. I prefer making into sugar, as there is a much better market for small packages than large ones, and if you put syrup into quarter-gallon tins, the cost of tins soon counts up, and it is hard to advance the price to pay the cost of cans; but it does not add much to the cost if made into one-half-pound or one-pound blocks. A mould 1 1/2 x 3 x 4 1/2 inches, or 20 1/2 cubic inches, makes one pound of sugar. Blocks or cakes of sugar should be wrapped in parchment paper, with the maker's name and address, and a guarantee of purity, printed on wrapper. Sugar put up in that way is in the best possible shape for selling, either through commission merchant, to grocer, or for selling direct to consumer.

Now, about profits. Some farmers say that there is no profit in making maple syrup and sugar, and cut down their woods. I am of the opinion that they are in need of a little ready money, and do not look to the future. Now, the way I look at it is that nine-tenths of the maple groves are located on land that is either hilly or stony, or both, and, therefore, not of much value. The growth of the trees will more than pay for the interest on the value of the wood and land, and you are also preserving an article that is becoming more valuable every year. As to the help required, well, as the sugar season comes during the slack time on a farm, the help usually found on a 100 or 150 acre farm will attend to 1,000 trees, with the help of an extra man for eight or ten days during the rush, besides attending to the regular farm work. The full equipment (not counting value of woods) costs about \$500 for a 1,000-tree woods, and should produce from 2,000 to 2,500 pounds of sugar, which should sell for \$180 to \$250, according to the season. Another item of expense is about 15 cords of soft wood. And then, think of the fascination of making sugar, coming, as it does, the first of the new season's product. Ask any small boy whether to make sugar or not, and he will tell you right. But do not forget, Mr. Sugarmaker, if you wish to make a fine-quality article, to use cleanliness and speed in gathering sap, making sap into syrup, and syrup into sugar.

W. J. PENDELBURY.

Missisquoi Co., Que.

Nova Scotia Syrup-making.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As another sugar season is approaching, it might be advisable for those who have spent much time in the sugar bush to exchange experiences one with the other, and also for the benefit of those who are just beginning.

The first thing to do is to select your location. If possible, choose it facing the south or east, in order to get the benefit of the early morning sun. In locating your camp-ground, an elevation is required, so as not to lift the sap, but let gravitation carry it from the gathering tub to the storage tank, and from that to the evaporator. Another fundamental consideration is to build near a stream of water, not for the proverbial reason that a milkman requires so much water, but for sanitary purposes, for which there is a continual call in a sugar camp. In order to have hot water all the time ready for use, I set a ten-gallon keg on an elevation behind my evaporator, and run a pipe from it through the arch under the grates, with a faucet on the other end; open the faucet, and gravitation will empty the keg. After tapping the trees, gather the sap every day while it is running, so as not to allow it to stand, and boil it as soon as possible after it leaves the tree, as rapidly as possible, in a corrugated pan, or an arch—a sectional pan, connected by siphon preferable, as the section confines the principal skimming to the top pan. You can remove the sediment from the syrup much more effectually with a felt strainer than with flannel, as with the latter you will require a settling tank. I use cheese cloth

for straining the sap, and a felt strainer for the syrup, which I test with a saccharometer to make it of uniform consistency. It is very important to have covers on the sap buckets to keep out the storm, as a very little water dropping from the moss and bark of the tree forms a decoction that colors and spoils the flavor of syrup or sugar.

D. W. DINNOCK.

Cumberland Co., N. S.

Farm Values and Wages in Canada.

The Census Monthly for January says that values and wages in Canada make a good record for 1910. The total value of live stock on the farms is \$593,768,000, which is \$34,979,000 more than in 1909. The price per head of horses is \$132.50, as against \$130.72 in 1909; of milch cows, \$42.60, against \$36.36; of other cattle, \$30.90, against \$28.81; and of sheep, \$6, against \$5.89. Swine alone show a drop in average price, being \$11.30 per head, against \$11.80. The total value of horses is \$293,398,000 for last year, against \$278,789,000 for 1909; of milch cows, \$121,613,000, against \$103,601,000; of other cattle, \$131,781,000, against \$126,326,000, and of sheep, \$15,819,000, against \$15,735,000. The value of swine, however, fell from \$34,368,000 in 1909, to \$31,157,000 in 1910.

The highest average price of horses was in Saskatchewan; of milch cows, other horned cattle and sheep, in Ontario; and of swine, in Que-

bec. Horses three years old and over reached the highest price in British Columbia, where the average was \$225. Swine, per 100 pounds live weight, ranged from \$6.50 in Manitoba, to \$9.62 in Quebec. The price of unwashed wool was 18 cents in 1910, and 17 cents in 1909, and of washed wool, 24 cents for each year.

The average value of occupied farm land in the Dominion was \$38.45 per acre, or 15 cents less than for the previous year. It was highest in British Columbia, where the cost of clearing is heavy, and the land is largely occupied for fruit-growing, the average being \$74 per acre, or 56 cents per acre more than in the previous year. Ontario comes next, with \$48 per acre, which is \$2.22 less than in 1909.

Farm help for the summer season shows an average of \$35.15 per month for males, and \$20.70 for females, counting board, as compared with \$33.69 and \$19.08, respectively, in the previous year. Males have an average of \$347.10

and females \$209.69 per year, counting board, as against \$336.29 and \$206.08, respectively, for 1909. The highest prices per month in summer are paid in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, where they are \$40 and over for males, and \$25 and over for females, counting board. The average rate of board per month ranges from \$8 for males and \$6 for females, in Prince Edward Island, to \$20 and \$17, respectively, per month in British Columbia.

The rates of wages and board are quoted for the farm, where males are employed on the land and females in the house. They are averages computed from a large number of returns by farmers to the Census Office.

ARCHIBALD BLUE, Chief Officer.

THE DAIRY.

A Cent per Pound.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been weighing each cow's milk since 1905, and do not see how I could get along otherwise. With the present low price for milk and high price of labor and feed, to be able to make dairying pay, a farmer must apply business methods to his work, and one cannot make it pay at all unless the cows he milks are yielding a profit over feed.

How are you going to find out what cows are

boarders, and what ones are giving a profit, unless you weigh the milk? Taking the daily average will not do at all; we cannot afford to dairy in any such slipshod manner. We must know which are our best cows, and from which ones we would raise our future herd, as we certainly want to improve, and we must raise our good heifer calves if we are going to improve. We cannot buy at present prices, and run the risk of getting cows which are no good.

When I started to weigh, I had a fairly good herd of grade Ayrshires, but felt that some of them were not as good as I should have. One cow, especially, I thought I should dispose of, but she was too thin to sell for beef, and did not come in at the right time to sell for the Ottawa or Montreal markets, so I kept her on. She never gave more than half or two-thirds of a pail summer or winter, no matter what feed, and I felt that she was not giving enough milk. I started weighing, and I found that that very cow gave me over 9,000 pounds milk in ten months, over two thousand more than what I considered a first-

class cow. Next year, when she came in, I raised her calf; and now, out of a cow which, had I not started weighing, would have gone to the butcher, I have four good heifers.

The first year my herd averaged 6,750 pounds for the year; the next year they averaged 7,100 pounds. I had the same cows and the same feed, but the weighing had started me to watch the cows. I milked more regularly, and I consider I was well paid by the increase—over \$3 per cow alone for the bother of weighing. I have a spring scale, and I do not believe it takes me 1/4 minute per cow to attend to the weights. A dairyman can watch his cows more closely when weighing than otherwise.

I have a cow which freshened at Christmas, milked well for a while, then started to go down about 1 pound per day, until she had gone down four pounds at a milking. Had I not been weighing, I would not have noticed this. I tried to keep the flow up by feeding a little heavier;



"Tapping."

but could not do so. I then changed her feed, giving oil cake with her bran, instead of chop, and now have her giving more milk than when she was fresh.

By weighing, you can watch each loss or gain, and change your feed accordingly. I am not in a position at present to give figures for the same cows, as I was unfortunate in buying two purebred cows at a dispersion sale which were affected with tuberculosis. This got into my herd, and during the winter of 1910 I had to get rid of all my old stock and start with my young heifers and what I could pick up. Out of these I feel I can build up a good herd by weighing and testing.

We test once a month, taking samples every ten days. Our cheesemaker does the testing, for which he is paid by the Government. I feel certain that if some dairymen who now think it takes up a lot of time and makes work, would try it for a short time, they would continue the work, which I find a pleasure. Our chief market for dairy cattle is with the Ottawa dairymen. If they come to your stable to buy a fresh cow, their first question invariably is, "How much did that cow give last year?" not how much did she give at one milking, but how much during her entire period of lactation. If you are able to tell them, you will find them ready to do business at once; that is, provided the cow is a fair one, and their price is practically one cent for each pound of milk the cow gave last year. If dairy farmers are going to improve their herds, they must know each cow individually, and they cannot know this unless they weigh and test.

J. C. STUART.

Carleton Co., Ont.

"The Triple S."

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to your request as to milk records, I might say that my experience is of somewhat short duration, owing to the fact that I have been pursuing a different line of business, namely, that of producing beef. But, after keeping a close record as to the production of same, I soon found out that my real profits were not to be compared to the profits derived by the keeping of good dairy cows. I have been keeping records of milk produced for two years, and I am thoroughly convinced that the keeping of such records is the only way a man can tell what each individual cow is doing, and I would not think of discontinuing it. As the time taken in weighing and recording the milk is so short, I do not think it worth mentioning, owing to the fact that the scales are hanging in a convenient place, and a blank record, with the names (or numbers) of the cows, also handy; it is only a matter of a few seconds per day for each cow. These blank records are furnished free by the Agricultural Department, Ottawa, to anyone sending for them, provided they send back to that Department, every thirty days, the weight of milk per cow, and per cent. of fat, if tested.

I keep on hand a supply of those blanks, which consist of spaces for each individual cow, already numbered—one, two, three, etc.; name of cow, if owner wishes, above numbers; a space for morning and evening milkings of each day, and total for each week. Adding up the amount of milk, under each cow's number, for thirty days, sending the totals to the Department, they record same, and send the owner the amount back, adding each thirty days to the last record; then, at the end of the year you have the sum total of all cows, individually, for your own reference.

Cost of equipment: Dairy scales, from \$1.20, up; sample bottle and box to hold same, and dipper, \$3, and up—say \$5 in all.

Results obtained: Keeping and knowing the weekly, monthly and yearly records of the cows, enables the owner to weed out the boarders, before doing which he must give each a fair chance, supplying her with enough succulent food to keep her up to her full capacity. It also stimulates a dairyman to aim high, and then strive to take another step up the ladder, as there is plenty of room at the top.

He is more particular in milking, and he also has a string on his assistants, as he knows what each cow is doing, and the men know that he knows; consequently, they are more particular. Not only that, but my personal experience has been that the hired help take an eager interest in the quantity of milk obtained from each cow, trying each time to gain a little on the last milking.

In conclusion, I want to state that the mature cow which does not produce eight thousand pounds of milk during her period of lactation is invited to arrange her hair, put her hat on straight, after which a footman is supplied to escort her safely to the stock yards.

It is my opinion that the dairyman should brand himself with the triple S—Silo, Scales, and Samples.

JOS. A. LANG.

Oxford Co., Ont.

Milk Records, Steers, Corn Silage and Oil Cake.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been keeping records in a more or less crude fashion for the last four or five years, but only during the last year have I been doing it systematically, by getting record blanks from Prof. J. H. Grisdale, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Since then I have kept complete records, weighing the milk twice daily, and sending a monthly report to Ottawa.

The five cows' yields during 1910 were as follows: No. 1, Jersey, milking 318 days, 6,045 pounds; No. 2, Jersey grade, milking 340 days, 5,920 pounds; No. 3, Shorthorn grade, milking 300 days, 7,110 pounds; No. 4, Jersey grade, milking 320 days, 6,459 pounds; and No. 5, Jersey grade heifer, milking 200 days, 4,296 pounds.

I have found several surprises since I started keeping records, a quiet, persistent milking cow on one or two occasions beating another which earlier in the lactation period seemed far superior.

The expense is so small that no farmer need be afraid to commence. I have a simple spring balance in milk-house, and a record blank fastened on a shingle, so that it does not take over a minute morning and night to weigh all the milk, and about half an hour each month to make up totals.

Have but a small farm here—80 acres—and raise fruit in summer, buying steers, and feeding in winter. I have about twenty acres of fruit of all kinds on the farm, and last year fattened 17 steers which weighed on an average of 1,316 pounds in the spring, and were sold at 7 cents per pound. The only feed used that was not raised on the farm was four tons of oil cake. I hope, Mr. Editor, that you will not be skeptical of this statement, as most strangers are, but you can obtain ample proof from any neighbor—and the explanation is CORN, of which we have 15 to 20 acres every year, and have now two silos, one 12 feet, and one 13 feet, by 30 feet high.

I started farming here, amid dire prophecies, six years ago. I was fresh out from the Old Country, and knew nothing of farming, but, by reading, observing and experimenting, managed to learn enough to "make a go" of it. At present we have 20 steers in the stables fattening, and expect quite a little sum from them in the spring.

Now, Mr. Editor, I hope you will forgive me for roaming a little from the subject that I started on, but dairying is a matter that I am not very competent to write on.

Halton Co., Ont.

C. H. GILBERT.

Four Good Reasons for Keeping Milk Records.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We weigh our milk from each cow at each milking; have been doing it about two years, and would not think of discontinuing it, for several reasons. The first reason is the increased interest taken in the cow, not only by myself, but by my helpers that milk the cows.

The second reason is that the increase or decrease in the amount of milk for each cow, caused by the little things that make up life for the cow, is recorded by the scales, which tell us that something is wrong, or things are right, as the case may be. I find it is the little things that perhaps would go unnoticed in the cow stable that make from two to three pounds of difference in the record for the day.

The third reason is, getting at the poor cows, which is, perhaps, the best reason, but not the whole purpose, for the majority of men, in shipping milk, soon get a fairly good idea of that; but records prove everything pertaining to the amount of milk per year.

The fourth reason is that it induces a man to keep better cows, to feed better, to pay more attention to raising calves from the best cows, to take more pride in his herd, to weed, and breed the best.

As regards time, it takes a spring scale, at one dollar and blanks from the Department, at about five minutes per day, and one hour a month, to balance for the month; and it is well-spent time. It puts a man in shape to know what cows are the ones to sell or keep. I think that few men who once start weighing will stop. Before I started weighing, I bought nearly all my cows, but after I started I found out they were hard to buy, as my own heifers give about as much milk the first year as the ordinary cow that one buys.

AUSTIN E. SMICK.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

Out of eighteen exhibitors who won prizes on cheese at the Western Dairy Exposition at Stratford, last month, 16 are making in factories where the whey is pasteurized. Of the other two, one makes at a plant where the whey is fed at the factory. One exhibitor who made cheese at a factory that required ammonia and whey in the patrons' cases, & reached the winning prize.

Creamy Buttermilk.

I have a cream separator, and I milk two cows which have calved some months, and the heifer calved about two months. I have a rocker churn. Can you give me any suggestion as to why the buttermilk comes away rich and creamy? The temperature of the cream is right, the butter is good, but the buttermilk is so rich in cream that I skim it again, but I cannot make it bind into butter. The cows have hay and chopped corn.

A. E. H.

And.—A number of causes may contribute to produce this result, but your trouble is very likely attributable to two important ones. We suspect that your cream is too thin, and the rocker churn you are using is not considered a very efficient one. Better get a barrel churn. Change the cream screw or skim-milk screw of your separator so as to give you a cream testing 20 per cent. fat. It would be better to have a cream testing not less than 25 per cent. fat, at the lowest—30 would be desirable—but we fear your make of separator will not skim clean if you try to take as rich a cream as that; so you must compromise. Of course, the cows should be salted regularly, and it would be desirable to give them some succulent feed, but this may not be feasible in your present circumstances. Have both skim milk and buttermilk tested occasionally for fat.

For the first time in over two years, butter is being shipped from New York to England. Since the fall of 1908, American butter prices have been higher than in Britain, and occasionally it looked as if butter from Europe might be imported. But since the middle of last December an unprecedented break in prices has taken place. The butter being exported is seconds, and cost from 16 to 19½ cents per pound.

POULTRY

Philo System of Poultry Raising.

In my previous letter I promised to give the results from my Philo coops this winter. My hens did so well in them last winter that I was encouraged to build a few more coops last spring, and I now have five, containing 30 hens. My pullets were April and May chickens, and some of them commenced to lay in November. I put them into the coops about December 1st, and up to December 9th I had got only 25 eggs, but they kept increasing, and by December 31st I had 363 eggs. We all know what kind of weather through December we had, but 20 below zero made no difference, and the eggs kept increasing. During January they laid 481 eggs, and four of the earliest layers were off duty on account of broodiness nearly half the month.

The question now is, is it the Philo system that has given these results, or is it the care the fowls have had? Two other men in our town have built a coop each, and they have had equally good results. Another party built one, or got a makeshift, and has had no results. Many others are keeping hens in the ordinary way, and feeding well; some have expensive houses, but the best have had only indifferent results, while many have had no eggs worth mentioning. I have a good ordinary henhouse, with a good scratching shed, which contains some as likely pullets as the coops have, but they have not done half as well as those in the coops.

To my mind, this system has great possibilities in the production of eggs and poultry amongst our urban population, where the only available space is a small back yard. Thousands of families who never keep a chick could have a coop 3 x 6 feet, could raise a few chickens, and have half a dozen pullets for winter laying. Many would make a failure of it, because they would neglect certain conditions which must be observed, as regards sanitation, feed, etc., but anyone with ordinary judgment in feeding and cleanliness could make a success of it on a small scale, and the scraps from many a table which go into the garbage barrel could be turned into the daintiest of table luxuries, good fresh eggs or a nice roast chicken.

This system is not adapted for farmers where a large number of fowls are kept, as it entails too much labor, and a great deal of food would be lost around the farmyard, which is hunted up where the fowls have free range.

In any discussion on the successful production of winter eggs, the question of feeding always occupies a very important place, and some may want to know how I feed my hens. I have discarded the wet mash so far this winter, and have kept the dry mash before them all the time. This consists of bran, oat chop, shorts and meat meal, with a small amount of dried buttermilk curd. I have used no condiment to speak of, but give them an occasional dose of sulphate of iron in their water, and charcoal in their feed. The ration consists of wheat, buckwheat, and crushed or rolled oats, night and morning, with crushed oats for noon feed. This latter takes

the place of roots, as I have fed no other green feed.

I use oat straw for litter, and throw in a little clover chaff occasionally.

On account of the limited space in a coop 3 x 6 feet, there is no room for a dust bath, and this needs to be supplied about twice a week in a pan or tub; and when they learn what it means, they will hardly wait till it touches the floor before they are into it.

From the experience I have had with this system, and watching the fowls in the coops and those in my henhouse, I have come to the conclusion that the secret lies in the fact that the hens are always comfortable in the coops, no matter what the weather conditions are outside, providing they are kept supplied with dry litter. The small space is kept at a comfortable temperature by the number of hens in it, and there are never any drafts on them. I have found, by watching those in my henhouse, that a chilling wind will stop a hen from working and laying as quickly as anything I know of. It is plenty of fresh air, without drafts, that they want, with enough fowls together to keep the atmosphere comfortable; and I think this is the secret of Prof. Graham's success with his new house, as it is practically the Philo system on a large scale, with the principal disadvantages of the Philo system eliminated.

If I were building a house for 100 hens, I should make the front 4 feet high, instead of 3 feet, as Prof. Graham has it, and put in a 12-inch sash under the eave, and have curtains to put down over the 2-foot space when there was a chilling wind from the south or east.

I have a double-deck Philo coop which is open in the lower half during the day, and when there is a chilling wind from the south or east, the hens will not go down, but remain all day upstairs, doing nothing. It may be blowing a blizzard from the north, and below zero at that, but that will make no difference, so long as they are protected from the wind, and they will be down below working like good fellows.

J. STONEHOUSE.

More Poultry Experience.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I would like to give my experience with profits on poultry. This year we had 50 hens. Eggs sold, 329 doz., at a fraction over 18 cents, \$59.50; eggs set, for table use, and packed, 98 doz., at 18 cents, \$17.64; total, \$77.14. We kept account till Nov. 1st, and 10 doz. were packed in that month, included in the 98 doz.; besides, 18 cents for the 98 doz. is a little below the average we sold for. And above that, we sold \$7.60 worth of old fowl and young, and about \$4.50 worth of chickens consumed at home, equals \$12.00, with about 75 hens to start this year. The main feed was buckwheat, and sometimes oats in the morning and corn at night, with all the coal ashes for grit they will eat, and occasionally a soft feed at noon; keep young hens. The barn is a long, old, tumble-down affair, with a lean-to, and the hens have about 12 feet off the cow-stable and barn to kick through all day.

ANOTHER NEW BEGINNER.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Onion Culture.

Onions will grow on any ordinary soil, but a dark, rich loam, slightly inclined to be sandy, seems to suit them specially well. If the ground be very sandy, and rather dry, that is the kind of soil which the onion maggot seems to prefer for its destructive work. On the other hand, where clay is so stiff as to hinder its being worked up fine, the crop will not be so large as on mellow soil of the same richness.

Land intended for onions should not only be readily workable into fine tilth, but should also be rich and fairly clean. It should be rich not only because of being well manured the year the crop is grown, which of itself would not serve a very good purpose, but also from having had manure applied to previous crops. It is possible, of course, that ground might be too rich for onions, but, as fifty loads of manure per acre are recommended as a dressing for a profitable crop, it is not likely to be.

Again, as most of the labor of caring for an onion crop is taken up with weeding, it follows that land foul with weeds should be avoided. A field on which there has been a well-cared-for hoed crop the previous year is very suitable. In onion-growing sections, it is common practice to grow this crop year after year on the same field. If well manured, this can be done without any noticeable reduction of yield. It is coming to be recognized, however, that the danger from insects and disease is greater than where rotation is practiced.

PREPARING SOIL.

Where possible, it is well to apply manure and plow under in the fall, though, having no manure to spare, I have been obliged to defer that

work until spring. The aim is to get the land ready for sowing as early as it is fit to be worked. The earlier, the better. Manure is first hauled and spread; the ground is then plowed and harrowed, and afterwards it is worked very fine and smooth with cultivator, harrows, and plank drag or roller. Before sowing, all obstructions to the drill or wheel hoe, such as stones, sticks, corn stubs, etc., are gathered off.

SOWING.

A hand-drill seeder, sowing one row at a time, is used, regulated so as to sow about four pounds of seed per acre, in rows sixteen inches apart. The standard width for onion rows is 14 inches, but I have always sown a little wider. If there is a marker on the seeder, a straight start on the first row should be made, and, with care afterwards, straight rows can be sown throughout. Should there be no marker on the seeder, a light implement, resembling a corn-marker, can be used to trace lines for the rows. However it is done, it pays to have rows as straight as possible, and of even width. Some growers sow onion seed at the depth of an inch, but my preference would be three-fourths of an inch, or even less. I have known perfectly good onion seed to sprout well,

and yet fail to come up, because of being sown too deeply. I usually roll with a land roller after seed is sown, to make the surface smooth and firm.

WEEDING AND CULTIVATING.

By the time the onions are up, the weeds will have appeared, also, and the wheel hoe is used just as soon as the onions can be plainly seen. The wheel hoe is a great implement for the work it has to do, and is the only one that can be reckoned essential for onion cultivation. By means of it, the whole surface of the ground up to within one-half or three-quarters of an inch on each side of the onion rows, is stirred to a depth of half an inch, and, if used once a week, weeds are held completely in check. Here let me digress a little to say that, contrary to common opinion, the longer weeds are left uncut, the harder they are to kill. Even purslane, that fat, juicy weed, dreaded of the gardener, will not survive cultivation given before it has had a week's growth, though after it has become thoroughly established, it will live through repeated hoeings. The wheel hoe should be used four or five times during the season.

The little strip of about an inch and a half



Upper portion of picture, photographed July 27th, 1910, shows onion tops in full growth; bulbs just beginning to form. Middle picture, taken August 28th, tops lopping and withering. Lower scene, Sept. 12th, shows onion-lifter; part of four rows as left by lifter, the rest raked four rows into one, and bushel of dressed onions, with space—11 feet—from which it was gathered.

left untouched by it has to be weeded by hand. This is what takes time and labor. No implement is superior to the fingers for this work, though hand-weeding knives serve a good purpose when used skilfully. Some stoop over to do this work, but most take the easier plan of tying old sacks around their knees and getting down to business. Hand weeding is done at least three times, intervals of about two weeks being allowed between the different weedings. The first time nothing but the weeds is pulled, the second time the onions are thinned, as well, and the third time the weeds that remain or that have sprung up are cleared off.

THINNING.

Many, or perhaps most, onion-growers never thin the crop, but my experience leads me to believe that, when thinned to a distance of an inch and a half to two inches apart, the yield is larger, the bulbs are more even-sized, and the labor of thinning more than repaid by the saving of labor in handling the ripened onions, and by their being more salable.

After the onion tops get so large as to interfere with cultivation, it is usually advisable to go through the crop with a hoe, cutting out the single weeds that have escaped.

Acting on expert advice given in "The Farmer's Advocate," I have never broken or rolled the tops down as the ripening stage is approached, although that is a very common practice. I agree with Prof. Hutt that when an onion has reached the proper stage, the top will fall over of itself, and to roll it down before that stage is reached merely checks growth, without hastening ripening.

When about half the tops have lost all their greenness, the crop is harvested. Onions may be pulled by hand, and placed four rows in one, or a hoe may be used and two rows drawn together; or, what is the easiest and much the quickest method, a two-wheeled implement, with curved blade, such as is shown in one section of illustration, is run astride of row, the center of blade cutting under the onions and loosening them. After drying for two or three days, four or more rows are raked into one. They are left in this shape for further drying for about ten days, more or less, the time depending on the weather, when they are gathered and stored for further curing until frost, by being spread to a depth of six inches on a barn loft, or placed in bushel crates. The crates can be piled in four or five tiered rows outside, and covered from rain, where they will also cure very well.

The crop pictured in the illustration yielded 470 bushels from an acre. That, while very fair, was not nearly equal to what some growers have obtained. Yields of 800 bushels per acre over large areas are occasionally heard of.

The cost of caring for an acre of onions, value of manure included, I estimate to be not less than \$100. T. B.

A Rosy Ontario Report.

In a well-printed and handsomely-illustrated blue book of 62 pages appears the first annual report of the Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, Hon. Jas. S. Duff. Heretofore, the annual report of the Department of Agriculture consisted of volumes embracing the detailed work, individually, of all the branches. The present document is a supplemental resume of the leading features of the work of the branches, prefaced with a short history of the development of agricultural organization in the Province, going back to 1792. The cover is all that's blue about this report; the interior is extremely rosy. Among the newer features, reference is made to the sheep demonstration stations started on nine Ontario farms to show the profits of a small flock of sheep under ordinary farm conditions. The experiment will cover three years. Though no

results are yet available, it is pointed out that agricultural conditions and prices call for an increase in the sheep stocks of the Province, and the Minister trusts that "the splendid opportunities offered for the development of the industry will not be overlooked."

The report shows that the demonstration-orchard idea, initiated by "The Farmer's Advocate" in 1909, was last year applied by the Department of Agriculture, with very gratifying results, in Simcoe County, as follows:

Orchard of	No. trees.	Gross returns.	Net returns.
W. Hamilton	192	\$529.50	\$405.40
Colin Campbell ...	75	192.50	140.00
Robt. Steele	33	45.00	33.75
John Osborne	50	311.35	232.97
W. J. Ovens	103	141.35	110.60
S. Blackburn	80	108.00	86.25
	533	\$1,328.10	\$1,008.97

This figured out \$2 per tree, net return, or \$80 per acre, 75 cents per barrel being allowed for picking, packing and cost of barrel. The best return, \$232.97 net, was from the Osborne orchard, which previously had not given a return of over \$50. The orchards were in a very neglected condition, so that future demonstration outlay (not charged against the returns) will be very much less. The 4½-acre apple orchard at Jordan Harbor yielded fruit worth \$300 per acre. Surveys made show that approximately 500,000 new peach trees will come into bearing the next five years in the Niagara District, and last year nearly 200,000 have been planted in Norfolk, Kent, Essex and Lambton Counties. Probably 1,500,000 new apple trees were last year added to Ontario orchards. In reviewing the work of the district representatives, striking illustrations are given of the cash benefits of spraying apples, and it is reported that in these counties there is a general advance in the value of farm lands, in some measure attributable to the work of the representatives.

The value of the field crops of the Province is reported to have increased \$32,772,887 in the past six years, and the crop yields per acre are steadily increasing, showing that soil fertility and methods of farming are being improved, though there is great room for further advances.

Grapes and Plums.

1. Would it be advisable to plant grapes between the rows of plums, rows eighteen feet apart?
2. What are the best market plums?
3. What are the best yielding varieties for black clay soil, well underdrained?
4. Give the names of a few leading varieties of grapes.

R. S. T.

1. I would consider it very objectionable to plant grapes between the plum trees, planted 18 feet apart. The plum-tree roots would fully occupy the whole ground; the grapes would interfere with the free flow of air through the orchard, but, more serious than all, the grapes would interfere with spraying operations, though any one of these objections would decide me to plant the grapes by themselves.

2. The best market plums are Lombard, Bradshaw, Reine Claude, Monarch, Burbank, and Hudson River Purple Egg.

3. The varieties given above will succeed well on this soil.

4. The Concord is by all means the leading variety for Ontario. The next best, especially for local markets, is the Worden. Then follows the Niagara (white), Moore's Early (valuable for its earliness), Lindley (red), Delaware (extra-high quality), Agawan (red), and Virgennes (long keeper).

A. McNEILL,
Chief, Fruit Division.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Gardeners in Virginia claim to be able to produce four crops in a year from the one piece of ground. These are spinach, cabbage, corn, and cow peas, which were sown among the corn.

Send in one new subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," accompanied by \$1.50, and you may have your choice of a Complete Kitchen Equipment (six articles), or a Set of Scissors (three pairs), as a premium.

An electric transformer station is to be erected at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, so that this institution may have the benefit of Niagara power. The Hydro-electric Commission are also perfecting plans whereby cheap power may be at the disposal of individual farmers in the power zone.

British trade returns for 1910 are disconcerting to British "Tariff Reformers." The year's imports total £678,440,173, an increase of £53,735,216 over 1909; exports, £430,589,811, an increase of £52,409,464; re-exports, £103,776,104, an increase of £12,431,285. With such "fat" figures before him, and a general revival of industries, it will not be easy to coax John Bull to begin piling duties on the many for the benefit of the few, or burdening one industry for the help of another. As Bulwer put into the mouth of Cardinal Richelieu, through the veins of Britain "flows in strengthening tides, trade the calm health of nations."

The Prince Edward Island Seed Fair is to be held in Summerside, on March 8th, 9th and 10th. This fair is always very largely attended, perhaps on account of the educational meetings held in connection with it, more than on account of the fair itself. For the last two or three years it has been attended by seed merchants from the neighboring Provinces, who make it a point to buy a supply at that time. The prize list is a very creditable one, and amounts to nearly \$600. A class in Handicraft has been added to the Household Science Department this year, and encourages the production of handicrafts in the home. Prize lists may be obtained on application to Prof. Theodore Ross, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

The U. S. Grange and Reciprocity.

The National Grange of the United States, representing 7,500 branches and probably a million members, are opposing the reciprocity arrangement with Canada, because it puts farm products on the free list, but makes no material reduction on manufactured articles which the American farmer has to buy. At present, the farmer's protection is about 25 per cent., while the manufacturer has about 45 per cent. It is claimed that the Canadian farmer is already more favorably situated by a lower general tariff, and other advantages. The Grange resolution complains that, while wheat is put on the free list, flour is dutiable 50 cents per barrel; and, while cattle, sheep and hogs are free, fresh and cured meats are to be taxed 1½ cents per pound.

"Bow Park" a Seed Farm.

The 960-acre, large Bow Park Farm, near Brantford, Ont., has been sold to the Dominion Canners, Hamilton, which includes about 50 canning factories, and controls a large proportion of the canned goods in Canada. The property is to be converted into a seed farm, to grow and improve vegetable seeds which have so far been mostly imported from other countries. The work will be done according to the best scientific and improved methods. Growers claim that the quality of seed is become poorer, and, although this company has always purchased the best seeds obtainable, they received little satisfaction in regard to their quality, and will, therefore, undertake growing their own. Mr. Otto Herold, who has been connected with the Ontario Seed Co. for the last five years, has been appointed seed-growing expert of this new enterprise.

8-months' Credit Offer.

To our present subscribers: For each new yearly subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" that you send in to us, accompanied by \$1.50, we will credit you with 8-months' renewal of your own subscription FREE. Or, if preferred, you may send in the new names, accompanied by the full subscription price of \$1.50 each (United States subscriptions, \$2.50 per year), and have your choice of some of our splendid premiums.



Home of E. T. Stephenson, New Liskeard.

Temiskaming District, Ont. Publisher of the New Liskeard "Speaker," and President of the Local Agricultural Society. The barn is a plank frame.

The Toronto Shorthorn Sale.

The combination sale, on February 8th and 9th, at the Union Stock-yards, Toronto, of Shorthorn cattle, contributed by the estate of Sir George Drummond, Hon. W. C. Edwards, Miller Bros., W. G. Pettit & Sons, John Miller, J. A. Watt, John Miller, Jr., and Robt. Miller, brought together a very large number of breeders, bidders and buyers from a very wide territory, buyers being present from six Provinces of the Dominion, and from several States of the Union. The cattle contributed were, for the most part, of a very high order of individual merit, and were presented in fine condition, many of them being high-class show material. The sale was widely advertised and admirably managed. The catalogue was a model in its line, furnishing all necessary information in condensed space; the salesmen did splendid service, and the whole affair proved a pronounced success. True, some of the animals went at lower prices than was expected, considering their excellence, but others brought the average price up to a very creditable mark. The heifers were, as a rule, superior, and some very good young bulls were included, but, as a whole, they were not equal to the females. The contribution of Miller Bros. made the highest average, their nine head realizing the fine total of \$8,855, or an average of \$984, three of their heifers bringing four-figure prices, their splendid roan yearling heifer, Bridal Bouquet, junior champion at Toronto last year, bred by themselves, topping the sale at \$3,600, to the bid of W. H. Miner, of Heart's Delight Farm, New York State, the runner-up being R. W. Caswell, of Saskatoon, Sask., who showed splendid enterprise, and who paid \$1,325 and \$1,300, respectively, for two heifers. This sale speaks well for the character of Canadian Shorthorns, and the only cause for regret is that so many of our best are permitted to leave our country, when we have so much room for them at home. The sale list follows:

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Broadhooks Queen, 1903; Elmendorf Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky.	\$ 200
Victoria 86th, 1909; John Davidson, Ashburn, Ont.	210
Averne 14th, 1908; F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.	190
Clara Countess, 1908; F. W. Harding, Emeline 14th, 1908; R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, Sask.	260
Lady Lavender 4th, 1906; F. W. Harding Broadhooks Chief, 1910; F. W. Harding Huntlywood 7th, 1909; A. E. Trites, Salisbury, N. B.	200
Ury Star 6th, 1908; Elmendorf Stock Farm	155
Maude 21st, 1909; W. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph, Ont.	140
Bedford Queen, 1909; F. W. Harding	200
May Queen, 1909; F. W. Harding	275
May Queen (imp.), 1898; J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.	415
Clarence, 1909; Robt. McAlister, St. Augusta, Ont.	165
Lavender Lady, 1909; Elmendorf Stock Farm	340
Princess Royal 4th, 1906; Porter Bros., Appleby, Ont.	330
Lovely 50th, 1909; Fox & Gallagher, Oregon, Wisconsin	255
Queen Ideal, 1903, and h. c.; J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont.	725
Orange Bud, 1909; P. M. Bredt, Regina	175
Lady Madge 10th, 1909; Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.	200
Lily Lind, 1908; Elmendorf Stock Farm	295
Pine Grove Ruby 14th, 1908; Peter White, Pembroke, Ont.	150
Rose Montraith 10th, 1909; R. W. Caswell	525
Czarina Stamford, 1908; Fox & Gallagher	380
Silver Rose 3rd, 1909; Elmendorf Stock Farm	250
Charming Strathallan 4th, 1907; John Davidson	205
Emeline 12th, 1909; F. W. Harding	210
Strawberry 6th, 1905; John Scott, Atha, Ont.	265
Fancy 11th, 1908; R. W. Caswell	530
Golden Wreath 15th, 1909; Elmendorf Stock Farm	130
Lady Margaret, 1909; Elmendorf Stock Farm	440
Lady Strathallan 6th, 1908; Thos. Farrar, Postoria, Mich.	105
Missie of Huntlywood 4th, 1910; Jas. Leask, Greenbank, Ont.	205
Lady Madge 9th, 1909; W. H. Miner, Chazy, N. Y.	350
Missie of Huntlywood 3rd, 1908; S. Stanton, Wheaton, Ill.	285
Butterfly Lady 3rd, 1908; F. W. Harding	320
Augusta Queen 3rd, 1903; W. H. Miner	325
Bell of Ivanhoe, 1909; F. W. Harding	135
Nonpareil Beauty, 1909; Elmendorf Stock Farm	130
Superba Stamford, 1909; R. W. Caswell	800
Maude 19th, 1908; Elmendorf Stock Farm	290

Proud Duchess 2nd, 1905; A. E. Trice, New Brunswick	\$ 200
Lucy of Pine Grove 6th, 1909; P. White	235
Marchioness 19th, 1908; W. H. Miner	700
Proud Duchess 3rd, 1906; F. L. Fuller	160
Bridal Bouquet, 1909; W. H. Miner	3,600
Dunrobin Lavender Rose, 1909; Elmendorf Stock Farm	300
Proud Duchess 5th, 1909; R. T. Olmis, Galt, Ont.	125
Lady Lancaster 14th, 1909; John Monroe, Florence, Ont.	170
Fancy C., 1909; F. W. Harding	335
Fancy Aberdeen, 1908; R. W. Caswell	300
Lavender 44th, 1902; Elmendorf Stock Farm	425
Lady's Maid, 1909; Tom Stanton	155
Pride 7th, 1909; Tom Stanton	155
Can. Duchess of Gloster, 1910; Elmendorf Stock Farm	220
Lavender 46th, 1908; Elmendorf Stock Farm	490
Roseleaf, 1908; W. R. Elliott	105
Crimson Lady, 1908; Elmendorf Stock Farm	230
Woodfield Lovely 3rd, 1909; R. W. Caswell	1,325
Pine Grove Secret 7th, 1909; Tom Stanton	150
Broadhooks Beauty, 1908; Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat, Ont.	245
Melba, 1908; H. L. Emmert, E. Selkirk, Man.	400
Cinderella 10th, 1909; R. W. Caswell	1,300
Blink Bonny 47th, 1908; W. H. Miner	375
Miss Ramsden, 1908; Elmendorf Stock Farm	240
Duchess of Gloster 41st, 1909; W. R. Elliott	135
Augusta Queen 6th, 1908; W. H. Miner	350
Proud Duchess 6th, 1909; John Wallace, Clifford, Ont.	90
Proud Duchess 7th, 1910; W. W. Dyer, Columbus, Ont.	90
Nonpareil 51st, 1909; Elmendorf Stock Farm	200
Donside Gem, 1909; G. J. Sayer, Mt. Henry, Ill.	205
Isobel, 1901; Wm. Keith, Listowel	160
Princess Maud, 1908; Thos. Farrar	90
Maud 20th, 1909; A. Shuttleworth, Hespeler, Ont.	145
Secret's Pride, 1909; Henry Fisher, Carlingford, Ont.	255
Lancaster Pride, 1904; S. W. Edwards, Watford, Ont.	190
Bessie Lancaster, 1908; Thos. Farrar	185
Pride 6th, 1908; W. J. Wallis, Clifford, Ont.	105
Pride of Gloster 6th, 1906; Tom Stanton	160

BULLS.

Count Gloster, 1909; F. L. Fuller, Truro, N. S.	125
Nonpareil Prince, 1909; C. A. Archibald, Truro, N. S.	105
Gold Medal, 1909; Peter White	135
Goldie's Heir, 1909; F. W. Edwards, Watford, Ont.	130
Prince Ideal, 1908; C. A. Archibald	410
Gold Cup, 1903; J. Scott, Waterloo, Ont.	210
Crown Prince, 1909; J. H. Cameron, Shelburne, Ont.	145
British Victor, 1909; John Miller, Jr., Ashburn, Ont.	370
Magistrate, 1910; F. L. Fuller	115
Lavender Chief, 1909; John Brydone, Milverton, Ont.	140
Gay Monarch, 1910; Kerr & Davidson, Balsam, Ont.	155
Burnbrae Sultan, 1910; Prof. Day, O.A.C. Benedict, 1910; R. E. White, Perth, Ont.	900
Prince Lavender, 1910; F. W. Harding	125
Guardian, 1910; H. Collicott, Tyrone, Ont.	575
Diamond Cross, 1908; John Miller, Brougham, Ont.	150
Orange King, 1910; E. A. Haines, Parry Sound, Ont.	500
January King, 1910; F. L. Fuller	105
Bridegroom, 1909; Wm. Wethercott & Son, Science Hill	110
Total	\$ 30,420
Seventy-nine females averaged \$326.64; 19 bulls averaged \$243.00; 98 head averaged \$310.40.	

U. S. Secretary Wilson Replies to the Grange.

Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, has, in an open letter, replied to the National U. S. Grange resolutions against reciprocity. He contends that it is a step towards meeting the demands of the people expressed at the last election, and does not materially interfere with the American policy of protection as applied to the whole world. He argues that Canadian and American farmers occupy positions almost identical as to cost of production; that access to Canadian timber supplies will be a boon to the United States; that cottonseed oils will be valuable to Canada, and her market to

United States orchardists; that opening U. S. markets will be valuable to Canadian fish and poultry interests; and the States will value the securing from Canada of northern-grown seed and barbed fencing wire. The more general interchange of products, manufactured articles and stock will, he holds, benefit both countries, and the securing of raw materials to be converted into more finished products will be a distinct advantage to the Republic.

Canadian Holstein Breeders Enthusiastic.

A prosperous audience of one hundred and twenty-five Holstein breeders was present at the all-day annual-meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, held in the Temple Building, Toronto, on Thursday, Feb. 9th. President H. Bollert, in his address, was able to congratulate the Association upon a large increase in registration and membership, 1910-11 having proven the best year yet. Registrations increased 784, and transfers 1,047. The total number of bulls registered in the herdbook is 10,521, and of cows, 15,452. A remarkable increase was shown in the membership, 244 applications having been received during the fiscal year, of which 28 had been accepted at the last annual meeting. The total membership is now 972.

It was decided to print 1,300 copies of the herdbook, volume 14, for 1910, and 15,000 copies of volume 15 for 1911. The salary of the secretary-treasurer was increased from \$1,500 to \$1,600. The total number of registrations during the year was 4,693.

RECORD OF MERIT.

The report of the Secretary showed that 342 tests had been accepted in the Record of Merit, of which 241 were first tests, 27 were thirty-day tests, ten were 14-day tests, and 60 were additional tests for cows already admitted. Four tests were made eight months after calving. Ten cows have produced over 20 pounds of butter-fat apiece in one week this year, the highest amount having been made by Evergreen March, owned by G. W. Clemons. This cow gave 22.17 pounds of fat in seven days; her milk yield was 684.9 pounds. In the second week of her thirty-day test, we understand, this cow is making a still better record, giving 701.8 pounds of milk, and 29.29 pounds of butter, calculated on the 80-per-cent. basis. She is also entered in the yearly test for the Record of Performance, and during the month of January averaged 90 pounds a day. Her best day's milk yield has been 104.7 pounds. Eight hundred and twenty-nine cows have now been admitted to the Record of Merit, and 53 bulls have been entered on the strength of their daughters' records. Seventeen bulls were admitted during the past year.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The auditor's report, presented by J. W. Richardson, showed an encouraging state of the Association's finances. In spite of an increase in expenditure for Record-of-Merit prizes and other items, the statement of receipts and expenditures showed a good balance on hand. The receipts showed a balance carried forward from the previous year of \$4,136.58; registration and transfer fees, \$8,523.60; annual dues, \$458; members' fees, \$1,220; interest on bank account, \$91.83; interest on bonds, \$220. This, with a couple of other items, footed \$14,764. The expenditure amounted to \$13,182.09, leaving a balance on hand of \$1,581.92. Assets, consisting of balance on hand, bonds, office supplies and herdbooks, totalled \$10,704.96.

Gen. C. W. Wood, President of the American Holstein Breeders' Association, in a fraternal and hopeful address touching on the question of reciprocity, brought greetings from one hundred million Americans, a large proportion of whom were rejoicing that an imaginary tariff line was being torn down, never to be rebuilt. "We are all," he said, "children of the same father, and under obligations of a Divine law which compels us to do unto others as we would be done by." His sentiments on this subject were heartily endorsed by applause.

As indicating the extent of the business done by the American Association, he mentioned that it is issuing a certificate every two minutes. Twenty to thirty clerks are employed all the time attending to the routine duties of registration. The income last year will reach \$75,000, and \$30,000 a year is being spent in promulgating the doctrine of the value of the Holstein cow and the virtues of Holstein milk.

The Holstein cow has been attacked on many grounds. First she was assailed by the statement that there was not any fat in her milk. Now, having disproven this statement by record-making, Holstein cows having given as high as 37 pounds of butter in a week, she is assailed by the charge that she cannot produce long-term records. But yearly records have been made of 1,200 pounds of marketable butter in a single year. It is now desirable to demonstrate to the consuming public that fat is present in Holstein

milk in as large proportion as is desirable for human consumption, and that the milk also contains other solids of greater importance, carrying an energizing and vitalizing force which comes from no other creature.

Considering the report of the executive committee clause by clause, the question of continuing the offers of cups upon the terms previously announced, was debated. These cups are offered for the best grade dairy cow sired by a pure-bred registered Holstein bull. Objection was taken to offering a cup to a county fair, such as Woodstock. However, it was contended that Woodstock has had a milk test for the past two or three years, and the people of the city and county have given generously towards those tests. It was finally decided to renew the offer of cups to the same fairs as last year, giving, also, one to Woodstock, and one to Fredericton, N. B.

F. E. Came, of Montreal, urged the Association to appoint a committee, with power to act for the interests of the Association in connection with the dairy show to be held in Montreal this year, with authority to use extra money, if needed. The motion was carried, after some discussion, the President, with D. C. Flatt, James Rettie and Dr. Harwood, being named as the committee.

Grants to exhibitions were increased by some \$640, and provision made for grants to be applied on prizes for junior two-year-olds, on the same terms as senior two-year-olds, in connection with the dairy tests at all winter fairs.

Prizes for Record-of-Merit tests were continued as formerly provided.

H. B. Cowan asked the Association to appoint a committee to assist with another dairy-farm competition this year.

Mr. Hicks introduced a resolution similar to the one which it was understood is to be introduced at the Ayrshire meeting in Montreal, approving the Canadian Record of Performance, but asking that the rule which excludes from the published Record of Performance cows in the test which failed to calve within fifteen months after the records are commenced, should be modified, so as to insure that every cow completing its successful record should have that record published, if need be, in a separate list, with all the facts as to her record given. Mr. Came wanted to amend the resolution by adding a rider urging a more strict scrutiny of the making of the tests. It was objected, however, that this would reflect upon the authenticity of the Holstein tests already made, and it was urged that the motion be carried in the same form as the one passed by the other Association. The motion carried, and Messrs. Hicks and Mallory were appointed a committee to act in conjunction with a similar committee expected to be appointed by the Ayrshire breeders.

Mr. Herick reported for the committee appointed a year ago to see about getting the Holstein introduced to the Experimental Farm at Ottawa. The committee had interviewed the Minister, and it had been promised that something would be done. Three Holsteins have already been added to the Experimental Farm herd.

In view of the probable enactment of reciprocity, the question was brought up whether some action should be taken looking to this change. The matter was left to the executive. At present, the American Association refuses to recognize the Canadian book, and an animal transferred from the Canadian book can only be transferred when all its ancestors have been recorded in the American book. The President of the American Association holds out hope that it will be changed, and had asked the Canadian Association to take action towards this end. At the meeting of the executive committee, following the general meeting, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Herrick, Flatt and Rettie, was appointed to confer with the American Association.

Mr. Came was sponsor for a resolution providing for the registration of farm names by the Association, on payment of a fee of \$1, entitling the applicant to exclusive use of the name registered. The motion was carried by a close vote.

Officers elected are: President, Stanley Logan, Amherst Point, N. S.; Vice-President, J. E. K. Herrick; 2nd Vice-President, Jas. Rettie, Norwich; 3rd Vice-President, R. F. Hicks, Newtonbrook, Ont.; 4th Vice-President, D. C. Flatt, Millgrove.

Directors—N. Sangster, Ormstown, Que., and J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont. Auditors—B. Mallory and A. C. Hallman.

On the evening preceding the annual meeting, a large and enthusiastic banquet was held, addressed by General Wood, Prof. Dean, and others. Prof. Dean urged that undue emphasis had been placed upon milk fat, and insufficient upon the other solids.

Secretary J. W. Sangster informs us that, at a meeting of the directors of the Clydesdale Horse Association, it was decided to cut out the old form of pedigree, and adopt a short, tabulated form, giving the names of sire and dam, grandsire and granddam. The Clydesdale record has grown so voluminous that it is necessary to publish two volumes this year.

Shorthorn Breeders' Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association was held in the Temple Building, Toronto, Feb. 7th, 1911, Captain T. E. Robson presiding. The attendance was large, and representative of most of the Provinces, members being present from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The report of the secretary, registrar and executive committee showed a flourishing condition of the Association in all departments of its work, the gross receipts of the year from membership and registration being \$11,354.19. The financial statement of the Association showed receipts, including a balance of \$2,837.50 as per last annual statement, of \$14,942.54, and disbursements, \$12,686.76, leaving a balance on hand of \$2,255.78.

GRANTS TO EXHIBITIONS.

The following is the list of the appropriation of prize-money to exhibitions for 1911: Toronto, \$1,000; London, \$250; Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph, \$225; Eastern Ontario Winter Fair, Ottawa, \$125; Winnipeg, \$300; Brandon, \$300; Regina (Dominion Exhibition), \$800; Sherbrooke, \$100; Maritime Provinces, \$50—a total of \$3,200.

The total number of paid members for 1910 was 1,735.

The Dominion Exhibition for 1911, being slated for Regina, Sask., to be held in the last days of July and first of August, P. M. Bredt, of Regina, was appointed to represent the Shorthorn Association in making arrangements for its interests there.



Peter White.

President Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

S. R. English, whose resignation had been accepted, owing to a conviction against him for alleged falsifying of pedigrees, was by resolution reinstated in the society, his conviction having been quashed by a higher court.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected for the current year: President, Peter White, Pembroke; Vice-President, H. Smith, Hay; 2nd Vice-President, P. M. Bredt, Regina; Secretary-Treasurer, W. G. Pettit; Registrar, R. G. T. Hitchman, Ottawa. Directors—A List: Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.; J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.; J. F. Mitchell, Burlington, Ont.; J. G. Washington, Ningsa, Man. B List: W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont.; W. D. Cargill, Cargill, Ont.; S. Dymont, Barrie, Ont.; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; A. E. Meyer, Guelph. C List: John T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont.; James Leask, Greenbank; John Gardhouse, Highfield; J. A. Watt, Salem, and C. A. Archibald, Truro, N. S.

Dominion Swine-breeders.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Swine-breeders' Association was held in the Temple Building, Toronto, on Wednesday, Feb. 8th, with a large and enthusiastic gathering of members. President W. H. Jones, chairman, in his address, spoke of the remarkable advancement in all branches of the swine industry, as shown in this year's report, over that of last year.

The reading of the Directors' report showed double the number of registrations over the previous year in practically all the different breeds, and total receipts for the year of \$7,535.40, inclusive of cash on hand as per last report, of \$1,392.12; total expenditure, \$2,751.66, leaving

a balance on hand of \$4,780.94. On motion, the report was adopted.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, W. H. Jones, Zenda; Vice-President, Geo. Douglas, Mitchell. Directors for the Berkshires—S. Dolson, Norval Station; Yorkshires, J. E. Brethour, Burford; Chester Whites, D. De-Courcy, Bornholm; Poland-Chinas, W. H. Smith, Scotland; Tamworths, A. C. Hallman, Breslau; Hampshires, J. O'Neil, Birr. General Director—John Flatt, Millgrove. Representative to Exhibitions—Toronto National, D. C. Flatt and S. Dolson; Canada Central, Ottawa, R. O. Morrow and R. J. Garbut; London, Geo. Douglas, Prof. G. E. S. McDairmid; Winter Fair, Guelph, Prof. G. E. Day, Wm. Jones, G. B. Hood, R. H. Harding; Winter Fair, Ottawa, Wm. Jones, P. O. Collins, W. A. Wallace, R. A. Heron.

On motion, it was carried that this Association use their good offices to get a separate class for the Hampshires at the Canadian National Exhibition.

Ontario Sheep-breeders.

A balance on hand of \$741.57 was the very satisfactory financial showing of the Ontario Sheep-breeders' Association for the year ending December 31st, as reported to the annual meeting by the secretary-treasurer, A. P. Westervelt, last Friday. A balance of \$396.72 had been carried forward from the last report, and the grant from the Dominion Sheep-breeders' Association, consisting of profits from Ontario registrations, amounted to \$394.65. President Geo. Telfer noted in his address that trade had been fairly good during the past year, sales in our own country having been better than ever before. Reciprocity would undoubtedly be a good thing for the sheep industry, but we must not neglect the marketing of our wool. Allusion was made to the question of co-operative marketing. For some reason or other, prices for lambs this spring had been not so good as last year. It was rumored that purveyors had been buying up stock and putting it into cold storage. If this were true, it would be well to take steps to insure that the grower would get a fair price for his product.

FREIGHT PAID TO DOMINION EXHIBITION.

Paul M. Bredt, the stalwart delegate from the West, whose magnanimous spirit makes him a particularly welcome visitor at the annual livestock meetings, brought greetings from the management of the Dominion Exhibition, to be held in Regina this year the last day of July and the first twelve days of August. The big fairs, he thought, were one of the best means of cultivating reciprocity of sentiment and trade between the East and West of Canada. The management of the exhibition were anxious to have a large exhibit from the East, and were offering to pay freight on all exhibits to Regina, assuming the responsibility of arranging, if possible, with other Western exhibitors to divide the expenses with them; if not, Regina people would pay it all themselves. There was a good market in the West for sheep, and he strongly urged the advisability of Eastern men exhibiting freely. He asked the Association whether they would offer medals for championship prizes. Some discussion was precipitated by breeders of Southdowns and two or three other breeds, because in the proposed prize list of the Regina Exhibition provision had been made for only two prizes in each class in case of the breeds expected to be less numerously exhibited. The champions of these breeds thought this had the appearance of discrimination, and wished the purpose of the exhibition management could be arrived at in some other way, for the sake of the principle of the thing. The majority of the members, however, felt that the Dominion Exhibition management had made a very liberal offer, and a very reasonable request. The resolution was finally passed, donating a silver medal for the best ram and the best ewe of each of the following breeds: Leicesters, Lincolns, Cotswolds, Oxfords, Shropshires, Southdowns, Dorsets and Hampshires. The resolution urged, however, that a uniform classification should be provided, if possible, for all the breeds, and stipulated that the aggregate cost of the medals should not exceed \$150.

The report of the demonstration sheep flocks showed that, from 96 ewes, 132 lambs had been bred.

John Campbell and Col. McEwen supplemented the record with a few encouraging details about the results of the work in several instances. In his presidential address, Mr. Telfer had referred to one flock near Paris, being cared for by W. A. Creighton, who had never raised sheep in his life, but was persuaded to undertake a demonstration flock in order to show what could be accomplished by an inexperienced shepherd. Mr. Creighton had obtained 16 lambs from 10 ewes, and was wonderfully enthusiastic over the sheep industry. He and his neighbors feel that they can keep on and work up other flocks.

Col. McCrae reported briefly upon the co-operative marketing of wool, pointing out that Mr.

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Ritch, of the Dominion Sheep Commission, had been strongly urging it upon Canadian sheep men. Col. McCrae pointed out that, although London is the world's wool market, still, the actual sorting of the fleeces marketed there is done before the wool reaches London, and he thought, if we were to get good prices for our wool, it would be necessary to have some means of sorting and grading, so that a certain grade would stand for a certain quality. The long-wool market in Canada, declared Col. McCrae, is practically controlled by one man. The Down men have a chance to get a better price than the long-wool men.

A resolution, moved by John Campbell, asked that the Canadian National Exhibition provide a superintendent for the sheep department, and that seating be provided around the judging ring, and that the ring be kept clear.

Another resolution asked for better accommodation at the Ontario Winter Fair, in respect to heating, water, and conveniences for getting up and down stairs.

R. H. Harding urged that it had been commonly complained that at the leading fairs and markets too much money had been given for imported sheep, and not enough for home-bred. A resolution was passed, asking the fair boards to give more encouragement to stock bred by exhibitors, and to American-bred stock.

OFFICERS.

President, Lt.-Col. McEwen, Byron; Vice-President, J. D. Brien, Ridgetown; Secretary-Treas., A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. Executive Committee—The President, and the Vice-President, with Geo. Telfer, Paris, and J. Lloyd-Jones, of Burford. Directors—Southdowns, Col. McEwen; Cotswolds, J. D. Brien; Lincolns, E. Robson; Iderton; Leicesters, Jas. Douglas, Caledonia; Shropshires, J. Lloyd-Jones; Oxfords, H. C. Arkell, Teeswater; Dorsets, Jas. Robertson, Milton; Hampshires and Suffolks, George Telfer. General Directors—D. J. Campbell, Woodville, and Herbert Lee, Highgate.

Jersey Breeders' Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club was held in the Board Room of the Street Railway Company, Toronto, Feb. 9th, 1911, the President, David Duncan, in the chair. An unusually large attendance of members evidenced the growing interest in the breed among farmers. The president, in his address, referred to the increasing demand for Jerseys in all the Provinces of the Dominion, and notably in the Western Provinces, sales having been more numerous in the last year than in any previous year. The demand for cream and high-class butter, as well as for high-testing milk, is constantly increasing, owing to the rapid growth of cities and towns, and for this the Jersey cow fills the bill for this extensive market.

The report of Secretary R. Reid showed that registrations in the Canadian Cattle Club record in the last year were far in advance of those of any former year.

The financial statement showed receipts, including a balance from 1909, and 1910 registration and transfer fees, and interest, of \$1,565.05; and expenditures, \$510.70, leaving a balance on hand of \$1,054.70.

The proposed new constitution submitted was, on the advice of Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, who was present, laid over for a future meeting, as amendments to the pedigree act will probably be made during the present session of the House of Commons. A committee was appointed to confer with the American Jersey Cattle Club on the matter of reciprocity of registration and transfers.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected: President, David Duncan, Don, Ont.; Secretary-Treasurer, R. Reid, Berlin, Ont. Directors—F. L. Green, R. J. Fleming, H. A. Dolson, S. J. Lyons, B. A. Bull. Representatives on National Record Board—R. Reid, Berlin; D. O. Bull, Brampton. The following vice-presidents, representing Provinces, were elected: Saskatchewan, Frank Wilson; Manitoba, Jas. B. Stewart; Quebec, H. W. Edwards; Nova Scotia, Roy B. Pipes; New Brunswick, C. Creighton; Prince Edward Island, Frank Glaydon; Ontario, D. O. Bull and T. Porter. Representatives on Fair Boards—Toronto, W. P. Bull; London, Chas. Rogers; Ottawa, W. P. Hurdman; Sherbrooke, W. H. Martin; St. John and Fredericton, C. Creighton; Halifax, H. S. Pipes; Winnipeg, D. Smith; Brandon, W. P. Bowman; Regina, W. J. Lumsden; Calgary, C. A. J. Sharman; Edmonton, P. E. Buchart; Victoria, A. H. Menzies.

The sum of \$25 towards the prize lists was voted to each of the following exhibitions, on condition that each Board would duplicate the grant and give the same total amount for the Jersey class as for the other dairy breeds: Winnipeg, Regina, New Westminster, Calgary, Halifax, and Ottawa.

Progress in Ayrshire Circles.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, held in Montreal on February 9th, was the most largely-attended and most enthusiastic held in the history of the organization.

President Jas. Bryson, in his annual address, referred to the establishment of the present herdbook, 41 years ago, to further Ayrshire interests, and congratulated the members of the present Association on the splendid showing made by the breed during the past year, both at sales, records of performance, exhibitions, and in the practical work of the dairy. There were now 56 members in the Canadian West, and a growing Western demand for Ayrshires. He congratulated the Association on the efficient work of Secretary W. F. Stephen.

The report of Secretary Stephen showed an increase of members during the past five years from 258 to 632, and from 1,768 registrations and 685 transfers in 1905, to 2,395 registrations and 2,395 transfers in 1910, an increase of about 120 per cent. in members, 30 per cent. in registrations, and 80 per cent. in transfers. Registrations were the largest in the history of the breed. Ayrshire men were now thoroughly alive to the great possibilities of the breed, and the results of the Record of Performance were most encouraging. Since last statement, 39 cows and heifers had qualified, and a number have just finished the test. Among these, the cow Tanglewyld just closed her test with a year's record of 16,196 pounds milk and 625 pounds of fat. Primrose has exceeded the record of Annie Laurie 2nd by 1,061 pounds milk and 27 pounds butter, and also excels the American Ayrshire, Rena Ross, by 1,125 pounds milk, but the latter holds the butter-fat record by some 25 pounds. There are now 130 cows and heifers in the Record of Performance. The call for a diagram on the registry application form is meeting, on the whole, with favor. Ayrshires were never in better demand, nor sold for higher prices, than at present. A fireproof vault has been added to the office fixtures. The interests of the breed require to be jealously guarded, and ideals kept in mind of symmetry, type, and large and economical production, in order that the Ayrshire may become known as "The World's Favorite."

The financial statement showed receipts amounting to \$5,366.49, including \$3,324.37 from registrations, and \$1,194 from members' fees, and there is a cash balance on hand of \$1,478.70 and 2,500 herdbooks, valued at \$2,500.

RESOLUTIONS.

The business was principally of a routine character, and included the following resolutions:

Resolved, "That, when cows entered in the Record of Performance test have given the required amount of milk and fat to qualify, but have not freshened within the 15 months' time limit, the Minister of Agriculture be requested to instruct his inspector to send a report to the secretary of the Association, and that it be published in the 'Annual' for information."

"That, in regard to the new regulation governing free entry of pedigreed animals into the United States, inasmuch as the regulation precludes the free entry of Ayrshires tracing to importation to Canada previous to the establishment of a herdbook in Scotland, that we memorialize the Minister of Agriculture to approach the proper authorities, to so modify this regulation as to restore to Canadian Ayrshire breeders the privileges which they have heretofore enjoyed in this regard, namely, 'free entry.'"

"That the Ontario members be made members of the Dominion Cattle-breeders' Association, at 50 cents per member, and that the amount be donated towards prizes in the Ayrshire classes at dairy tests in connection with the Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, Ont.; and if the amount therefrom does not reach \$100, that it be made up from our funds. Also, that \$100 be donated from the funds of the Association to the Ayrshire classes at the Amherst and Ottawa Winter Fairs."

"That \$100 for an Ayrshire, \$100 for a three-year-old heifer, and \$100 for a two-year-old heifer, be given, as champion prizes at Guelph, Amherst and Ottawa Winter Fairs, December, 1911, and January, 1912, provided the highest scoring at three fairs be made by pure-bred Ayrshires in the dairy test, all Ayrshires competing to be recorded in the Canadian Ayrshire Herdbook."

"That a grant of \$100 be given to the Ayrshire classes at the Dominion Exhibition, Regina, provided the Exhibition management put up at least \$1,000 for prizes in the Ayrshire classes."

"That the official organ be discontinued."

"That a committee be named to form Ayrshire clubs in localities where the number of breeders justified such action, this committee to be empowered to draft by-laws for guidance of these clubs. Also, that the Association pay the travelling expenses of the Secretary in going to Menie to organize a club there."

On motion that, owing to the increase of work, and the secretary providing a vault for our papers, etc., that his salary be increased to

\$1,000. A number of minutes were adopted.

Alex. Hume reported that on the 7th inst., a number of Ayrshire breeders met at Campbellford, Ont., with a view to organizing a local society. This was done, and he asked for the services of the secretary to assist in perfecting the organization.

OFFICERS.

Hon. President, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Ottawa, Ont.; President, John McKee, Norwich, Ont.; Vice-President, Hector Gordon, Howick, Ont.; Vice-Presidents.—Ontario, John Campbell, Stratford; Quebec, Robt. Ness, Howick, Manito- toba, W. M. Champion, Repburn; Saskatchewan, J. C. Pope, Regina; Alberta, A. H. Trimble, Red Deer; British Columbia, J. J. Wells, Sardis; Prince Edward Island, W. B. Simpson, Charlottetown; Nova Scotia, F. S. Black, Amherst; New Brunswick, M. H. Parlee, Miramichi. Directors—Western: Alex. Hume, Manito- toba; John McKee, Norwich, Ontario; W. M. Champion, Repburn, Saskatchewan; Stratford, Ont.; Robert Ness, Howick, Ontario; A. Kains, Byron, Ont.; Wm. Eastman, Howick, Ont.; N. Dymont, Campbellford, Ontario; Eastern: R. R. Ness, Howick, Quebec; W. Owens, Montreal, Que.; J. James Bryson, L'Ermitte, Que.; James Bryson, L'Ermitte, Que.; Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec; North Georgetown, Que.; Charles MacIntyre, North Georgetown, Que.; Executive Committee—Eastern Division: R. R. Ness, Nap. Lachapelle, and J. MacIntyre; Western Division: A. Kains, Wm. Eastman, and W. W. Ballantyne. Registrar, J. Campbell, Stratford; Secretary, F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.

AYRSHIRE MEETING.

The annual meet was finished up with a banquet, held in the Queen's Hotel, Montreal, at this first annual banquet, but the Ayrshire matters which concern other dairy breeds as well as Ayrshires, were discussed. Bouquets were thrown at the Ayrshire cow. The Ayrshire cow was the star of the banquet.

Yorkshire Breeders' Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Yorkshire Breeders' Association was held in the Walker House, Toronto, Feb. 8th, 1911, the President, Roy Brethour, in the chair.

The report of the Secretary showed a flourishing condition of the breed, registrations and sales, the following: Ontario, 3,576; Manitoba, 779; Saskatchewan, 448; Quebec, 1,472; Prince Edward Island, 80; United States, 1,058.

It was decided that the prize Boards towards the prize money be given, provided the prizes be given to the Yorkshire breeders. The financial statement showed receipts, including cash on hand, of \$639.14, and a balance to the good of \$138.44.

The following officers were elected: President, J. E. Brethour, Burford; Secretary-Treasurer, Featherston, Streetsville; Directors—A. P. Westervelt, Toronto; J. Zenda; John Flatt, Minto; H. J. Davis, Guelph; H. J. Davis, Woodstock; Executive Committee—J. Brethour, Belleville; William Jones, John Flatt, and J. Brethour.

Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association was held at the Walker House, Toronto, February 7th, a good representation from the various provinces being present. The president, John Highfield, occupied the chair. The secretary's report showed that five carloads of purebred stock, comprising horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, had been shipped to the Western Provinces during the year under the terms granted by the railways for the carriage of registered stock. The financial statement showed a cash balance of \$618.69.

OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected for the current year: President, John Gardhouse, Toronto; Secretary-Treasurer, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto; Representatives to Exhibitions—Toronto, John Gardhouse, Highfield; Ottawa, Ness and W. Wallace, Kars; London, A. Wallis; Winter Fair, Guelph, John Highfield; St. John's, W. W. Ballantyne; Regina, W. W. Ballantyne; Vancouver, W. W. Ballantyne; Victoria, Peter White; Grisdale, W. S. Stephen.

In our report of the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association's annual meeting, there was an error in the list of directors made by the Editor. Porter read C. E. Carter.

POOR COPY

When you hand the store-keeper the check for his account there is no need to bother about the receipt. The bank keeps that for you and it doesn't matter whether you want it next week or a year hence, the record of the payment is always there. We will be glad to explain how to use a checking account.

TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

Capital and Surplus, \$6,550,000

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Facilities for the transaction of their banking business.

Accounts may be opened by mail or in person.

SALES NOTES will be cashed.

Branches throughout Canada, including Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, Charlottetown, New Glasgow and Truro.

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

West Toronto, Monday, February 22nd. Receipts of live stock, numbered 86 cars, comprising 1,598 cattle, 331 hogs, 40 sheep, 22,781 poultry. Quality medium to good. Prices higher for exporters and low for butchers'. Export steers, \$6.90 to \$8.25; bulls, \$5.25 to \$6.50; prime picked lots of butchers', \$6.75 to \$7.75; head of good, \$5.75 to \$6; medium, \$5.50 to \$6.70; common, \$5 to \$6.40; hogs, \$3.20 to \$3.80; milkers, \$4 to \$4.75; calves, \$3.50 to \$3.80. Sheep, ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.75; rams, \$3.50 to \$4; lambs, \$3 to \$3.60. Hogs, lower; \$7.25, fed and watered and f. o. b. cars, \$7.15 to \$7.25.

RECEIPTS OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS.

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stockyards last week were:

Union.	Total.
Cattle	1,598
Hogs	331
Sheep	40
Poultry	22,781
Total	24,750

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stockyards for the corresponding week of 1930 were:

Union.	Total.
Cattle	1,472
Hogs	2,176
Sheep	2,763
Poultry	542
Total	6,953

The combined receipts of live stock at

the City and Union Stockyards for the past week, show an increase of 53 carloads, 135 cattle, 408 hogs, 3,192 sheep and lambs, and 9 calves; but a decrease of 58 horses, in comparison with the corresponding week of 1910.

Owing to the storm, and the blocking of the roads by the same, receipts of live stock were light. Trade was fairly good, and prices higher, on account of light deliveries.

Exporters.—Prices ranged from \$5.85 to \$6.25 for export steers, and \$5.25 to \$5.50 for bulls.

Butchers'.—Early in the week, butchers' cattle, that is, steers and heifers, ranged from \$5 to \$6 per cwt., but at the close of the week, owing to light deliveries, caused by the storm delaying deliveries of cattle, prices advanced fully 25c. per cwt., and in some instances even more. Butcher cows sold from \$3.50 to \$5.50; bulls, at \$4.50 to \$5.25.

Milkers and Springers.—Trade was not quite so brisk, but prices for choice cows are just as good, ranging from \$40 to \$70, with top-notchers at \$80, and one extra choice, large cow, at \$100.

Veal Calves.—Choice veal calves are in demand, at \$8.50 to \$8.50, and occasionally a choice new-milk-fed calf will bring \$9, and even \$9.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Ewes sold at \$4.25 to \$4.75 per cwt.; rams, \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.; lambs, \$6 to \$6.60 per cwt.

Hogs.—Market steady, at \$7.40 to \$7.50 for select, fed and watered, and \$7.15 to drovers, for hogs f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—Trade in horses is not nearly as good as at this time last year, although there are many prospective buyers from the Western Provinces, who are ready to operate as soon as the opportunity time arrives. Several of these buyers informed your correspondent that the weather has been so bad that it was unsafe to make shipments on account of the railways being hampered by the snow. Mr. Smith reports having sold several loads last week at a little lower prices. Drafters, \$200 to \$235; general-purpose horses, \$175 to \$200; express and wagon horses, \$175 to \$225; drivers, \$100 to \$200; serviceably sound, \$35 to \$100.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 85c. to 86c., outside. Manitoba—No. 1 northern, \$1.01; No. 2 northern, 99c.; No. 3 northern, 96c. Rye—No. 2, 63c. to 64c., outside. Buckwheat—47c. to 48c., outside. Peas—No. 2, 78c. to 80c., outside. Barley—For malting, 57c. to 58c.; for feed, 48c. to 49c., outside. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 38c.; No. 3, 37c., lake ports; Ontario, No. 2, 32c. to 33c.; No. 3, 31c., outside. Corn—No. 3 American new, yellow, 52c., track, Toronto. Flour—Ontario winter-wheat flour, \$3.55, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.40; second patents, \$4.90; strong bakers', \$4.70.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, on track, Toronto, No. 1, \$12.50 to \$13.50; No. 2, car lots, \$8.50 to \$10.50. Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$7 to \$7.50. Bran.—Manitoba bran, \$19 per ton; shorts, \$21; Ontario bran, \$20, in bags. Shorts, \$22, track, Toronto.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market steady for creameries, and easy for dairies. Creamery pound rolls, 26c. to 28c., but 31c. for Locust Hill brand; creamery solids, 28c. to 24c.; separator dairy, 22c. to 24c.; store lots, 18c. to 20c. Eggs.—New-laid, plentiful, at 28c. to 30c.; cold storage, 20c. to 22c. Cheese.—Large, 12c.; twins, 13c. Honey.—Extracted, 10c. to 11c.; combs, \$2 to \$2.50 per dozen sections. Beans.—Prices quoted at \$1.85 to \$1.90 for hand-picked. Potatoes.—Market firmer, at 85c. to 87c. per bag, for car lots of Ontario potatoes, track, Toronto. Poultry.—Receipts continue fairly liberal. Turkeys, 20c. to 24c.; geese, scarce, 14c. to 15c.; ducks, 18c. to 20c.; chickens, 16c. to 17c.; hens, 12c. to 13c. per lb.

HIDES AND SKINS.

F. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, Toronto, were paying as follows: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 9c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 8c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and

bulls, 7c.; country hides, cured, 8c. to 8c.; green, 7c. to 8c.; calf skins, 11c. to 13c.; sheep skins, 95c. to \$1.20; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.00; horse hair, per lb., 30c. to 32c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 6c. to 7c.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

The William Rennie Seed Company are paying for uncleaned alsike and red clover the prices given below; and are selling, to the trade, alfalfa and timothy seed that has been properly re-cleaned, at the prices given below: Alsike No. 1, per bushel, \$7 to \$7.50; alsike No. 2, per bushel, \$6.50 to \$7; alsike No. 3, per bushel, \$5.50 to \$6; red clover No. 1, per bushel, \$6.75 to \$7; red clover No. 2, per bushel, \$6 to \$6.25; red clover No. 3, per bushel, \$5 to \$5.50. Timothy No. 1, per bushel, \$6.25; timothy No. 2, per bushel, \$5.75; alfalfa No. 1, per bushel, \$13.25; alfalfa No. 2, per bushel, \$12.25.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples, No. 1 Spies, \$6; No. 2 Spies, \$4.50; No. 1 Greenings, \$5; No. 2 Greenings, \$4; No. 1 Baldwins, \$5; No. 2 Baldwins, \$4; No. 1, box, Greenings, \$1.65. Cabbage, \$1.25 per 100 lbs.; carrots, 50c. per bag; parsnips, 60c. per bag; onions, per bag, \$1.50; celery, imported, 75c. to 80c. per dozen; mushrooms, 75c. per lb.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Exports of cattle from Portland, Me., and St. John, N. B., for the week ending February 4th, were 476 head. The shipments of sheep amounted to 1,500 head. On the local market, the price of cattle was well maintained. Supplies continued small, owing to recent heavy storms, and even higher prices than were expected. The quality of the stock is showing some improvement, this being another reason for the high prices. Some very choice cattle sold as high as 7c. per lb., but the bulk of the trading in choice stock was at 1c. to 1c. less. Fine cattle sold at 6c., and good at 6c. to 6c.; medium at 5c. to 6c., and common down to 4c., or possibly 4c. Some choice, heavy bulls, brought as high as 6c. and 6c.; others selling down to 5c. The supply of sheep and lambs was smaller, and prices firm. The demand was good, and sales took place at 6c. to 6c. per lb. Sheep sold at 4c. to 4c. per lb. Prices for calves were higher; sales from \$3 to \$15 each. The market for hogs was stronger; the price advanced. Quite a few were offered on the market, but demand was keen. Selected lots were sold at 7c. to 8c., weighed off cars. Horses.—Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$350 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$200 each; inferior, broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100 each, and finest saddle and carriage animals, \$250 to \$500 each. Poultry.—Prices were steady, at 17c. to 19c. per lb. for turkeys; 11c. to 14c. for chickens; 15c. to 16c. for ducks; 10c. to 12c. for geese, and 9c. to 11c. for fowl. Potatoes.—Good potatoes are becoming scarcer and dearer every week, and shippers were demanding 95c. to \$1 per 90 lbs., carloads, track, for choicest. These were re-selling, same position, at an advance of 5c. to 10c., and to retailers at \$1.25. Eggs.—Market steady. Although some dealers quote rather higher prices than the following, it is stated that purchases were made at them, namely, 32c. per dozen for fresh-gathered; 25c. for select; 22c. for No. 1 candled, and 19c. for No. 2. Apples.—A few cars sold at auction for \$5 to \$5.50 per barrel for No. 1; \$4 to \$4.50 for No. 2, and \$3 to \$3.75 for No. 3. Butter.—Prices a shade easier, at 24c. to 25c. per lb. for finest fall creamery; 23c. to 24c. for current makes, and 20c. to 21c. for held dairies. Cheese.—Market uninteresting, and prices range from 12c. for whites to 12c. for colored. Grain.—Market for oats easier, being 39c. to 40c. per bushel, carloads, ex store, for No. 2 Canadian Western; 1c. less for No. 1 extra; 38c. to 38c. for

Bank of Toronto

SURPLUS FUNDS:

November, 1903, \$6,212,000

November, 1910, 8,945,000

The paid-up Capital, Rest and Undivided Profits of a Bank are the Surplus Funds which provide the Surplus Security for Depositors and other creditors. In The Bank of Toronto the fund is kept growing to protect all our customers.

Your Banking Business Solicited

No. 3 Canadian Western; 87c. to 88c. for No. 2 local white; 1c. less for No. 3, and yet 1c. less for No. 4. Manitoba barley was 49c. to 50c. for No. 1, while No. 3 yellow corn, American, was 54c. to 57c.

Flour.—At \$5.60 per barrel for No. 1 Manitoba patent, and \$5.10 for seconds, strong bakers' being \$4.90. Ontario winter-wheat patents were \$4.75 to \$5, and straight rollers \$4.85 to \$4.50.

Milled.—Ontario bran sold for \$20 to \$21 per ton, in bags; middlings, \$22.50 to \$23; Manitoba bran higher, at \$20 to \$23, shorts being \$25; pure grain mouille, \$31 to \$32, and mixed \$25 to \$28. Cotton-seed meal was quoted at \$37 to \$38 per ton.

Hay.—The market for hay showed little or no change. Prices were \$11.50 to \$12 per ton for No. 1 choice; \$10.50 to \$11 for No. 2 extra; \$9 to \$9.50 for No. 2 ordinary; \$7.50 to \$8 for clover mixed, and \$6.50 to \$7 for clover hay.

Seeds.—Market showed no change during the past week, and prices were \$6 to \$7.25 per bushel, country points, for red clover, and \$6 to \$7.50 for alsike, while timothy was \$7 to \$9 per 100 lbs.

Hides.—Market very steady. Dealers were offering 8c., 9c. and 10c. per lb. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 hides, respectively, and 10c. and 12c. for Nos. 2 and 1 calf skins. Lamb skins were 75c. to 80c. each, and horse hides \$1.75 to \$2.50 each, according to quality. Tallow steady, at 6c. to 7c. for rendered, and 1c. to 4c. per lb. for rough. The grub is beginning to affect the quality of the hides.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$5 to \$6.80; Texas steers, \$4.15 to \$5.50; Western steers, \$4.40 to \$5.70; stockers and feeders, \$3.85 to \$5.90; cows and heifers, \$2.65 to \$5.80; calves, \$6.75 to \$9.25. Hogs.—Light, \$7.35 to \$7.65; mixed, \$7.15 to \$7.55; heavy, \$7 to \$7.50; rough, \$7 to \$7.15; good to choice hogs, \$7.15 to \$7.50; pigs, \$7.40 to \$7.75; bulk of sales at \$7.35 to \$7.55. Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$2.50 to \$4.10; Western, \$2.50 to \$4.40; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5.60; lambs, native, \$4.25 to \$6.25; Western, \$4.60 to \$6.25.

Buffalo.

Veals.—\$7 to \$10.75. Hogs.—Heavy, \$7.60 to \$7.75; mixed, \$7.90 to \$8.10; Yorkers, \$8.15 to \$8.40; pigs, \$8.40 to \$8.50; roughs, \$6.90 to \$7.10; stags, \$5.75 to \$6.25; dairies, \$7.50 to \$8.40. Sheep and Lambs.—Heavy lambs, \$5 to \$5.35; handy lambs, \$5 to \$6.25; few, \$6.30; yearlings, \$4.75 to \$5.25; wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; ewes, \$3.75 to \$4; sheep, mixed, \$2.75 to \$4.15.

British Cattle Market.

Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cable: States steers, from 12d to 12d, and Canadians, from 12d to 12d.

HOME MAGAZINE

LIFE · LITERATURE & EDUCATION

He Who Plants a Tree.

There is fine patience and broad charity in the man who plants a tree. No single action better typifies the real purpose of our living. From the first the tree has furnished man with shelter and fuel. Under its leafy dome the greatest charter of human rights has been signed; the world's greatest treaties have there been written; and the surrender of great armies has been concluded there. But for the tree, human history would be a thin tale soon told.

Beneath the tree the weary have rested and found strength and hope; there lovers have trusted ever since love first illumined the world; there our first parents were tempted and lost paradise, and there children have played and restored it; to the soothing shade man ever has turned from his troubles and found calm and peace.

He who plants a tree may never enjoy its shade or gaze upon its full-grown splendor; but he is doing what he can to make the world a wholesomer and happier dwelling-place for those who came after him. He who plants a tree plants shade, rest, love, hope, peace, for troubled ones who will come his way when he is gone.

There is nothing in which God asks so little of us, and gives so much, as in the planting of a tree. He gives the soil, the seed, the moisture, the sunshine, the air—yes, and the selfless impulse to do our little part of just planting it.—Charles Grant Miller.

Some of the Best Native Plants for Cultivation.

[Abstracted from a paper written by W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.]

There is no difference of opinion among lovers of plants as to the beauty of the Canadian flora. The great variety, the charming forms, the lovely colors, and the blending of the whole when under natural conditions, give us innumerable and varied pictures of which we may well feel proud.

There is a growing sentiment in Canada in favor of Canadian things. We are becoming more proud of our country every year. We are looking for an individuality which will stand for Canada, and one of the best ways we can impress our individuality on the people of other countries and our own, is to make Canadian trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants a prominent feature of our landscapes. We have too often in the past planted our parks and public grounds with plants which were native of other countries, when we might have made them beautiful with our own.

The Norway Maple, *Acer platanoides*, is a good shade tree, but it is not as desirable for street planting as the Hard Maple, *Acer saccharum*. The chief drawbacks to the Norway Maple, as I have observed it, are that it forms too low a head, and if pruned up does not look well. This tree is being planted in greater numbers every year, chiefly due, in my judgment, to the fact that it grows rapidly in the nursery, and hence is a more profitable tree to grow. But let us stick to our Hard Maple, the best maple by all odds. It grows to a great height and size, and its brilliant coloring in autumn gives Canadian cities an individuality.

As the Hard Maple is the best

maple to plant, so is our American Elm, *Ulmus americana*, the best elm. The rapid growth of this tree in most soils, the great height to which it grows, and its graceful form, make it one of the most desirable trees for street planting. The higher the American Elm is pruned the better it looks when the tree is large, and this is a very important matter.

Other trees recommended are the Red Oak, *Quercus rubra*; Basswood, Beech, Yellow Birch, Canoe Birch, Mountain Ash, White Ash, Hickory, Scarlet Haw, Honey Locust; the Silver and Red Maples for wet ground; the Sycamore, Tulip Tree and Sassafras for South-western Ontario.

Canada is rich in evergreens, and why the Scotch Pine, Austrian Pine and Norway Spruce are used to the almost exclusion of our native pines and spruces, can only be explained by the apparent preference for something exotic. The Scotch Pine cannot be compared in beauty with our White Pine, which is the most beautiful pine that grows. The Scotch Pine is stiffer in habit, to begin with, and soon becomes scraggy and unsightly, while the beauty of the White Pine increases as it grows older, if given plenty of room, so that it may hold its branches to the ground.

The Austrian Pine is a fine tree, but it also has a stiffer outline than our Red Pine, with which it may be fairly compared. We usually think of Red Pine, *Pinus resinosa*, as it is seen in the woods, a tall tree with a clean trunk, and apparently a few leaves at the top, but well-grown specimens of Red Pine branching to the ground are most attractive.

The Norway Spruce is a beautiful tree when young, being a rapid grower and very graceful, but for permanent effect it cannot be compared with our native White Spruce, particularly those with a bluish tinge. The Hemlock is a very graceful tree, and while a rather slow grower, there is no other tree which does well in Eastern Canada that looks anything like it. From British Columbia we have the Douglas Fir, Bull Pine, and Englemann's Spruce, all fine trees, and doing well in Eastern Canada.

Among the most ornamental Canadian shrubs I mention the Viburnums, of which there are eight good species which succeed under cultivation. Perhaps the best of these is the High-bush Cranberry, *Viburnum opulus*, which is ornamental both in summer and winter, the brightly colored fruit being very attractive. Our wild roses are very useful, among the best being *Rosa lucida*, the glossy leaves of which make this very ornamental, even when out of flower. Flowering dogwood is a very effective shrub in spring in Western Ontario, while the Amelanchiers (Juneberry) make masses of white in the early spring. For autumn effects the Aromatic and Staghorn Sumachs cannot be beaten.

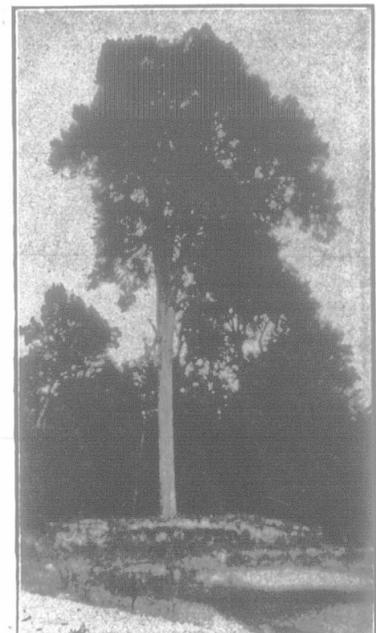
Among the hedge plants there is no evergreen so satisfactory as the native American Arbor Vitæ or Cedar. The White Pine is also proving an excellent hedge plant at the Experimental Farm. The Hemlock makes a very fine hedge if rapid growth is not desired, being compact, and of a pleasing shade of green.

Among the climbing hardy plants we have three native woody species which can scarcely be excelled. These are the Virginian Creeper, the Wild Clematis or Virgin's Bower, and the Climbing Bitter

Sweet, and to these might be added for some purposes the Wild Frost Grape.

For beauty of autumn coloring the Virginian Creeper stands alone among climbing plants. Where leaf-hoppers are troublesome its attractiveness is marred during the latter part of summer by the withering of the leaves. There is, however, a self-fastening variety, brought into notice by the Experimental Farm, which is now becoming quite common about Ottawa. This does not need support, but climbs walls by means of its discs and tendrils almost as well as the *Ampelopsis Veitchii*. The foliage of this variety is somewhat downy, and the insects seem to be repelled by the hairs, at any rate they trouble it very little.

The Virgin's Bower, or Wild Clematis, is a very rapid grower, has clean foliage, which is very seldom affected by insects, and bears a profusion of small white flowers in summer. This, and the European Traveller's Joy, *Clematis Vitalba*, which is much like ours, if planted alternately, will give a continuity of bloom from early summer almost until *Clematis paniculata* is in bloom.



The American Elm.

One of the most ornamental of our native trees.

The Climbing Bitter Sweet, *Celastrus scandens*, should be more planted than it is, as it has a very clean, attractive foliage, and the orange and scarlet fruit in autumn and early winter lengthens its season of usefulness very much.

One might write much more about the beauties and advantages of our trees and shrubs. Something must, however, be said about the best native herbaceous plants.

It has often been remarked, especially by those coming from other countries, how few species of Canadian wild flowers are found growing along the roadsides or borders of cultivated fields in Eastern Ontario. If we take out the Golden-rods and Asters there are few prominent plants left. But one might say: "There is the Canada Thistle; that surely is common enough!" But the Canada Thistle is a European plant, and we

should protest against its being called under that name. Furthermore, practically all our bad weeds are European plants. The reason why so few attractive Canadian wild flowers are found along our roadsides and in our uncultivated ground is that most of our best wild flowers are woodland species, and when the woods disappear they disappear with them. To retain and make use of the many beautiful woodland species we must preserve the woods, or make for them in our parks and gardens conditions approaching those they get in their native wilds. But, fortunately, there are a number of beautiful flowers, among the best, in fact, that are available anywhere, which will succeed under cultivation without any very special selection of situation or soil, and first among these I mention *Trillium grandiflorum*. There is no other white-flowered perennial of its season of bloom which approaches it for beauty. It has a comparatively long season of bloom for a spring flower, quickly becomes established and multiplies rapidly. A clump of about three roots, planted ten years ago, now produces more than fifty flowers annually, most of very large size. These could be used with splendid effect in parks or private grounds if massed.

The Virginian Cowslip, *Mertensia pulmonarioides*; or, as it used to be called, *Mertensia virginica*, is another spring-flowering herbaceous perennial, which should have a place in every garden. The flowers which open at Ottawa during the second week of May are of a lovely shade of pale blue, and when in bud are pink at the base. This plant soon withers after blooming, and by early summer is not seen above ground.

Another charming wild plant which does well under cultivation is the Wild Sweet William or Blue Phlox, *Phlox divaricata*. This blooms at Ottawa from the middle of May to June 10th, and is one of the most admired plants at that time. The flowers vary from soft tints of lilac to mauve, and a white variety is found in Western Ontario which is very beautiful.

A dwarf phlox native of South-western Ontario is the Moss Pink, *Phlox subulata*, blooming early in spring, and particularly useful for rockeries. It can be had now in many varieties.

Although some of the best of the later blooming Columbines are not natives of Canada, yet two of the best early species are *Aquilegia canadensis*, and *A. coccinea*, which, if not so common, would be more appreciated.

Among the first flowers to open after the snow goes is the Prairie Anemone, or Prairie Crocus, *Anemone patens*, var. *Nuttalliana*. This is common in the Prairie Provinces. It is very showy, even in small clumps, but if massed would be very effective in early spring, and be a contrast to the early-flowering bulbs, which are in bloom at the same time.

One of the showiest native plants we have, and particularly attractive on account of its odd but pleasing color, is the Butterfly Weed, or Pleurisy Root, *Asclepias tuberosa*. The flowers are a bright orange, and the plant remains in bloom from early in July to early in August.

The Oswego Tea or Bee Balm, *Monarda didyma*, is a native, which is considerably used in planting in the United States, and could be used much more in Canada with good effect. The plant being from three to four feet high, and the flowers being

bright crimson or scarlet, it is a striking object wherever planted. It blooms from early in July to September. While mentioning scarlet flowers one must not forget the Cardinal Flower, *Lobelia cardinalis*, which does very well in a moist place in the herbaceous border.

There are many species of herbaceous *Spiræas* growing at the Central Experimental Farm, but there are none of them as handsome or as effective as the Goat's Beard, *Spiræa Aruncus*, a native of British Columbia. It grows 4½ feet high, and from early in June to early in July it is a mass of large, plume-like panicles of creamy white flowers.

Among lilies, what is more effective than our native *Lilium superbum*, attaining a height of 4½ to 7 feet at Ottawa?

Of hardy native orchids of great beauty, which do well under cultivation, with special preparation of soil and partial shade, may be mentioned *Cypripedium spectabile*, *Cypripedium pubescens*, and *C. parviflorum*. One of our lovers of wild plants at Ottawa has also been very successful with *C. acaule*. *Orchis spectabilis* and *Habenaria pycodes* can also be cultivated.

Other well-known native wild flowers which are very desirable, and do well under cultivation, are: *Coreopsis lanceolata*, *Gaillardia aristata*, *Polemoniums* of several species, *Violets* of several species, *Anemone canadensis*, *Papaver nudicaule*, *Cimicifuga racemosa*, *Thalictrum purpurascens*, *Dicentra eximia*, *Echinacea purpurea*, *Hepatica acutiloba* and *triloba*, *Sanguinaria canadensis*, *Eupatorium ageratoides*, *Aster novæ-angliæ*, and other species; *Solidago canadensis*, and many other beautiful plants from the Western Provinces.

Among ferns especially mentioned are the Maidenhair, Male Shield, Evergreen Wood Fern, Cinnamon Fern, and Royal Fern.

[Local names for some of the above-named plants may assist those who know nothing of botany to understand the references. *Trillium grandiflorum*, then, is the plant commonly known as the "white lily" of the woods; *Aquilegia canadensis* is often, erroneously also, called scarlet honeysuckle; *Oswego Tea* is usually known as "bergamot," although the bergamot, a different species of the family, has purplish or sometimes white flowers instead of bright red; the orchids mentioned are the "ladies' slippers" or "moccasin flowers" of the bogs; *Thalictrum* is the Meadow Rue; *Dicentra eximia*, a purplish wild "bleeding-heart," the common white species, "Dutchman's breeches," or "ladies and gentlemen" of the woods also grow well in gardens; *Echinacea purpurea* is the purple cone flower; *Hepatica* the little white or bluish flowered "liverleaf" of the early spring; *Sanguinaria*, the "blood-root"; *Eupatorium ageratoides*, the white "snake-root"; *Solidago*, the golden-rod.—Ed.]

"Manners Makyth Man."

II.

Under the head of "Topics of the Hour," in an English daily paper early this January, I read a pithy sentence containing much wisdom, of which, as my habit is, I made a note. "For the happiness of the New Year," it ran, "depends chiefly upon what you have learnt in the old," and to nothing does this aphorism apply with more force than to the training of children. Parents and teachers alike have much to learn from their past encouragements, as well as from their failures. Let them question themselves as to whether the "do" or the "don't" upon their lips has been the most successful; whether substituting "Come let us pat Bruno" for "Don't tease Bruno," be not the better way. Let the child start with the right point of view—for, as was said by the writer of an admirable paper, on "How to retain home influence over growing-up boys and girls": "The young are very largely what they are considered and expected to be. No surer way to make a boy truthful than to believe

him. Give him credit for good motives, even when he makes mistakes. Your good opinion will be a mighty force to help him to deserve it. It was an answer true to nature which a much-tempted lad returned, 'My father thinks all the world of me: I couldn't disappoint him.'"

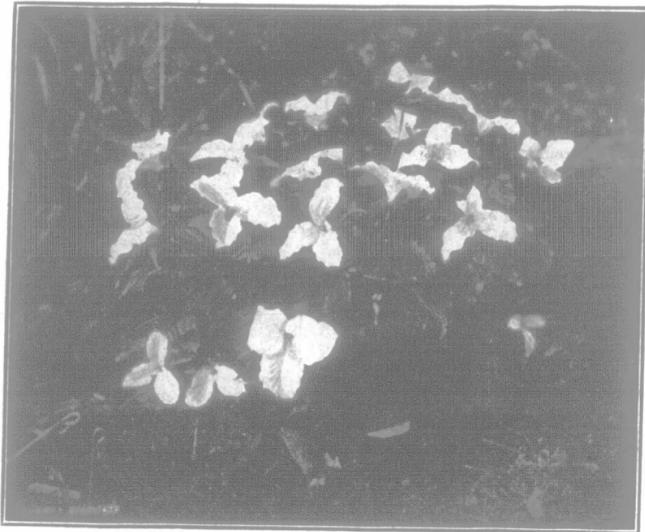
Both parents and teachers will recognize the truth of the following remark, and some may already have discovered how best to deal with this phase in the lives of their children: "All boys go through a rough age, and all boys are liable to be 'surface dirty'; girls have their silly fits, and most girls go through a wayward and perverse year. These phases should be wisely ignored where possible, gently restrained where necessary, and they will probably pass away, leaving your boy an outward and an inward gentleman, and your difficult girl docile and sweet. Endeavor to keep up their self-respect, even in reproof and punishment."

Little children are great mysteries, often as much to their own parents as to lookers on. Whilst some have very distinct individualities, others are mere copyists, and hence it is that it is of many of the youngsters not naturally inclined to rudeness or inherently bad that complaints come, simply because they have caught the infection from those rougher lads who consider impertinence a sign of manliness, and whose career but too often ends in the police court and

tional institutions of our country. "I expect all my boys and girls to be gentlemen and ladies, and to act as such, not only in our schoolroom, but in the playground and on the streets," and except with downright incorrigibles, who may behave fairly well on the school benches, because they are aware that they will be punished if they do not, the appeal of the teacher to all that is "best" in their nature is seldom without effect. It is not from amongst these children that the ranks of the rowdy boys and the loud-spoken, giggling girls are being daily reinforced.

One teacher had a rich reward when she was told on her way to school of the courtesy of one of her lads, who, on being questioned by a passer-by as to a locality he was seeking, raised his hat, replied politely, and went out of his way to conduct the enquirer to the spot asked for. A simple act enough, but, alas! a somewhat exceptional one under present-day conditions.

A teacher, whose school was noted for its order, and who seemed to succeed with difficult children where others failed, was asked for the secret of her success. Her reply was: "If I have any secret, I believe it is simply in being polite to my pupils. I am just as polite to them as to my friends, and as a result they are always polite to me." The questioner, thinking she would like to know how the children themselves felt about it,



Trillium Grandiflorum.

the jail. Mistaken hero-worship is often the germ from which grows incalculable mischief.

The natural exuberance of youth has to be reckoned with, and can, in wise hands, be turned from evil to good. Hence the inception of the Boy-Scout movement, which is already proving a factor of great educational value, one about which I hope to have something to say in another article.

The healthy, growing boy loves to be "doing something." It does not follow that it should be always mischief, and as "achievement" is what delights him, a set of tools is a safe outlet for his energies, as another way of substituting the "do" for the irritating "don't," which more often than not works disaster! And so also with the growing girl. As surely as it is good for the boys to have technical training, equally good is domestic science good training for our girls. We cannot too soon have both in all our schools.

THE TEACHER'S INFLUENCE FOR GOOD.

I have as yet said but little, of what I know to be a fact, that many of our public-school teachers, both by example and precept, do endeavor to inculcate the grace of courtesy as by no means one of the least valuable of the lessons their pupils should learn in passing from kindergarten to Collegiate in the educa-

tion. It's the politest school in town, and we've got the politest teacher, too. Our teacher always says 'Please' and 'Thank you,' and a fellow don't mind doing things when his teacher asks him polite like that."

When more parents and teachers have discovered and acted upon this foundation principle of human nature, the appealing to the higher nature of the children God has entrusted to their care, the sacred injunction, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you," will be taught far more effectually and bear a richer harvest of results than "by years of precepts, or centuries of reproofs."

H. A. B.

H. A. B. desires cordially to thank a reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" for kind words sent to her in appreciation of mention made of historic spots in the Old Country. "I was so interested in your English letters on Swanage and Corfe Castle last fall"; and, in reference to pictures some time back of Beaufort Tower and St. Cross, in a Winchester series: "I am hoping that some day we may go and see some of those dear old places. How wonderful it seems that such old customs should still be kept up after so many years, etc."—F. B.

Who fastest walks, but walks astray, Is only farthest from his way.—Prior.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

A Reunion of Christendom

Miss Amelia G. Schwarz ("Hope Lawrence") has sent me a Paper on "The Reunion of Christendom"—which she read at a Conference—giving me permission to pass on to you such parts of it as seem advisable. As "Unity" is one of the great questions of the day, you cannot fail to be interested. The first part of the Paper gives an account of the German and Swiss Reformation, then Miss Schwarz goes on to say:

"Complete uniformity in the lines of activity and thought is regarded an impossible ideal. We shall never get everyone to agree regarding any elaborate form of doctrine, or any form of church polity, any more than at the Reformation. If we wait for this, we shall wait forever. The unity towards which we must strive, must be one which allows the greatest possible room for diversity. All we can hope to do is to recognize the ESSENTIAL UNITY which underlies the difference of Western Christendom, and unite in free intercommunion on spiritual lines the churches planted by the different Christian bodies.

"As Dr. Leighton Parks has said, 'Unity is the ecclesiastical form of trust—think of the economic waste, specially in country churches and towns. When will the laity awaken to this folly and wicked waste? When they do, I believe they will find a way in the church as they have in the commercial world, to eliminate it.' As Dr. Huntington, of Grace Church, New York, has said: 'Unity is never going to be THOUGHT OUT OR PROVED INTO EXISTENCE. It is going to be WANTED and DEMANDED into existence, as every great Reformation and movement has been in the past. Ultimate verities come and are believed first, and proved and justified afterwards. The Word of God, Incarnate written, The Living Word LIVED,—THE INCARNATION:—Then it was proved by the Atonement, Redemption; these were the completion.'

"Unity of the Godhead is not UNIFORMITY; the words—that they may be one—as Thou art in Me," etc. Each Person of the Godhead has His own respective Personality—the threefold Unity, Fatherhood, Sonship, and the inspiration of the Holy Spirit. Christ prayed that His disciples might know the Unity of the Divine nature, threefold unity, IN their divine nature,—a unity of will, of love, and of purpose. The visible threefold bonds which hold Christianity together are:—the Bible, common principles of worship, and the common use of hymns. This was taught specially in the Reformation. The church of to-day does not emphasize worship enough. A time has now come when the churches should co-ordinate themselves so as to be the great reflectors into which the truths already known will be focussed, and so cast a strong light over the present divided churches. Humanity is the prison which reflects this aforesaid light in all its colors. The world will not be won to Christ by a divided Christianity. NOW, as never before, is a unity needed, and now is the time to labor to that end.

"When once the great fundamental essential principle of Holy Love has become the dominating principle of entire Christianity, it will fuse all differences, and, like the magnetic rays of the sun, draw all into unity around that center where Love truly reigns. Nothing can stand against such a church. She will draw all mankind, and there will be one kingdom, one church of our loved Jesus Christ's. As in the Ephesians iv.: 13, 14—'Until we all come in the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God unto a perfect man—unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ. That we henceforth be no more children tossed to and fro and carried about with any wind of doctrine. . . . But speaking the Truth in love may grow up unto Him in all things—which is the Head even Christ.'

Love, as Miss Schwarz says, is certainly the golden bond which should bind not only all Christendom, but all people, in a beautiful unity. And we can all help in the great work of healing the divisions which hamper the victorious

Hour.

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progress of Christ's Church, by really lov- ing our neighbor—even though we may not agree with all his religious opinions. And Love will seek for points of agree- ment, rather than looking eagerly for a chance to disagree and quarrel. We love the same Master, how can we fail to love those who are His brethren? As Whit- tier sings:

O Lord and Master of us all!
Whate'er our name or sign,
We own Thy sway, we hear Thy call,
We test our lives by Thine.
We faintly hear, we dimly see,
In differing phrase we pray;
But, dim or clear, we own in Thee
The Light, the Truth, the Way."

DORA FARNCOMB.

My Lodge.

(An Upper Piazza.)

I live in an airy, outdoor lodge,
Half open to the breeze,
Wherein I lie on my downy couch,
And gaze far off o'er the trees.

I am up so high in my treetop home
I can see for miles around,
By day I can watch the floating clouds,
And at night each twinkling star.

When the sun peeps up in the pinkish
light
Of every glorious morn,

'Tis then that I call my fairy lodge
"The Inn of the Rosy Dawn."

In the daytime the song birds carol,
While from blossoming vines and trees
Are wafted the rarest perfumes,
To my "Inn of the Fragrant Breeze."

Through the sheltering dome of the at-
mosphere,
When the sun is climbing high,
I can see far into the crystal depths,
From my "Lodge of the Sapphire Sky."

When the vales are filled with the violet
mist,
With drops on leafy bowers,
I hear the rainfall on the roof
Of my "Inn of the Pattering Showers."

As the rain clouds lessen and drift apart,
And the sunbeams filter through,
An arch, so glorious is seen from my
"Lodge"

At the "Sign of the Rainbow Hue."

When in the luminous western sky
The sun is sinking low,
I watch it turn all things to gold,
From my "Inn of the Sunset Glow."

And I go to sleep when the day is done,
Lulled by the cricket's tune,
While my lodge is filled with the mystic
light
Of the beautiful silver moon.

HOPE LAWRENCE.

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 Papering.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have been much interested in the discussions in this Corner, and thank you in advance for answering the following questions:

Our dining-room is a very large room, but rather low, only about 8 feet high, with a wainscoting 2½ feet high. The windows are medium sized, with small panes. The door has plain glass in it. Now, I would like to know what kind of paper would be most suitable? Would you advise having the ceiling of metallic, as it has to be papered anyway? Would the woodwork look best pure white? I might just say I have a sideboard of quarter-cut oak and good table, and chairs and sofa. What kind of pictures and frames are best for this room? Could I have a couple of rather large ones, as the spaces on the walls would admit such? Would you advise painting the woodwork of two bedrooms of this room white also? If not, please suggest.

MRS. R. M.

You forget to tell the exposure, in describing your room, and that is an all-important question. In a bright room, with windows facing south or west, you see, it would not be wise to choose "warm" colors, as the effect would be too "hot," as the artists say. Here, then, soft gray-greens, pure grays, old blues, would look well. Tobacco brown, too, although one of the warmer colors, might do nicely, as it is always soft and quiet. For a room facing north or east, on the other hand, the cool colors would be too lifeless, so here you could use the buff papers, and the warmer greens and browns. Now, you will have to choose the color of your paper to suit the exposure, but whatever you decide upon, let the paper be either plain or two-toned (in two shades of the same color), and let it run quite to the ceiling, finishing it there with a narrow wooden moulding. You cannot use a border or frieze, as the wall is already low and is broken by a wainscoting.

Personally, I do not like a metallic ceiling. A paper in deep cream, or in a much lighter tone of the wall-coloring, would be pretty. Muresco—a sort of water-paint—is very good if very carefully put on to prevent streaking.

The color of the woodwork must, of course, depend on the color of the wall paper. White paint is very good, especially in a dark room, as it gives a lighter effect, and you could use it with light gray-green, old blue, or gray. With buff or brown papers, or with olive green, it would not look as well as a pretty golden-brown stain. Any wood-brown color would, of course, go with the blue or gray-green quite as well as white. With pure gray wall-covering, white, or a harmonizing shade of gray would be nice for the woodwork, but if you choose this scheme, remember that you must give life to the room by touches of, say, olive green or old rose. You may introduce these in rug, cushions, curtains, etc., and be sure to have plants in the windows. Gray, if unrelieved, is a dead color; it needs the bit of brightness to make it attractive. Of course the brightness must not be overdone—just a few touches are sufficient.

White woodwork is always nice for bed-rooms,—especially if care is taken to see

that the particular shade of it harmonizes with the paper. You know there are "oyster" white and "cream" or "ivory" white.

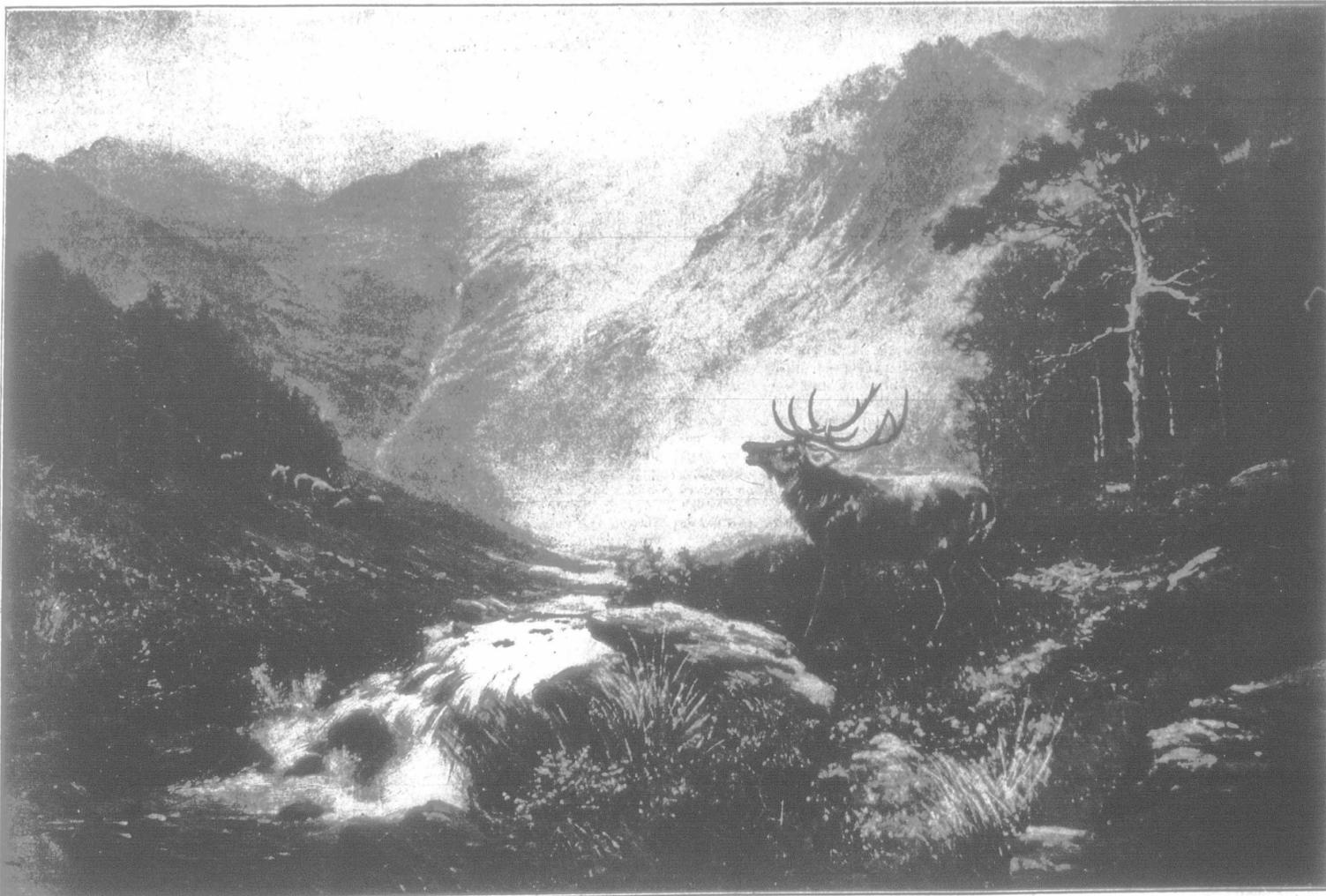
You might use a couple of rather large pictures, perhaps, in your dining-room, although, as a rule, medium-sized pictures suit a low room best. The frame must depend on the picture itself. Flat, plain frames of stained wood are in favor for the majority of pictures now, but occasionally one sees plain, unostentatious, dull, gilt ones, especially for oil paintings.

Covering House Foundation.

Dear Dame Durden,—It is so long since I have written that I am ashamed to begin again. The spirit has been willing, as usual, but—oh! those buts—the time was difficult to find. I am coming as an enquirer this time. I have recently moved into a red-brick house, and the stone foundation is in full view, and it is a great eyesore to me. How am I to cover it? I ask for suggestions from anyone who loves flowers as dearly as the "Commuter's Wife." One friend suggested climbing nasturtiums. I instantly bought the seeds, and, will you believe it, they were the veriest "Tom Thumbs" in existence—2 or 3 inches tall. I tried dahlia roots on the west side; they lived, that's all. The nasturtiums I planted in the front, under a bay window, that faces the north.

Two years, consecutively, now I have bought clematis roots from "Rennie"—seven in all—and one was living when the frost came. They did well this year, and grew many feet, and then, without any warning, withered and died. Of course the soil was poor and stony. Last autumn I had manure and earth drawn to the north and west sides, and I have narrow beds now. Please help me. It is time now to think of looking at the catalogues. TRIX.

You should have asked for the seeds of the "climbing" nasturtium; you evidently got the dwarf variety,—but then they overdid it, didn't they? When you buy the seeds again, write to any reliable seedsman—such as those who advertise in this paper—and you will, other conditions being right, suffer no disap-



(Courtesy Imperial Fine Art Corporation.)

"The Rival's Call."

(From a painting by Ernest Walbourn.)

pointment. Rennie's is, of course, a good house. Often it is hard to get plants to grow close to a house because of the hard soil thrown out in excavation. In such a case it is absolutely necessary to supply sufficient humus, so a deep bed made rich with well-rotted manure must be made. In some cases it is even advisable to have the hard earth carted away and good soil substituted. Lack of such preparation as this was probably the reason why your dahlias and clematis did not prosper. Likely they will do better this year. If I were you I should plant tall shrubs next to the wall, short ones in front of them,—not all in a stiff row, you know, but in irregular clumps, giving plenty of space for development. Snowball, the different varieties of lilacs, syringa (so-called), bush honeysuckle, are all very good for the taller screen, with golden bells, Japonica, flowering almond, spirea Van Houttei, and garden hydrangea for a foreground. While these are growing, climbing nasturtiums, dahlias, sweet peas running on a screen, etc., should suffice to cover the foundation. If you want vines that grow very rapidly, try Japanese hops and Dutchman's pipe, providing a trellis for support. But first of all provide a deep, rich root-bed, or you can expect no success with anything. Do not put in fresh, "hot" manure. Get old, well-rotted stuff, the nearer to black soil the better.

A pamphlet entitled, "Some of the Best Native Plants for Cultivation," by W. T. Macoun, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, lies on my desk as I write. I find that he recommends the following, some of which, perhaps, you may find in woods or swamps near you. You may feel like giving a few of them a trial if you love our native plants as they should be loved. Pity is, that, with all their daintiness, they are being driven off the face of the earth to make way for exotics that may be more showy; but cannot be so individual or so well suited to our climate.

Shrubs:—High-bush cranberry, flowering dogwood, sumachs, wild rose.

Vines:—Virginian creeper, wild clematis, climbing bittersweet.

By the way, nasturtiums and sweet peas will do better on any side than the north. They need plenty of sunshine. The north is always a problem. You might try a row of tall swamp ferns and some climbing bittersweet there, also some morning glories, and, particularly, the Adlumia or Alleghany vine, which delights in a shaded position. Cobæa scandens or cup-and-saucer vine will also do well on the north side. Start the seed in the house or hotbed early in spring. Japanese hops, too, should be sown early; in fact fall is preferable, as if sown in the spring the seeds may not come up until the next year. When once under way, however, this vine is practically perennial, as it self-sows.

From a Woman Farmer.

Dear Dame Durden,—I was much interested in your article in the "Ingle Nook" about women farmers; as I am one myself, but haven't the American lady's difficulties to contend with.

I am fortunate in having kind and obliging neighbors. When I want any plowing or other work done, I have only to speak in time before he is engaged elsewhere, and I can get a neighbor who lives near to do it, after explaining how and where it is to be done. He takes an interest in and does it as well as for himself, charges very moderately, and boards himself and team.

Another person, who is the handy man of the neighborhood, cuts the year's wood in the spring for the next season, so as to have it dry. Last year he piled it in three sides of a square, and we finished it with rails and planted some vegetables. This man does good work, and takes a pride in it.

My farming consists in raising corn and other feed for cows, and grain for poultry. I can manage part of the work myself, with a little help at home. I do not attempt to work with the hired man, but simply give directions, and generally find it done satisfactorily. Hoping these few hints may benefit some of your readers, I am, Yours, etc.,

LADY FARMER.

About Smoking Hams.

Dear Dame Durden,—I see in the Jan. 19th number of "The Farmer's Advocate" where "Ruby," of York Co., is

asking about smoking hams in a barrel. Now, I have tried it, but never was just satisfied with my meat, and last year was advised to use extract of smoke, and our meat was lovely and kept well too. Get it at a drug store, and directions are on the bottle, although I used a small cloth instead of brush, and found two coats was plenty, using the second about a week after the first. I find this way so much easier than using a fire, and a 25-cent bottle will give two coats to five or six hams.

I would like to know if any of the "Nookers" can tell me of any way of removing superfluous hair, except by electrolysis, so that it would not grow again?

Did any of you ever try boiled linseed oil on stovepipes? We find it splendid, as it preserves them from rust, and is so easily applied. "HOUSEKEEPER." Brant Co., Ont.

Being a little afraid lest smoke extract should hinder the digestion of meat, I wrote to Prof. Harcourt, Chemist at the O.A.C., in regard to this. He says:—"Smoke used in the smoking or curing of hams contains a certain amount of wood creosotes, and the curing has usually been credited to the presence of these materials. Liquid smoke, or smoke extracts, are made of wood creosotes, and it is usually found that a one-per-cent. solution of wood creosote dries and hardens the meat, and it acquires a flavor of smoked meat. Crude pyroigneous acid will also have the same effect upon meat. It has never been considered that smoking meat decreased the digestibility of it to any great extent, and I presume that, provided these other materials are used in moderate quantities, they cannot seriously affect the digestibility of the meat. It is quite probable, however, that the solutions of liquid smoke; or of the pyroigneous acid, would be many times stronger than the smoke. Taking it all together, I cannot see that the use of these materials in moderation is going to very seriously affect the digestibility of the meat. Of course, we must bear in mind that there is a tendency to use preservatives in many of our foods, and, while it is possible that while the use of such a material in any one food might not be injurious, that obtained in the aggregate from our different foods might be harmful."

I have asked a complexion specialist about the superfluous hair, and she says she has heard of no method for removing it which she can recommend except by electricity.

Reply to Grandmother.

Dear Dame Durden,—I would ask permission again for a little space in your corner to reply to "Grandmother," for the dear old lady needs to be set right in regard to the Women's Institute. She puts me in mind of a man I knew, who always said that what was good enough for his father was good enough for him. If we all said that, where would we be? Why, back in the old log cabin, and cutting grain with the sickle.

She says, in the first place, that it is a great deal of work and worry carrying on an Institute, for very little, if any, profit. She might say the same about the Church, the Sunday School, or the League, or Christian Endeavor, or anything. Don't you know, Grandmother, that Paul may plant and Apollos water, but God alone can give the increase? It is our part to do the work and leave the results with Him.

"Let us then be up and doing,

With a heart for any fate;

Still achieving, still pursuing,

Learn to labor and to wait."

At the same time, I claim that we do see results, many of them. The Women's Institute is not going to be a power in the land, but it is.

Then she goes on to say that farm women have not time to get up papers and such like. Well, I know we are all pretty busy, and generally have more than we can well attend to, but if anything has to go to the wall, let it not be the short time that we take to improve ourselves mentally. We would be no better than dumb animals if we did not take a little time along that line. Far better, I say, to let the quilt patches and old rags go. But then this taking time to improve ourselves does

not necessarily mean a taking up of time which should be devoted to other things, for we learn to economize time, by learning to do our work in a more up-to-date and scientific manner; and no one gets the same benefit out of a paper as the one who gets it up, for she has to do a good deal of thinking and reading, and turning up references, before she writes it down. As for criticism, no one needs to care for that. Sometimes those who talk the most and laugh the loudest have the emptiest heads, and could not do half so well themselves.

At the same time, I am quite well aware that there are some so built that they could not get up a paper, and such should not be required of them, but it is a very oddly-constructed person who cannot do something. They might be able to sing a song, or tell a story of the pioneer days, or demonstrate how certain lines of housework ought to be done, or show the girls how to knit or do fine sewing, or read a piece, or anything. Even Grandmother herself, who claims that she cannot get up a paper, has demonstrated the fact that she can by the letter she has written, and she might as well write another as pore too much over quilt patches (although quilts are necessary). But I have seen grandmothers sitting at quilts till their eyes ached, and they would tell, with pride, how many pieces were in this one and how many in that, but I think we can have nice quilts without cutting the pieces too small, and saving a little of the time that used to be taken up at such work to go to an Institute meeting. But for those who do not wish to go, why we will just need to let them stay at home. They will be occupying their time very well, indeed, by reading "The Farmer's Advocate," and other good papers, but I would remind them that people are like machinery, they will rust out quicker than they will wear out, and the sooner we sit down by the stove and take no interest in what is going on around us, the sooner we will reach our dotage. The world is moving quickly, and we have to move with it or drop out of the race. To us who are grandmothers the time is getting short. Let us then do what we can, so that when we depart we may be able to leave "Footprints on the sands of time."

That was a good paper in your last issue by Mrs. W. G. McBean, of West Lambton.

In all friendliness, Dame, to you and "Grandmother," and everybody,

I remain, as ever,

GREYBIRD.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have come across the following:—"He that is never dissatisfied with himself or others, and never discontented with things around him, cannot be expected to make any strenuous efforts at improvement. He may live out a life of ease and serenity, but it will be the ease of torpor and the serenity of indolence." So what was good enough for our fathers and mothers ought not to be good enough for us.

GREYBIRD.

Recipes.

Graham Biscuits.—1 pint graham flour and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint wheat flour, 1 tablespoon lard or butter, 1 teaspoon sugar, pinch salt, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder. Sift the baking powder, salt and sugar with the wheat flour, add the brown, rub in the shortening, then mix with water or milk to a dough. Roll half an inch thick, cut into biscuits.

Fried Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.—Scrape the salsify, cut in pieces and boil until tender; mash, adding 1 cup milk, 1 egg well-beaten, a small piece butter, salt, and a little sifted flour. Bake like griddle cakes.

Finnan Haddies.—Pour boiling water over the fish. In a few moments drain, brush with butter and pepper and bake in a hot oven about 10 minutes.

Oatmeal Soup.—2 quarts of any meat broth, half a can tomatoes, one medium-sized onion, salt and pepper to season. Boil the vegetables in the broth, then add the oatmeal. Boil until thick, strain through a colander, and serve.

Shortcake.—Make a very short biscuit crust and bake in a thick cake. While still hot split it, butter, and put in a thick filling of stewed and pulped prunes or apricots. Apple sauce, well sweetened and flavored, plum preserves, stewed figs, etc., may be used as filling. Serve with whipped cream.

Corn Muffins.—Sift together $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups

flour, 1 cup corn meal, 2 teaspoons baking powder. Beat together 2 table-spoons butter with 3 of sugar, and add to them 3 well-beaten eggs. Dilute this with 1 pint milk, beat hard, add the dry ingredients quickly, and bake in muffin-rings or deep patty-pans which have been well greased.

Corn Pudding.—Scald 1 cup corn meal with boiling water. Beat well 2 eggs, a pinch salt, a tablespoon melted butter. Add sufficient sour milk to make a thin batter when the whole is mixed with the scalded meal. Put in a scant level teaspoonful soda to a pint of the milk. Bake in a pudding dish for 25 minutes. Serve with cream and sugar.

Kidney and Bacon.—Fry thin slices of breakfast bacon, take out and in the fat fry sliced mutton or beef kidneys. Add 1 cup water and a pinch of salt; cover and stew slowly for 10 minutes. Pour over the bacon and serve hot, on dry toast.

Currant Loaf.—When the bread is ready to mould into loaves, take out enough for one loaf and knead into it a large spoonful of butter, 2 eggs, a small cup light-brown sugar, same of currants cleaned and floured, a large pinch of cinnamon and nutmeg. Knead well, adding a very little milk if too stiff. Form into a loaf, let rise, and bake.

Baked Apple Sauce.—Pare and chop a dozen apples, put in a granite dish, sprinkle over them a heaping cup of sugar, add a cup of water. Cover and bake slowly in the oven for two or more hours.

Prune Pudding.— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. prunes stewed and mashed fine; remove the pits. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar and the well-beaten whites of 4 eggs. Bake in a buttered pudding dish. Serve with whipped cream, or with a yellow custard made with the egg yolks.

Colds.

During March, that time of wet feet and changeable weather, colds are "caught" quite frequently, hence an article on the subject, in a recent number of The Independent, is opportune. "We have learned," says the writer, "that colds are slight infectious fevers . . . that are due to contagion, and not at all to changes in the weather." Colds, in short, are due to "germs" or bacteria, as may be concluded by anyone who notes how quickly the disease runs through a school until the majority of the children are coughing. From the beginning, then, children should be taught to cover their mouths with a handkerchief when coughing. Laboratory experiments have shown that when we cough we scatter bacteria for at least three or four feet in front of us, hence little wonder that when a coughing epidemic starts in church "the modern physician at least has the uncanny feeling that nearly everybody is coughing his particular brand of bacteria freely into the air for the benefit of others." As a matter of fact, colds are more frequently caught in over-heated, poorly ventilated, crowded rooms than in any other way.

To avoid taking colds the vitality must be kept up (a low vitality makes the body more vulnerable), hence feet should be kept dry, plenty of sleep taken, and long periods of hunger not permitted. Chillings should be avoided, as when the body is chilled the vitality is low. "Above all, at night there must be an abundance of fresh air in the rooms of those whose lungs are hampered in their activities." Plenty of fresh air at all times is now, of course, universally recognized as a preventive of as well as a cure for colds.

The writer advises his readers to give a wide berth to whisky and quinine, and all patent cures for coughs and colds, which are likely to contain such drugs as morphine, codein, chloroform, etc. Hot drinks, however, are beneficial, for the reason that at such a time a large supply of liquid is necessary, hence the efficacy of the old-fashioned grandmother's remedies, flaxseed tea, and the like. "Nothing softens a cold like having an abundance of fluid in the system." Skin, kidneys and bowels must also perform their offices freely, hence the use of hot baths and laxatives in breaking up a cold. "Rest, liquids, elimination, air—these are the cardinal principles of therapy—not drugs and dosing." If a cold does not yield to these, then consult a physician, for "only a cold" may be a serious thing.

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The Roundabout Club

Study V.

As announced in November last, our subject for Study V. is, "Would it be to the advantage of Canada to have a reciprocity treaty providing for the free exchange of natural products between Canada and the United States?"

Children's Fresh-air Fund

"Let me take this opportunity of thanking the many good men and women on the farms of our Province who have invited the children of Toronto as fortnightly guests during the summer."

The Village Playground.

"It may seem rather absurd to advocate the importance of a village playground when one can stand on the main street and see farms stretching out in either direction," writes J. J. Kelso, of Toronto.

A Question of Gender.

Marquise de Fontenay. A funny story is current in London concerning an encounter between Lady Lansdowne and one of the Japanese chamberlains of Prince Fushimi, who has lately been visiting England.

When he took his leave he expressed the hope that he had not "cockroached too much on your ladyship's time."

At last he beamed, thanked her profusely for setting him right, and then, with a foreigner's idea of gender, observed: "I quite understand. When I speak to your ladyship I must say 'hen-croach,' and when I speak to Lord Lansdowne I must say 'cock-roach.'"

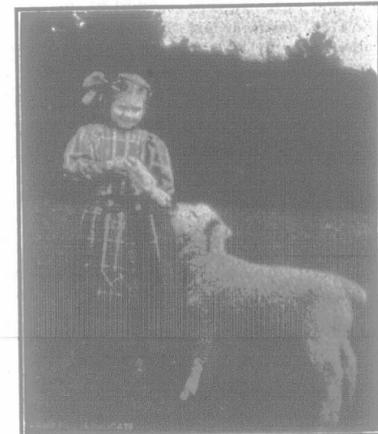
The Beaver Circle.

[All children in third and fourth books, also those who have left school, or are in High School, between the ages of 11 and 15, inclusive, will write for Senior Beavers'.

Our Letter Box.

Dear Puck,—I thought I would write once more, to thank you for the book you sent me as a prize. It happens that I have one just like it, and another on the winter and game birds, which I won as a prize in an oratorical contest when I attended high school.

I will tell you of a couple of my little experiences. Last July, while rambling about in the woods, I saw a small clump of berry bushes move sharply. Bending them over, I saw the den of some animal. I pushed a long stick down the hole, and heard a sort of chug! chug! inside.



His Breakfast.

Sent by M. C. Legge, St. Mary's, Ont.

Seeing a tunnel leading out of the nest, I continued digging. About ten feet further I broke down a lump of earth, and saw a large black and white tail sticking out. This the dog seized, and in a moment the tail was followed by its owner—a skunk.

The following September I was strolling about in the woods, and saw a partridge come out of some long grass, and fluttering and dragging itself over the ground.

Can you tell me some of the habits of the flying squirrel? I found the nest of one in the top of an elm tree this fall, and after scraping the skin from my arms and shins, I managed to climb up to it, but when I got up to within a few feet of it, the squirrel came out and floated gracefully down to the ground.

I am sorry we happened to send you a book that you already had. We will hope for better luck next time. Such a nature lover as you should have a camera, don't you think?

I think I will tell you how we spent Christmas. We took the bobsleighs, and grandma had the turkey ready, so we called for our Uncle on the way there, and there was quite a sleighload of us—fourteen in all.

last for a lifetime, and give endless topics for conversation. Just watch an amateur photographer displaying his pictures, and see the pleasure he gets out of telling how this, that and the other one was taken. Last, but not least, there is nothing cruel about a camera. One can have all the fun without causing a single twinge of pain. . . Am sorry to say that I know nothing of flying squirrels. Probably some Beaver can give the information.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for over twenty years.

Our school is on one corner of our farm, so I only have to go across the field to school. There is a hollow in our field, right near the school, and all the girls and boys go down there to coast, and slide, too, when there is ice in the hollow.

I would rather have winter than summer. Summer is nearly always too hot to play, and, anyway, there is more fun in winter, coasting, sliding, skating, snowballing, building snow forts and making snow men.

I live about one-half of a mile from the Village of Thorndale.

We had a concert in our school before holidays; it was just at the school though. Last year we had a big concert in the hall at Thorndale, and we also marched at the fair.

I would like some of the girls of my own age to correspond with me.

The other day there was a bird in our barn that I do not know what kind it was. Its breast was gray, something the color of a mole. Its head was also gray, and so was its back. Its wings were black, with white spots on them. It was about the size of a robin, if not a little larger. Its tail was four inches long, and was black and white. It died in the barn. It had been used to a warmer country, I guess. It had a beak like a parrot, only smaller. If any of the Beavers know what kind this bird is please tell me. I will close with a few riddles.

What is black and white and red all over? Ans.—The newspaper.

What is the difference between a lady and a soldier? Ans.—The lady powders the face and the soldier faces the powder.

What is the difference between a boy and a postage stamp? Ans.—The boy you lick with a stick and the postage stamp you stick with a lick.

Why is a donkey like a dish of ice cream? Ans.—All the faster you lick it all the faster it goes.

What four letters make a thief run? Ans.—O I C U.

MARJORIE BRYAN Thorndale, Ont. (Age 11, Book IV.)

Except for the size, this bird, from the description, might be the loggerhead shrike, but it is a little smaller than the robin.

By the way, why don't some of you girls and boys try to earn one of our large, illustrated in color, books, "Bird Neighbors"? You can earn one by getting us two new subscribers and letting me know.

Dear Puck,—I always wanted to write to you, but never could pluck up enough courage.

I have only one brother for a play-fellow. Every summer he and I go up to Muskoka. There are many lovely lakes and some awfully high rocks. I am eleven years old, and am in the third book.

As this is my first letter I will not write any more. Wishing the Beaver Circle every success. JACK BEID Thornton, Ont. (Book III.)

Tell us more about Muskoka next time, Jack.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to "The Farmer's Advocate," though we have "Advocates" printed 44 years ago.

I think I will tell you how we spent Christmas. We took the bobsleighs, and grandma had the turkey ready, so we called for our Uncle on the way there, and there was quite a sleighload of us—fourteen in all. When we got there Grandma had the turkey ready, so we sat down and had dinner. We had games and music in the afternoon. My brother had taken his camera, so we

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had our pictures taken. Then we had our supper, after which we gave out the presents, and returned home quite late, after spending a very happy day. As my letter is getting long I will close. Wishing the Circle every success.

GERTRUDE ODELL

(Age 10, Book IV.)

Middlesex Co., Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is the first time I have ever written to the Beaver Circle. I enjoy reading the letters very much.

One day last summer my friend and I went away fishing. We took our lunch too. When we got to the river there were some other people up there, so we had lots of fun. I caught quite a few fish. I strung them on a stick and brought them home to my little kitten, which she enjoyed very much.

Would some of the Beavers kindly correspond with me? Wishing the Circle every success, I will close with a few riddles.

Why is a baby like wheat? Ans.—Because it is first cradled, then thrashed, and finally becomes the flower of the family.

On what toe does a corn never come? Ans.—The mistletoe.

Why should turtles be pitied? Ans.—Because they have a hard case.

What is an eavesdropper? Ans.—An icicle. BONNIE WATSON
Creemore, Ont. (Book IV.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I will now scratch down a few lines, and tell you about our little white pony, whose name is Snowball. Snowball is eight years, and only 14 hands high. When she was four years old she would stand on her hind legs and lift her front ones over papa's head when he took her to water. Whenever we go into the stable she will hold out her nose to be petted. I expect we are going to Saskatchewan in March, and we are not going to leave her behind.

I am afraid my letter is getting pretty lengthy. I will close, wishing you all a Happy New Year. EDNA WARD
(Age 11, Book III.)
Bloomington, Ont.

Dear Puck,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for five years, and likes it well. I live on the ninth concession of Caradoc, about one mile from Strathroy. Our farm consists of 150 acres, with a spring creek running through it, and a bush which contains about 10 acres. One hundred acres are used for pasturing, while the rest is used for mixed farming. For pets I have a horse whose name is Queen, two cats, and about 15 pigeons. Often when Queen is not working I take a ride on her back. I go to school, and like my teacher very much. Drawing and writing are my worst subjects. The school is on one corner of our farm, so I do not have far to go. I am in the third class. We have a library in our school, which consists of about 75 books. I have read about twelve, and found them very interesting. I must close, for fear I take up too much room in your precious Corner, so good-bye.

BLAKE RAPLEY
Strathroy, Ont. (Age 11, Sr. III.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—My father has taken your valuable paper for a long time, and does not wish to be without it. I have a brother and two sisters younger than myself. I am twelve, and in the fourth book. My favorite lessons come from composition, geography and history. Like many others, I am a great reader, and am in the junior-fourth class. I am 12 years of age. I would like a few of the Beavers to correspond with me, amongst them Luella Killough and Jack Gray.

Yeovil, Ont. BESSIE DRIMMIE.

My Canary Bird.

I've a dear little bird in a golden cage,
The prettiest ever was seen.
A bright little fellow in a coat of yellow,
With trimmings of loveliest green.

I call him Sweet, Sweet, and he answers
cheep, cheep.

With a shake of his bright little head,
Then he warbles a lay like a sunshiny
day.

My bonny, bright-eyed little Ned.

He's awake in the morning and sings his first song

Of praise to his Maker above;
So he teaches, you see, a sweet lesson to me,
Of happy contentment and love.

God gave us the beautiful birds with their songs,

To make our hearts happy and glad,
Like the sunshine and flowers in this bright world of ours,
That cheer up the weary and sad.

—Hetty Walcome.

Don't Put a Bird in a Window.

"Never put a bird in the window," said a bird fancier to the reporter the other day.

"I rarely go into the street in summer, or even on a mild day in winter, that I do not see unfortunate canaries hung in the windows. Even if the sun is not broiling the brains under the little yellow cap, a draft is blowing all the time over the delicate body. People have been told a thousand times that they must not put a bird in the draft, yet how few remember there is always a draft in an open window."—Berlin (Md.) Herald.

Greens for the Canary.

Did you know that, when lettuce and green things are hard to get for the bird, you may supply him with something just to his liking by planting some of his bird-seed in a little flower-pot? When the tiny green shoots come up they make a dainty salad, which he likes served in his cage, pot and all. It is great fun to see our saucy songster uproot the little plants and then warble his grateful thanks. H. G. K.

The Garden of a Com-muter's Wife.

(By Mabel Osgood Wright.)

CHAPTER IX.—Continued.

"When I got me soight straight, I saw it was them three all a-sprintin' for dear loife. Patsy was a leadin', Dalia a-followin', givin' him her mind for outrunnin' her. Old Mrs. Doolan, a lashin' the air wid a big broom, was but a step in the rear."

"'But there'll be murther done,' says I to Katie, and we shlipt down the road behind the cedar bushes. In that we was disappointed, for just before they all reached the turn, Dalia passed Patsy, givin' him a terrible cuff, and callin', 'Take that, ye quakin' bowl o' mush!' that he stumbled and fell into the ditch, from which Mrs. Doolan had him out in an eyewink, and was leadin' him home by the ear like a strayed pig."

"'Not a word was spoke the noight, but come All Saints' mornin' I took up wid Mrs. Doolan goin' to mass."

"Mrs. Mullins," says she, 'will yer belave me, Patsy's that fond o' me he can't think o' marriage, and he's broke wid Dalia, but a nice farm he'll get the day he does it, though he do claim the girl's not born he'd look at along o' me. Yer might ha' heard him swearin' it only lasht night."

"'Bad cess but I didn't,' thought I; but I said, 'Sure the boy's but a lad,' to kape the peace, me pigsty a lappin' a bit on her land, the same convayniencing me greatly."

"That night Patsy he come a-bawlin' and prayin' to me to coax Dalia to see him, and a-sayin' he'd lave the old woman if Dalia'd make up; and I had fair to trap her at our house, she was that contrary."

"'Dalia, darlint, whatever'll I do? Have patience! the old woman won't last forever,' he playded, the tears steamin' from him; 'and if ye lave me, I'll go drown for sure,' he begged on his two knees."

"'She's long outlasted my notion for you,' quoth Dalia, 'and her dyin' would change nothin'. There's two buried in your grave already, and she'd be overnear the top for safety. I've got sense, thanks to you, Patsy Doolan, which is what I lacked before.' And she walked out,

Alfalfa Clover. The Money Maker.

The best of all clover, producing abundance of feed.

No. 1 Fancy\$15 00 per bush.
Choice (Gov. Standard) 14 00 "
Red Clover, Choice 10 00 "
Timothy, Choice No. 1 7 00 "

All above f. o. b. Guelph. Bags extra, at 25c. each.

Oats, Regenerated Abundance, 1910

This new Reg. stock did well last year in this section. One grower in Eramosa says: "Best oats I ever grew. Very early variety, yielding 70 bush. to the acre last season." We have a very fine sample. Price \$1.00 per bush., f. o. b. Guelph. Bags extra.

O. A. C. No. 21 Barley

Fine sample\$1 25 per bush.
10 bush. lots at 1 20 "

f. o. b. Guelph.

Daubenay Oats

We have a few left at 80c. per bush. Ripens with barley. Samples sent if desired.

THE HEWER SEED CO.,
Guelph, Ont.



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

Absolutely pure. That rich chocolate flavor. Very economical.

The Cowan Co. Limited,
Toronto. 88

Saves work and wages

THOUSANDS of farmers are reducing the cost of planting and increasing the production by using the ASPINWALL POTATO PLANTER. This machine does all the work automatically, requires no human aid other than the driver, and soon pays for itself out of the wages it saves. What the Aspinwall No. 3 Potato Planter has done for others it will do for you. Write for catalog descriptive of our POTATO CUTTERS, PLANTERS, SPRAYERS AND SORTERS. Address Dept. F, Aspinwall Manufacturing Co., Jackson, Mich., U.S.A. Canadian Factory: Guelph, Ont.

R-K LIGHTING SYSTEM FOR YOUR HOME

Will make your home attractive and inviting at a small cost. Beautiful fixtures giving a pure white brilliant light superior to gas or electricity at one half the cost. Can be installed anywhere in the home, store, church, etc. Easy to operate—thousands in daily use. Write our nearest office for Booklet "O" RICE-KNIGHT LTD., Toronto or Winnipeg

Logs Wanted!

400 Maple Logs, 10/16 ft long, 22 in. and up diameter small end; 500 Rock Maple Logs, 15/30 ft. long, 12 in. and up top end; 2 carloads of Walnut Logs 15 in. and up diameter small end.

BRADLEY CO., HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Strawberries!

For the home garden, William Belt and Meade are the finest flavored, and are beautiful berries in every way. To make a longer season, Gill (an extra early) and Nettie (a late berry) give you the earliest and the latest. For many other varieties, and a good collection of raspberries, send for catalogue.

C. P. NEWMAN,
BOX 51, LACHINE LOCKS, QUE.

Choice Seed Grain Grown, harvested, cleaned under our personal supervision. Guaranteed No. 1 Government standard. Mandschouri Barley, per bush. 75c.; Thousand-dollar Oats, per bush., 65c.; Improved Crown Peas, per bush., \$1 10. Bags included. Free on board Minsing. Foyston Bros., Minsing, Ont.

and Patsy he got up from his two knees, and to kape his word went out and drowned hisself in drink before witnesses in Grogan's saloon."

Mrs. Mullins talked so rapidly, hurried by a keen relish of her subject, that I followed her with difficulty, divided between laughter and admiration of Delia's spirit. So when Mrs. Mullins creaked downstairs, she carried the tidings to the girl that, failing of being a bride, she might still be a waitress without reproach.

Having a healthy appetite, and no woman being within reach with whom I could discuss the morning's happenings, thereby magnifying their importance, I went in search of luncheon, and by the time it appeared, together with father, the only part of the trilogy of woes that seemed worth repeating was Mrs. Mullins's account of the failure of Delia's venture in real estate.

X. WINTER.

The Garden of Books.

December 3. Winter has come in a single night, the picturesque winter of Christmas cards, wrapped snugly in ermine robes and travelling to the jingle of sleigh bells. It is only occasionally that he travels in this guise, more often coming as gaunt Black Frost, with the north wind for pace-maker, trampling the naked fields with mailed feet, freezing the very pith of the leafless trees, numbing the huddled birds as they glean seed in the furrows, and making us feel the hopeless cruelty of Nature's sterner moods when unassuaged by human kindness.

However fickle our climate may be, it is never monotonous, and so, after three open, or at least snowless winters, to-morrow many sleighs will be let down from the lofts where they were fast sinking into a Rip van Winkle sleep, while wolf skins and buffalo robes, the relics of a vanished tribe, will leave the camphor chests, and again see the light of day.

Night before last was the time of the "watch fires." The sun went down with the clear red afterglow that in summer usually indicates the coming of hot, dry weather. The air, in fact, was warm, of the real Indian summer softness, such as often continues for many weeks after the killing frosts of middle November.

I am glad that the watch fires are still kept up. I remember being awakened, wrapped in a blanket, and taken out to light my first fire. Father himself started the custom, and I feared that it might have died out during my absence, with other signs of the seasons that add so much to country living.

All through the autumn, as the farmers cut the brush from meadow edges, or cleared weeds and stubble from the corn fields, fires would be seen at night, the leisure time they took for burning the rubbish. Oftentimes these fires were lighted, and being left to tend themselves, spread, doing much damage, or else a conflagration of house or barn was thought to be merely a brush fire, and so neighborly aid was withheld.

For these reasons, father had suggested that every one should gather his rubbish as usual, but wait to burn it until the first night of winter, when all the neighborhood could be out and on the watch to see and enjoy the bonfires that flickered from hill to hill, quite out to the point that runs into the bay, and make a festival of "watching in" winter.

Evan and I went together to the hilltop well back of the house and woods, where Bertie had collected a grand pyre of stubble, shrub trimmings, and weed hay from the roadsides, all capped and held in place by pine and hemlock boughs that had been cut away in clearing the meandering cowpath that was to be the walk through our wild garden in the wood-lot.

It was a beautiful night, the many voices coming from afar and the vivid flames lent an air of newness and mystery to familiar surroundings. Every time Evan stirred the pile with his fork, the landscape perspective

changed, and now and then a weasel, a fox, or some other little night-prowling animal, startled from its lair, would dart across a streak of light, to be instantly swallowed by the darkness again.

Finally the last flicker died away; and when nothing remained but a glowing circle of embers that could do no harm in the middle of the plowed field, we strolled slowly home, Evan with his coat on his arm, and I fanning my face, which the fire had toasted, with my useful but rather dilapidated hat, which had seen service as carrier for nuts or small tufts of ebony spleenwort, pipsissewa, or partridge berry that from time to time I added to the little wild fernery that lives in the middle of the dinner table.

"Are you ready for winter?" asked Evan, who had been away for a few days' visit to an F. M. (an American title signifying Financial Mightiness) whose recent purchase of a tract of forest, field and river was to be turned into a home park.

"Is anyone ever ready to be shut in or see the friendly earth so seemingly dead? But if you mean have I done all the outdoor gardening that is possible before spring, I can certainly say that I have, and that I am ready for winter. The narcissus, Bermuda lilies, Roman hyacinths, early tulips, and freesias are all potted and buried in the cold frame, ready to be brought in succession as house plants. I've sown ounces, in fact quite half a pound of Shirley poppy seed in front of the hardy plants, the entire length of the walk on the way to the sun garden; the perennials have cedar-bough wind-breaks over them, the old roses are mulched with coarse litter, and the new ones are all bonneted with straw after the most approved fashion. The only thing remaining to be done when the ground freezes for good is to cover the bulbs outside the study windows."

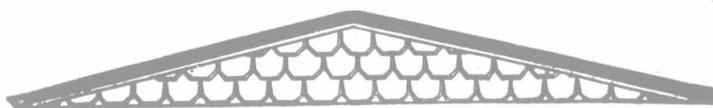
"Then," said Evan, slyly, "I think I shall not be interfering with your garden operations if I bring home some plans to-morrow night and work over them here, where I can be free from interruptions. Incidentally, I might spare a few hours of daylight to unpack my bachelor belongings, and get our books into winter quarters."

He knew exactly what I should say, or rather do, and he slipped around a tree that we were passing, thereby causing me to embrace it fervently in the dark, bumping my tip-tilted nose.

Ah, the joy of unexpected holidays! their ecstasy must be forever missing to the habitually leisure class. Even the dogs sniff the news in the air on the rare autumn field-days that father takes, and by the time he brings out his gun and examines stock and muzzle, they are running circling about in a frenzy of excitement.

Precisely this feeling possessed me when Evan said that he could do his planning here. Yet such a creature of contrariety am I, that I can imagine nothing more deadly to motive and affection than to have one's husband belong to the American branch of that pernicious institution known as "The Men Who Stay at Home." The subtle art of being agreeable, though unemployed in the technical sense, requires both heredity and greater preparation than most of the learned professions, and to be done well must be the outcome of an older and possibly more degenerate civilization than ours. For here, save in exceptional Newport-like communities, "The Man Who Stays at Home" must, as far as male companionship goes, suffer the pangs of Robinson Crusoe loneliness, which does not improve his temper.

But it is pure joy to have Evan for a few precious days all to myself in the den, where I can sit in the window and watch him make his free-hand water-color plans from the necessary but stiff scale drawings, knowing when he is satisfied by the way in which he rumples his hair, and, when perplexed, by his horse-shoe scowl. There is something



How "Eastlake" Steel Shingles will save you money



Talk No. 5

Exclusive Features

By

The Philosopher of Metal Town

Mr. Farmer, I suppose you know of the big experimental farm at Guelph, Ontario.

Here, the farm buildings have "Eastlake" roofs.

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 count.

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

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

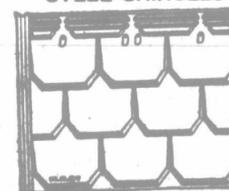
No rain or snow, no matter how fine, can sift in under an "Eastlake" Steel Shingle. There is a full three-inch lap and the counter-sunk cleat holds the bottom of the shingle as tight as though welded in place.

The bold "Eastlake" Pattern is so deeply embossed that only the very best material will hold 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, Eavestrough, Conductor Pipe, Ventilators, etc.

"EASTLAKE" STEEL SHINGLES



The Metallic Roofing Co.

LIMITED

Toronto - Winnipeg

REMEMBER THE NAME **EZE 50¢** PRONOUNCED "EASY" **SuspenderS**

SPECIAL OFFER
Three pairs for \$1.00 postpaid anywhere to parties who cannot procure EZE Suspenders from their dealers. No second order filled. Manufactured and guaranteed by THE KING SUSPENDER CO. TORONTO CANADA.

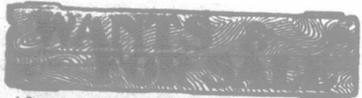
THE DOUBLE CORD SLIDING BACK ADJUSTS TO EVERY MOVE OF THE BODY

REGISTERED TRADE MARK **JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, LIMITED, SHEFFIELD, ENG.**

AVOID IMITATIONS OF OUR **CUTLERY**

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

ver. Baker. ... \$15.00 per bush. ... \$1.25 per bush. ... \$1.20 ... n's ... drink health-light ... That flavor. ... mitted, 88 ... TER. ... No 3 ... lantier ... TING SYSTEM ... up diameter 30 ft. long, 12 ... at Logs 15 in. ... ONTARIO. ... es ! ... and Meade ... give you the varieties, and ... QUE. ... harvested. ... No. 1 Gov. ... 65c. ... Bags in- ... ston Bros..



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.

ARMSTRONG, B.O.—The Garden District of the Okanagan Valley; an established, self-supporting and unboomed district, with mildest winters; permanent markets; no syndicate land holdings; fruit-growing, dairying, mixed farming, poultry and market gardening. Booklet sent on application to Secretary Board of Trade, Armstrong, B.O.

ARE YOU GOING WEST?—We know something about the opportunities for homesteading in the Canadian West. We can supply you with information regarding the best of all present opportunities for taking up farm lands in the most fertile undeveloped sections of the Canadian Northwest. Our information is absolutely reliable, and it is free. The Homestead Realty Company, Dominion Exchange Bldg., Toronto.

CREAMERY—Experienced dairyman wishes to purchase creamery. Might consider a cheese factory. State output, possibilities and opposition. Address: Creamery, "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ontario.

ENGLISHMAN, one year in Canada, with extensive experience in England, desires place as manager, or similar position of trust. Good pedigree horses and cattle. Knows English markets for same. Good references. Box O, "Farmer's Advocate," London.

FORTY DOLLARS PER MONTH and board to a man who can take charge of a small pure-bred dairy herd in Saskatchewan. Increase in salary at end of year if successful. R. G. Thomson, 77 Woolwich St., Guelph.

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

FOR SALE—800 acres excellent wheat land, at Swan River, Manitoba. Six miles from market; two miles from school and post office. 400 acres under cultivation. Abundance of excellent water; fair buildings. About year 850 acres produced 9,000 bushels of grain. Price, including stock and implements, \$24,000. Cash down, \$10,000; balance easy. For further particulars address: Mrs. N. Gable, 181 Canora St., Winnipeg.

GOVERNMENT STANDARD SEEDS FOR SALE—Number 21 Mandshuri Barley, 90c; Golden Vine Peas, \$1.00; Banner, White Siberian, Silver Mice, Scottish Chief Oats, 50c; Red Clover, 95c; Alfalfa, \$1.00; bags extra. Ask for samples. Caledonia Milling Co., Ltd., Caledonia.

MEN WANTED—Age 18-35, for firemen, \$100 monthly, and brakemen, \$80, on Canadian railroads. Experience unnecessary; no stocks. Positions guaranteed competent men. Promotions. Railroad Employing Headquarters—over 400 men sent to positions monthly. State age; send stamp. Railway Association, Dept. 645, 237 Maroon Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

O. A. C. No. 21 Seed Barley—Fine sample; extra free from weeds. Price, \$1.00 per bushel. Sacks free. John Hayward, Eastwood, Ontario.

O. A. C. No. 21 SEED BARLEY—1,200 bushels, grown for seed purposes. We increased one pound to nine hundred bushels in three crops. This is the best yielder, longest, brightest and stiffest-strawed barley ever grown in Ontario or Quebec. We are the leading growers and furnish good, plump, clean seed, true to name. We had a yield of seventy-two bushels per acre. Price, \$1.00 per bushel. Best cotton bags, 25 cents. Jno. Elder, Hensall, Ont., Huron County.

THE FAMOUS O.A.C. No. 21 Barley, pure, clean seed, the best by test, \$1.00 bushel. Garton's "Regenerated Abundance," the greatest oat on earth; great yielder; stiff straw; from imported seed; \$1.00 bushel. "Regenerated Banner" oats; seed imported from Scotland last year, \$1.00 bushel. Any of above in lots of 20 bushels or over, 90 cents per bushel. A. L. Currah, "The Oaks," Bright, Ontario, Oxford County.

VANCOUVER ISLAND offers sunshiny, mild climate; good profits for ambitious men with small capital in business, professional, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns; no thunder storms; no mosquitoes; no malaria. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A 102, Broughton St., Vancouver, B.C.

The Delhi Tannery Wanted—2,000 hides to tan for robes, coats, etc. All kinds of hides, skins and furs dressed soft and pliable. Deerskin for buck, or with the hair on. Send them to me and have them dressed right. B. F. Bell, Delhi, Ont.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Imported Clydesdale stallion; weight about a ton. A grand stock horse. Reason for disposing his fillies are breeding. BOX O, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, LONDON, ONT.

Farms Wanted Don't pay commissions. We find you direct buyer. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable properties FREE. American Investment Association, 34 Palace, Minneapolis, Minn.

very interesting to me about an occasional horseshoe scowl, savoring as it does of the wild but satisfactory hero of Miss Edwards's "Barbara's History," one of my favorite novels.

Yesterday morning the weather was gray and threatening. The lowlands were white with frost, and upon trying to uncover the frame to pick Evan's violets, I found the straw mats frozen to the glass; an occasional snowflake drifted through the air, but with the motivelessness of a floating feather.

Bertle, who has also been a sailor, and is wise in weather signs, predicted a storm, and suggested, as it was Saturday and there was little to do, that he should drive over to the sawmill for a supply of lumber from which during the next three months he is to construct and fashion new hotbed frames for the spring seeds, garden seats, plant-boxes to screen the piazza, and the framework for supporting the chicken wire upon which sweet peas, nasturtiums and other summer vines are to be trained. By planning winter work for Bertle, we can keep him the year through, and so be spared the uncertainty of looking up a new man every spring—a trial from which many gardens and dispositions suffer.

By noon, when he returned with the first load, snow was falling in soft, irregular flakes that by three o'clock had grown finer and more persistent, while the wind was rising fast, and the pines were swept to and fro by the unseen force.

Father had taken an all-day drive to Stony Hill for a consultation and must return in the face of the wind. The sudden change made me restless; I could never sit still nor stay indoors; so, buttoning myself into an ulster with a hood, I called the dogs and started down the long walk to the path through the wood-lot.

The dogs were wild with excitement which they expressed in different ways. Pat alternately tiptoed along and made bounds into the air. The hounds, to whom snow was a novelty, pawed and played with it, took great mouthfuls, then rolled, and finally, when exhausted, sat down to rest, only to jump up again, surprised and disappointed at the inhospitable coldness under them. Lark started off, nose to the ground, trying to unravel the crossed trails of many rabbits who, evidently surprised by the storm in their daytime forms on the wood edge, had thrown precaution aside and hurried helter-skelter to their holes. Bluff alone stayed close beside me, sniffing and glancing about apprehensively, his tail held close and motionless.

There was a great flocking of such birds as live with us at this season, and much chattering and commotion. Jays and nut-hatches were hurrying in from the oak woods to the shelter of the evergreens; robins sat in rows, humped and sullen, among the cedars. I could hear the plaintive voices of invisible bluebirds, various sparrow calls, the notes of crossbill and goldfinch, while the occasional "keeko" of a distant red-tailed hawk made me feel that strange elements were abroad, for such a chorus of alarm cries I had never heard, save in the anxious nesting season.

In some places the snow was even and a couple of inches deep, in others there were tiny drifts, while the cow-path itself was almost bare. The seeded stalks of goldenrod, mullein, and the lattice-work of the wild grapevines took fantastic shapes from the clinging snow, above which the Christmas ferns emerged crisp and shining.

(To be continued.)

One morning last summer, President Taft, wearing the largest bathing suit known to modern times, threw his substantial and ponderous form into the cooling waves of Beverly Bay. That afternoon a newspaper reporter sent the following to his paper: "There was mighty little swimming along the north shore to-day. The President was using the ocean."



UNION HORSE EXCHANGE

Union Stock-Yards, TORONTO, ONT.

The Great Annual Auction Sale of 75 Imported and Canadian-bred

REGISTERED CLYDESDALES

Stallions, Mares, Mares in foal and Fillies, will be held this year on

Tuesday, March 7th, 1911.

J. HERBERT SMITH, Manager.

Cost Nothing to Try

HACKNEY STOCK REMEDIES

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Every article guaranteed to give satisfaction if used according to directions, or money refunded.

Strictly a Canadian company.

Hackney Stock Food Company
Toronto and Winnipeg.

A DRY SADDLE WHEN IT RAINS IF YOU WEAR



TOWER'S
FISH BRAND
POMMEL
SLICKER

The long service and the comfort it gives makes it the Slicker of Quality

Sold Everywhere
TOWER CANADIAN OILED CLOTHING CO., LTD., Toronto, Canada. 111

KINNELLAR STOCK FARM FOR SALE.

This farm is the property of Mr. Jehu Isaac, the well-known stock-breeder and importer, and consists of 255 acres of the best clay loam in Markham Township, and is suitable for all kinds of crops. The buildings consist of a splendid red brick, 11-roomed house; a large bank barn, also root cellar. Other buildings are silo, pigpen, hen pen, drive-house. Markham village, G.T.R. is 1 1/2 miles distant; Leest Hill, O.P.R., 2 1/2 miles. The fences are good. One acre apple orchard, been out 20 years. Four good wells, 2 with windmills on them, supply water. This farm is in the highest state of cultivation, and is suitable for almost any purpose which anyone could wish to put it to. Price, \$30 per acre; \$7,000 cash, balance arranged. For further particulars, write

Philp & Beaton, Whitevale, Ont.

GUSSIP.

As announced in the advertisement in this issue, Adam Bone, of Paris, Ont., will sell at auction, on March 1st, in conjunction with other farm stock, 13 head of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle.

Volume 75, of the American Shorthorn Herdbook, containing the pedigrees of 8,000 bulls, numbered from 316001 to 324000; also the pedigrees of 12,000 cows, numbered from 58001 to 70000, is now ready for distribution to shareholders. The price of this volume to non-members will be \$2, at the office of the Association, or \$2.30 prepaid. Volume 76, containing the pedigrees of 9,000 bulls, numbered from 324001 to 333000, and 11,000 cows, numbered from 70001 to 81000, has gone to press. Volume 77, containing 20,000 pedigrees, has been closed, and the current receipts of pedigrees are now being filed for Volume 78.

BOOK REVIEW.

FARM DEVELOPMENT.

Readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" know something of the good work done for agricultural education in Minnesota by Prof. Willet M. Hays while he filled the Chair of Agriculture in the University of that State. Since his promotion to an important office in Washington, he has compiled and published the notes which he used in his instruction of special classes of high-school students who had mostly come from the farm, and professed intention to return to it. The chief topics discussed in the book are the formation and nature of soils, planning farms, drainage, irrigation, fences, roads and bridges. The chapter on drainage, 94 pages, is a very practical, lucid, and fairly exhaustive treatment of this important subject, and is alone worth the price of the book. The chapter on roads and bridges gives a good deal of desirable information in condensed form in its tables of materials, dimensions, and cost from actual examples, and the text is made clear by nearly seventy good illustrations. The whole book is admirably illustrated throughout, and its binding and make-up do credit to its publishers, the Orange Judd Company. For a well-bound volume of 392 pages, it seems cheap at \$1.65, postage paid, the price for which it may be obtained through "The Farmer's Advocate." J. D.

GOSSIP.

CLYDESDALES FOR THE WEST.

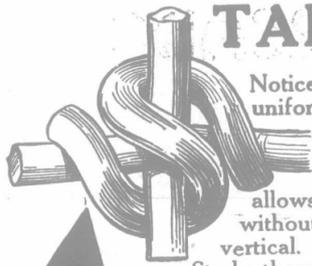
Another of those valuable consignments of Clydesdales that is so fast depleting Ontario of her best in draft horses, was lately shipped by Walter McFarlane, of Peace River. The shipment consisted of twenty-eight head, all toppers, prominent among which was the grand pair of mares purchased from the Graham-Renfrew Co., of Bedford Park, Ont., Black Queen (imp.) 23567, by the great Baron O'Dee, and Lady Balvack (imp.) 23572, by Gannyman. Both these mares are noted prize-winners, big, drafty, and full of choice quality. Two palace horse cars convey them to Edmonton. From there to Peace River they will be driven, the journey occupying three weeks, nine wagon loads of supplies being taken with them.

Some politicians believe that the way to win in politics is to keep on saying something till everyone gets to believing it. Job Hedges illustrated the idea with an account of his office-boy's experience. He went once on one of the fifty-cent boat excursions. He was late getting back to the boat, and by the time he reached it every chair on the desirable side of the deck was filled. He thought of a scheme. "Have you seen the whale?" he asked those near him. "They've got a whale tied to the dock and he's thrashing around with his tail like anything." Those he spoke to paid no attention. So he went on, and told the story to others. By and by a few rose and went to see the whale. He kept on telling the story. More went around to see the whale. At last the fever seized everyone, and they crowded to the other side of the boat to see the whale. The office-boy was left alone on the deck. He selected the best chair, and placed it in the most desirable position by the rail. The crowd didn't come back. He wriggled about uneasily, and finally he jumped up and ran to the other side of the boat. "By gosh," said he to himself, "I believe mebbe there is a whale."

"What're ye comin' home with your milk pail empty for?" demanded the farmer. "Didn't the old cow give anything?"

"Yep," replied the chore boy; "nine quarts and one kick."

TAKE A LOOK AT THE "IDEAL" LOCK

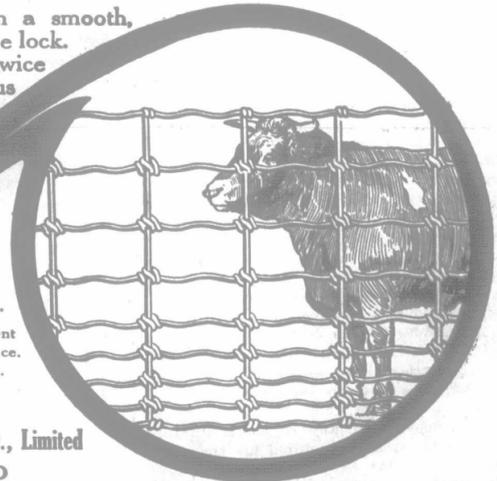


Notice how it wraps itself around the upright and cross wires in a smooth, uniform curve? No sharp angular turns to weaken the strength of the lock. Yet it grips the wires in FIVE PLACES—twice on the upright, twice on the horizontal, and again at the junction of the two wires. Thus it positively prevents either wire from slipping at all—while it allows just enough play so the fence can be erected on hilly ground without kinking the line wires—but keeps the uprights perfectly vertical. No other fence lock compares with the "IDEAL." Study them all and see why you should

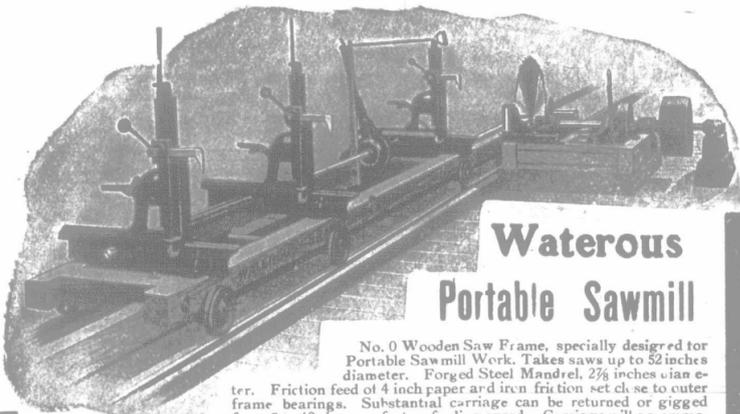
BUY ONLY "IDEAL" WOVEN WIRE FENCE

Made wholly of large gauge No. 9 HARD STEEL WIRE, heavily galvanized. No soft wires; no small wires; strongest, staunchest, most serviceable fence money can buy. Learn all its superior merits—write and ask us to tell you.

Drop us a card and receive promptly catalog telling of "IDEAL" features and many different styles of "IDEAL" fence. Sample lock comes with it. Ask for Catalog 121



THE MCGREGOR BANWELL FENCE CO., Limited
WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO



Waterous Portable Sawmill

No. 0 Wooden Saw Frame, specially designed for Portable Sawmill Work. Takes saws up to 32 inches diameter. Forged Steel Mandrel, 2 7/8 inches diameter. Friction feed of 4 inch paper and iron friction set close to outer frame bearings. Substantial carriage can be returned or giggered from 5 to 10 times as fast as feeding speed. Carriage will accommodate good size logs. Standard carriage for rack feed is 16 feet 11 inches long; rope feed 17 feet 6 inches long. Frame extra wide, of heavy red pine stringers, upper and lower steel hook. Peel Dogs, operated by overhead, single-acting ratchet set works, having large ratchet wheel. Split steel setting and holding Pawls, designed to eliminate lost motion and permit a set of 1-16 inch. Steel-set shaft 1 1/2-18 inches diameter and 16 feet long. Carries pinions which operate knees, and is fitted with heavy cast iron hand wheel for hand setting. Track 30 feet long. This is one of the finest portable sawmills made. It will pay you to send for our free catalogue, which describes it, as well as many others, in detail. Drop us a card to-day.

THE WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LTD.,
BRANTFORD, ONT.

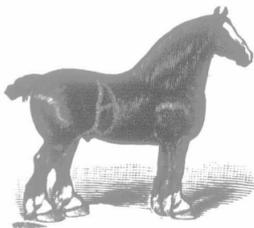
SEEDS FOR THE FARM FOR THE GARDEN

WE ARE ready with the best stock in all our 45 years' experience. You will now be preparing your plans for your 1911 crop, and we wish that it will surpass anything of the past. A suggestion for a good beginning in this direction would be the use of "KEITH'S SEEDS." Also, we think it is exceptionally good business to make your selections early. You will want some pure Clovers and Timothy. These are becoming harder to get every year. Not one grower in 200 has pure seed. Send for samples of our best brands. During February we pay

freight in Ontario on orders of 200 lbs. and over of Clovers and Timothy. This week's prices per bus. are: "Sun" Red Clover, \$9.50; "Gold" Alfalfa or Lucerne, \$13.50; "Ocean" Alsike, \$11; "Diamond" Timothy, \$7.00. These grade No. 1 Government Standard. We are always pleased to hear from you, and we will be only too glad to furnish you with samples of any seed grain, clovers or timothy you may wish to examine. In this way you will receive as much satisfaction as a personal visit to our warehouse will give. Our catalogue is now in the mail. No doubt you will receive one—if not, it may be had for the asking.

Geo. Keith & Sons, 124 King Street, East, Toronto, Ont.
SEED MERCHANTS SINCE 1866.

TOP-NOTCH CLYDESDALES



I have 22 Imported Clydesdale Stallions to select from, of different ages, and from such noted sires as the champions Hiawatha, Marcellus, Baron of Buchlyvie, Baronson, Haplant's Pride, Silver Cup, Revelanta, Royal Blend, Baron Clyde, Shapely Prince, etc. The breeding is the best, and the individuals second to none. Prices and terms right. Just give me a call and be convinced that you struck the right place. Markham 20 miles north of Toronto, on the G. T. R. Locust Hill Sta., C. P. R., 3 miles. Long-distance phone. Will meet visitors on the shortest possible notice.

T. H. HASSARD, Markham, Ont.

GOSSIP.

As advertised in this issue, Isaiah Parker, Toledo, Leeds Co., Ont., will sell at auction, on March 1st, 28 head of Holstein cattle. For fuller information, see the advertisement.

Chas. Osier, Cairo, Ont., in an advertisement in this issue, offers to sell or exchange for Clydesdale or Hackney mares, the Clydesdale stallion Beesborough (12480), and the Hackney stallion Anticipator (8851).

CORRECTION.

In the report of the annual meeting of the Clydesdale Horse Association, published last week, in the list of the newly-elected Directors for the current year, the name of Dr. T. H. Hassard, of Markham, Ont., was inadvertently omitted. We very much regret this omission. Dr. Hassard was duly elected one of the Directors for 1911.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Feb. 17th.—Bewetherick Bros., Hagersville, Ont.; Holsteins and Clydesdales.
Feb. 20th.—Abram Kudell, Hespeler, Ont.; Shropshire sheep.
Feb. 21st.—Quebec Holstein Breeders' Association, sale at G. T. R. Stock-yards, Montreal; Holsteins.
March 1st.—Adam Bone, Paris, Ont.; Shorthorns.
March 1st.—Isaiah Parker, Toledo, Ont.; Holsteins.
March 1st.—Provincial Auction Sale, at Guelph, Ont.; Shorthorns.
March 9th.—C. H. Shaver, Davisville, Ont.; Holsteins and Clydesdales.
March 10th.—Richard Ward, Balsam, Ont.; Shorthorns.

A FRATERNAL GATHERING.

One of the largest and most representative gatherings of breeders of pure-bred stock in Canada that have ever met together for an exchange of greetings and promotion of good-will, was that held at the Walker House, Toronto, on the evening of Wednesday, February 8th, the occasion being a complimentary banquet tendered to the stockmen assembled for their annual association meetings (by the Directorate of "Canadian Farm"). Cares and worries of the business of the annual meetings, and disagreements on the weals and woes of reciprocity were cast aside, and the glad hand of fellowship was everywhere in evidence. After the wants of the inner man were supplied from a menu that was at once elaborate and varied, short, pithy speeches were delivered by a number of gentlemen, who, to fit the occasion, laid claim to more or less knowledge of the intricacies of agriculture and stock-raising. The meeting was presided over by W. H. Moore, and at an hour when the rattle of the milkman's cans was heard on the streets, the meeting dispersed, all vowing the occasion one of the happiest in their experience. "The Farmer's Advocate" tenders congratulations upon the splendid success of the banquet, and the manner in which everything was so properly carried out.

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.

BARRED ROCKS

EXCLUSIVE Y.
CANADA'S CHAMPIONS.
The world's best

FIVE-DOLLAR COCKERELS
Birds of all ages for sale
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
JOHN PRINGLE, LONDON, ONTARIO.

BUFF ROCKS—Highest-quality prizewinners; egg producers. Write for mating list. E. L. Lane, Port Arthur, Canada.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—150 pure-bred cockerels and pullets, bred from exhibition stock; splendid breeders; prices reasonable; eggs in season; satisfaction guaranteed. Hugh A. Soott, Caledonia, Ontario.

CHOICE COCKERELS, of Rhode Island Red, R.-comb White P. Rocks, S.-comb Dandies, \$2 each. A. G. Hull & Son, St. Catharines.

EXCLUSIVE breeder of pure Barred Plymouth Rocks. First winners at Toronto for two years. Stock for sale. Leslie Kerns, Freeman, Ontario.

FOR SALE—Cockerels, imported Black Langshans and Single-comb Buff Leghorns. Orval V. Zavitz, Sheraton, Ontario.

FOR SALE—Snow-white Leghorns, cockerels and pullets, highest-scoring quality, single-combed. Robt. Hughes, Ideal Poultry Yards, Collingwood, Ontario.

FOR SALE—Bronze Turkeys, won first, second toms; first, third hens, London Show. Also choice Partridge Wyandottes. R. G. Rose, Glanworth, Ontario.

FOR SALE—S.-C. Brown Leghorns cockerels; \$1.25 each. David A. Ashworth, Maple Grove, Ontario.

FORTY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE—From prize stock, one to three dollars. Write for egg record. Jas. Coker, Jerseyville, Ontario.

GOOD LAYING STRAIN—S.-C. White Leghorns. Cockerels, \$1 each; eggs, one dollar per fifteen. Five dollars per hundred. Martin Robertson, Kent Centre, Ontario.

WANTED—New-laid Eggs, Butter and Poultry. I guarantee the highest market prices. W. J. Falls, Prince Albert Ave., Westmount, Montreal, Que.

WHITE ROCK Cockerels, three dollars. Eggs from imported Black, Buff Orpingtons, two dollars; from White Rocks, headed by first-prize cock, Toronto, three dollars, fifteen eggs. Fred A. Andrewes, London, Canada.

45 VARIETIES Standard-bred Fancy Poultry. Handsome 1911 catalogue free. S. A. Hummel, Box 23, Prepsport, N.

\$6.41 A YEAR PER HEN—Our catalogue tells how it is done. Write for one. It's free. L. R. Guild, Rockwood, Ont.

"So you resigned?"
"Yes. I couldn't stand the way the firm treated me."
"What did they do?"
"Took my name off the payroll."

GOSSIP.

MOUNT VICTORIA STOCK FARM.

Beautifully situated, overlooking the Ottawa River, at Hudson Heights, Que., is the grandly-equipped stock farm, Mount Victoria, the property of T. B. Macaulay, importer and breeder of Clydesdale and Hackney horses. Hudson, the station at which the shipping is done, is on the Ottawa-Montreal short-line of the C. P. R., the farm being about one and a half miles distant, connected with long-distance phone from all points. The farm is under the able management of Ed. Watson, whose ability as manager is everywhere evident in the systematic manner in which the extensive farm operations are carried out. The high-class character of the horses imported and bred on and at this farm are well known on both sides of the line, where, in annual competition with all comers from both countries, they are always to the front. Those now on hand are an exceptionally choice lot, both in Clydesdales and Hackneys, but any of them are for sale, as the room is required for the 1911 importation. At the head of the Clydesdale stud is the grand, big, smooth, quality stallion, Lord Aberdeen, a brown four-year-old son of the famous Netherlea, by Pride of Blacon, dam by Kippendavie Stamp. He weighs 2,010 lbs., and, with his great size, has immense draft character, the nicest kind of quality, true action, and flashy style. He is a horse hard to fault. He was first at Kilmarnock, and first at Ayr, first and champion at St. John Dominion Exhibition, first at Ogdensburg, and first at Ottawa Winter Show last year, and second at Montreal. Kinross 8494, imported in dam, is a dark brown, rising three, sired by the noted prize horse, British Chief, dam by the Glasgow winner, Lord Faunteroy, grandam by the great Baron's Pride. He is a colt of exceptionally nice finish, big in size, and his underpinning is the best. Lord Cathcart is a black six-year-old, by the great H. & A. S. winner, Pride of Blacon, dam by the world-renowned Sir Everard, grandam by the H. & A. S. champion, McCammon. No horse has better breeding than this. He is essentially cart-horse in type, being low, thick and smooth, with clean, flat bone, and perfect ankles, a faultless mover, and a sire of show things. In mares and fillies, there is a choice selection for buyers. Letty Lothian is a brown, rising seven, by Lothian Again, dam by Darnley Again, grandam by Macgregor. She thus has a double infusion of Darnley, combined with the great Lothian blood. There is none better, and she has big size, and the best of bone, ankles and feet. She is in foal to Lord Aberdeen. Lady Nicholson, a bay, rising six, by Baron's Pride, and Times' Pride, a bay, same age, by Up-to-Time, are a well-matched pair, and ought to go together. They have size and quality, with character. Bessie Jane, a bay, rising three, by Flash Sturdy, dam by Aerial Prince, is an exceptionally choice filly of show-ring calibre. She was second at Ottawa, and is in foal to Commodore. Another, same age, is a bay, Betty Baronet, by the H. & A. S. champion, Perfect Motion, dam by Leading Article. She has draft character from the ground up, and will be very big when full grown. In Hackneys, the leading stallion is the well-known prizewinner, Terrington Lucifer, a chestnut five-year-old, by the great Copper King, dam by Goldfinder. He is a sensational all-round actor, of breezy appearance. He was first at Sherbrooke, first and champion at St. John, first at Montreal, and first and champion at the late Ottawa Show. As a sire, his get have never been beaten wherever shown. Mathias 2nd, imported in dam, is a brown yearling, by the renowned Mathias, dam Imp. Verona, by Mathias. He has thus a double cross of that renowned show horse and sire. He is a perfect whirlwind in action, and won the silver medal at Montreal. Among the high-class show animals in mares and fillies are such cracks as Ophelia's Heiress, by the great Polonius. She has won many firsts and championships. She is a chestnut four-year-old. Ophelia's Fashion is a half-sister, by the same sire. She is a chestnut five-year-old. Together, these two have won five first prizes and two thirds, in all kinds of company. Counterfoil is a chestnut three-year-old, by Copper King. She was unbeaten un-

(Continued on page 288.)

SUCCESS-MANURE-SPREADERS

are made right here in Canada

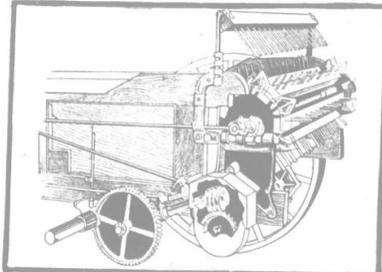
Need you guess twice about the motive?—when anyone tells you that the up-to-date manure spreader—the aptly-named SUCCESS—is no longer made in Canada. Just you investigate. Just write the Dain people. Do that before you put a dollar into any manure-spreader investment.

YOU WILL PROFIT.

The Canadian-built, moderate-priced SUCCESS is paying dividends to hundreds of progressive farmers. All over Canada it is giving its owners an increase of two to four dollars value a ton on stable manure used as fertilizer. It will do as much for you.

JUST WRITE US.

Quit wondering which make to choose. Write us for PROOFS—not mere claims—and then decide wisely.



Here you see the independent (worm and gear) drive that makes the SUCCESS distribute evenly uphill or down. No other spreader even claims this. The SUCCESS does it. Ready for prompt Fall shipments. No delay.

ASK FOR MORE FACTS

Dain MFG. CO., LIMITED
90 Dain Ave., Welland, Ont.

With the SUCCESS you can make one load of manure fertilize more ground than three loads would spread the ordinary way. And the SUCCESS will actually save \$4 a day for you. Save that much every day you use it!

MAKE US PROVE.

Tell us to show you why YOU would gain, and gain big, with a SUCCESS Manure Spreader. Require proof that this spreader adds two dollars actual value to every load it carries—compared with the pitchfork way.

AS TO REPAIRS.

Repair parts—though rarely needed—will be quickly supplied for any SUCCESS Spreader ever sold in Canada.

STEELE'S SEEDS

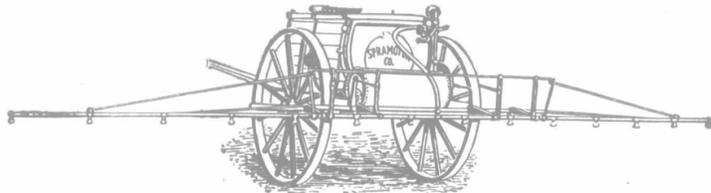
BRIGGS

USE ONLY THE VERY BEST

TESTED FOR GERMINATION
TESTED FOR PURITY

SOLD BY LEADING MERCHANTS EVERYWHERE

HORSE-POWER SPRAMOTOR



In 30 minutes, with the Spramotor shown, you can protect your potato or row crop on two acres; 100-gal. tank does it. The horse does all the work. 12 non-clogging nozzles, 3 to a row and 4 rows, spraying both tops and vines, with 125 lbs. pressure. Has Automatic Regulator, Nozzle Protector, Pressure Relief, Agitator, 12-gal. Air-pressure Tank, Draining, Air and Controlling Cock. Full control from driver's seat. Fitted for orchard, vineyard and grain crops. 1 or 2 horses, or by hand. Gold medal at National Horticultural Congress. Write for particulars and prices—free. Agents wanted.

Spramotor Limited, 1359 King St., London, Can.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS AND THESE ARE FACTS.

"Cyclone Fence"

Is the only endless-stay lock fence manufactured and sold in Canada. "Cyclone Fence" has the strongest, smoothest lock on the market today, bar none. "Cyclone Fence" is made with a one-piece lock. The upright wire and the locks together form an unbroken piece of wire from one end of the stay to the other. "Cyclone Fence" is made from all No. 9 large-gauge heavy galvanized wire. "Cyclone Fence" has this splendid feature, the chance of sagging or bagging is totally removed by an arrangement in our heavy machinery, which alternately places the strain of the upright wire on one side of one strand, and in the next strand the strain is placed on the opposite side. THE CYCLONE FENCE CO. submit these facts for your inspection and endorsement. Write for our complete farm and ornamental fence catalogue, which we will cheerfully send you with a sample one-piece lock. After you have given these facts your careful consideration, we know you will use "CYCLONE FENCE" and no other.

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

Elm Park Aberdeen-Angus

We have the choicest lot of young bulls for sale that we have ever offered. JAMES BOWMAN, E.P. Phone 798. Guelph, Ont.

28 Holsteins 28 BY AUCTION

Will be sold by Public Auction

Wednesday, March 1st, 1911

At Balm of Gilead Farm, TOLEDO, ONT., County of Leeds.

The herd consists of six registered cows and two heifers coming two years, the best being one year, and one bull coming three years. The main part of the herd consists of well-grade cows. Accommodations on ground, and if informed by mail or phone will meet parties at Iris' Cuck Station on or day previous to sale. All stock and machinery must be sold, as I have sold my farm.

D. C. Haley, Auctioneer. ISAIAH PARKER, Toledo, Ont.

Unreserved Auction Sale of PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS

I will sell for Mr. Adam Bone, 1 mile east of Paris, Ont.

Wednesday, March 1, 1911,

in conjunction with his entire high-class farm-stock sale, 13 head of Pure-bred Shorthorns, consisting of cows, 3, 2 and 1 year old heifers, calves and 2 young bulls fit for service. The above are healthy, large and well developed, and are a great milking strain. Sale commences at 10 a. m. Cattle at 3 p. m. Good train service, either steam or electric. Usual sale terms. For particulars apply to:

Scott Davidson, Auctioneer, Box 255, Paris, Ont.

James Miller, Clerk. Adam Bone, Prop.

AGENTS 200% PROFIT

Handy, Automatic HAME FASTENER. Do away with old hame straps. Horse owners and teamsters wild about them & Fasten instantly with gloves on. Outwear the harness. Money back if not satisfactory. Write today for confidential terms to agents. F. Thomas Mfg. Co., 744 Wayne St., Dayton, Ohio

Clydesdale Stallion Prince Gartly, registered, grand-sire Baron's Pride; brown; four years. Shorthorn bull, Scotch Chancellor, half-brother to Flora 90; sire Bapton Chancellor, imp. Lee Bros., Galt, Ont.

EATON'S

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY

SALE

Have you got
your Share
of these
Values?

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY
EVENT WE HAVE EVER HELD

THE REASONS WHY

"PHENOMENAL VALUES" accurately describe the different articles listed in our January and February Sale Catalogue. They are certainly worthy of your investigation, and as this Great Sale will positively end on Feb. 28th you should lose no time in taking advantage of it. Every item is a special value, specially selected and specially priced, to induce quick buying.

A CAREFUL EXAMINATION of our Catalogue will convince you that now is the time—now is your opportunity to secure a good supply of every-day needs at prices far below what you have been accustomed to paying.

QUICK SERVICE is a characteristic feature of the **EATON** Mail Order Department. The most prompt attention is given to every order. Whether it amounts to 5c or \$100 makes not a particle of difference, as we aim to please and satisfy you all. If we fail to do so

WE WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY IN FULL

Take Advantage
of this
Great Sale

OUR ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE

Stands behind every purchase, and it protects you in every possible way. You run no risk, you take no chances; in fact, you cannot possibly lose a cent when you send an order to **EATON'S**. If the goods don't arrive promptly; if they are damaged in transit; if they do not please you in every way; or if you do not consider them the best values you ever obtained, send them back at once and we will refund your money in full, and furthermore we will pay the transportation charges both ways.

EATON'S FREE DELIVERY OFFER

Make your order up to \$25.00 and we will pay the freight charges to your nearest railroad station in Ontario, Quebec or Maritime Provinces. There is less packing and less clerical work in connection with large orders than with small ones, consequently we can afford to pay the transportation charges on large orders without raising our prices or lowering the quality of our merchandise.

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



ENDED 1866

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PARKER,
Toledo, Ont.

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PROFIT

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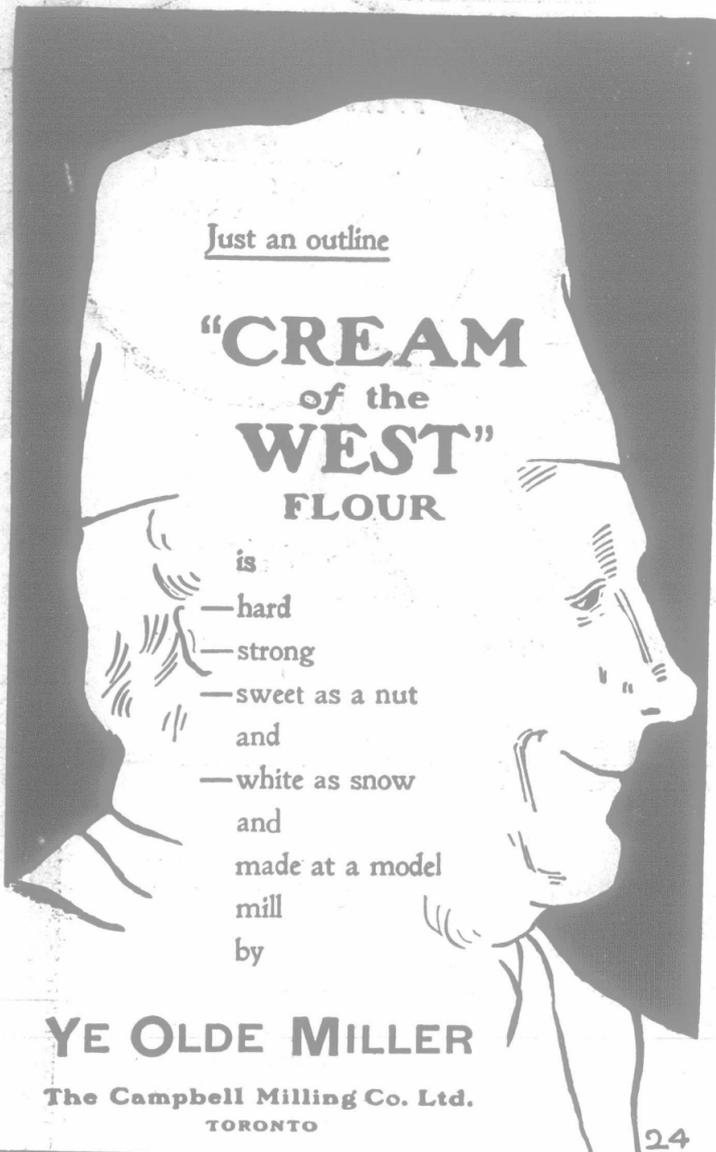
**"CREAM
of the
WEST"
FLOUR**

is

- hard
- strong
- sweet as a nut
- and
- white as snow
- and
- made at a model mill
- by

YE OLDE MILLER

The Campbell Milling Co. Ltd.
TORONTO



ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Provincial Auction Sale of
Pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle

(MALES AND FEMALES)

Comprising 45 head, will be held in the Winter Fair Buildings, Guelph, on
WEDNESDAY, 1ST MARCH, 1911

Under the management of the Guelph Fat-stock Club. All stock inspected. Only good representatives offered. Many of the fashionable Scotch families will be represented. Freight on animals purchased by residents of Ontario and shipped to points in Ontario will be paid by the Department. For catalogues and further particulars apply to:

R. Elliott, President. **J. M. Duff, Secretary, Guelph,**
or **A. P. Westervelt,**
Live-stock Director, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

**These Wheels Will Carry as Much
as a Team Can Draw.**

Say good-bye to the worries, trials and troubles due to ordinary, unreliable wooden wheels. Use T-K. Wide-tire Steel Wheels on your farm wagons, and you can go through the deepest mud or over the roughest road, and the horses will draw a 2-ton load, and do it easier than any team will pull an even ton without them.

TK Wide-tire Steel Wheels
AND
Handy Farm Wagons.



This is the most popular wagon made for farm work, and is in appearance, finish and workmanship equal to any made in Canada. A T-K. Handy Farm Wagon will accomplish with one man the work which requires two men with any ordinary wagon. No other wagon can compare with it, even those selling at nearly twice the price.

Write for literature that tells how to make farm work easier and more profitable.

Tudhope - Knox Co., Limited, Orillia, Ontario

GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 286.)

til the late Ottawa show, when her stablemate, Tymbal, dethroned her. Tymbal is a chestnut, nine years of age, by Mathias. She is unbeaten, a marvel of perfection in build and action. Royal Ophelia is a chestnut yearling, by Royal Ophelian. She was first in her class at Ottawa, and reserve champion. In cattle, the French-Canadian dairy cattle are the only breed kept. All the females of milking age are in the official Record of Performance, and the stock bull has official-record backing; an exceptionally choice lot.

In the death of the renowned Shire stallion, Markaton Royal Harold 15225, Sir Alexander Henderson has sustained a severe loss, and the Shire-horse world a notable member. Markaton Royal Harold was foaled in 1893, his sire being Harold and his dam Sensible, by Premier. Commencing his show-yard career as a yearling, he took nine prizes and a gold medal in 1894, four firsts and three champion prizes, as well as reserve for the cup in London, and third at the Royal in 1895. He was champion stallion at the London Shire Horse Show in 1897, whilst in the following year he shared in the memorable triumph of the Buscot Park Stud at the same show. On that occasion, Sir Alexander Henderson's exhibits won the whole of the champion cups and the challenge cup, Markaton Royal Harold winning the senior champion cup, and his son, Buscot Harold, the junior champion cup, while in the final tussle for the challenge cup, the sire was defeated by the son. The dam of Buscot Harold, Aurea, was awarded the senior champion cup and the challenge cup in the Female classes, and the junior champion cup was won by Lockinge Loirette. This was a remarkable achievement for Sir Alexander Henderson, and it still stands as a record at the London Show.

SUMMARY OF HOLSTEIN OFFICIAL TESTS FOR JANUARY, 1911.

Thirty-nine cows and heifers have been accepted in the Canadian Record of Merit during January.

Twelve full-age cows averaged 16.95 lbs. fat., the highest three being as follows: Evergreen March (3896), at 7 years 3 months 18 days: 22.17 lbs. fat; 27.71 lbs. butter; milk, 684.9 lbs. Aggie's Mayblossom (5407), at 6 years 7 months 3 days: 17.90 lbs. fat, and 22.38 lbs. butter; milk, 442.4 lbs. Annie Wedo Mink Mercedes (4231), at 8 years 6 months 30 days: 17.46 lbs. fat, and 21.82 lbs. butter; milk, 524 lbs.

Three cows in the four-age form averaged 15.99 lbs. fat, the highest being Queen's Butter Girl (8815), at 4 years 11 months 4 days: 17.61 lbs. fat, and 22.01 lbs. butter; milk, 488.5 lbs.

Six cows in the three-year form averaged 13.82 lbs. fat, the highest being Lady Abbecker De Kol (8603), at 3 years 2 months 7 days: 15.69 lbs. fat, and 19.61 lbs. butter; milk, 421.45.

Eighteen two-year-old heifers averaged 9.48 lbs. fat, two going over 11 lbs. fat. Countess Wayne Mercedes (10061), at 2 years 11 months 3 days, made 11.36 lbs. fat, and 14.30 lbs. butter; milk, 368.45 lbs. Orchard Grove's Blossom (9676), at 2 years 4 months 28 days: 11.04 lbs. fat, and 13.80 lbs. butter; milk, 364.5 lbs.

Tempest Clothilde Mercedes (532), mature class: 18,447.9 lbs. milk; 600.3127 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.2541; number of days in milk, 365. Owned by Thos. Hartley, Downsview, Ont.

Fanny Fern (2946), mature class: 10,732.75 lbs. milk; 369.0524 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.439; number of days in milk, 320. Owned by E. Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer, Ont.

Belle Dewdrop 5th (8514), two-year-old class: 14,058 lbs. milk; 150.1637 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.20; number of days in milk, 365. Owned by E. Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer, Ont.—G. W. Clemons, Secretary.

As we go to press with this week's issue, Dalgety Bros., London, Ont., phone us that their new importation of Clydesdales have just arrived at their stables here, all in good condition. These animals will bear inspection, as all are of good size and quality.

The Making
of a
Masterpiece

Musically, artistically and intrinsically, the

New Scale Williams is now regarded as a masterpiece of musical construction.

Would you care to learn more about these superb instruments—how they are made and their many exclusive features?

New Scale Williams

Send name and address, and we will mail our new catalogues containing handsome reproductions and full descriptions of New Scale Williams Grand and Upright Pianos.

If these pianos are not on sale in your town, we will make careful selection and ship a piano on approval—which may be returned at our expense if you are not satisfied.

Write today for our catalogues, and plan of easy payments.

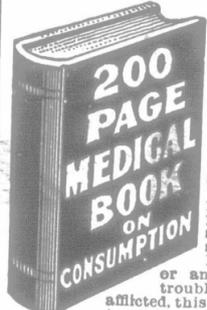
The WILLIAMS PIANO CO. Limited
OSHAWA, Ont.

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Consumption
Book
FREE



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma

or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 1632 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

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

GOSSIP.

QUEBEC'S AYRSHIRE HERDS.

Cherrybank Stock Farm, the property of P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Que., is one of the several high-class dairy farms of Chateauguay County, Quebec, situated about one mile from Howick Station. Ayrshire cattle are the favorites with the farmers of this noted dairying district, and the Cherrybank herd of 40 head ranks among the best of the great herds of the county. Headed by the famous show bull, Imp. Netherhall Milkman, first at Toronto and second at Ottawa as a two-year-old; first at Toronto; first and champion at Ottawa as a two-year-old; last year first and champion at Sherbrooke and the Dominion Exhibition at St. John; at the latter, he was senior and grand champion; he also won at both shows on bull and three of his get, and at Sherbrooke, one of his daughters, Cherrybank Milkmaid, was champion, and at St. John was junior champion and reserve grand champion. Since the get of this bull has been old enough to show, he has never lost the group prize, which is a tribute to him as a sire of more than ordinary merit. The female end of the herd are essentially high-class, imported and Canadian-bred, several of them having qualified for the R. O. P., and a number of them were winners at the leading shows. The group of one-, two- and three-year-old heifers are exceptionally good, ideal in type, and of excellent quality. Anything in the herd is for sale, including a few young bulls, among which is the St. John first-prize bull calf, sons of the stock bull, and herd-headers of a high order.

Hillview Ayrshires.

Another Ayrshire herd of Chateauguay county that is rapidly rounding up among the best of them, is the Hillview herd, the property of R. M. Howden, St. Louis Station, Que., a few miles from Howick. At the head of this well-selected herd is the Seattle and New Westminster first-prize senior bull calf, Imp. Hobland Hero, a bull of ideal type, quality and perfection of lines. He is also proving a wonderful success as a sire. The herd, numbering 27 head, are both imported and home-bred, modern in type, and producers of a high order. Several heifers are of the kind that only want the chance to step into the show-ring and win. Anything is for sale, including an eight-months-old bull calf sired by Imp. Monkland Hector, and another four-months-old by the stock bull. The dams of both these young bulls are big, roomy cows, with even, well-developed udders. None of the herd have ever been in the test, but will be entered as opportunity offers.

Stonehouse Ayrshires.

No introduction is necessary for the famous Stonehouse herd of Hector Gordon, Howick, Que. The reputation of excellence of this famous herd is continent-wide. Fifty-six head is the total now on hand, which is considerably below the general average, owing to the great demand made on the herd by parties looking for high-class Ayrshires. Chief bull in service is the invincible Imp. Hillhouse Bonnie Scotland, whose dam has an official record of 10,000 lbs. milk in eight months, that tested 4.4 per cent. As a show bull he has few equals. In 1909 he was first at Ottawa and Sherbrooke; in 1910 he was first in class and senior and grand champion at Toronto and Ottawa, his get winning practically everything they competed for. Second in service is the unbeaten yearling of 1910, Auchenbrain His Eminence Imp., a bull of faultless line and quality. Of the female end of the herd, three are imported, the others imported sire and dam. A number of them are in the R. O. P., and others in the test. The best year's official test of the herd was 4.1 per cent. of butter-fat. As an evidence of the high-class character of this herd, it is only necessary to say that last fall, at Toronto, they won first and second on aged cows, second in the three-year class, first in the two-year

(Continued on page 290.)

Put up a fence that you can be proud of

A good fence is more important than a good binder, a good plow or a good mower. You can only use a binder, a plow or a mower part of the year, whereas the fence must give service the year round.

LEADER FENCE

We believe the Leader will appeal to your judgment. It's a handsome, sightly fence; made of heavily galvanized No. 9 hard steel wire throughout, with the famous double-grip lock.

FRAME & HAY FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, STRATFORD, ONT.

The largest fence mills in the world make and galvanize our wire to specifications we have proven are best for Canadian conditions.

For defying rust, for withstanding extreme heat or cold, for resisting wear, the Leader stands first among fences. You cannot buy more quality or satisfaction for your money.

Our booklet tells a lot about the Leader fence. Send for a copy, and you will avoid making costly mistakes when selecting wire fencing.

Also, if ambitious, ask for particulars regarding an agency for Leader farm and ornamental fencing and gates in an unrepresented district. We often send expert fence salesmen to help our agents land big orders. We heartily cooperate with new agents, too. You'll find our agency a most desirable one.

HURST SPRAYERS ON FREE TRIAL

NO-MONEY-IN-ADVANCE PAY AFTER IT HAS PAID FOR ITSELF

LET US SEND YOU ANY OF THESE SPRAYERS—to try for 10 days, then if you buy, you can pay us cash or we'll wait till you sell your crop, then you can pay us out of the "extra profit." We pay freight. Wholesale dealers' prices.

 <p>Man-Power Potato and Orchard Sprayer. Sprays "anything"—potatoes or truck. 4 rows at a time. Also first-class tree sprayer. Vapor spray prevents blight, bugs, scab and rot from cutting your crop in half. High pressure from big wheel. Pushes easy. Spray arms adjust to any width or height of row. Cheap in price, light, strong and durable. GUARANTEED FOR FIVE FULL YEARS. Needn't send a cent to get it "on trial." You can get one free if you are first in your locality. Write today.</p>	 <p>Horse-Power Potato and Orchard Sprayer. For big growers. Most powerful machine made. 60 to 100 gallon tank for one or two horses. Steel axle. One-piece heavy-angle-iron frame, cypress wood tank with adjustable round iron hoops. Metal wheels. "Adjustable" spray arms and nozzles. Brass ball-valves, plunger, strainer, etc. Big pump gives vapor spray. Warranted for five years. Try this machine at our expense with "your money in your pocket." See free offer below. Write today.</p>	 <p>Fits-All Barrel Sprayer. Fits any barrel or tank. High pressure, perfect agitation, easy to operate. Brass ball-valves, plunger, strainer, etc. Automatic strainer. No "cup leathers or rubber" about any of our sprayers. Furnished plain, mounted on barrel, or on wheels as shown. Five year guarantee. It don't cost you "a cent" to try it in your orchard. Get one free. See below. Write today.</p>
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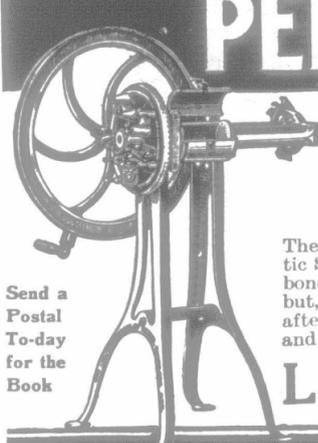
FREE—Get a sprayer FREE.—After you have tried the sprayer and are satisfied that it is just as we recommend it, send us a list of the names of your neighbors and we will write them and quote them price and have them call and see your machine work, and for every Fits-ALL Sprayer we sell from your list we will credit you with \$2.00 or send you check if you have paid cash.
For every Man-Power Potato and Orchard Sprayer we sell we will credit you with \$3.50 or send check.
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COUPON—Fill Out and send to-day. This Coupon will not appear again.
THE ONTARIO SEED CO., Successors, 125 King Street, Waterloo, Ontario
Send me your Catalogue, Spraying Guide, and "special offer" on the sprayer marked with an X below.
Man-Power Potato and Orchard Sprayer.
Horse-Power Potato and Orchard Sprayer.
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THE ONTARIO SEED COMPANY, Successors, 125 King Street, WATERLOO, ONTARIO

PEERLESS GREEN BONE CUTTER



For half the cost of wheat, you can feed your flock succulent green bone—the most perfect egg-producing food known. A pound of green bone, costing but a single cent, will feed 16 hens for a day. Per hen, that is only

1/16c. PER DAY

The Peerless Positive Feed and Automatic Stop Green Bone Cutter cuts green bone properly; it does not grind the bone but, holding it endwise, cuts off shaving after shaving—as bone should be cut, and as it is most easily digested and assimilated. Write for our book—sent FREE—telling all about how to feed green bone to your flock, about its economy, its muscle-forming values and its wonderful egg-producing properties. A postal will bring it to you. 101

Send a Postal To-day for the Book

LEE Manufacturing Co., Limited
146 Pembroke Road

PEMBROKE ONTARIO CANADA



N. M. RUTHSTEIN
The Steel Shoe Man—He has made a million feet happy.

To Dealers—

Get in line with the leading merchants of Canada and supply your customers with my Steel Shoes. Save them the bother and delay of ordering direct—as they do when dealers disappoint them. A man who knows Steel Shoes will have no other kind—he knows their extra-comfort, extra-health and economy features. Write for terms today to Glachford, Davies & Co., Ltd., 60-62 Front St., S. Toronto, Canada's Leading Shoe Jobbers.

Do it now and give your customers a square deal on the work shoe question.

Join the Great Army of 500,000 Who Wear Ruthstein's Steel Shoes—For Comfort, Health and a Saving of \$10 to \$20

HALF a million people have bought my Steel Shoes. Every pair was sent out on Free Examination. Every pair *could* have been returned. But the half million people recognized at once what my Steel Shoes meant. Today, not one of them would do without my Steel Shoes. They now know perfect foot comfort in all kinds of work—in all kinds of weather. They know what it means to be free from wet feet, and all resulting sickness, such as colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, and even the dreaded pneumonia. They know what it means to be free from corns, bunions, callouses, and sore, aching, tired feet. And they know **real shoe economy**. For the half million Steel Shoe wearers will each save \$10 to \$20 shoe money on every pair of my shoes. Steel Shoes outlast 5 to 6 pairs of leather shoes. Don't you want to join this great army of health-savers and money-savers? Don't you want to do your work without your feet bothering you? Don't you want to save about \$10 of your shoe money every year? Then wear Steel Shoes, like the half-million that are now doing it!

No More Wet or Cold Feet

There is nothing in the world like my Steel Shoes. Nothing can even compare with them. The soles are stamped out of a thin, rust-resisting, seamless, special-process steel. This steel extends from heel to toe and up around the edges. There are no cracks or seams. The soles are studded with adjustable steel rivets which protect them from wear and give a sure, firm footing. When rivets wear out they can easily be replaced by yourself. Fifty rivets cost 30 cents and they will keep your shoes in good repair for two more years. The uppers are made of the very best quality of pliable, water-proof leather, fastened forever to the steel bottoms. Water or cold cannot penetrate my Steel Shoes. Thus they keep your feet always dry and comfortable! And Steel Shoes have inner soles of springy hair-cushion which gives elasticity to tread and absorb jar when you walk on frozen ground. But comfort isn't all. You

Save Doctor Bills Prevent Rheumatism Colds, Neuralgia Corns, Bunions, etc.

Do you know the real reason why you get so tired standing on your feet all day tramping around? It's a hundred to one that you have broken down the instep of your leather shoes, making you stand flat footed. There's where the fatigue comes in. Thousands of people have their shoes made to order putting in steel shanks to prevent this. Every pair of steel shoes that I make prevents it. But that isn't all. Steel shoes protect your health in many ways. They are easy to wear and dry as powder. Cool in the summer, warm in the winter and dry all the year round.

Outwear 3 to 6 Pairs of the Best All-Leather Shoes

Note the quality of the uppers. See the turned-up steel soles—and how everlastingly they are fastened to the uppers. Note the adjustable rivets which can be replaced at a trifling cost when worn down. Examine every part carefully. Satisfy yourself that Steel Shoes are the only kind of work shoes fit to wear. Nearly every progressive, wide-awake dealer in Canada sells and recommends Ruthstein's Steel Shoes. Go to your dealer. If he can't supply you, order direct from me. I'll send you a pair—the size and style you want at these prices—and I'll send them out on free examination. Made in all sizes from 5 to 12, for boys and men. Six inches high—\$3.00. Six inches high with extra grade of leather—\$3.50. Nine inches high—\$5.00. Twelve inches high—\$6.00. Sixteen inches high—\$7.00—the best shoe on the market regardless of price. Boys' Steel Shoes—sizes 1 to 4. Six inches high, Boys' Steel Shoes—\$2.50 per pair. Nine inches high, Boys' Steel Shoes, black or tan—\$3.50 per pair. In ordering, give correct size. Boys' Steel Shoes will please the boy and save you money and worry.

Start Wearing Them At Once Ask your dealer, but if he can't supply you, order right from this advertisement if you are in a hurry. Be sure to state size of shoe you wear. You take no risk. Money back if not exactly as I say or if you are not satisfied when you see my Steel Shoes. See your dealer at once—or order from this advertisement. Anyway send for my book, "The Sole of Steel," it is free. Address me personally.

N. M. RUTHSTEIN, Secretary and Treasurer

Steel Shoe Company
Dept. 13 Toronto, Can.

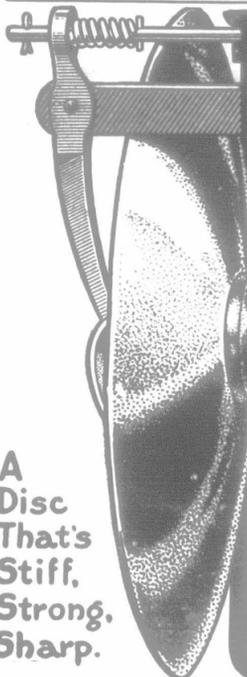
U. S. Factory, Racine, Wis.

Great Britain Factory, Northampton, Eng.



Free

Write for my book, "The Sole of Steel." But order your pair now if in a hurry.



A Disc That's Stiff, Strong, Sharp.

BUILT FOR HARD WORK

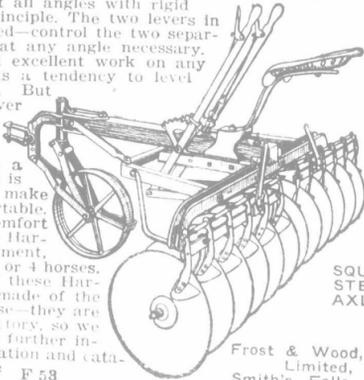
Don't fear for a WINDSOR DISC HARROW. Don't worry for a second that it will go back on you when you have a hard piece of work for it to do. The Windsor is so substantial, so well braced at every angle, that no matter what it strikes, it withstands the shock. Put it into whatever kind of land you have, and it will cultivate and pulverize that land to your entire satisfaction. It is doing so for thousands of satisfied farmers today. The

FROST & WOOD DISC HARROW

has an all-steel frame, strongly protected at all angles with rigid braces. It is built on the out-throw principle. The two levers in front of driver—very conveniently located—control the two separate gangs of discs, which can be set at any angle necessary.

This is a rigid Harrow, but does most excellent work on any kind of land. On knolly ground it has a tendency to level the field, because of its rigid sections. But whether on side hill or level—wherever driven—it will cut uniformly the length of both gangs.

It is built in two styles—the Front Truck Style, as shown in illustration, and also as a Pole Harrow. The demand for Truck Harrows is growing very rapidly, because by its use you make the work of the horses infinitely more comfortable. Operating a Windsor Truck Harrow is solid comfort for both man and beast. We also build a Pole Harrow with a patented adjustable Pole Attachment, by which the pole can be instantly set for 2, 3 or 4 horses. See illustration of this in catalogue. Both of these Harrows are substantially built. The Discs are made of the best quality of steel we can buy for the purpose—they are rolled, sharpened and tempered in our own factory, so we can vouch for them. Ask us or our agent for further information and catalogue F 53



SQUARE STEEL AXLE.

Frost & Wood, Co., Limited, Smith's Falls, Can.

GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 289.)

old class, first in the yearling class, second in the senior and first in junior heifer calves, first for senior and junior herds, senior and junior championships, male and female grand championships. This remarkable showing was duplicated at Ottawa. A fact worthy of note is that of the large number that have been tuberculin-tested in this herd, not one has reacted. For sale, are young cows imported and Canadian-bred, and several young bulls, all Canadian-bred.

Burnside Ayrshires.

There is scarcely room for doubt that the great Burnside herd of over 100 head of imported and Canadian-bred Ayrshire cattle contains more heavy-producing cows, more in the R. O. P., and more in the produce of R.-O.-P. cows, than any other herd in this or any other country. Twenty of those in milk have passed the required standard for admission to the official Record of Performance, with records for two-year-olds up to 9,000 lbs.; for four-year-olds up to 10,775 lbs.; for mature cows up to 12,000 lbs. Twenty-five of the younger things are the produce of dams in the R. O. P. The unparalleled success of this herd at the leading shows of Canada and the United States for a number of years is the best criterion by which to judge of the standard of excellence maintained. The annual importations made to maintain this standard are said to be larger than those of all other Canadian importers of Ayrshires combined. Some sixty head made up the importation for 1910, nearly all of which are sold, distributed practically all over America. This year a still larger number will be required to meet the ever-increasing demand. The stock bulls in service are Imp. Morton Mains Seneur, unbeaten in Scotland as a yearling and as a two-year-old; the other is Imp. Morton Mains Arbut, who last year was second at Ayr and Kilmarnock, and first at Glasgow. They are a grand pair of bulls, straight on their lines, and full of quality. An added honor to this herd, of which the owner, R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., naturally feels a bit elated, was the winning of the dairy test at the late Ottawa Winter Show, over all breeds, with the cow Barcheskie Lucky Girl (imp.), and beside her as stable mate is Almeda. This cow was the first to enter the official R.-O.-P. list. Two of her daughters in the herd look like duplicating her great achievements. In bull calves there is one out of Barcheskie Lucky Girl, sired by Imp. Gay Cavalier, the Seattle senior and grand champion. Two others are sired by the unbeaten champion, Imp. King's Own. This is breeding absolutely gilt-edged. As an indication of the extensive trade Mr. Ness enjoys in Ayrshires, at the Calgary Exhibition last year the Ayrshire exhibit numbered 125 head, and of these 123 came from the Burnside herd. Mr. Ness has nothing in Ayrshires that will not be priced, singly, or in carload lots.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

One of the many good features of the Canadian Government Annuities Act, which should commend it to wage-earners, and others with small or uncertain incomes, is the fact that if the purchaser is obliged for any reason to discontinue his regular payments, there is no fine, no lapse, and no forfeiture. Whatever money he pays in will remain with the Government at 4 per cent. compound interest, until the time when the Annuity period is due, and he will then receive such Annuity as the payments he has made, with accrued interest, will purchase. If the amount paid is found not to be sufficient to purchase an Annuity of \$50, which is the smallest amount that can be purchased under the Act, all the money received, with 3-per-cent. compound interest, will be returned to the purchaser. The system is most elastic, and the payments may be resumed at any time, and the arrears made up by a lump-sum payment, or by increased payments spread over a number of years, in order that the Annuity originally aimed at may be secured.

Further particulars of this most provident scheme may be had upon application to your Postmaster, or by writing to the Superintendent of Government Annuities, Ottawa, postage free.

They Have Won Prizes.

Below will be found some interesting opinions of growers of prize wheat in the Standing Field Grain Competition held by the Dominion Government. Read what they have to say :

Wm. Reed, Wallace Municipality, Manitoba, states: "Treated it with Formaldehyde."

Gerald N. Hicks, Battleford District, Sask., states: "Formalined at the usual rate; the bags it was put into and also the seeder being treated with Formaldehyde. It was sown after lying twenty-four hours to dry, being covered over to prevent escape of gas."

L. Huxby, Lloydminster District, Alberta, states: "I treat my seed with Formaldehyde, about one to thirty gallons of water, which pickles about forty or fifty bushels of grain. I usually dip my grain—I get a coal-oil barrel and saw the same in half, one half has the liquid in and the other I place a few poles across for draining purposes. By the time one lot is soaked, the first lot has drained itself. I then empty it on to a clean floor and cover over with a sheet to keep in the fumes. This is one of the chief things to observe in pickling the grain."

John Anderson, Moose Mountain District, Sask., states: "I used Formaldehyde instead of bluestone, treating the seed one day previous to seeding."

E. J. Hodgson, Cameron Municipality, Manitoba, states: "The last two years I have used Formaldehyde to treat my wheat, and prefer it to bluestone. It gives better results."

C. J. Partridge, Saltcoats, Sask., states: "For the prevention of smut I prefer using Formaldehyde, treating the wheat twelve hours before sowing, thoroughly wetting every grain and covering it with blankets."

C. W. Ketcheson, Davidson District, Sask., states: "For prevention of smut we use Formaldehyde, treating the seed about a day before being sown, and have found it most satisfactory."

All the above named, among thousands of others, used "STANDARD" Brand Formaldehyde. Be sure that yours is the same.

Write for pamphlets and full information.

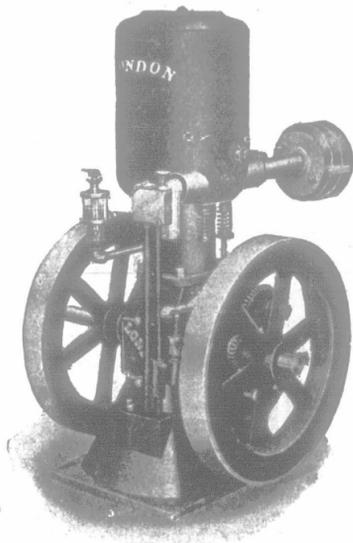
THE STANDARD CHEMICAL COMPANY OF TORONTO, LIMITED,
Manning Chambers, Toronto, Canada

Cutting Out the Kicks

THE "LONDON" Engine

The "LONDON" is designed and constructed to avoid the annoyances common to gasoline engines. It is built to do business. Simple, substantial, economical. Catalogue 18G.

London Gas Power Co. (Limited),
London, Canada.



Stump and Tree Pullers



We are the largest manufacturers of Stump, Brush and Tree Pullers in Canada, and the only ones making Malleable Machines. We have these machines adapted for all kinds of work, and sell them on a guarantee to be better than anything else made. Write for Catalogue "A."

CANADIAN SWENSONS, LIMITED
Lindsay, Ontario, Canada.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

RATION FOR FATTENING CATTLE.

Please make balanced ration for fattening cattle 2½ years old (20 head), average 1,000 lbs., with following feeds available:—Ample corn silage, well matured and eared; ample straw, both cut and long; a supply of clover hay (a little timothy mixed), say 10 tons; ample oats and barley, chopped or whole; two tons of bran; 400 lbs. oil-cake meal.

M. & ST. M.

Ans.—It is not easy to compose a balanced ration, using only the feeds specified and in the quantities as limited. For example, there is hay enough to feed only ten pounds a day (reckoning a hundred-day feeding period), bran enough to feed only two pounds a day, and only enough oil cake to give a little spurt at the finish. By ignoring the barley and using only oats with the bran a better balanced ration could be provided, but it is not certain that this would prove advisable. We should rather prefer to sell barley and buy half a ton, or even a ton, of oil cake or cottonseed meal. In fact, it might pay very well to sell most of the barley and some of the oats, buying instead corn and oil cake in considerable quantity. That will depend a good deal upon local prices. But, confining ourselves to the feeds named, we would suggest: Silage, 30 pounds; hay, 10 pounds; bran, 2 pounds; oats, 3 pounds; barley, 2 pounds; straw, ad libitum. We assume that the steers have been on feed for some time, and are ready to take and utilize the quantity of meal specified. This should be gradually increased toward the end, the oil cake being added during the last five or six weeks.

STRINGHALT—WEED SEEDS.

1. Three-year-old filly, when walking, will once and a while throw hind leg out sidewise; to stand her over in stall she will lift the same leg high up; she is not lame.
2. What is the best way to kill jack or bone spavin?
3. Is curled dock a bad weed? Does it grow from root and seed?
4. Is buckhorn a bad weed? Does it grow from root and seed?
5. Is there any way to get pure, clean clover seed at any price?
6. Will seeds, such as bladder campion, do harm if they go out in manure on ground for hoe crop, if it is well cultivated and hoed?
7. How many barrels of water will round cistern hold, 6 x 7 ft.?
8. Cistern up in barn. What is the best thing to stop it leaking? Should it be tarred inside and outside, or is there something better? R. J. M.

Ans.—1. It would appear that your horse has stringhalt, for which there is no remedy.

2. By blistering the growth of a bone spavin may be arrested; there is no way to remove it. It may require several applications of the blister.

3. Curled dock is a perennial, but does not have spreading roots or rootstocks. The plant springs up from year to year from the root, and propagates by seed.

4. If buckhorn is prevented from seeding, it may still continue indefinitely in a field, as it is a perennial, though it is likely to become gradually weaker and eventually disappear.

5. The cleanest clover seed, according to Government standards, may contain a few weed seeds. By paying the price for hand cleaning, you may be able to obtain absolutely clean seed.

6. Bladder campion is a troublesome weed, which spreads both by seeds and running rootstocks, and will do harm if allowed to get a start anywhere.

7. Assuming that you have a cylindrical cistern, 6 feet in diameter and 7 feet deep, it will hold 825 gallons, or about 21 barrels of 40 gallons each.

8. It is not possible to answer this question definitely. If cistern is new and well built it should not leak; if it is old the nature of the leaking will determine what best to do. Tarring helps to fill crevices; so does painting.

There was a young fellow named Tom,
Who dropped a big dynamite bomb;
And now up in Mars,
They are saying, "My stars!
Where on earth did he emigrate from?"

A WIFE'S MESSAGE

Cured Her Husband of Drinking.

Write Her Today and She Will Gladly Tell You How She Did It.

For over 20 years her husband was a hard drinker. He had tried in every way to stop but could not do so. At last she cured him by a simple home remedy which anyone can give even secretly. She wants everyone who has Drunkenness in their home to know of this, and if they are sincere in their desire to cure this disease and will write to her she will tell them just what the remedy is. She is sincere in this offer. She has sent this valuable information to thousands and will gladly send it to you if you will but write her today. As she has nothing to sell, do not send her any money. Simply write your name and full address plainly in the coupon below and send it to her.



MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON,
104 Home Avenue, Hillburn, N. Y.
Please tell me about the remedy you used to cure your husband, as I am personally interested in one who drinks.

Name.....

Address.....

STAMMERS

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

In a certain camp, a battalion was being instructed on "How to take a convoy through open country." One company was told off to represent a convoy, the men being instructed that they were to represent horses, cows, and wagons. After being halted a short time, the advance signal was given, and the convoy moved on, but the major noticed that one man continued to lie down, and, galloping up to him in a rage, said: "Man, why don't you advance?" The soldier replied: "I can't, sir." Major—"You can't? What do you mean?" "I'm a wagon," said the soldier, "and I've got a wheel off."

TOOK THE ADVICE OF HER FRIENDS

And Dodd's Kidney Pills Made Mrs. Painchaud well.

She inherited ill-health from her parents, and for seven years was a sufferer from Kidney and Heart Trouble.

Whitworth, Temiscouata Co., Que., Feb. 13.—(Special.)—That she took the advice of her friends and used Dodd's Kidney Pills is the reason Mrs. Julien Painchaud, of this place, gives for the perfect health that shows in her every movement.

"I inherited ill-health from my parents," Mrs Painchaud says in an interview. "For seven years my Heart and Kidneys bothered me. I was always tired and nervous. I could not sleep. My eyes had dark circles round them, and were puffed and swollen.

"I could hardly do my housework when I was advised to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. One box relieved me of pain, and six boxes made me perfectly well."

Every woman who is feeling fagged, tired and worn out, should use Dodd's Kidney Pills. They cure the Kidneys, and every woman's health depends on her Kidneys. Healthy Kidneys mean pure blood, and pure blood carries new life to run-down organs which supply the body with energy.

If you're a suffering woman, ask your friends. They'll tell you out of their own experience to use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

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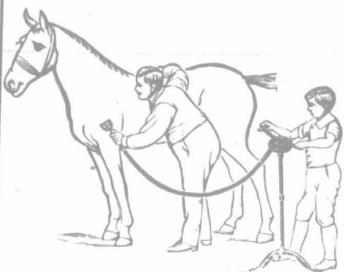
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selling this Combination Tool. Sells at sight. Farmers, farmers' sons and others having time at their disposal this winter should write to-day for our Agents' offer.

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BLORA, ONTARIO.

The Burman NO. 17 HORSE CLIPPER.



Enclosed-gear type. Ball bearing. Featherweight shaft. **BRITISH-MADE THROUGHOUT.** Stocked by all the leading stores.

Manufactured by **BURMAN & SONS, LTD., BIRMINGHAM**

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"SAVE THE HORSE" SPAVIN CURE.



96 Munn Ave., Newark, N. J., Aug. 15, 1910.

Some time ago I purchased a horse, believing him to be a real good one. At the time I did not know that he had been ficed and blistered. He became very lame from a Bone Spavin, and the prospect was not very favorable, owing to his advanced age. However, having a bottle of "Save-The-Horse" on hand, of which I had used very little in satisfactorily curing Puffs on another horse, I ventured to think it would help the spavin on my new purchase. I was ashamed to drive the horse in the daytime, he was so lame. I used about half the bottle. Suddenly the horse forgok his lameness, and to this day he acts and goes as sound as a colt. Now should you want a recommendation you are at liberty to refer to me.

Jos. Wm. BERTON.

\$5.00 a Bottle With Signed CONTRACT.

This is a binding **CONTRACT** and protects purchaser absolutely in treating and curing any case of Bone and Bag Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ring-bone, (except low), Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Sheeth, injured Tendons and all Lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Send for copy of contract, booklet on all lameness and letters from prominent business men, bankers, farmers and horse owners the world over on every kind of case. At all druggists and dealers, or express paid.

Troy Chemical Co., 148 Van Horn St., Toronto, Ont., and Binghamton, N. Y.

For Sale The Standard-bred Roadster Record 2:24 1/2. By Sphinx, by Electioneer. Dam Pilotina Wilks, by Pilot Wilks, by George Wilks—sire of Little Sandy 2:13 1/4, and several others in the list. A sure foal getter, and will be sold. \$300 for quick sale. **Beckett Bros., South Pelham, Ont.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

ALFALFA WITH SPRING WHEAT

When is the proper time to sow alfalfa? I have a field I am preparing to sow with spring wheat; would you consider it advisable to sow alfalfa with spring wheat? The field is well drained.

A. S.

Ans.—Satisfactory results should follow the seeding of alfalfa with spring wheat if the soil is suitable and clean, and the wheat sown at the rate of not over five pecks per acre.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION.

I have had several cows that lost their calves around seven or eight months. The trouble seems to be going through the stable. What would it be advisable to do, or can anything be done to prevent it?

A. S.

Ans.—These are evidently cases of contagious abortion, one of the most vexatious maladies afflicting cows, and one which appears to be spreading rapidly and widely. As to treatment, preventive or curative, doctors and others now differ so widely in their opinions that we hesitate to decide, and can only refer inquirers to letters and articles pro and con, by veterinarians and farmers, which have recently appeared in these columns. See "The Farmer's Advocate" of Nov. 17th, 1910, page 1808; Nov. 24th, 1910, page 1843; Jan. 12th, 1911, page 51, and Jan. 26th, page 134.

NURSERY STOCK QUOTATIONS.

1. Could you give me a recipe for making hams? Also, for the making of the pudding called "Jam Roll"?
2. What price should I give for young apple trees?
3. How long would it be before they would bear fruit?

I have been reading "The Farmer's Advocate" for some months, and have lately taken it myself, and must say I like it very much. Sincerely yours,

H. B.

Ans.—1. To Cure a Ham.—Boil together for half an hour 6 qts. water, 1/2 lb. brown sugar, 1 oz. saltpetre, 2 lbs. salt. Skim well and set aside until cold, then pour over the fresh ham. Let stand for 2 weeks in a cool place, then drain and wash well. Without wiping, roll the ham in bran until thickly coated. Smoke for a week, then brush off the bran, wrap in brown paper, and hang up. A very large ham should be smoked from ten days to two weeks. Another method: Mix 1 pint salt with 1 pint sugar, and rub every part of the hams; repeat the process 3 days in succession, keeping the hams in a vessel. As the moisture oozes from the meat, dip it over as you rub on the salt and sugar. In 3 weeks smoke the hams, rub pepper on the surface, put in cloth bags, and whitewash the bags.

Jam Roll.—Sift 1/2 teaspoonful baking powder and 1/2 teaspoonful salt with 1/2 lb. flour. Stir in tablespoonful sugar; then rub in 1/2 lb. firm butter. Make into a dough with a little cold water. Roll the dough out in a sheet, spread thickly with jam, then roll up, wetting the edges and pressing together. Brush the top of the roll with milk, and bake in a moderate oven for 1 hour. Serve with cream.

2. It will depend somewhat upon varieties and other conditions. The following cash prices have been quoted by nursery firms. One says: 1-year-old whips, 2' and up, \$225 per thousand; 2-year-old 3/4" trees, \$250 a thousand; 3-year-old standard trees, 3/4", 5-7', \$300 a thousand. Another firm quotes two and three year old apple stock, graded, 3/4" and up, 5 to 7 feet, at the rate of \$5.00 per dozen; \$35.00 per 100, or \$300 per 1,000. The demand is brisk, and stocks running low.

3. It depends upon the varieties and the system of low pruning adopted. Spies grown and cared for in the usual way may not bear much until they are fifteen years planted. But with the modern practice of low heading, scientific pruning and good culture, they may be induced to bear much earlier. Mr. Case, the President of the New York State Fruit-growers' Association, speaking at the recent Ontario fruit-growers' convention, said in his section they were now getting their orchards to throw paying crops in seven years after planting.

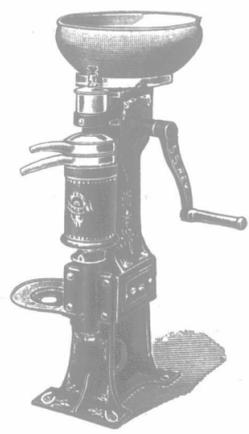
Do You Keep Your Dairy Cows

FOR FUN OR FOR PROFIT?

The best dairy cattle in the world may regularly give their best, but you cannot extract the best from their product unless you have a

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to draw it. There are lots of blanks and a few prizes in the dairy end of farming, but the profit or loss—the prize or the blank—largely depends on the separator you use. The



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has no equal in the whole range of dairy economy. You cannot get the maximum profit from your cows without it. Extracting the last particle of foreign matter, the one-piece skimmer in the large specially-shaped steel bowl of this machine delivers absolutely clean cream, and every ounce of it that can be obtained from the milking. Most rigid and the most easily-operated machine made, and the greatest value in the market.

We will prove every point we claim for the superiority of the MAGNET on your farm at our own expense.

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The Safest Fence to Buy

Safe because it will stand shocks and ill usage.
Safe because it is a complete barrier against all kinds of stock.
Safe because its tough, springy steel wire will give real service.

PEERLESS The Fence that Saves Expense

is built of No. 9 galvanized wire of guaranteed quality. To this best of wire add the Peerless method of construction and Peerless lock and you have a fence without a rival.

We've built Peerless fence twice as good and twice as strong as is necessary under ordinary circumstances so that neither accidents nor extraordinary wear can affect it. It saves you money because it is long lived and never requires repairs. We know there is no fence made that will give you more lasting satisfaction. Write for particulars.

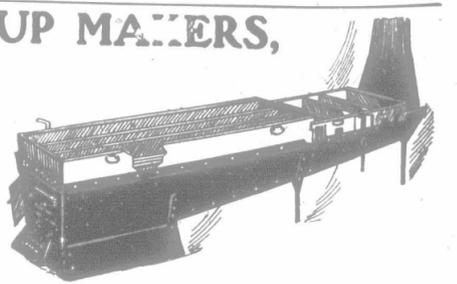
We also make poultry and ornamental fencing and gates—all of it of a quality that our customers appreciate and we are proud of.

Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.

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Dept. B, Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

MAPLE-SYRUP MATTERS, Be Ready for the First Run of Sap.

One of the greatest difficulties we have is to make our many customers see the necessity of sending us their order early in the season for their sugar-camp equipment. The majority of them wait until the month of March, or just before sap runs, then expect their goods immediately. Don't put off ordering. Write us TO-DAY for our free booklet, giving you full particulars in regard to Maple Sugar and Syrup Making.



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It's Easy To Get Good Results With GUNNS PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR

The novice at poultry raising finds no trouble in getting big hatches of strong, healthy chicks with the "Prairie State" Incubator.

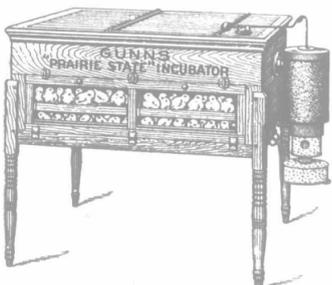
The expert uses the "Prairie State" because he has proved it the best.

Honestly made, of first-class materials—durable—economical of oil—easy to look after—The "Prairie State" supplies so perfectly the natural conditions of heat, moisture and fresh air, that it gets more big, vigorous chicks than any other incubator.

Our Catalogue explains fully why, and gives a lot of practical information about breeding, hatching and rearing poultry for profit. Write for it now—it's free.

- GUNNS**
Prairie State Incubator
 No. 0.—100 hen eggs—\$18.00
 No. 1.—150 " "—22.50
 No. 2.—240 " "—32.00
 No. 3.—390 " "—38.00

GUNNS Universal Hover
With lamp, lamp case and smoke conductor \$7.00



GUNN, LANGLOIS & CO., LIMITED, 235 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.
"Gunns Prairie State Incubator Gets Chix." 14

Clydesdale Stallions and Mares

Our new importation has just arrived at our stables here. All the animals are in good condition, of big size and quality. Come and inspect them.

Dalgety Bros., London, Ont.

Imported Clyde and Shire Stallions

With 20 years' experience I know the kind of horses wanted in this country. I have both Clyde and Shire stallions up to a ton in weight, with quality, character and breeding unsurpassed. I am never undersold, and give terms to suit. Write your wants.

T. J. BERRY, Hensall, Ont.

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS.

We have at our stables some of the finest Percheron Stallions ever imported to this country. The large drafty kind, with plenty of good flat bone and the best of movers. Our horses range in age from 2-year-olds to 5-year-olds.

We also have three **German Coach Stallions** of the true type. We invite inquiries from all intending purchasers, and assure them that they will do well to get our prices and terms before buying, as we are in a position to sell below competition.

R. HAMILTON & SON, SIMCOE, ONTARIO.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS (IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED)
I am offering a number of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions, whose breeding is unexcelled and whose size, character, type and quality are essentially Canadian. They will be priced right for quick sale.

JAMES PATON, Swinton Park P.O., Flesherton Sta., C. P. R.

IMPORTANT TO INTENDING BUYERS
MR. JOHN SEMPLE, of the firm of Semple Bros., Spring Hill Stud Farm, Milverton, Ont., and Luverne, Rock Co., Minn., U. S. A., importer of high-class Clydesdales, Shires and Percheron Horses, sails for Europe on Jan. 6th for his second shipment since August, 1910. This shipment will never be equalled for their high-class breeding and individual merit. Intending buyers should see this shipment before purchasing elsewhere. By doing so they will save hundreds of dollars. Please note their arrival.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS
In my stables at Ingersoll, Ont., I have always on hand Clydesdale stallions and fillies, and Hackney stallions, personally selected in Scotland for their high-class type, quality and breeding. Let me know your wants.

NEW IMPORTATION ARRIVED
Our 1910 importation of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies are now at our stables. We can show some of the best individuals and best breeding sires imported. Our prices are right, and terms to suit.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS.
My 1910 importation are in my stables at Bolton, Ont. There never was a better bred lot landed, nor a better lot of big, typical draft horses, full of quality and with perfect underpinning. Clydesdale stallions and fillies, and Percheron stallions. I will not be undersold.

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

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

7 Imported Clydesdale Stallions 2, 3, 4 and 5 years of age. We are showing a choice selection, with type, quality, breeding and character unexcelled. Our prices are right, and our terms are made to suit. **Crawford & McLaughlin, Widder P. O., Ont. THEDFORD STATION.**

CLYDESDALES—Imported and Canadian-bred
Our several importations per year place us in a particularly favorable position to meet all demands for the best and most fashionably bred representatives of the breed. We are never undersold, and give favorable terms.

ROBT. NESS & SON, HOWICK, QUE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

CALK.

Horse calked himself four weeks ago. The wound did well for a time, but now there appears to be proud flesh. H. H.

Ans.—Apply butter of antimony with a feather once daily until the proud flesh disappears. Then keep clean and dress three times daily with carbolic acid 1 part, water 25 parts. V.

PIGS COUGH AND PANT.

For several years I have been troubled with sickness in my pigs. They usually cough for two or three days, and then begin to pant, and will cough and pant for five days and then die. In some cases they cough, but do not pant, in which cases they recover. G. H.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate infectious bronchitis, which is very hard to control. Lung worms cause very similar symptoms, and this is also very hard to treat. I think it would be wise for you to get your veterinarian to hold a careful post-mortem in order to diagnose. In case of either trouble, it is often necessary to get rid of the lot, and thoroughly disinfect the premises before introducing fresh stock. The treatment recommended for either trouble is to cause the "inhalation of sulphurous acid by placing pigs in a pen, closing all windows, etc., and burning sulphur so long as you can stand the fumes, then open windows, etc., to admit air. The treatment can be repeated about every ten days. V.

COW FAILS TO CONCEIVE.

Cow aborted in August. She was bred again in three months, but did not conceive, and is not yet in calf. I have some other cows that I cannot get to conceive. J. G.

Ans.—There are many causes of sterility. If it is due to disease of the ovaries, nothing can be done. The most common removable cause is closure of the opening through the neck of the womb. It is also claimed that bacteria in the vagina is a common cause, and that "the yeast treatment" will have the desired effect. This consists in pouring a little warm water on an ordinary yeast cake, allowing it to stand for about 24 hours, and then adding water to make a quart, allowing this to stand another 24 hours, and injecting this into the vagina about an hour before service. When the cow shows oestrus, have the neck of the womb examined. The operator oils his hand and arm, inserts hand through vulva and vagina until the fingers meet the neck of the womb. If it be closed, he dilates the passage with his finger, or, if necessary, uses a sound or some instrument (perfectly smooth hardwood has been used) about 1/4-inch in diameter. Having dilated the opening, inject the above solution into the vagina, and breed her in about an hour. V.

SCIRRHOUS CORD, ETC.

1. Colt rising three was castrated last June and has not done well since going into the stable last fall. Each side of the scrotum contains a lump larger than a testicle. About six weeks ago one side swelled, burst and discharged a quantity of bloody matter. Both of the old scars opened up.
2. Another colt of the same age was castrated at the same time. He has done well, but there is still a discharge of matter from one side.
3. State the best age to have colts castrated. W. P.

Ans.—1. This is called scirrhus cord, and is due to a germ acting upon the cord. He will have to be operated on again by a veterinarian. If the scrotum is still discharging, it would be well to syringe out the openings once or twice daily with a 3-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, until healed, and wait for mild weather, probably about the middle of May, to operate.
2. This is a fistula, and it would be well to have it operated upon at the same time as No. 1.
3. Some prefer operating when the colt is about two weeks old. Others at about one year. I don't consider it wise to wait longer than a year, unless the colt is abnormal. V.

THE BEST LINIMENT OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

IT HAS NO EQUAL

For the Human Body
It is penetrating, soothing and healing, and for all Old Sores, Bruises, or Wounds, Felons, Exterior Cancers, Boils, Corns and Bunions. CAUSTIC BALSAM has no equal as a Liniment.

Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Backache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Strains, Lumbago, Diphtheria, Sore Lungs, Rheumatism and all Stiff Joints.

REMOVES THE SORENESS—STRENGTHENS MUSCLES

Cornhill, Tor.—"One bottle Gombault's Balsam did my rheumatism more good than \$100.00 paid in doctor's bills."
OTTO A. BEYER.
Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express prepaid. Write for booklet B.
The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

BITTER LICK MEDICATED Salt Brick



The Great Conditioner, Tonic, Digestive & Worm Destroyer.
For Horses, Cattle and Sheep
SEND FOR BOOKLET B.
WILLIAM COOPER & NEPHEWS
152 Bay Street, TORONTO, ONT.

A Treatise on the Horse, FREE

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Couderay, Wis. Oct. 5th, 1909
"Please send me your book 'A Treatise on the Horse'—I saw by your ad that it was free, but if it cost \$5, I would not be without it, as I think I have saved two valuable horses in the last year by following directions in your book."
William Napier.
It's free. Get a copy when you buy Kendall's Spavin Cure at your dealer's. If he should not have it, write us. 40
Dr. S. J. Kendall Co., Eschburg Park, Va.

For Sale or Exchange

I will sell or exchange for Clyde or Hackney mares in foal, both the imp. Clydesdale stallion, Beesborough (12480), 8 years old, proven a foal getter and a stock horse, and the Hackney stallion, Anticipator (8351). I guarantee both these stallions to be sure foal getters. Write or phone for pedigrees.

Chas. Osier, Cairo, Ont.

Percheron, Belgian, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares.

As one lot as there is in America; 3 to 4 years old; with lots of quality and good individuals; weighing or maturing 1,900 to 2,200 lbs. Prices on imported stallions, \$1,000 to \$1,200. American-bred stallions, \$600 to \$900. Importations to arrive February 18 and March 1.

Lew W. Cochran, Crawfordville, Ind.
Office 109 1/2 South Washington St.

Clydesdales FOR SALE—Imp. and Canadian-bred stallions and mares, ranging in age from foals upwards. Seven imp. mares in foal. Keir Democrat (imp.) (12187) (7018) at head of stud. Also a number of work horses. Long-distance phone. **R. B. Pinkerton, Essex, Ont.**

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

Clydesdale Stallions; Fillies Hackney Stallions

We have been importing Clydesdales and Hackneys for 5 years, and in that time have won at the leading shows in Canada and the United States the grand total of 40 championships against all comers on both sides of the line, besides dozens of firsts, seconds and thirds. We never had a better lot on hand than just now. They were winners in

Scotland, winners at New York, and winners at Guelph and Ottawa. They are the best types of the breed, with size, character, quality, action and breeding, and we sell them as reasonably as inferior ones can be bought, and give terms to suit. Clydesdale stallions and fillies and Hackney stallions.

Long-distance 'phone.

GRAHAM & RENFREW CO.,
BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

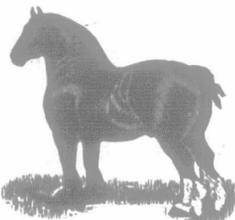
To Buyers Looking for a Good Stallion:



price than I will. Come to the home of the champion prizewinners and judge for yourself.

I have imported **Percheron Stallions** for years. Always bought from the best breeders in France, and beg to call the attention of prospective buyers to the fact that I have won this year at Toronto first and second aged class sweepstakes and silver medal. Also at Ottawa Fair, first and third in aged class, first, second and third in 3-year-old class, sweepstakes and gold medal. Those horses are beautiful dapple-greys and blacks, three to four years old, weighing 1,800 to 2,000 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 I will not allow, if I can help it, any one to give more quality breeding for a fixed**

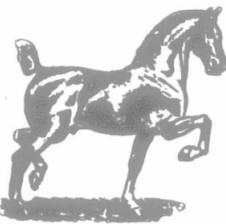
JOHN HAWTHORNE, Simcoe, Ontario.



21 IMPORTED Clydesdale Stallions

My 1910 importation, nearly all 2- and 3-year-olds. They are ideal in draft character, with faultless quality of underpinning, every one will make a ton-horse and over, and they represent the best blood of the breed; they will be priced right and on terms to suit. Farm is two miles from end of street car line. A 'phone from Guelph will bring a conveyance to meet visitors.

O. SORBY, Guelph, Ont.



UNION STOCK - YARDS Horse Exchange WEST TORONTO, CANADA.

The Greatest Wholesale and Retail
Horse Commission Market.

Auction sales of Horses, Carriages, Harness, etc., every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and harness on hand for private sale every day.
The largest, best equipped and most sanitary stables in Canada. Half-mile of railway loading chutes at stable door. Quarter-mile open-track for showing horses. Northwest trade a specialty.
HERBERT SMITH, Manager.
(Late Grand's Repository.)

OUR WINNINGS AT GUELPH

Were more than any other firm exhibiting. **Champion** imported mare. **Champion** Canadian stallion. **Six** firsts and many seconds and thirds, making a grand total of **Twenty-one** ribbons on eighteen horses exhibited. It is worth your while to go and see this bunch at:

Smith & Richardson's, Columbus, Ont.
MYRTLE, C. P. R. BROOKLIN, G. T. R. PHONE CONNECTION.

ORMSBY GRANGE CLYDESDALE FARM

We import extensively from Scotland the best Canadian types of the breed. We make a specialty of filling orders. We have now on hand a big selection, from foals up to 5 years of age, both stallions, mares and fillies.

DR. D. McEACHRAN, ORMSTOWN, QUE.

Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Clydes and Hackneys.
We are just now offering exceptional values in Clydesdale and Hackney stallions and fillies, of all ages; prizewinners and champions, highest-class types of the breed, to make room for our new importation.
T. B. McCauley, Prop.
ED. WATSON, Manager.
Hudson Heights, Que.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

LEG TROUBLE.

The legs of my eight-months-old calf are bloody-looking, as though they had been scratched, and the blood shows through the skin from hocks and knees downward.

H. S. M.

Ans.—Dress three times daily with a lotion made of 1 ounce each of acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc to a pint of water.

V.

LAME SOW.

Sow will be due to farrow on March 19th. She is ten months old, and she went quite lame on left hind leg three months ago, and has been stiff nearly ever since. Sometimes is worse than others.

F. S.

Ans.—It would require a personal examination to enable a person to diagnose. I am of the opinion she received an injury in some way, or it may be rheumatic trouble. If you can locate any swelling or soreness, rub well twice daily with a liniment made of 1 ounce oil of turpentine, 3 ounces alcohol, 1 ounce camphor, and water to make 8 ounces. If you cannot locate any trouble, all that can be done is keep her comfortable and allow regular exercise, and it is quite probable nature will effect a cure.

V.

ENLARGED LEG.

Mare has had a big leg for three months. It is feverish, and swollen from the hoof to the hock. It is larger some days than others. She is not lame.

P. J. W.

Ans.—This is probably the result of an attack of lymphangitis. In any case, chronic swellings of this nature are hard to treat successfully. Purge her with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Hand-rub and bandage the leg. Apply the bandage moderately tight, and allow it to remain on when she is standing in the stable. As soon as the purgative has ceased to act, give her regular work or exercise, and give her 1 dram iodide of potassium three times daily. If this affects her appetite, reduce the dose to 40 grains.

V.

Miscellaneous.

SLAVERING.

Six-year-old mare slavers a great deal at the mouth while working, and when eating grain will have the box filled with froth. Her teeth appear in pretty good shape, although she does not chew grain properly.

T. J. M.

Ans.—Slavering is generally due to some uncomfortable condition of the teeth or mouth. We would advise having her mouth carefully examined, and, if necessary, treated by a veterinarian. The answer to your other question is no.

CRIPPLED PIGS.

I have some pigs three months old that were getting all the skim milk and shorts they would eat, and they became lame, and it hurts them so much to move that they will hardly get into the trough to feed. As soon as I saw them lame I quit the shorts and gave them mangels, but they are no better. They have a comfortable, dry, warm pen, with plenty of bedding.

J. S.

Ans.—This complaint is apparently more general in the case of pigs this winter than usual, possibly owing to lack of exercise on account of deep snow. It is doubtless due to liberal feeding and insufficient exercise. The symptoms are, to some extent, those of rheumatism, though this trouble should not occur when the pigs are kept in dry and warm quarters, unless they are too well fed, causing indigestion. A mixture of wood ashes, sulphur and salt, kept where the pigs may take it at will, should be helpful. Our veterinary adviser prescribes three to four ounces to each pig of Epsom salts as a purgative, followed up with six grains nux vomica three times daily. Turn them out around a straw stack, if possible, but do not let them lie in the heating horse manure. Pigs badly affected with this ailment seldom become thrifty, and may as well be disposed of while young.

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Shire Stallion (Imp.) Fair, and reserve for championship; also imp. Shire mare in foal, six-year-old, 1,800 pounds. **A. F. McNIVEN,**
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HEREFORDS 2 YOUNG BULLS,
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A number of red and roan bulls, 6 to 12 months, by Blossom's Joy =73741=; some with imp. dams. Heifers 1 and 2 years. Clydesdales of both sexes. Oxford Down ewes. All at reasonable prices. 'Phone connection. **McFarlane & Ford, Dutton, Ont.**

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Winter confinement on dry fodder with no exercise means inactive bowels. The whole system clogs up; the blood is poor; coat rough and loss of flesh invariably results.

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For Sale: 1 red, 1 roan, 2-year-old show bulls. Several good bull calves, also some yearling heifers. Some show propositions among them. If interested, write or call and see us before buying.

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Farm 11 miles east City of Guelph on C. P. R. 1/2-mile from farm.

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I breed Scotch Shorthorns exclusively. I have some choice young females safe in calf and some good young bulls for sale at present at prices you can pay. Long-distance phone.

A. EDWARD MEYER, BOX 378, GUELPH, ONT.

Maple Leaf Shorthorns and Hampshire Hogs

Offering for sale Shorthorn bulls and heifers and young Hampshire pigs.

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SPRINGHURST SHORTHORNS

Excellent lot of Scotch-bred bulls fit for service (bred for beef and milk), also heifers, for sale.

H. SMITH, HAY P. O., ONT.
FARM ADJOINS EXETER ON G. T. R.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

INTEREST—TRUST FUNDS.

1. If A gives B a note drawn for five years, at 4% per annum, can B make A pay 5% before the note is due?
2. If A is executor to a person who is incapable of taking care of himself, and A must take care of his money until his death, could A lend out such money on promissory notes, with very good security, A thinking it perfectly safe? Would it be legal?

CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—1. No.

2. No.

IMPROPER SCALES.

I bought a set of platform scales with scoop. They will weigh two hundred and forty—two eighty weights and one forty. After I bought the scales I read in the paper that such scales were condemned, and I did not pay for the scales at the time.

1. Can the storekeeper collect pay? I did not want to pay when they were condemned, and they were a set of scales that were not used, as the merchant had a new kind and was not using these. I told the merchant I did not want them when I found out they were not right. Can he collect the money, \$2.50, for the scales?
2. Was it right that he sold them? Was it lawful for the merchant to sell the scales?

Ontario.

Ans.—1. No.

2. We think not.

A MORTGAGE.

1. When a mortgage becomes due, what proceedings do I want to pursue to foreclose?
2. And what is the probable cost?
3. Will the buildings remain insured when empty?

H. M. D. Ontario.

Ans.—1. Foreclosure proceedings might not be your suitable course, but, rather, proceedings under the power of sale contained in the mortgage. In either or any case it would be well to consult a solicitor personally before taking any definite step in the matter.

2. We would require to know the particulars of the mortgage, the parties interested and the property in order to give any estimate of cost.

3. It depends, of course, upon the terms of the policy of insurance. But it is probable that, whatever such terms may be, the matter can be arranged with the insurance company, through their local agent, and it ought to be attended to without delay.

PIGS ON ALFALFA.

A farmer turned 27 young pigs, 8 or 10 weeks old, into a field of alfalfa, with all they could eat, at any time. He gave them four pailfuls of pump water, with a very little milk or chopped grain in it, so they would drink it, in order (as he thought was advisable) to stretch them. In about a month's time they began to fail, and became scabby, principally on the back of the ears and neck, and got diarrhea; the rectum or gut of one came out an inch or two, and it died. Remember, those pigs drank more of this slightly adulterated water than they (we think) would have of pure water, on account of the little milk in it.

They were taken out of the clover and penned up, and got less water, more grain and some roots. In two or three weeks they improved, and in about two months they were clean of scab, except two which are not yet better. Now, it would be worth a great deal to know what was the cause of that trouble. Could I get the experience of someone who has actually had young pigs on alfalfa clover? Was the alfalfa the cause of the trouble? Is it safe to run young pigs continually on it, by feeding anything else, in any shape or form?

I have, myself, run pigs four and five months old on it, with very little else, except all the pure water they would drink, and they were all right. I am very anxious to know. W. J.

[Note.—Experience of other pig-raisers who have grazed hogs on alfalfa will be published as received.—Editor.]

HAD HEART TROUBLE

NERVES WERE ALL UNSTRUNG.

Wherever there is any weakness of the heart or nerves, flagging energy or physical breakdown, the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will soon produce a healthy, strong system.

Miss Bessie Kinsley, Arkona, Ont., writes:—"It is with the greatest of pleasure I write you stating the benefit I have received by using your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. This spring I was all run down and could hardly do any work. I went to a doctor and he told me I had heart trouble and that my nerves were all unstrung. I took his medicine, as he ordered me to do, but it did me no good. I was working in a printing office at the time, and my doctor said it was the type setting caused the trouble, but I thought not. My father advised me to buy a box of your pills as he had derived so much benefit from them. Before I had finished one box I noticed a great difference, and could work from morning to night without any smothering feeling or hot flushes. I can recommend them highly to all nervous and run down people."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires.

In Shorthorns: 40 females, comprising 9 calves, 6 yearlings, 6 two-year-olds, and the balance cows from 3 years up. In Cotswolds, a few breeding ewes. No Berkshires to offer at present.

CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, Station and P. O., Campbellford, Ont.

Maple Grange Shorthorns

Royal Bruce, imp., a Bruce Mayflower, is the sire of all my young things. Nonpareils, Claretts, Myrtles and Lavinias. Heifers up to 2 years of age, of showing type. Several young bulls, thick, even and mellow.

R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS

Have on hand four young bulls from 10 to 13 months old; also a number of choice heifers. For particulars write:

Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.

Sunnyside Shorthorns

With 45 head to select from, of Scotch-bred Shorthorns, we can meet the requirements of anyone looking for choice females of any age, or a herd-header fit to be called such. Write us your wants.

Estate of Late JAS. GIBB, Brookside, Ont. W. E. GIBB, Manager.

GREEN GROVE Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Clydesdales. Three-year-old imp. bull for sale. Owing to having heifers to breed, I have decided to offer my choicest bred Sittytown Butterfly bull, Benachie (imp.) = 69954 - bred by A. T. Gordon; sire Scottish Farmer, grandson of Scottish Archer; dam Beatrice 22nd, which produced Bandmaster, the first-prize Royal winner, which sold for 600 guineas. Also young stock, either sex. GEO. G. D. FLETCHER, Binkham, Ont., Erin Sta., C. P. R.

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

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Very desirable young 1911 SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE. Have best milking strains. LEICESTER SHEEP of highest quality. Lucan Crossing, G. T. Ry. Telegraph, Ailsa Craig. Telephone.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

Still have for sale a right good lot of young Shorthorns; a few No. 1 Shire stallions and fillies just imported in August; also a choice lot of ram lambs. Weston Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance phone. HIGHFIELD, ONTARIO.

OAK LANE FARM

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds Heifers and cows with calf or calves at foot, also one two-year-old Clyde stallion—a neat one.

GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE P. O., ONT. Bolton Station, C. P. R.; Caledon East, G. T. R. Local and Long-distance telephone.

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.

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sanely**

Buy roofing as you'd buy any farm implement—use the same judgment—and you will choose the kind that will last longest and cost least for repairs. Do that, and your choice is limited to metal shingles—the only practical, the only economical, roofing made. There are several good metal shingles made in Canada. Any of these makes far surpasses wood shingles in every respect—more durable, ten to one—fireproof—weathertight—rustproof. But one makes surpasses all the others—and that is Preston Safe Lock Shingles. Don't accept this offhand as fact. Let it be proved to you. Let us show you why our shingles MUST outlast others, because ours pass the stringent tests of the British Government for galvanized metal. Let us prove to you why our safe-lock principle is the perfect method of overlapping sheet metal plates so as to make them absolutely wind-defying and water-tight. Write to-day for free book, sample shingle, and prices and name of nearest dealer. Address

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Am offering for sale my present stock bull, Martha's Last (75482), a red roan son of Springhurst (44864), and out of Martha 9th (imp.) (38169). Was calved March 19th, 1907. Guarantee him active, quiet and sure. His breeding is the best, and as a stock getter I could want no better.

Also have two young bulls, 12 months and 7 months—a Mina and a Beauty—both roan.

Two young cows in calf to Martha's Last.

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Matched pair of dappled gray geldings, weight 2,800 lbs.
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Phone 51, Bell connections.

S. M. Pearce, Iona, Ontario.

10 Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 10

FROM 10 TO 14 MONTHS OLD

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I have on hand young bulls and heifers of high-class show type, pure Scotch and Scotch-topped, sired by that sire of champions, Mildred's Royal. If you want a show bull or heifer, write me.

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I can supply Shorthorns of all ages, with richest Scotch breeding and high-class individuality.

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Here is a herd of breeders, feeders and milkers. About 50 to select from. 7 bulls from 8 months up to 2 yrs. Prices from \$90 to \$130. Scotch Grey 72692 at head of herd. G. T. R.

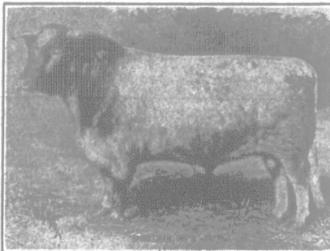
Jno. Elder & Son, Hensall, Ont.

Imp. Scotch Shorthorns—When looking for Shorthorns, be sure to look me up. Young bulls fit for service, and females all ages; bred in the purple, and right good ones. **A. C. PETTIT Freeman, Ont.**

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with size and quality. Several females, all bred from heavy-milking dams.

Thomas Graham, Port Perry, Ontario.



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Headed by the imported bulls: Bandsman, a half-brother to the \$6,500 Count Crystal, the highest priced calf on record in Scotland; and Village Duke, a son of Villager, winner of 18 first and special prizes in Scotland. For sale: 12 good young bulls of the choicest breeding, and 40 young cows and heifers. All of noted Scotch breeding. In calf to our stock bulls.

Farm 1/4 Mile from Burlington Jct. Sta.
Long-distance phone.

Mitchell Bros., Burlington, Ont.

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

Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Chester Swine, Shropshire Sheep

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

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



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

John Clancy, Manager, Cargill, Ontario.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

For sale: 6 bulls 14 to 20 months old (4 reds and 2 roans), 6 bulls from 10 to 13 months (3 reds, 2 roans and 1 white); shank Butterfly; and Royal Winner (imp.), a Marr Bessie. A richly-bred Clydesdale stallion rising two years by imported sire and dam. Visitors always welcome. **W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont.**
Burlington Junction station, G. T. R. Bell phone.

Elmhurst Scotch Shorthorns and Large English Berkshires

For Sale: Five young bulls, reds and roans, fashionably bred and quality as well. Young sows bred for March litters. **H. M. Vanderlip, Cainsville, Ontario, P. O. and Station.**
Also Langford Station. B. H. Radial in sight of farm. Bell phone.

SALEM STOCK FARM

Young bulls fit to head the best herds; are priced reasonably. Can suit you in SCOTCH SHORTHORNS of any age.

Elora, G. T. R. and C. P. R., 13 miles from Guelph. **J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONT.**

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We are offering some choice heifers in calf to that king of sires, Prince Gloster; also one extra nice young bull. High-class Shropshires of both sexes, from imported stock. One yearling Clyde stallion, a show proposition, and some extra nice ponies. **THOS. BAKER & SONS, Solina P. O.**

Irvine Side Shorthorns

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

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

LYMPHANGITIS.

Have a horse that is bad with swelled hind legs. Would like to know whether there is any cure for it. **C. W. N.**

Ans.—See answer to similar question in this issue.

LYMPHANGITIS.

1. I have a mare that took lymphangitis last winter, and it has come back on her this winter in both hind legs. What is the best way to treat her so that she will not have the attacks? Would you advise me to breed the mare; she is a fine, heavy block, thirteen years old?

2. Also, for keeping pigs in a good, thrifty condition, what should be given them besides their feed? I have heard salt, sulphur, ashes and salts mentioned, but have used none, except to throw some ashes in their pen perhaps once a week. I have one that acts as if he is going to cripple. How should I treat? **W. K.**

Ans.—1. Give a brisk purgative ball composed of 8 drams aloes, 2 drams ginger. Follow up with 3 drams nitrate of potash daily, bathe the leg long and often, and, after bathing, rub well with camphorated liniment. Keep comfortable and exclude cold drafts. Some horses are normally predisposed to this ailment, and repeated attacks often leave a permanently enlarged leg. In order to prevent, it is necessary to give exercise every day, or to materially reduce the grain ration, or both. Substitute bran for grain when mare has a rest day. We see no objection to breeding the mare, other than that her produce may be predisposed to the same trouble. In treating a pregnant mare, aloes should not be given, but raw linseed oil as a purgative.

2. The mixture named is good, but should be kept in a low box where pigs can take it at will.

CEMENT BARN.

Purposing building a cement barn, 80 feet by 64 feet by 18 feet walls, I would like some information re the construction.

1. What thickness of wall; strength of cement?

2. Reinforcements?

3. And approximate cost; drive floor 16 feet wide, and basement floor all cement? **WM. J. C.**

Ans.—Barn walls of solid cement to the full height are as yet a rarity, so that in answering the questions proposed, there is no available experience of ourselves or others from which to draw information.

1. There would be no advantage in having walls more than 12 inches thick, with a footing a few inches wider, and the upper half of wall might with safety be but ten inches thick, perhaps less.

2. We would not care to recommend anything less rich for walls than one part Portland cement to eight parts gravel.

3. To prevent cracking at the corners, there should be imbedded at each corner, in the upper half of the wall at least, iron rods, old wagon tires or strong wire, in lengths of six feet or more, bent in the middle to a right angle, so as to fit around the corner. Each foot or so of perpendicular height should be reinforced with a tie of this kind. For reinforcement over door or doors into drive floor, it would be well to have three 1/2-inch iron rods, about twenty feet long, laid parallel to each other near the lower edge of the surmounting wall. The ends of the rods extending into solid wall on each side might be bent slightly upward. Towards the upper part of the wall, it might be well to have wire imbedded clear around the building.

It is assumed that the building is to be used for stable purposes, so that there will be inside structural work, which will steady the walls about half-way up.

The roof, of course, will be so constructed that the rafters will not tend to make the walls spread.

For the walls, no allowance being made for a greatly lessened amount of material by the free use of field stone, about 35 cords of gravel and 140 barrels of cement would be required for a wall a foot in thickness throughout. The floor, averaging say three inches in thickness, would call for 9 cords of gravel and 45 barrels of cement. We do not give labor cost, as that varies according to locality.

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I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated on. I fooled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it. It cured me and has since cured thousands. It will cure you.

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MAKES STRONG, HEALTHY STOCK.

Horses, cattle, hogs and poultry—not a stock food, but a scientific blending of roots, herbs and barks; makes good solid flesh naturally, not artificially; does not bloat; acts directly on digestive organs. Costs less, by increasing nourishment from food given. Makes pure blood, and cleanses the system. Try it for scratches, stocking, coughs, colds, distemper, indigestion, worms, bots and skin disease.

If not satisfied, your money back.

The standard for over 30 years. Large can 50 cts., prepaid. Send for our veterinary booklet. **At most dealers, or PALMER MEDICAL CO., Windsor, Ontario.**

Riverside Holsteins

Choice bulls 6 to 9 months old, sired by Sir Pietertje Posch De Boer and Prince De Kol Posch. Latter is the only son of champion cow, dairy test, Guelp, 1908 and 1909, and out of R. of M. dams.

J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.
Haldimand Co. Long-distance 'phone.

THE MAPLES HOLSTEIN HERD

Everything of milking age in the Record-of-Merit. Nothing for sale at present but a choice lot of bull calves sired by King Posch De Kol. Write for prices, description and pedigree.

Walburn Rivers, Folden's, Ontario

Notice! In public test we have the champion and 2nd highest scoring cow; world's record 3-year-old, junior champion 3-year-old in official test. Average per cent. fat 4.55. Herd headed by Grace Favne 2nd's Sir Colantha. Sir's dam and sister with 35 pounds butter records each. **M. L. Haley and M. H. Haley, Bull calves for sale. Springfield, Ontario.**

FAIRMOUNT HOLSTEINS!

Herd headed by Aaggie Grace Cornucopia Lad, whose dams for four generations averaged 21.30 lbs. butter in 7 days. Both males and females for sale, which will be priced right.

C. R. GIES, HEIDELBERG, ONT.

DON'T

Buy a HOLSTEIN BULL till you get my prices on choice goods from eleven months down, from best producing strain. "Fairview Stock Farm." **FRED ABBOTT, Hartletsville, Ont.**

Glenwood Stock Farm—Holsteins and Yorkshires.

Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young Yorkshire sows, about 2 months old, for sale cheap. True to type and first-class. Bred from imported stock. **Thos. B. Carlaw & Son, Warkworth P.O., Ont. Campbellford Station.**

Springbank HOLSTEINS Two choicely-bred bull calves for sale. One is 10 months, the other 8 months. From high-class milkers. Prices reasonable. For particulars and breeding write to: **Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs, Ont. Fergus, C. P. R. and G. T. R.**

Holsteins and Tamworths for Sale—Seven bulls, boars fit for service; sows bred, pigs, either sexes, from 6 weeks up. Sixty-five to select from. 'Phone connection, via Cobourg. **BERTRAM HOSKIN, The Gully P.O.**

Holstein Cattle—The most profitable dairy breed. Illustrated description booklets free. **Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of America, F. L. HOUGHTON, Secy, Box 127, Ridgedale, Ont.**

Ridgedale Holsteins—I have left three bull calves that will be priced right for quick sale; their dams are heavy producers, and their sire was bred right. **R. W. WALKER, Utica, Ont.** 'Phone connection.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

BLACK JOANETTE OATS.

Would you mention in your paper that if anyone had the Black Joannette oats for sale, to please advertise them in "The Farmer's Advocate"? Do you think they are a good kind? J. C. W.

Ans.—The Black Joannette oat is supposed to be a pretty heavy-yielding variety on rich land, and the grain has a small percentage of hull, but the variety is not recommended for poor land. It has been tried on some of the good loam farms in East Middlesex without proving so satisfactory as certain other varieties. The straw is very fine and rather weak, while the grain is inclined to shell readily in harvesting, and to hull in threshing.

FILLY HAS WORMS—SWOLLEN FETLOCK.

1. Have year-old filly which stocks in left hind leg at fetlock joint; a half-hour's exercise takes swelling down.

2. She also has large worms. Colt is fed half-gallon oats twice per day, and handful linseed meal, and timothy hay. Kindly advise on these points. K. B.

Ans.—1. It is difficult to say if anything is the matter with the filly other than a lack of exercise. Plenty of exercise regularly should remedy this trouble; if not, bathe with hot, then cold, water, and apply a good liniment.

2. Take three-tenths dram each sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper, tartar emetic and calomel. Mix and make into 12 powders. Give a powder every night and morning. After the last one has been taken, feed nothing but bran for 12 hours, then give a purgative of about 8 ounces of raw linseed oil.

PARALYSIS—WORMS—SPLINTS.

1. Have a young brood sow that seems to have something wrong in her hind quarters. She will stand around and squeal, then gradually her hind quarters go over sideways, then she throws herself often. Her appetite is all right.

2. A mare in foal has worms.

3. A colt coming two years has two lumps on legs, one on front between knee and fetlock, and one on hind leg.

FARMER.
Ans.—1. This is probably partial paralysis, which may have been caused by a chill. Keep in dry, warm quarters. Purge her with six ounces of raw linseed oil, and follow up with 20 grains nux vomica, three times daily, in warm milk or other feed. It may be muscular rheumatism, and it would be well, in addition, to apply freely to the loin and hips spirits of turpentine or mustard.

2. Take six ounces each of sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, and calomel. Mix and make into 48 powders. Give a powder every night and morning in damp food.

3. These are probably splints, which, in many cases, disappear by absorption, and this can be hastened by repeated mild blisterings.

ASPARAGUS-GROWING.

Will you, or some of your readers who have had experience, kindly give cultural directions for asparagus for the home garden? D. W. H.

Ans.—The method now recommended by many successful growers, is to plow or dig a trench 14 to 16 inches deep, putting 3 or 4 inches well-rotted manure in the bottom, well tramped down, and covered with 3 or 4 inches good garden soil. Spread out the roots of the plants well, and set, covering with soil firmly to level of garden, leaving the crown of plants about 4 or 5 inches below surface. If the soil is stiff and heavy, put plenty of mellow, fibrous loam in the trench. Procure one-year-old plants for setting, if possible. The crop may be cut a little the second year, but should cease about June or July. Insert the knife vertically, so as not to injure the crowns. Keep clean and clear off tops and weeds in fall, and apply 3 or 4 inches well-rotted manure as a top dressing or mulch to be forked in in the spring. Many leave the tops for protection. Nitrate of soda at the rate of 200 lbs. per acre, is advised by expert gardeners, and liberal applications of salt are all but universal. Two rows twenty feet long and three feet apart, well cared for, will give a good-sized family all they want of this delicious and wholesome vegetable. Conover Colossal is a good variety.

OIL CAKE

J. & J. Livingston Brand

DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED,
BADEN, ONTARIO. 31 Mill St., MONTREAL, QUE.

The finest feed known for stock. Once a user, always a user. Sold either fine or coarse ground. Write:

Fairview Farms!

We are offering sons of Pontiac Korndyke, sire of the world's record Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd, 37.20 lbs. butter in 7 days, and the sire of seven daughters that average 31.13 lbs. each in 7 days, equalled by no other sire living or dead. Also sons of Rag, Apple Korndyke, whose dam, Pontiac Rag Apple, 31.62 lbs. butter in 7 days, is a full sister to the world's record cow, making these two full sisters' records average for the seven days 34.41 lbs. each, equalled by no other two full sisters of the breed. Also sons of Sir Johanna Colantha Glad; whose dam and sire's dam average 33.61 lbs. each, which is higher than can be said of any other sire of the breed. Dams of many of these calves are high-record daughters of Pontiac Korndyke and Rag Apple Korndyke. Write me for breeding and price.

E. H. DOLLAR, HEUVELTON, ST. LAW. CO., N. Y.



Centre and Hill View Holsteins

We have added to head our herd a young bull from King Segis, world-record sire, and a 26-lb. 4-year-old dam. Have 2 bulls born in January from Bonheur Statesman. Their grandams have over 21 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also younger ones from good A. R. O. dams. These will be sold right, considering their backing. **P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Woodstock Stn. LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE.**

Woodbine Holsteins!

Offers for sale the great stock bull, Sir Creamelle, who is four years old. Kind and gentle, and has proven his ability as a sire, and to avoid inbreeding is offered for sale. Write for extended pedigree and price. Also young bulls sired by the above bull for sale. 'Phone connection. **A. KENNEDY, AYR, ONT.**



LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Two young bulls, calved March 27th and April 25th, sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, whose sire is the sire of Ds Kol Creamelle, 10,017 lbs. milk in 100 days, and whose dam is the dam of Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead, who made 35.55 lbs. butter in 7 days. These two bulls are mostly white, and are smooth and big. Must make room for this season's calves, and will sell reasonably.



E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONTARIO

2 Holstein Bulls 2 FOR SALE.

One is 13 months, the other 10 months; from high-class milkers. Prices reasonable. Write, or come and see them. **St. Mary's, C. P. R. and G. T. R.**

WHY USE A HOLSTEIN BULL?

No other bull will cross so well with the farmer's grade cows, giving him large, robust offspring that will grow strong and vigorous, and develop into paying dairy cows—the kind that give MILK. We have them for sale from dams that are producers. Write us, or come and see.

MONRO & LAWLESS, Elmdale Farms, Thorold, Ontario

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

We own the champion two-year-old of the world for yearly production. We own the champion Canadian-bred three-year-old and champion cow in the Record of Merit. We own the sire and dam of champion of the world and the champion three-year-old. We are breeding 30 heifers to this great bull, which are for sale. Also bull calves from high-record cows, and one two-year-old bull, dam's record over 27 pounds butter in 7 days. Trains met by appointment.

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont. Farm 'phone 2471, Hamilton.

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Females all ages. Write for what you want, or come and see them. Bell Telephone. **G. W. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONTARIO.**

Evergreen Stock Farm

offers bulls from 2 to 12 months old from officially-backed, high-testing stock, ranging from 12 lbs. at 2 years to 22.38 lbs. for mature cows; sired by Sir Mercena Favourite. Dam and g-dam have average record of 24.60 lbs. butter in 7 days. **F. E. PETTIT, BURGESSVILLE, ONTARIO**

ELMWOOD HOLSTEINS.

—Two choicely bred bulls 17 mos. old, grandsons of Sarcastic Lad; sired by a son of Lantias Posch, whose dam's record is 27½ lbs. butter in 7 days. Young cows to freshen during March and April. Prices right. **E. D. George & Sons, Putnam, Ontario.**

STONEHOUSE Ayrshires

The champion Canadian herd for 1910 at the leading shows. 32 h ad imp., 56 herd to select from. R.O.P. official records, the best and richest bred types of the breed. Anything for sale. Young bulls, females all ages. **HECTOR GORDON, HOWICK, QUE.**

CHERRYBANK AYRSHIRES!

Imported and Canadian bred, with R. O. P. official records, headed by the renowned champion, Imp. Netherhall Milkman. Richly-bred females and young bulls for sale. **P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Que.**

CRAIGALEA AYRSHIRES!

Our record: Every cow and heifer entered in Record-of-Performance, and retained in herd until test was completed, has qualified. Heifers and young bulls for sale of show-ring form. **H. C. HAMIL, BOX GROVE P. O., ONT. Markham, G. T. R.; Locust Hill, C. P. R.** Bell 'phone connection from Markham.

Burnside Ayrshires

America's champion herd; over 100 head to select from; practically all imported and bred from imp. sire and dam of R. O. P. records: 25 daughters of R. O. P. dams. We won the late **R. R. NESS, HOWICK, QUE.**

HILLVIEW AYRSHIRES.—Imp.

Hobland Hero at head of herd. Imp. and Canadian-bred females. Young bulls true to type and bred in the purple for sale, also a few heifers. **R. M. Howden, St. Louis Station, Que.**

BUSINESS-BRED AYRSHIRES

My herd of Ayrshires have for generations been bred for milk production. They are nearly all in the R.O.P. My present offering is several young bulls mostly richly bred. **James Belg. R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont. Bell phone.**

Stockwood Ayrshires

Imported and Canadian-bred. High producers and high testers. Females of all ages for sale; also several young bulls, from 8 to 13 months old. Right good ones, and bred from winners. **D. M. Watt, St. Louis Station, Quebec.**

HILLCREST AYRSHIRES.—Bred for production and large teats.

Record of Performance work a specialty. Fifty head to select from. Prices right. **FRANK HARRIS, Mount Elgin, Ont.**

Ayrshires and Yorkshires

Bull calves, from 4 months to 9 months, from imported sire and Record of Performance dams. Records 50 to 63 pounds per day. **N. Dymont, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.**

Ayrshires

Our Ayrshire herd is in fine form. We can fill orders for a number of bulls fit for service, of good dairy breeding, or imported stock for 1911. Females any age. Young calves either sex. Young boars fit for service. Young pigs ready to ship. Write for prices and particulars. Long-distance 'phone. **ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie P. O., Ont.**

Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario.

Worth Looking Into

When it becomes necessary to buy feed, it will be well to keep in mind the word

"CRESCENT."

"Crescent" is a mixed chop, with the Government analysis on every bag. One of the largest dairy herds in Ontario recently ordered a carload, and the order was placed after thoroughly testing its value as a dairy feed. Ask your dealer about it. If he does not know, write us. We can give you a close price on a carload. THE CHISHOLM MILLING CO., LIMITED "A," Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont.

BRAMPTON Jerseys

CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD We are offering for sale one 2-year-old bull and four yearlings, fit for service; also six bull calves; females of all ages. Come and see them or write. B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

High Grove Jerseys No Better Blood in Canada. Present offering: Two choice young bulls about fourteen months old. Will be sold right, before going into winter. ARTHUR H. TUFTS, P. O. BOX 111, TWEEB, ONTARIO.

The class was being questioned on the cardinal points of the compass. Teacher—If I turn to the east and look at the rising sun, what is behind me? Boy—Your shadder.

SHE HAD CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup Cured Her.

Weighed 135 Pounds— Now Weighs 172.

Mrs. Charles McDermott, Bathurst, N.B., writes:—"I thought I would write and let you know the benefit I have received through the use of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Three years ago I had consumption. I had three doctors attending me and they were very much alarmed about my condition. I was so weak and miserable I could not do my housework. While looking through your B.B.B. almanac I saw that Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was good for weak lungs, so I got a bottle at the drug store, and after taking ten bottles I was completely cured. At that time I weighed 135 pounds and now weigh 172, a gain of 37 pounds in three years. I now keep it in the house all the time and would not be without it for anything, as I owe my life to it."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup contains the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree, which, combined with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines, makes it without a doubt the best remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles.

Price 25 cents at all dealers. Beware of imitations. The genuine is manufactured only by the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

WARTS.

I have a colt rising two years which has a raw wart on the back of hock. Would you kindly tell how I can cure it? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Dress with butter of antimony once a day, applied with a feather, for three or four days, or longer if necessary, after which dress twice daily with 1 part carbolic acid to 20 parts sweet oil until healed.

ASPARAGUS "FERN."

Our fern has several stems like the inclosed one. Some of them leaf and some do not. Is there any reason for some of them not leafing, and should they be cut off? The inclosed stem grew in four weeks. F. S. Oxford Co., Ont.

Ans.—If the stalks of the so-called asparagus "fern," which is really an asparagus, not a fern, do not leaf out within a reasonable length of time, say within two or three weeks, cut them off.

MAPLE-SUGAR-MAKING OUT-FIT.

1. How far should you bore into a tree when tapping it? 2. What kind of a spile do you think is the best to use when the pail has a lid on it? 3. What kind of a lid is the best and cheapest for to cover the pail while it hangs on the tree? 4. What size of a pan is suitable and cheapest for a hundred trees? 5. What style of a fireplace is generally used when burning rough wood? Perth Co., Ont. G. B.

Ans.—1. It is customary to bore into the tree about one and one-half inches. Much depends on whether the tree has a second growth, or is old growth. In small, second-growth trees, a short incision is best, while in larger and older trees, a larger incision.

2 and 3. The proper lid for a sap-pail is one that will shelter the sap from storm, leaves and dirt, and at the same time properly ventilate the buckets, by allowing a free circulation of air. A cover is advertised that will not lie perfectly flat on the bucket, as the sap is apt to sour. A little ventilation is necessary. Several styles of spiles are advertised, and from actual experience we are not prepared to say which is "best."

4. Small-size evaporators, suitable for 100 trees, are manufactured, which save time and fuel, though costing more.

5. Machines are sold complete, with furnace, grate bars, chimney, evaporating pans, regulator, scoop and skimmer, but in many cases pans are used with fireplace usually of bricks, which take in rough wood. For clean, speedy boiling, good fuel is advisable. A good tin pan or evaporator is preferable to one of galvanized iron.

ITCHING—SWOLLEN FETLOCK.

I have a Clyde stallion. For the last year he has had a desperate itch in his neck, so much so that if I let him loose in stall or yard, he will rub continually; has rubbed a great portion of his mane off. There is no scab or irritation as far as I can see. He is in good, healthy condition.

1. What treatment will stop him rubbing?

2. What will stimulate his mane to grow rapidly?

3. Please give address of firms where I can buy crude molasses, such as used for feeding stock.

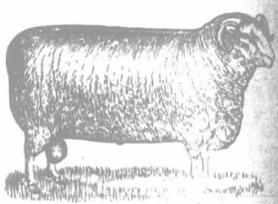
4. Have a colt six months old. About 6 weeks ago sprained hind fetlock joint, was swollen and lame for eight or ten days, when lameness gradually ceased, but all around joint is still enlarged. What will reduce joint to normal size? V. V.

Ans.—1. Wash thoroughly with soap and water, and after that give a thorough application of a two-per-cent solution of creolin, or any other good disinfectant. Repeat in ten days.

2. A monthly application of tincture of cantharides may do good; it acts as a mild sweat blister.

3. There are no firms advertising molasses in our columns at present.

4. Bathe thoroughly with hot water, then with cold water; rub dry and apply, rubbing well, the following liniment: Liqueur ammonia, 2 fluid ounces; oil of turpentine, 3 ounces; raw linseed oil, 3 ounces. Apply three times a day.



TRADE MARK

SOL-O-KRE

GERMICIDE

SHEEP DIP

KILLS LICE, TICKS and FLEAS

"SOL-O-KRE" will stamp out CONTAGIOUS ABORTION.

50c. per Quart. \$1.25 per Gallon (prepaid). \$5.75 per 5 Gallons (prepaid).

ROCHESTER GERMICIDE CO'Y

11 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Canada.

I have big, thick and woolly rams and ewes, mostly lambs, but some yearlings, both

Shropshires and Gotswolds

Have also the best lot of young SHORTHORN BULLS have ever bred, sired by one of Whitehall Sultan's greatest sons. They will be sold worth the money. You should write soon. ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

STOP! LOOK!! READ!!! FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE!!!!

Home again, and are feeling well. Ready to start making good for another year. Conditions seem right for constant progress. We are determined to lead, follow who may.

J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ontario.



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, ONTARIO.

SOUTHDOWNS

The Ideal Mutton Sheep

For three successive years at the Guelph Winter Fair I have won: 1st on single ewe lambs, 1st on pen of ewe lambs, 1st on pen of ewe lambs bred by exhibitor. I do not import winners, I breed them.

Railway Station, Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont. Alloway Lodge Stock Farm.

FARNHAM FARM OXFORDS AND HAMPSHIRE

CHAMPION FLOCKS OF BOTH BREEDS.

We are offering at reasonable prices a limited number of yearling and two-shear ewes by imported sires and bred to our two champion imported rams. Long-distance phone in the house. Central Guelph Telephone Guelph.

Guelph, G.T.R. Arkell, C.P.R. HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONT.

MAPLE VILLA OXFORD DOWNS AND YORKSHIRES

Are ideal in type and quality. Present offering is a grand lot of ram lambs for flock headers, also a number of shearing ewes and ewe lambs, sired by imp. Hamptonian 22nd. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages. Right good ones. Satisfaction assured.

Bradford or Beeton Station. J. A. CERSWELL, Bond Head P.O., Ont.

Shropshires

The right quality to breed from. Choice animals of both sexes for sale. Also White Wyandotte cockerels.

W. D. Monkman, Bond Head, Ontario.

Pine Grove Yorkshires

For sale: A choice lot of young boars fit for service; also sows already bred. Are booking orders for young pigs, not akin, for spring delivery. Descendants of imported stock.

Property of Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins and Tamworths.

Present offering: 6 yearling heifers and several younger ones. All very choice. Of Tamworths, pigs of all ages and both sexes; pairs not akin.

R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont. Brighton Tel. & Stn.

LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES

Am offering during the month of Feb. a choice lot of bred sows, young boars ready for service, and young pigs of different ages. Orders booked for spring pigs. Pairs supplied not akin. All at reasonable prices. Write, or call on:

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont. Long-distance Bell 'phone.

HILLVIEW YORKSHIRES

High-class young stock of both sexes for sale, sired by Craigcrook Duke, imp. —1665—, out of large mature sows. It will pay you to get our prices. G. T. R. and C. P. R. W. F. DISNEY, Greenwood, Ont.

Maple Leaf Berkshires

For sale: Young sows bred and ready to breed; boars fit for service; also young pigs eight to ten weeks old. Imp. sires and dams. Pairs not akin. C. P. R. and G. T. R. Bell 'phone.

Joshua Lawrence Oxford Centre, Ont.

White Hampshire Hogs

Largest herd in Canada. We bred the hogs that won both championships at Toronto and London for two years. Still have a few choice sows ready for service. Can furnish pairs or more not related. HASTINGS BROS., Crosshill, Ont.

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Hogs.

Sired by first-prize hog at Toronto and London. Also reg'd Jersey Bulls, from 8 to 10 months, from high-testing stock. Write:

CHAS. E. ROGERS, Ingersoll, Ont.

Elmfield Yorkshires

Am now offering a large number of both sexes, from 3 to 4½ months of age, sired by S. H. Albert 2nd. Imp. in dam, and out of imp. and imp.-in-dam sows. True to type and of choice quality.

G. B. MUMA, Ayr, Ont. Phone connection.

Swine OF ALL BREEDS FOR SALE.

I breed Yorkshires, Tamworths, Berkshires, Hampshires, Chester Whites, Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys. I have constantly on hand both sexes of all ages. Show stock a specialty. John Harvey, Frelighsburg, 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, Donagat, Ont.

Pine Grove Berkshires.

Boars fit for service. Sows three, four and five months old.

Milton, C. P. R. Georgetown, G. T. R. W. W. Brownridge, Ashgrove, Ontario.

DUROC - JERSEY SWINE

30 choice young sows, bred and ready to breed. Young boars fit for service. Also a choice Jersey bull calf. Bell phone in house.

Mac Campbell & Sons, Northwood, Ont.

Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns

For sale: Choice young sows bred and ready to breed. Boars ready for service; nice things, 2 to 4 months, by imp. boar. Dam by Colwill's Choice Canada champion boar, 1901-2-3-5. Two splendid young Shorthorn bulls and six heifers — bred. Prices right. Bell phone.

A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO

MORRISTON TAMWORTHS

A grand lot of boars from 2 to 10 mos., also young sows (dandies). Some just bred. Some in farrow to first-class boars from best herd in England. Prices right.

Charles Currie, Morriston, Ont.

Willowdale Berkshires

FOR SALE: Some choice young sows, bred and ready to breed; young boars ready for service, nice things, 2 to 3 months. Long-distance phone.

J. J. Wilson, Importer and Breeder, Milton P.O., C. P. R. & G. T. R.

The Tuberculin-tested Herd of the Cedar Terrace Dairy

consisting of 40 A1 cows, horses and outfit for delivery purposes, full stock of dairy requirements, with which will go the goodwill of our business, and five-year lease of the farm, high cultivation; fifteen acres alfalfa. This is one of the best private dairies in Western Ontario. The average monthly receipts, nine hundred to one thousand dollars. Dry, stone and cement, six-horse beller, hot and can washers, with sterilizing attachment; abundance of running spring water daily since July last, certified milk under section of the London Medical Milk Commission, as yet the only dairy in the district inspected, being close to city, and our direct goes from farm to consumer. Proposition to purchase entertained unless you are in position to pay fifty per cent. purchase money. Immediate possession. Inspection of herd and premises by appointment only. Further particulars. Joseph H. Marshall, London, Canada

Pure Beeswax WANTED

Best market prices for good grades. Write at once.

The Ham & Nott Co., Limited, Mfrs. Beekeepers' Supplies, Brantford, Canada.

BEST SEED POTATOES Catalogue of 70 varieties free. A. G. Aldridge, Fisher's, Ontario County, N. Y.



"ELECTRO BALM"
CURES ECZEMA.

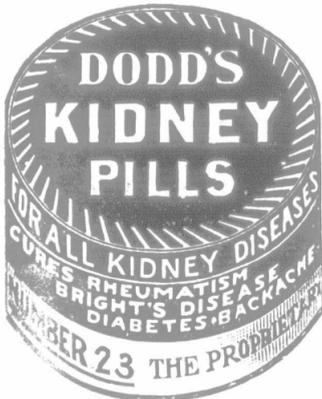
Also Piles, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands and Face.

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

Write for Free Sample
ENCLOSE 2c. STAMP FOR POSTAGE
50c. a Box at all dealers or upon receipt of price from

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

A farmer who had recently bought a vacuum cleaner, met a friend of his and persuaded him to go home and see it work. The farmer said it would clean anything. In front of the house was a dirty cow. The friend humorously suggested that the cow be given a dose of the cleaner. A few days afterwards the friend met the farmer and said: "Did you ever try your vacuum cleaner on the cow?" "I did," laconically replied the farmer. "What happened?" asked the friend. "Milked her dry, begum!" said the farmer.



GOSSIP.

John McFarlane and W. H. Ford, Dutton, Ont., write: We have been very successful in making sales of Sporthorns and Clydesdales, and attribute it largely to "The Farmer's Advocate." The cow Sylvia, by Vice Crimson, goes to Elijah Armstrong, Aberfeldy, Ont.; bull calf, Lovatt's Chief, out of Sylvia, to Alex. McPherson, Rutherford, Ont.; and to Malcolm Blue, Wallacetown, the yearling, Ben Lomond. We still have for sale, bulls from seven to sixteen months, of good quality and choice breeding. Arthur Thomson, Wilkesport, Ont., bought our two-year-old stallion, King George. We have for sale a stallion colt and some mares and fillies of high-class type and breeding, at moderate prices.

That an Ayrshire cow won the sweepstakes at Ottawa, and that there is a steady, growing demand for stock of that breed from all parts of Canada and the United States, is a cause of great satisfaction to breeders of the Scottish dairyman's favorite. Alex. Hume, Menie, Ont., writes us that an Ayrshire Breeders' Club was to be organized February 7th in Campbellford, a center of some seventy breeders, and a strong dairy section. Many inquiries for stock are being received by Mr. Hume, due to his advertising in "The Farmer's Advocate." He is pleased to note that good prices ruled at the sale at the Lotus Field Herd, Vt., and especially that the bull, Bargenock Bonnie Scotland, which he imported and sold to them in 1909, brought \$1,600. His own herd is in good form, with many promising heifers coming on. He is prepared to fill orders for any age or sex, either from his own herd or others, or for imported stock for 1911.

ORMSBY GRANGE CLYDESDALES.

Ormsby Grange Stock Farm, the property of Dr. D. McEachran, Ormstown, Que., is rapidly making history as the center of the Doctor's active operations in the importing of Clydesdale horses. Since the founding of this farm a very few years ago, almost miraculous changes in the lay-out and appointments have taken place, and it is doubtful if to-day, in the Province, there is a farm with a better arrangement of buildings, or of more artistic appearance, for the handling and comfort of the great number of Clydesdales that are annually imported and handled. Just now, owing to a severe illness of the owner, the stock is lower than usual, but of a standard of excellence of type, character, quality and breeding that Dr. McEachran knows so well how to select. All those on hand are for sale, and the Doctor will price them right to make room for his early spring importation. Selborne 8564 is a big, flashy bay four-year-old stallion, sired by the H. & A. S. first-prize winner four times, Pride of Blacon, dam by the Glasgow first-prize horse, Orlando. He is thus not only bred on winning lines, but is a winner on many occasions himself, and a show horse of a high order, with big size, flashy quality, style, and true, straight action. Another stallion is the brown four-year-old, Imp. Dr. Jim [8563], by the above-named winner, Pride of Blacon, dam by Prince Macgregor, grandam by Prince of Kyle. Dr. Jim is a smooth, low-set, snappy horse of the cart-horse kind, not too big, but full of trappy, stylish go. In mares and fillies, there are about a dozen, from foals up to five years; draft character is a predominant feature of the entire lot. Mary o' Argyle 15910 is a bay four-year-old, by Knight of Angus, dam by William the Conqueror. She is full of draft character from the ground up, and up to a big size, and in foal to Dr. Jim. Her 1910 foal is Comet, a bay, by Dr. Jim. Kintyre Belle 20865 is a bay four-year-old, by Gartley Cashier, dam by Florizel. In condition, this mare will reach fully 1,900 lbs., with ideal character and underpinning. She, too, is in foal to Dr. Jim. Hilda, a bay five-year-old; Betty, a bay four-year-old; Mary Gemmel, a bay, rising two; May Johnson, another bay, rising two; Peggy, a bay four-year-old, and so on. Enumeration of all would only add to what has been said of the type and quality of those mentioned; suffice it to say, it would be to the advantage of any looking for a brood mare with big size, to visit this farm, as certainly draft type is everywhere evident among the lot.

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