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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE  
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FOUNDED 1877

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Vol. XLIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 27, 1909.

No. 870



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Just one roof is GUARANTEED in writing to be good for 25 years and is really good for a hundred. That's a roof of

**"OSHAWA" GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES**

Put them on yourself—common sense and a hammer and snips does it. The building they cover is proof against lightning, fire, wind, rain and snow. They cost less because they're made better, and of better material. Write us and learn about ROOFING RIGHT. Address

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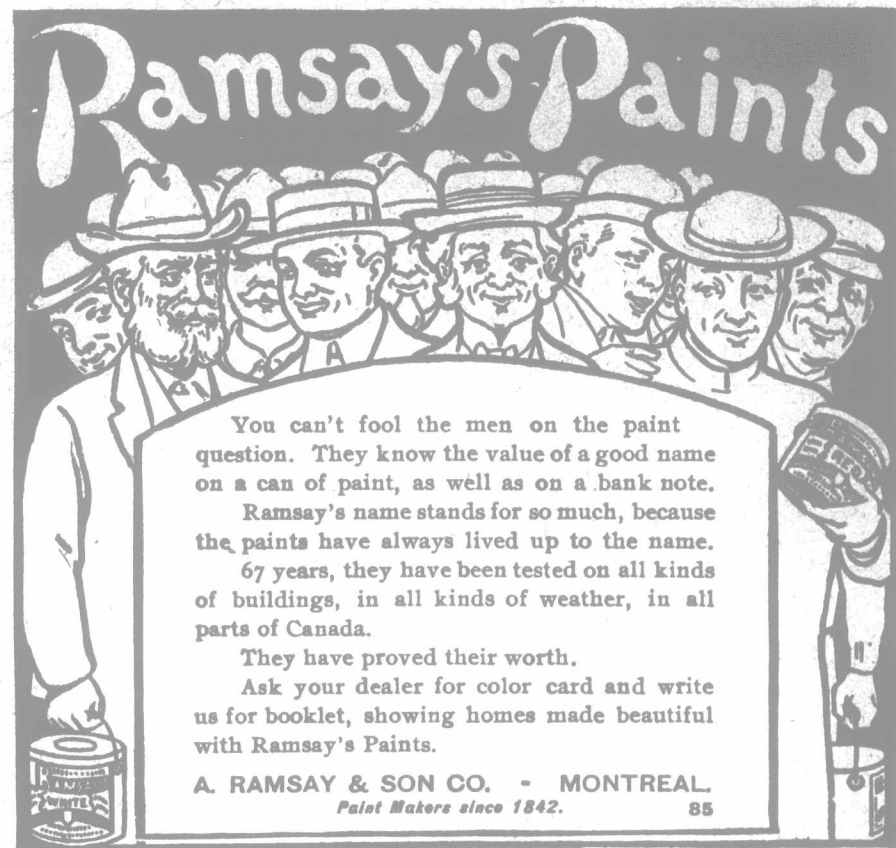


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The Finest Cream Separator Money Can Buy

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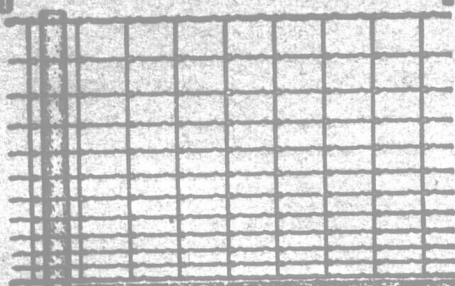
The illustration shows the Sharples Dairy Tubular. It is the only cream separator which receives the unskimmed milk through the lower end of the bowl. It is thoroughly protected by patents that prevent any one else from making it—otherwise, every manufacturer now making cream separators would long ago have forsaken the



out of date "bucket bowl" style and taken to making Tubulars. Why? Because Tubulars have become so popular that Tubular sales are now greater than most, if not all, other cream separators combined.

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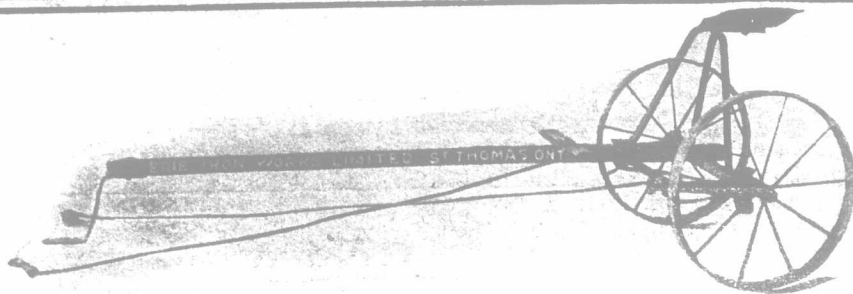


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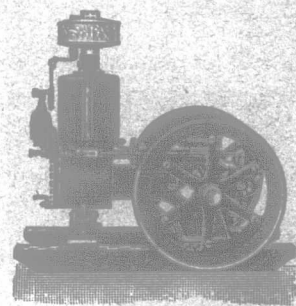


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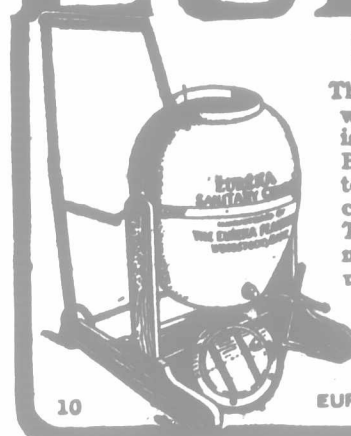
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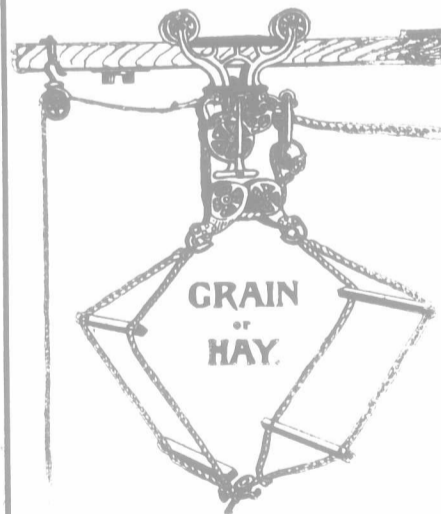
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R. L. Thompson, D. P. A., Toronto.

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THE FAVORITES OF THEM ALL. Unequaled for simplicity, durability and efficiency.

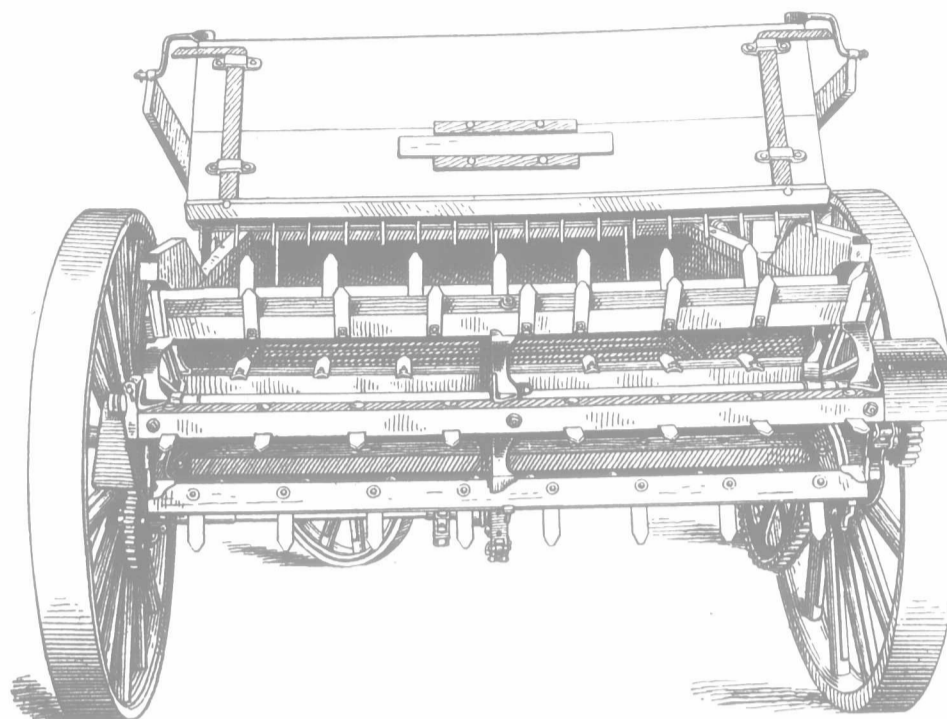


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Are largely imitated, but never equalled.

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**Before you buy a Mower, ask about this up-to-date Dain Vertical LIFT MOWER**

You will find it built just like you know a mowing machine ought to be built—simple, strong, easy running, convenient to handle and positively no side draft or neck weight. Ask your dealer to show you the Dain Vertical Lift Mower. You will see in a minute it has more good points than all the rest of the Mowers put together that you ever looked at. The practical, common sense way it works and handles is why you will want one.

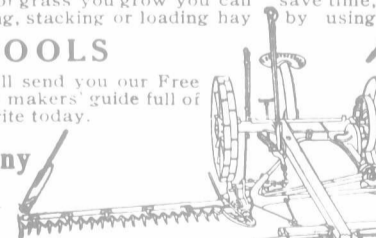
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**Columbia Hay Press Co'y, KINGSVILLE, Ont.**

# The Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established 1866.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

Vol. XLIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 27, 1909

No. 870

### EDITORIAL.

#### Our Teaching and Our Readers.

Once in a long while a reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" decides that he no longer needs this family journal that for almost half a century has endeavored to assist rural Canada by sending out regular budgets of agricultural lore. The editors have prided themselves on being able to lay claim to the fact that our messages are at least practical. Imagine our surprise, therefore, when, a few days ago, we stood face to face with a worthy farmer who said he had read our pages for years, but changed from the happy path less than twelve months ago because "it was the same thing over and over, and much of it was so impractical that not even the editors could take a farm and make money by following the advice."

This straight blow was enough to convince one that "The Farmer's Advocate" had ceased to stand where a leading farm journal should stand. However, we decided to investigate, and see if conversation with our erstwhile subscriber would aid us in mending our ways. It was not long before we decided that even he did not know really why he ceased to be a subscriber. At all events, he had not followed our teaching.

A cheese factory being close by, he endeavors to make most of his money out of a herd of cows, and claimed that cows were the chief money-makers on Ontario farms. Naturally, we expected he handled his herd according to the methods of feeding and breeding followed by successful dairymen, and such noteworthy breeders as Geo. Rice. Not so. He preferred to sell a cow when he was offered a good price, and buy another when he took the notion. Three cows he had kept for a number of years, because they were extra good milkers. When asked if he did not consider he could build up a better herd by breeding these good cows to a superior bull, and keeping the heifer calves, he said he knew he could in less than ten years. But he didn't. Why?

Again, the question of hired help was discussed. Although he had one hundred acres of good land within twenty miles of a city, and tried to have a herd of about fifteen to twenty cows, he thought it unwise to keep a hired man for twelve months in the year. The result was that some summers he found difficulty in securing desirable help, and was obliged to sell half his cows—his money-makers.

Further conversation revealed the fact that he objected to so many articles or letters dealing with Nova Scotia, or Eastern Ontario, or the Niagara Peninsula. It seemed that he wanted everything to be of such nature that it would apply directly to his conditions. To our mind, this showed rather too narrow a view of the office and value of an agricultural journal, one of the great benefits of which is that it extends one's horizon beyond his own farm, and incites to renewed effort by acquainting the reader with the best results attained by his competitors all over the land.

That considerable information is repeated from year to year, we freely admit. This is not for lack of new points to bring up, but is necessary for the information of recent subscribers, and to refresh the memories of older ones. Nevertheless, anyone who reads "The Farmer's Advocate" carefully will find a very large stock of additional information and fresh experience added from year to year.

It was evident that our friend had not followed our advice, and so was not in a position to say

whether or not one could make money on a farm by employing the methods advocated. If he had studied our pages, he would have built up his herd by intelligent and systematic breeding and selection; he would have raised the young stock and fed liberally, thus providing labor for a man the year round; he would have considered that our readers are scattered over all parts of this broad Dominion, and that we have no influence over the varied conditions that exist, but that we must sometimes print items of interest to certain localities, always trusting to the reader to read carefully, and, by learning of other localities, know more of agriculture, and apply what is applicable to his own soil and conditions.

Men who do this seldom drop "The Farmer's Advocate," after they have read a few issues. Besides, they are the men who are classed among Canada's broad-gauged, progressive farmers.

#### Ontario's Milk Commission.

The campaign for a healthy milk supply in Ontario has developed to such an extent that a Milk Commission has been appointed by the Provincial Government, in accordance with a resolution introduced in the Legislature by W. K. McNaught, M. P. P. for North Toronto, and carried unanimously in the House. The investigation will be conducted by Dr. A. R. Pyne, of Toronto, as chairman, and Messrs. J. R. Dargavel, M. P. P. for Leeds; F. G. Macdiarmid, M. P. P. for West Elgin, and W. F. Nickle, M. P. P. for Kingston.

The resolution, as adopted in the Legislature, suggested a commission composed of persons competent "to inquire into conditions and methods whereby milk is being produced, cared for and supplied to the people of this Province for domestic consumption and manufacturing purposes." The question naturally brings in the man who keeps the cows, and all who handle the milk until it is consumed or is manufactured into a finished product. The presence of Dr. Pyne on the commission insures the detection of defects in the raw product, if such exist. At least two of the remaining three members can be depended upon to probe into the conditions that relate to the farmer. The manufacturing end, also, will be represented by Mr. Dargavel. It would seem, however, that the milk dealers have been left out of consideration. There are many features connected with the handling of milk for town or city trade, in connection with which the knowledge of an experienced dealer would be of great value. A competent man from among that class should be of great service in securing evidence from the dealers' side, as well as in taking up matters over which only the consumers have control. Considerable is known of the troubles between producers and dealers, but the latter also have to contend with neglect on the part of their customers that must be combated before the milk will be consumed in the healthful state which is desired for the welfare of mankind. In fact, the question of milk supply for towns and cities is so vastly different from the manufacture of cheese or butter that it would be of great advantage to have on the commission a man who has had large experience in producing milk for city consumption, as well as one who knows the wholesale and retail end of that branch of dairying.

The commission named can be depended on to do good work. It would seem possible, however, that more information on certain phases of the problem could be secured in less time with the city milk trade more effectively represented.

#### Weeds at the Tender Stage.

A seedling weed is a tiny thing, an insignificant, unstable plantlet, which may be uprooted or destroyed, along with dozens of its kind, by the mere loosening or pulverizing of the soil. A thistle at this stage will be dislodged and killed by the kick of a boot or the shuffling of a hoe or cultivator tooth through the loose earth.

Wait a week, until the plant has gathered strength, spread out its seedling leaves and struck root downward and outward through the soil, and it will be found to have made astonishing progress towards establishing itself in the land. Another week or two, and the root will have toughened and lengthened, requiring, perhaps, a clip with the hoe, or a direct clean cut with the cultivator to root it out of the mellow earth. Henceforth, if unmolested, it will increase its hold decidedly with every passing week, finally necessitating a sharp, deep stroke of hoe or spud to sever its root, and turn the top upside down, to wilt and shrivel in the sun. Quite often, the hoe is not used until the weed has gone to seed, after which we shall have to reckon with the few hundred seedlings, more or less, which may result from three or four thousand seeds, besides the numerous shoots sent up from the running rootstock underground. Thus, troubles multiply.

Now, at a certain stage, the eradication of these hundreds of thistles is one of the easiest tasks imaginable, and one reason it is so often neglected is spelled by the letters of the word, PROCRASTINATION.

Procrastination is the bulwark of the weed evil. If the farmers of Canada were thoroughly alive to the facts concerning weeds, their injury and their means of eradication, and would make use of the proper means, there would not be a weedy field from ocean to ocean. This, of course, presupposes that all would do their part, and that there would be no shiftless ones to produce weed crops to infest neighboring farms. Agriculture and human nature being what they are, we must always expect to reckon with the chances of reinfestation; but even so, the weed problem is capable of comparatively easy solution by almost any farmer who will do three simple things. First, practice a short rotation, bringing the whole or at least most of the arable area under an intercultivated crop every three or four years, the manure being applied before this cultivated crop. Secondly, cut clover in the early blossoming stage, before weeds have gone to seed. Thirdly, make it a point to destroy weeds by cultivation in the vulnerable seedling period of growth. For this purpose, a weeder, judiciously employed, is of almost incredible value. It is of little or no use on hard-crust land, and will not uproot larger weeds, but to run over a mellow field just after showers, to prevent a crust from forming, and to destroy myriad seedling weeds, it is astonishingly effective. We have seen twenty-ton-to-the-acre crops of ensilage corn grown on fields cultivated with half a dozen strokes of the weeder, two with the riding corn cultivator, and a final one with the scuffer. The hoe was used to cut out any scattering weeds, and the field left perfectly clean in the fall, far better cleaned of weeds than ninety-nine out of one hundred summer-fallows. Similar methods have been followed with roots and potatoes, with equally satisfactory results, the weeder being run first lengthwise and then crosswise of the rows.

The manner in which the weeder seems to discriminate between the sprouting weeds and the plants desired, suggests human intelligence. In

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

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JOHN WELD, MANAGER

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fact, it appears to exercise a great deal more intelligence than some hired men sent out to the fields. If one has not a weeder, harrows and cultivators may be used instead, though at an expenditure of much additional time. But, whatever the implement, do not wait till the weeds show above the ground. Destroy them, if possible, before they appear.

In the warfare with weeds, delay means difficulty.

### Lead Arsenate for Spraying.

In many districts lead arsenate bids fair to take the place of Paris green as a poison for spraying mixtures. Those who adopt it as the best arsenical poison for insect-destruction, should exercise care in its application. The article in this issue, from Professor Harcourt, should be studied carefully by every orchardist.

To those who have made no particular study of chemistry, it may seem strange that lead arsenate is non-injurious in some preparations, and extremely hurtful in others. It must be remembered that the mixing of compounds, especially in solution, results in various chemical changes. Lead arsenate dissolved in water may be an ideal mixture for combating insect pests on all kinds of orchard trees. On the other hand, lead arsenate, when put in a mixture in which there is lime and sulphur may undergo changes forming new compounds that would work havoc on leaves and young tissue of fruit trees. Professor Harcourt also points out that, with Paris green and other arsenical poisons, there is danger of damage to the foliage when these arsenical preparations are mixed with lime-sulphur.

It would seem, therefore, that, for the average grower, the only safe plan is to do the bulk of the spraying with standard materials, and experiment on a few trees with such mixtures as have not yet proven effective and safe.

Some breeders assert that the worth of the feathers from a goose should nearly pay half the cost of its feed for one year.

### Strength of Union.

The greatest need amongst farmers of the present day is more co-operation. The agricultural class form the largest part of the population of every country. Therefore, in any self-governing country, such as Canada, farmers should rule the land; their word should be law. But is it so in Canada to-day? Decidedly not. This country is ruled by everybody but the farmer. Large corporations ask the Government for what they want, and get it. Railways are subsidized, manufacturing concerns are protected, relieved of taxation, and pampered in various ways, and all this comes out of the farmers' pockets, as the Government is financed chiefly by the farmers. Think of the little that is done to help agriculture; and if the farmers ask for more they are simply laughed at. And all this because we do not pull together as we should. Even the laboring men are ahead of us in this matter, as they have their unions and societies to look after their interests; and see what trouble they can put large companies to with their unions. Of course, I would not for one moment advise going to such lengths as they do in some cases. Reasonable demands are all right, but unreasonable demands are wrong, and only work to their own hurt. But this serves to show what can be done when men pull together, and stand up for their rights. Why do not the farmers co-operate in this way, and make reasonable demands for what they want, and get it?

This spring the husbandmen hold the destiny of the world in their hands. Think of what consternation there would be if each farmer would plant only enough for his own use! All business would stop, and all but the farmers would simply starve; or, they could sell their crops at famine prices. Of course, this would be an entirely wrong thing to do, but it shows of what importance the hard-working farmer is to the welfare of the whole world. Therefore, if the farmers would co-operate, their power would be fully recognized in the political world, and they would be treated accordingly. I do not know why they do not co-operate more, unless it is because of their inborn love of contradiction. If one man takes up one side of a question, his neighbor takes the opposite side; he does not know why, only that he wants to be against the other fellow. And the farmers are also torn asunder by party politics; they are ready to fight each other, all because a few smooth-tongued politicians, who promise them everything, and give them nothing, get up and tell them their side is right, and the other is wrong. This should not be. Every farmer should think out the matter for himself. And then, again, in the social world the farmer would be treated as an equal, not laughed at and called hayseed.

Last, but not least, in the business world, farmers would profit by co-operation. See what an example Denmark has set us in this matter. By means of co-operation, she has taken the first place as a producer of dairy products, bacon and eggs. And the farmers of our own country who have tried this manner of disposing of their products, have found it highly profitable. And where it has not been so, the fault is with themselves, because they would not work together as they ought to do. If farmers would only think of and profit by the familiar saying, "Union is strength," and forget all petty grievances, working together for the common good, they would benefit themselves, as well as their neighbors.

Prince Edward Island. FARMER.

### "It Depends on How You State It."

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In April 8th issue of your valued paper, "Pro Bono Publico" undertakes to show us the immense folly we are under in not trying and using his style of protection. He says Canada is flooded with American farm products, to the endangering of agriculture in Canada. On the other page, opposite his article, he will find an answer to a good part of his letter. Farmers tell me they cannot get help to harvest the crops they now raise, let alone the 18 millions more our friends say they should have raised and sold, if the Yankee's goods had been kept out. His statement in regard to the imports and exports of agricultural products, I will put into another form. He says we were only able to sell the Americans 3 cents' worth of produce per head of population, while they sold us \$3 worth per head of our population. I say that the Americans were only able to sell us about 20 cents per head of their population—18 million from 90 million people; while we were able to sell them 35 cents per head of our population—2 million from 6 million people. So that, looking at it from the selling standpoint, we were ahead about 15 cents apiece. All this quibbling over exports and imports is nonsense, unless we have the exact knowledge necessary of each individual transaction. Did we get good value for what we paid for? Did we get good returns for what we sold? The present outlook of part of our American friends shows the spirit of protection. They desire to get all the raw material for the manufacture of

goods, but want the tariff kept up on the manufactured article. It is admitted by Canadians in the "know" that, while they (Americans) charge their own people the full price of the manufactured goods, they will still sell in outside countries at cost, almost. In other words, the American people are paying more than they should, in order that their manufacturers may "dump," as it is termed, a part of their goods in some other country—truly, a sensible way of building up a country. If this principle of protection had done so much for the United States, how was it so ineffective a year or so ago, when people were out of work by the hundreds of thousands in the United States, and thousands were for months at the point of starvation. Canadians were not in as bad a stress as the Americans then, simply because there were more of them at farming, the mainstay of Canada, and the one that some people think should be saddled with the burden of imperialism, militarism, protectionism, and a hundred other fads. "AVALON."

### Protection Depreciates Farm Values.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It is good to see that interest in the tariff question, as evidenced by the spirited discussion in your columns on the part of your correspondents, is not lessening. Certainly, of all classes, farmers should be specially interested, as they bear the bulk of the burden of protective duties, and derive the least benefit from them. There is one phase of the question, with your permission, I would like to touch upon; that is, the effect on farm values of the tariff burden. In Mr. Drury's letter, which appeared in your issue of April 22nd, the estimate is made that the average farmer pays yearly on his purchases \$135 extra, because of duties imposed, and, in addition, a large expense which falls on him indirectly. Now, as has been stated and restated in your columns, while farmers in the neighborhood of factory towns may receive enhanced prices for small products, yet, for the average farmer, who produces for sale wheat, beef, pork, cheese and such like export staples, the price is governed by the markets abroad, and the tariff on such products is of no benefit whatever. But let it be for the moment admitted that the advantages coming to the Canadian farmer under protection balance his extra expenses indirectly borne, and let \$35 be cut off from the amount it is estimated he has to pay on his purchases annually—for the supposed good of his country—there remains still a neat \$100 yearly extra tax. Most farmers will know that this is a very moderate estimate. Many business men, also, will be ready to admit that much, but some may be inclined to pooh! pooh! the amount, and say, What is \$100 a year to a rich farmer?

If a farmer manages to clear 4 per cent. yearly on his capital invested, after paying all expenses, and deducting the value of the labor of himself and family, he is very well satisfied, indeed. Most farmers, it is to be feared, come much short of this. At 4 per cent. per annum, \$100 is the interest on \$2,500. According to this way of looking at it, then, the income of the average farm-owner is, because of the tariff burden, \$100 per year less than it would otherwise be, and the value of his property is depreciated to the extent of \$2,500. He is that much poorer than he ought to be. The selling value of farm property responds promptly to any rise or fall of yearly income. If, for any reason, he sells his farm, he has to accept that much less for it. Middlesex Co., Ont. T. BATY.

### Brewer's Grains for Cows.

Milk producers in the vicinity of Toronto and other cities and towns where breweries are in operation, depend largely on brewer's grains for feed. Uncertain supply and danger of spoiling are the main objections to their use. Injudicious feeding sometimes gives tainted milk, but if care is taken, the cows are kept in good condition, and the milk flow stimulated.

"Brewer's grains," says L. E. Annis, of Toronto, formerly a large producer, of Scarborough, "are somewhat risky as feed for milking cows, but they are one of the best feeds known. As a rule, we get them at about 7 cents a bushel, and at that price there is nothing cheaper. Half a bushel a day is good feeding. For best results, it is best to feed roots and hay, also. If fed in large quantities alone, they give a distinct flavor to the milk, just as red clover will. They are superior to silage for milk production, but, of course, the latter can be produced in large quantities on the farm, and is always on hand. There is a roughage in the grains that makes them take the place of silage.

"But the grains must be fed sweet. They can be got hot from the brewery. If hauled home and tramped into a tank or vat, they will keep for a week, but if left loose they may be in such condition in 24 hours that a distinct flavor is imparted to the milk from the cows to which they are fed."

## HORSES.

## Montreal Horse Show.

The hearty support given by the wealthier citizens of Montreal to their annual horse show has had the effect of bringing this exhibition into the very front rank, and their loyalty appears specially commendable when it is considered that a large part of the prize-money is carried away each year by exhibitors from Ontario. There is no more popular function held in the arena during the year than the horse show, when all classes of society are represented.

There were two striking features of the show, held May 12th to 15th, the first being the invasion of crack horses from New York, while the other was the prominent part taken by Thoroughbreds, most of them recent importations from across the border. From Sandy Point Farm, Reginald Vanderbilt brought his famous pair of high-steppers, Lord Burleigh and Lord Brooke, as well as his single drivers, Phoebe Watton and Dr. Selwonk. Seven firsts fell to his lot, the only defeat being in the tandem class, which was won by C. Ed. Gudevill, Montreal. Mr. Lonzo Sauvage, of Newark, N. J., captured several prizes, among them a first and second for single runabouts.

Thoroughbreds and Standard-breds made what was perhaps the best display of such horses ever seen in a show-ring in Canada. A new class was listed in the catalogue, in recognition of the work of the Canadian National Bureau of Breeding, the official description being stallions three years old and upwards, qualified to improve the breed of any remounts, saddle horses and hunters, and cleared for service in Canada. Seven fine specimens came forward, including such noted animals as Masterman, Rosemount, Javlin, Ostrich and Sea Horse. Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Live-stock Commissioner, Ottawa, was assisted in the judging by Hon. Robt. Beith, Bowmanville, and Major Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton; and, after close inspection for unsoundness, placed Rosemount, a son of Hastings, at the head of the line. Rosemount is at present held by S. Nesbitt, Petite Cote, near Montreal. He has both quality and substance, and stand 15.3 hands. Second prize went to Ostrich, an eight-year-old, that has been placed by the Bureau at Outremont, Que. Javlin, entered by Dr. R. E. Webster, Ottawa, was third, and Masterman, who was not in show condition, brought fourth to the Montreal Fox-hunters' Association.

The open class for Thoroughbred stallions included five from the Bureau class, making a keen contest between Rosemount and Dublin, the son of the famous Irish sire, Atheling. Rosemount won again, leaving Dublin in second place, Javlin third, and Masterman fourth.

Thoroughbred mares were shown by local exhibitors, Dr. Charles McEachran obtaining first with Fair Havana. The Rapids Farm had second and fourth on their entries. None were of more than ordinary merit.

Hackneys were few in number, the open class for stallions any age including only four. These four were, however, the choicest of the breed in Canada, and, after awarding first to J. B. Hogate's Samuel Smiles, the judges had difficulty in deciding for second. Hon. Robt. Beith's Cedar Go-Bang was closely matched by Hogate's Chaigley Admiration. Beith's Cedar Go-Bang won the medal offered by the American Hackney Horse Society. Robert Ness, Howick, and T. B. Macaulay, Hudson Heights, were the only exhibitors in the Provincial class.

Despite the good prizes offered, the number of Clydesdales does not increase much at the Montreal show. Four competitors only lined up in the class for stallions four years old and upward, standing in the Province of Quebec. Two of these were of exceptional merit: Viscount Lothian, a recent importation by Robt. Ness, and Sagamore, a compactly-built animal, owned by George Stewart, Howick. Viscount Lothian is a horse of commanding appearance, though weighing little more than 1,800 pounds. His success in winning first is suggestive of further honors in Canadian show-rings. Mr. Ness secured third money with Acrobat, another importation; while G. & J. Itay, Lachute, had fourth place with Sir Oliver. There were seven entries of Clydesdales and Shires under four years. Dr. D. McEachran was awarded first for Selbourne, a magnificent stallion for his age, sired by Pride of Blacon. Second prize went to Lord Aberdeen, exhibited by T. B. Macaulay, Hudson Heights; and third to Robert Hunter's Koyama.

Heavy-draft teams made a good showing in competition for the Cassil's Cup, which was taken in 1908 by the Dominion Transport Co. The same company won again, and retain the trophy. Six of the animals that figured in the team class were out again in harness to two-wheeled carts. Here, also, a cup was competed for, and the Dominion Transport Co. was the winner. M.

## The Arab Horse.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It is generally admitted that the Thoroughbred horse of to-day owes much to the Arab, from whom most of its good qualities have been inherited, and that, less directly, but just as cer-



A Rough Kodak Picture of Joklan and His Trainer.

tainly, many of the best features of the Standard-bred, Hackney, Coach breeds, and others of the light horses, as well as of the Percherons, are due to Arab blood. Many contend, however, that the Thoroughbred is to-day in many ways superior to the Arab, and that nothing can now be gained by means of the Arab cross that cannot be better obtained through the Thoroughbred.

By others who know the Arab best, this is absolutely and stoutly denied. True it is that it would be unwise to use the Arab with a hope of obtaining winners upon either the running or trotting tracks of our day. But if one desires to breed for beauty of form and action, for intelli-



Palaver.

Thoroughbred stallion. Winner of Premium, Hunter Show, London, Eng., 1909.

gence, and unequalled temper and disposition, sound constitution, good legs and feet, and wonderful strength and endurance, he may use the Arab, and will not be disappointed.

Those who most severely criticise the Arab horse are, for the most part, those who know least about him. I recently heard a very prominent, able and generally well-informed veterinary surgeon, in a public address, speak somewhat disparagingly of the Arab, as compared with the

Thoroughbred. The gentleman afterwards admitted to me that he had little personal knowledge of the Arab, but had for some time superintended an extensive breeding and racing establishment of Thoroughbreds, and had himself owned Thoroughbred sires for service. He had thus naturally become prejudiced in favor of the Thoroughbred—a horse good enough, I readily acknowledge, for any man to love and admire, and, of course, for some purposes superior to the Arab.

Sir Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, of Sussex, England, is, I believe, the most experienced, most widely known, and most successful breeder of Arabs in the world to-day. He established his stud in 1878, the foundation stock having been purchased by him during a journey made by his wife, Lady Anne Blunt, and himself to Aleppo, Bagdad and Damascus. He had added many subsequent importations, and his name, as a breeder of Arabs, is now well and favorably known to many European governments who purchase from him, and from other sources, Arab sires for their government studs.

Lady Anne Blunt published a book entitled, "Bedouin Tribes of The Euphrates," in which she gave an interesting account of the Eastern trip of herself and her husband. Sir Wilfrid Blunt added a chapter on the Arab horse, in which he says: "The line of the hind quarters is finer, the action freer, and the upper limb longer in proportion than in the English race-horse. The hocks are larger, better let down, and not so straight. The cannon bone is shorter. The legs are strong, but with less bone, in proportion, than back-siew. This last is perhaps the finest point in the Arabian, in whom a 'breakdown' seldom or never occurs." Again he says: "The back is shorter than it is in our Thoroughbreds, and the barrel rounder. The Arabian is well ribbed up. The hoofs are round and large, and very hard." By the way, speaking of the Arab's very short back, R. V. V. Sewell, president of the Huntingdon Arabian stud, makes the interesting, and, I have no doubt, correct, statement that the Arab has one less spinal vertebra than other horses.

In a recently-written pamphlet on the Arab horse, Sir Wilfrid Blunt says: "What may be safely affirmed is that, for the ordinary purposes of cross-breeding—that is to say, for the production of animals that shall be thoroughly efficient for the work half-bred horses are commonly put to in England—a first-class Arabian stallion will be found a much more satisfactory sire than any but a very first-class English Thoroughbred, superior in every way to the ordinary Thoroughbreds used

by breeders to give quality to their coarse stock. This will be found to be especially the case when large mares are used."

A breeder unacquainted with the Arab will naturally hesitate to use him as a sire, because of his small size. Blunt says, as do all other authorities, that the natural height of the Arab in his own country is from 14 hands to 14.2. Blunt adds that, though an extra inch may be fairly allowed as the increased result of good feeding among his pure descendants in England, the true type almost always disappears at 15 hands, and, with the type, largely the quality. He claims, however, that "The good Arabian sire of 14.2 hands, which is the natural height, will get stock from common cart mares as large and powerful as an English Thoroughbred will, though he be of 16 hands, and, as a rule, far sounder in wind and limb, and especially with better feet." In another article he says: "With 16-hand mares, the produce from an Arab sire of 14.2 will be little, if at all, under 16 hands."

Is it possible to obtain by a first cross of a pure-bred Arab sire, upon the right stamp of heavier and larger mare, an exceptionally good draft or work horse? Sir Wilfrid Blunt appears

to have had great success in obtaining very superior draft horses by using Arab sires and Suffolk Punch mares, and says: "The cross with the Suffolk has been found particularly successful, giving not only wonderfully good harness horses, but also hunters of quite superior kind, some of them 16 hands in height, and nearly all 15.2. It is, however, for draft purposes that the Arabian Suffolk cross is most to be relied on."

The wonderfully kind disposition of the Arab is what most endears him to those who know him. Blunt says: "In disposition, the Arabians are gentle and affectionate, familiar, indeed, almost to the extent of being troublesome. I have never seen an Arabian vicious, shy, or showing signs of fear." Of how great practical value, and what a source of comfort, safety and pleasure, in these days of automobiles and traction engines, are such qualities of gentleness, courage and horse sense.

In an article by a prominent English veterinary surgeon on the castration of horses, the writer says: "The unsexed animal is more tractable and reliable than either the stallion or mare, and geldings continue, as formerly, to command the best prices for all ordinary purposes. If exception could be made to any particular breed, I should say the Arab is the one with the fewest objections as an entire."

The prevailing idea is that Arab horses are spotted in color, and there has been in Ontario a strain of tough, hardy, spotted and usually raitailed horses, of, I believe, of unknown origin, commonly called Arabs. The truth is, however, that spotted, piebald and roan horses are unknown among pure-bred Arabians. Bays and grays, in about equal numbers, are the commoner colors, with a good many chestnuts and a few browns and blacks.

The extraordinary endurance of the Arab is too well known and too generally admitted to require argument or proof. Volomel, the famous pure-bred Arab charger of Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, upon which he rode at the head of the procession at the late Queen Victoria's Jubilee Celebration, was 29 years old when he died, and had been ridden by the General for 25 years in his campaigns half over the world, often with a soldier's hard usage and scanty rations. Lord Roberts says that, in modern warfare, the cavalry horse with Arab blood in his veins could outlast every other kind.

Alex. W. Smith, M. P., now representing North Middlesex in the Canadian House of Commons, told me recently of a gray Arab gelding, about 14.2 hands high, that his father bought many years ago from a Methodist minister, who had obtained him in the United States. He says they kept the little horse on the farm until he was forty years old, and that when he was thirty he would drive to a buggy forty miles in a day, with all the speed and energy of a good five-year-old.

The Reverend F. F. Vidal, of Surrey, England, is very well and widely known as having been a very enthusiastic, intelligent and successful breeder of Arabs, and has sent to America some very fine breeding animals. In a letter written to me in July, 1907, Mr. Vidal said: "The breeders of pure Arabs in England are now considerably reduced by the withdrawal of the Honorable Miss Dillon and myself, who have both, from age and infirmity, been obliged to relinquish breeding; but there are still a few breeders left who have the true blood. The Arab horse in England is chiefly used for producing polo ponies and crossing with Hunter mares, the produce of the latter cross making the best of hunters. I, and others, have always used them pure, and prefer them to all other horses for general purposes. They are delightful hacks, good hunters, and make nice, showy and fast light-harness horses."

I have not had an extensive personal experience or knowledge of the Arab horse, and have, therefore, quoted from others of very much greater knowledge, to prove the good qualities of the pure Arab, and his great value to produce as a sire, from other than Arab mares, according to the character, class and breeding of the dams, good work horses, driving, saddle and cavalry horses and general hacks, the Arab blood giving to all of them wonderful endurance and strength, soundness of constitution, beauty of form and action, and particularly a gentleness of disposition and courage combined, not to be found elsewhere among horse-kind.

I have owned but one pure-bred Arab. I bought him from J. A. P. Ramsdell, a well-known Arab breeder, of New York State, in 1906, when he was a colt 15 months old. He was out of Nedjme, and sired by Garaveen. Nedjme was sent from Arabia to the World's Fair, in Chicago, and was described in *Country Life in America*, in the August, 1906, number, as "probably the best Arab mare ever brought to America." Garaveen was bred by the Reverend Mr. Vidal, of England, out of Kushdil Bey, an imported Arab mare, and sired by Kismet, one of the most celebrated and valuable Arabs that ever left Arabia, and pronounced by Fred Archer, the renowned English jockey, to be the gamest horse he ever rode. I kept this colt, registered as "Joklan," until I sold him last month, at 37 months old, to the Honor-

able Clifford Sifton, who will use him for some experimental cross-breeding. When I sold him, he was broken to ride and drive. While full of life, gritty, strong and courageous, he was gentle and kind as a kitten. My experience with him makes it very easy for me to believe every kind and praiseworthy thing that is said of the Arab. I have now no interest in any Arab horse, but hope to soon possess one or more of them.

Grey Co., Ont.

H. H. MILLER.

According to the report of the Director-General of the Veterinary Service of the British Army, one out of every 200 horses in the home army died, in the hospital, last year, from disorders of the digestive system.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Popular Rations for Dairy Cows.

Dairy farmers near the cities, where land is high in price, make extensive use of various kinds of by-products in feeding. In addition to brewer's grains, gluten meal from cornstarch factories and dried by-products from distilleries are popular. Some, also, have tried oil cake, and certain prepared foods. Besides, different proportions of the common grains, roots of all kinds, and silage, have their place, and are made use of in season, in order to provide an economical ration for milk production. At present prices, very little bran is used.

"Silage is our mainstay," remarked J. G. Cornell, of Scarborough district, east of Toronto, to a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate," recently, in discussing feeding methods. "There are many silos going up in this section. I always try to have enough silage put away to give two feeds a day all winter, and three after the roots are done. The Leaming variety of corn matures early, and gives a good fodder. It is the most popular sort around here. For roots, I cannot recommend turnips, because of the danger of tainted milk. Sugar beets are much more desirable. Anyhow, the prevalence of the turnip aphid has made it very difficult to get a good crop of turnips of late years.

"Grains, of course, have their place. I prefer a mixture of oats, peas and barley, grown together, and ground.

"In addition, numerous by-products are made use of extensively. Gluten meal from the cornstarch factories, and a dried by-product from the distillers are very desirable. The latter is very rich in protein, and, therefore, suits our purpose admirably. The quantity fed ranges from 6 to 8 pounds, depending on the cow. I always soak it in water for 24 hours before feeding. The cost is \$20 to \$25 per ton, in sacks. Even at the higher price, it is cheaper than bran at present figures. A little pinch of salt is sprinkled on top of the feed at each meal."

"The problem of producing summer feed is a serious one," said John Baird, another successful producer of the district. "I always sow peas and oats for summer cutting. One seeding is put in as early as possible, and another later. It has to be cut, and brought in each day as fed. Thick sowing is advisable. About 2½ bushels of oats and 1½ bushels of peas to the acre, suits. For late summer, fall and winter, nothing is better than corn.

"I always try to grow my own winter feed, also. Peas, oats and barley mixture form the chief part of my grain ration. Of course, peas must be given in limited quantities. I mix about half a bushel of peas with a bag of oats and barley. Timothy and clover hay, also, are made use of. I have not had any experience with alfalfa, but seeded a small area last season. All that I buy is a little dry by-product from the distillery. It does not pay to feed bran if this can be secured at \$20 to \$25 per ton. I tried bran one winter on a few cows, and saw no advantage.

"I always feed plenty of roots. Turnips give milk of better quality than mangels. I feed them all the time, and find no complaint as to tainted milk. They are fed just before or immediately after milking.

"For two winters I have fed my cows only twice a day, and I get just as much milk and have them looking as well as when I fed three times. I may not save any feed, but I save some labor, and, besides, am not obliged to be here in the middle of the day. I give them feed in the morning before milking, and then after breakfast throw in more. This is all they get until 5 o'clock in the evening. Water is in front of them all the time. Occasionally the cows are let out for exercise, but not often."

The cows belonging both to Mr. Cornell and Mr. Baird were in a good thrifty condition a couple of weeks ago. They also gave a good flow of milk.

## Our Scottish Letter.

### HARVEST OF THE GRIM REAPER

It is difficult, in these days, to keep up one's duty in respect of correspondence, and my letters have sometimes become few and far between. This letter is usually written by me on a Saturday afternoon, and during the month of April I was attending a funeral on almost every Saturday. Death has been very busy among leading farmers of late. We have lost two notable men in Andrew Hutcheson, Beechwood, Perth, and James Hamilton, Aldersyde, Uddingston. The former was the ablest platform speaker among farmers in Scotland. He was a breezy orator, with a voice that sounded like a circular saw, and an unflinching fund of dry, caustic humor. Not many like him could be found, and he never spoke better than when rising impromptu and unprepared. His studied addresses were good enough in their way, but he excelled in debate. To be so irresistible a guerilla warrior, he was a marvel when in the chair. No one could more successfully conduct a meeting, with a stern regard to the rules of debate, and he pushed through an immense deal of business in a very short time. Mr. Hutcheson farmed extensively in the Garse of Gowrie. He was an out-and-out commercial farmer, absolutely guileless of any knowledge of pedigree stock of any kind.

James Hamilton was a man of totally different type. He was calm, reserved, and calculating. He was one of the shrewdest and most far-seeing men in Glasgow. He and his brother built up one of the finest wholesale provision-dealers' businesses in the city. He had a keen sense of what was right in dealing with dairy produce, and handled great quantities of both home and foreign butter, cheese and eggs. He was chairman of various public companies engaged in the production and sale of provisions. He travelled extensively, and had a keen business instinct, realizing where additional supplies might be obtained, and constantly urging by word, but more frequently by carefully-weighed and prepared lectures, read at what you would call Farmers' Institutes, that home farmers should produce the best, and that only. Mr. Hamilton's hobby was harness horses, and, when owning these, he was a hard man to beat in a showyard. He took an active interest in the affairs of the Glasgow Agricultural Society. He died at the comparatively early age of fifty-seven.

### BUDGET REFLECTIONS.

The Budget is the all-prevailing theme these days. The funds set aside in it for agriculture and forestry amount to £200,000, which ought to do something to develop education, although probably your folks in Canada would not regard it as sufficient to do very much. Here we are thankful for small mercies, and, when we cannot get the silk gown, we are quite pleased to have the sleeve. What we want in this Old Country is a more equitable temperature, an increase of landlords having cash and willing to spend it; a race of farmers who would not despise education, but avail themselves of it at every turn, and an administration of the law, with respect to adulterated products from abroad, which would secure fair play to the home producer. All this looks well on paper, but very little that is practical can sometimes be got out of lairds and their factors. They are willing to sympathize, but if they can escape outlay, they will do so. It must be said for some of them that they have no funds to spend on improving their estates. They are pensioners on their own estates, at the mercy of those who have lent money upon such property. The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to mulet property or real estate for increased taxation, and the argument, from his standpoint, has a good deal to recommend it. The abuse of property is a running sore in this country, and if the gentlemen who hold up land which ought to be sold as building-ground within the city, could be forced to let go, and sell for building sites, sufficient money would be obtained to reduce rates, and many an artisan would find residence near his place of labor, who is now compelled to travel by train, at an additional outlay, to places of abode at a distance. There is another abuse of land to which attention has been directed from time to time. That is the ransom at which land which is wanted for public purposes is held by its owner. In a recent case, £19,000 were paid for acres of swampy land, which competent men said were not worth more, under any circumstances, than £7,000. It is supposed that the taxation of land values, after the manner of Henry George, would rectify this abuse. How that would come about, we know not, but the Chancellor means to have a try this time.

### SCOTCH AND CANADIAN IDEAS OF AYRSHIRES.

Ayrshire cattle have many good friends in Canada. At present, there are with us more than one of these, and their opinion of our Scots methods of judging dairy cows are not flattering. We are strong in the milk section for tightly-made and hung vessels, and well-planted teats.



The Canadians are eager to have cows with good bags, teats that can be easily milked, and a milk record. The Canadian buyers who are with us say that they were never the better of our "milk stock," but that they have done well with young queys, bought out of what we have designated our "yeld section." These are well-made, big cows, which yield plenty of milk. Cows up to a good size, and of the right shape, are what is wanted, provided they have a certified-milk record. Unfortunately, we have some ways of keeping or stating milk records that are quite misleading, and a strong effort is being made to put the system on a sound basis. These efforts are to be crowned with success, and the shows which have been held during the past few weeks show a marked improvement in the direction of greater utility in the dairy properties of Ayrshire cattle. The championships of the breed at the three leading spring shows have been going to big, useful, healthy-looking dairy cows.

#### REVOLUTION IN COW-BYRE TEMPERATURES.

In this connection, the Highland Society has resolved to renew the experiments in 1909 which have sought to discover the truth as to the temperature in which a dairy cow yields her best. The theory hitherto has been that, in order to get this result, the byre must be kept warm; that is, at a temperature of over 60 degrees F. The experiments of 1908 have, however, rather shaken faith in this theory, as the results in byres which are kept at a high temperature and those kept at a low temperature exhibit no practical difference.

These results are so much opposed to long-established theories that it has been resolved to renew the experiments for another season. Should 1909 yield the same results as 1908, a good many theories will require to be set aside. Byres hitherto considered ideal for milk production will likely be overhauled, if not closed, and cows will be kept under much more healthful conditions than those to which they have been accustomed. However, let us not anticipate. These are the lessons which the past season's trials have taught.

#### CLYDESDALE NOTES.

Clydesdales are being shown in goodly numbers this year. So far, the females have excelled the males in merit. The brood-mare classes at the three principal spring shows have filled well. The championship of the female section in two cases out of three, has gone to D. Y. Stewart's dark-brown, five-year-old mare, Veronique, by Montrave Ronald. She has a nice foal at foot by Silver Cup. The stallions of all ages are bigger than usual. The champion at Kilmarnoch was the Messrs. Montgomery's unbeaten Fyvie Baron, a wonderful colt, which has never known defeat. At Ayr, the same owners' British Time, a very thick, round-ribbed, short-legged three-year-old, was champion. His movement is close, and of the class always looked for, but seldom found. And at Glasgow, W. S. Park's big, powerful, dark-colored horse, Laird of Erskine, the district premium horse this year. These are three horses of quite outstanding distinction, and capable of waging war for the Clydesdale in any company. Fyvie Baron created a sensation last year, when he was unbeaten, and this year he promises to repeat the performance. His breeder, John P. Sleight, St. John's Wells, Fyvie, achieved remarkable success at the Glasgow show this week. He was first in three classes with gets of Baron's Pride, two of them, a yearling and a two-year-old, full sisters, and the third, the well-bred horse, Baron Ian, which won in the two-year-old class. A man might live to a green old age and not achieve anything like the same result a second time.

#### THE WHEAT GAMBLE.

What's the meaning of the wheat boom? Is wheat in reality scarce, or is this little game purely the work of one man who has "made his pile" out of artificially raising the price of the food of the people? If it is the latter, with us the question would be, "What punishment does the man merit who makes a fortune out of such things?" The question is not easily answered, and those interested might work a long while at it before it would yield itself to reason.

"SCOTLAND YET."

#### Shearing the Sheep.

While many breeders, especially those who exhibit at the prominent shows, have probably shorn most of their sheep, unwashed, before this date, the majority of flock-owners are waiting for warmer weather, with the intention of washing the wool on the sheep's back before shearing. The prospect is that, owing to the unusual tardiness of the coming of warm weather this year, shearing will be later than usual. It is safer for the health of the men who take part in the washing, as well as for the sheep, to wait till warm weather comes, before undertaking the operation. The sheep should be driven slowly to the place of washing, in order to avoid getting them over-heated, and they should be carefully handled in taking them into the water and while being

washed, as they are naturally timid, and liable to suffer injury from fright. It is cruel to force them to jump from the bank of a river or pond into the water. Indeed, we have known instances of sheep so treated dying suddenly in the hands of the washer. They should also be led out of the water quietly, and held for a minute or two while they get their breath, and are strong enough to walk away with the added weight of water in their fleece. A week should be allowed to intervene between the washing and shearing, to allow the yolk removed by washing to be re-

up from the tail end to the neck end, a thumb-rope twisted from the wool at that end tightly drawn around the fleece, and the end safely tucked under the bandage, when it is ready for storage or marketing.

A. H. Foster, Carleton Co., Ont., referring to recent inquiries as to the cause of pigs dying, surmises, from his experience as a successful breeder, that the trouble may be indigestion, for which he recommends a little fresh clay, fed daily, as all pigs require earth when housed.

## THE FARM.

### Fighting Quack Grass.

Farmers who have had experience with quack grass (also called couch, twitch, scutch and quitch grass) are almost unanimous in the opinion that it is one of the most serious weed pests known to agriculture. Its tough, wiry nature, and the persistency with which shoots appear from the wide-spreading, fleshy rootstocks, make it very difficult to eradicate.

With the industrious, patient farmer, however, nothing is impossible, if intelligence is combined with the work. The nature of the root system makes it impossible to rid a field by simply cutting off the top and preventing the production of seed. These rootstocks must be put out of business. The sun in summer and the frost in winter can be made use of to advantage. But the chief aim should be to "starve" them out. Roots cannot endure if tops are not allowed to develop and elaborate food. The time to begin the starving process will have to be regulated according to conditions. It can readily be understood that the best time to start would be when the roots are weakest. A study of such plants shows that the roots are lowest in vitality about the time the crop above ground is mature. In other words, the vitality of the whole plant has been expended in maturing seed. But the observant farmer knows that it is not safe to allow any weed to mature its seed. Therefore, the attack must be made before the crop has developed sufficiently to have seed that will germinate.

For fields that are completely overrun with quack grass, then, it is evident that, by allowing the weed to grow in early summer, and cutting it off before the seed is formed, the weakened roots can best be attacked. Perhaps the mown crop can be made use of for rough feed or bedding in the stables. Immediate plowing and thorough harrowing, followed by repeated use of the spring-tooth, and the raking of roots up into windrows, from which they may be hauled off and burned, with cultivation sufficiently frequent to prevent young shoots from appearing above ground, will go a long way toward eradicating the weed before winter sets in. Make it a point to be thorough. A few extra cultivations may mean the difference between failure and success. By plow-

ing late in the fall just deep enough to leave the maximum mass of roots exposed to the frosts of winter, with special watchfulness and thorough cultivation in spring and early summer, followed by the sowing of some rapidly-growing and smothering crop, such as rape or buckwheat, the task is completed, except under abnormal conditions. Continuous wet weather, of course, might result in some of the rootstocks retaining vitality.

With a favorable season, it is often possible to eradicate quack grass by shallow-plowing late in the spring. Then harrow down well and plant corn in hills, cultivating and cross-cultivating a dozen times, if necessary, during the summer. Or

practice thorough and frequent surface cultivation until June, and seed to a smothering crop—perhaps rape, millet or buckwheat—which will keep ahead of the weakened plants and choke them out. Some advise following this treatment with a hoe crop the next season. In any event, a watchful eye must be kept, and treatment given according to the state in which the infested area is. In hot, dry weather, frequent surface cultivation is a sure remedy.

Where a field is found to be infested only in



The Dreaded Quack Grass.

Note the running rootstock, sending up numerous shoots. In order to fight this pest successfully, these shoots must be kept down, and no green allowed to develop, so that the rootstocks will be starved.

newed, thus adding to the weight of the fleece and the facility of shearing. It is a good plan to trim the hoofs of the sheep while on the shearing floor, as these are apt to be overgrown from standing on manure in the shed during the winter months, and this condition is liable to cause foot-rot, which may prove very troublesome, if neglected. It is well to keep on hand a small phial of powdered bluestone, to dust into any unsoundness found in the hoofs, or any cuts accidentally made in trimming the hoofs. Description of the operation of shearing is unnecessary for those who have had experience, but, since new flocks are being founded, and in some instances by those having had no experience, it may be explained that the usual practice is to set the sheep on its



Farm Home of Harry Mitchell, Mono Road, Peel Co., Ont.

rump on a barn floor, a temporary platform of planks, or a clean grass plot, commencing by shearing off the wool from the brisket, belly and buttocks; then commencing at the cheek on one side, clipping from the throat to the backbone till all that side is cleared, then turn to the other side and shear from the back of the neck to the throat and belly, ending at the thigh, when the operation is finished. As soon as the fleece is taken off, it should be spread on the floor, bright side down, the edges turned in, the fleece rolled

patches, it may be possible to handle it with a digging fork and hand cultivation. As a rule, however, this method is not a success, because the treatment is neither frequent nor thorough.

### Benefits of Tile Drain.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Tile-draining is a benefit in every way. It is a great benefit in the drouth, and also in a wet season. In a dry season, it leaves the ground porous, and allows the air to circulate through it; and in a wet season it takes the water away from the crops readily. It may be expected to pay for itself in three years, if in ordinary good crop years; if in a wet season, it will pay for itself in one year.

I have had experience with a medium-heavy clay loam, with subsoil—a porous clay. It costs about 20 cents a rod for digging and burying. For 3-inch tile, ten dollars a thousand (16 tile to the rod). I tile this kind of land four rods apart (i. e., the laterals).

I think one-inch fall to the rod would be sufficient for three-inch tile, the laterals being 30 rods long; and, if it is a practically level field, I would start at the outlet, 2½ feet deep, and come up to 2 feet at the end of 30 rods, as I think this depth suits my land best.

In a thirty-acre field, emptying into a main drain, for one-third of the field a 10-inch tile, one-third an 8-inch, and the other one-third a six-inch, suits well. I would use 3-inch tile for laterals on this drain. I would prefer a main drain to several small ones emptying into an open ditch, because it never goes out of repair like the open outlet.

I would advise doing the work in the spring of the year, when there is just sufficient water in the ground to get the bottom level. You can't run a good bottom with over an inch and a half to two inches of water in the bottom. I prefer a tile spade and a scoop. JOEL WHITNEY.

Essex Co., Ont.

### Some Knots and Splices in Ropes.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Few farmers know how to splice a rope, and many are incapable of tying a good knot when necessary. Realizing this, I will try to explain below, with the help of the accompanying cuts, some things worth knowing about a rope. Most of this was obtained from a sailor, and can be relied upon. All here given I have tried myself, and know to be good. Before proceeding, it will be necessary to understand the three parts a rope are known by, viz., standing part, bight and end (see Fig. 1).

A reef knot or binder knot (all binders do not tie this knot) (Fig. 4) needs little explanation. First make an overhand knot (Fig. 3), then bring both ends back, and pass through each bight and draw tight. Do not make it (Fig. 5) a granny knot, or it will slip.

A bow-line knot (Figs. 6, 7, 8) is very useful; will never get tight, and cannot slip; is often used by threshers to draw heavy machines into the barns, and is a regular sailor's knot. Lay the end (A) over standing part (B); form with B a bight (C) over A (Fig. 7). Take a round behind B, and down through bight (C), and draw taut, and you have as useful a knot as is known—Fig. 8, knot completed.

A timber hitch (Fig. 15) is made by passing a rope around a timber, bringing the end over the standing part, and pass a couple of turns round its own part. It is easily made and taken off, and is safe.

#### SPLICING.

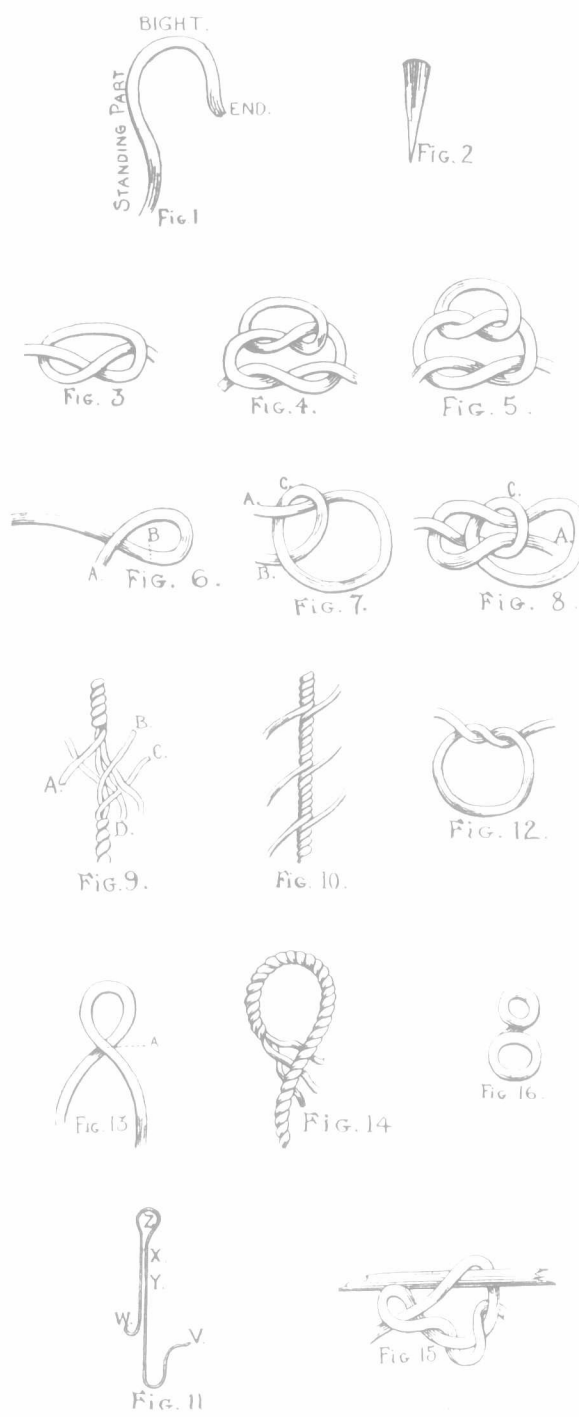
A farmer sometimes breaks a rope, and is unable to splice it. I believe, by a careful study of this, one may make almost as good a job as a sailor. The only tool necessary is a marlinespike (Fig. 2); this is indispensable. It is made out of a piece of hardwood 10 inches long, 2 inches at large end, and tapered to a point. When splicing, use plenty of grease. You cannot expect to make a decent splice without.

There are two kinds of splices commonly used, the short splice and the long splice. We will speak of only one—the long splice. This splice will pass through almost the same space as an unspliced rope. This is for a three-strand rope—the kind mostly used.

To make a long splice, unlay the ends of the rope to be spliced, three or four feet, according to diameter. Now interweave the strands, as shown in Fig. 9; unlay one strand (say A), and in the groove left, follow up by laying B (of course, do not leave space between ropes, as shown in cut; this is to make it more plain). Unlay C, and follow up with D; cut off all ends more than one foot long. Your rope will now have the appearance of Fig. 10. Tie an overhand knot (Fig. 12) with the three sets of ends, and see that the knot lies nicely in the groove. Divide the strands in halves, and pass them over one strand and under two. Use the marline-

spike and plenty of grease. Halve the remaining strands, and do the same. Repeat if ends are long enough; if not, cut off, not too close to rope, but draw tight before cutting. The idea of halving each time is to make a neater splice, and will not weaken rope any.

To put a new strand in a rope when one is cut or broken, unlay broken strand; in the remaining groove, lay a strand same size as broken one, from three to four feet long, and follow up as you unlay broken strand. Finish same as in long splice. You will have two sets of ends to finish, not three, as in long splice. Before leaving this, I will mention a good whipping (this is the string tied around end of rope to keep from unravelling). Take a binder-twine, three or four feet long (Fig. 11); lay double part on rope; take end V and start at Y, winding round and round towards the bight; when string is nearly done, push end V through Z, keeping string on rope tight with the thumb; draw end W; this will draw loop Z, also the string under the whipping. Now cut off close the ends of string.



I will now explain how to make an ordinary sling rope. For each rope, 32 feet of ¼-inch rope will be required. In center of rope an eye is wanted (Fig. 13). To make this, open the rope with the aid of a marlinespike, three inches from center, and enter the longest end; draw it through until it presents appearance of Fig. 13. Take end of rope and pass it through other rope, just below A, and draw tight; this will not slip; no iron ring is used at this end. At each end of rope an iron ring is required (Fig. 16), which can probably be purchased at hardware stores, or plain rings may be used. The small ends of rings are fastened in an eye-splice (Fig. 14). The eye of this should be very small. To make the eye-splice, unlay the strands; enter the center strand under a strand of the standing part, as shown. Do the same with other strands. Take three-quarters of each of the strands and pass them again; take two-thirds of remaining strands and repeat; do the same with one-third; draw tight and cut ends off not very close to rope, and don't forget the slush pot (grease).

Ontario Co., Ont.

E. H. WELSH.

## THE DAIRY.

### Thoughts for Bad-butter Makers.

An occasional contributor to The Kincardine Reporter, W. Welsh, in a recent issue, gives some pointed comments on the manufacture and marketing of butter in the rural districts. His letter is as follows:

In this age of machinery and handy appliances, it is strange that such a thing as bad butter should ever find its way to the market. If cows are fed properly, cleanliness attended to, and a few simple rules followed, bad butter would be an impossibility. Then, why so much butter only fit for axle grease?

I had occasion to inspect butter recently, and I was simply surprised at the quantity passing through the hands of our business men. Some of it was good, some indifferent, and some bad, in color, taste, and smell. Much of it was just as it came from the country and country stores, with all the miscellaneous scents and flavors, enough to make good butter smell bad, and poor butter no better.

Were I stamping on each package the quality, I would place on some the words, "fairly good"—but spoiled by bad company; others, "bad"—through dirt and carelessness; whilst others, I would mark "doubtful"—of being butter.

There, says the packer, is one parcel we paid eighteen cents per pound wholesale—good butter; and there is another we paid the same price per pound, and we sell it to any person for ten cents per pound. I asked why they took such butter? The reply was that they could not help themselves, as all that butter was packed at the country store. The storekeeper gave a fixed price for good butter, and had to give the same price for the bad or lose a customer.

I know that in early days there were no such appliances such as are seen to-day. Suitable utensils could not be got for love or money. I have seen them straining the milk through a small willow basket. Of course, it might take out any pollywog or small toad, but for the hair that got through, a few draggings by a three-pronged fork in opposite directions cleaned it fairly well from the butter, which was then as palatable as much of the butter taken to the country store to-day.

The farmer and the farmer's wife take "stuff" to the store that they know neither looks nor smells wholesome, and yet they have the audacity to expect the highest market price. Is there no way of making careless people make good butter? There is, and that is to pay for it according to worth. It is a wrong system, where those making good butter must submit to the lower price forced upon them by bad butter.

We have Government beef inspectors and hog inspectors; why not have butter inspectors, also? Then, each quality would be marked, and the storekeeper retain his custom. Something in this line must be done if we ever expect to get a foreign market for our butter.

### Improvement of the Dairy Herd.

The difference in value between ten good heifer calves and ten rather inferior ones would make quite an item in paying for a good bull, especially when we consider that the raising of good and poor calves, as far as feed is concerned, is the same, writes Stanley A. Logan, in the Nova Scotia Agricultural Report for 1908.

It is well to commence feeding some coarse feed to the calves as soon as they will take it. Have some nice bright clover hay in the rack at the side of their stall, and they will soon commence to nibble at it. Drop a handful of wheat bran in their pail about the time they are done drinking their milk, and they will soon learn to lick it all up. It is a good idea to feed their meal ration in this way for a while, as, in their anxiety to thoroughly clean out the pail, they are not so apt to acquire the habit of sucking each other. After they have learned to eat bran, a little ground oats can be added; and a very small quantity of oil cake meal; and if they are fall calves, they will soon relish the addition of some pulped roots to the meal ration. In this way, the embryo cow is educated to digest the more concentrated foods.

Do not slacken off the feed in a heifer as she nears parturition. She needs it just as much then as any time, and perhaps more. Heifers do not have milk fever, and if there is a good deal of inflammation in the udder, so much the better. It helps to develop the udder. After calving, however, it is well to go easy for a few days, as the digestion is apt to be weakened by the act of parturition. Bran mashes are a good diet, and if the weather is cold, her drink must have the chill taken off. Commence to increase feed gradually, but do not wait till the inflammation is all out of the udder. Get her feeding well, and suck her hard. Develop her all that is possible the first year, and generally sneaking, it is well to keep her nearly twelve months during the first

period. It will thus get her started right in the line of persistence; but, in justice to the heifer, give her at least a two-months' rest before freshening again. We must not overlook the fact that she has still a lot of growing to do, in addition to producing milk, and must be fed accordingly. In the two-months' intermission before her second calf, she will, with proper care, make good gains. If in the stable, she should have plenty of roots and some wheat bran, with, if possible, the addition of a small quantity of oil-cake meal. If on grass, it is better to put her on pasture that is not too rank, with the same grain ration. It tends to build up her system, regulates her bowels and puts her in the best of shape, while a pasture that is too succulent is apt to stimulate the milk flow, at the expense of her strength.

Give plenty of light and ventilation, and sanitary conditions fore and aft. With these conditions, we find dairying, though a steady and exacting occupation (keeping our Sunday and Monday alike), yet, withal, a pleasant, interesting, and, last, but not least, a very remunerative one.

### Siberia Competing in Butter.

Advices from Great Britain show that Canadian butter, during the past season or two, has found a strong competitor in the product from Siberia. A geographical comparison shows the Siberian buttermaking territory to lie in the same latitude as Edmonton, Alberta. Some sections are 100 miles further north than Alberta's capital.

Discussing the question, the weekly report of the Department of Trade and Commerce says: "The enormous growth of exports, particularly butter and other dairy products, within the past few years, from Siberia, along the line of the Great Siberian Railway, immediately east and west of the Ural Mountains, has attracted the attention of the commercial world. The district thus outlined is in the exact latitude of Edmonton, Alberta. The inference, then, is what must be the possibilities of the Canadian West, beyond Edmonton, upon which, as yet, little definite valuation has been set? Experts have recently given the assurance that the country is in every way superior to that portion of Siberia which has produced such wonderful results. The Russian peasant, from Siberia, is beginning to supply the market of Great Britain with dairy produce. His advent upon the market has been comparatively recent, yet the statistics showing his progress will be material for the consideration of those interested in the Canadian West." A report prepared by H. Cooke, special commissioner for the British Board of Trade, in 1905, supplemented by later figures, shows recent reports of grain (rye, wheat, oats, millet, buckwheat, barley, maize, flour, and oil seeds), from Siberia proper, by rail, thus: 1905, 17,922,000 pounds; 1906, 28,719,000 pounds (a pound is roughly 36 pounds). Wheat is the principal representative of the Siberian grain trade, forming at least over 50 per cent. of that conveyed by railway.

The following concise account of the origin of the butter industry has been extracted from the British Government report:

The buttermaking industry of Western Siberia is one of the first direct results of the construction of the railway, and, from the point of view of the general well-being of the peasant population, the most promising outcome of the changed conditions now prevailing. It is at present the main resource of the inhabitants of the entire region.

The progress made has indeed been wonderful. Previous to 1893 no butter was produced in Siberia for export. The first to engage in butter-making under modern methods was an Englishwoman, married to a Russian, whose dairy farm at Chernaia, Reitchka, in the district of Tiumen, was, in 1885, the only one in Siberia, and is still a well-known model of its kind. The initial difficulties encountered, she told me, were extremely depressing. No experienced hands were to be found; the peasants did not understand that cows had to be properly fed or attended to; the distances were enormous, and communications were non-existent or primitive, while the people in general, with the exception of the few who could afford to order supplies by the then communications from Moscow, had but faint ideas as to the difference between cheese and butter, and how they were to be eaten. The first separator—the first in Siberia—was purchased in 1887 from Sweden.

Common peasant cows, small, and yielding little milk, were utilized at first, and the breed gradually improved by the introduction of Simmental cattle. The farm now has 180 head of its own rearing.

### NOW THE STAPLE INDUSTRY.

In 1893, Mr. Wolkoff, a Russian, opened near Kourgan the first dairy producing butter for export beyond the Urals. Some 400 pounds (14,400 pounds) were exported in 1891.

Since the establishment of the first dairy in Siberia, buttermaking has become the staple industry of the country, as regards international trade and home resource. Indeed, the peasants believe that, were it not for the dairy, they would have perished in the recent hard times. In 1903 over 2,000 dairies were scattered through Western Siberia, exporting 2,185,000 pounds, or 78,994,720 pounds. The westward export by rail since then has grown thus: 1904—2,157,774 pounds; 1905—1,937,989 pounds; 1906—2,897,776 pounds; 1907—3,413,641 pounds; 1908—3,310,229 pounds.

Almost all goes via Baltic ports. There was sent to the United Kingdom, from Russia, in 1906, 617,348 cwt., valued at £2,974,520; and in 1907, 669,748 cwt., valued at £3,148,643.

The region engaged in buttermaking extends along the line of the railway from Obi, or Novo-Nikolaievsk, to Kourgan, a distance of 1,100 versts, or 733 miles. It now possesses a population of from 30,000 to 33,000, and is the exporting point by rail for the rich Barnoul or Altai region, south of the line, the produce of which is conveyed to the railway by the river steamers of the Obi. Here the special butter train, running daily in summer, takes on its first ice-trucks, picking up others ready-loaded at each butter-transit center along the line, as far as Cheliabinsk, whence the complete train of twenty-five trucks starts through Russia for the Baltic ports, where its freight is shipped to the markets of Copenhagen and Great Britain.

### INDIVIDUAL OWNERSHIP OR CO-OPERATION.

The first dairy for the manufacture of butter for export abroad was opened in 1893. By 1902 the number of Siberian dairies amounted to over 2,000. They are termed in Russian "zavodi," or "works." They have, indeed, little in common with the ordinary conception of the word dairy, or of its accompaniments and surroundings, as understood in Western Europe. Hurried up and hastily equipped in the first flush of the movement, both suitable and unsuitable tenements were adapted to the purpose, with a total lack of technical knowledge and experience on the part of the villagers, and it is only lately that the stress of competition, backed by the endeavors of the authorities and the special instructors, has begun to work some improvement in the general conditions of production. The dairies in general are either the property of individual owners, or of two or three combined, who buy milk from the peasants around, or else they belong either to artels or to entire village societies, both of which supply the milk from their own cows. Theartelni dairy is defined as "one created by several peasants, who distribute the proceeds in proportion to the amount of milk provided."

A movement, encouraged by the authorities, has gradually established co-operative dairies for villages, or entire hamlets throughout. In the Kourgan region, almost the entire production of butter is now in the hands of co-operative dairies. It would seem more than probable that the whole Siberian butter industry will eventually assume this village co-operative form of production.

### EDMONTON HAS BETTER CLIMATE.

Turning, therefore, to Canada, the inference must be apparent. If such developments have been achieved in Siberia, much more, then, should the resources of the Canadian Northwest, as yet scarcely realized, be productive of surpassing results. That both districts are in the same latitude, does not in itself insure identical climatic conditions. Latitude, it was shown before a private committee of the House last year, does not govern climate. Evidence was laid before the members of this committee, inquiring into the agricultural possibilities of the north, indicating conclusively that vegetables have been grown within fourteen miles of the Arctic Circle; that wheat has been harvested just short of latitude 62, averaging nearly 64 pounds to the bushel; and at Fort Vermilion was a flour mill, electrically equipped, turning out 35 barrels per day. Numerous other statements were presented to corroborate that there was a vast area extending north, suitable for cultivation. The winters may be colder, but the summers, shorter though they may be, from June 1st to August 20th, have the same temperature as Ottawa. And, as has been pithily remarked, "things don't grow in winter." The mere fact that in the northern part of Siberia are towns of 1,000 and more, indicate that some industry must be carried on to support them. As regards dairying, there is no question that in the north are grasses of the greatest possible value for cattle grazing, far surpassing, indeed, those of the Northwest.

## POULTRY.

### Quality Demanded in Eggs.

In discussing the quality of eggs, A. G. Gilbert, before the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture, in 1908, said that, for storage, the best eggs could be collected from November to March, because, as a rule, the fowls were better handled, and more carefully fed. As the birds got outside, they picked up decayed vegetable matter or animal matter, and the quality of the eggs is deteriorated.

If you can be sure that the eggs put into storage, or into preservative liquid, are fresh, said Mr. Gilbert, I think the summer months are the best time to buy for storing. In order to secure reliable eggs during the summer season, there should be a guarantee not only that the eggs are strictly fresh, but that the hens which laid them were cleanly fed. It takes effort and care to place guaranteed eggs on sale. This is an age where people demand pure food. There is a call for strictly new-laid eggs of good flavor and quality, by people who must have them, even at increased cost. Let me cite an instance. One early summer day, about two years ago, I was met by the junior partner of a grocery firm. He said: "Can you give me a regular supply of strictly new-laid eggs of good flavor. We have a class of customers who will have no other kind of article, and we are bound to get such for them, if at all possible." I replied: "I can give you a limited number, but you will not pay me what they are worth." "What are they worth?" he asked. "Twenty cents per dozen," I answered. He at once said: "I will give you twenty-five cents for all the guaranteed eggs of the freshness and quality I mentioned that you can give me." I explained that we might not be able to give him many eggs from the farm, as we usually induced our hens to moult early, but that I might be able to procure the quality of goods he desired from people I could trust. He said: "As long as you can guarantee the eggs, I am satisfied." I certainly got the quality of eggs he desired, and in some cases had them put up in card boxes holding one dozen, with a printed guarantee on the box cover: "Strictly New-laid Eggs. These eggs are guaranteed to be non-fertilized, and to have been laid by cleanly-fed and well-kept hens."

Summer market eggs should be non-fertilized. There is not the slightest doubt that, if the egg is fertilized, and put away in a warm place during a warm month in summer, the germ is likely to make such progress that, when its development is arrested, a certain amount of decomposition is liable to occur.

The quality of the feed is doubtless a factor in obtaining flavor. Our only safeguard is really to find the man who feeds his hens properly, and takes precautions to secure the flavor of the eggs. He should certainly be encouraged by getting a high price. The bad fellow is encouraged, as well as the good fellow, under ordinary conditions.

### Feeding Young Chicks.

Rations for young chicks, from the time they come from the shell, are given by A. G. Gilbert, C. E. F., Ottawa, as follows:

First Day.—Little or no food is required. Towards end of the day, a few stale breadcrumbs may be fed.

Second Day.—Stale bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry, may be given in small quantity. Feed a little at a time, and leave none on the platform. A little hard-boiled egg, finely cut up, may be added, with benefit. Continue this for a day or two, and add granulated oatmeal; finely-crushed wheat may be given at this time. Continue the stale bread soaked in milk and granulated oatmeal for ten days, when finely-crushed corn may be added to the foregoing with advantage. After 14 days, give whole wheat, in small quantity at first.

As the chicks grow older, they should be given a mash composed of stale bread, shorts, corn meal, ground meat, etc. Finely-cut bone or meat will be found a great incentive to growth at this stage. On the chickens becoming eight weeks of age, their rations may be dropped to three per day. Care should be taken that they are generously fed at last ration. For drink, give skimmed milk and water.

The best sort of fowls for the farmer—indeed, for any poultry-keeper who desires to make money from both eggs and flesh—are Banded Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff or White Orpingtons, Dorkings, for the reason that all these varieties are good for both eggs and flesh. They are as nearly the dual-purpose fowls as we have in poultry, affording the farmer opportunity to make money by the eggs laid by them, and then by their chickens, which are of the most approved market type.—[A. G. Gilbert, before Select Standing Committee on Agriculture.]

### Raising Ducks for Market.

Dealing with feeds and feeding of young ducks, A. G. Gilbert, in his evidence to the Standing Committee on Agriculture, in 1908, advised for the first three or four days after hatching, mash of corn meal, a little hard-boiled egg chopped fine, ground wheat or oats, or granulated oatmeal, the whole being mixed with boiling milk. The young birds are very fond of cabbage, lettuce or clover, which should be chopped fine, and may be mixed in mash. Make mash crumbly. Skim milk for drink. Later on a mash may be made of corn meal, bran and oatmeal, with chopped green stuff, and mixed with skim milk boiled. Feed the young ducks five times per day. Keep them in dry quarters, out of the hot sun, and supply water in limited quantity in shallow dishes, so as to prevent them ducking into it. After three or four weeks, reduce the rations to four per diem. As the ducklings grow, the rations may be added to by house-waste, ground bone, beef scraps, or cooked meat. Small pieces of charcoal are aids to digestion.

To fatten, feed on ground grain, meal, beef scraps, etc., made into a mash. Barley meal is excellent in the soft food. Nothing should be fed that will give the flesh a bad flavor. In nine weeks the ducklings should weigh four and a half pounds each, and are ready for market. They should be marketed before the pinfeathers begin to grow, which is likely to occur after ninth week.

A skilled poultry-keeper, of many years' experience, says that the poultry-house question, as far as British Columbia is concerned, is simply one of sheds to protect the fowls from the rains of winter, and secure a dry roosting-place at night. This is to a great extent correct. In the colder districts of this Province, the cotton-front house would doubtless prove suitable. But genial winter conditions prevail in this Province. I may, however, remark that egg and poultry values are as high, at times higher, than in our eastern part of the Dominion.—[A. G. Gilbert, C. E. F., Ottawa.

## GARDEN & ORCHARD

### Willing to be Known by Their Fruits

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Three years ago, about the 15th of October, I informed the purchaser of my apples that I was going to commence picking my Baldwins. He wished me to wait a while longer, as every week, he said, would add shillings per barrel to the value. I told him it was so late in the season I dare not wait longer, for fear of my apples being frozen on the trees. I started at once, and we barrelled about sixty barrels per day. It was November before I picked any Northern Spies, and finished them about the sixth of November.

As I had not a great deal of experience in properly handling an orchard, I decided to take in the Horticultural Exhibition at Toronto. About the first lecture I attended, A. McNeill produced his wonderful map, showing practically a straight line from Hamilton to Lake St. Clair, and explained that all of the counties bordering on Lake Erie, owing to such a long season, were unfit for producing good winter apples. He said that all of our winter apples were practically fall apples, and should be picked in September, and sold at once, as they would not keep. Now, if my apples had been picked in September, they would not have kept, and the whole orchard of Kings, Baldwins and Spies might have been marked Greenings, as they were all very green at that time.

As for keeping qualities, I put Kings in my ordinary cellar in the fall of the year, and they were in good condition the following June. Last year we had Kings until harvest apples were good for cooking purposes.

You may have some idea how I felt when I went to hear a man, at the head of the Fruit Division for Canada, posing as a friend of the fruit growers. I came away with the idea that, if he was a friend of ours in this section, may the good Lord deliver us from such friends.

I maintain that no man can draw a straight line, and lay down what that particular section is adapted for. I can take him to orchards cared for similarly to mine, not five miles away, that are several days earlier.

Again, I believe that, by cultivation, fertilizing and spraying, we can lengthen our growing season for apples at least one month, which fact Mr. McNeill does not appear to realize. He was in my orchard in the fall of 1907, and then made the statement that he was surprised to see the apples so late; but still he continues his doctrine.

This fall apple hobby of his is all wrong. Should we, who are resident here, not know better what varieties are best to plant? I say it

is most unfair, and I have been surprised that the Department of Agriculture of the Dominion of Canada would allow such discriminating. We are trying to build up a trade on our apples, and it is just as J. A. Webster, of Elgin County, says, that in the Old Country, winter apples grown in counties bordering on Lake Erie are considered of poor quality because Mr. McNeill has advertised us unfairly.

I speak for Norfolk County, that we can produce winter varieties of apples that will keep in ordinary storage until May and June the following year, and be of good flavor and beautiful color. We are perfectly willing to be known by the fruit we produce. W. E. OLDS, Norfolk Co., Ont.



Norfolk County Apples in May.

Half a dozen of the basketful of Northern Spy apples sent to "The Farmer's Advocate" on May 12, by Jas. E. Johnson, Manager of the Norfolk Fruit-growers' Association. Two of the apples are wrapped in paper as shipped. As was stated in our issue of May 20, every apple was sound and clean. On May 20, only one of the six showed signs of decay, although they had lain for eight days in an office desk in a heated room.

### Crop Between Orchard Trees.

Dealing with the treatment of a peach orchard for the first season, a New Jersey bulletin, No. 219, says that most any vegetable crop may be grown between the trees the first summer, without damage to the orchard, and it usually proves to be of indirect benefit. The truck crop is likely to receive attention in the form of good cultivation, and this is of much value to the trees. Where the orchard is not planted with some marketable crop, the cultivation is seldom as well done.

Such crops as tomatoes, melons, sweet corn or beans may be grown successfully in the young peach orchard, and, under average conditions, will at least pay the cost of the cultivation of the orchard for that season. Upon soils which have received good treatment in the form of fertilization and cultivation, previous to the setting of the trees, the truck crop will often pay the expense of putting out the orchard, in addition to the cost of the summer cultivation.

In the northern part of the State, it is stated, peaches are often grown upon stony soils, and under conditions which do not encourage the growing of truck crops, and the young orchard is often planted to the common dent corn, which will also pay for the expense of the summer cultivation, under average conditions. There is one precaution to be kept in mind in this practice, and that is not to plant the corn too close to the trees, as it shades them and encourages too upright a growth.

The Royal Horticultural Society of Great Britain is in a flourishing condition, and its annual meeting discloses a surplus of £7867, and a membership of nearly 11,000.

### Arsenicals and Lime-sulphur Wash.

Lead arsenate is becoming more and more popular as an insecticide. There are several good reasons why it should, but it is still an unsettled point as to whether it is wise to mix it with the lime-sulphur wash. Results obtained from the mixture have not been uniform; in some cases, the foliage has been badly burned, while in others no injuries have been observed.

Prof. O. S. Watkins, of the University of Illinois, has done considerable work on this subject, and, while his investigations are not completed, he is discouraging the mixing of these two materials as much as possible. Dr. W. M. Scott, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, states that lead arsenate may be used with self-boiled lime-sulphur washes for spraying apples, but he found, in his experiments, that the fruit and foliage were badly burned when applied to the peach.

J. K. Haywood, of the Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, states: "We have made a study of the reactions which occur on mixing these two compounds, and have found that there is always more or less decomposition, some lead sulphide and calcium arsenate being formed. When heated, all of the lead is converted into the sulphide. The calcium arsenate is somewhat soluble, unless an excess of lime is present, in which case it is rendered insoluble. The lead sulphide formed, being insoluble, would remove some of the sulphur from the solution, but this amount would be relatively small, and would probably not materially lessen its efficiency. It would appear, therefore, that these materials could be used together with safety, in the presence of an excess of lime, in all cases where they can be used individually."

It will be noticed that Dr. Scott states that the lead arsenate may be mixed with the self-boiled lime-sulphur wash for spraying apple trees. In this case there would be an abundance of lime, and this conclusion would agree with the findings of Haywood, in that the excess of lime would prevent the arsenate from coming into solution. It is quite probable that if the lead arsenate were mixed with home-boiled lime-sulphur washes there would also be a sufficient excess of lime to insure the insolubility of the calcium arsenate, and thus make safe mixture for spraying purposes, especially for the apple.

Lead arsenate is used presumably in this mixture, because of the qualities which have made it so popular as an insecticide. It is evident that, when mixed with the lime-sulphur wash, it is not lead arsenate which goes on the tree, but calcium arsenate; at least, a very large proportion of the lead arsenate would be changed into calcium arsenate. This being true, it would appear as though it would be much more economical to mix white arsenic, dissolved in washing soda (sodium arsenite) with the lime-sulphur wash. This is commonly done with the Bordeaux mixture, and the lime present in the Bordeaux is sufficient to insure the insolubility of the arsenic. I do not think that this mixture would be safe on the more tender foliage, but it would probably be suitable for spraying apples. We intend to experiment with the mixture this summer, and should be glad to hear from anyone who has tried it.

In the case of mixing Paris green and the lime-sulphur wash, the Paris green appears to be entirely broken up, some of the arsenic going into solution as arsenic sulphide. A part of the copper, also, goes into solution, the remainder being rendered insoluble as sulphide. The presence of an excess of lime in this case does not entirely render the arsenic insoluble. The use of Paris green with lime-sulphur wash, therefore, would seem to be of doubtful expediency. From what has been said, it is evident that the use of the arsenicals with lime-sulphur wash is still in the experimental stages. Probably the arsenate of lead, in the presence of an excess of lime, may be safe for spraying apples. Paris green cannot be recommended, and the use of white arsenic dissolved in washing soda should not be tried, except experimentally. R. HARCOURT, Ontario Agricultural College.

### Clean Potatoes for Seed.

Clean, sound seed is most desirable for all farm crops. Sometimes it is difficult to procure potatoes that are entirely free from scab. The spores of this pest can be killed either with formaldehyde in solution, or with formaldehyde and potassium permanganate. For treating in a small way, the seed can be placed in burlap sacks and soaked for two hours in a solution made of 1 pound of formalin (10-per-cent. solution of formaldehyde) to 30 gallons of water.

For treating larger quantities, crate the potatoes and place them in a tight box or room. Place 24 ounces of potassium permanganate in a sufficiently large vessel, and on this pour four parts of formalin solution. This is enough for a room of 1,000 cubic feet capacity. Formaldehyde

gas is liberated, and kills the fungus. The room should be closed, and the potatoes left exposed for 36 to 48 hours. The sprouting power of the seed is not injured.

**Getting Green Crops to Factory.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
 "I was much interested in the article, "Growing Canning Crops," in your issue of April 8th, and would like to ask Mr. Smith a few questions. Is it necessary to be near a canning factory in order to grow produce for it, or is it possible to ship such crops as green peas, beans and corn, and still realize a profit? How would they carry, in boxes or barrels? Where is there a canning factory in Oxford County, or nearest it? Oxford Co., Ont.  
 MACK.

Ans.—Crops grown for canning purposes, such as green corn, peas or beans, cannot be shipped, as they would heat in transit. They would not carry packed in any way. Delhi is the nearest factory to South Oxford. Considerable produce and fruit from South Oxford goes to that factory. I would consider that six or seven miles is about as far as it pays to draw heavy produce. A team should take two loads a day (of corn or peas) to make it pay, as the product must be in fit condition for canning. They must be delivered fresh, and, as the peas are cut green, and threshed at the factory, they are heavy to draw, and too long a distance takes off the profit, although corn is drawn to Delhi factory as far as 12 or 14 miles. Green beans, as they are picked in the field, and carried in bags to the factory, can be carried a longer distance, but must be got in the same day as picked, or early next morning, or they will heat and sour, and then they are useless.  
 Norfolk Co., Ont. M. SMITH.

**THE FARM BULLETIN.**

**Agricultural Legislation in New Brunswick, 1909.**

So far as actual legislation on agricultural matters is concerned, there is little to be recorded as the result of the session of the New Brunswick Legislature, just closed. There has, however, been considerably more interest evinced in agricultural matter than has been the case for some years. The Agricultural Committee, which in previous years has met not more than once or twice, and then only considered the subjects brought before them in a more or less perfunctory manner, has this session held several sittings, which were largely attended, and the report which they subsequently presented to the House contained some useful recommendations.

The Government this year appropriated \$14,865 for the purpose of agriculture, a sum considerably in excess of the amount voted under this heading in previous years. The principal items are: \$10,000 granted to agricultural societies; \$5,500 for the dairy school and encouragement of dairying; \$3,000 for Farmers' Institutes; \$6,000 for the Agricultural Commission; \$10,000 for exhibitions, and several smaller sums to various other associations.

It is the intention of the Government to bring into the Province five or six Thoroughbred sires, which will be distributed in the various parts of the Province, and it is also intended to bring in a consignment of Clydesdale mares from Scotland, which will be divided up into lots and sold in different parts of the Province.

On some parts of the coast, and near the mouths of certain rivers, mussel-mud is found in large quantities. This has been found to be very valuable as a fertilizer, and the Commissioner of Agriculture brought in a bill to provide for the payment of a bonus to any person who would bring in and operate a dredge for the purpose of getting this mud, so that farmers in the locality might be able to obtain it. A bill was also passed for the more stringent regulation of roaming dogs, which have proved such a menace to the sheep-breeding industry.

The question of agricultural fertilizers was one which occupied the attention of the Committee on Agriculture on more than one occasion, and one of the recommendations they made was that the Government should import the ingredients of the various fertilizers in large quantities, so as to obtain them at the lowest possible quotations, and thus to give the farmers the benefit of reduced price.

Another recommendation was that, inasmuch as fruit culture had proved to be a profitable industry to the Province, further steps should be taken to encourage it, and, as a first step, a Provincial horticulturist should be appointed.

They recommended, also, that legislation should be passed prohibiting the use of automobiles on the roads on certain days of the week, particularly market days and Sundays.

Reference was also made to the necessity of encouraging the dairy industry, which has declined in recent years, there being at the present time a

very large number of butter and cheese factories standing idle.

The report of the Agricultural Commission, which had been touring the Province since the House was previously in session, when brought up by the Commissioner of Agriculture, was very cordially received by members on both sides of the House. It was admitted by all that the Commission had performed a valuable work in obtaining the information contained in the report in the appendices; and, on the suggestion of the Premier, who expressed himself as delighted at the reception accorded to the report, it was decided that a special day should be appointed, when not only the report, but the whole question of agriculture in the Province should be taken up and discussed by the House. It is to be regretted that the Premier's suggestion was not carried out, and, as far as the report is concerned, when it was laid on the table, it was done with for the session; and it is understood that the Commissioner for Agriculture was anything but satisfied with the manner in which his Department was treated by the Government, which took no steps whatever to carry out by legislation any of the recommendations the Commission had made.

**Annapolis Co. Notes.**

Our spring weather is again slow in coming. Surely this must be caused by precession of the equinoxes, or a swerving of the polar axis of the earth, since we are having later opening of spring than a decade ago. At present writing (May 17th), very little plowing has been done, and the writer, nine years ago, had finished planting at this date. Practically no seeding done yet. The ground is cold and wet, and the weather continues cold, also.

Hay is plentiful, and lower in price than for some years, selling for \$8 to \$9 per ton. This will probably have the good result of keeping cattle off the pastures until they get a good start. At present indications, cattle should not be turned out to get their own living much before June 1st. During the last ten years, we notice a great improvement in care of stock. The young cattle were turned out to browse, and expected to get their own living, almost as soon as the snow was off the ground. Now the farmers are finding that this policy affects their pockets, both by impoverishing the pastures and starving the cattle, so that it took nearly all summer, to get to growing again.

As a general rule, stock is looking well this spring, and is high in price, especially good milch cows. Ordinary cows which, under the most favorable conditions, will scarcely more than pay their own board, are selling for \$50 to \$60.

Potatoes have been selling for \$1.25 per barrel, put up, generally, in barrels holding two and a half bushels.

Quite a number of nests of brown-tail moths have been found in and near Bridgetown, and scattered nests all over the country. It is not yet found in sufficient numbers to cause great alarm. The canker worm will probably give us some trouble later. Apple trees are looking well.

R. J. MESSENGER.

**The Scottish View.**

Wm. G. Fischer, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Glasgow, Scotland, who has been in Canada on business, states that Canadian manufactures are gaining a strong hold on the Old Country markets. The uniformly high quality of New Zealand cheese, however, makes it a formidable competitor; the reputation of Danish butter has not yet been challenged, and, while Canadian bacon has a good market, it has to meet the famous brands of Ireland. He reports a good many Scottish and English farmers desirous of the removal of the embargo, as it prevents them from obtaining Canadian cattle for quick and profitable fattening. It is maintained chiefly, he believes, to satisfy Ireland. Edward Watson, chairman of the organization opposed to the embargo, is in Canada, seeking information which it is hoped will assist in securing its removal.

With regard to Scottish emigration, Canada is getting the cream of it now. Bright, clean-cut young farmers and artisans, with money in their pockets, are coming to Canada in large numbers.

**Yaks in Canada.**

The first importation of yaks, from the Himalayas, is now in quarantine at St. John, N. B. A bull, two cows and three calves make up the lot. The bull seems to be untamable. The animals are about the size of small cattle, and covered with long wool. In their native haunts, they supply milk, food and clothing, and also are used as beasts of burden. The Dominion Government has imported these, in the hope that they may be found suited to our northern districts. After leaving quarantine, they will be taken to the Central Experimental Farm, at Ottawa.

**Pickles Made in Canada.**

Good progress is being made by the H. J. Heinz Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., in preparing for this season's operations the large pickling establishment which they are equipping at Leamington, in Essex Co., Ont. The site covers several acres of land, past which runs the Windsor, Essex & Lake Shore Electric Railway, together with a switch from the Michigan Central Railway, and convenience of access to the Pere Marquette Railway. A short distance away is the Leamington dock, on Lake Erie, so that the transportation facilities of the new enterprise could not well be excelled. And it is surrounded by one of the most highly-favored districts in Canada for the production of farm and garden crops for pickling purposes. The main building, which the company acquired with the property, is 60 by 120 feet, five stories high, with commodious basement, and a new processing and salting building, one story high, 64 by 170 feet, is being completed. Between the two stands the company's own electric power-house, 40 x 45 feet, the whole, with the modern equipment for the production of high-grade foods, representing a very large investment. Contracts have been made for the growing of some 500 acres of beans, cucumbers, tomatoes, onions and cauliflowers for the present season. For some years the Heinz people have had an establishment at Burlington, which is to be concentrated with the one at Leamington, and the intention is to produce here all the products required for the Canadian trade, and so avoid the unprofitable element of the 35-per-cent. Canadian tariff on American pickles, sauces and catsups. R. A. Logan, now of Burlington, Ont., will have the management of the Leamington enterprise, but the work of building and equipment is under supervision of G. S. McCrum, chief engineer of the Heinz Co. In addition to vegetables, quantities of small fruits will be used, and, as the enterprise develops, it should give a great impetus to a highly profitable system of specialized agriculture, the increased demand enhancing the value of such crops.

**Caughell's Holstein Sale.**

The dispersion sale of the small, but select, Holstein-Friesian herd of Geo. H. Caughell & Son, at Middlemarch, Ont., on May 18th, was a very satisfactory event, the attendance being large, the demand for the excellent cattle offered very keen, and the bidding brisk from start to finish, indicating the continually increasing popularity of the breed. The aged bull, Count Calamity Mercedes, sire of the Canadian champion two-year-old heifer, went at the low price of \$75 to W. A. Rife & Sons, Hespeler. Following is the balance of sale list:

FEMALES.	
Iosco De Kol Calamity; John Carrol, Middlemarch .....	\$360
Maggie Dorliska; D. Caughell, Yarmouth Centre .....	250
Dorothy Dorliska; Chas. Grimsley, Bedford Park .....	250
Dorliska Willis; E. C. Gilbert, Payne's Mills .....	200
Malahide Princess; Chas. Grimsley .....	165
Dorliska Princess, 2 months; E. C. Gilbert .....	140
Teake May, 2 months; E. C. Gilbert .....	105
Dorliska Willis Mercedes; W. E. Wardell, Middlemarch .....	110
De Kol cow; R. Kimble, Middlemarch .....	75
Queen Mabee; A. Watson, Middlemarch .....	80
BULLS.	
Maggie's Dorliska Lad, 1 year; R. Kimble .....	60
Dorothy's Dorliska Count, 1 year; J. E. Kindree, Ridgetown .....	71

**Brown-tail Moth Greatly Reduced.**

Nova Scotia papers of recent date contained a scare item, to the effect that the nests of Brown-tail moth were still being found in alarming numbers in the neighborhood of Bridgetown. As anticipated, the item appears to have been embellished with the usual newspaper color-effect. The fact is that the active steps adopted by the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture, in the way of inspection, meetings, articles in the press, bounties, and other means, have practically decimated the numbers. Two years ago the Department knew of upwards of five thousand nests, which were destroyed; the following year, bounties were paid on four thousand nests. During the present year an aggressive campaign and thorough search have resulted in the destruction of only about eight hundred nests.

### Farmers, Rocked to Sleep.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Among the animals that compose the stock on Ontario farms, the dairy cow is still the money-maker, the rent-payer, and the mortgage-lifter, despite the treatment she receives during the rough and wintry months of our Canadian climate.

Farming is not a degraded occupation, nor are its operations so simple that the dolt can be her manager. Indeed, agriculture is the highest and most independent calling, affording plenty of scope for the best brains; and stock-raising, her most important tributary, a science and an art in which too few strive to gain distinction, but scarcely maintain the standard of the past.

"You are the backbone of the country!" cries the electioneering politician. "Yours is the most enviable, uplifting and independent calling," is being declaimed by the press at every issue, and even the orator has added his tribute: "Baronial castles, great halls, stately mansions, do not make a nation. The nation in every country dwells in the cottage."

All this complimenting, I say—though in the case of the politician it is often mere blarney—has served to rock the majority of farmers to sleep. They have, like idle birds, cuddled back in their own nest, complimenting themselves on the strength and fleetness of their wings, without attempting to soar, without attempting to peak in at another nesting, or to prove their speed and endurance by practical tests with their mates and kind.

Experience is still our great teacher, but observation is a great faculty we must cultivate. Without observation, our labors will seem mechanical necessities. Practice it, and we will make valuable discoveries, arrive at conclusions, and learn truth.

Have you been observant of late during your drives along our country roads? If so, you will know who is the best feeder, breeder, weeder, who the best farmer, and who owns the best stock in your locality. Your eyes will also have im-

pressed another fact and mental picture, namely, the ill-bred, gaunt, semi-starved condition of at least sixty per cent. of the dairy stock, as they stand about the barnyard, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., dirty, covered with vermin, and partially bare of hair. Is such a practice to our own, to your own, financial interest? Can it be recommended by Institute speakers and the agricultural press? If it is the most profitable method, why do not its adherents refute the appeals of reformers, and furnish data to prove their superior profits.

Recently, an auction sale of farm stock was held in this locality. The owner and maker of the sale has been a poor feeder, and his stock were of the sort I have described above. Despite the fact that buyers are scouring the country for milch cows, his sale was but indifferently attended, and bidding draggy, and very low. In this same township, another farmer has been offered \$600 for any ten cows (grade Holsteins) in his herd of thirty, and refused. Is a man to be willing to let \$35 to \$40 represent the value of his best dairy cows at this season? Think you that feeding, breeding, weeding, would pay? We cannot all be a Bates, a Booth, or a Cruickshank; nor will many of us be a George Rice, and few of us have capital to be an F. F. Field, and purchase a mammoth herd of record making and breaking cows, but each and all can be their disciples.

Breed, feed and weed—these are the foundation stones which our successful breeders point us to and our text-books teach, but I would rearrange them to feed, breed and weed, for, if a man will not feed, of what value is his breed. Feed makes the breed, as surely as money makes the mare go.

We must learn to farm more intensively, to make the old timothy meadow produce, instead of 1 to 1½ tons of hay per acre, 8 to 12 tons of corn silage per equal area; also roots and alfalfa. When this advancing step is generally taken, we will cease to see our dairy stock out in all sorts of weather, eking out an existence around a straw stack during the winter months. The cow cannot develop her fetus on a barely maintenance ration for herself. Nature demands that she develop it at any price to herself, and

she does, hence her gaunt, thin condition when poorly fed. The maternal strain upon the dam during the last few months of pregnancy is very great. To develop and nourish a calf weighing from fifty to eighty pounds at birth, must be, and is, a heavy strain upon the system of the dam. Let us consider this, and feed more and better.

FARMER'S SON.  
Lennox Co., Ont.

### Fruit Trees Wintered Well.

The district between Hamilton and the Niagara River certainly never looked more lovely than it does at present (May 22). The mingled bloom of plum, peach and pear presents a pleasing contrast, and it is present in great profusion. Great numbers of people take a run down to Beamsville and back upon the electric road just to see the blossoms. Automobiles, too, along the main road, especially in the afternoons, are much in evidence.

In the main, the fruit has wintered well, and although a certain percentage of the peach buds were killed in the winter, there are plenty left to give a good crop. The frost seemed to strike in streaks. Between Stony Creek and Grimsby, north of the G.T.R., near the lake, considerable damage was done to the peach buds. In the



Netherland Aaggie De Kol 6439.

Canadian-bred seven-year-old Holstein, with a yearly milk production of 21,667 pounds.

neighborhood of Jordan and Vineland, again the damage was done further inland. Around St. Catharines the prospects are good both for peaches and other fruits. Small fruits, generally speaking, have wintered well.

There is a tremendous plum blossom, but report says that pollen is somewhat scarce. Pears have a fairly good show, and cherries have abundance. Apples are not showing as yet, Concord, and most other varieties of grapes, have come through the winter well, but Niagaras have suffered somewhat from the late spring frosts, killing the wood back and injuring the buds, especially in young vineyards.

The spring here is somewhat late, and has been very wet, so that considerable difficulty has been caused to fruit-growers in their spraying operations. In spite of this, the lime-and-sulphur home-boiled wash has been applied thoroughly and well. A great deal of the commercial lime-and-sulphur solution has also been used, and many have sprayed this year who never sprayed before. Good hand-spray pumps have been much used this year, and have proved very useful. The wet weather has caused the ground to be very soft, and the heavy power outfits have had considerable difficulty in filling their contracts. Some held off, hoping that the ground would dry off, consequently a few orchards of early plums were sprayed when in bloom, a practice not advisable.

Quantities of early tomatoes are being put out now. The weather is very favorable, and they should do well, if we escape late frosts. Earliana is the kind most planted for this purpose. On the mountain, except on the ridge road, but little spring grain has been got in as yet, and the farmers there are feeling pretty blue. Hay and fall wheat, however, look well.

A good deal of fruit has been planted this spring, but a great deal is still heeled in, the land only now being sufficiently dry to plant in many places. This season has shown to perfection the great benefits that come from thorough underdraining.

F. G. H. PATTISON,  
Wentworth Co., Ont.

### To Our Club-raisers.

There are thousands of farmers who do not know what they are losing every year through not being subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." Therefore, we want all readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" to act as club-raisers this year, and send us large lists of NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

If you send us two new names and \$3.00 to cover same (each new subscriber paying \$1.50), we will mark date on your paper forward one year as remuneration to you; or, for each single NEW NAME, accompanied by \$1.50, we will advance the date of your address label six months. Cash commissions or premiums, as preferred, for larger lists of new names.

In clubs of FOUR RENEWALS OR OVER, we will accept \$1.25 each.

Premiums not included in club offers.

Start raising your club immediately. Get "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" into every household in your locality.

### New Canadian Milk Record.

The Canadian-bred Holstein cow, Netherland Aaggie De Kol, not only has made a creditable showing in milk production, but has succeeded in setting a new Canadian record for quantity of milk given in 365 days. She was bred by M. Richardson & Son, and now belongs to the herd of J. Van Patter & Sons, of Elgin County, Ont. Her sire is Victor De Kol Pietertje, and her dam Netherland Aaggie.

On May 6th, 1908, she dropped her calf, and the test started May 7th. In 365 days she gave 21,667 pounds of milk. Her best 30 consecutive days out-turn was 2,628.75 pounds, and her best day 96 pounds.

The weight of milk by months was as follows: May (1908), 1,930 lbs.; June, 2,503½ lbs.; July, 2,304½ lbs.; August, 2,190½ lbs.; September, 1,811½ lbs.; October, 1,581½ lbs.; November, 1,450½ lbs.; December, 1,570½ lbs.; January (1909), 1,628 lbs.; February, 1,458 lbs.; March, 1,586 lbs.; April, 1,379 lbs.; May, 275 lbs.

### Loss of Young Stock.

Reports from Western Canada indicate that severe storms, accompanied by snow, did considerable injury to young stock in Alberta. Coming as they did when the herds and flocks were producing young by the score every day, the loss was very heavy. The ranchers in some localities estimate the mortality of young at 25 to 40 per cent. In addition, some of the mothers also succumbed, being weak owing to the late season causing lack of grass supply. The fine weather of last week following the storm was most welcome.

The late season, with copious rains, brings most forcibly before the farmers the advisability of thorough drainage. From all parts of Ontario come reports of advantages derived where fields have been tile drained. In many localities the time between rains has been short, and unless something had been done to carry off the surplus water the soil did not become dry enough to work it until another downpour came. In some cases lack of drainage has resulted in the fields being practically covered with water, making cultivation or seeding absolutely impossible. In very few instances is this the case where drainage has been attended to.

At a meeting of the Guelph City Council, last week, final arrangements were made to finance the additions to the Winter Fair building. On receipt of plans and papers from the Government, contracts will be let, and the work proceeded with at once.

At the session of the British Parliament so much interest centered on the budget that little attention was paid to agricultural affairs. Even the embargo on Canadian cattle received no consideration.

# A Money Magnet

One advantage to you of a Savings Account at The Bank of Toronto is that it draws to itself many odd sums of money that can easily be spared, and your balance will therefore be a growing one.

Another advantage is that these sums become money-producers for you through the interest earned.

And your money in this Bank will be safe.

# Bank of Toronto

INCORPORATED 1855.

ASSETS \$40,000,000

## MARKETS.

### Toronto.

#### LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, May 24th, the receipts were 55 cars, consisting of 1,179 cattle, 34 sheep, 1 calf. Quality good; trade brisk. Export steers, \$5.75 to \$6.40; bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.25; prime butchers', \$5.75 to \$6; loads of good, \$5.40 to \$5.60; medium, \$5 to \$5.30; common, \$4.75 to \$5; milkers, \$30 to \$60; calves, \$3 to \$5.50; sheep, \$5 to \$6 per cwt.; yearlings, \$7 to \$8 per cwt.; spring lambs, \$4 to \$8 each; hogs, \$8, fed and watered at market, and \$7.75 f. o. b. cars at country points.

#### REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKET.

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards last week were 354 carloads, comprising 6,084 cattle, 4,571 hogs, 641 sheep, 1,323 calves, and 130 horses.

The quality of fat cattle was generally good. Trade was fair, at steady prices.

Exporters.—Export steers sold at \$5.70 to \$6.50, the bulk of the best going at about an average of \$6.25 per cwt. Export bulls and cows, \$4.75 to \$5.25 per cwt.

Butchers'.—Prime picked lots sold at \$5.60 to \$5.75; loads of good, \$5.30 to \$5.55; medium, \$5 to \$5.25; common, \$4.50 to \$4.90; cows, \$3.50 to \$4.75; bulls, \$4 to \$4.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—There was a strong demand for high-quality feeders, with good weights, say from 900 to 1,100 lbs. each. Prices ruled as follows: Best feeders, 900 to 1,100 lbs., \$4.75 to \$5.25; stockers, 500 to 700 lbs. each, \$3.50 to \$4.25.

Milkers and Springers.—Deliveries of milkers and springers were moderate, with prices firm, at \$35 to \$60 each. One lot of eight cows sold at \$50 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts large, prices easy, at \$3 to \$5.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—The run of sheep and lambs was light; prices firmer, at \$5 to \$6 per cwt. for ewes; rams, \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt.; yearling lambs, grain-fed, \$7.50 to \$8 per cwt.; spring lambs, \$4 to \$8 each.

Hogs.—Deliveries light; prices firmer. Selects, fed and watered at the market, \$8; and \$7.65 to \$7.75, f. o. b. cars at country points. Hogs, off cars, unfed and unwatered, \$8.30, a new record.

Horses.—At the Union Horse Exchange, trade at the commencement of the week was inclined to be slow, but nearly everything was cleaned up at Wednesday's sale, and Manager Smith stated that he could have sold 100 more horses could he have got them. Dealers report horses hard to buy, farmers not having got through seeding. Two loads were sold to go to Montreal, and one load to the Northwest. Prices ranged as follows: Drafters, \$160 to \$220, and one good-quality 1,700-lbs. horse, sold at \$245; general-purpose, \$140 to \$180; wagon horses, \$160 to \$195; drivers, \$100 to \$150; serviceably sound, \$40 to \$80.

#### BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, white or mixed, \$1.25 to \$1.35; No. 1 Manitoba northern,

\$1.29; No. 2 northern, \$1.25; No. 3 northern, \$1.23; Rye—No. 2, 74c. to 75c., outside. Peas—No. 2, 97c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 47c. to 47½c. Barley—No. 2, 61c. to 62c.; No. 3 extra, 61c. to 62c.; No. 3, 59c. to 60c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 64c. to 65c. Corn—No. 2, yellow, old, 81c.; No. 3 yellow, 80c. to 81c.; Ontario mixed, 75c. to 76c. Flour—Ninety per cent. patents, \$5.50, in buyers' sacks, Toronto; Manitoba firsts, \$6.20; second patents, \$5.70; strong bakers', \$5.50 to \$5.70.

#### HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, on track, Toronto, firm, at \$13 to \$13.50. Straw—Baled, car lots, on track, Toronto, \$7.50 to \$7.75. Bran—Car lots, bags included, firm, at \$24 to \$24.50, on track, Toronto. Shorts—Car lots, bags included, \$25 to \$25.50, track, Toronto. Manitoba meal, \$30 per ton. Flax-seed meal, pure, \$3.75 per cwt.

#### FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Apples are scarce, at \$4 to \$7 per barrel, according to variety and quality. Potatoes—Market steady, at 85c. to 92c. per bag, for car lots, on track, Toronto. Strawberries, 16c. to 18c., and 20c. per quart. Cabbage—Per case, new, \$2.25.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Receipts large, prices easier. Creamery pound rolls, 23c. to 24c.; creamery solids, 21c. to 22c.; separator dairy, 20c. to 22c.; store lots, 18c. to 19c.; tubs, 17c. to 18c.

Eggs.—Supplies larger; prices easier, at 18c.; prospects are for still lower quotations, if supplies keep up as at present.

Cheese.—Old cheese, firm, at 14c. for large, and 14½c. for twins. New cheese, easy, at 13c. for large, and 13½c. for twins.

Beans.—Supplies limited. Prices firm, at \$1.90 to \$2 for primes, and \$2 to \$2.10 for hand-picked.

Poultry.—Choice poultry scarce. Turkeys, 18c. to 24c. per lb.; last year's chickens, 18c. to 22c. per lb.; spring chickens easier, at 45c. to 55c. per lb., dressed.

#### HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, Toronto, report paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers, 60 lbs. up, 11c.; No. 2 inspected steers, 60 lbs. up, 10c.; No. 1 inspected cows, 10½c.; No. 2 inspected cows, 9½c.; No. 3 inspected cows and bulls, 8½c.; country hides, 9c. to 9½c.; calf skins, 12c. to 16c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.75; horse hair, per lb., 30c. to 31c.; tallow, per lb., 5½c. to 6½c.; sheep skins, each, \$1.30 to \$1.50; wool, unwashed, 10c. to 12c.; wool, washed, 17c. to 19c.; wool, rejects, 13c. Raw furs, prices on application.

#### Cheese Board Prices.

Farnham, Que., butter, 21½c.; Campbellford, Ont., 11 15-16c. to 12c.; Stirling, Ont., 12c.; Peterboro, Ont., 11 15-16c. to 12c.; Woodstock, Ont., 11½c.; Belleville, Ont., colored 12c., white 12 5-16c. to 12½c.; Brockville, Ont., 12½c.; Kingston, Ont., 12½c.; Vankleek Hill, Ont., 12½c.; Tweed, Ont., 12½c.; Perth, Ont., 12½c.; Picton, Ont., colored 12 7-16, white 12 9-16c.; Cornwall, Ont., 12 7-16c.; Napanee, Ont., 12 7-16c.; Ottawa, Ont., 12 7-16c.; Listowel, Ont., 12½c.; Iroquois, Ont., 12½c.; colored cheese 12 5-16c., and butter, 21½c. to 21½c. New York, N. Y.—Butter—Creamery, specials, 26½c. to 27c.; official, 26½c.; extras, 26c.; thirds to firsts, 21c. to 25½c.; State dairy, common to fine, 21c. to 26c.; western imitation creamery, firsts, 20c. to 21c. Cowansville, P. Q., butter 21½c. to 22c., and cheese 12½c. to 12½c. St. Hyacinthe, P. Q., butter 21 7-16c., and cheese 12 5-16c.

#### Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$5 to \$7.25; Texas steers, \$4.75 to \$6.40; western steers, \$4.75 to \$6; stockers and feeders, \$3.80 to \$5; cows and heifers, \$2.50 to \$6.40; calves, \$5 to \$7.

Hogs.—Light, \$6.80 to \$7.30; mixed, \$6.90 to \$7.42; heavy, \$7 to \$7.45; rough, \$7 to \$7.15; good to choice heavy, \$7.15 to \$7.45; pigs, \$2.90 to \$6.80; bulk of sales, \$7.20 to \$7.35.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$3.90 to \$6.25; western, \$4 to \$6.25; yearlings, \$6.10 to \$7.20; lambs, native, \$6 to \$8.25; western, \$6 to \$9.

### Montreal.

Advices from Great Britain last week indicated that the market for cattle there was generally firmer. Advances have taken place in some instances. Scarcity of beef is threatened and, as a result, the meat section at London asked the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to urge the Government to remove the embargo on Canadian cattle, and on Argentine cattle for slaughtering. Canadians were quoted at 13½c. for best, and 12½c. for ranchers. At Liverpool, prices were about ½c. up. American steers selling at 14c. to 14½c., and Canadians at 13½c. to 14½c., ranchers being 13c. to 13½c., cows and heifers 13c. to 14c., and bulls at 11c. to 11½c. per lb.

Shipments of cattle from the port of Montreal during the week ending 15th instant, amounted to 4,855 head.

There was a good demand from exporters in the local market, owing to the scarcity of stock in England and the firmness of the market there, and, as a result, the local market was strengthened. Local and outside demand was also good. A few fancy Ontario stall-fed steers sold at 6½c. to 6½c. to butchers, while exporters took some at 5½c. to 6c. Choice cattle sold around 6c., fine at 5½c. to 5½c., good at 5c. to 5½c., medium at 4c. to 4½c., and common at 3c. to 3½c. per lb. The offering of small meats was light, and, as a result, prices were on the firm side. Yearling sheep ranged from 6½c. to 7c. per lb., old bringing 5½c. to 6c., while spring lambs sold at \$3 to about \$6 each. Calves were in fair demand, and prices ranged from \$2 to \$4 for common, and \$5 to \$7 for good (each). The market for hogs was exceedingly strong, with prices rather higher than the previous week, being 8½c. to 8½c. per lb., for selects, weighed off cars.

Horses.—Demand for all kinds of horses seemed to keep up well. Quite a few were taken for local users, the opening of navigation having occasioned increased requirements for all kinds of carters' and express horses. There was a good demand, also, for small mares for Quebec City sections, but supplies of these were light, and sufficient cannot be had. The late season is holding back supplies, as farmers everywhere are hanging on to the animals until they get through using them. Prices continued steady, as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. each, \$225 to \$300 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$185 to \$240 each; small animals, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$150 each, and inferior, broken-down animals, \$75 to \$100 each, while choice saddle or carriage animals sell at \$300 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—Owing to the strength of the market for live hogs, that for dressed was firm and higher; select, fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed stock selling at 12c. per lb., this week. Other lines of provisions were also in good demand, and prices steady. Lard was 9c. to 9½c. per lb. for compound, and 13½c. to 14c. for pure.

Barrelled pork was steady, at \$21 to \$25.50 per bbl.

Potatoes.—The market for potatoes showed but little change. Demand was good from all quarters, and supplies not difficult to obtain. Shippers asked 90c. to 95c. per 90 pounds, carloads, on track, for reds, and \$1 to \$1.05 for whites, according to quality, the higher figures being for Green Mountains. Dealers resold at an advance of about 10c. per 90 pounds, on track.

Eggs.—Demand for eggs continued as active as ever. Dealers were unable to get prices down below the high level prevailing at the opening of the spring. Buyers still paid 17½c. to 18c. per dozen, at country points, and straight-gathered stock sold here at about 20c. Selects brought 22c. per dozen, and No. 1 stock 19c. to 19½c.

Butter.—Following the easiness of the previous week came a period of strength in the butter market. As high as 21½c. was paid in the country—Townships—and those who obtained this stock were demanding 22c. here for it. At the same time, purchases of good qualities were being made at 21½c. per lb., inferior grades selling at 21c. Old dairies were scarce, and sold at 14c. to 16c., and practically no old creamery or rolls were offering. Two cars of fresh creamery were shipped West—probably to the coast—and this had a firming influence on prices.

Cheese.—Purchases of fodder cheese were

# IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

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Capital Authorized, \$10,000,000  
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\$1.00 opens an account. Interest paid at highest current rate from date of deposit.

Farmers' sale notes discounted.

Branches throughout the Dominion of Canada.

made in the country at 12c. to 12½c. per lb., for Quebecs, and at 12½c. to 12½c. for Ontarios, white bringing a slight premium over colored. The feeling was firm, but many look for lower prices. Dealers quoted 12c. to 12½c. for Easterns, and 12½c. to 12½c. for Westerns.

Grain.—There was a fair demand throughout the market, and prices remained steady, at a slight advance. Oats, Canadian Western, No. 2, 57c. to 57½c. per bushel, carloads, store; extra No. 1 feed, 57c. to 57½c.; No. 1 feed, 56c. to 56½c.; No. 3 Canadian Western, 51c. to 51½c.; No. 2 barley, 70c. to 72c.; Manitoba feed barley, 64c. to 64½c.; buckwheat, 69½c. to 70c.; No. 2 peas, \$1.05 to \$1.06, and No. 3 American yellow corn, 82c. to 83c.

Flour.—The market held fairly steady with higher prices; demand being good. Manitoba first patents, \$6.30; second patents, \$5.80, and strong bakers', \$5.60. Ontario winter wheat patents, \$6.40 to \$6.50 per barrel, and straight rollers, \$6.20 to \$6.25.

Millfeed.—The market was steady. Manitoba bran brought \$22 to \$23, and Ontarios \$1 more; Manitoba shorts being \$24 to \$25, and Ontarios \$24.50 to \$25 per ton, in bags. Cottonseed and oil cake were quoted at \$32.50 to \$35 per ton.

Hay.—There was a firm tone in the market, and prices were \$12.50 to \$13 per ton for No. 1; \$11.50 to \$12 for No. 2 extra; \$10 to \$10.50 for No. 2; \$8.50 to \$9 for clover mixed, and \$7.50 to \$8 for clover.

Seeds.—The wet weather has delayed operations, and trade was not so good as might have been, although repeat orders have come along fairly well. Prices were \$13 to \$14 per 100 lbs. for red clover, \$16 to \$18 for alsike, and \$5.25 to \$6.50 for timothy, bag lots.

Hides.—Demand was fair, and prices unchanged, being 10c., 11c. and 12c. per lb., for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively, calf skins 13c. and 15c., and selling at ½c. advance to tanners. Lamb skins were 10c. each, and sheep \$1 each, while horse hides brought \$1.50 for No. 2 and \$2 for No. 1. Rough tallow was selling at 2½c. to 3c., and rendered at 5½c. to 6c. per lb.

### Buffalo.

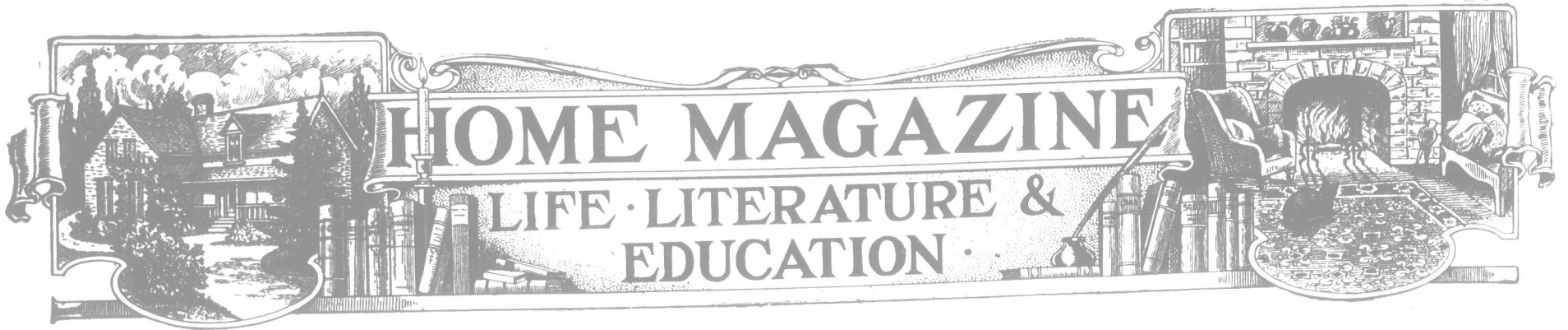
Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6.50 to \$7. Veals.—\$6.60 to \$8.50. Hogs.—Heavy and mixed, \$7.75 to \$7.85; Yorkers, \$7.40 to \$7.75; pigs, \$7.15 to \$7.25; roughs, \$6.60 to \$6.75. Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$4.50 to \$8.45; wethers, \$6.25 to \$6.40.

### British Cattle Markets.

London cables for cattle were steady, at 13½c. per lb. for Canadian steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef was quoted at 10½c. to 10½c. per lb.

### GOSSIP.

The great pacing mare, Edith W., 2.05, foaled in 1893, daughter of Ben Lomand, Jr., and Mountain Maid, by Martinet, died of intestinal rupture, at the farm of her owner, at Muncie, Indiana, May 8th. Previous to 1904, she held the world's record of 2.07, for pacing mare, on a half-mile track in a race for three consecutive heats, also for the fastest heat, 2.05½. She leaves four colts, by noted sires, which may yet honor the character of their dam.



Co-education at Toronto University has been an accepted possibility for many years. Of late, however, there are indications that this University, also, is following in the wake of some of the American universities, and stirring up an agitation which may eventually lead to the establishment of a separate college for women. A few weeks ago the matter was brought up by the University Senate, and, by a vote of 28 to 8, a report was adopted to that end, the argument being set forth as follows: "Experience has made quite indisputable the general law that, in the occupations where women predominate, men tend to disappear, and where men predominate, women tend to disappear. Neither sex likes the predominance of the other in their chosen field of labor. What is happening in the University of Toronto is already greatly in evidence elsewhere, that men abandon the courses specially favored by women, such as modern languages, while women do not select courses specially favored by men, such as political science. The most natural solution of the difficult problem would be to organize women in a separate college."

This may be true, but if so, the fact is a pitiful confession of a great fault in our system of education. Self-development, not "predominance," with all the vulgarity that pertains to it, when consciously sought, should be the aim of all true education. The question of sex should not enter into education. The natural bent and ability of the student should be all that should be considered.

If a separate college for women provided equal facilities for development along any line that might be chosen, there would be less reason for objection to separation; but it is very evident that such facilities will not be afforded. If the very best lecturers are to be secured for the men's colleges, as is but to be expected, second-rate men will be appointed to the division set apart for the women, or women lecturers trained in women's colleges, and so debarred from the first from the broadening influence of the full university life.

The statement that "women need somewhat different training from men" has been made in defence of the movement, and probably, for the great mass of women, this is true; but there are still those women to be considered who have special abilities in certain directions, and who choose to devote themselves to the development of such abilities. If a man chooses to be a chef or a master dressmaker, no restriction is placed upon him; why, then, should restriction be placed upon the woman whose greatest happiness lies in following up the study of mathematics or political science?

Upon the whole, judging from a humanitarian standpoint, there may be reason for congratulation that, for the present, at least, the financial difficulties in the case are compelling Toronto University to continue the present system.

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It may have occurred to the pastors of some churches who are wont to preach Sunday after Sunday to a goodly proportion of empty seats, to wonder wherein lies the magnetism which has drawn people by the thousand to hear Gipsy Smith, on his

evangelistic tour through Canada. The touch of romance in the name, "Gipsy" Smith, says one; personal magnetism, says another; a mere fad, concludes a third; while a fourth, more liberal or more fervent than the others, lays the whole miracle down to the power of God. Probably each of these reasons touches a point, yet, is there not another, founded on plain, everyday common sense and knowledge of humanity? Gipsy Smith speaks directly to men and women; he takes up the problems of everyday life, and deals with them, one now, another again. He does not deal with generalities or abstractions, but comes right home to the living present, with anything he has to say.

A nucleus of a movement to introduce a greater element of this kind of preaching has taken form in the United States, where, quite recently, an investigation has been undertaken by The Outlook to ascertain just how much attention is being given to living problems in the theological colleges. The result is not reassuring, as it has been found that the proportion of time devoted to modern conditions, the social problems of the day, etc., is almost infinitesimal, when compared with that spent on Hebrew, Greek, Ecclesiastical Bible history, and kindred subjects. So far as culture goes, such division of the time-table may be very well, but, as is well noted, the tendency of the students who emerge from such training is to preach about the peoples of three thousand years ago, and to draw morals from the problems that confronted them, rather than to come right down to topics which are modern enough and vital enough to make the hearers sit up and think. It is "safer," possibly, to talk about these interesting old peoples—the preacher who does so may glide along peacefully for many a year, without ever stirring up an uncomfortable buzz about his ears—but is it as effective?

#### People, Books and Doings.

George Meredith, the famous author, died in London on May 15th.

Mr. W. Brymner has been elected president of the Royal Canadian Academy of Art.

A magnificent new building is now being erected in Ottawa, to serve as a National Art Gallery for Canada.

France spends about five times as much on her Army as she does on the intellectual training of her children. Germany gives to educational purposes one-third of the amount she devotes to military purposes. In Austria and Russia, the proportion between school and caserne expenditure is as two to nine. Italy spends upon her army nine times as much as she devotes to public education. Belgium is exemplary in that her military and education budget stand as eight to four. The only exception to this rule of priority in military expenditure is Switzerland, which devotes twice as much to the education of her children as she lays out on the purchase of powder and shot, and the pay of her defenders."—[The Literary Digest.

About the time Robert Louis Stevenson was writing his first magazine articles, somebody gave him a corduroy smoking-jacket. That garment has become the center of a myth since his death—the myth that

Stevenson was a poseur in dress. Even persons who know him in life, says his wife, now declare that they recall perfectly his slight figure, with the familiar red sash and pirate pants. Strangers who saw Robert Louis in ordinary riding costume, would take oath, an hour later, that he was dressed like a cowboy. Mrs. Stevenson protests that her husband dressed conventionally, and attributes this myth to his free gesture, his romantic mind, and that corduroy smoking-jacket. He was living then on a small allowance from his father, and set aside part of that for an invalid friend. Corduroy is highly durable. When the garment fell into Stevenson's hands, he wore it on every occasion, and was often photographed in it, and it lasted a long while.

Now, give the average Stevensonian power to-day to step into the past and meet Robert Louis, and he would undoubtedly want to know him during this very period of the corduroy jacket. For, while Stevenson was hardly known as a writer, his character had surrounded him with friends who would have clung to him had he habitually worn pajamas."—[Saturday Evening Post.

#### "A Moderate Man" Again.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate."

My letter of later date, which appears in your issue of May 13th, together with your reply, re local option, has, I am afraid, hurt your feelings. Believe me, such was not my intention. I do not wish to injure the feelings of anyone, for I wish my own respected.

You give me credit for dragging Scripture into this controversy. However, if you look at your number of March 25th, you will find S. S. Lautenschlager, writing on this subject, quoting Scripture. You will see, by so doing, that he introduced Scripture reference, and not your humble servant, his appearing in your issue of March 29th, and mine the 13th of this present month. I also wish to impress upon you the fact that, if I am opposed to local option, which I do not deny, still, I fancy I am endowed with as much respect for the Volume of the Sacred Law as anyone who reads your paper, and do not claim any kinship with either the turners or the twist-ers. Any quotation made by me shall be exact, for this reason. In the 4th chapter of Deut., 2nd verse, I find these words: "Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall ye diminish ought from it, that ye may keep the commandments of the Lord your God, which I command you."

I shall, with your permission, read all the articles on this subject which appear in your paper, as I must get much more light on this subject before supporting it.

I am sorry to hear about the man you refer to in your reply. But you do not censure anyone for such. I do, viz., prohibitionists in general, and our present Ontario Government. G. W. Ross did most certainly know how to handle them and their deputations. A premium being now placed on the vendor of strong waters to sell all they possibly can, so as to enable them to pay the increased license, etc.; for instance, increase by Federal Government, in shape of duty. These must be paid before the vendor can get one cent

for himself, and, no doubt, you are aware that "self" goes a long way with some of us. I must say a system requiring the Ontario Government to put a premium on, and support lying, deceit and perjury, cannot be very beneficial to the youth of this Province, vide Miller case, tried at Richmond Hill, in which a Provincial detective or inspector, admitted it was by his instructions the informers lie to obtain convictions. So said Toronto News of February 13th, 1909. Now, which is the worst—perjury or drunkenness? In the first, the commandment, "Thou shalt not bear false witness," is broken, and he who does so injures not only himself, but others. In the second, he hurts himself only.

In fact, in some places it is a greater sin to drink a glass of ale than to commit murder. See Prince Edward Island.

There is in the present law too much coercion—too much "you shall," and "you shall not"; too much judging your neighbor, treating him as if he were inferior to those who wish to rule over him; in fact, nothing but oppression and dictation. The effect it is very easy to see, as exemplified in your story of the man you describe in commencing your reply to my short note. I could write much on this subject, but must refrain, for fear of being too lengthy. Can you give the percentage of habitual drunkards in your city?

I fail to find anything agreeing with your reference to unfermented juice being called wine. We must take things as we find them, without addition or subtraction.

MODERATE MAN.

Wellington Co., Ont.

#### An Opinion from Northern Ontario.

In reply to "A Moderate Man," I think he does not see that Scripture does not always give us specific commands, but principles which are applicable for all time, as circumstances arise. Many of the old commands about meats and drinks and holy days are now shadows, as the apostle says, "of good things to come," and have passed away with the circumstances in which they were given. In the old slavery days, many were the sermons on "Servants (bondslaves), obey your masters," "Cursed be Canaan, a servant of servants shall he be," but who, to-day, would uphold slavery from the Scriptures? The Christian conscience has become tender between brother and brother, and what has caused it? Better knowledge of the principles of God's Book. Speaking to Philemon, concerning Onesimus, his slave, the Apostle Paul says, "Set him free?" No, "Receive him as a brother." Let this sink into the heart, and slavery is doomed. So with the liquor traffic. The old plea, "Am I my brother's keeper?" will no longer avail. We must try and help those who are entangled in this fearful mesh. We cannot stand aloof, but try to put, as much as possible, temptation out of their way.

I can remember when Christian people would gather together to study God's word, and wines and spirits would be produced before they separated; it did not seem hospitable if it was neglected. Ministers would have their toddy after dinner, and nightcaps before retiring; ladies



the same, and, no doubt, no evil was in the indulgence. But why is it a shame to-day to do these things? Because our brothers are going down under the awful curse of strong drink to the abyss, for "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God."

Each generation is coming more and more under its power, through heredity, social customs, and the strenuous life; but, thank God, the Christian conscience is aroused to try and help the weak brother. "All things are lawful, but all things are not expedient. Whether we eat or drink, do all to the glory of God." "Abstain from the very appearance of evil." If the apostle would not eat meat, lest his brother should offend, surely we should do our best to close the open bar, with its filthiness, blasphemy, quarrelling, and incentive to waste time and money, often needed by the wife and children at home, and also deny ourselves of a useless product that does so much harm and causes so much misery in the world.

E. C. JIDD.

Parry Sound, Ont.

**"Sandy Fraser" Heard from.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I notice that one o' yer correspondents wants to ken what I will be thinkin' about this question o' temperance an' prohibition, an' local option, an' the problems connected wi' the attempt tae pit the whisky sellers oot o' business, an' gettin' them tae makin' an honest livin', like the rest o' us.

Bein' an auld Scotchman, ye wad naturally suppose I wad be haein' a

wee bit hankerin' after ma drappie, but whether or no, I can aye see what the stuff will dae for the mon wha tak's ower muckle o' it. An' I'm no' that sure but the mon wha tak's ony is takin' ower muckle, for it's no' a thing that leaves yer mind clear for drawin' fine lines o' distinction between richt an' wrang. But I needna' be arguin' about the richt an' wrang o' the matter. We a' ken we should be temperate; even oor friend "Nemo" willna' stan' for the insecunation that he is a drunkard, although he's no' backward at pittin' in a word for the establishment that manufactures that kin' o' product. We hae a' seen too mony o' oor fellow men sent tae the scrap-heap through the agency o' the liquor, tae be standin' up for it, I should be thinkin'. A mon does na' need to be called a fanatic because he, maybe, will be gettin' a bit excited on the matter o' prohibition. When we hae sic an agency as the saloon in oor land, wha has for its business naething mair nor less than the killing aff, or the makin' intae wrecks, o' oor young men, I'm dootin' it wouldna' hurt onything gin we wad get a wee bit mair excited than we're in the habit o' daein'.

The mon wha argues for the business because its mixed up wi' the accomodating o' mon an' beast, in the way o' hotels an' horse sheds, an' so on, isna' overburdened wi' a vera keen sense o' the comparative value o' things in general, or he wad ken that a mon is worth mair than his bed or dinner, ony time. But we dinna' need tae be afeart that we winna hae hotels gin we pit the whisky oot o' the way, for so lang as the public want onything, an' are willin' to pay for it, so lang will

there be someone tae gie it them. Hotelkeepers, wi' ony ability, can aye rin a profitable business wi'oot gaein' intae partnership wi' the deil.

As tae the matter o' local option, an' the two-third vote insisted on by oor Provincial Government, I want tae say I'm in favor o' it. It has pit twa humer barrooms oot o' business in the last year, an' we ken that when they're oot by twa-thirds, vote, they're mair than likely tae stay oot. When we hae na' enuch public sentiment behind a law tae guarantee its bein' enforced, we are rinnin' the chance o' havin' a' oor wark tae dae over again, tae say naething o' the discredit brought on the cause for which we are warkin'. The auld sayin' that, "When you hit a king, you should be sure tae kill him," will fit this case as weel, for that's what we will be wantin' tae dae to the whisky business; an' when we hit it, we should be ready to hit it hard. We dinna' want a prohibition law ony auld way, richt or wrang. What we want is a law backed up by an educated public sentiment. It willna' dae to tell a mon what he should vote for; ye maun tell him "why," as weel. An' when ye get yer majority in this w'y, ye'll ken ye hae it for gude. The two-thirds clause in the Government's local-option bill will gie the supporters o' prohibition an opportunity o' moulding public sentiment, as the politeicians say, an' the Lord kens it has muckle need o' it in some pairts o' this Canada o' oors.

We mauna forget that we canna' mak' a man gude by law, but if we can get him tae mak' the effort tae help himsel', we're daein' the maist that can be done for him. Conse-

quently, gin we get twa-thirds o' oor voters to dae this, instead o' one-half, we are that much tae the gude. I've no been in the habit o' giein' ma vote tae the Tories, but I'll say this much for oor Government at Toronto, that, so far, as temperance legislation gaes, they hae done what I think was richt, and what will be, in the lang rin, for the gude o' the cause.  
SANDY FRASER.

**Something About the Married Manner.**

II.

It has been given as a reason for so many of our most illustrious poets being unmarried and childless men, that they were "restless and solitary spirits with minds wrapped up, like silkworms, in their own tasks, either strangers or rebels to the domestic tie." Again, that "for men of higher intellectual avocations, for poets, philosophers, for all those in general who devote themselves to science and art, celibacy is preferable to married life, because the conjugal yoke prevents them from creating great works," which latter opinion certainly is hardly pleasant hearing from a woman's point of view. Happily, there are on record many instances where the wife has proved herself a helpmeet indeed, not only on everyday prosaic lines, but spiritually and intellectually too. Dante went through life away from his wife and children, nursing in his mind the visionary Beatrice. Wagner's first wife was a pretty actress, who, having no sympathy with his aims, and probably no particular desire to understand them, lived apart from him; whilst of Dryden, Scott says,



"And Everywhere Were the Dear Apple Blossoms."

(Sister to Evangeline.)

Does orchard-bloom time mean anything more to you than a promise of fruitage? Every orchard bears two crops in a summer, and he who misses the first, misses much. The Chinese say, "If you have two loaves, sell one and buy a lily."

"that on no occasion when a sarcasm against matrimony would be introduced has he failed to season it with such bitterness as spoke of an inward consciousness of domestic misery." That the "married manner" of Dryden was largely to blame for the infelicity of his home may be gathered by his reply to his wife who had told him that "she wished she were a book, in order that she might have more of his companionship." "Be an almanac, my love," he said, "so that I might change you every year." The girl that Haydn married turned out a shrew, so it is not always the wife who has to condone the "married manner" which is the "fly in ointment" of so many married lives.

#### THE WIFE-BEATER.

Whilst it is the course of wisdom to avoid friction wherever that is possible, there is much of the misery of married life which is the outcome of sheer brutality, the lower instincts of the uncultured animal; making of his physical superiority a weapon to ill-treat, rather than to protect, the weaker creature who is unfortunate enough to call him husband. Truly, there are many cases where the law of reprisals may be used with curative as well as punitive effect. That this fact is being recognized, and is more or less frequently being acted upon, is thus given voice to in the columns of the Toronto News, on the 17th of April last:

"Dr. Arthur Jukes Johnson joins Warden Gilmour, Mr. Dewart and the late Judge McDougall in advocating the whipping of wife-beaters and other assaulters of women. During his long experience as coroner in this city, Dr. Johnson has reviewed many cases of manslaughter and murder, the results of wife-beating. A brutal husband gets into the habit of abusing his wife, generally when he is more or less under the influence of liquor. The beatings become more severe, his cruel desire to inflict bodily chastisement growing with the habit. Finally he maltreats her beyond her powers of endurance, and the woman dies under his hand.

"The case is cited of an old woman who lived on the Canada road, east of Toronto, and whose husband at different times broke both her forearms, smashed her nose repeatedly, crushed in her cheek-bone and damaged her face until one old injury overlapped the other, so that no surgeon could separate the scars. A Toronto plasterer who had the wife-beating habit finally pounded his wife to death, and was hanged for it. There was a similar case at Weston, and another three or four years ago near Belleville, in which a drunkard beat his paralytic wife until his last blow put her out of misery.

"A more recent example is that of the man Blyth, now awaiting execution. He has been a habitual wife-beater, and, like most men of his class, he is a powerful man physically, and very ugly-tempered. It is contended that imprisonment has no effect upon such offenders. They are housed and fed comfortably, while their abused wives and offspring suffer and starve. Corporal punishment acts as an effective deterrent in such cases.

"In Dr. Johnson's opinion nine out of ten of the cases of fatal wife-beating never would have occurred had the husband been properly lashed for his early offences. The further statement is made that where a male relative of the wife has thoroughly thrashed the wife-beater the latter has never been known again to indulge in the pastime. In the opinion of many authorities in criminal practice, Parliament should adopt Mr. Bickerdike's bill authorizing the whipping of this class of offenders."

Seeing to what catastrophes the "married manner" unchecked and indulged in to excess may lead, will not our readers agree with the opinion expressed in the above editorial, that as both in the offence and during its punishment the "weaker vessel" is by far the greater sufferer, the time has come when the moral code

of "tit for tat" should have fuller recognition, and corporal punishment for wife-beating and offences against women become the rule rather than the exception? H. A. B.

#### More About "The Married Manner."

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Dear Sir,—I would like to reply to an article I have read in your issue of the 13th, entitled, "Something About the Married Manner," signed "H. A. B." I am a wife of twenty-odd years' standing, and as such ought to know something of "The Married Manner," by virtue of experience and observation.

I am moved to indignation, as often as I see an article of that nature taking up valuable space in so good and widely-read a paper as "The Farmer's Advocate." First, because, personally, I hold love and marriage so divine and sacred a thing that to hear people in general, and wives in particular, speak in the tone of this article, is to me a sacrilege. I feel it not only profanes that sacred institution, marriage, but too often acts as a subtle poison upon the minds of our young people, destroying the beauty of the spiritual side of love, and coarsening or lowering high ideals.

To assert that marriage is a failure, or at best a lottery, were a small thing, to my mind, compared with the fact that the wife of a man "of solid goodness and loyalty" could talk so of her husband behind his back, and to a friend!

If this "middle-aged matron"—a woman who ought to have better sense—made her opening remarks in the sarcastic tone the words imply, it stamps her as a sharp-tongued gossip, and if in easy good-nature, it stamps her as a coarse one.

Who could imagine a faithful, loving wife dragging her husband's faults and failings out for inspection and discussion with anyone? And who could imagine such a wife coolly making a joke of her husband's rudeness to her? If her husband is the good and loyal man whom his wife "emphatically" asserts he is, then to my mind he is much superior to his wife, who is anything but loyal to him. Such a woman is to be congratulated that her husband remains so good and loyal. It is a high tribute to the real man in him, and shows how big and generous a thing the heart of a true man is.

With what horror would these same women regard the fact that their "John" and "Jim" were capable of treating them so!

Be it said to man's eternal honor, that even indifferent husbands are slow to speak slightly of their own wives, and quick to defend, should anyone be foolhardy enough to insinuate anything to their disadvantage. So if love is a bit blind before marriage, why awake it after, when its shortsightedness would constitute a virtue and a blessing?

I like that old saying, "Look for faults before marriage, and virtues after." It hurts me to think that by reading such an article men are justified in believing that even the wives of good and loyal husbands are not above maligning them to "intimate friends," and so we are lowered as a whole class. A man's mother and sweetheart stand for all that is best to him in womanhood. It is as natural as breathing for him to see in them the embodiment of his ideal, and it is only when that ideal reveals itself to be but common clay that "the deference of courtship days begins to fade away."

The trouble with many girls is that they have distorted views about marriage. The result of a lack of common-sense, plus much dime-novel reading, leads them to clothe a very "everyday" young fellow in the character of a cross between a dime-novel hero and an abject slave, that when they marry, and the sentimental mists have evaporated, leaves only a very "everyday" young fellow

—and the "Married Manner." Who is to blame? Let the men answer. The girl who marries for right motives, and the only man she loves, is not the woman who in after years needs complain of this odious "Married Manner."

I myself married a "good and loyal" man, and the married manner I have known for over twenty-three happy years is the same tender and chivalrous one of courtship days—days, by the way, which we have forgotten to discontinue. So I am still the sweetheart, with the honors of wifehood and motherhood added, while my John is still my devoted lover, though a gray-haired husband and father. And my John and I "aren't the only ones." So there are two sides to this "married-manner" question, as to all others, and you see it does not follow that because we happy ones are silent, that we must needs be few.

"ANOTHER JOHN'S WIFE."

#### Hope's Quiet Hour.

##### What Gifts are Offered To-day?

He gave heed unto them, expecting to receive something of them. Then Peter said, Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I thee: In the Name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk.—Acts iii: 5, 6.

"All common things, each day's events,  
That with the hour begin and end,  
Our pleasures and our discontents,  
Are rounds by which we may ascend."

Sometimes people try to act on this strange maxim: "Expect nothing and you will not be disappointed!" but, happily, human nature is too strong for such cold, colorless philosophy. Being human, we must live expectantly, and both history and experience declare that those who have great expectations—helping to smooth the pathway of their hope by determined effort—are the people who succeed. The lame man, who begged from passers-by at the gate of the Temple, "gave heed" unto the apostles because he expected to receive something of them. And he was not disappointed of his hope. Let us be careful to expect good gifts from our Father, and then we shall find that He is continually pressing them into our hands, that His "apostles" or "messengers" are always fastening their eyes upon us, saying "Look on us!" as St. Peter and St. John attracted the attention of the lame man. God wants to give us good and perfect gifts, but we can only really make them our own if we appropriate them. A father may send his son to school and college, may give him opportunities of culture of every kind; and yet all the fine teachers and splendid opportunities can never make a man either educated or cultured—the acceptance of these good gifts lies in the student's own hands. We have been hearing a great deal about Lincoln lately—a man of world-wide fame—and yet I read the other day that "the sum of Lincoln's schooling was hardly one year."

But the whole of life is our school-time, and, if we fail to profit by that opportunity of schooling, it is entirely our own fault. Let us meet life in the expectant fashion of the beggar in our text, knowing that God is sending gifts to us continually by the hands of many messengers; gifts intended to help us to grow strong and brave and beautiful in spirit. What a pity it will be if we drift carelessly through life—as boys often drift easily through school and college—and so miss the education offered by our Father?

God gives us the materials out of which Character—that glorious and lasting possession—may be made; but if we don't use the materials we must suffer the loss. An artist can create beauty out of any material—gold, silver, marble, wood, bone, may be carved into beautiful objects by a diligent and talented sculptor. Let us look at some of the gifts our Father is sending us to use. One of them is surely the great gift of Life. There is the great book of Life that reminds us how God has helped and guided us all along the way, and

has forgiven us and given us fresh starts over and over again. There is the memory of past failures to keep down pride and make us more eager to do well. There is sympathy with others to be gained from remembrance of our own sorrows and our own sins. There is courage and endurance to be strengthened by the remembrance that even the worst pain and difficulty is always transitory.

Then there is the wonderful, glorious Present to be welcomed and made eternal use of. Never imagine that your opportunities are narrow or your talents too insignificant to be worth much to God or the world. It is inspiring to remember that God has called you—yes, YOU!—to do a work so great that even He cannot do it without your help, unless He were to destroy the freedom of will which has made man the child of God, and convert him into a soulless puppet. I mean that when God gave man "Free-will," He gave him the power of cultivating a beautiful soul and the awful power of flinging character away. God can easily do the seemingly "great" things. He can rule kingdoms, decide battles, heal the sick, raise the dead, feed the hungry, clothe the naked. But He wants to make each of His children beautiful, and—having put power in the hands of the children—a large part of the privilege and responsibility of the work rests on us. Like Israel of old, we must fight for every inch of our Promised Land, although every inch of it is a "Gift." We must "work out our own salvation," as St. Paul warns us, although it is God Who works within us enabling us both to will and to do of His good pleasure.

But let us return to the glorious Present. What gifts is it offering us to-day? Work comes and offers many things. I will mention a few, the rest you may discover for yourselves. There is the joy of doing everything well, which, after steady cultivating, becomes the deeply-rooted tree of habitual thoroughness. When Mrs. Garfield once found herself forced to make her own bread, says Gannett, she decided to make it a pleasant occupation, by trying to see what perfect bread she could make. It was like an inspiration, and the very sunshine seemed flowing through her spirit into the white loaves. She wrote to her husband: "I need not be the shirking slave of toil, but its regal master, making whatever I do yield its best fruits." That was the wonderful message of the Gospel, which ennobled even the enforced labor of slaves. No one could make them slaves in soul. If they did their work willingly, unto the Lord and not unto men, not with eye-service as men-pleasers, they were kings in spirit, reigning daily over the kingdom of their work.

And as it is with work so it is also with one's daily cross, whatever it may be. One who endures it bravely, because he cannot escape it and will not sink under it, has still a height to climb before he secures the richest gifts it offers to him. He must "take it up" before he can enter into the joy of Christ, Who said that no man had taken His life from Him, but He had Himself laid it down in free sacrifice. One who "accepts" pain, of body or heart, is crowned with a martyr's glory, even though the pain is inevitable and he cannot avoid it.

Then there are other messengers sent by God with precious gifts to adorn our souls with new beauty. There are all the people we meet. Are we allowing them to pass us by, without really touching their persons? The multitudes thronged and pressed about Christ one day, but were not helped by the bodily contact. One earnest woman pressed purposefully through the careless crowd, determined to touch Him—even though she could only reach the border of His garment—and she was helped instantly by His holy personality. The science of psychology is still very young, but we know it to be a fact, and we instinctively feel it to be a truth, that souls can reach out to influence souls without a word being spoken. Let us try to realize that no one is insignificant or powerless in God's world. Everyone we meet has some power and knowledge that we have not, and can teach us valuable lessons. God calls us all to help others, but He also calls us to take the humbler attitude of learners; and we shall miss great good if we stand aloof from our fellows and do not try to reach

their highest selves. Don't let us be content to keep our conversation on a low level, or talk only "small talk" among our relations and neighbors. We and they will find even the shortest chat far more interesting if it touches on more vital topics than the weather, the fashions or the crops. Do you find your neighbors rather uninteresting as compared with the men and women described by the best novelists? Then that is because you have never really come into touch with them. Any one of those neighbors of yours could have an interesting story written about his real life—his hopes and disappointments, his struggles, failures and successes are watched with intensest interest by God and the angels. Try to reach the real person, hidden behind the commonplace exterior, and you will find he bears many gifts for you.

"All hearts of men my coffers are,"

says Wasson; and we have the right to enter and take what we choose. We learn patient endurance from the good example of one, and we are warned to avoid ugly vices or unpleasant, selfish habits by the bad example of another. We can get good gifts from everyone, without impoverishing him in the least. We can find heavenly lessons, written by God for our enriching, in stars and flowers, in birds and grass, in stones and sky and sea. Just think how much ground we may gain every day if we live expectantly, with hearts open to God and our comrades!

I have no room now to speak of the riches lying ready for gold-seekers within the covers of books—ready for those who seek for wisdom as for hidden treasure. When we have grasped and assimilated all the riches God has placed within our reach, it will be time enough to begin to complain that life is "poor and narrow and hardly worth living"—although, even if that hour should ever come, there would be infinite privilege and opportunity before us in the God-like work of giving of our abundance.

"All mine is thine," the sky-soul saith:  
"The wealth I am, must thou become;  
Richer and richer, breath by breath,  
Immortal gain, immortal room!"

DORA FARNCOMB.

**Fresh-air Mission.**

I have been asked to remind our readers that the "Children's Fresh-air Mission," of Toronto, is, as usual, looking hopefully for their help. The Secretary (Miss Florence Roberts, 21 Scarth Road, Toronto) says: "We are very grateful to those who took the children last year, for their personal care and kindness, and the children are eagerly waiting for July to see their friends again. A number have written constantly all through the winter, this has been such a help to the children and the whole family. At Christmas and Easter little remembrances found their way to many of these homes, bringing great joy to the little ones."

Further particulars will be given in a week or two, as a guide to those wishing to take a couple of children for a fortnight's holiday. Money contributions should be sent to the Treasurer—Martin Love, 186 Spadina Road, Toronto.

D. F.

**A Look Ahead.**

Queen Alexandra, of gracious presence herself, attended last spring's annual Mansion House fete in London, and because of that auspicious fact there is a tale to tell, says a writer in Harper's Weekly.

One of the diminutive flower maidens was both pretty and plump, and when Her Majesty stopped for an instant to smile down upon her, what did she do but put up her wise mouth for a kiss, which she received.

"Molly!" gasped her astounded mother, after the distinguished visitor had passed on. "How could you?"

Molly gave good reason. "I fought," said she, "it 'ud be interestin' to tell my grandchillers."

**The Roundabout Club**

**Our Literary Department**

Essay 3.—St. XVIII: Little more can be expected of man here than to put into immediate practice what he has recently learned. In present environment, his aim should be to watch the Master-Workman, and thus learn the purpose for which he is being fitted. Machines are made and obey certain laws, and as the tool is sent forth to intimate and execute the will of the designer, so Deity has a problem before Him in man which is only dimly understood here.

St. XIX.—In youth it is much better to attempt original things, even though efforts made fall somewhat short of the mark, than to build on the foundation of another. Age should be exempt from strife, being already informed, rather than attempt further.

St. XX.—Enough for the present, if the Right and Good and Infinite are regarded as important to the soul, as different members are to the body. "The spiritual is the real, it belongs to one more than hand and foot." This knowledge should be held with such certainty and faith, that no argument can effect, or give cause for doubt or loneliness.

St. XXI.—It will be well to separate great minds from small, and accord to each their place in the Past. If the whole world were summoned, would the poet, or those for whom he feels contempt, be found in the right? "Who shall regulate with truth the scale of intellectual rank?" Again he appeals to age for a just estimate that will bring peace.

St. XXII.—A broader spirit of charity and toleration seems now to actuate his mind. There are ten men who seem as fully equipped with ears and eyes, and, therefore, with means of understanding, as he is, who detest what he loves, who ignore and slight what he receives and follows. With all, it may be conjecture. It would be vain to attempt to press all into the same mould. How can his soul arrive at a just conclusion?

St. XXIII.—It is useless to expect a just opinion upon what is ordinarily called work. The things that appealed to the lower levels of the world, and thus had a certain price, were approved by them according to their standard, with little thought and no concern.

St. XXIV.—But there was much in this which the coarse world could neither estimate or understand, and therefore of which it gave no cognizance. There were noble promptings which were still immature—there were high purposes needing more thought and development, which had not been noted in his work, but were of more importance than the things which met approval.

St. XXV.—There were grand thoughts which could not be crowded into a single action. There were bright imaginings, not expressed in language, and so escaped. All he aspired to be—all that was above and beyond him—all for which men did not give him credit—all these things he was worth to God.

"The things beyond us we can never know  
Until up to their lofty height we grow,  
And finite grasps infinity."

Essay 4.—All that God asks of us is that we make use of the light already given us to take us further on the road of progress. By using certain known facts, we can deduce other facts. In old age, by summing up our past experiences, we trace the hand of God through all. We see His great love and forbearance, and from this certain knowledge we turn to face death and the mystery of the future fearlessly, and with all confidence in the One Who has never yet deserted us.

Honest endeavor makes a man stronger. No matter how rude our youthful attempts may seem when viewed with the clearer eyes of age, they were good for us, and made us stronger. Age should find us without a doubt as to the future, our strife all past.

As Tennyson puts it in the opening verse of "In Memoriam":

"Strong Son of God, immortal Love,  
Whom we that have not seen Thy face,  
By faith, and faith alone, embrace,  
Believing where we cannot prove."

There is a time of wavering uncertainty in every life. We have honest doubts and fears. The turning point comes when we must choose which master we will serve. Happy, indeed, will we be, when old age comes to us, if our choice is rightly made, and our trust in God. Looking back over the past we see many times when we were in doubt as to what course to pursue. We had argued our side of the question, and had listened to the other side, still unconvinced. Who was really right, and who shall decide that question for us? We were firm in our convictions, while the other side was just as firm. They were our equals intellectually, and in every way, and had just as good a right to their belief as we had to ours.

At best man can only surmise as to the right way, but who was really right? The work we accomplished in a lifetime, no matter how important and grand it may look in the eyes of the world, is as nothing in God's sight. Were man our judge, he would look upon the work accomplished. The millionaire, the great soldiers, statesmen and heroes, the men who have really accomplished something, would be, in the eyes of the world, the successful ones, deserving of the greatest reward.

With God as judge, how different! He looks not at the work, not at the action, but at the thought, purpose, and motive that suggested the action. He reads us like an open book. To Him our strong points, our weak points, our surroundings, and influences all are laid bare. He weighs them all well, and judges lovingly, albeit justly too. In His eyes, the man who sacrifices the cultivation of his own personal talents in order to help someone else, and the man who reaches out a helping hand to humanity at large, are oftentimes more successful than those who have become all-powerful. We are but clay in God's hands, and he has moulded us into what we are. He it was who implanted the divine bit of His own nature, and He it was who joyfully watched it glow into a blaze, or sadly saw it flicker away into darkness. He, only, is capable of judging us, for mingled with justice is a great love for us—a love so great that "He gave His only begotten Son to die for us." He will judge us at our true worth.

Essay 5.—The closing words of our last lesson were: "I have proved the past." This is as far as man can go. In youth, he could experiment; in mature years, he could put the knowledge he had gained into practice; in old age, he can wait and "watch the Master work." In youth he could not have done this, but now his vision is clearer, and he can "catch hints of the proper craft, tricks of the tool's true play."

It were better that youth should strive and work, for in this way alone could he learn. He might watch a painter paint, or a sculptor carve, but that would not teach him to paint and carve. "We learn to do by doing." It is not easy to appropriate ready-made knowledge. The attempt is apt to end in bewilderment.

"Myself when young did eagerly frequent  
Doctor and Saint, and heard great arguments  
About it and about: but evermore  
Came out by the same door where I went."

It is well, however, for age to rest and wait. They have striven. They have fought the battle. Their work here is done. They wait death, but there need be nothing sad or gruesome in the waiting, for death will only open the door to a limitless field of labor beyond.

It is enough, if they have learned to recognize "the Right and Good and Infinite." To know them so surely that no one can dispute their knowledge, or deceive them into choosing "false for true, or true for false."

There must be a dividing-line between the false and true. To each one must be appointed a station among the "great" or the "small," according to what he loves and admires or what he hates and shuns. But how is this division to be made? Is it I, whom the world criticises, or the world, which I disdain, that is to be placed in the ranks of the great? Who is to decide? I find a great num-

ber of persons whom are as wise and good as I, loving what I hate, shunning what I admire, rejecting what I accept. Who will show us the truth? And how will they decide?

The sentence must not be passed alone on the work that has been accomplished. The world is apt to do this. It looks only at the "outward appearance," weighs, and passes judgment.

This is unjust, however. It leaves out all the struggles after high ideals, all the hopes and aspirations, all the desires and efforts to achieve grand purposes, forgets altogether, that

"The thing we long for, that we are  
For one transcendent moment."

And that  
"Perhaps the longing to be so  
Helps make the soul immortal."

All these hopes and aspirations must be counted; the thoughts we could not utter; the grand ideals we failed to realize; all we longed to be and could not be. But who can weigh all this? Surely, no one but God, "whose wheel the pitcher shaped."

"The inward work and worth,  
Of any mind, what other mind may judge,  
Save God, Who only knows the thing  
He made,  
The veritable service He exacts?  
It is the outward product man appraise."

Or, as Burns puts it:

"Who made the heart, 'tis He alone  
Decidedly can try us."

Some disagreement in regard to the interpretation of St. XVIII, was noted on comparing the essays. Some appeared to think that youth alone was referred to here; others were equally sure that the application is to old age. Probably a reference to XVII, will explain.—"Still, within this life"—the application of XVIII, therefore, would seem to cover the space of human life, "here" referring to our time in this world. "Work enough" evidently signifies that we must put forth strenuous effort to "catch hints of the proper craft," to lay hold on the Good and Right and Infinite. In referring to this stanza, one student called attention to the subtle reference to the dignity of honest, thoughtful labor, and the possibility there might be that Browning, in writing it, was thinking of the Carpenter of Nazareth.

**The Beaver Circle.**

**Our Competition.**

In our competition announced in April 22nd issue, Fred. Hutt, Luella Killough and Elizabeth Wilson, have succeeded in sending in the best papers. You will be interested to know that Fred. is a most enthusiastic little entomologist, having, with his little brother, succeeded in taking the first prize at two exhibitions for the best collection of insects.

**A Springtime Discovery.**

ESSAY I.

Dear Puck,—The boys in the picture are looking at a white-faced hornet's nest. In the winter, they hibernate in the nest they lived in the summer, so that if the boys broke the nest open, they would find a live queen and a lot of dead hornets, as the queen is the only one that lives through the winter.

The nest is made of decayed wood and grasses, which, by a kind of chewing, the hornets change to a gray substance, like paper. When this is wet, they put some on the tree on which they are going to make their nest. They then slowly build a nest like the one in the picture. Inside this nest are two or three layers of combs. Each comb has a lot of little cells in which the eggs are laid. When the hornets want to make their house larger, they chew off layers of paper from the inside and add it to the outside. The nest is nearly always in a tree, but I have found it in the grass.

The white-faced hornet lives on flies and other small insects. They get into the

house in the summer to eat flies on the windows. They do not eat carrion as the yellow jackets do. The latter have a smaller nest than the former. The white-faced hornet belongs to the genus *Vespa* of the Order Hymenoptera.

Your loving reader,  
Guelph, Ont. FRED. B. HUTT.

Another competitor says the hornets leave the nest in winter. I have looked through several insect books to find out what the writers say about this, and find that all mention the fact that the female sometimes stays in the crevices of walls, or under bark during winter, instead of staying in the nest. In the spring she comes out and builds a few cells, as Fred. has described. In these cells she lays eggs, which presently hatch out into larvae, or "little white worms," as one of our Beavers expresses it. Presently the larvae turn into pupae, little hard things that look like mummies of worms, if you can imagine such a thing, but which go on developing, adding wings, etc., until they become fully fledged hornets, and fly away. The first batch hatched out are all workers, which at once set to work making cells, and feeding young larvae, and from this time forth the female has nothing to do but to lay eggs. In the fall, larger cells are made, and from these the males and females are hatched. The larvae are fed on a brownish liquid, made up of fruit juices and the chewed-up remains of insects.

Don't you think it interesting that the wasps and hornets should have been the first paper-makers? And to think that they made it from wood-pulp, too—a very modern invention among mankind! One species of wasp in Ceylon makes a nest six feet long; there would be lots of paper in that. Another kind in South America makes a wall as thick as pasteboard, and then puts on an outside covering of paper so fine that it can be written on with a pen.

The next time any of you see an empty hornet's or wasp's nest, examine it to see how many sides each cell has.

#### ESSAY II.

I am going to tell you what I think the picture is. I think it looks a little like a bird's nest, but I think it looks more like a wild bees' nest, or a wasp's nest.

One of the boys has a stick in his hand, surely he is not going to destroy this little nest?

The black wasp generally builds its nest on small bushes or trees, and occasionally on some building. In a wasp's nest there are two holes, one to enter by, and one to come out by, so that there is no inconvenience in a wasp's home. (Often only one hole.—Ed.)

The nest is made of a material something like paper. The wasp goes to a door or windowcase, fence, posts, etc., and pulls off little pieces of wood, and makes a heap of this under her back legs, then she makes it smooth with her mandibles. The eggs of the wasp are white, and in shape are oblong. Some of them are no larger than the head of a small pin. Eight days after the eggs are laid the worms appear. The wasp feeds them as a bird feeds her young.

The yellow wasp makes a hole in the ground, goes and catches a kind of gray spider, pricks the body, and carries it to its hole, and lays its eggs in the body, covers it up, and thinks no more about it.

The sand-wasp is another kind of wasp, it is an orange color, and has black stripes down its back. It nests in a way similar to that of the yellow wasp.

It is very cruel to bother wasps for fun, and is sometimes dangerous. I will tell you a story to show this is true.

Once two little boys were destroying a wasp's nest. One of the boys hit the nest, and his companions said, "Now, run!" Away they both went like lightning, the wasps following in rage. At first these wasps stood calmly by, but when a cruel stone hit their house, they took after the intruders.

Fred was the boy who hit the nest, and he had been forbidden to play such tricks. When he had got away quite a piece from the nest, he fell on a piece of wood, and the wasps stung him on his face, his hands, and his bare legs. He howled with the pain, and his legs were so swelled and sore he could with difficulty get home, and when there he was ashamed to enter, because he had been

paid for his disobedience. However, at last he took courage and went in. His father greeted him with a smile and these words: "It serves him right."

These were not very nice words, but it taught Fred a lesson never to touch anything that did him but a wee bit of harm. In fact, the wasps were perfectly harmless if left alone.

LUELLA KILLOUGH (age 11-)  
Auburn, Ont.

Fred Hutt classified the hornet whose nest was shown in the picture correctly as the white-faced, or bald-faced hornet, but Luella is also right in saying there are several kinds of wasps. Some are "solitary," that is, live alone, like hermits; others are social, living in colonies; some make nests of mud, while others burrow into rotting posts, or soft wood of any kind; some dig into the ground, making their nests there, while one of the solitary species has been found to burrow up into raspberry or blackberry canes. All wasps and hornets are, on the whole, useful, as they eat insects and do not attack crops, although they are sometimes a nuisance in an orchard, when they love to fly upon injured fruit and suck the juice. Luella mentions that the eggs are sometimes placed in the dead body of a spider, the larvae feeding on the body when they hatch. Howard tells of one big species of "digger wasp" which carries cicadas into its burrow in the ground to serve as food for its larvae. It lays its egg under the dead cicada's hind leg, and as soon as the larva hatches, it at once begins to feed on the dead body.

#### ESSAY III.

One sunny day during the Easter holidays, Harry and Dick Elliot decided to go and spend the afternoon with their friend Tom Harris. Their parents gave them permission to go, and the two boys set out in great glee.

They arrived at Tom's home early in the afternoon, so, as Tom had finished all his work, the friends set out for a ramble.

As they wandered over the top of a hill, they saw a groundhog run into a hole, situated in under a clump of small trees. The boys directed their steps to this place. They were looking into the hole and talking about the groundhog, when Harry suddenly exclaimed, "What is that!" and pointed among the branches. The boys looked up, and there, hanging in the branches, was a deserted hornet's nest.

The boys were all afraid to touch it, but they admired it all the same, and wondered how such small insects could construct their nest so neatly and artistically.



John Burroughs Watching the Bluebirds.  
(From *Country Life*.)

Then Tom remembered about taking up the hornet in one of their entomology studies, and he began to describe it to Dick and Harry, who had never been very near one.

He told them that the hornet was the largest species of the wasp to be found in Britain. It is not found in Scotland. Then he described the hornet as the thorax being black, the abdomen yellow, with three brown points on each segment. He then told about the hornet devouring bees and other insects, and carrying them home to feed its young.

A community is not supposed to contain more than two hundred individuals. Like the bees, the community consists of females, males and workers. Most of the males and workers perish during the winter, but the females generally survive.

After Tom had told all he knew about the hornet, Dick exclaimed, "Tom, how



A Bird-box that Any Boy Can Make.

A nest in such a box is safe from cats and squirrels. Note the obstruction put around the post, below nest, to keep animals from climbing up.

did you examine one of those hornets in school? for I can tell you I got all I wanted from them. Last summer I was throwing stones, to see how far I could make them go, when I accidentally hit one of those nests. They came out at me like a flash, and I got badly stung." Tom laughed, and explained to Dick how they always gave chloroform to the insects before they examined them.

to several hundreds. In one large nest, made by a white-faced hornet, he counted 1,135 cells; in some of the nests made by the smaller, yellow-jacket wasps, the cells are even more numerous.

By the way, how many of you noticed that the boys in the picture seemed to have guns? I hope our Beaver boys are too manly to want to go out with guns after harmless, innocent creatures. There is nothing manly about shooting timid, helpless birds and animals. To me it seems cowardly. I think we can find better sport than that.

And now this brings me to something else I want to speak to you about. I wonder how many of the boys have made bird-boxes this spring. Accompanying this is a picture showing a very good bird-box which any boy can make, and which is much used by dear old John Burroughs, as it gives the birds a very safe nesting place.

Do you know John Burroughs? If not, I must tell you about him some day.

Do you know, I believe some of you thought I was joking about sending you that handsome bird box for three new subscribers. Or, perhaps, three are too many to get. Now listen: Last week we got in some new pocket-size books on birds and flowers, full of pictures, partly colored. If you send us the name of ONE new subscriber, we will send you one of these; or if you send us the names of three, we will send you the large, handsome book, with the colored pictures that I told you about before. Now, try your best, won't you? Of course, we will be glad to get the new subscribers, but I shall be more glad to be able to send you these lovely books. I think you ought to have them. Send the price for the new subscription, and the name and address of the new subscriber to me, and I will pass them on to the business office and see that your book is sent you.

These little bird and flower books, by the way (which are to be sent you for one new subscriber), are intended to be taken out with you to the woods, so that they may help you to name the birds and flowers where you see them. I know you will be delighted with them, but, of course, the big books (for three new subscribers) are still better. Now, see what you can do, will you not?

PUCK.

Address: "The Beaver Circle," "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

#### Our Letter Box.

Dear Puck,—I am glad that somebody is "sticking up" for the birds, and I am glad the boys and girls are taking an interest in them, too, because if they love birds once, they have something that will give them all sorts of pleasure.

It helps one to be happy, and it teaches one to see and hear, it strengthens the mind and the muscles, because if you have a desire for birds, you are out in the fresh air.

I am taking the census of the birds' nests on the square mile that we live on this year, and I wish that the Beavers would, too, and if they don't live on a square mile, take them on their farm, and in the fall we will compare our results, and do the same next year, so that we will know which birds are on the increase and which are on the decrease. Get a notebook and make a table like the following, or as you choose:

Name of bird	Date found	Result of set	Write destroyed safe, or unknown	Location of nest
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I think I will close now, wishing my Beaver brothers and sisters success.  
MICHIGAN BOY.

Croswell, Mich.

Here is one bird-lover, truly. I am sure you will not find him walking around with a gun shooting birds; aren't you? What do you think of his plan, Beavers?

Dear Puck,—We have started to paint the wild flowers at school, and the teacher sends different crowds of boys and girls out after school to the woods to gather the flowers.

A friend of mine went out with me one

night lately, and neither of us knew the country around here, and we didn't exactly know where we were going, so we wandered around for some time and just found the flowers we were looking for when we heard the whistles go off for six o'clock. We gathered some of the flowers, which took some time, as we had to get the roots, too. Then we thought of going home, and we suddenly found out that we didn't know where we were. Well, we walked around for a while till we met a girl, and she told us where we were and how to get home. We walked over a mile before we got there, and were good and hungry when we got home, as it was an hour after supper time, and we both got a scolding for staying out so long, when it really wasn't our fault. Hoping I am not too much of a chatterbox, and that this will not fall into the w-p. b.

A HIGH SCHOOL GIRL (page 12).  
York Co., Ont.

Don't gather too many flowers, Beavers; leave plenty of them to seed. A man in this city tells me that people are driving our wild flowers off the face of the earth by gathering too many of them. Let us protect the flowers, as well as the birds, and gather but very few. We can enjoy them in the woods, and draw or paint them there.

Dear Puck,—I had not intended to write so soon, but, as I saw a white robin, I thought I would let you know about it. My sister and I were taking my brother to his school. On the way there we saw this robin, and we stopped to look at it. It was sitting on the fence by the side of the road. Its back and head were pure white, with only a few brown feathers. Its breast was red like an ordinary robin. Well, I guess this will be enough for this time, as I wrote to you not so long ago.

RUTH ERB (age 9).  
Sebringville, Ont.

You were certainly fortunate in seeing a white robin, as they are very rare. A man in this city who studies birds very closely, saw two a couple of years ago.

## 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.]

### "The Herods of Our Day."

There was an article by Dr. Woods Hutchinson in a recent number of Saturday Evening Post which I wish all of you who have anything to do with children could read. I know that you can not, however, so am trying to do the next best thing, viz., condense the article so that you may get at least the main idea of it. I should like to reprint it in full, but it is very long, and space is limited.

The article bore the striking heading, "The Herods of Our Day," and investigation showed that the eminent doctor thus designated the so-called "children's diseases," more especially scarlet fever, measles, and whooping-cough.

Now, everyone knows that there is a great fright when scarlet fever breaks out in a neighborhood, but that little concern is felt should the epidemic be only measles or whooping-cough. Doctor Hutchinson argues, however, that no disease should be despised, for there is no knowing the effect that the disease, however mild usually, may have upon certain children. As a matter of fact, while scarlet fever is responsible for an average of 6,333 deaths annually in the United States, whooping-cough causes an average of 9,958, and measles of nearly 13,000 deaths, usually as the result of some complication that has set in when the causative disease was apparently cured. It is commonly known that weak eyes often follow measles. It is not so well known, however, that throat and ear troubles, kidney troubles, catarrh, influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis, and even tuberculosis, are just as likely to be precipitated as weak eyes, usually, it may be added, as

a result of carelessness during the convalescent period, when the body is especially susceptible to floating germs of various kinds.

Dr. Hutchinson would like to kill at one blow the common idea that children "must" have measles, whooping-cough, mumps, etc., at some period. These are purely germ diseases, and no one need have them unless he is directly exposed to the bacteria. For this reason, any child affected with them should be isolated at once, and kept so until the period during which the disease can be disseminated, has passed. Were care in regard to this observed, with proper care in nursing, two-thirds of the deaths recorded above, the writer says, might be prevented.

Now, to come down specifically to "directions". In order that children shall be constitutionally strong enough to resist taking disease, or to come through it safely if contracted, they should be at all times well nourished, well supplied with good food, pure air, pure water, and exercise, and kept ordinarily in as good a state of health as possible.

Even the best cared-for child may, however, through temporary lowering of vital resistance, chance to take disease. In the preliminary stages of all three of the diseases under consideration, the symptoms are very similar, a snuffling nose, sore throat, loss of appetite, and feverishness, as in the case of a heavy cold. When these symptoms appear, put the child in a room by himself, as far removed from other children as possible, and treat him as follows, until it is evident whether he should have professional medical advice or not. In the words of Dr. Hutchinson: "The general plan of treatment for all of them (scarlet fever, measles, whooping-cough) might be roughly summed up as: rest in bed in a well-ventilated room; sponge-baths and packs for the fever; milk, eggs, bread, and fruit diet, with plenty of cool water to drink, either plain or disguised as lemonade or 'fizzy' mixtures; mild local antiseptic washes for nose and throat, and mild internal antiseptics, with laxatives, for the bowels and kidneys. There is no known drug which is specific in any one of them, though their course may be made milder, and the patient more comfortable, by the intelligent use of a variety of remedies which assist Nature in her fight against the toxin." It will be understood, of course, that the antiseptics and "remedies" referred to must be those ordered by a reliable physician.

Since the period of recovery is one of great danger, the system being then weakened and ready to form a good growing-ground for any stray microbes of influenza, tuberculosis, etc., that may be encountered, it is of great importance that the child be taken great care of until as well as ever again, the care during this time being practically that given while he was at the height of the disease, except that he is not so closely confined to bed. That he be still kept isolated, until he can no longer communicate the disease to others is, of course, necessary for the sake of the community, while his staying in for a time also ensures his own safety (provided home conditions are right) until the critical period has passed. Fresh air must be given during this time, but in promiscuous going about out of doors at all times of the day there is danger of a chill, which the weakened system cannot stand.

Dr. Hutchinson observes the rather curious fact that, although scarlet fever, measles, and whooping-cough, are known to be caused by living germs, those germs have not yet been isolated, because of the fact that no animal or bird yet found can be made to take these diseases, experimentation being thus prohibited. For this reason no anti-toxin has as yet been discovered for any one of the three. Until this has been done, "care" is the main consideration. "To sum up in fine," he concludes, "intelligent, effective isolation of all cases, the mild no less than the severe, would stamp out these Herods of the Twentieth Century within ten years. In the meantime, six weeks' sick-leave, with all the privileges and care appertaining thereto, will rob them of two-thirds of their terrors."

### The Boy in Training.

Just now we hear a great deal about the exploits of our athletes. Nearly every boy drinks in these stories, and

longs for the day when he, too, will do something of which he may be proud. Sometimes he has the foolish ambition to be a mere runner, or boxer, or ballplayer. The thing that ought to please the boy and to delight his parents and teachers, is that the boy has ambition. It is his duty and their duty to see that the ambition is wisely directed. He and his friends must never forget that he is in training for something. Each hour he lives, each lesson he learns, each book he reads, each companion he meets, is bringing him nearer the kind of man he is to be at forty or fifty. He is in training, but for what?

The boy who is idle, shiftless, and untrustworthy; who spends his pennies thoughtlessly, who scamps his lessons and shirks his home duties, is training for rags and poverty, or the jail, or the poor-house. The boy who lets his temper run away with him, who slyly indulges in hard cider, who can't control his tongue, or who settles disputes with his hands rather than with his head, is training for the penitentiary or the gallows. He and his parents may not think so, but such may be the case. Nearly every great criminal begins that way. We all know cases that illustrate this fact.

The boy who keeps his body clean by lots of play and labor, who is to bed early, who learns his school lessons thoroughly, who refuses to be mean or false or cowardly, who has learned to control his tongue, who keeps his honor bright, and who has learned to be thorough, is in training, too. The boy who is busy at wholesome play or useful work, who learns all about his job and who gives himself no rest till he is doing the biggest job that he can do thoroughly, is in training, and we'll hear about him one day. He'll be a high court judge one day, if he studies law. He'll be in the cabinet if he enters politics. He'll be a leading citizen if he lives in a city. He'll be one of the farmers we're proud of if he studies agriculture.

Every boy is already in training. He cannot wait till he leaves home, or till he is in business on his own responsibility, for his training to begin. He has been in training ever since he knew anything. Training is just another name for practice. Practice makes a man an athlete, a business man, or a professional man. The question is, for what is the boy in training? In ten or twenty years everybody will know what he is practicing to-day. The boy and his parents should know now, and understand the training that is going on to-day. School trustees, ministers, day and public school teachers, should be thinking about what the boy is training for. Above all, the boy should take his training seriously. He is the one most concerned. In 1920, some will be in our jails and prisons. Others will be loafers and tramps, dirty, ragged, despised. Others will be clean, upright, honored, loved. Some will be our merchant princes, our leading and trusted lawyers, or ministers, or doctors, or parliamentarians, or captains of industry. To which class the boy now aged fifteen will then belong, depends upon his training here and now. Never was the call louder or the demand greater than it is now, or than it will be then, for men who hate shams and lies and double-dealing and laziness, but who prize knowledge and intelligence and integrity and industry and self-control. The question is, will the boy go into training for that for which the world is willing to give the largest and the best prizes?

O. C.  
York Co., Ont.

We should be much pleased to hear ideas from others on child training—surely a most important problem. Have you learned anything—by mistakes or otherwise—in the training of your own children? Then here is an opportunity for you to help some one else, some mother in perplexity, or some boy who might not be as good a boy, but for your advice. Have you any question to ask in regard to training your children? Then ask it. Someone, surely, among our multitude of readers, will be able to give you a word of advice.

Here are some topics: Write us on some of them (not more than two or three at a time, please, as our space is so limited), if you feel that you have something worth saying about them:

(1) Do you believe in whipping disobedient children? If not, why not; and what would you do instead?

(2) What do you think of the effect of promising children punishment for disobedience, and failing to carry out the threat? Also what do you think of the very common practice of threatening children with "the dark," "the school-teacher," or "the doctor," when trying to enforce obedience?

(3) What would you do with the child who mopes, or pores over books all the time and will not play? Why is it necessary that the child should play? What would be your course in order to induce children to "straighten up," to walk well, and hold themselves well, and to be particular about bathing and care of hair, teeth, and nails? Do you consider that personal appearance will mean anything to the future life of the child?

(4) In what way would you lead the children to be kind, both to their playmates and to animals? Do you think nature-study (study of birds, plants, butterflies, clouds, etc.) of use to children? If so, how would you develop a love for these things?

(5) Do you consider a love for reading useful to boys and girls? If so, how would you lead the child who does not care for reading, to care for it? On the other hand, how would you lead the child who is likely to spend too much time on it, to divide his time better?

(6) What steps do you think most effective in leading boys and girls to help with the work about house or barn? What would you do with the child who seems lazy? Do you think illness is ever mistaken for laziness in the case of the child who seems too listless to want to work or play?

(7) Discuss "telling lies" among children, and the remedy; also selfishness, and dishonesty. What is the best way to develop, in a child, a spirit of honor, magnanimity, and fair-dealing?

(8) What steps have you taken to give your children pretty manners?

Now, won't you write us letters (not mere answers to questions) on the above? For the best letters we shall be pleased to send books as souvenirs; well-chosen books, from the world's best writers. The subject is most important, and we feel that you parents can help one another wonderfully, if you will.

### Women as Gardeners and Farmers.

We have received the following from an Englishwoman in Canada, who is imbued with enough public spirit to want to "pass a good thing on":

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A great deal of interest has been aroused in the above subject, and I thought my experience might encourage others, although I have had many disappointments. I came out from England over two years ago, and before I was married we looked out for a place to settle in. We wanted fruit, and the only place where we could get it had four acres, and both house and land in bad shape. We didn't realize what we were undertaking, especially myself, never having had even a flower garden before, and my husband being otherwise employed during the day. I regard the first summer as lost in one way, for having had no previous experience, we didn't know how to go about things. We let about three acres on shares, the rest is in fruit, and we raised our own vegetables. Well, sir, in spite of all drawbacks, we made nearly two hundred dollars, and had a good, well-filled cellar in the fall. We sold four hundred quarts of currants, besides apples, tomatoes, potatoes, etc. This spring we are setting quite a few asparagus plants, and replacing old currant bushes. We hire a man to do the plowing, and my husband does all he can night and morning. With one lady helper, we picked all the fruit, did all the hoeing and planting, all our own baking, washing, etc. We also keep poultry, and are getting bees. I have enjoyed better health than I ever did before. I like the work, and recommend ladies to go in for gardening, if they have any taste or fancy for it. The season is short and hard while it lasts, yet we find time for a little social intercourse with our many friends.

We are getting the place in repair, and hope to burn our mortgage before long, and retire to the simple life on our small estate. Wishing your paper every success.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC  
LADY GARDENER.

The following, clipped from a contemporary publication, may also be interesting in connection with this subject:

"Canadian women will be interested in the success that is attending the work of the women gardeners of England in extending the knowledge of scientific methods of cultivating the soil.

"For the most part these English women gardeners are young women of good social position, who have taken up with their vocation because it is more attractive to them than other callings that are open to the Englishwoman, and because, also, it is fairly remunerative whether they work for others or operate on their own account.

"Many of them are employed on large estates, where they hold the important and responsible posts of head gardeners; others are specialists, having charge of certain branches of the agricultural work which their employers carry on. A great many of the women, however, are in business for themselves, operating on lands which they own or control under lease.

"But whether these women gardeners work for others or on their own account, they are able to apply to their operations the scientific methods with which they have become acquainted in some one of the schools and colleges of England which undertake to prepare women for the proper discharge of the duties of farmer and gardener. All over England they are showing by their works how to attain the best results from farming and gardening, and how to till land economically and profitably."

### A Lullaby for Springtime.

Have you ever made a collection of lullabies? Here is a pretty one. We shall be pleased to receive copies of others.

Lullaby, Baby! the southern wind blows,  
The sunset clouds are tinted with rose,  
And one little star in the pale sky shows  
His light far up above.

A distant bell on the hillside rings,  
A robin up on a bare bough swings,  
And clear and sweet are the words he sings:  
"Good night, my dear little love."

Lullaby, Baby! the springtime is near,  
We know it, because the gay bluebirds are here,  
And the bright little dandelions appear,  
Like stars in the grass they shine.

The frogs in the meadow sing such a strange song,  
Now low and then high, and again loud and strong—  
So they will sing to you all the night long,  
While you sleep, little Love of mine.

Lullaby, Baby! the light in the West  
Has faded and Robin has gone to his rest,  
While silently, softly, around your warm nest  
The evening shadows creep.

Hark! you may hear the south wind croon  
A song of spring to a sleepy tune,  
"The buds and the blossoms will be here soon,  
So sleep, little loved one, sleep!"  
—Edith Bardwell Clark.

### To Make Oilcloth Last.

To make floor oilcloth or linoleum last almost indefinitely, lay a thick lining of carpet-matting or heavy paper under it. Cut the linoleum at least an inch larger than the floor all around, cover the floor thickly with the lining, and lay the linoleum, letting it turn up all around the room against the wall. Cut and lap the corners so as to make a tight fit, and then tack down a quarter-round wide enough to fit down to the floor and up over the edge of the oilcloth. This will prevent the water from settling down under the oilcloth and rotting it.

In covering a table or pantry shelves with oilcloth, pad them with paper first, and the oilcloth will both look and wear better. —"Country Life."

### Gingham Hats.

Try the following for your little girls, to wear with their gingham dresses. Zephyr ginghams, by the way, are to be very much worn this summer:

"Gingham hats may be made easily, and can be made entirely at home. Cut three thicknesses of the gingham, or chambray, or plain white material, if preferred, in a flat circle, from fourteen to sixteen inches in diameter. Stitch these together around the edge, then turn the raw seam and stitch carefully around and around, being careful to keep the stitching rows the same distance apart. Cut another piece of your material in a flat circle, from seventeen to nineteen inches in diameter, and around the edge sew carefully, so that it will not stretch, some narrow edging of embroidery or fancy, flat, wash braid. A little to one side of the rim-piece cut out a circle large enough to admit of the hair going through, or about five or six inches in diameter. Bind this opening carefully. Now launder both your top and rim, starching the rim-piece very stiff. If the material is of the texture of gingham or chambray, such a rim will need no wiring to hold it stiff. Iron both pieces very carefully and put the top on "Tam" fashion, sewing the little pleats to the binding of the opening in the rim. A strip of the same material from four to six inches wide is carefully hemmed and tied about the crown, leaving the ample bow at the front or a little to the side. Where this goes around the crown, it should be crushed down so that it is not more than two inches high. If it is desired, the same flat braid, or embroidery edging may be used around the rim as is used at the edge of the crown-piece."—Selected.

### A Country Ride.

Let us be going, O let us be going  
Off and away where the long road is showing

Like a brown ribbon unrolled, up and down.

Farther and farther away from the town—  
Sweetheart of mine, come, let us be going.

Let us be going—the warm winds are blowing  
Fresh from the forests. The sunrise is showing

Like a rose-garden just over the hill,  
Everywhere glad-hearted bobolinks trill,  
Everywhere sweetest of sweet things are growing.

By sunny pastures where cattle are lowing,  
By the hay fields glad and green for the mowing,

Past the pine woods, wet and fragrant,  
and then  
Up hill and down hill, and up hill again.

On with a freedom and joy past all knowing.

Let us be going, O let us be going—  
Weariness, dreariness, back of us throwing—

Out of the shadows away and away,  
Into the daffodil depths of the day—  
Sweetheart of mine, come let us be going.

—Alice E. Allen, in *Outing*.

### Honor Satisfied.

A couple of good-natured Frenchmen got into a quarrel and challenged each other to fight. On the morning of the duel, they and their seconds tramped through the woods to the fatal spot, when one of the duelists, the challenging party, tripped and fell. His second helped him up.

"I hope you are not much hurt?" said the other duelist.

"I'm not much hurt; I only bumped my nose on the ground."

"Does it bleed?"

"Yes, a little."

"Heaven be praised! Blood flows, and my honor is vindicated. Give me your hand, old boy!"

With every exertion the best of men can do but a moderate amount of good; but it seems in the power of the most contemptible individual to do incalculable mischief. —Washington Irving.

### "The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



6327 Misses' Over Dress with Gulppe, 14 and 16 years.

Suitable for chambray, gingham, etc. Yoke of tucked muslin, and scalloped edges, bound in white or plain color to match check in dress.



6309 Yoke Petticoat 22 to 32 waist.



6314 Child's One-Piece Apron, 2 to 8 years.

To be slipped over the head. Very easy to iron.

The above patterns will be sent to any subscriber at the very low price of ten cents per pattern. Be careful to give Correct Number and Size of Patterns Wanted. When the Pattern is Bust Measure, you need only mark 32, 34, 36, or whatever it may be. When Waist Measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. When Misses' or Child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. Allow from one to two weeks in which to fill order, and where two numbers appear, as for waist and skirt, enclose ten cents for each number. If only one number appears, ten cents will be sufficient.

Address: "Fashion Department," "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

"Well, Willie," said the minister, as he dined after church with Willie's family, "it was a pleasure to see you in church this morning."

"Pleasure to be there," said Willie.

"And what part of my sermon did you like best, my boy?" asked the divine.

"The last sentence," said Willie. "I thought that was bully."

"Indeed?" said the clergyman, scratching his head in his effort to recall just what it was in that last sentence that should so appeal to the youthful taste.

"Tell me why you liked that best of all."

"Because you went through," said Willie.

## The Golden Dog

(Le Chien D'Or.)

A Canadian Historical Romance.

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### CHAPTER XVII.—Continued.

"I wish you to do it, right or wrong, proper or improper, although there is no impropriety in it. Improper becomes proper, if you do it, Mademoiselle!"

"Well, what is it, Chevalier—this fearful test to prove my loyalty to the Grand Company, and which makes you such a matchless flatterer?"

"Just this, Angelique!" replied he. "You have much influence with the Seigneur de Repentigny?"

Angelique colored up to the eyes. "With Le Gardeur! What of him? I can take no part against the Seigneur de Repentigny," said she, hastily.

"Against him? For him! We fear much that he is about to fall into the hands of the Honnetes Gens; you can prevent it if you will, Angelique?"

"I have an honest regard for the Seigneur de Repentigny!" said she, more in answer to her own feelings than to the Intendant's remark—her cheek flushed, her fingers twitched nervously at her fan, which she broke in her agitation, and threw the pieces vehemently upon the ground. "I have done harm enough to Le Gardeur, I fear," continued she. "I had better not interfere with him any more! Who knows what might result?" She looked up almost warningly at the Intendant.

"I am glad to find you so sincere a friend to Le Gardeur," remarked Bigot, craftily. "You will be glad to learn that our intention is to elevate him to a high and lucrative office in the administration of the Company, unless the Honnetes Gens are before us in gaining full possession of him."

"They shall not be before us if I can prevent it, Chevalier," replied she, warmly. She was indeed grateful for the implied compliment to Le Gardeur. "No one will be better pleased at his good fortune than myself."

"I thought so. It was partly my business to tell you of our intentions towards Le Gardeur."

"Indeed!" replied she, in a tone of pique. "I flattered myself your visit was all on my own account, Chevalier."

"So it was." Bigot felt himself on rather soft ground. "Your brother, the Chevalier des Meloises, has doubtless consulted you upon the plan of life he has sketched out for both of you?"

"My good brother sketches so many plans of life that I really am not certain I know the one you refer to." She guessed what was coming, and held her breath hard until she heard the reply.

"Well, you of course know that his plan of life depends mainly upon an alliance between yourself and the Chevalier de Repentigny."

She gave vent to her anger and disappointment. She rose up suddenly, and, grasping the Intendant's arm fiercely, turned him half round in her vehemence. "Chevalier Bigot! did you come here to propose for me on behalf of Le Gardeur de Repentigny?"

"Pardon me, Mademoiselle; it is no proposal of mine—on behalf of Le Gardeur. I sanctioned his promotion. Your brother, and the Grand Company generally, would prefer the alliance. I don't!" He said this with a tone of meaning which Angelique was cute enough to see implied Bigot's unwillingness to her marrying any man—but himself, was the addendum she at once placed to his credit. "I regret I mentioned it," continued he, blandly, "if it be contrary to your wishes."

CHAPTER XVIII.

The Merovingian Princess.

"It is contrary to my wishes," replied she, relaxing her clutch of his arm. "Le Gardeur de Repentigny can speak for himself. I will not allow even my brother to suggest it; still less will I discuss such a subject with the Chevalier Bigot."

"I hope you will pardon me, Mademoiselle—I will not call you Angélique until you are pleased with me again. To be sure, I should never have forgiven you had you conformed to your brother's wishes. It was what I feared might happen, and I—I wished to try you; that was all!"

"It is dangerous trying me, Chevalier," replied she, resuming her seat, with some heat. "Don't try me again, or I shall take Le Gardeur out of pure spite," she said. Pure love was in her mind, but the other word came from her lips. "I will do all I can to rescue him from the Honnetes Gens, but not by marrying him, Chevalier—at present."

They seemed to understand each other fully. "It is over with now," said Bigot. "I swear to you, Angélique, I did not mean to offend you—your cut deep."

"Pshaw!" retorted she, smiling. "Wounds by a lady are easily cured; they seldom leave a mark behind a month after."

"I don't know that. The slight repulse of a lady's finger—a touch that would not crush a gnat—will sometimes kill a strong man like a sword-stroke. I have known such things to happen," said Bigot.

"Well, happily, my touch has not hurt you, Chevalier. But, having vindicated myself, I feel I owe you reparation. You speak of rescuing Le Gardeur from the Honnetes Gens. In what way can I aid you?"

"In many ways and all ways. Withdraw him from them. The great festival at the Philiberts—when is it to be?"

"To-morrow! See, they have honored me with a special invitation." She drew a note from her pocket. "This is very polite of Colonel Philibert, is it not?" said she.

Bigot glanced superciliously at the note. "Do you mean to go, Angélique?" asked he.

"No; although, had I no feelings but my own to consult, I would certainly go."

"Whose feelings do you consult, Angélique," asked the Intendant, "if not your own?"

"Oh, don't be flattered—the Grand Company's! I am loyal to the association without respect to persons."

"So much the better," said he. "By the way, it would not be amiss to keep Le Gardeur away from the festival. These Philiberts and the heads of the Honnetes Gens have great sway over him."

"Naturally; they are all his own kith and kin. But I will draw him away, if you desire it. I cannot prevent his going, but I can find means to prevent his staying!" added she, with a smile of confidence in her power.

"That will do, Angélique—anything to make a breach between them!"

While there were abysses in Bigot's mind which Angélique could not fathom, as little did Bigot suspect that, when Angélique seemed to flatter him by yielding to his suggestions, she was following out a course she had already decided upon in her own mind from the moment she had learned that Cecile Tourangeau was to be at the festival of Belmont, with unlimited opportunities of explanation with Le Gardeur as to her treatment by Angélique.

The Intendant, after some pleasant badinage, rose and took his departure, leaving Angélique agitated, puzzled, and dissatisfied, on the whole, with his visit. She reclined on the seat, resting her head on her hand for a long time—in appearance the idlest, in reality the busiest, brain of any girl in the City of Quebec. She felt she had much to do—a great sacrifice to make—but firmly resolved, at whatever cost, to go through with it; for, after all, the sacrifice was for herself, and not for others.

The interior of the Cathedral of St. Marie seemed like another world, in comparison with the noisy, bustling Market Place in front of it.

The garish sunshine poured hot and oppressive in the square outside, but was shorn of its strength as it passed through the painted windows of the Cathedral, filling the vast interior with a cool, dim, religious light, broken by tall shafts or columns, which swelled out into ornate capitals, supporting a lofty ceiling, on which was painted the open heavens, with saints and angels adoring the Lord.

A lofty arch of cunning work, overlaid with gold, the masterpiece of Le Vasseur, spanned the chancel, like the rainbow round the throne. Lights were burning on the altar, incense went up in spirals to the roof; and through the wavering cloud the saints and angels seemed to look down with living faces upon the crowd of worshippers who knelt upon the broad floor of the church.

It was the hour of Vespers. The voice of the priest was answered by the deep peal of the organ and the chanting of the choir. The vast edifice was filled with harmony, in the pauses of which the ear seemed to catch the sound of the river of life as it flows out of the throne of God and the Lamb.

The demeanor of the crowd of worshippers was quiet and reverential. A few gay groups, however, whose occupation was mainly to see and be seen, exchanged the idle gossip of the day with such of their friends as they met there. The fee of a prayer or two did not seem excessive for the pleasure, and it was soon paid.

The perron outside was a favorite resort of the gallants of fashion at the hour of Vespers, whose practice it was to salute the ladies of their acquaintance at the door by sprinkling their dainty fingers with holy water. Religion, combined with gallantry, is a form of devotion not quite obsolete at the present day, and at the same place.

The church door was the recognized spot for meeting, gossip, business, love-making, and announcements; old friends stopped to talk over the news, merchants their commercial prospects. It was at once the Bourse and the Royal Exchange of Quebec; there were promulgated, by the brazen lungs of the city crier, royal proclamations of the Governor, edicts of the Intendant, orders of the Court of Justice, vendues public and private—in short, the life and stir of the City of Quebec seemed to flow about the door of St. Marie as the blood through the heart of a healthy man.

A few old trees, relics of the primeval forest, had been left for shade and ornament in the great Market Place. A little rivulet of clear water ran sparkling down the slope of the square, where every day the shadow of the cross of the tall steeple lay over it like a benediction.

A couple of young men, fashionably dressed, loitered this afternoon near the great door of the convent in the narrow street that runs into the great square of the market. They walked about with short, impatient turns, occasionally glancing at the clock of the Recollets, visible through the tall elms that bounded the garden of the Gray Friars. Presently the door of the Convent opened. Half a dozen gaily-attired young ladies, internes or pupils of the Convent, sallied out. They had exchanged their conventional dress for their usual outside attire, and got leave to go out into the world on some errand, real or pretended, for one hour and no more.

They tripped lightly down the broad steps, and were instantly joined by the young men who had been waiting for them. After a hasty, merry hand-shaking, the whole party proceeded in great glee towards the Market Place, where the shops of the mercers and confectioners offered the attractions they sought. They went on purchasing bonbons and ribbons from one shop to another until they



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Please Mention The Farmer's Advocate

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"Ever since I read how some of the users of Diamond Dyes bought bargain remnants, and colored them to please their taste, I have taken advantage of the suggestion given and profited greatly by it. This year I bought two remnants of chiffon broadcloth, one a very trying shade of blue, and the other a soiled cream color. I dyed them scarlet—made my daughter an evening cape, and lined it with white silk. It cost me less than \$5.00, and was worth many times that amount."

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Diamond Dyes for Wool cannot be used for coloring Cotton, Linen or other Mixed Goods, but are especially adapted for Wool, Silk, or other animal fibres, which take up the dye quickly.

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"Mixed Goods," also known as "Union Goods," are made chiefly of either Cotton, Linen, or other vegetable fibres. For this reason our Diamond Dyes for Cotton are the best dyes made for these goods.

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reached the cathedral, when a common impulse seized them to see who was there. They flew up the steps and disappeared in the church.

In the midst of their devotions, as they knelt upon the floor, the sharp eyes of the young ladies were caught by gesticulations of the well-gloved hand of the Chevalier des Meloises, as he saluted them across the aisle.

The hurried recitation of an Ave or two had quite satisfied the devotion of the Chevalier, and he looked round the church with an air of condescension, criticising the music and peering into the faces of such of the ladies as looked up, and many did so, to return his scrutiny.

The young ladies encountered him in the aisle as they left the church, before the service was finished. It had long since been finished for him, and was finished for the young ladies, also, when they had satisfied their curiosity to see who was there, and who with whom.

"We cannot pray for you any longer, Chevalier des Meloises!" said one of the gayest of the group; "the Lady Superior has economically granted us but one hour in the city to make our purchases and attend Vespers. Out of that hour we can only steal forty minutes for a promenade through the city, so good-bye, if you prefer the church to our company, or come with us and you shall escort two of us. You see we have only a couple of gentlemen to six ladies."

"I much prefer your company, Mademoiselle de Brouague!" replied he gallantly, forgetting the important meeting of the managers of the Grand Company at the Palace. The business, however, was being cleverly transacted without his help.

Louise de Brouague had no great esteem for the Chevalier des Meloises, but, as she remarked to a companion, he made rather a neat walking-stock, if a young lady could procure no better to promenade with.

"We come out in full force to-day, Chevalier," said she, with a merry glance round the group of lively girls. "A glorious sample of the famous class of the Louises, are we not?"

"Glorious! superb! incomparable!" the Chevalier replied, as he inspected them archly through his glass. "But how did you manage to get out? One Louise at a time is enough to storm the city, but six of them at once—the Lady Superior is full of mercy to-day."

"Oh! is she? Listen: we should not have got permission to come out to-day had we not first laid siege to the soft heart of Mere des Seraphins. She it was who interceded for us, and lo! here we are, ready for any adventure that may befall errant demoiselles in the streets of Quebec!"

Well might the fair Louise de Brouague boast of the famous class of the "Louises," all composed of young ladies of that name, distinguished for beauty, rank and fashion in the world of New France.

Prominent among them at that period was the beautiful, gay Louise de Brouague. In the full maturity of her charms, as the wife of the Chevalier de Lery, she accompanied her husband to England after the cession of Canada, and went to Court to pay homage to their new Sovereign, George III., when the young king, struck with her grace and beauty, gallantly exclaimed:

"If the ladies of Canada are as handsome as you, I have indeed made a conquest!"

To escort young ladies, internes of the Convent, when granted permission to go out into the city, was a favorite pastime, truly a labor of love, of the young gallants of that day—an occupation, if very idle, at least very agreeable to those participating in these stolen promenades, and which have not, perhaps, been altogether discontinued in Quebec, even to the present day.

The pious nuns were, of course, entirely ignorant of the contrivances of their for pupils to amuse themselves in the city. At any rate, they good-naturedly overlooked them, the

could not quite prevent. They had human hearts still under their snowy wimples, and perhaps did not wholly lack womanly sympathy with the dear girls in their charge.

"Why are you not at Belmont to-day, Chevalier des Meloises?" boldly asked Louise Roy, a fearless little questioner in a gay summer robe. She was pretty, and sprightly as Titania. Her long chestnut hair was the marvel and boast of the Convent and, what she prized more, the admiration of the city. It covered her like a veil down to her knees, when she chose to let it down in a flood of splendor. Her deep, gray eyes contained wells of womanly wisdom. Her skin, fair as a lily of Artois, had borrowed from the sun five or six faint freckles, just to prove the purity of her blood and distract the eye with a variety of charms. The Merovingian Princess, the long-haired daughter of kings, as she was fondly styled by the nuns, quenched it wherever she went by right divine of youth, wit and beauty.

"I should not have had the felicity of meeting you, Mademoiselle Roy, had I gone to Belmont," replied the Chevalier, not liking the question at all. "I preferred not to go."

"You are always so polite and complimentary," replied she, a trace of pout visible on her pretty lips. "I do not see how anyone could stay away who was at liberty to go to Belmont! And the whole city has gone, I am sure! for I see nobody in the street!" She held an eye-glass coquettishly to her eye. "Nobody at all!" repeated she. Her companions accused her afterwards of glancing equivocally at the Chevalier as she made this remark; and she answered with a merry laugh that might imply either assent or denial.

"Had you heard in the Convent of the festival at Belmont, Mademoiselle Roy?" asked he, twirling his cane rather majestically.

"We have heard of nothing else, and talked of nothing else for a whole week!" replied she. "Our mistresses have been in a state of distraction trying to stop our incessant whispering in the school, instead of minding our lessons like good girls trying to earn good-conduct marks!" The feast, the ball, the dresses, the company, beat learning out of our heads and hearts! Only fancy, Chevalier," she went on in her voluble manner. "Louise de Beaujeu here was asked to give the Latin name for Heaven, and she at once translated it Belmont!"

"Tell no school tales, Mademoiselle Roy!" retorted Louise de Beaujeu, her black eyes flashing with merriment. "It was a good translation! But who was it stumbled in the Greek class, when asked for the proper name of theanax andron, the king of men in the Iliad?" Louise Roy looked archly and said defiantly, "Go on!" "Would you believe it, Chevalier, she replied 'Pierre Philibert!' Mere Christine fairly gasped, but Louise had to kiss the floor as a penance for pronouncing a gentleman's name with such unctious."

"And if I did, I paid my penance heartily and loudly, as you may recollect, Louise de Beaujeu, although I confess I would have preferred kissing Pierre Philibert himself, if I had had my choice!"

"Always her way! won't give in! never! Louise Roy stands by her translation in spite of all the Greek Lexicons in the Convent!" exclaimed Louise de Brouague.

"And so I do, and will; and Pierre Philibert is the king of men, in New France or Old! Ask Amelie de Repentigny!" added she, in a half-whisper to her companion.

"Oh, she will swear to it any day!" was the saucy reply of Louise de Brouague. "But without whispering it, Chevalier des Meloises," continued she, "the classes in the convent have all gone wild in his honor since they learned he was in love with one of our late companions in school. He is the Prince Lancelotti of our fairy tales."

"Who is that?" The Chevalier was partly, rather. He was ex-



# Cowan's Perfection Cocoa

is made from the finest carefully selected cocoa beans, roasted by a special process to perfect the rich chocolate flavor. Cowan's is most delicious and most economical.

The Cowan Co. Limited, Toronto. 90

## KEEP IT ON HAND



If you do this, and use as advised, you will be rewarded with a clear, pure, unspotted skin, free from tan, freckles, mothpaches and discolorations, as

### Princess Complexion Purifier

will do all this and more. It cures pimples, blackheads and other skin affections. Price \$1.50, delivered.

Superfluous hair, Moles, Warts, etc. permanently removed by our reliable and antiseptic method of Electrolysis. Satisfaction assured. Get booklet "F" Phone M. 231. Established 1892. HUSCOTT DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, 61 College St., Toronto, Ont.



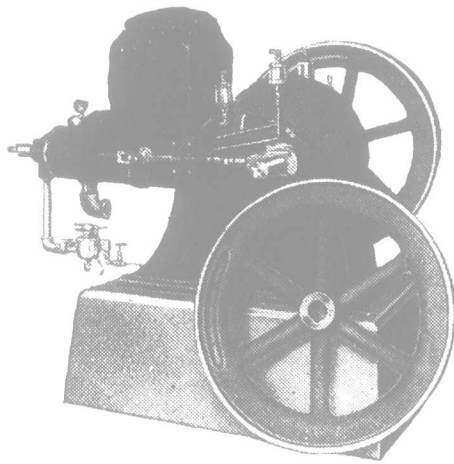
### The Ideal Green Feed Silo

will convert your corn into sweet, nutritious ensilage, because it is built upon principles that years of experience have proved to be the only scientific and correct ones. Built in all sizes, and shipped complete.

Write for Special Silo Catalogue C.

CANADIAN DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LTD., MONTREAL, QUE.

## The Only Simple Engine



### THE ST. MARY'S Semi-Automatic Gasoline Engine.

Only one-third the number of parts seen on other engines.

Runs on one-third less fuel. No cranking. Easiest engine to start and operate. No water tank and pipes to freeze. The water reservoir solves this problem.

No outside gasoline tank. No needle valve. Equipped with regular high-grade automobile carburetor. Never requires adjustment.

Self contained. Mounted on skids ready to run. Fully guaranteed and shipped on 30 days' approval to any point in Canada.

A. W. PARKS & SON, Gas Engine Experts. PETROLIA, CANADA.

cessively annoyed at all this enthusiasm in behalf of Pierre Philibert.

"Nay, I will tell no more fairy tales out of school, but I assure you, if our wishes had wings, the whole class of Louises would fly away to Belmont to-day like a flock of ring-doves."

Louise de Brouague noticed the pique of the Chevalier at the mention of Philibert, but in that spirit of petty torment with which her sex avenges small slights, she continued to irritate the vanity of the Chevalier, whom in her heart she despised.

His politeness nearly gave way. He was thoroughly disgusted with all this lavish praise of Philibert. He suddenly recollected that he had an appointment at the Palace which would prevent him, he said, enjoying the full hour of absence granted to the Greek class of the Ursulines.

"Mademoiselle Angélique has of course gone to Belmont, if pressing engagements prevent you, Chevalier," said Louise Roy. "How provoking it must be to have business to look after when one wants to enjoy life!" The Chevalier half spun round on his heel under the quizzing of Louise's eye-glasses.

(To be continued.)

### GOSSIP.

An average of nearly \$300 each was realized for the dairy Shorthorn herd of Geo. Taylor, at Cranford, England, on May 6th. The three-year-old cow, Darlington Cranford 21st, brought 340 guineas (\$1,735), and Oxford Belle sold for \$1,070. On the following day a draft of 39 head from the herd of Robert Hobbs, at Kelmscott, sold for an average of \$205, the highest price being \$525.

Eighty-two head of Jerseys, property of Drs. Still & Laughlin, sold by auction at Kirksville, Mo., on May 12th, brought an average of \$169.88, the highest price, \$500, being paid by G. G. Council, for the yearling heifer, Interesting Pomona (Imp.), sired by Noble of Oaklands, dam Magnate's Interest. Only five sold for less than \$100, and a dozen others brought from \$250 to \$445 each.

John McFarlane, Dutton, Ont., whose advertisement of Shorthorns appears in this issue, writes us that he has a number of young bulls on hand, sired by Imp. Protector, and will pay freight charges on any under one year, to any part of Ontario. See the advertisement and write for particulars.

R. T. Brownlee, Hemmingford, Que., reports having made sale to A. L. Pomroy, of Compton, Que., of the Clydesdale stallion, Gallant Robert of Brookdale [4166], a horse of very thick, blocky type, and sired by the well-known horse, Gallant Robert [3658] (10317), by Prince Robert, by Prince of Wales (673). The people of Compton are very fortunate in securing the use of so well-bred a horse as this.

### TRADE TOPIC.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of the "British Treasure" range, a highly-finished stove, made to last a lifetime, advertised in this issue. If interested in steel ranges, "Treasure" steel ranges will be found to suit the requirements of every farm house, large or small. Most of the nickel is removable for blackleading and cleaning. These goods are manufactured by The D. Moore Company, Hamilton, and special attention is called to the high grade and superior working qualities of "Treasure" stoves and ranges. The castings are smooth, and made exclusively of high-grade pig-iron while the nickel-plating is white, bright, and lasting, produced by special process. "Treasure" stoves and ranges are sold by leading stove-dealers all over Canada, and the manufacturers would be very pleased to advise you of their nearest agent, or mail descriptive matter in relation to any lines, on application. Mention "The Farmer's Advocate" when writing.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd.—In Veterinary questions the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

### Miscellaneous.

#### A HIRING AGREEMENT.

A hires to B for 12 months. A is married man and owns his own furniture. B makes a bargain to go to town to live as soon as A gets settled in the house. A works three months and B will not go to town to live. A tells B several times that if he does not go to town to live he will break his bargain, as A's wife is keeping house for B and getting nothing for it, as there was no bargain made for A's wife to keep house for B. A quits the farm, and B will not pay any wages. Can A collect wages from B for the three months he has worked?

Ans.—We think so. Ontario.

#### BREEDING FOR MILK.

As I have been breeding Shorthorn cattle of the milking strain for the last ten years, would it be advisable to cross those cows with a registered Holstein bull, as I am convenient to a cheese factory and would like to have more milk.

G.M.C.K.

Ans.—Mated with a good Holstein bull, these cows ought to produce calves which should acquire themselves with great credit in dairy work, and if the owner has no thought of producing registered-pedigree stock, the plan proposed would be commendable. But if the present herd of Shorthorns are registered, or eligible to registration, and the owner is willing to invest with a view to future business, it would pay to secure a pedigreed Shorthorn bull of deep-milking strain, even importing from England, if necessary, and breed the cows to him, thus developing a superior registered herd of milking Shorthorns, a class of cattle for the bulls of which there is springing up a remunerative demand. The cattle must, however, not merely be milkers, but must possess the cardinal features of good beef from being thick, deep-bodied, long-quartered animals, with a tendency to milk well during lactation and flesh up when dry. To develop such a strain requires enterprise, judgment, painstaking, and perseverance.

### Veterinary.

#### EMBOLISM.

Last December, mare took some trouble resembling azoturia. She suffered acutely, and looked as though she would lose the use of her hind legs. I sent for my veterinarian, but she was all right and eating when he arrived. She has had several attacks since, but was always better before my veterinarian arrived. Last week she was turned out in field for an afternoon, and just before being brought in she galloped some and had another attack, but it did not last long.

J. C. McL.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate embolism (a partial plugging) of the iliac artery. In these cases an animal is all right when at rest or slow work, but when exercised smartly, which increases the circulation, the attacks appear. In some cases the administration of 1 dram iodide of potassium three times daily for a month or two, will effect a cure. In other cases a cure cannot be effected. Try the iodide of potassium treatment. If it causes loss of appetite, reduce the dose to 10 grains. Of course, she must have rest, but may be turned to pasture.

Sixty-seven stallions and mares from Scotland and Suffolk were shipped from Glasgow to Alberta, Canada, by A. Mansell & Co., of Shrewsbury, England, on May 8th.

## WANTS FOR SALE

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.

HELP WANTED—Female—Reliable, steady woman as general help in family of two only. Good home for right par v. Box 62, Southampton.

HERDSMAN DISENGAGED—Late of Isaleigh Grange Farm, Danville. Expert fitter for show or sale. Life experience in feeding and breeding. Address: Donald Livingston, Brunswick Hotel, Richmond, P. Q.

LAND FOR SALE—Veterans' Script entitles holder to three hundred and twenty acres of unlocated Dominion lands in either Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, at less than three dollars per acre. This is your opportunity. Write us for full particulars. National Realty Co., 47-49 Richmond Street, West, Toronto.

TRACTION Engine for Sale—One New Ross 15-horse-power, cheap. Has not been in use yet; also 30-horse-power firebox boiler, tested 200 lbs. C. W. P. repairers, R. J. Black, Apply H. E. Jolliffe, St. Catharines, Ont.

TWENTY-FIVE-ACRE farm for sale, in good heart. Good house and good barn. Well fenced and watered. Location would make it a very desirable poultry farm or market garden. Full particulars given. C. Saunders, Real Estate, Etc., Burford, Ont.

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us at home. Waste space in cellar, garden or farm can be made to yield \$15 to \$25 per week. Send for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

## 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 ROCK eggs reduced to seventy-five cents per fifteen. Safely packed in Morgan baskets. C. H. Chalmers, Smith's Falls, Ont.

BARRED Rock, Buff Orpington. Fertile eggs from best laying strains. \$4 per 100; \$1 per 13. Wilbur Bennett, Box 298, Peterboro, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—\$1 per 15; 9 chicks guaranteed. Splendid selected stock for eggs and market purposes. Free illustrated catalogue. Hugh A. Scott, Caledonia, Ont.

BUY 95% FERTILE EGGS—That will produce winter layers. Ancona eggs, \$6 for 100; fifteen for \$1. Single-comb White Leghorn eggs, \$4 for 100; fifteen for \$1. Special price on larger quantities. Free circulars. Edward C. Apps, Box 224, Brantford, Ont.

CLARK'S BUFF ORPINGTONS—Oldest and largest breeder in Canada. 12 years specializing. Exhibition and egg production combined. Greatest winter layers in America. 11 breeding pens. Eggs from 1st 4 pens, \$5 per 15, infertile replaced free. Eggs from pens 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, from \$1 to \$3 per 15. 50 eggs, \$3; 100 eggs, \$5.50. Crates free. Illustrated catalogue free. J. W. Clark, Gainville, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Barred and White Rocks, White and Silver Wyandottes, Black and Buff Orpingtons, Brown and White Leghorns, Black and Spangled Hamburgs, Houdans, Black Javas, Dorkings, Single and Rose Combed R. I. Reds. These birds won over 300 1st prizes at nine shows \$1 per fifteen eggs. F. W. Krouse, Guelph, Ont.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred S.-C. White Leghorn eggs. Settings, \$1 and \$1.25. R. Hughes, Collingwood, Ont.

GREAT reduction. Reds. Eggs from our grand exhibition and great egg-producing strain of R. C. Rhode Island Reds, only 75 cents. Bert. Smith, Cobville, Ont.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Rose-comb. Bred ten years from carefully selected heavy winter layers of large brown eggs. Eggs, dollar half per fifteen. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jno. Luscombe, Merton, Ont.

SINGLE-COMB Brown Leghorns, free range. prompt shipment; twenty eggs, one dollar; fifty eggs, two dollars; one hundred eggs, three dollars. Isaac Reed, Ardrea, Ontario.

WHITE Wyandottes (Martin & Wright strain); eggs, \$1 per 15. John Morgan, Wales, Ont.

### Single-comb White Leghorns

Bred from best prizewinning and grand-laying strains. Eggs one dollar per fifteen. A hatch guaranteed.

Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham P. O., Ontario. Erin shipping station, C. P. R.

Dressed in the latest and most approved motor-cycling costume, with goggles all complete, the motor-cyclist gaily toot-tooted his way by Regent's Park toward the Zoo. Suddenly he slackened, dismounted, and said to a small, grubby urchin: "I say, my boy, am I right for the Zoo?"

The boy gasped at so strange a sight. "You may be all right if you have a spare cage," he said, when he could find his tongue, "but you'd had stood a far better chance if you'd had a tail!"

Answers

## Every Cockshutt Implement Is Built To Make Farming Pay Much Better!

extreme care, lest it prove an expense instead of an investment. Cockshutt Implements will make your farm pay better. This one, for instance:

### This Western Spring-Tooth Cultivator

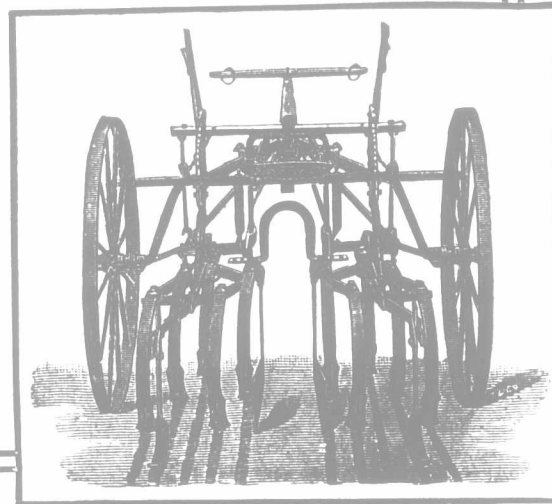
For all-round field and crop culture you cannot excel this compact, practical combination machine,—really four machines in one: a corn cultivator; bean cultivator; bean harvester; and general crop cultivator. It can be quickly and readily adjusted for field work by connecting a centre attachment (supplied as an extra at a nominal price). Does its work well in any soil; stands up to hard usage; keeps repair bills down; draws light; easy and 'handy' to handle.

### Specially Useful in the Cornfield

Farmers who grow much corn will find the Western just exactly the machine they need. Pressure can be applied to each gang to make it cut, stir and turn the soil in the hardest ground and driest season. Each machine is shipped with reversible blades, having both wide and narrow points. Wide weeding-blades, or other styles, supplied if you want them, as also extension arms for bean cultivation, and an attachment for bean harvesting. You will be thoroughly satisfied with the Western Cultivator. Glad to send you full particulars if you will

WRITE DIRECT TO US

**COCKSHUTT** Plow Co. **BRANTFORD**  
Limited



### GOSSIP.

The discrepancy in the two reports of the seven days' butter record of the Holstein heifer, Isosco De Kol C. Mercedes, published in "The Farmer's Advocate" of May 13th and May 20th, is explained by the circumstance that there are two rules of estimating the butter from butter-fat, and that in the one case the estimate was made on the 80% basis, on which some United States breeders advertise their stock, while in the other the estimate was figured on the 85.7% basis, the official rule of the Record of Merit, adopted by the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada. By the former rule the record of the heifer in question works out at 20.0023 lbs. butter, and by the latter at 18.67 lbs.

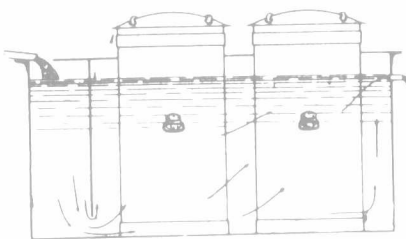
### INTERNATIONAL LIVE-STOCK EXPOSITION CLASSIFICATION MEETING.

At the spring or classification meeting of the Board of Directors of the International Live-stock Exposition, held in Chicago, on May 14, 1909, numerous communications were read which gave evidence of the fact that the management will have no difficulty in gaining the support and co-operation of those prominent in connection with the live-stock industry to make the tenth anniversary of this epoch-making series of events the greatest in the history of the "International."

Practically all the cattle associations reported that they had set aside increased sums to be paid out in special prizes at the coming show.

In connection with the sheep classification, it was decided to place all breeds on the same footing, giving them a uniform classification for breeding sheep covering an amount of \$150, and to give those breeds whose associations offer \$150 or more in "specials" an additional \$75. The classification for fat sheep is to remain the same as it was in the past.

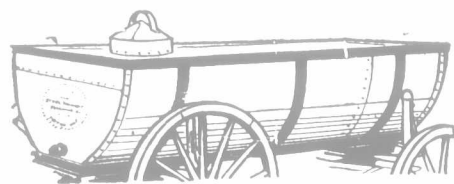
## MILK COOLING TANKS!



It has been demonstrated beyond contradiction that cooling milk down to at least 60 degrees, as early as possible after milking, is the only way to have your milk reach the factory in the best possible condition. This tank is made from Prof. Barr's drawings. It is galvanized steel, so it can't rust; thoroughly riveted and soldered, so it won't leak. Strong and light. It never gets water-soaked. Always clean and sanitary. No odors to taint the milk. No trouble to keep it clean. Pump the water into the small division, it will pass under partition into where cans are, and force the warm water at the top out through outlet, so you don't have to keep cooling the warm water at the top. Place a trough under outlet, and you can use water for stock. Write us for new catalogue.

### THRESHERS' GALVANIZED STEEL TANKS.

There are many reasons why Threshers like this tank, but we will only mention a few of them: **It's strong**—Steel frame to rest on full length; three heavy iron bands around it; made to stand the test. **Easy to handle**—Never gets water-soaked; never gets any heavier; can be lifted on and off the wagon easily.



**Flat top**—So it can be used for carrying fuel. **Low**—So it is easy to throw stuff on it. This tank is made of heavy galvanized steel, thoroughly riveted and soldered, so it is absolutely water-tight. Fitted with a good strong water brake; man-hole with cover; outlet for washing out; top drilled so you can floor it with lumber to carry wood, etc. We planned this tank as a result of suggestions from threshers we consulted. It will please you very much. Get our prices. Size: 27 deep, 40 wide, 8 ft. long, capacity 10 bbls. Any size to order. Made only by:

**The Steel Trough & Machine Co., Tweed, Ontario.**

The matter of working out a classification for breeding hogs to be shown at the coming "International" was referred to a committee consisting of A. J. Lovejoy, R. B. Ogilvie and B. H. Heide, who will meet in the near future. The same liberal awards offered for barrows exhibited at the "International" will continue to be offered as in the past.

All the various horse associations proved

themselves even more liberal in their offerings of special prizes to be competed for at the 1909 "International" than they were in the past.

The Clydesdale Association gave the strongest evidence of this, nearly doubling their appropriation of former years for the coming event.

Although the Exposition will again extend into the second week of 1909, it

was left optional with the exhibitors of cattle, hogs and sheep, to allow their stock to remain or return at the close of the first week.

So great is the demand for heavy horses for the West that one dealer at Exeter, Ont., has, we are informed, shipped 20 carloads to Winnipeg since the first of January this year.

Official records of 144 Holstein-Friesian cows were accepted by the American Holstein Association from April 27th to May 5th, 1909. This herd of 144 animals, of which fully three-fifths were heifers with first and second calves, produced in seven consecutive days, 57,405.1 lbs. milk, containing 2,040.355 lbs. of butter-fat, thus showing an average of 3.55 per cent fat. The average production for each animal was 398.6 lbs. of milk, containing 14.169 lbs. butter-fat; equivalent to 57 lbs., or over 27 quarts of milk per day, and over 16½ lbs. of the best commercial butter per week. With so large a proportion of heifers with first calves, the showing is wonderfully large, even for the great Holstein-Friesian breed.

### AYRSHIRE MILK AND BUTTER RECORDS.

Since my last report was issued, the following cows and heifers have qualified in the Canadian Record of Performance test:

Mature Class.—Bertie of Springhill—8736—, with 10,448 lbs. milk, and 382.26 lbs. fat, equivalent to 445.96 lbs. of butter, in 321 days. Bred and owned by Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.

Nellie Gray of Hickory Hill—15332—, with 9,981 lbs. milk, and 402.88 lbs. fat, equivalent to 470 lbs. butter, in 330 days. Bred and owned by N. Dymont, Clappison's Corners, Ont.

Barton Princess—9273—, with 9,580 lbs. milk, and 381.35 lbs. fat, equivalent to 444.91 lbs. butter, in 331 days. Bred by J. A. R. Anderson, Hamilton, Ont.; owned by A. S. Turner, Ryckman's Corners, Ont.

Little Queen 2nd—9239—, with 9,397 lbs. milk, and 375.44 lbs. fat, equivalent to 438 lbs. butter, in 310 days. Bred by Wm. Stewart, Jr., & Sons, Menie, Ont.; owned by A. C. Wells & Son, Sarnia, B. C.

Four-year-old Class.—Snowflake of Hickory Hill—23481—, with 9,182 lbs. milk, and 362.41 lbs. fat, equivalent to 422.61 lbs. of butter, in 365 days. Bred and owned by N. Dymont.

Three-year-old Class.—Isaleigh Nancy 1st—20525—, with 8,184 lbs. milk, and 316.16 lbs. fat, equivalent to 368.85 lbs. butter, in 288 days. Bred and owned by J. N. Greenshields, Danville, Que.

Beauty of Shannon Bank—23519—, with 7,677 lbs. milk, and 354.47 lbs. fat, equivalent to 413.55 lbs. butter, in 327 days. Bred and owned by W. H. Tran, Cedar Grove, Ont.

Two-year-old Class.—Bessie 16th of Neidpath—21468—, with 7,635 lbs. milk, and 330.78 lbs. fat, equivalent to 385.91 lbs. butter, in 358 days. Bred and owned by W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.

Forty-nine cows and heifers have registered since the commencement of the test. The entries of 69 cows and heifers have been accepted since Jan. 1st, 1909.

Some Monthly Records.—Primrose of Tanglewyld—15943—, owned by Woodisee Bros., Rothsay, Ont., now in test, gave in November, 18 days, 893 lbs. milk, and 40.185 lbs. fat; December, 31 days, 1,714.75 lbs. milk, and 69.732 lbs. fat; January, 31 days, 1,622.75 lbs. milk, and 58.419 lbs. fat; February, 28 days, 1,386.25 lbs. milk, and 52.25 lbs. fat; March, 31 days, 1,420 lbs. milk, and 56.80 lbs. fat; totals, 139 days, 7,036.75 lbs. milk, and 277.386 lbs. fat, equivalent to 323.617 lbs. butter. An average of 50.62 lbs. milk, and nearly 2 lbs. fat, or 2.33 lbs. of butter per day.

Annie Lawrie 2nd—15588—, owned by E. Cohoon, Harrietsville, Ont., gave in February, 25 days, 1,313.3 lbs. milk, and 51.09 lbs. fat; March, 31 days, 1,900 lbs. milk, and 76.00 lbs. fat; totals, 56 days, 3,213.3 lbs. milk, and 127.09 lbs. fat, equivalent to 148.27 lbs. butter. An average of 57.38 lbs. milk, and 2.26 lbs. fat, or 2.63 lbs. butter per day.—W. F. Stephen, Sec.-Treas., Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Huntingdon, Que.

**BEAUTY, STRENGTH AND EFFICIENCY**  
(the essential qualities of a Stove or Range) characterize the



**BRITISH TREASURE**

Smooth Iron Range, combining to make it, without exception, the finest and best in Canada.

Castings being smooth, and all nickel parts removable, makes range easy and handy to clean and blacken.

Castings in all "TREASURE" STOVES AND RANGES are made of High-grade No. 1 Pig Iron exclusively.

The Company's guarantee covers every "Treasure" Stove or Range.

**THE D. MOORE COMPANY, LIMITED, HAMILTON ONT., MFRS.**  
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS ALL OVER CANADA.

322 days in milk; 10,867 lbs. milk, and 345.787 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.18. Owned by B. Mallory, Belleville, Ont. G. W. CLEMONS, Secretary.

At the Lincoln sheep fair nearly 8,000 sheep were penned, but trade was far from brisk. Prices were lower than last year—at least 5s. per head on an average.

The Secretary of the American Shropshire Registry Association, Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, Indiana, has issued a circular, announcing the list of prizes offered by the association at principal fairs in the United States and Canada this year, for American-bred Shropshire sheep registered in the American Record, and for wethers sired by registered Shropshire rams. A full list, by ages and groups, is provided for the International Live-stock Exposition at Chicago, and \$100 each is donated to the Toronto Industrial, the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair at Guelph, and the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. Levering's grand champion prize of \$50 is for the best wether, any age, in competition with all breeds, provided it is won by a registered Shropshire wether, or by a wether sired by a registered Shropshire ram, or out of a registered Shropshire ewe. Levering's shepherd prize at Toronto Exhibition is \$25, for the best-fitted exhibit of Shropshires, entered in breeding classes, by one owner, to be awarded to shepherd working for salary; owner or part owner barred.

**BRITISH DAIRY SOCIETY.**

The British Dairy Society has published some exceedingly valuable and interesting data regarding dairy cattle. The society has made many tests in the last quarter of a century, and the results of the milking trials and butter tests at the last meeting bring these tests up to date. The awards are calculated on the following basis—each breed being required to reach a certain standard of points: One point for each ten days since calving, deducting the first forty days, with a maximum of twelve points. One point for every pound of milk, taking the average of two days' yield. Twenty points for each pound of butter-fat. Ten points are deducted when butter-fat falls below 3 per cent., and ten points when solids not fat fall below 8.5 per cent.

The standard set for each breed is as follows:

	Points.
Pedigree Shorthorns.....	90
Lincoln Red Shorthorns.....	100
Non-pedigree Shorthorns.....	110
Jerseys.....	95
Guernseys.....	85
Ayrshires.....	90
Red Polls.....	90
S. Devons.....	100
Kerries and Dexters.....	75

At the last meeting 91 cows were tested, and 33 exceeded the standard. Ayrshires, Red Polls and Dexters showed many failures. Five Jerseys out of 16 were successful; 10 pedigree Shorthorns out of 15 tested; and 4 Kerries out of 5. A peculiar feature of the test is the comparatively low scale of points for the pedigree Shorthorns in comparison with the non-pedigree.

Twenty-two animals failed to produce 3 per cent. of butter-fat; 12 of these being of the Shorthorn breeds. Still the 15 Shorthorns averaged 48½ pounds of milk per day, and 12.58 per cent. of solids. The non-pedigree Shorthorns averaged 51 pounds per day, with 12.7 per cent. solids, and a fat average of 3.83 per cent.

The Jerseys fell off very much from the showings of recent years, and Guernseys showed the same tendency in a lesser degree. The Ayrshires were disappointing, fat averaging only 3.13 per cent., with a low yield. The Kerries did well.

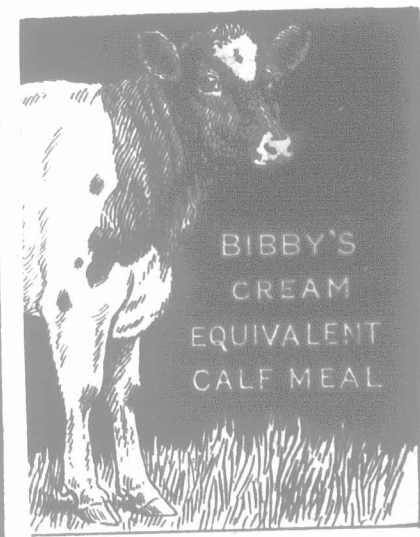
The champion was the pedigree Shorthorn, Dorothy. Though her fat percentage was lower than some others, both pedigree and non-pedigree Shorthorns, she produced a much larger quantity.

Don't Throw it Away



**USE MENDETS**

They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags, etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Anyone can use them; fit any surface, two million in use. Send for sample pkg., 10c. COMPLETE PACKAGE AS-SORTED SIZES, 25c. POSTPAID. Agents wanted. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. X, Collingwood, Ont.



BIBBY'S CREAM EQUIVALENT CALF MEAL

**CALVES FEED CREAM EQUIVALENT PROPERLY PREPARED.**

Guaranteed to keep calves in first-class condition. Prevents scouring and other ailments. Recommended by highest authorities. Sold by all dealers.

WM. RENNIE CO., Limited, TORONTO.



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when you examine the "STANDARD" Fence—note the weight and strength of the wires—and the perfection of "The Tie That Binds."

**Standard Woven Wire Fence**

is all No. 9 hard drawn steel wire, well galvanized. "The Tie That Binds" is the one lock that holds the fence without injuring the wires.

Our book tells all the facts. Write for free copy and sample lock.

THE STANDARD WIRE FENCE CO. OF WOODSTOCK LIMITED. WOODSTOCK, Ont. 6

**Don't Buy an Organ Solely on the Strength of Its Handsome Exterior**

JUST as a "showy" case may conceal the "poor" works of a watch, so may "an over-ornamented" organ-case hide a "cheaply" constructed interior. You pay more for a "Sherlock-Manning" Organ than one that may look just about as good. This "difference" in price is due to the superior quality of the interior construction of the Sherlock-Manning Organ. As the "quality" and "durability" of tone and action depend on interior construction, you can readily see the wisdom of choosing the "Sherlock-Manning" Organ.



Sherlock-Manning Organ Co., LONDON, ONTARIO. 6

**GOSSIP.**

**ADDITIONAL HOLSTEIN - FRIESIAN COWS ACCEPTED IN THE RECORD OF PERFORMANCE.**

Evergreen March (3896), mature class: 305 days in milk; 15,239.25 lbs. milk, and 556.734 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.65. Owned by G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.

Bentley Colantha (6907), 2-year class: 365 days in milk; 9,030.1 lbs. milk, and 296.7945 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.28. Owned by D. H. Brown, Beth, Que.

Lucretia Borgia (4432), 4-year class: 313 days in milk; 10,697.25 lbs. milk, and 419.737 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.92. Owned by G. W. Clemons.

Rose De Kol Teake (6976), 2-year class: 312 days in milk; 9,366.15 lbs. milk, and 306.501 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.27. Owned by G. W. Clemons.

Netherland Tensen (3423), mature class: 365 days in milk; 15,923.5 lbs. milk, and 473.6235 lbs. fat; average per cent.

of fat, 3.15. Owned by A. E. Smith & Son, Millgrove, Ont.

Glenside Nerissa (5395), 4-year class: 342 days in milk; 12,459.4 lbs. milk, and 397.6 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.19. Owned by G. H. McKenzie, Thornhill, Ont.

Glenside Laura (5394), 4-year class: 335 days in milk; 11,651.2 lbs. milk, and 341.2172 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 2.93. Owned by G. H. McKenzie.

Rosa Lee De Kol (3127), mature class: 365 days in milk; 13,990.5 lbs. milk, and 479.287 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.425. Owned by B. Mallory, Belleville, Ont.

Snowflake Queen De Kol of Minster (4535), mature class: 13,089 lbs. milk, and 413.24 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.38; days in milk, 365. Owned by Richard Honey, Brickley, Ont.

Aaggie De Kol Witzzyde (6440), 4-year class: 319 days in milk, 11,601 lbs. milk, and 352.917 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.042. Owned by J. M. VanPatter, Luton, Ont.

Max Echo Verhelle (5320), 3-year class:

**Big Magic FREE LANTERN**

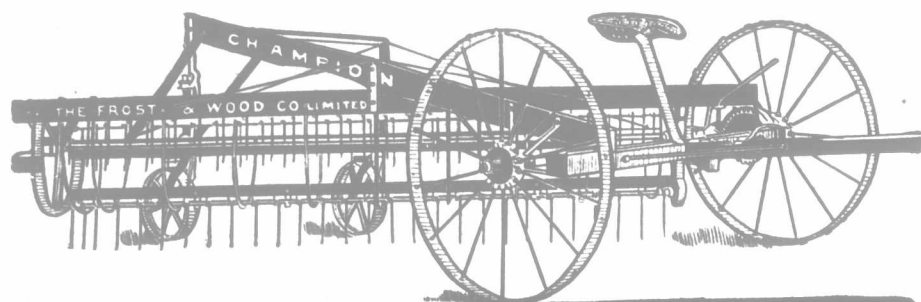


This valuable Magic Lantern, same as illustrated, and all complete, including one dozen handsome Colored Slides, given free for selling only 11 boxes, \$2.75 worth of Dr. Snyder's Famous Vegetable Pills, the greatest Remedy known for Indigestion, Weak or Impure Blood, Catarrh, and also for all Liver and Kidney Troubles. Sell \$5c. box. No trouble to sell them—everybody needs them. Send your name and address and we will mail you the pills. Write at once. A postal will do. THE RELIABLE PREMIUM CO. Waterloo, Ont. Dept. X.

**Ho! For Sunny Alberta.**

Have you investigated the wonderful opportunities which abound in this wonderful Western Province? Have you heard of the greatest achievement of modern irrigation engineering? Do you know that you can purchase a part of this wonderful never-failing, mixed-farming, irrigated land for a price, and on terms which will astound you. Investigate! Write us at once for information. NATIONAL REALTY COMPANY 47-49 Richmond St. West, TORONTO, CANADA. General agents for the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization Company, Ltd. Agents wanted.

"It haint's no use to grumble and complain; It's jest as cheap and easy to rejoice. When God sorts out the weather and sends rain, W'y rain's my choice."—Selected.



## BETTER HAY PRICES

"Well-cured, half-sold," is a true hay proverb. Sweet, clean, well-dried, even-colored hay brings a high price in every market. You can shake newly cut hay and rake it all in one operation, and save the price of a sulky-rake and a tedder—if you own a

### Champion Side Delivery Rake Used in connection with the Champion Hay Loader

Below illustrated, you have a combination that will do your haying up "to the King's taste." We can't go into detail here about these high-grade haying machines, but we have done so in our free catalog. In it you'll find answered the questions you're most liable to ask. Capacity of Loader is easily 2 tons in ten minutes; no break-downs, either; no getting off wagon to detach loader. With the Side Delivery Rake you can shake and rake a 20-acre field easily in four hours and leave it in good shape for the loader. It works so smoothly—no threshing or hard-hitting—that it will rake clean a bean-field and not waste any. Better send for that catalog "A" and our "Farmer's Ready Reckoner." BOTH FREE. We have an agent in your vicinity who will gladly answer your questions. Call on him and ask about these two machines.

**Frost & Wood  
Co., Ltd.**

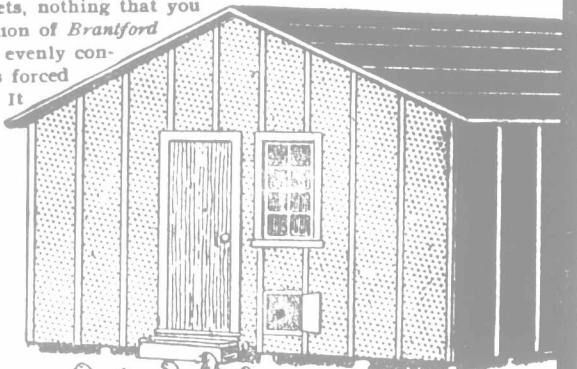
Smith's Falls, Can.



### HOW THE VERY LIFE IS EATEN OUT OF MOST ROOFING.

Not two Roofings in a hundred can withstand the slow, secret, dangerous attacks of acid—a deadly enemy to most Roofing. Because few Roofing makers care to spend the extra money necessary to make such Roofing. Acids are caused by green or damp hay, or the cattle in your sheds. These cattle sweat, producing vapor which contains acids and gases destructive to most Roofing. These enemies attack the underside—which is weak in most Roofing—and does its ruinous work where you cannot see it, till too late. The first you know that it is not what the fellow claimed is the startling sight of a million "pin-holes" all over. Examine the Roofing of your barn now—you'll likely find this defect. This is caused by weak insides, which should be the strongest part, but the portion hopelessly slighted by most makers because you won't test it. Nearly all Roofing, except Brantford, has as a foundation wood pulp, jute, cotton cloth, etc., which cannot absorb sufficiently. It possesses nothing to hold it together, and is coated with cheapest covering obtainable: animal fats, greases, oils, tar, or some other refuse. These dangerous coatings are so weak that they are readily at the mercy of the acids. And the foundation! It has no barrier! It has already wilted. No amount of supposedly preventatives can save this Roofing. It is bound to go to pieces sooner or later and just when you least expect. Most Roofing makers will try to avoid the issue if asked to show insides of their Roofing. But we encourage tests of Brantford Asphalt Roofing. There are no secrets, nothing that you shouldn't know. The foundation of Brantford Asphalt Roofing is long-fibred, evenly condensed pure wool. Asphalt is forced into wool, soaking every fibre. It is heavily coated with special waterproof coating into which Silica Sand is rolled under pressure. Brantford Asphalt Roofing is wear resisting, fire, water, weather, acid and smoke-proof. Rain or snow can't freeze or crack it; heat of sun cannot melt it. Its pliability prevents cracking or opening at seams. There are many other Brantford superlatives. Our Big Roofing Book with Brantford samples is free. Write us or your dealer now.

## Brantford Roofing



Brantford Roofing Co., Limited,  
Brantford, Canada.

GOES LIKE SIXTY  
SELLS LIKE SIXTY **\$65**  
GILSON  
GASOLINE  
ENGINE  
For Pumping, Cream  
Separators, Churns, Wash  
Machines, etc. FREE TRIAL  
Ask for catalog all sizes  
GILSON MFG. CO. LTD. 150 York St., Ouelph, Ont



### BAD LEGS

made sound. Spavin, curb, splint, knotted corals, etc., quickly yield to the unequalled curative powers of  
**TUTTLE'S ELIXIR**  
Qualifies a necessity in the hands of a farmer.  
Don't experiment. Get Tuttle's and be sure.  
Veterinary Book Free. Write today.  
TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO.  
66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.  
22 St. Gabriel St., Montreal, Can.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### ARSENICAL SOLUTION.

What is Arsenical Solution?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Bulletin 175, from the Inland Revenue Department, gives a report on Liquor Arsenicals, or Fowler's Solution, sometimes called Arsenical Solution. The composition is: Arsenious anhydride in powder 87½ grains, potassium carbonate 87½ grains, compound tincture of lavender 5 fluid drams, and enough distilled water. Heat the arsenious anhydride and the potassium carbonate with 10 fluid ounces of distilled water in a one-pint flask until a clear solution is obtained; cool; add the compound tincture of lavender, and sufficient distilled water to produce one pint of the solution.

#### VALIDITY OF PEDIGREE.

Enclosed please find description and pedigree of a young stallion, called Highland Chief, No. 1192, C. H. R. Will you please let me know, through "The Farmer's Advocate," whether this horse is registered or not? If not registered, why the number attached to his name?

WATERLOO.

Ans.—Highland Chief, 1192, is advertised as recorded in what is called the Canadian Horse Register, probably better known by the name of the King Dods Record; it is conducted by the Canadian Sportsman, Toronto. A book has never been published; the pedigrees as recorded appear in the columns of the Sportsman. It is not a recognized record for Standard-bred horses. The only officially recognized record at the present time is the American Trotting Register, 355 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. If you will submit the pedigree to them they will tell you whether it is eligible for their book.

#### PROSPECTIVE VALUE OF HAY CROP.

Could you advise me, through your valuable paper, what would be a fair price per acre, as it stands, for a good crop of clover and timothy, mixed, to be cut for hay; also price per acre for fair crop?

T. B.

Ans.—There are so many conditions affecting the consideration of such a problem that we prefer to answer it in another form. With good haying weather, up-to-date appliances, and not over a quarter-mile haul, a first-class quality of hay cured in the coil can be made and put in the barn for \$2.00 to \$2.50 per ton, allowing 1½ tons per acre. Providing a margin for risk of unfavorable weather, we should say the average cost need not exceed \$3.00, and with a two-ton crop it might be handled for \$2.50. Deducting this from the prospective local value of the crop, our inquirer may make his own calculations.

#### WHITE WYANDOTES—WEIGHT, HOUSING AND FEEDING.

1. What is the average weight of both sexes of White Wyandotte?
2. Are they a good laying strain?
3. How many eggs does the average hen lay in a year (White Wyandotte)?
4. What are the color of their eggs?
5. How big a house would be sufficient for twenty-five hens, being built shanty shape?
6. Which way should the windows be facing to catch the most of the sun?
7. How big should the yard be to accommodate twenty-five birds?
8. What kind of food is best for laying hens?

Ans.—1. Cock, 8½ pounds, cockerel, 7½ pounds; hen, 6½ pounds, pullet 5½ pounds.  
2. They are an excellent dual-purpose breed, good for both table, poultry and eggs, especially for winter eggs, resembling the Rocks in this respect.

3. It depends on strain, individuality, feeding, management, time of moulting, etc. Probably 100 to 120 eggs per year would be a fair average, though many will do much better.

4. Light, but not white.  
5. A house twelve feet square would suffice nicely.

6. In most parts of the country the sun shines for the most part from the south. The poultry-house window should face either south or south-east by south.

7. The larger the better. For permanent sod runs, authorities advise 100 square feet per hen.

8. All kinds.

#### ANTICIPATES TROUBLE FROM WIREWORMS.

In breaking a field of sod 14 years standing, I am afraid of wireworms.

D. McL.

Ans.—You have good reason to anticipate trouble from wireworms, but the only measure to be advised is discretion in the choice of crops, with a view to minimizing the injury. Plant corn or soy peas this year, and barley next spring, seeding to clover to be plowed up after the first hay crop has been removed, harrowing immediately afterwards, then cross-plowing in September of the same year, and repeating the three-year rotation. It is worthy of being remembered that wireworms commonly prove most destructive in the second year after the land has been plowed out of sod, and as barley and rye are less injured by wireworms than other small grains, they are good crops for this second season. Clover, also, is comparatively little injured. A short rotation, bringing in clover frequently, is a good means of combating wireworms.

#### Veterinary.

##### FATALITY IN SHEEP.

Two of my sheep have died and some more are sick. The symptoms are as follows: Upper lips swell, their throat swells, and there is a discharge from the nostrils; diarrhea sets in, and they are unable to rise and soon die. L. C. W.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate malignant catarrh, which is supposed to be contagious, and may be caused by drinking water containing decayed animal or vegetable matter. Treatment is seldom successful. Preventive treatment consists in seeing that the food and water taken are of good quality, and isolating any that show symptoms. Apply hot poultices or hot water to the swollen parts, and hold head over boiling water to force the patient to inhale steam. Give internally 10 drops carbolic acid in ½ pint water three times daily. If you have any more attacked, I think it would be wise to send for your veterinarian, as my diagnosis may be wrong, and a personal investigation by a veterinarian is necessary.

##### LUMP IN TEAT.

Heifer has been milking 12 months, and will be due to calve again in July. About April 1st, a lump appeared at the end of one front teat. This interfered with milking, until it was very hard to draw the milk from that quarter. For a week now, the quarter has been swollen and hot. Did the lump cause this? Would it be safe to have the lump removed, it being at the very point, and when would it be well to operate?

J. S. H.

Ans.—No doubt the inflammation of the quarter is the result of the trouble in the teat. Bathe the quarter long and often with hot water, and after bathing rub it well with camphorated oil. If the teat is still sore, or the milk very hard to draw, use a teat syphon until she goes dry. Then get your veterinarian to operate on the teat. Do not allow anyone but a veterinarian to operate, else he will probably make matters worse.

#### GOSSIP

The annual report of the Lincoln Long-wool Sheep-breeders' Association shows a favorable condition of affairs. The numbers of sheep exported during the year were 1,286 rams and ram lambs, and 282 ewes and ewe lambs. These figures are lower than usual. The funds of the Society show an increase, and the present membership is 286.

John Miller, Brougham, Ont., writes: "The three Shorthorn bulls priced in my advertisement are all good animals, in good condition, and if you cannot take time to come and see them, I will ship to order and guarantee satisfaction. I sold a sister to the roan calf's dam at 12 months old, for \$380; and the dam of the red and white calf I consider the best young cow I have. I have this week sold to Hugh Thomson, St. Mary's, the two-year-old bull, Chamberlain, to head his select herd of cows. He visited a lot of good herds before getting suited, but soon decided to take this bull after seeing him."



**Sunshine grates have maximum strength**


Sunshine Furnace has four triangular grate bars, each having three distinct sides. In the single-piece and two-piece grate no such-like provision is made for expansion or contraction, and a waste of coal always follows a shaking.

On the left- and right-hand sides are cotter pins, which when loosened permit the grates to slide out. These four grate bars are made of heavy cast iron, and are finished up with bulldog teeth. The teeth will grind up the toughest clinker; and

**SUNSHINE furnace**

because the grates are made in sections, not only can nothing but dust and ashes pass through, but after each shaking a different side can be presented to the fire. Also, with the Sunshine grate there is no back-breaking movements attached to the shaking. By gently rocking the lever, first on the left and then on the right, the ashes are released on both sides, and fall through into the pan.

**McClary's**



**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).

**NEW CLYDESDALE IMPORTATION.**

My new importation of 24 Clydesdale stallions is now in my stables. I invite inspection and comparison. I think I have the best lot for size, style, character, quality and action ever imported. 27 Clyde stallions and 8 Hackney stallions to select from. Prices right, and terms to suit.

**T. H. HASSARD, MARKHAM, ONT.**  
POST OFFICE, 'PHONE AND STATION.

**CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS.—Both imported and Canadian-bred, at Columbus, Ont., the Home of the Winners.** Our last importation landed in August. They include the pick of Scotland, from such renowned sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Baron o' Bucklyvie, Hiawatha, Marsella, Sir Everast, and Prince Thomas. We have on hand over 30 head to choose from, from the above noted sires, from 1 to 6 years old, and including stallions and mares. Correspondence solicited. Call and see them at our barns, Columbus, Ont., before purchasing elsewhere. Our prices are right. Long-distance phone in houses. Phone office, Myrtle station. Myrtle station, C.P.R.; Brooklin station, G.T.R.; Smith & Richardson & Sons, Columbus, Ont. Oshawa station, G.T.R.

**IMPORTED SHIRES** At their St. Thomas stables, the John Chambers & Sons, of England, have for sale stallions and fillies from their noted Shire stud, high-class representatives of the breed. Correspondence solicited. Address **DR. C. K. GEARY, St. Thomas, Ont.**

**Clydesdales and Hackneys** We have for sale a few choice Clydesdale mares, imported and Hackney stallions and Canadian-bred; also some Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions. **HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONTARIO.** G. T. R. and C. N. R. Long-distance phone.

**I HAVE STILL LEFT THREE CLYDESDALE STALLIONS** two of them 3 years old, the other a 4-year-old; big flashy fellows, full of quality and character, and right royally bred. I will sell them cheap and on terms to suit, as I want the room for a new importation. **T. D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONT.**

**IMPORTED CLYDESDALES** My new importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies, landed a short time ago, are an exceptionally choice lot, full of flashy quality, style and character, and right royally bred. I will sell them at very close prices, and on terms to suit. **C. W. BARBER, Gattineau Point, Quebec.** "Close to Ottawa."

**IMPORTED CLYDESDALES** My new importation has now arrived—stallions and fillies—personally selected. Richest in breeding; highest in quality; with abundance of size and character. Sold on terms to suit. **GEO. G. STEWART, HOWICK, QUE.**

For a prize-winning **Clydesdale, Hackney or French Coach Stallion** write me. I have generally something choice on hand. **HENRY M. DOUGLAS, STAYNER, ONTARIO, LATE OF MEAFORD.**

**Clydesdales and Hackneys** I still have on hand a few right good Clydesdales, from 2 to 6 years old. Any one of them fit for show horses. Prices moderate. Terms to suit. Full particulars will be cheerfully given to anyone asking for same. **T. L. MERCER, MARKDALE, ONT.** P. O. and Station. Long-distance phone 17.

HAVE YOU SECURED ONE OF "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" KNIVES?

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Veterinary.

**SORE FEET.**

Six-year-old horse has been shod only twice. He has been without shoes all winter and spring. The wall of foot grows fast and does not wear down much, and appears hard. He seems tender in front; steps short and carefully. When standing he places one foot forward, then the other, shifting from one to the other frequently; when going does not go lame, except on hard or rough ground.

**Ans.—**The trouble is in the feet. It may be on account of too much driving on hard roads without shoes, and it may be disease of the coffin joint. I would advise you to get him shod and poultice the feet at night to soften the hoofs and encourage the growth of horn. If this does not give ease, remove shoes, give him rest, and blister the coronets every four weeks. Get a blister made of 2 drams each, biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ozs. vaseline. Clip hair off for two inches high all around the hoof. Tie so that he cannot bite the parts. Rub well with blister once daily for two days; on the third day apply sweet oil. Turn loose in box stall now and oil every day. As soon as the scale comes off tie up and blister again, and after that blister every four weeks as long as you can give rest.

**MUD FEVER, ETC.**

1. Three-year-old imported Clydesdale stallion has some kind of mud itch on hind legs, from hock down, mostly on front of legs. The legs now swell some.

2. He is in fair condition, but is slow to serve.

3. How much grain should I feed him?  
**Z. E. G.**

**Ans.—**1. Give him a purgative of 10 drams aloes and two drams ginger. Feed bran only for 12 hours before and 24 hours after administering the purgative. As soon as his bowels become normal, give 1½ ounces Fowler's Solution of Arsenic night and morning for a week. Dress the legs three times daily with a lotion made of 1 ounce each sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead to a pint of water, and give regular exercise; not less than six to eight miles daily.

2. It is probable if you exercise him as advised, he will gain more sexual vigor, and this objection will not be so well marked. Any attempt to overcome it by the administration of what are called aphrodisiacs (drugs that stimulate the generative organs), is very unwise.

3. Provided you exercise him as advised, he should have at least a gallon of oats, or its equal in weight of rolled oats, three times daily, in addition to bran. Boiled food may take the place of one feed.

**CHRONIC FOUNDER.**

1. Fifteen months ago a heavy mare was given a drink of water when hot. She took inflammation of the lungs, but this was cured, but the trouble appeared to go to her feet. Her old hoofs are coming off and new ones growing on, and the muscles of her shoulder blade have fallen away. She stands with feet propped forward.

2. Would it injure her to work her? She has done nothing for 15 months.

3. Would blistering the shrunken shoulders do good?

4. Do you think she will get all right?  
**J. C.**

**Ans.—**1. It is probable she never suffered from pneumonia, but the trouble was founder, and attention should have been given to the feet at first. The case has now become chronic. The falling away of the muscles of the shoulders is due to want of function, on account of soreness of the feet, and not to disease of the shoulders.

2. Work on soft ground will not make her any worse, but it will cause great suffering and prevent treatment, which should be as follows: Pare heels and soles down well, and blister the coronets once every four weeks. If you must work her, get her shod with bar shoes, and poultice the feet with linseed meal every night.

3. Not until the trouble in the feet has been relieved.

4. It is very doubtful, but possible, if you give her another year's rest and treat her as advised. You are too late in commencing to treat.

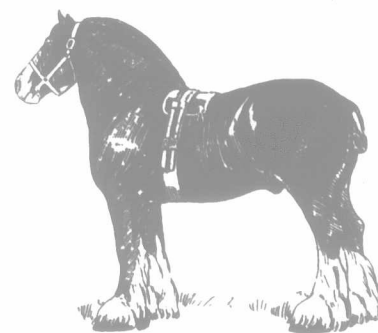
**HORSE OWNERS! USE GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.**



A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for circulars. Special advice free.

**DR. LAWRENCE WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Canada**

**INSURE**



**YOUR STALLIONS**

**Just as you insure your Buildings.**


The loss of a stallion represents a certain capital, the reimbursement of which comes in handy to replace the lost animal whether death be due to accident or disease.

On payment of a small premium our Company will insure your stallion, as well as your Horses, Mares, Colts, Fillies, Bulls, Cows, Calves, Hogs and Sheep, against death by accident or disease.

Booklet sent free on demand.  
**GENERAL ANIMALS INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA,**

R. Ness, Pres. J. d'Halewyn, Sec.  
Dept. C., New York Life Building, MONTREAL.

Burnett, Ormsby, Clapp, Ltd., general agents for Western Ontario, Wellington St., Toronto



**Be Sure and Work the Horse**

**HE CAN WORK EVERY DAY**

If you use Bickmore's Gall Cure your teams can work right along and be cured of Saddle and Harness Galls, Chafes, Rope Burns, Cuts, Scatches, Grease Heel, etc., while in harness. The more work the quicker the cure.

**BICKMORE'S GALL CURE** is the standard Remedy for all these and similar troubles. Is excellent for Mange and Sore Teats in cows. Above trade mark is on every box. For sale by dealers. Money refunded if it fails. Sample and Horse Book every farmer should read 6c.

**WINGATE CHEMICAL CO. LTD., Canadian Dist'rs, 545 NOTRE DAME ST., W. MONTREAL, CANADA**



**ABSORBINE** will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches, Cure Bells, Fistula or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. 25¢ per bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 7 D free.

**ABSORBINE, JR.**, for manking, \$1.00 per bottle. Reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Gout, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops Pain and Inflammation.

**W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 256 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.**  
**LYNANS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.**

**Ormsby Grange Stock Farm, ORMSTOWN, P. Q.**  
**DUNCAN McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S., Proprietor.**

Importer and breeder of high-class pure-bred **CLYDESDALES.** Farmers or ranchmen starting breeding Clydes, pure or grade, specially invited to correspond.

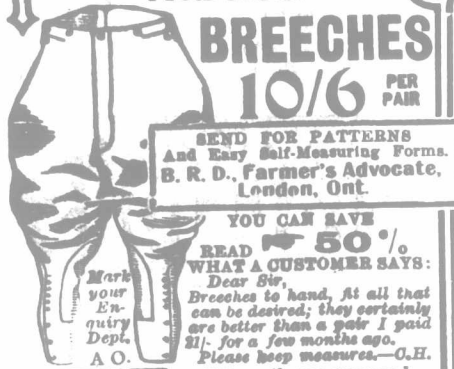
# Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**  
Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one-hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.  
**FLEMING BROS., Chemists**  
78 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

## Revolution in the Price of RIDING BREECHES



SEND FOR PATTERNS And Easy Self-Measuring Forms. B. R. D., Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

YOU CAN SAVE 50%  
WHAT A CUSTOMER SAYS:  
Dear Sir,  
Breeches to hand. At all that can be desired; they certainly are better than a pair I paid \$15 for a few months ago. Please keep measures.—O.H.

This gentleman measured himself according to our easy measuring instructions  
**MADE TO YOUR MEASURES.**  
Testimonials from all parts of the World.  
**BEDFORD RIDING BREECHES CO.**  
51, KINGLY STREET, REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.  
Also in better qualities at 13s. 11d. & 15s. 11d.

## FIT'S CURED Trial Free

Falling Sickness, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Troubles, etc., positively cured by **LIEBIG'S FIT CURE**. Free trial bottle sent on application. Write Liebig Co., Phoebe St., Toronto.

## ARTIFICIAL MARE IMPREGNATORS

For getting from 1 to 6 mares in foal from one service of a stallion, \$3.50 to \$6.00. Safety Impregnating Oudis for barren and irregular breeders, \$7.50. Serving Hobbles, Stallion Briddles, Shields, Supports, Service Books, etc. prepaid and guaranteed. Stallion Goods Catalog FREE. **CRITTENDEN & CO., Dept. 38 Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.**

**VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS** (Trocars, Hopples, Impregnators) for Horses, Cattle, Swine, Poultry, etc. Received only award World's Fairs, Chicago, St. Louis. Write for illustrated catalogue. **Hausmann & Dunn Co., 392 So. Clark St., Chicago.**

## The Sunny Side Herefords.

The herd that has the best of breeding and individual merit. For sale: Bargains in 2-year-old, yearling and bull calves. Some cows and heifers to spare. Write for prices. Long-distance phone.  
**M. H. O'Neil, Southgate, Ont.**

## Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

For Sale: Cows, Heifers, Bulls.  
Good strains at reasonable prices. Apply to:  
**Andrew Dinsmore, Manager, Grape Grange Farm, Clarksburg, Ont.**

For sale: The right sort, some of them by Klondyke, imp. Drumbo station.  
**WALTER HALL, Washington, Ontario.**

## Shorthorns, Berkshires, Cotswolds.

Four yearling bulls, cows with calf at foot, heifers and young calves. A number of young Berkshires ready to ship, and a nice lot of lambs coming on for fall trade.  
**Chas. E. Bonnycastle, Campbellford, Ont.**  
POST OFFICE AND STATION.

## 1854-Maple Lodge Stock Farm-1909

Shorthorn bulls and heifers of extra quality and breeding, and from best milking strains.  
Leicester's of first quality for sale. Can furnish show flocks.  
**A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P.O., Ontario.**  
Lucan Crossing Sta., G. T. R., one mile.

## GOSSIP.

Allan P. Blue, of Eustis, P.Q., who has been advertising Ayrshires in "The Farmer's Advocate," writes, asking us to discontinue the advertisement, as he has disposed of all the stock he wished to. "I deem it a pleasure," he adds, "to congratulate your paper on the business which was obtained by advertising, having sold at least 40 head, at prices which were not exorbitant, but were above what local buyers would pay."

## S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO.'S SALE.

In this day, when so much is being said and written about the dual-purpose cow and dairy-bred Shorthorns, it will be interesting to many to learn that at the auction sale of S. J. Pearson, Son & Co., at Meadowvale, Ont., on Wednesday, June 2nd, there will be sold a number of females tracing back to Imp. Lady Brant, a Bates-bred cow. This is an exceptionally good milking strain of Shorthorns. Two of the yearling bulls to be sold are also of this strain, and a good pair they are. The breeding of the others to be sold are straight Scotch, of the Campbell Rosebud and Mina strains. Five of the cows have calves at foot. The balance of the offering are all young and in good condition, and among them are some very choice things. Visitors from Toronto and the north, on the Teeswater branch of the C.P.R., will be met at Meadowvale station, and from the west will be met at Streetsville Jct. station.

## TRADE TOPICS.

Too little attention is paid to the proper disposal of apples that do not class in market grades. The Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co., of Mount Gilead, Ohio, who have an advertisement in this issue, handle numerous lines of machinery used in making cider jelly, cider syrup, and clarified cider, and for reducing cider to cider jelly. They also make steam apple-butter cookers and apple-butter colanders. Full particulars regarding these outfits are outlined in their catalogues. Plans and processes for manufacturing cider vinegar, etc., are contained in No. 21.

During the month of June thousands of Canada's best farmers, and their sons and daughters, take advantage of the excursion rates to visit the Ontario Agricultural College. It is worth while for visitors to notice the lay-out, convenience and construction of the farm buildings, and that several of these are roofed with "Eastlake" Metallic Shingles. It will be noticed that the roofing is practically in perfect condition to-day, though it has been on many of these buildings for more than 18 years. It has withstood the ravages of the weather, storms, wind and lightning. The "Eastlake" Metallic Shingles are manufactured by The Metallic Roofing Co., of Toronto, the pioneers in the manufacture of metallic building materials. They will gladly furnish full information as to cost, and show how easily they can be applied to any roof, old or new.

A commonly mispronounced word is "R-U-B-E-R-O-I-D." Most people call it RUBBER-OID, although the correct pronunciation is as though it were spelled "RUE-BER-OID." RUBEROID contains no rubber. A roofing containing rubber would be practically useless, as rubber rots under slight exposure to the weather. The base of RUBEROID is an exclusive processed gum, known as Ruberoid Gum. This gum resembles crude rubber, and is as flexible, but, unlike rubber, it retains its durability and flexibility after years of exposure to the weather. Whereas both rubber and Ruberoid are pliable, rubber does not withstand the action of weather. Ruberoid, however, has proven its weather-resisting qualities by 17 years' continuous efficient service. With the exception of pliability, rubber and Ruberoid have no essential properties in common. Rubber in any form does not enter into the manufacture of Ruberoid. The Standard Paint Company are sole manufacturers of Ruberoid Roofing. Read their advertisement in this issue, and write them for particulars.

# DON'T PHYSIC YOURSELF

It is a Tonic you want! Physicing lowers the system and makes it more susceptible to disease. The winter months have been a great strain upon your vitality and unless you put the blood in good condition all manner of evils will overtake you. **PSYCHINE** is the Greatest of Tonics and should be taken by every one at this season of the year. **PSYCHINE** assists the gastric juices and ferments in their digestion of the food, cleanses the mucous membrane of the Stomach, and has an invigorating and beneficial effect on the muscles and nerves. For Catarrh of the Stomach, Ulceration or Weak Stomach, Dyspepsia, the use of **PSYCHINE** is strongly advisable. **PSYCHINE** acting on the Stomach restores it to a healthy condition, then acts through the stomach upon all the vital organs, creates an appetite, bringing renewed vitality and strength to the entire system and enables it to throw off disease of every kind. It is the greatest health-giver known to medical science.

Send to Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, Toronto, for a Free Sample to-day. All druggists and stores sell **PSYCHINE** at 50c and \$1 per bottle.



## 2nd Annual Shorthorn Sale

ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2nd, 1909,

At the farm, Valley Home 1 mile from Meadowvale Station, C.P.R., the property of **S. J. Pearson, Son & Co., Meadowvale, Ont.**

There will be sold **19 HEAD** of high-class and richly-bred Shorthorns: 4 young bulls, 10 heifers and 5 young cows with calves at foot. An exceptionally choice offering. Terms: Cash, or 5 months' on bankable paper, with 5% interest. Visitors from Toronto and north will be met at Meadowvale station, from the west at Streetsville Jc. station. Sale at 1 p. m. Lunch at noon.  
**Geo. Andrews, Milton, Auctioneer.** Catalogues on application.

## Farmers and Cattlemen, Read This!

When you cannot sell your export cattle at satisfactory prices at home, and wish to ship them to the Old Country markets, write or wire for steamer space, market and shipping information to **Donald Munro, Live-stock Forwarding Agent and Commission Salesman, 43 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.**  
Load your cattle carefully, and bill them to me. I provide the necessary feed, insurance, etc., pay freight and all other expenses from shipping point, and give liberal cash advances on all consignments. Cattle are loaded on steamer under my personal supervision, and placed in charge of capable attendants for the ocean voyage. I represent the most reliable salesmen at all the different British markets. BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1890. REFERENCES: THE MOLSONS BANK, MONTREAL.

## MAPLE HOME SHORTHORNS

Our present offering: Two choice young bulls; also some good heifers and young cows. **Away** above the average. Pure Scotch and Scotch-topped.  
**A. D. SCHMIDT & SONS, Elmira, Ont.**

## Scotch Shorthorns

Have yet for sale, two extra good bulls, imported, just ready for service; also one good roan Canadian-bred bull, grandson to **Batton Chancellor**, imp.; also a grand lot of heifers. Write or call on  
**H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.**  
Long-distance Bell phone. C. P. R. & G. T. R.

## WILLOWDALE SHORTHORNS

I have for sale some very fine young stock bulls and heifers ready to breed. Descendants of Joy of Morning, Broad Scotch and other noted sires. Also **Chester White Swine** and Imported **Clydesdale Horses**.  
**J. H. M. PARKER, LENNOXVILLE, QUE.**

## Glengow Shorthorns!

Benmore = 70470 = Red. Calved Jan. 25th, 1907. Sire Ben Lomond (imp.) = 45160 = Dam Danish Beauty (imp.) = 48740 = Benmore is a twin, but will be guaranteed, and will be exchanged for a female of approved pedigree. Royal Clan at head of herd, and do not require another. Apply to:  
**WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS P. O., ONT.**

## SHORTHORNS!

A few cows and heifers with calves at foot by Good Morning, imp. No bull to offer of breeding age. Office both stations.  
**SCOTT BROS., HIGHGATE, ONT.**  
M. C. Ry. P. M. Ry.

## SHORTHORN BULLS

farmers' prices. Females for sale. Write, or come and see.  
**H. SMITH, EXETER, ONTARIO.**

## SHORTHORNS

Calves for sale by our grand quartette of breeding and show bulls: Nonpareil Archer, Imp., Proud Gift, Imp., Marigold Sailor, Nonpareil Eclipse. Females, imported and from imported stock, in calf to these bulls. An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.  
**Belmar Parc.** John Douglas, Manager. **PETER WHITE, Pembroke, Ont.**

## Shorthorn Cows and Heifers.

I have Village Maids, Village Blossoms, English Ladys, Lancasters and Wimples for sale. Four with calves at foot, and one yearling heifer fit for any showing. One mile east of St. Marys.  
**HUGH THOMSON, Box 556, ST. MARYS, ONT.**

## Clover Dell Shorthorns

Having disposed of my recent offering of bulls, also several females, I have still young of both sexes for sale. Dual Purpose a Specialty. **L. A. WAKELY, BOLTON, ONT.**  
Bolton station on C. P. R. within 1/2 mile of farm.

## SALEM SHORTHORNS

A few young bulls and choice, at tempting prices.  
**J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONT. TORONTO STATION, G. T. R. AND C. P. R.** Bell telephone.

## SKIN DISEASES

These troublesome afflictions are caused wholly by bad blood and an unhealthy state of the system, and can be easily cured by the wonderful blood cleansing properties of

### Burdock Blood Bitters

Many remarkable cures have been made by this remedy, and not only have the unsightly skin diseases been removed, and a bright clear complexion been produced, but the entire system has been renovated and invigorated at the same time.

#### SALT RHEUM CURED.

Mrs. John O'Connor, Burlington, N.S., writes:—"For years I suffered with Salt Rheum. I tried a dozen different medicines, but most of them only made it worse. I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I got a bottle and before I had taken half a dozen doses I could see a change so I continued its use and now I am completely cured. I cannot say too much for your wonderful medicine."



#### ANIMAL DIP. DISINFECTANT.

#### SHEEP DIP AND LICE KILLER.

Used and endorsed by 45 Agricultural Colleges. Write to me for information and Free Booklet.

**HARRY C. STORK, BRAMPTON, ONT.**  
Canadian distributor for the Zenoleum Veterinary Preparations.

#### WORDS CHEAPER THAN STONES.

Some years ago, George Meredith had a house built for himself which was rather small, although very comfortable. One day a lady visited him, and with great pride he showed her over the place. After their tour of inspection, the visitor turned to her host, and with a disappointed expression said: "In your books you describe huge castles and baronial halls, but when you come to build you put up a little house like this. Why is this?" "Well," replied the author with a twinkle in his eye, "the reason is because words are cheaper than stones."

## GOT TO THE ROOT OF HIS TROUBLE

And Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured W. Wright's Backache.

He had suffered for several years, but the old Reliable Kidney Remedy gave him quick relief.

Kelvington, Sask., May 24.—(Special.)—"Yes, Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me of backache, and I have recommended them to others who have also been cured." These are the words of William Wright, a farmer well known here. "I believe I inherited my trouble," Mr. Wright continues. "At times, for several years, it was very severe. I also suffered from lumbago, and in the morning I had a bitter taste in my mouth, and was troubled with dizziness, and my skin was dry and harsh, and there was a sediment in my urine."

"No treatment I could find gave me any permanent relief till, finally believing that my kidneys were the root of my trouble, I determined to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. Four boxes cured me."

Mr. Wright went at his trouble sensibly. He examined his symptoms, and they showed him that Kidney Disease was his trouble. Do as much for yourself, and if your symptoms point to disordered diseased kidneys, the case is easy. Dodd's Kidney Pills will do it. They never fail.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

### TO PROMOTE GROWTH OF HAIR—WART—TROUBLESOME DOG.

1. What is a good cure for hair that has been killed by ringworm, and cannot get it to grow?

2. What is good for a long wart which is always a sort of lump, only broken into a sort of strings?

3. We have a dog who would never ramble till a neighbor's dog started coming, and he has started. Could we shoot the dog if he was caught chasing the sheep? H. P. Ontario.

Ans.—1. It is rarely, if ever, that the hair roots are killed by ringworm, and you will probably find that it will grow out in time. A mixture of lard and sulphur, well rubbed in two or three times, will kill at least one common form of ringworm, and greasing or oiling the parts afterwards will encourage the growth of hair.

2. If the wart has a long slim neck it may be taken off by tying a strong fine cord or a horsehair tightly around the neck of it, and renewing the ligature as it slackens, or it may be clipped off with a pair of shears, and the wound dressed with a ten-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. If the wart has a thick neck and lies close to the skin, it should be dissected out by a veterinarian.

### RETENTION OF MECONIUM.

I have an imported Clydesdale mare, six years old. In May of 1907 she raised a mare foal; had no trouble with it at all. On the 6th of May, 1909, she gave birth to a colt. This foal was weak; could not get up. I helped it up to drink every hour, or as often as it would take it; seemed to be getting stronger. In twelve hours I found it had no passage. I gave it an injection of warm water and soap, and gave it two teaspoonfuls of sweet cascara in about four or five spoons of mare's milk. In two hours I gave it another injection, and the same amount of cascara. It seemed to get livelier for a while, but died in less than thirty-six hours. I opened it and found its stomach full of hard stuff; passage also full of hard stuff, to about nine inches from root of tail. The mare was worked up until January, after which she was turned into barnyard every day that was at all fit. She was fed on oat straw and wheat straw until about the middle of March. At this time she got a feed of good clover and timothy hay, mixed at noon, till April 1st; after this hay three times a day. She got two quarts of oats and one quart of bran at a feed all winter. The mare was in good spirits, and seemed to be in the best of health. Can you give me any reason why this foal should be bound up? Is there anything a person can give a foal when it comes to prevent this, and still not cause diarrhea? W. F. F.

Ans.—As a rule the dam's milk serves to rid the bowels of this dark putty-like material, formed during fetal life, but occasionally the foal fails to force it through the anus. It is a serious mistake to administer a purgative. The trouble exists in the rectum, and a purgative would merely liquefy the contents of the intestines, which would be forced against the resisting meconium in the rectum. Foals are often started scouring and lost by purgatives given at this time. It is better to use an injection of warm water and oil; or, still better, when possible, to remove by inserting the oiled finger and removing the lumps one at a time by manipulation. After removing all possible, inject equal parts warm water and linseed oil. In course of three or four hours, oil the finger again and repeat the operation. Continue the treatment until the faeces come yellow. In the case under consideration the foal appears to have been weak, which helps to account for the difficulty in getting rid of the meconium, which appears to have been unusually abundant in quantity. Nothing can be suggested to prevent this trouble, except, possibly, to feed the mare during the latter stages of pregnancy on laxative food, which can, at all events, do no harm, and is, in any event, good for the dam.

## SEA GREEN & PURPLE SLATE ROOFS NEVER WEAR OUT

**SEA GREEN AND PURPLE SLATE** is nature's own product—not man made. Quarried from solid rock—split into convenient form for laying, and then in its natural state ready for the roof. **SOLID ROCK CAN NOT WEAR OUT.** It can't burn, rust, warp, crack, tear, or decay. That's why Sea Green or Purple Slate Roofs never wear out and never require painting and repairing like all other roofing. Sea Green & Purple Slate Roofs are suitable for any building, new or old. Give perfect protection. Reduce insurance rates because spark and fire-proof. Afford clean cistern water. Not affected by heat or cold. First cost—only a trifle more than short lived roofing. Settle your roof question for all time. Don't spend more money for poor roofing. Write to us for our free book "ROOFS"—it will save you money. Give name of your local roofer. Write today. **AMERICAN SEA GREEN SLATE CO., Box 3 Granville, N. Y.**

## 7 Imported Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 7

Six imported bull calves from 9 to 14 months old, 3 reds and 3 roans. They are of such noted families as Clara, Jilt, Roan Lady, Butterfly, Claret and Broadheads. One imp. bull 2 years old, red; a most valuable sire. One bull 11 months old, roan, from imp. sire and dam; promising for a show bull. Two bulls 12 months old, from imp. sire and dam; suitable for pure-bred or grade herd. Also females all ages. Write for catalogue. Prices reasonable. Farm ¼ mile from Burlington Junction station, G.T.R.

FRED. BARNETT, MANAGER.

J. F. MITCHELL, BURLINGTON, ONT.

## Shorthorns and Shropshires SHORTHORN BULLS PRICED

Herd headed by Imp. Queen's Counsellor = 64218 = (96594). For sale: Three young bulls; also cows and heifers bred to Queen's Counsellor. The Shropshires are yearling rams and ewes, bred from imported Buttar ram.

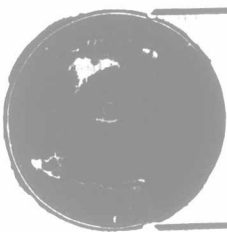
H. L. STEAD, Wilton Grove, Ont.  
London, G. T. R., 6 miles; Westminster, P. M. R., 1 mile. Long-distance phone.

Red, two years old, from a good imported cow, price \$100.

Roan, thirteen months old, extra good, short-legged calf from one of my best cows, \$100.

Red and White, thirteen months, out of Lady Madge, by Langford Eclipse, price \$75.

JOHN MILLER, BROUGHAM, ONTARIO.  
CLAREMONT STATION, C. P. R.



### SOME SHOW PROPOSITIONS IN BOTH MALE AND FEMALE

## SHORTHORNS

as well as a number of the useful sort of both sexes. Prices right. Large lot to select from. Up-to-date in breeding, etc. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANCY, H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont. Manager.

## Shorthorn Cattle AND LINCOLN SHEEP.

Females of all ages for sale of the thick-fleshed, low-down kind that have been raised naturally, neither stuffed nor starved. Twenty-five Lincoln ewes, bred to our best imported stud ram, also a few choice yearling rams. Prices very reasonable for quick sale.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.

## A. Edward Meyer,

P. O. Box 378, Guelph, Ontario.

Breeds SCOTCH SHORTHORNS Exclusively

Twelve of the most noted Scotch tribes have representatives in my herd. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) = 59042 = (90045) 295765 A. H. B.; Gloster King = 62708 = 283804 A. H. B. Young stock for sale. Long-distance phone in house.

## During the Busy Season MAPLE SHADE FARM.

Long-distance telephone.

If you need a Shorthorn bull we will ship one on approval, and if you are not suited you may ship him back. Write us for terms and conditions. Just two ready for service. Both Cruickshank Lavenders.

STATIONS: } MYRTLE, C. P. R.  
BROOKLIN, G. T. R.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, BROOKLIN, ONT.

Scotch Shorthorns Canada's greatest living sire, Mill-dred's Royal, heads my herd. For sale are young bulls and heifers, show stuff and Toronto winners, out of Stamford, Lady Ythan, Claret, Emeline, Matchless and Belona dams. A list will be appreciated. GEO. GIER, Grand Valley P. O., Ont. Waldemer Sta., C. P. R.

## JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

Always have for sale a number of first-class Shorthorns, Shires and Lincolns, of both sexes. Drop us a line, or better, come and see for yourself. HIGHFIELD P. O., ONTARIO. Weston Sta., G. T. R. & C. P. R. Long-distance phone in house.

We are offering 5 Good Young Bulls CHOICE JUNIOR YEARLINGS IN SHOW CONDITION. We can sell some extra well bred cows and heifers (bred or with calves at foot) at prices which should interest intending purchasers. Our farms are quite close to Burlington Jct., G. T. R. Long-distance telephone. W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ontario.

## GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat, Ontario.

For sale: Imp. Ben Lomond = 45160 = 80468, that grand stock bull, sire of first-prize calf herd at Toronto, 1908; and Augustus, a good Bruce Augusta bull calf; also females, various ages. Write, or come and see us. Farm 11 miles east of City of Guelph, on C. P. R.

## SHORTHORNS

Nine bulls from 8 to 20 months old, reds and roans; 10 yearling heifers and a few cows. Will sell very cheap to make room in stables.

## CLYDESDALES

One pair of bay mares and one dark brown, heavy draft and two spring colts.

JAMES McARTHUR, Gobles, Ontario.

## WHY NOT BUY A HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORN COW, Or a Heifer, Or a Bull, Or a Few Shropshire Ewes, Or a Few Cotswold Ewes, NOW, While You Can Buy Them Low?

I can offer you something in any of them that will make a start second to none. Write for what you want. ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

## SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

One 14 months' old imported bull, bred by A. M. Gordon. Good enough to head any herd. Five Canadian-bred bulls from 12 to 16 months. Will be priced very reasonable, as we do not want to run them over.

KYLE BROS., AYR, ONT.

## Greengill Shorthorns!

Our present offering consists of 10 young bulls, from 8 to 20 months. All nice reds and roans. A number of them from imp. sire and dam. Prices right.

R. Mitchell & Sons, Nelson P. O., Ont. Burlington Jct. Sta.


# Brampton Jerseys

Canada's premier herd. Dairy quality. Bulls all ages for sale, from best dairy and show cows in Canada, and by best sires. Our herd is 175 strong.

B. H. BULL & SON,

BRAMPTON, 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,**  
76 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

### FAIRVIEW HERD

The greatest A. R. O. herd of **HOLSTEINS** in northern New York. Headed by Pontiac Korndyke, the greatest sire of the breed, having five daughters whose seven-day records average 29 1/4 pounds each, and over 4.3% fat. Assisted by Rag Apple Korndyke, a son of Pontiac Korndyke, out of Pontiac Rag Apple, 31.62 pounds butter in 7 days, and 126.56 pounds in 30 days, at 4 years old. Cows and heifers in calf to the above two bulls for sale, also young bulls sired by them out of large-record cows. Write or come and inspect our herd. **E. H. DOLLAR, Nevelton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., near Prescott, Ont.**

### WOODBINE STOCK FARM

Offers a few fine young Holstein bulls and bull calves, sired by Sir Mechthilde Posch. Sire's dam holds world's largest two-day public test record, dam lanthe Jewel Mechthilde, 27.65 lbs. butter in 7 days; average test, 4.46 per cent. fat; out of dams with superior breeding and quality. Shipping stations—Paris, G. T. R.; Ayr, C. P. R. **A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ont.**

### MR. A. I. HICKMAN,

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England, EXPORTER OF PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK Of all descriptions. During the summer months the export of show and stud flocks of sheep will be a specialty. Who can do better for you than the man who lives on the spot? Mr. Hickman will be at the Bell Hotel, Gloucester, during the week of the Royal Show, and will be pleased to meet all foreign and colonial visitors there.

### Glenwood Stock Farm—Holsteins and Yorkshires

Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young Yorkshire cows, 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.**

### Holsteins at Ridgedale Farm

Eight bull calves on hand for sale, up to eight months old, which I offer at low prices to quick buyers. Write for description and prices, or come and see them. **R. W. WALKER, Utica P.O., Ont.** Shipping stations: Myrtle, C. P. R., and Port Perry, G. T. R. Ontario Co.

At a political meeting an Irishman watched closely the trombone player in the band. Presently the man laid down his instrument and went out for a beer. Paddy investigated, and promptly pulled the horn to pieces. The player returned, "Who's meddled mit my drombone?" he roared. "O' did," said Paddy. "Here ye've been for two hours tryin' to pull it apart, an' O' did it in wan minut'."

#### Long ago the Scotch learned this.

The sturdy old Scotchman must be amused at the recent "discoveries" that oatmeal is the best food in the world.

Our scientific men have been making experiments which prove that Canadians eat too much fat and grease and not enough cereals.

The Scotchmen say: "Look at our nation as proof. The sturdiest nation on earth." Still we have one good point to make. We make better oatmeal than the Scotch.

They buy Quaker Oats and consider it the leader of all oatmeals to be had anywhere. If you are convenient to the store you'll probably buy the regular size package. For those who live in the country the large size family package is more satisfactory. The large package contains a piece of handsome china for the table. Follow the example of the Scotch; eat a Quaker Oats breakfast every day. Canada may well be proud of the Quaker Oats Company's mills at Peterborough.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### CAKED UDDER.

We have a heifer due to calve at any time, and her udder is very badly swelled, especially behind and at her teats, but she is well and hearty. I have been bathing her with hot water and a little salt in it, but is very bad yet. J. C.

Ans.—There is no need to be alarmed about this condition. It is not uncommon in heifers before calving, and requires no treatment, though greasing the udder with lard or goose oil will help to soften the udder, especially after calving. We have seen heifers swollen all along the floor of the belly come all right in a week or two after calving, with no other treatment than oiling and hand rubbing.

#### COST OF STAVE SILO.

I have been watching in your valuable paper, the pros and cons, in connection with the stave silos, but I have not seen just what I want.

1. Would hemlock plank, cut in June, be dry enough to build a silo in September?
2. What width would be best, six inches or eight inches?
3. What would be cost of silo? Lumber at \$20 per thousand; height, 30 feet; 2 feet cement, and plank 12 feet and 16 feet; 14 feet across the silo, inside.
4. What would be difference in cost if it were same size, only 10 feet across, instead of 14 feet?
5. Which size would be best for, say, 20 cows?
6. What kind of corn is best for our section? A WELLWISHER.

Hastings Co., Ont.  
Ans.—1. Yes.  
2. It does not make a great deal of difference. For a silo less than 12 feet in diameter, six inches would be better. For a larger silo, eight-inch plank might be preferred. The three standards through which the rods are run should be 4 x 4 oak, or some other good hard wood. They will take the place of three four-inch staves.

3. The amount of lumber required, using two-inch plank, and calculating in terms of board measure, would be, approximately, 2,600 feet, which, at \$20 per M., would come to \$52. To get the amount of lumber, find the circumference by multiplying the diameter by 3 1/7; then multiply by the height, and then by 2, to reduce it to board measure. Ten hoops of 1-inch iron would be required, and will be more conveniently handled if in one-third sections. Allowing for overlapping and projection of threaded ends, each of these 30 sections will require to be 16 feet long, and at the price (3 cents a pound) quoted us by a local foundry, would come to \$21.60 with nuts, threads and washers complete. Some country blacksmiths might furnish them for less. Five-eighths-inch hoops would weigh a third less, and on the terms quoted to us, would, therefore, cost a third less, but for a silo of this dimension we would advise the larger size, for the bottom hoops, at all events. For cement walls, and three-inch floor, about five barrels of cement would be required, worth \$7.50, and also between seven and eight yards of gravel. This allows for a four-foot wall, one foot thick (two feet below and two feet above floor of silo). Many silos are put up with foundation one foot deep, and some without any at all. Roof would be extra. According to the foregoing, the cost of this silo, exclusive of gravel, labor and roofing, would be \$81.10.

4. We presume by "size" is meant height. For a silo 10 feet in diameter, 1/2-inch hoops would answer, and allowing for this and smaller quantity of material all round, we figure that \$52 would cover the items included in the estimate of \$81.10 above. The smaller silo would have little more than half the capacity of the other.

5. We think you would make no mistake in building the larger size, for one of the effects of a silo is to increase the stock-carrying capacity of a farm. If twenty cows were the limit, a silo 12 feet by 30 feet would probably be advisable.

6. Local advice on this point should be more valuable than any we can give.

## Holsteins

### FOR SALE: COWS AND HEIFERS

All ages. Also bull and heifer calves, including daughter and granddaughters of Pieterje Hengerveld Count De Kol, whose TWO famous daughters made over 32 lbs. butter each in 7 days, and sire of the "world's champion milking cow," De Kol Creamelle, which gave 119 lbs. in one day, over 10100 lbs. in 100 days. Also for sale daughters of De Kol's 2nd Mutual Paul, sire of Maid Mutual De Kol, which gave over 31 lbs. butter in 7 days, also granddaughters of Hengerveld De Kol. Other leading breeds represented. Putnam station, near Ingersoll.

H. E. GEORGE,

CRAMPTON, ONTARIO.

### Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians

Special offering: One cow (bred), freshened in December. Two bull calves, calved in December: very choice.

G. W. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

### Sunny Hill Farm

No more Holsteins for sale at present. Eggs from choice White Rocks and Buff Orpingtons, one dollar per setting. **DAVID RIFE & SONS, Hespeler, Ontario, Waterloo County, C. P. R. and G. T. R.**

### Centre and Hillview Holsteins

For sale: 5 choice bulls fit for service now, from dams of extra good backing. Their sires are Brookbank, Butter Baron and Bonheur Statesman. Their dams and sires' dams and grandams average over 24 lbs. butter testing over 4 per cent. in 7 days.

**P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre P. O., Woodstock Sta. Ont.** Long-distance phone, Burgessville.

### LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

We have for sale 4 young bulls ready for service, 2 of them by Brightest Canary, whose several nearest dams average 25 lbs., and whose B. F. test shows 4%; the other 2 equally as well bred. We have also for sale a few pure-bred females and a number of heavily-milking Holstein grades. **LAKEVIEW FARM, BRONTE, ONTARIO.** Long-distance phone. Write us for particulars. **W. D. Brecken, Manager.**

### The Maples Holstein Herd! RECORD-OF-MERIT COWS.

Headed by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity. Nothing for sale at present but choice bull calves from Record of Merit dams; also a few good cows at reasonable prices.

**WALBURN RIVERS, Folden's Corners, Ont.**

### BUSINESS HOLSTEINS!

Over 60 head to select from. Milk yield from 60 to 85 lbs. a day, and from 35 to 47 lbs. a day for 2-yr-olds. There are 10 2-yr.-old heifers, 8 1-yr.-olds, and a number of heifer calves. Bulls from 1-yr.-old down. Priced right. Truthfully described. **W. Higginson, Inkerman, Ont.**

## Now

is the time to buy a bull for service next year, because we sell CHEAPER now than we do next spring. Why not write to us RIGHT AWAY for a BARGAIN in bulls from R. O. M. dams? Or better yet, call and see us.

**E. & F. MALLORY, Frankford, Ont.**

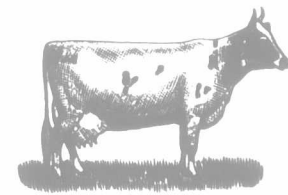
### HOMEWOOD HOLSTEINS

For Sale: Only thrifty bull calves from 4% R. O. M. cows; some will make great herd headers and show animals. Write for prices and description. Station on the place.

**M. L. & M. H. HALEY, Springford, Ont.**

### MAPLE GLEN

For sale: Only 1 bull, 11 months old, left; dam is sister to a 26-lb. tested cow. Any female in herd for sale, 7 with records 20 1/4 to 26 1/4 lb. official tests. An 8-yr.-old G. D. of Paul Beets De Kol, in calf to Oakland Sir Maida—her record 21.88 as a 5-yr.-old. Price \$400, or will dispose of herd en bloc, a great foundation privilege. **G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont.** Long-distance phone connects with Brockville.



## Stoneycroft Ayrshires

Choice young bulls and heifers of the very best breeding, combining show and dairy quality.

Large Improved Yorkshire Pigs from imported sires and dams, now ready to ship.

**Stoneycroft Stock Farm, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que**

### AYRSHIRES

Bull and heifer calves from producing dams. Right good ones. **Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Dundas Station and telegraph. N. DYMENT, Clappison, Ont.**

### Ayrshires from a Prizewinning Herd—

Have some nice bull and heifer calves for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to **WM. STEWART & SON, Campbellford Stn., Menie P. O., Ont.**

### Prizewinning Ayrshires

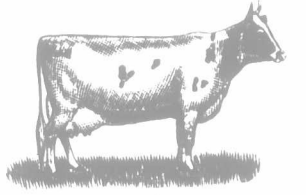
FOR SALE: 5 High-class Bulls, from 6 to 24 months of age; 10 Cows and Heifers, from 6 months to 5 years of age.

All bred from the deepest-milking strains. **A. Kennedy & Son, Vernon, Ontario.** Hillview Stock Farm. Winchester station, C. P. R.

## BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES

are in such demand that I have decided to make another importation. I intend attending the great dispersion sale of the world-renowned Barcheskie Herd, belonging to Mr. And. Mitchell, Kirkcubright, Scot., where some 300 of the choicest Ayrshires ever offered will be sold. Orders entrusted to me will be carefully attended to. Breeders, take advantage of this great sale, and replenish with a few good ones. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. Long-distance phone in house.

**R. R. NESS, HOWICK, QUE.**



### SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES

are large producers of milk, testing high in butter-fat. Young stock for sale. Orders booked for calves of 1909, male and female. Prices right. Write or call on **W. F. STEPHEN, Box 163, Huntingdon, Que.**

### Gattle Labels \$2 and 150 for

fifty tags. Sheep Labels, \$1 for fifty tags. With name and numbers. By return mail, prepaid. Write today. Sample free. **F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.**

## SOUTH DOWNS AND COLLIES.

Orders now solicited for especially-fitted sheep. Your choice of early lambs from imported and prizewinning Canadian-bred ewes, and by the sire of the Grand Champion wether at Chicago, 1907. Twenty shearlings, the choice of last year's lamb crop, also for sale. Long-distance Telephone. **ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ont. Ry. Stn., London, Ont.**

## WOOL FOR PRICES.

**E. T. CARTER & CO., 84 Front St. E., TORONTO, ONT.**

### Maple Villa Oxfords, Yorkshires

The demand for Oxford Down sheep and Yorkshires has been the best I ever had. I have still for sale shearing ewes and ewe lambs, and young sows sale in pig. These will certainly give satisfaction.

**J. A. GERSWELL, BONDHEAD P. O., ONTARIO.** Simcoe County.

### Fairview Shropshires

We now offer Excellent ewes, choice rams. And the best lots of lambs ever offered. All sired by our famous Chicago and St. Louis Grand champion rams, His Best and B. Sirdar. **J. & D. J. Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.**

### IMPORTED HORNED DORSETS

I have for sale a few of both sexes, the best of last year's champion all round the circuit. Imp. Romulus 2nd. Canada's banner flock of Dorsets.

**JAS. ROBERTSON & SONS, MILTON P. O. and Sta., C. P. R. and G. T. R.**

SECURE ONE OF OUR PREMIUMS.



**PEOPLE SAID SHE HAD CONSUMPTION**



**Was in Bed for Three Months.**

Read how Mrs. T. G. Buck, Braebridge, Ont., was cured (and also her little boy) by the use of

**DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP**

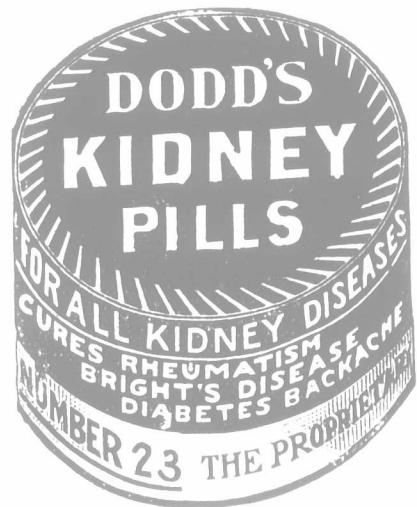
She writes: "I thought I would write and let you know the benefit I have received through the use of your Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. A few years ago I was so badly troubled with my lungs people said I had Consumption and that I would not live through the fall. I had two doctors attending me and they were very much alarmed about me. I was in bed three months and when I got up I could not walk, so had to go on my hands and knees for three weeks, and my limbs seemed of no use to me. I gave up all hopes of ever getting better when I happened to see in B.B.B. Almanac that Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was good for weak lungs. I thought I would try a bottle and by the time I had used it I was a lot better, so got more and it made a complete cure. My little boy was also troubled with weak lungs and it cured him. I keep it in the house all the time and would not be without it for anything."

Price 25 cents at all dealers. Beware of imitations of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Ask for it and insist on getting the original. Put up in a yellow wrapper and three pine trees the trade mark.

**FITS CURED** For proof that fits can be cured, write to Mr. Wm. Stinson, 134 Tyndall Ave., Toronto, Ontario. For pamphlet giving full particulars of simple home treatment, 20 years' success. Over 1,000 testimonials in one year. Sole proprietors: Trench's Remedies, Limited, Dublin.

**GOOD BUSINESS.**

The stationery printed at this office is giving the best satisfaction. Last week we printed one thousand statements for a man, and by their aid he collected a small fortune. Two months ago a man bought of us some note paper and envelopes to use when writing to his sweetheart, and now he is married. Another young man forged a name on a check printed at this office, and is in the penitentiary. Another young man stole some of our paper to make cigarettes with—he is dead. A young lady bought some of our paper to curl her hair on, now she has a beau. (We only have a few packages of this kind in stock.) By using our stationery, a person can collect old accounts, tell fortunes, make rain, change the color of the hair, have the teeth extracted without pain, find out the name of the future husband or wife, be successful in business, triumph over enemies, and get elected to office. Give us a call—Exchange.



**GOSSIP.**

A Saskatchewan farmer, writing to a friend back East, trying to give him some idea of the soil out there, said they had to mow the grass off the sod-house floor every day to find the baby. One family near him had twin babies, with only one cradle, and the kid that had to sleep on the floor grew twice as fast as the other. Where the soil is richest, a man dare not stand on one foot for any length of time lest that leg become longer and bother him walking.

J. F. Mitchell, Burlington, Ont., reports recent sales of Shorthorns as follows: To Jas. Watters, Mineral Point, Wis., Lord Gloster, the third-prize bull calf at Toronto National Exhibition last fall, he has developed into a massive, thick yearling. To S. J. McKnight, Epping, Ont., Count Claret (imp.), a thick, low-down calf that is promising for an extra sire, he is a Kinellar Claret, by Prince Augustus, a show bull of the Augusta family. To Donald McQueen, Conn, Ont., Clansman 2nd (imp.), a Marr Clara, by the great show bull, Spicy Charmer, dam Claret 4th, a prizewinner, by Archer's Pride, a son of the noted Brave Archer. To A. F. McGill, Lacombe, Alberta, Brilliant Character (imp.), a Jilt, by the Missie sire, Sterling Character, bred by Wm. Duthie. Following this are three sires bred by Mr. Duthie. This calf is put up on show lines, and, with his breeding, should be a guarantee for a sire of the right sort. To R. Mitchell & Sons, Nelson, Ont., Village Duke (imp.). This calf is a grand individual, possessing a lot of Shorthorn character. He is sired by the great bull, Villager, winner of 18 first and special prizes. Village Duke is from the same dam as Duchess of Gordon, a winner of numerous prizes last season in Scotland. To Lewis Smith, Lower Coverdale, N. B., Cranberry Chief, by Lord Roseberry (imp.), dam Cranberry 4th (imp.). To L. A. Armstrong, Falmouth, N. S., Greengill Lovely, a yearling heifer of the Cruickshank Lovely family. In addition to a number of choice females, we have for sale five imported bull calves and two from imported sire and dam, among which are some good show prospects.

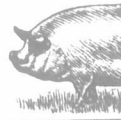
**FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE AND SHORTHORNS.**

Fairview Stock Farm, the home of J. & D. J. Campbell, of Woodville, Ont., is universally acknowledged to be the model farm of the County of Victoria. It would certainly be a revelation to very many of our Ontario farmers to visit this splendid farm, where everything is done on a system, and where neatness and cleanliness are the predominating features, and prosperity in evidence everywhere about the place. Even their world-famed flock of Shropshires have this spring broken all records in the matter of productiveness; there being in the pens 10 lambs the progeny of three ewes, and all are doing remarkably well. The Shropshire flock are in splendid form, and have had wonderful success through the lambing season, the increase being well over one hundred and fifty per cent., all sired by the Chicago and St. Louis World's Fair champions, His Best and B. Sirdar. Mr. Campbell thinks he never saw so uniform a lot of exceptionally good lambs as this crop, and we quite agree with him. Very many of them are showing a remarkable growth for so early in the season. For immediate sale there are still on hand a few shearing rams and a bunch of shearing ewes. The Shorthorns nearly all belong to the well and favorably known Strathallan tribe. They are all in nice condition, and nearly all the cows have calves at foot to the late stock bull, Golden Count, recently sold to Mr. Adam Dawson, of Cannington, Ont. This bull has proven a sire of more than ordinary merit for the Fairview herd, his get finding a ready sale. All bulls old enough for service are sold. There is a youngster about 9 months of age that looks exceptionally nice, and should make a show bull of no mean calibre. Mr. Campbell has lately purchased an imported Clydesdale filly, a bay two-year-old, in foal to Royal Highness, a half-brother to Baron's Pride. This filly is very smooth and tidy, and should make good in the Messrs. Campbell's hands.

**Pine Grove Yorkshires**

At the late Guelph Winter Show we won decidedly the best of it in the bacon classes. Our Yorkshires are noted for superior excellence. Both sexes and all ages for sale.

**J. Featherstone & Son, Streetsville, Ont.**



**PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES.**

Sows bred and ready to breed. Nice things, three and four months old.

W. W. BROWNIDGE, Milton, C. P. R. Ashgrove, Ont. Georgetown, G. T. R.



**MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES.**

We now offer between 75 and 100 March pigs, sired by our Toronto champion boar, M. G. Chester -20102-, and M. G. Chester -24690-, a boar of great individuality. Pairs not related. Also choice sows for fall farrow. In short, pigs of all ages. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices very reasonable. H. S. McDIARMID, Fingal, Ont. Shedden Station.

**NEWCASTLE TAMWORTHS, SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES.** Present offering: 3 Shorthorn cows with heifer calf at foot, 3, 4 and 5 months old respectively, and bred again; a choice lot of Tamworth boars and sows from 6 weeks to 5 months old, also a few really good sows bred during April and May. A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONT.

**CHESTER WHITE SWINE**

A choice lot of young stock. Write for prices. W. E. WRIGHT, SUNNYSIDE FARM, GLANWORTH, ONTARIO.

**Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins and Tamworths.**

Present offering: 6 yearling heifers and several younger ones. All very choice. Of Tamworths, pigs of all ages and both sexes, pairs not akin. R. O. MORROW & SON, HILTON, Ont. Brighton Tel. and Stn.

**MAPLE LEAF BERKSHIRES**

For sale: Young sows bred to farrow in May and June; boars fit for service; also young pigs farrowed in March and April. Imp. sires and dams. Pairs not akin. C. P. R. and G. T. R. Joshua Lawrence, Oxford Centre, Ontario.

**MONKLAND YORKSHIRES**

are the easily-fed, quick-maturing kind. The sort the farmers want. All ages for sale. 100 sows bred now. JAMES WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONTARIO.

**Willowdale Berkshires!**

Won the leading honors at Toronto this fall. For sale are both sexes and all ages, from imp. stock on both sides. Show things a specialty. Everything guaranteed as represented. J. J. WILSON, MILTON, ONT., P. O. AND STATION. C. P. R. AND G. T. R.

**SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES**

Highest standard of type and quality. For sale: Sows of all ages, and 4 yearling boars. A grand, good lot. Also younger ones. Pairs not akin. JOHN McLEOD, C.P.R. & G.T.R. Milton P.O. Ont.

**OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES.**

Largest strains. Oldest-established registered herd in Canada. Young sows in farrow. Choice pigs 6 weeks to 6 months old. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. E. D. GEORGE Putnam, Ont.

**DUROC-JERSEY SWINE**

Imported and home-bred. Sows ready to breed. Boars fit for service, and younger ones either sex. Also Embden geese. MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, HARWICH, ONT.

**MEN!**

**I'LL CURE YOU BEFORE YOU PAY ME**



Let any old man who is weak, broken down, old and decrepit in physical weakness, full of pains and aches, gloomy, despondent and cheerless—any man who wants to be stronger and younger than he feels—let him come and tell me how he feels, and if I say that I can cure him, and he will show that he is honest and sincere, he need not pay a cent until I cure him.

I don't want money that I don't earn. I don't need it, and I am not after it. But I am after the dollars that are now going wrong in the quest of health. Look at these poor wrecks of humanity that are spending all they earn on drugs—dope that is paralyzing their vital organs—that have spent all they have earned for years without gaining a pound of strength for the hundreds of dollars wasted.

Never mind waiting until you use the last dose out of that bottle from the drug store. Begin now. Call and talk over your case with me, or send for my book. It costs you nothing. For over twenty-four years I have taught the great truth that "ELECTRICITY IS LIFE," and have proved the soundness of my doctrine by making cures when others have failed time and again. Others have aspired to do the work I am doing with my ELECTRIC BELT. They offer you electricity in some other form, or an "electric belt" that possesses no curative power whatever. They are like "boys on bladders" floundering in a sea of uncertainty—while to-day the DR. McLAUGHLIN ELECTRIC BELT STANDS the world over as the most correct—the most perfect method of applying Galvanic Electricity to the body that has ever been devised.

Dear Sir,—It is about time for me to tell you what your Belt has done for me. Your Belt is a very good one, there is no doubt about that, and I tell you so with the greatest of pleasure. I will recommend your Belt to my friends. When I commenced your Belt, I was nearly a cripple, now I can do light work. HOWARD WEAGLE, New Elm, N. S.

To those who are tired of paying without results, and to those who doubt if anything will help them; I make this offer: If you will secure me my

**PAY WHEN YOU ARE CURED**

I will let you have my Belt without paying me one cent in advance.

**CALL TO-DAY**

I have a beautiful book, full of good honest talk about how men are made big and noble, and I'll send it to you, free, sealed, if you send me this coupon. Call for consultation, Free.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN,  
112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.  
Please send me your Book, free.  
NAME .....  
ADDRESS .....  
Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wed.  
and Sat. until 8.30 p.m.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**FORMING JOINT-STOCK COMPANY.**

What are the necessary steps to be taken in the formation of a joint-stock factory in Ontario? L. T.

Ans.—Provision is made for organization under the Ontario Companies Act. For forms and necessary particulars, apply to G. A. Putnam, Director of Dairy Instruction, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

**VENTILATORS FOR BARN.**

Kindly tell me through your valuable paper what size of ventilator to build for barn, size 50x65 ft., stables under barn. Will the ventilator have to come down the end of the barn into the stables? H. H.

Ans.—It depends on the number of head and class of stock to be housed in the stable, the system of ventilation to be installed, and the cubic content of the stable enclosure. As a basis for estimating the dimensions of inlets and outlets required, we give Mr. Grisdale's rule of six square inches of controlled inlet area for each animal in the stable. For instance, a stable 65x50 feet, which might be expected to accommodate 60 head of cattle if fully occupied, should have 360 square inches of inlet opening. The several inlets should be arranged along the sides of the stable, say six openings, each 6x10 inches, inside diameter, or three on each side of the barn if convenient so to place them. The outlet area requires to be somewhat larger—ten square inches per animal being about right. For a herd of sixty head this would mean 600 square inches, or a box 24x25 inches inside. The outlet flue is better placed in the center of the barn, when not forbidden by convenience in the mows. Sometimes it may follow a purline post, or run up each side of the barn, and thence up along under the roof to the cupola. It should discharge at a point above the ridgeboard of the barn. There should be several small outlet flues running up from the stable and joining into the large box or boxes which lead to the roof. These flues should each open at the floor, and also at the ceiling of the stable, the openings in each case being regulated by dampers.

**CREAMERY RETURNS.**

An enclosing factory check. We are not satisfied with returns from the factory, and would like to know if we are receiving the proper amount of butter for the test. S. J.

Ans.—The stub enclosed is an example of one of those incomplete creamery statements from which little information can be definitely gleaned, and which no creameryman should be permitted to palm off on his patrons. It gives the following particulars:

Amount of milk.....	2,264 lbs.
Per cent. butter-fat.....	3.8
Price per lb. (presumably per lb. of fat).....	23 cts.
Amount.....	\$19.78
Butter taken out.....	10 lbs.
Rate per lb.....	25 cts.
Cheque.....	\$17.00

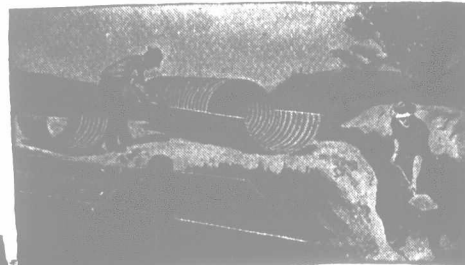
It will be noticed that the overrun is not stated; neither is the cost of making, the amount of butter made, nor the price for which it was sold, except the price charged the patron for what he took out. Under these circumstances, we are pretty much in the dark. The figures, so far as given, appear to be substantially correct, except that \$2.50 from \$19.78 leaves a balance of \$17.28, and not \$17.00, as stated at the foot of the slip. It would also appear that either the patron has been charged more for his butter than the average price received by the creamery (which might be fairly done, according when he received it), or else the cost of making is high, or the overrun unnecessarily low. Under favorable conditions the overrun should, approximately, pay for the cost of making, in which case the price allowed the patrons per pound of fat should be roughly equal to the selling price of butter. It may be, however, that the creamery is small and the cost of making abnormally large. All we can positively advise is for the patrons to get together and demand a proper itemized statement with their checks.

**Send Now For Sample And Booklet**

# PEDLAR

For any work any culvert can be put to, nothing else yet made quite equals this new Pedlar product—Pedlar's Perfect Corrugated Galvanized Culverts. Only the Pedlar People in all Canada make a culvert of Best Billet Iron, in semi-cylindrical sections, corrugated under enormous pressure (over 60 tons to the square inch!) and Galvanized After being shaped

**PERFECT CORRUGATED GALVANIZED CULVERT**



Most compact and portable culvert made, and the easiest to put in place.



**This Is The Practical Culvert**

Not only is the iron that makes Pedlar Culverts best quality money can buy, but it is unusually heavy—from 14 to 20 gauge, instead of lighter gauges common to inferior goods. This extra-strength enables a Pedlar Culvert to stand heavy traffic upon roads, even though protected by only a very thin cushion of soil. Mark, also, that this is the ONLY culvert made that is galvanized AFTER being curved and corrugated,—thus insuring it positively against rust and decay.

Unskilled Labor Can Easily Lay It

**Extra-Heavy, Strong, Rust-Proof**

The peculiar Pedlar flange, or locking-rib, along the whole length of each side of these Culverts, clamps together easily and most rigidly. There are no bolts, no rivets, no lock-nuts of any kind,—simply clamp the edges of the flanges together, making a triple thickness of inter-sealed heavy metal along the sides of the pipe (read below here how this is quickly done) and you have a Culvert that is enormously strong, tight, and not only leak-proof but strain and rust and frost-proof, the rib allowing for expansion and contraction.

Galvanized AFTER Being Shaped

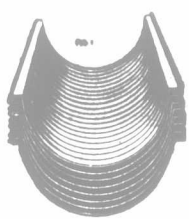
You cannot appreciate the value and the simplicity of this until you have seen the culvert itself. It is the easiest culvert to put together, and it is better when put together. It is the most portable. It costs less per linear foot to ship by freight, and a whole lot less to haul,—it nests, that's why, of course. And it will serve any culvert use better.



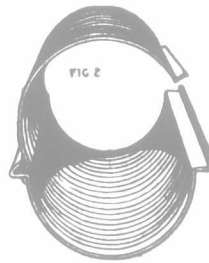
I KNOW it's pretty hard to make some folks believe a new thing is better than what they've been used to—a Pedlar Culvert, for instance, than concrete or wood or whatnot. But I feel pretty sure that you will SEE it is, if you will just look into the question fairly and squarely before

you undertake any more culvert construction, or road improvement, or ditching. Don't judge this NEW culvert by anything you've heard about other culverts. MINE IS DIFFERENT—a whole lot different, and a whole lot ahead of any other. Write to my people and make them show you why and how. We're making this in all standard diameters, from 8 inches up to 6 feet, so your wants can probably be supplied. Write and ask questions anyhow.

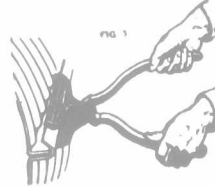
G. A. Pedlar



When the sections of Pedlar Culvert, of any diameter—it's made from 8 inches to 6 feet—reach you, they are nested like Fig. 1. Note the two distinct flanges—the radial and the curved. These fit into each other, and are FLAT, while the CURVE of the culvert is corrugated. Place section on top of section, and the flanges, or locking-



ribs, engage easily, as you see in Fig. 2. The joints between one length and another are "broken"—no over-lap reaches more than half-way round the culvert's diameter; and this is possible with NO OTHER metal culvert made. It is a most valuable feature, for it reduces the chance of leakage to the very least minimum.



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**BOOK REVIEW.**

**PRACTICAL FARMING.**—Crop growing and crop feeding are treated in a plain and practical way, such as meets with the approval of farmers and agricultural students, by W. F. Massey in his book, "Practical Farming." It is explained that the book is not meant for scientists, but for plain tillers of the soil. A thorough treatment of the soil and its physical character is followed by explanation of the agencies at work in bringing about changes that mean crop production. The roles of nitrogen, potassium and phosphoric acid in plant development are explained in detail, and in connection a careful treatise on manures and commercial fertilizers is given. In a chapter, called "Life in the Soil," special mention is made of the agency of bac-

terial nodules on legumes, such as the clovers and alfalfa. A candid opinion of legumes is contained in this paragraph: "In the discussion of the various crops we will endeavor to show what we consider the proper use of fertilizers in the growth of the money crops through their use more directly on the crops that feed the stock, feed the land and increase the humus of the soil. In order to treat more fully of the crops that do these things we will follow the chapters on the leading farm crops with one especially devoted to the various legume crops that are so important in the improvement of the soil; for, as we have often stated, in our opinion the farmer of the future must be a legume farmer, and must depend more and more on this class of plants for feeding his stock and feeding his soil. Tillage and its purposes are given due prominence in the general

ing sentence is: "The rotation of cereals with nitrogen-gathering crops, therefore, has been shown to be absolutely essential to the profitable use of commercial fertilizers in any form." Handy tables for ready reference on agricultural topics are very interesting. The book is published by The Masson Book Company, Limited, of Toronto, and may be had through "The Farmer's Advocate" for \$1.50, postage prepaid; or may be obtained as a premium for two new subscriptions to "The Farmer's Advocate."

A man stopping his paper wrote the editor: "I think folks attend to spend their munny for payper, my daddy didant and everybody sed he was the intelljents man in the country, and had the smartest family of bois that ever dugged taters."—E.

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It enables your farm buildings and farm machinery to give the best service, for the longest time and at the smallest cost per year.

It decreases your average expenses and thereby increases your yearly net profit.

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We have a book of reliable information. It tells what paint to use, when to use it, and many helpful suggestions for painting on the farm. The book,

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is sent free and contains information so complete and so helpful that it should find permanent place on your book-shelf. Write for it.

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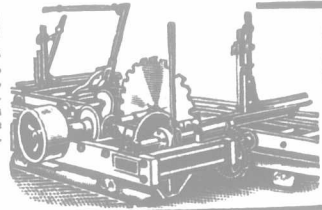
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I am so confident that the Olds Engine is the most economical and most durable engine you can buy that I will make this proposition to every buyer of an Olds Engine:

I agree to replace, free of charge, any part of an Olds Engine that breaks or becomes worn, from any cause whatsoever, within one year from date of shipment, provided the replacement is one you think should be borne by the manufacturer. You are to be the only judge. There is to be no argument, no delay in returning old parts and getting new ones; you decide and I abide by your decision.  
J. B. SEAGER, Gen'l Mgr.

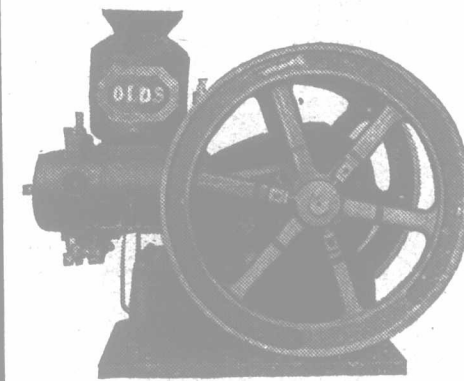
Do you think this proposition could be made on any engine but a practically perfect one? You can easily see that to stand this supreme test of durability and perfect workmanship it must be built right, of the very best material, of the simplest construction. This is the kind of an engine you want. You take no chances in buying an Olds. All of my representatives can furnish these repairs without any delay. They do not have to consult me. Write to my nearest agent. He can fix you out with the best engine you can buy, no matter what others cost.

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Give you the power you need at the price you can afford to pay for it.

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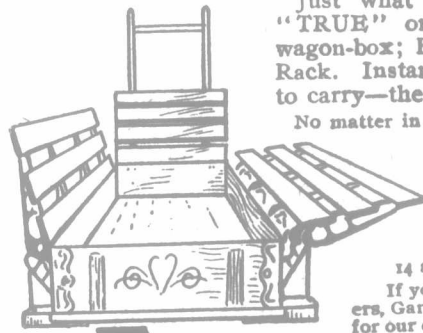
Olds Hopper Jacket Engine.

It contains many fine pictures of the very latest models of Olds Engines, with a detailed description that makes the engine question as plain to you as an open book. It contains letters from farmers who have used the Olds Engines, and they give their practical, every-day experience with it. Olds Engines are made in all sizes to suit every kind of work on the farm. We have exactly the kind of engine you want. Tell me what you want to do with it, and I will tell you just exactly the kind of engine you want to buy to do the work. It will be an expert opinion that costs you nothing.

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Have you a wagon that is all right except for the wheels, which are either worn-out or rotted to pieces? Then, why not get a set of our Low Wide-tire Steel Wheels? They are made to fit any axle. Lighter, stronger, more durable than wooden. Make your wagon good as new. Catalogue sent you free if you say so.

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**H**AVE you ever gone carefully into the advantages of having a telephone on your farm?

Have you ever considered what help it would be to you? What money and worry it would save you?

Let us just see what it does mean to you?

When you want something from town—a new part for your reaper, a particular kind of wire fencing, or any of the many things that you may want from time to time which requires a special explanation—under ordinary circumstances you have to go into town yourself and lose a half-day that could be profitably spent on your farm.

Over the telephone you can explain exactly what you want, make sure your dealer has it, and then send a boy for it.

When you are ready to sell your cattle, grain, hay, etc., you stand to lose considerable money unless you know what the current prices are before you ship your produce into town. With a telephone it takes you but a moment to find out how the market stands, and you can

sell your products when prices are highest.

Just think what a telephone means to you when sickness comes—getting the doctor in a hurry may mean the saving of a priceless life.

Think what it means to you to be able to call upon your neighbors for assistance in case of fire, violence or accidents.

Haven't there been times when you could save an animal that could be ill spared, if you could get a veterinarian in time?

Besides this, think what it means to your women folk—social chats that brighten the day, arranging of visits, getting up parties,—the telephone puts you in close, intimate touch with your neighbors in spite of the distance that separates your homes.

You can have this valuable service at very little cost.

But the only way to get the right service is to get the right telephone. You must have one that you can depend upon day in and day out—one that will always give you perfect service. A reliable telephone is of inestimable value—a poor telephone is worse than none.

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Write us and say you are interested getting the right telephone service in your community, and we will send you full particulars. Ask for Bulletin No. 1216, and we will send you detailed particulars.

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