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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

Dept. of Agriculture
Census and Statistics, 11
dec 31, 11



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LONDON, ONTARIO, JUNE 15, 1911.

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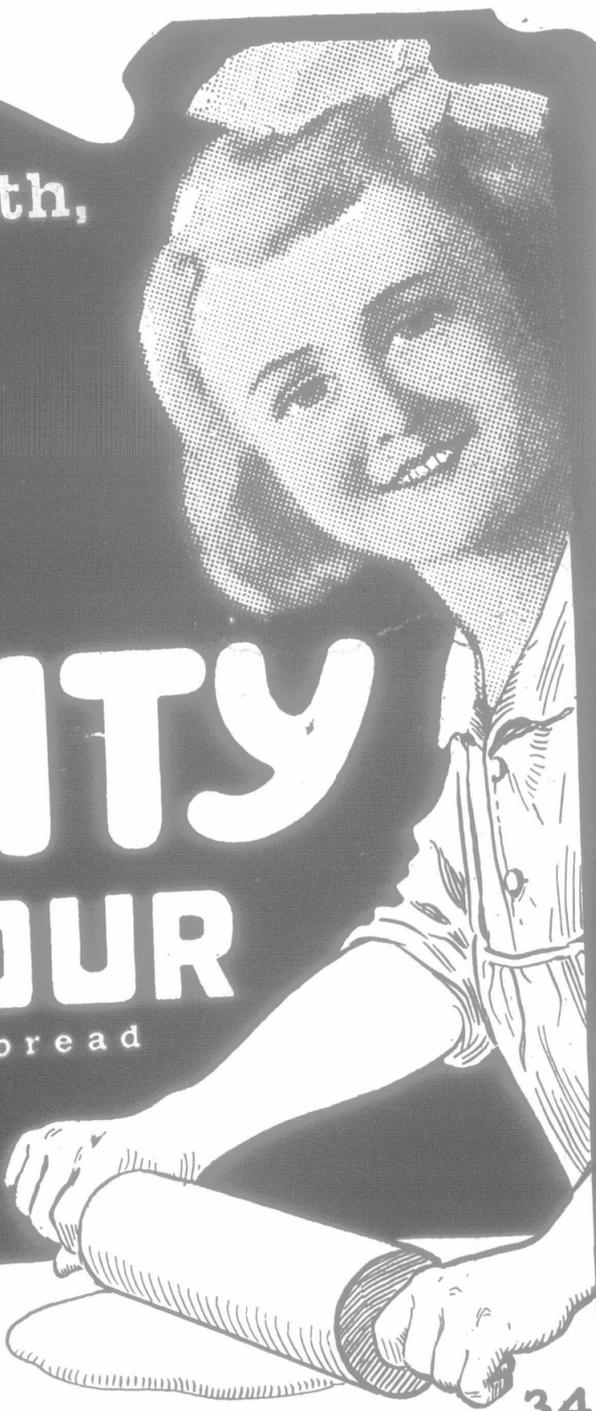
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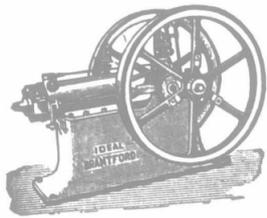


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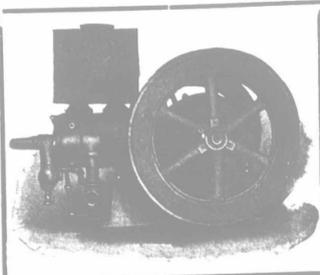
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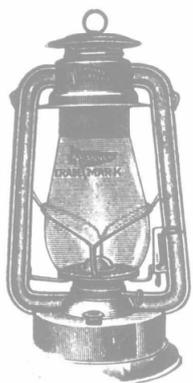
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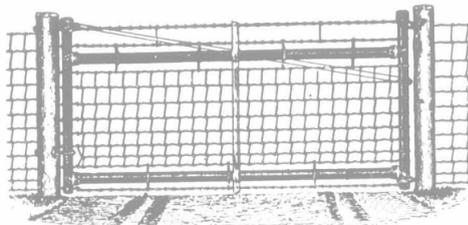
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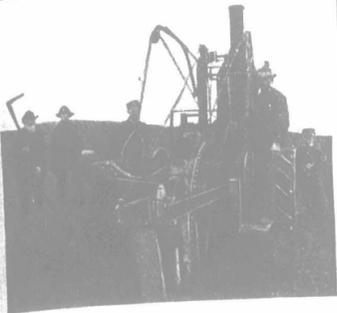
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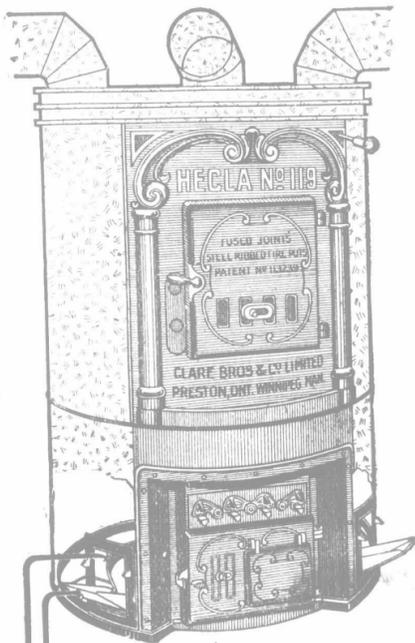
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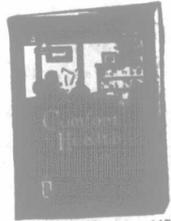
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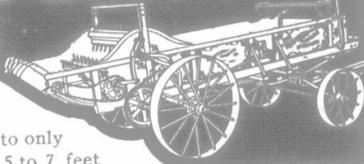
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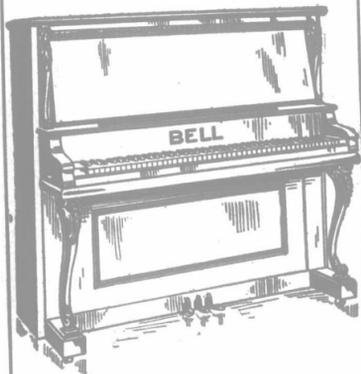
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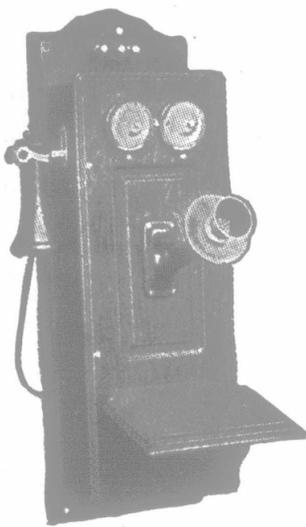
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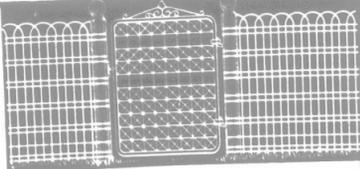
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EDITORIAL.

The final conflict between Great Britain and Germany will not be in the air, nor in the water, nor on the field of battle, but in the schools and churches.

To one who has not seen it tried, it is unbelievable how little harm and how much good a harrow will do in a cornfield if used both before and after the plants appear above ground.

Believing in the idea of a farm name, and desiring a euphonious and convenient one, we have selected "Weldwood" as the designation of "The Farmer's Advocate" farm.

That Great Britain is able to reduce her national debt, meet naval expenditures, find twelve millions for old-age pensions, and a million and a half for development schemes, launch a scheme of national insurance, and still declare a surplus, speaks well for the stability of her fiscal system.

The success of outdoor steer-feeding in Manitoba prompts the question whether unnecessary outlay is not sometimes incurred in providing cattle stabling in the East. Could we not feed steers as satisfactorily—and with less labor and capital expenditure—in airy sheds open on the south side, as in stone or cement cellars?

The Canadian Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education have been warmly welcomed and greatly impressed during their visit to Scotland, especially with the vigor and efficiency of the Edinburgh schools and colleges. Asked by a representative of the Scotsmen if he thought Scotland were "going back," Dr. Robertson was moved to say, "No, a thousand times no," and for the reason that in the newer educational movements childhood and child-nature are being given their proper place.

It is well to be cautious, but there is a form of skepticism that amounts merely to hedging and dodging from point to point, seeking to escape some conclusion against which one has set himself. Such a mind can raise more erroneous objections to some phase of advanced practice than an exhaustive experimenter can disprove in a lifetime. Folly of this kind multiplies in a night. It takes but little brains to protest vainly, but if you would be helped onward, set your mind rather upon positive knowledge.

In this country it is customary to regulate the date of alfalfa haying by the bloom, one-tenth in blossom being the rule. Alfalfa authorities claim this is not the best guide to follow. They say, wait till the new shoots that are to start the next growth appear about the crowns. If cut before this stage the plants receive a setback. On the other hand, the mower should not be longer delayed, else the stems will deteriorate rapidly, becoming woody, which means less nutritious and hard to digest.

Trend of Country Road Reform.

The progress and present status of the good roads' movement in the United States, is the subject of an interesting paper by L. W. Page, director of the office of Public Roads, in the Year-book of the Department of Agriculture. Some of its points will be timely to "Farmer's Advocate" readers at this season, when a good deal of Canadian rural roadmaking is in progress, and the subject is a live one in municipal and Provincial circles. A resume is given by Mr. Page of the evolution of roadmaking from colonial days down to the present, which evolution suffered its most severe setback during the Civil War. Such conflicts inevitably disturb the progress of countries and drain the national revenues. The great railway construction period later on doubtless absorbed public attention and funds, but in more recent years the people have come to realize the necessity and value of better country highways, and most of the States have addressed themselves seriously to the problems involved. Those taking the lead are devoting considerable attention to building trunk-line roads, looking to the establishment of a connected system of State roads. In this direction, Maryland was spending \$1,000,000 for trunk-line roads last year; New Hampshire, \$430,000; New York has appropriated \$2,500,000; Washington, \$620,000; while California has ratified a law providing an \$18,000,000 bond issue for trunk-line highways.

As "The Farmer's Advocate" sees the situation, the trunk-line theory is not the proper one on which to proceed, as it lends itself to a practical monopoly of these roads for tourist-motorist. We have suggested before, and do so again, that the basis should be the usage of the roads for rural business. Roads radiating out from cities and towns, largely used by farmers, are the ones to be improved, and next the highways which serve as feeders. In other words, preserve and improve the country roads for farm business primarily, and not for millionaires to race from Detroit to Niagara Falls, or from Montreal to Toronto. If they want such roads, let them do the building themselves.

The present trend of American road affairs is toward reform in administration and a more progressive policy. Payment of road taxes in labor proving inefficient, has been discarded for payment in cash. The State is becoming the unit of administration, and will largely control and direct road work in the counties and townships. A reduction in the number of road officials is looked for as inevitable, and knowledge and skill will be required of each incumbent. The imperative necessity for skilled supervision is being met by the appointment of competent highway engineers. In many cases, State Highway Departments employ a corps of engineers, and different counties employ county highway engineers, and in many States without Highway Departments the counties are engaging capable engineers. This is regarded as marking one of the greatest strides yet made toward the abandonment of old and inferior methods of administration, construction and maintenance. Agitation, education and demonstration by various agencies, are all bringing about a gradual betterment of road conditions.

As is the case with many reforms, possibly an undue reliance is being placed on legislation. From this viewpoint, prospects are reported bright for this viewpoint, prospects are reported bright for 1911 in the Legislatures of 42 States which will be in session. In all directions, organizations and legislators are at work formulating bills to be enacted into laws to improve the highways. Pub-

lic sentiment is running strongly in favor of effective highway legislation embracing in some form or other the principle of State aid or State supervision, and this tendency is to be noted in Canada, as well as in Uncle Sam's domains. It is needful that such movements be sustained by well-instructed public sentiment, coupled with a vigilant demand that the people who use the roads receive value for moneys expended from the taxes, and that road schemes are not exploited for the benefit of contractors and grafters. If the people simply fold their hands and leave all to officialdom, the last stage may be worse than the first, and many of the side lines and concessions will revert to their original turnpike conditions of spring and fall quagmire. The attention of "The Farmer's Advocate" has been called to a few cases where, because of municipal incompetence, the people have become so disgusted with township mismanagement or total neglect that they have reverted to statute labor in order to have something done upon their local roads, by means of drainage, grading, the systematic use of the split-log drag, and, where the material is available, by applications of gravel or broken stones, properly bound and rolled.

The Two-Furrow Plow.

To make one man do the work of two by the use of improved appliances, is a more laudable object than to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before. If agriculture is to maintain the position it should hold among other industries, it must afford fair wages to those engaged in it. It cannot afford such wages unless human time is economized. That time on the farm can be very largely economized, has been demonstrated in many instances. One of the most satisfactory means is the two-furrow plow, which has now been perfected in a number of makes to the point where it will accomplish all ordinary plowing, either of sod or stubble, almost, if not quite, as satisfactorily, and at least twice as fast, as it can be done with the old reliable single mould-board. Of course, the power must be provided to do the work. Draft cannot be exerted by magic. To cut and turn two slices requires approximately twice as much energy as to cut and turn one slice. The perfection to which walking plows have been brought does not leave much latitude for improvement in this respect to makers of the two-furrow substitute. To claim, as some do, that three horses on the two-furrow plow will accomplish twice as much work in a given time as two horses on a well-handled walking plow, is exaggerating the claim for a valuable invention. To begin with, the two-furrow plow is much heavier than the other implement, and, while much of the weight is carried on the wheels, still it must be propelled in some way. Then, too, it requires nice workmanship to adjust a two-furrow plow so as to run as smooth and true as a well-handled walking plow can be made to do. Sometimes this skill is lacking, and the consequence is waste of power, and perhaps side-draft, in addition. With good handling, however, plus good workmanship, a man can handle four horses on a two-furrow plow, and do at least twice as much work in a day as he could do with two horses on a single plow, and, apparently, with slightly less strain on the team. Such, at least, has been our experience this spring at "Weldwood," as "The Farmer's Advocate" farm is to be known henceforth. A few leaves from our experience may be helpful.

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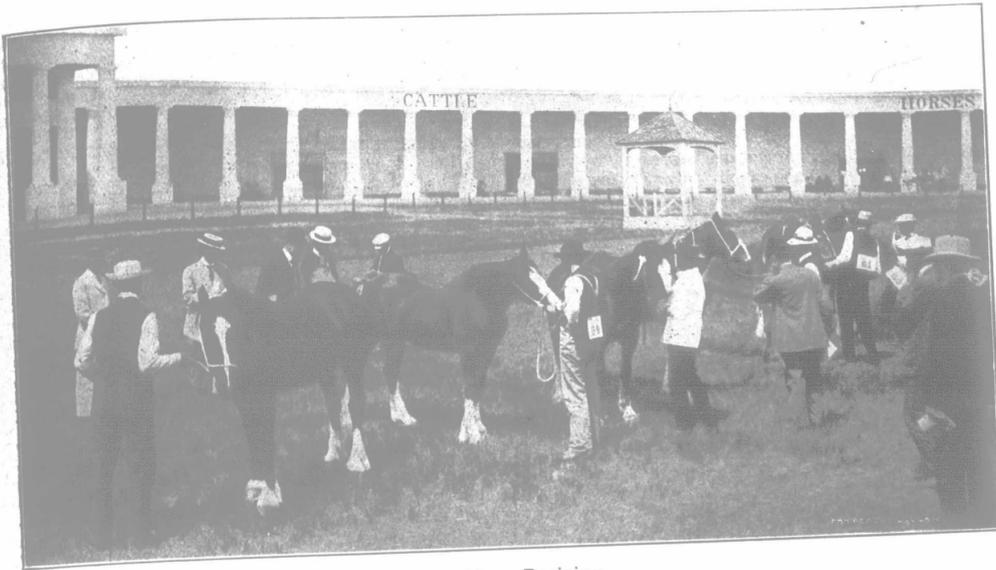
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One of the many horse classes which go to make Winnipeg's annual exhibition one of the foremost horse shows in Canada. Date of 1911 show, July 12-24.

Latest Word on Rabies.

Since the advent of hot weather in the Province of Ontario, several cases of dog-bite have been reported. In one municipality, dogs were ordered to be "kept on chain" for ten days, and a general muzzling order for the summer months, by the Provincial Board of Health, is anticipated.

In a treatise prepared by John R. Mohler, V. M. D., Chief of the Pathological Division in the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, just issued, the conclusion is reached that there is no communicable disease more easily prevented or eradicated than rabies. Since the infection is practically always transmitted by a bite, and since the animal which does the biting is almost always a dog, all sanitary measures must be directed to the control of these animals for a sufficient time to cover the incubation period of the disease. It seems, therefore, inexcusable, in the judgment of Dr. Mohler, to allow this contagion to be propagated indefinitely, causing untold suffering to the affected animals, and menacing the lives of persons, particularly children, who go upon the streets. The measures necessary to obtain the desired result are, then: (1) A tax or license for all dogs, with a fee of, say, \$2.00 for males, and \$5.00 for females, and the destruction of homeless or vagrant dogs; (2) restraint of all dogs which appear in public places, either by the use of a leash or an efficient muzzle. Undoubtedly, neglect has allowed the accumulation of a host of ownerless and, in most cases, useless curs in the community, but muzzling is not popular with the dog sentimentalist, although results justify its rigid enforcement, as proven in England, Sweden, Denmark, and other communities. It requires vigorous and concerted action on the part of all interested, and finally a six-months' quarantine of all dogs imported from countries where rabies is prevalent.

Trouble Brewing Underneath.

It is a never-ending wonder to many farmers why weeds should appear in such countless numbers on their fields. They overlook the fact that myriads are sown every year in their grass, clover and even their grain seeds; they do not realize the numbers produced upon their farms year by year, nor the further millions brought by flowing water and birds. A cultivation or two is given and the field is supposed to be cleaned, but dig down and see the trouble sprouting underneath. We turned a furrow the other day in a fall-plowed stubble that is being fallowed for alfalfa to be sown in July. It had been worked two or three times with a broad-share cultivator that shaved off practically every weed to a depth of three or four inches. The surface of the field was clean, but for several inches below, to the bottom of a deep furrow, the soil was white with a living mass of sprouting weeds. There is the source of many more plants to appear later during the summer. Only repeated tillage will clean a field like that. The trouble with much cultivation is that it ceases too soon.

sufficient to warrant the employment of a special teacher, and, unless more pupils are secured, the continuation school will be dropped, though the work would still be taken up in a fifth class. The trustees are making an appeal for candidates, that the continuation school, as such, may be continued another year. In their manifesto they say it may be fairly expected that in a few years quite a number of continuation schools, fifth classes and country High Schools of the Province will be rearranging their courses of study along lines similar to those mapped out for this continuation school at Guelph, and an appeal is made for the country people near Guelph to lead the way by sending children who have passed the Entrance to this continuation school. Already there are a number of rural consolidated continuation schools in operation in the Province. At Ayr, five sections are joined for this work; at Markdale there are three sections united, with prospects of two more joining; Flesherton also has such a school. In Eastern Ontario, similar schools are being commenced at Chesterville, Morewood and Winchester, in Dundas County. So far, these schools follow the regular High School course of studies, but in some cases seek to make modifications.

It should be understood that this matter does not concern the public-school part of the Macdonald School, which continues in successful operation, with Sections 6 1/2 and 7 united.

HORSES.

Azoturia.

Azoturia is a disease peculiar to horses and mules, especially horses. It is characterized by an arrest of the power of locomotion, caused by paralysis of the posterior or anterior limbs (generally the former), with a morbid change in the character of the urine. While in all cases the kidneys become involved, it is not primarily a disease of these organs. Some authors have called it a blood disease, while others claim it is a disease of the nervous system. It would not be wise to discuss the nature of this disease in this article, as a knowledge of this is valuable only from a scientific standpoint, and, as opinions of scientists differ, we would gain nothing by the discussion; hence, we will confine our discussion to the conditions under which the disease appears, the symptoms and treatment, both preventive and curative. It is a disease of the well-kept horse. It does not occur in poorly-kept and neglected animals. The predisposition to the disease is produced by idleness and good food. An attack is always preceded by a period of idleness, the period varying from two days to two weeks, or possibly longer, in rare cases. A few days' idleness is more likely to be followed by an attack than a longer period of rest. I cannot call to mind a case that occurred following a period of over two weeks. Just why this is a fact is rather hard to explain. During a period of complete rest and good feeding the equilibrium between waste and repair is suspended, and plethora is established; the various excretory organs (in some cases) seem to become inactive; certain products of the food which should be eliminated by said organs accumulate in large quantities, but no physical symptoms are noticeable that will lead a person to suspect danger, until the animal be put in mo-

Shall the Continuation School Continue?

From the time of their inauguration, the Macdonald Consolidated Schools have stood for a unique idea in rural education, being designed to educate in the full sense of the term, training hand, as well as head, and relating rural education in some measure to rural environment. The consolidation feature was incorporated, we presume, largely as a means to the end of providing such a course of training. Owing partly to the expense, and partly to conservatism, the concept has not caught on very widely, though it has been adopted to some extent in New Brunswick. The Ontario Consolidated School Section, at Guelph, geographically handicapped from the start, finally broke up, and has been running for the last few years with but one and a half of the original sections. With this small area, the Consolidated School has continued successfully, children of the outlying districts being brought in on drien of the outlying districts being brought in on the electric cars. One feature of the work has been a continuation class or school, the curriculum of which was designed with a regard for vocational interests, manual training, domestic science and elementary agriculture being taken up, along with the other High-school subjects. A year ago the school made arrangements with the Provincial Education Department to further modify its continuation work along vocational lines, leaving out some such subjects as Latin, French and Algebra, and giving more attention to domestic and other science, agriculture, etc. The work has proven acceptable to all concerned, and in the opinion of the Board is along proper lines. The attendance during the past year, however, has been small, averaging about 10, with a total enrollment next 12, and with prospects for a reduced number next year. Such a small number is not considered



Dunure Buchlyvie.

Clydesdale stallion. Imported and owned by McCallum Bros., Brampton, Ont. See Gossip, page 1030.

tion, when these products, which are supposed to be of a nitrogenous nature, are converted into various substances, chiefly uric and hippuric acid, and are supposed to be thrown on the kidneys for elimination or excretion. The kidneys, being unable to perform the increased function, these materials are practically thrown back upon the system, causing a form of poisoning of the muscles which produces paralysis, either partial or complete, according to the severity of the attack. It is probable, if the period of rest be extended beyond ten days or two weeks, that the system becomes accustomed to its conditions, the excretory organs become active and eliminate the materials which at an earlier stage of the period of idleness would have caused the disease, if the animal had been subjected to exercise. We cannot tell why some horses will suffer from the disease under conditions to which several have been subjected, and others go free. Neither can we tell why a horse may be subjected to such conditions many times with impunity, and at another time be attacked with the disease. We know that such are the facts, but cannot explain why. We notice that horses that are accustomed to spasmodic exercise, or, in other words, are accustomed to standing idle for a few days at a time, and then worked or driven, seldom suffer from azoturia. Most victims are those that are accustomed to regular work and good food, and from some cause spend three days or more in idleness, and are then given exercise. Exercise following rest is necessary to cause the trouble. I have met with cases that were caused by horses getting halter-cast after standing a few days, the exertion in endeavoring to rise having the same effect as driving or work. Horses that are kept in box stalls are very seldom attacked. They evidently take sufficient voluntary exercise in the stall to keep the excretory organs active, and prevent the accumulation of the products noted. As the disease is always serious, and in severe cases often fatal, it is obvious that preventive treatment is advisable. This, of course, consists in giving daily exercise, even a few minutes; but if conditions make this impossible, the grain ration should be reduced, and largely supplemented by bran; or, if possible, the horse given a box stall during his period of idleness.

Symptoms.—After a period of rest, the horse usually feels vigorous and anxious to go. After being driven or ridden for a variable distance, from a few hundred yards to several miles (the symptoms have been noticed in some cases after a few minutes' exercise, while in others not until after a few hours). He begins to lose ambition, hangs back, goes suddenly lame either in the hind or fore leg (usually behind). It is often thought he has picked up a nail. He perspires freely; the muscles over the loins and croup (or, if the fore extremity be involved, those of the shoulder and forearm) become enlarged and very hard. His respirations are labored, his expression becomes anxious, he trembles, the pulse becomes frequent and strong. He looks around at his sides, appears to suffer colicky pains, may lie down and roll, regain his feet, etc. His back becomes arched, he knuckles at the fetlock, he has lost control of his limbs, the whole body shakes, and he tries hard to retain the standing position, but eventually falls. He may rise on his fore legs, drags his hind part along on flexed fetlocks, and falls again, struggles violently, and often becomes delirious, and becomes practically uncontrollable. If he voids urine, or if he drawn by a catheter, it is noticed to be thick in consistency and very dark in color, very strongly resembling very strong, thick coffee in appearance. He is totally unable to rise, or to stand if raised in slings, but his power to struggle is very well marked, and it is a very difficult matter in many cases to prevent him injuring himself and his attendants. These symptoms are those of a very severe case, and, of course, are more or less modified in cases less severe; but the partial or complete loss of control of the limbs, the lassitude, enlargement and hardening of the muscles, anxious expression, and apparent colicky pains, are more or less marked in all cases.

Treatment.—In most cases, when the first symptoms appear, if the horse be allowed to stand, he will recover even without treatment. Hence, so soon as the slightest symptom of the trouble is noticed in an animal that is being given exercise after a period of idleness, the driver should not attempt to get him home or to a veterinary infirmary, but quietly lead him to the nearest stable or other building he can reach, or, if in fine weather, a field or even a fence corner; and if he has trouble in standing, he should, if possible, get help, and endeavor to support and steady the patient for an hour or longer. It is good practice to administer a purgative of about 2 to 10 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and, if the weather be cold, clothe him warmly and keep comfortable. Some recommend the application of mustard or a strong liniment over the loins, but others claim that this increases the uneasiness and does no good. We have not thought we found benefit from this practice. If the patient can be led on his feet for a few hours, a recovery will take place, and he can be moved to his own

stable in from 24 to 48 hours, or, in rare cases, sooner. If the patient falls, and is unable to rise, he must be moved on a boat or truck to some comfortable and roomy stall or building, and made as comfortable as possible. A brisk purgative should be administered, and this followed by two drams iodide of potassium every four or five hours for about twenty-four hours. Injections of warm, soapy water per rectum should be given every few hours to hasten the actions of the bowels. The urine should be drawn off with a catheter about every six to eight hours, and, if the kidneys become inactive, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce of nitrate of potassium should be given three times daily. It is necessary for an attendant or two to remain with him, and in some cases it is necessary to hobble his feet to prevent injury to himself and attendants.

the services of a veterinarian, as complications are liable to arise which he will probably be able to combat. There are different proprietary medicines and serums from which practitioners claim to get excellent results; but these can be used properly and safely only by qualified practitioners. "WHIP."

LIVE STOCK

Profitable Steer Breeding in Manitoba.

Keen interest has been aroused by the steer-feeding experiments conducted at the Manitoba Experimental Farm at Brandon during the past

few years, particularly by reason of the satisfactory showing of outdoor, compared with stable feeding. The results of another year's work have been recently published by the new Superintendent, W. C. McKillican, and additional interest is lent by the encouraging showing of alfalfa hay, which was used in a small way for two of the three lots. The following is abridged from Mr. McKillican's report:

Twenty-one steers were purchased, at \$33 per head. They averaged 1,053 lbs., which made the purchase price 3.13 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. They were all rising three, and were chiefly Shorthorn and Hereford grades. They were started on

Nov. 15th, and shipped on May 1st. Bids were received from quite a number of buyers from Winnipeg, Brandon and other points. The best bid was 6.30 cents per pound, made by a Brandon buyer.

DETAILS OF THE FEEDING.

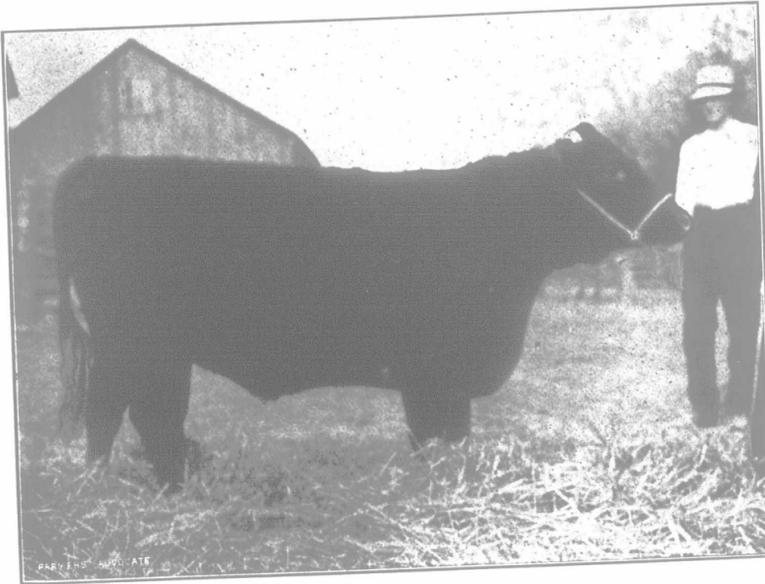
The twenty-one steers were divided into three lots, as evenly as possible in regard to size and quality.

Lot 1 was fed entirely outside, without any shelter except the natural scrub and brush. They were supplied with water from a well and a large trough which was kept from freezing by means of a small tank heater. They were fed straw and, at the last, hay in large racks, which were filled by the sleigh-load, as required. The grain ration was given on feeding tables. They were started on a ration of 2 pounds per day of mixed oats and barley chop. This was gradually increased to 11 pounds of chop, 1 pound of bran and 2 pounds of oilcake at the finish. From January 1st on, they got 2 pounds of alfalfa hay per day, chopped and mixed with their grain.

Lot 2 was fed in the stable. They received 8 pounds of straw, 35 pounds of corn silage, and 15

pounds of roots daily throughout the experiment, and received no hay. They were started on a ration of 2 pounds of mixed oats and barley chop on November 15th, and this was gradually increased to 10 pounds of mixed chop, 1 pound bran and 2 pounds oilcake at the finish of the test.

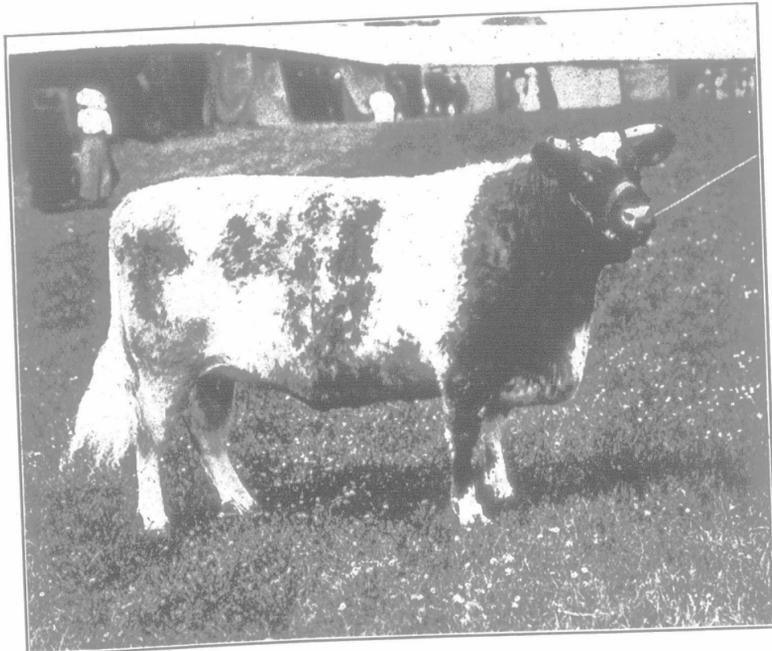
Lot 3 was fed in the stable, as well. They



Yearling Cruickshank Butterfly Heifer.

In D. Birrell & Sons' Shorthorn sale, at Greenwood, Ont., June 20th.

If the bowels and kidneys can be kept active, and delirium does not increase, there will be a reasonable prospect of recovery; but if the symptoms continue to increase in intensity, death will result usually in from two to three days. When recovery is about to take place, and the patient attempts to rise, he should be assisted. In some cases it is wise to use slings to get him on his feet, but if he cannot stand when raised, he must be allowed to lie down again. During treatment he should be allowed water frequently, but should not be allowed large quantities at a time; and, if



Waterloo Lady 36th.

Three-year-old Shorthorn heifer. First and champion, Oxfordshire Show, Thame, May, 1911.



Plowing for Corn at "Weldwood."

Inverting over three acres a day with the two-furrow plow in sixteen-year-old sod, very dry when plowed.

got exactly the same feed as Lot 2, except that from January 1st they received 3 pounds less per day of mixed oats and barley chop, and in its place received 3 pounds of alfalfa hay. Their fattening ration, besides straw, corn and roots, was, therefore, 7 pounds mixed chop, 1 pound bran, 2 pounds oilcake and 3 pounds alfalfa hay per day, at the finish of the test. The average amount of concentrated grain feed for the whole period was thus less than 4 pounds per day.

At selling time, all three lots looked equally well, and were equally saleable. There was not a steer that was not in prime condition. The results obtained are given concisely in the following tabulated statement. The usual custom in balancing labor and interest against manure has been followed. So far as the results of the whole experiment are concerned, this is a safe rule, as the manure is certainly well worth the labor and the interest on capital involved. It is not, however, a fair comparison between outside and inside feeding, as the work involved in handling a bunch of steers in a stable is much greater than it is for the outside lot.

The interest on investment in stabling accommodation is also a considerable item. These points should be kept in mind in comparing these lots.

LOT I.—OUTSIDE.

No. of steers	7
Average weight, Nov. 15	1,042 lbs.
Average weight May 1	1,257 "
Average gain, 167 days	215 "
Best individual gain	265 "
Poorest individual gain	165 "
Cost of 100 pounds gain (average)	\$9.62

Cost.	
7 steers, 7,295 lbs., at 3.13½c. per lb.	\$228.57

Feed.	
12 tons straw, at \$1 per ton	\$12.00
5 tons mixed hay, at \$6 per ton	30.00
1,596 lbs. alfalfa hay, at \$12 per ton	9.58
210 lbs. bran, at \$20 per ton	2.10
371 lbs. oilcake, at \$33 per ton	6.12
8,501 lbs. oats and barley chop, at \$20 per ton	85.01
Total feed cost	\$144.81
Total cost	\$373.38

Receipts.	
7 steers, 8,800 lbs., less 5 per cent. shrinkage, at 6.30c. per lb.	\$526.68
Total profit	\$153.90
Profit per steer	21.90

LOT II.—INSIDE.

Usual fattening ration. No alfalfa.	
No. of steers	7
Average weight, Nov. 15	1,061 lbs.
Average weight May 1	1,285 "
Average gain, 167 days	224 "
Best individual gain	250 "
Poorest individual gain	160 "
Cost of 100 lbs. gain	\$8.82

Cost.	
7 steers, 7,430 lbs., at 3.13½c. per lb.	\$232.81

Feed.	
9,380 lbs. straw, at \$1 per ton	\$ 4.69
39,900 lbs. corn silage, at \$2 per ton	39.90
18,725 lbs. roots, at \$2 per ton	18.73
371 lbs. oilcake, at \$33 per ton	6.12
210 lbs. bran, at \$20 per ton	2.10
8,777 lbs. oats and barley chop, at \$20 per ton	63.37
Total feed cost	\$138.91
Total cost	\$371.72

Receipts.	
7 steers, 9,000 lbs., less 5 per cent. shrinkage, at 6.30c. per lb.	\$538.65
Total profit	\$166.93
Profit per steer	23.86

LOT III.—INSIDE.

Alfalfa hay as part of ration displacing oats and barley chop, pound for pound.	
No. of steers	7
Average weight, Nov. 15	1,056 lbs.
Average weight, May 1	1,277 "
Average gain, 167 days	216 "
Best individual gain	285 "
Poorest individual gain	145 "
Cost of 100 pounds gain (average)	\$8.41

Cost.	
7 steers, 7,390 lbs., at 3.13½c. per lb.	\$231.55

Feed.	
9,380 lbs. straw, at \$1 per ton	\$4.69
39,900 lbs. corn silage, at \$2 per ton	39.90
18,725 lbs. roots, at \$2 per ton	18.72
371 lbs. oilcake, at \$33 per ton	6.12
210 lbs. bran, at \$20 per ton	2.10
3,902 lbs. oats and barley chop, at \$20 per ton	39.02
2,835 lbs. alfalfa hay, at \$12 per ton	17.01
Total feed cost	\$127.56
Total cost	\$359.11

Receipts.	
7 steers, 8,905 lbs., less 5 per cent. shrinkage, at 6.30c. per lb.	\$532.98
Total profit	\$173.87
Profit per steer	24.84

STABLING NOT ESSENTIAL.

The striking results of this experiment are: First, a demonstration of the opportunity for Western farmers to make better use of their straw and coarse grains by fattening steers at a handsome profit.

Secondly, it is possible to get these results without going to the expense of building stables in Manitoba. Though the gains are better when stabling can be used, they are not sufficient to justify heavy outlay for stables to be used for this purpose alone.

Thirdly, probably the most striking illustration is that of the wonderful feeding value of alfalfa. The steers that had their grain ration reduced by three pounds, and got in its place alfalfa hay, looked just as well as the others, and made practically the same gains. They made the gains more economically. Even though the alfalfa hay

was valued at \$12 per ton, which will seem to most people a high valuation for unbaled, undelivered hay, yet the steers fed partly on it made their gains considerably cheaper than the ones fed chopped oats and barley valued at 1 cent per pound.

In the article, "Bloat in Ruminants," published in the Stock Department, June 1st, reference was made to an instrument called a probang. Through a printer's error, it was set "probrary."

Hoard's Dairyman very much favors keeping dry roughage, especially good quality of hay, before the cows when on grass. "It will be found," our contemporary adds, "that a considerable quantity of rough feed will be consumed, and unquestionably it helps to prevent bloating and extreme looseness of bowels."

THE FARM.

Profits of Underdrainage.

To underdrain 10 acres a year for five years, at 25 cents a rod for "digging and laying," or to drain 50 acres in one year at the higher price of 35 cents a rod for the same work—which is the better plan, and how much? This is the problem solved in last issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," but it is not exactly the problem encountered by most farmers to-day. Usually, the price is the same in the two cases. The problem now to be solved is this: How much richer will a man be five years hence to drain 50 acres this year, than if he drains 10 acres a year for five years, the price of drainage being the same in the two methods?

As in the previous article, we shall assume that he borrows the money in either case, at 5 per cent. compound interest; also, that he pays 35 cents a rod for digging and laying. The cost per acre would then be \$28, using the same prices as before, and the drains being the same distance apart. The cost (including interest) five years hence for draining the first 10 acres would be

First ten acres	280 × (1.05) ⁵ =	\$ 357.37
Second ten acres	280 × (1.05) ⁴ =	340.34
Third ten acres	280 × (1.05) ³ =	324.14
Fourth ten acres	280 × (1.05) ² =	308.70
Fifth ten acres	280 × (1.05) ¹ =	294.00
Total		\$1,624.55

Assuming, as before, that the undrained land would produce \$15 per acre, and the drained land \$25 per acre, we find from the previous article that the returns from 50 acres, together with interest, would in five years amount to \$5,748.06

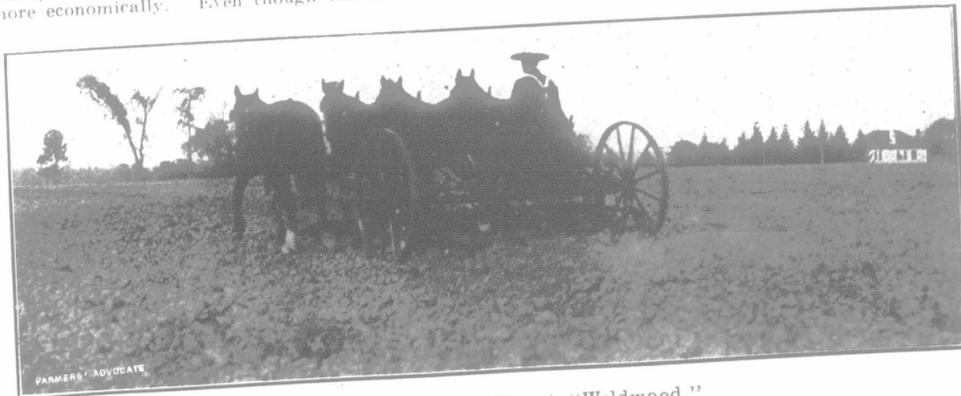
Cash balance, after paying for drainage, \$4,123.51

The total cost of draining all at once, the returns, and the cash balance, would be the same as in the last article, viz.:

Cash balance, draining all at once	\$5,121.16
Cash balance, installment plan	4,123.51
Difference	\$ 997.65

Thus we see that by the speedier plan, cost prices per rod being the same in both cases, the farmer would be \$997.65, or practically \$1,000 better off five years hence than by the installment plan.

Before leaving this phase of underdrainage, it might be well to make one further calculation, viz., the cash balance at the end of five years if the land were not drained at all. In this case there is no cost of drainage to be deducted, and hence the cash balance is the value of the crop, with interest. At \$15 per acre, the crop would be worth \$750. As this would not be received till near the end of the year, when the grain or stock is sold, there would be interest accruing on it for four years. Therefore, the value of the first year's crop, with interest, would be



Cultivating for Alfalfa at "Weldwood."



A Representative of the High-class Young Ayrshire Bulls
To be sold at Robert Hunter & Sons' Sale, at Maxville, Ont., June 28th.

The second crop	$750 \times (1.05)^4 =$	\$ 911.64
The third crop	$750 \times (1.05)^3 =$	868.16
The fourth crop	$750 \times (1.05)^2 =$	826.88
The fifth crop	$750 \times (1.05) =$	787.50
Total		\$4,144.18

Comparing this with the balances already determined, we see that it is the same, within \$21, as the balance on the installment plan. Hence, in five years' time, the "50-acre" farmer who drains 10 acres of his land each year has his drainage all paid for, and has as much cash in pocket as if he had not drained at all. In the next five years, when there is no more drainage to pay for, his drained land will net him \$5,748.06, instead of undrained land netting \$4,144.18, a difference of \$1,603.88 in favor of draining. And each succeeding period of five years will show a like difference.

Comparing still further, we see that if he drained his whole 50 acres this year, he would be better off in actual cash at the end of five years by the sum of \$967.98 than if not draining at all. The next period of five years, all draining having been previously paid for, his drained land would bring him, in crop and interest, \$6,907.99, as against \$4,144.18, a clear gain of \$2,763.81 in favor of the drained land, and this difference would be repeated every five years.

But this is not all: The drained land is in better shape, and the farm is worth more than if undrained. Only last week, one of the practical farmers of Kent County told me that the land he drained a year ago was worth \$25 an acre more. That this is so, is proven by the following case: A farm in Lincoln County, whose township, concession, lot, and owner's name I could give, was bought at \$6,000 about two years ago. The sum of \$2,000 was spent in draining it last year, and the farm has since been sold for \$12,000. So that drainage, besides increasing the farmer's actual cash balance greatly, enhances the value of his land.

It should be noted, in closing, that in the estimates made, the increase due to drainage has been placed at the very reasonable amount of \$10 per acre, while, as a matter of fact, the average increase is considerably in excess of this sum. No account has been taken of the cost of tillage, harvesting and handling the product. Tillage costs considerably more on the undrained, but the harvesting and handling is higher on the drained, so that these may fairly be taken as balancing, thus eliminating from the computation all factors but drainage.

WM. H. DAY,
Ontario Agricultural College.

Let the Birds Alone.

A Pennsylvania man, in recounting his experience on a small farm, tells how a bull-headed neighbor came along one day to borrow a gun to shoot some birds which he said were destroying his wheat. The loan of the gun was refused, but, in order to gratify the man's curiosity, the owner of the gun shot one of the birds and opened its crop. He found in it two hundred weevils and but four grains of wheat, and these four the weevil had burrowed. Here was a sermon for stupid men and boys who go about killing birds which, with rare exceptions, are really the best friends of the farmer. By actual observation, thousands of grubs and predatory insects are daily destroyed by every pair of birds, particularly when young are being reared. Nearly 200 larvae have been taken from the gizzard of a single bird. In fact, it is tolerably certain that, were

it not for the natural protection thus provided by Providence, the farmer would succumb in his struggle with the ever-increasing hosts of insects, in spite of the invention of spraying, which is limited and intermittent in its operations. That every sensible man and woman should, therefore, do all in their power to preserve the native song birds, is the conclusion to be drawn.

June Bug Data for Dr. Hewitt.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In the June 1st issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" I notice the request of C. Gordon Hewitt, the Dominion Entomologist, for information regarding depredations of the June beetle. Last year, the pastures in East Middlesex were burrowed and greatly damaged in all directions by the grubs, but I never saw the beetles so numerous as they were during the last ten days of May. After sundown, the hum of them in the trees resembled a small tempest. Many trees were almost entirely denuded of foliage, the varieties suffering most in my observation being the ash, elm, butternut and horse chestnut. Maples and other sorts alongside were practically unmolested. I would like Dr. Hewitt to explain the why of this to your readers. The surface of the leaves of the varieties named is rougher than others, possibly giving the bugs a better foothold. Or is it that the flavor is more to their liking or the texture of the leaves softer and more easily chewed? Many people are alarmed lest next year the land will be devastated with the larvae.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

OBSERVER.

THE DAIRY.

A World's Champion Ayrshire Cow

The Secretary of the American Ayrshire Breeders' Association announces the yearly record of production of the Ayrshire cow Netherhall Brownie IX., 23985, owned by J. W. Clise, of Seattle, Washington, which is stated to be a world's record, both of milk and butter-fat, for an Ayrshire cow, as far as heard from. This cow has an official record for 365 consecutive days of 18,110 pounds of milk, and 820.91 pounds butter-fat, equal to 958 pounds butter. She was tested under the supervision of the Washington State Agricultural College.



Group of Recently-imported Ayrshire Heifers

To be sold at Robert Hunter & Sons' Sale, at Maxville, Ont., June 28th.

The secretary also publishes the official records of a large number of cows of various ages having recently finished their year's test and been admitted to Advanced Registry. The highest in the two-year-old form is Kaziah of Highland, who produced in the year's test: milk, 10,970 pounds; butter-fat, 326.94 pounds; butter, 497 pounds. In the three-year-old form, Mabel of Sandhill gave: milk, 12,857 pounds; fat, 502.06 pounds; butter, 585 pounds. In the four-year-old form, Maud Douglas made 9,529 pounds milk, 357.91 pounds fat, 421 pounds butter. In the mature form, Rose Morning produced: milk, 12,565 pounds; fat, 416.24 pounds; butter, 486 pounds.

The average production of the 31 cows of the various ages in the list reported is, in pounds, as follows:

	Milk.	Fat.	Butter.
Two-year-old class.....	7,871	317	368
Three-year-old class.....	9,211	372	433
Four-year-old class.....	9,166	369	432
Mature-cow class	10,081	392	455
Whole, cows and heifers	9,082	362	422

The advanced registry system has done wonders in bringing to light the great dairy ability of the Ayrshire cow, and what has been done is but the beginning of a demonstration of the dairy capability of this excellent dairy breed.

Grading Cream.

B. D. White, who has had charge of investigations into the conditions of dairy manufacture for the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, is the author of an article in the Department of Agriculture Yearbook on "Grading Cream," which will interest "Farmer's Advocate" readers who are creamerymen or patrons. Mr. White takes the ground that there is need at many creameries for a change in the method of paying for cream. Competition, especially since the advent of the hand separator, has driven American creamerymen into accepting cream, regardless of quality, age or condition, until a large proportion of it delivered at the present time is simply deplorable. The result has been a deterioration in the quality of creamery butter. From information received at the principal butter markets it appears that only 7 to 10 per cent. of the butter received grades "extras," and the other 90 to 93 per cent. must be classed as "firsts," "seconds" and "thirds," the last two not being considered of high enough quality to satisfy the taste of the average consumer. In many creameries there has been no incentive for the patron to deliver good cream, as the price paid was the same for all—good, bad or indifferent. In some localities, however, the demoralizing effects have driven creameries to the adoption of a plan of paying by quality, with the result that much improvement has taken place. A compilation has been made of the prices paid to creamery patrons in 1909 for butter-fat, and the price received for butter in the two classes of creameries—those receiving sweet cream, and those receiving sour—in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa. The average paid per pound of butter-fat in the three States by 75 creameries reporting was 31.30 cents, and for sour cream by 233 creameries it was 29.23 cents; and received, respectively, per pound of butter, 28.61 cents and 27.63 cents. This was a difference of 2.07 cents per pound of butter-fat in favor of the sweet cream, or more than sufficient to pay for hauling the cream from the farm to the creamery. The difference of .98 cent per pound in the price of butter represents a loss of \$2,225,580, were the ratio applied to the total production of the three States; but were the butter sold on grade, the difference would be really about 6 cents, instead of .98, or a loss of approximately or nearly \$10,000,000. It is believed that, by a cream grading system such as Maine has adopted, the proportion of butter that would grade "extras" could be raised to 90 per cent.

instead of 7 or 10 per cent. The dairy authorities of that State claim that at one time 90 per cent. of the cream delivered was sour, but that within a very short time after grading was adopted, and a premium of 2 to 3 cents a pound paid for the butter-fat, 95 per cent. of the cream was sweet on arrival at the creamery, and that condition still prevails. Though a great deal of the cream is delivered only two or three times per week, it is preserved sweet by being cooled immediately in ice-water.

Two grades of cream are made: No. 1, sweet, and of clean flavor, for which a premium of 1 to 2 cents per pound of butter-fat is paid; and No. 2, which may be sour, but must have a clean flavor, and for this a straight price, based on quotations, is usually paid. Cream not included in either of these grades is rejected, as good butter cannot be made from it, nor is it a profitable product either to producer or manufacturer. The butter-fat content of the cream is usually given some weight in grading, as it is desirable that the cream be of the proper consistency for churning, without dilution or concentration.

The two grades are weighed, ripened, churned and marketed separately, and the butter properly made from the cream delivered sweet brings a premium over the market quotations. Hence the creamery can pay more for such cream. A great deal of ice is stored and used for the cooling process, about ten tons being required per season for a 20-cow dairy. To hold that quantity of ice, and allow space for sawdust, a building 12 x 12 x 8 feet is required.

Readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" may recall that, when the subject of grading cream was under discussion at the creamery meeting in Guelph, last December, the plan was not specially favored because of the extra bookkeeping entailed in keeping track of the two prices of fat.

POULTRY.

Rearing Turkeys.

Will you kindly tell me how and what to feed young turkeys just hatched? (1) Should they be shut in on a dry floor a few days, or let out on the grass? (2) Should they be fed, and how often in a day? (3) Is hard-boiled egg good for young turkeys? (4) Should their heads be greased as soon as taken from the nest, to prevent lice? I had sixteen last year, all smart, and at three days old started dying off, and in two days they were all dead. (5) Should they get water if they have soaked feed? MRS. J. A.

With reference to the above communication, would say I feed bread a few days old soaked in sweet skim milk the first two days after hatching, gradually making it all shorts on the third day, mixed with the skim milk, also. Young turkeys eat very little the first two days, and they need something more strengthening than shorts, but I like to get them on the shorts as soon as they are eating more freely, on account of never having bowel trouble when giving them shorts. If the weather is moderately warm, place them on grass, but, if very cold and wet, they are better kept in on a dry floor for not more than two days. I feed a moderately fine grade of shorts, mixed with skim milk, five times per day, and let them eat off my hands. In one feed of shorts onion tops are cut into it to about one-fifth what they eat, and in one of the other feeds dandelion leaves are cut and used in the same proportion. Shorts digest fast, and require more than two or three feeds each day.

I have never given hard-boiled eggs to young turkeys, but I know some who do, and it doesn't kill them. What benefit it is, I have never yet been able to discover. It is not necessary to be able to discover. It is not necessary to prevent lice grease the heads of young turkeys to prevent lice if they have been driven off the hen with insect powder just before hatching and the young can reach a dry knoll to dust upon. I have known many young turkeys killed by too much grease being used. I have always given my turkeys at least two small dishfuls of water each day, but the bulk of their drink is skim milk.

The year 1910 was the hardest season to raise young turkeys that I have encountered, and I have been at it steadily since 1885. Continued wet, cold weather for three weeks was the cause, and I lost 15 out of 50 hatched during these three weeks. This year is fine so far, and I had 52 hatch over two weeks ago, and have 52 lively young fellows yet.

I might add that, no matter how fed, young turkeys must have clean ground to brood upon each night, and all food and drink kept sweet and clean. Turkeys require a good deal of care and attention for the first month, and the price they have been selling for the past few years plainly shows they cannot be turned out of the nest to hunt for themselves. "Overfeeding" is not feeding often; just the reverse, as a very hungry turkey will gorge itself and sit down, while one that is fed often eats little at a time, and is away again at once looking for flies, etc. W. J. BELL.

Muriatic Acid for Blackhead.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am a constant reader of "The Farmer's Advocate," and am also very interested in raising turkeys, and have tried many remedies for blackhead. Last year I tried muriatic acid, and never lost a turkey. I shut the bird up for a few days, and feed as usual, and give ten or twelve teaspoonfuls of the mixture, 1 teaspoonful to a quart of water, two or three times a day. It cured every turkey. I have tried several different remedies, without success.

AN INTERESTED TURKEY-RAISER.

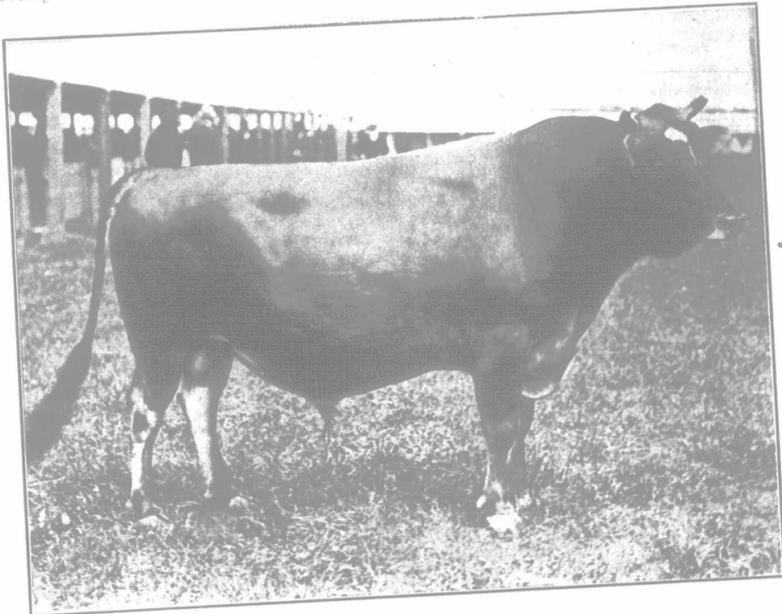
Clean houses, clean air, clean food, clean water, clean yards, clean range, clean incubators and brooders, clean birds, outside and inside—these are the essentials in the hygienic and sanitary management of poultry, according to a bulletin of over 200 pages on the subject, "Poultry Diseases and their Treatment," compiled by Raymond Pearl, Frank M. Surface, and Maynie R. Curtis, of the Maine Experiment Station. It is really a critical compilation of existing material on this subject, being well printed and illustrated, indexed, and provided with a glossary of technical terms. The authors indicate the need for such literature, when they state that over 50 per cent. of all the correspondence of those engaged in poultry work at the American Agricultural Colleges and experiment stations relates to poultry diseases.

of honor that if all were exterminated, next year's weeding would be mere recreation.

Visitors from the city were surprised at seeing the garden so free from weeds, and did not fail to notice how thrifty the vegetables were. They did not know that where weeds are left unmoisted the vegetables and flowers never seem to thrive. Others who dropped in to see what the women were doing, shook their heads when they saw they were merely hoeing up weeds—said they might as well attempt to kill all the flies—they had been brought up among weeds and knew all about them, and "it was no use trying to get rid of them." "The Farmer's Advocate" has noticed that there are a lot of people like these friends of the Morrises. They appear to think that weeds are the proper thing in a garden or field—predestined and foreordained from all eternity to grow and grow, and pester the life out of people and strangle out the good beets and car-people and vegetable oysters in the struggle for existence. Cantankerous theologians can argue all they like about original sin, and hair-split over higher criticism, but what gardening experience will teach anybody willing to learn is the "final perseverance of the hoe," not only in killing the wicked weeds, but in making the vegetables "grow in grace" and bulge. High criticism may be no good, but low hoeing is to be depended on as orthodox every time.

Now, the Morris family business the whole kept right after this weeding about the cauliflowers and tomatoes was season. Hence, the ground about the cauliflowers and tomatoes was kept stirred all the time.

There is nothing like letting daylight into the soil on the start. The earth being kept warm and mellow, growth was prodigious. Mr. Morris, who is a very truthful man, being the manager, and having time to tell a straight story, says the family had far more than they could consume, and the profusion of vegetables enabled them to cut down their meat bill by one-half, at least. And they all felt better. Mrs. Morris, with a sharp eye to the family finances, finally decided to send the surplus vegetables to their grocer in the near-by town of 5,000 inhabitants. She and Kate kept close tab on these consignments, and at



Fairy's Boy.

Jersey bull. First and champion, Oxfordshire Show, May, 1911.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Women and Weeds.

How to keep the women folk healthfully employed on the farm probably does not worry many farmers as much as it might. But Edmund Morris, in his little book, "Ten Acres Enough," lets us into the secret of it—tactical management in getting them after the weeds, that is all.

Mr. Morris went into farm-gardening, and his wife and his daughter Kate, aged 18 years, did all the planting. Morris did the planning, for which he was adapted. He spent \$5 in buying them a complete outfit of hoes, rakes and trowels for garden use, lightly made on purpose for female handling, with a neat little wheelbarrow to hold the weeds and litter. The ladies took to the work manfully. Mr. Morris kept the hoes sharp-worked with a file, and they declared that it was only play to wage war on weeds with tools so keen. Now and then one of the boys went in and gave them a lift, and, when a new vegetable bed was to be made ready, did the digging. Never had either of them enjoyed health so robust or had either of them enjoyed health so wholesome. The people who had the appetites so wholesome. The people who had the weeds go to seed, and there were, of course, millions of the enemy to contend with. That is one thing that people will persist in forgetting. Mr. Morris did not discourage his wife and daughter by repeating the old English formula that,

"One year's seeding
Makes seven years' weeding."

but commended their industry, exhorted them to persevere, and was lavish in his admiration of the handsome style in which they kept the grounds. He infused into their minds a perfect hatred of the whole tribe of weeds, enjoined them not to let one escape and go to seed, pledging his word

the season's end were surprised to find that they had \$80 to their credit from the garden. This, how-ever, was a side issue. How did they manage to succeed with their farm garden? They did not know it all. They were amateurs, and, like the rest of us, made many mistakes. Neither was their ground very rich. The secret was the un-sparing war kept up against weeds, thus prevent-ing their running away with nourishment and moisture intended for the plants. One good stir-ring up with rake, hoe or cultivator is as good as a shower. Some people think, when the ground begins to look parched, they must turn on the hose or the watering can. The same effort spent with the hoe would give them better re-sults. In fact, sousing on a lot of water does harm, for it makes the ground bake and harden. Vegetables will grow more rapidly, be more healthy, and in better condition at maturity by frequent hoeing than by frequent watering. If you don't believe this, try it with a few cabbage plants or hills of sweet corn. There is likely plenty of moisture below if it is taken care of by mellowing the surface with rake and hoe, which seems to put life into the soil. Experts say a light, running wheel hoe is an advance on the old style, and less trouble in the garden than a horse cultivator. Perhaps the most important time to do the stirring is as soon as the ground begins to dry a little after a heavy rain. That is when the weeds will try to steal a march on you. In such cases it is a good plan, even before a row of seeds "come up," to run the iron rake lightly along, breaking the crust, heading off the weeds, and giving the beets or peas a chance to get through easily. The hoe and the rake are better than the watering can, and, in the hands of women, make a matchless combination for the complexion of the garden, and their own, as well.



"The Farmer's Advocate" Orchard in Bloom.

View of orchard No. 1 (on Mr. Poole's farm), taken from south-west corner. Note the profusion of bloom, also the shape and vigorous condition of the trees. Photo May 20th, 1911.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Ruralities from Australia.

The returns of the wheat States this year show that the variety known as Federation has remained on top. It was bred by the late William Farrer, and is a cross between Fife and Indian wheats, having been then crossed with Purple Straw. Over large areas it averaged 24 bushels to the acre. Experts are now contending that too much attention is being paid to the production of weighty wheats, without regard to the milling qualities. As the prices are all the same, there is no inducement held out to do anything else. A great deal of the trouble is due to the fact that a greater proportion of the grain raised is exported whole, instead of being converted into flour and then exported. By this practice the country is also losing all the bran and pollard.

The White Leghorns have succeeded in winning the dozen competitions which recently concluded in Australia and New Zealand. The winning pen of six at Gatton, Queensland, produced 1,520 eggs for the year. At the Hawkesbury College, N. S. W., the winning pen of six of the same breed laid an aggregate of 1,321 eggs. In this competition the first twelve pens were White Leghorns. In the test running over two years the same breed succeeded, the pen laying 2,369 eggs. In the test extending over three years, a pen of Black Orpingtons carried honors, producing during the term 3,047 eggs. It is contended at the College that this is the first data secured in the world for so long a period. The result disputes the theory that hens should not be kept for three years for egg production. At the same institution, a pen of Indian runner ducks won the prize, with 2,464 eggs for two years. The first year they laid 1,278 eggs, and the balance in the second year. The principal of the College points out in his official report that the test has demonstrated that this breed of duck will lay better in the second year than any other breed. The ducks, however, cost more than the hens to feed. The test to prove the relative values of dry and wet feeding was conclusive that the latter was by far the most profitable.

Irish potato blight has got a great hold of the agricultural States of Australia. Scarcely a district has escaped. It is estimated that the loss of crops this year will involve a million pounds sterling. A potato famine for the coming season is in prospect.

This has been one of the most humid seasons ever experienced in Australia, though New Zealand has been obliged to suffer one of the driest on record. The rains in the Commonwealth have been most abundant; in fact, over vast areas there has been far too much. Inland lakes which have been dry clay-pans for years are filled, and large swamps are teeming with wild fowl and large quitoes. There are hundreds of miles of country in the grazing districts with grass standing four feet high, and no stock of any sort to eat it.

could be induced to go to Australia, he would not be suitable, as he would not be taught anything; and, as the mode and methods of farming are so different in the Old Country, as compared to Australia, he would be practically in the way. On the other hand, the other type of recruit would be willing to learn, and would set out with a determination to succeed at the new life. These opinions are highly disappointing to Australians who had been led to believe by other people that the British farm hand would be the very class to succeed in the country, first as employees, and secondly as settlers themselves. [Editor's Note—In view of the depopulation of Scottish rural districts now going on, the advice of the delegate, that the Australian farmers should look to British bank clerks and shop assistants for help, instead of to British farm laborers, is assuredly worthy of a canny Scotchman.]

A statistician in New Zealand has been going into the question of what it costs to produce stock per head in that country. Of course, it would be impossible to arrive at the exact acreage occupied by the various animals. But, for the purposes of calculation, six sheep were adjudged to be equivalent to one horned beast, and eight sheep to a horse. Wool is reckoned at five-eighths and three-eighths of what a sheep returns. On this basis, wool is calculated to return a fraction over four shillings and two pence, and meat two shillings and six pence per head of the sheep grazed. Taking the exports of mutton and lamb, in addition to the local consumption, it works out that each sheep produces 15 pounds of meat annually, and, as the annual yield of fleece in the Dominion for 1908 was 7.3 pounds, the estimate is reached that it costs just exactly two pence per pound for meat, and 6.96 pence a pound for wool—just a fraction under seven pence. Thus it is claimed that there is a profit of two shillings per head on each sheep in the Dominion. These calculations are based on the figures for eight years, so it is a fair average.

This is the eighth good year in succession—in contradiction to the reputation that Australia is a dry country. There has been so much rain in the wheat districts that the grain stacked at the railway station awaiting removal, rotted in the bags; the railway rolling stock was unable to move it quickly enough. After the first wheat crop was taken off, the farmers were unable to get to work on the stubble, and a second crop matured. Some cut this for hay; others let the grain mature. Thus, second crops, going as much as eight bushels to the acre, were taken off.

One of the Scottish delegates touring Australia, R. B. Greig, F. R. S. E., held out very little hope to Australian farmers for assistance from the British farm laborer. Hitherto, the various States were led to believe that these men were the very class that Australia wanted; that they would not only be exceedingly useful as employees, but that eventually they would devote their earnings to the purchase of farms of their own. Mr. Greig's remarks throw cold water on that idea. He says that directly these men were brought out here they would on the first opportunity make for the cities where the wages are nominally higher than on the farms. Australia, he said, has much more to hope from the bank-clerk and shop-assistant type, as these men are yearning to get out of the cities to begin a new life. Besides, he says, if the farm-labor man

The wonderful results of the dowser's rod to find water in Queensland pastoral areas seem to have silenced the skeptics of the strange power. These wielders of the twig got a great lift when the Government of that State took a dowser under its wing a few years ago, and he succeeded in getting water when indiscriminate sinking before had failed. The result was that a large area of country, otherwise too dry for settlement, was made possible for small settlers. In most cases the dowsers are paid by results. If there is no water on sinking or boring, there is no fee payable. A number of them are contractors, who undertake the work of locating spots and then tapping them. This proves their confidence in their powers. If they failed to reach water after sinking an expensive bore, the loss would be very great, as they might have to penetrate any depth up to 4,000 feet to reach the water-bearing strata. Whole districts have been revolutionized by the agency of the diviner. Sheep and cattle can now be carried with safety where a few years ago the risks were too great to chance occupancy, owing to the lack of water. The knowledge of the existence of the artesian belt and the assistance of the dowser has worked the change.



Profusion of Bloom in "The Farmer's Advocate" Orchard.

Contrary to appearance, this orchard is not in seed, but is again being cultivated till the latter part of June or thereabouts, when a cover crop will again be sown.

JUNE 15, 1911

In many Queensland State schools teachers have qualified in milk and cream testing, as the result of course at the State Agricultural College. The Farmers' Federal Council in the State is now asking the Government to see that all teachers in dairying districts pass the test, in order that the children may be taught how to operate the test. It has also been suggested that a Babcock tester and outfit should be sent to every State school in a dairying center.

New South Wales has a blind orchardist, whose wonderful work of managing his own place surprises everybody. The trim appearance of the trees at once attracts the visitor's attention. Although the land is not so rich as is found on many properties adjoining, he makes it pay well. The trees are pruned on the most approved plan, and the land is very free from weeds. In carrying out the pruning, he runs his hands along the branches, and has no difficulty in discriminating between the fruit buds and the non-productive ones. Indeed, his trees are quite as shapely as those of his neighbors. When the summer comes round and his trees are laden with stone fruits, he has no trouble in picking the fruit from amongst those in the later stages of maturity. In some mysterious way he can tell at once if any tree is losing its vitality. Besides attending his trees, he also attends to his household duties, being unmarried. There is not a better judge of horse flesh in the district, and occasionally the neighbors get his opinion of an animal which may be under offer to them.

Sydney, Australia. J. S. DUNNET.

Galt Horse Show.

The large number and splendid quality of entries at the eleventh annual summer Horse Show in the ambitious and enterprising town of Galt, Ont., held this year June 8th to 10th, was a vigorous protest against the doctrine of the decadence of the horse, and the large attendance of spectators from town and country was gratifying evidence of the unfailing popularity of that useful animal.

The Galt show is held in the open, in Dickson Park, a spacious valley, flanked by a gently sloping hillside commanding a fine view of the showing ring; and, while the grand-stand was packed full during the afternoon sessions, twice as many people were seated on the grassy slope of the hill or standing around the show-ring rail. The show is admirably conducted, the catalogue is well prepared, giving full information regarding entries in the thirty various classes featured, while the programme for judging of each was carried out strictly on schedule time by the capable and courteous officers and ring committee.

While the entries in the light-horse classes included many from outside, both light and heavy classes were well represented by county-bred-and-owned animals, as many as ten to twenty figuring in some classes, and these of excellent type and quality, shown in fine condition. The classification included Heavy Draft and Agricultural, Saddle, Hunter, Carriage (single, pairs, tandems, and four-in-hands), Ladies' Saddle and Hunters, High Jumpers, and Ponies, all of which were well filled.

The heavy-draft and agricultural classes were judged by Robert Graham, of Bedford Park, and Jas. Elliot, of Bright; and the breeding classes in the lighter sections by Dr. Routledge, of Lambeth, and R. Restorick, Toronto; while the other light classes were passed upon by various committees. The limitations of space as we go to mittens. The limitations of the prize-list, which is press forbid variation, and it must suffice to say that lengthy and varied, and it must suffice to say that the Galt Horse Show is a decided success, and that it has had a splendid influence on the improvement of horses in the district, much of which is credited to the enterprise of Miss K. L. Wilks in establishing her widely-known Cruickston Park farm and stables at Galt, and stocking them with superior horses of both light and heavy classes.

The \$100 cup offered by the Dominion Transport Company for the best pair of heavy-draft horses was won by D. A. Murray, of Bennington, with the magnificent pair of four-year-olds, Roy and Joe, bred in Oxford County, and sired, respectively, by Royal Edward and Blythe Ben. In the class for two-year-old fillies for agricultural classes, James Naismith won with Dolly, by Baron Howes. In the three-year-old, heavy-draft filly class, John Brown, of Galt, was the winner, with Lady Howes, also a daughter of Baron Howes; and in the three-year-old heavy-draft class, C. A. Swariss, Riverbank, won with Royal Rosie, by Royal Edward.

The \$100 wrist-watch for the lady riding the winning horse in the Hunter class, was awarded to Mrs. P. Roach, wife of Peter Roach, coachman for Miss Wilks.

The roadsters and jumpers from Ennislaire farm, Oakville, were the leading winners on the losing day, winning five firsts. The horses of A. Senger, Simcoe, won two firsts. Hon. J. R. Stratton, Peterboro, captured a first and two seconds, and Miss Wilks' string was credited with a first and two seconds.

Crops in Canada and United States.

A bulletin of the Census and Statistics Office, issued from Ottawa June 10th, states that the season this year has been favorable for field crops in all parts of Canada, and excellent reports have been received from all the Provinces. The lowest percentage of condition is made for fall wheat, which suffered from inadequate protection in the winter months, and also to some extent from spring frosts. The areas of fall wheat are greater than last year by 4.50 per cent., and of spring wheat by 13.70 per cent. The total area in wheat is 10,503,400 acres, as compared with 9,294,800 in 1910, and 7,750,400 in 1909. The area in oats is 10,279,800 acres, and its condition 94.70, as compared with 9,864,100 acres and 93.95 per cent. condition last year. Barley and rye each show a small decrease in area, but the condition is higher than at the same period last year. Slight decreases are also reported for areas of peas, mixed grains, and hay and clover, with per cent. condition of 91.45 for the clover have a reported condition of 91.45 for the Dominion, being practically 100 in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The area of the field crops named is 32,051,500 acres for 1911, compared with 30,554,200 acres for 1910, and 28,

191,900 acres for 1909. In the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the area in wheat, oats and barley was 3,491,413 acres in 1900, 6,009,389 acres in 1905, 11,952,000 acres in 1909, and 13,809,300 acres in 1910, and it is 15,355,500 acres this year. The increase of these crops from 1900 to 1911 was 2,663,699 acres in Manitoba, 7,364,315 acres in Saskatchewan, and 1,836,073 acres in Alberta.

In connection with these figures, we note the following estimates by the Crop-reporting Board of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics. The spring wheat acreage of the United States is placed 4.9 per cent. higher than that of 1910, the total area being 20,757,000 acres. The condition on June 1st was rated at 94.6, compared to a previous ten-year average of 93.6. The winter wheat area is 6.6 per cent. ahead of 1910, acreage 31,367,000, condition June 1st 80.4 per cent., compared with 80 per cent. in 1910, and 81.6 per cent. the ten-year average. Oats, 35,250,000 acres, condition June 1st 85.7 per cent., compared with a ten-year average of 88.4 per cent. The barley area is 3 per cent. below that of last year, acreage being 7,038,000, and condition June 1st 90.2, compared with a ten-year average of 90.9. The hay crop is placed at 96.8 per cent., against 86.1 per cent. last year, and pastures at 81.8 per cent., compared to 88.5 per cent. a year ago.

The Sayings and Doings of "Donald Ban."

"The newspapers are all wrong," said Donald Ban, suddenly breaking into speech in the post office.

"Is that so?" asked the postmaster.

"I don't mean they are going wrong about everything, but I do mean that they are making a mistake in the way they are trying to boom Ontario and stop the emigration to the Northwest."

"I hadn't been noticing it," said the postmaster.

"That's just the trouble. Few of us notice anything in the paper besides the accidents, murders and politics. But I have been noticing lately that the Boards of Trade and public spirited citizens are beginning to get scared about the way the West is draining Ontario of its youth and wealth. The papers are starting in to help them, and they are doing it largely by slurring at the West. That is all wrong. The West is all right, but Ontario is still better. The trouble is that the West is being advertised, and Ontario is not. This advertising, in a way, is just blowing about oneself, and my idea is that the best way of meeting the blowing that the Westerners are doing is to blow harder than they do. The finest piece of blowing I ever saw was in Barrie's book, 'Sentimental Tommy.' Tommy and his little friend Reddy were sitting on a doorstep in Old London blowing to one another.

"London blowing to one another," said Reddy.

"My father saw a hanging once," said Reddy.

"It was my father that was hanged," said Tommy, and that settled the matter.

"When I hear a man telling about the rich land they have in the Northwest, I tell him about the field that my Uncle John broke in when he first settled in Ontario."

"What was it like?" asked the postmaster.

"Why, it was so rich that he couldn't raise pumpkins on it."

"Oh!"

"That's right. The vines grew so fast that they wore out the pumpkins dragging them over the ground."

Donald Ban himself joined in the laugh of the crowd that was gathering to hear him talk. Then he went on, seriously:

"Do you know it has just made me sick all spring to see the sale-bills that were hung up here in the post office and in the blacksmith shop, and tacked to the trees along the road. Every one of them ended with the line, 'Owner moving West.' I don't mind so much seeing young men who have nothing going to a new country where they can get homesteads free, but when a man who has a good farm in Ontario sells out to go West, I am sure it is because he doesn't know anything about Ontario. And then, the young prospector ought to mind that he will need a couple of thousand for outfit and buildings."

"The West is a great country," said one man who has three sons doing well in the West.

"Look at the wheat they raise there."

"All right," said Donald Ban. "Look at it. But don't forget to look at the crops they raise in Ontario. Do you know that Ontario at the present time raises more field crops than Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan put together? As a matter of fact, Ontario raises forty per cent. of the grain raised in all Canada."

"Are you sure of that, Donald?"

"Of course I am, or I wouldn't be saying it. I have a little book up at the house called 'Five Thousand Facts About Canada,' that gives these things straight. There are a few more things that I remember about Ontario. In the past

fifteen years our agricultural produce has increased sixty per cent. I guess that is enough of an answer to the stories they tell about boom towns that spring up on the prairies over night. And, besides, those who know say that the produce of Ontario can be doubled in the next ten years. Another thing, three-quarters of the cheese, butter and milk of Canada come from Ontario. There isn't a thing that a farmer would want to raise that we can't raise in this Province. We raise seventy-five per cent. of all the fruit grown in Canada, sixty per cent. of the plums, seventy per cent. of the apples, eighty per cent. of the small fruits and pears, and ninety-nine per cent. of the peaches and grapes. In Ontario we produce forty-one per cent. of Canada's total mining production, and sixty per cent. of the manufactured metals. On top of all that, there are still twenty million acres of good land open to settlement in Ontario. What I can't see is why, if people must move, they don't move around in Ontario itself, instead of going to some other Province where they can't do as well. Ontario is over twelve hundred miles across, and the southern part of it is as far south as the south of France. Why, this New Ontario alone that people are only beginning to hear about is bigger than all of the British Islands put together."

"Donald," said the postmaster, "you should get a job from the Government to go round blowing about Ontario."

"Someone should get the job, and he shouldn't go outside of Ontario to do his blowing. If the people who are living in the Province knew the truth about it, they should never think of leaving; and if those who have left once heard it, they would all hurry to come back. Let the Western Provinces holler, but let us holler, too. We have more that is worth talking about than they have, good as they are. There is no need to run down any part of Canada when you want to blow up another. It's all a great country, and Ontario is the best of it, even though we have grown rather fat and sleek. It would be a good thing if someone would hunt up the advertising that the old Canada Company used to use when Ontario was being opened up seventy-five or a hundred years ago. They boomed this Province in just the same way as the land companies of to-day are booming the West. They showed that Ontario is the best part of Canada, and all that they said has turned out to be more than true. But it needs to be said again. Far away birds have fine feathers, but there are just as good hens scratching in Ontario as anywhere else on the green earth."

Shrinkage of Corn in Storage.

To those engaged in the handling of grain, the natural shrinkage of shelled corn while in storage and in transit is a matter of prime importance, and often a source of dispute, because of shortage reported at time of receipt at warehouse, and a further loss at date of final sale.

In order to determine the amount of shrinkage or loss of weight occurring in shelled corn during various percentages of moisture while in storage in elevators or during transit in cars, the United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., and the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, has conducted an experiment with 500 bushels of shelled corn, the test beginning January 5th, 1910, and lasting 147 days.

The corn used was taken from regular car receipts, and was left in the wooden hopper of a

30,000-pound scale at elevator B of the Baltimore & Ohio System at Locust Point, Baltimore. At the time of storage, the moisture content was 18.8 per cent., and at close of the test 14.7 per cent., or a loss of 4.1 per cent. The weight per bushel had decreased from 54.7 pounds to 50 pounds, and the total loss of weight was 1,970 pounds, or slightly more than 7 per cent.

The shrinkage was found not to be constant, as at certain periods there was a retardation in the rate of shrinkage, or even a temporary increase in weight, due to the absorption of moisture from the atmosphere. The average temperature of the corn and the temperature of the air was 20 degrees F. The shrinkage during the first 105 days, while the corn remained in good condition, was approximately four-tenths of one per cent.; while, from April 21st to May 14th, during which time the corn went out of condition, becoming sour and hot, with a maximum temperature on May 2nd of 138 degrees F., the shrinkage was 2.6 per cent. The shrinkage from May 14th, after the corn had been cooled to 55 degrees F., by three elevations, to June 1st, the end of the experiment, was 2.6 per cent.

While the corn was in good condition, the rate of shrinkage was largely influenced by the weather conditions and by the relative humidity and temperature of the atmosphere, as shown by the data published in a pamphlet (Cir. No. 81, Bureau of Plant Industry), just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Delivery Horses at the Boundary Point.

A slight ripple of concern was occasioned recently by a Washington despatch published in the daily papers, to the effect that the American Customs Court had given a decision prohibiting the free entry of domestic animals which had been taken across the international boundary line. In Detroit, the market wagons which deliver supplies in Windsor were stopped by the customs collectors. Motor trucks might be bonded for return, but not horses. Inquiry at Ottawa has elicited no very definite information concerning the incidence of the new order, though it is confidently assumed that it would have nothing to do with exhibition entries, and, of course, would not affect pure-bred entries, though it would stop the entry of horses for grazing purposes. This leaves delivery horses at border cities as the chief class of stock affected, and it is now reported—whether correctly, we cannot positively state—that an order has been passed at Washington to get over the difficulty in connection with them, they being allowed to be returned within a "reasonable time."

GOSSIP.

Imported and home-bred Clydesdale fillies, and two young stallions, are advertised in this issue for sale at moderate prices and liberal terms, by Dr. D. McEachran, Ormstown Stock Farm, Ormstown, Que.

One hundred and eight head of Holsteins, the property of T. H. Russell, at Geneva, Ohio, on May 30th, sold at auction for an average of \$210. Prices were not high, but unusually uniform, the highest for a female being \$600, and for a bull \$525. Three others sold for \$400 each.

The death is announced of the veteran American breeder of Hereford cattle, Wm. S. Van Natta, of Fowler, Indiana, at the advanced age of 81 years. He was one of the most prominent and successful breeders, improvers and exhibitors in the wide world of this great beef breed, which has made greater improvement on this continent than even in the land of its origin, and has proven itself unexcelled for the profitable production of high-class meat.

The 48th annual convention of the American Veterinary Medical Association, will be held in Convocation Hall, University of Toronto, from August 22nd to the 25th. Efforts are being made to have a grand rally on this occasion. Invitations to be present have been scattered broadcast, and those interested in veterinary subjects are notified that the warmest welcome will be extended to them if they would like to be on hand. Dr. E. A. A. Grange, Principal of the Ontario Veterinary College, is chairman of the local committee; Dr. J. L. Oille, Secretary, and Dr. King-Smith, Treasurer. It is proposed to hold an exhibition of appliances, instruments, maps, charts, literature, books, medicines, and of any article directly or indirectly con-

Ontario Agricultural College Graduates.

The class of 1911 at the Ontario Agricultural College was the largest graduating class in the history of the institution, comprising some forty-nine students. A list of the successful candidates for the degree of B. S. A., together with the appointments received by them, is of interest. It will be seen that many of the graduates have secured attractive and responsible positions, and it speaks well for the class, and particularly for the Ontario Agricultural College, that it can turn out such capable men. A rather small percentage of the graduates are returning to the farm. This is due, in many cases, to the fact that they have no farms to which to return; but many of these men believe that they can do more in the interests of agriculture generally by accepting the opportunities offered them, thus coming in touch with the work of agricultural education, which they believe is the most efficient method of spreading the scientific and practical knowledge gained. The following is a list of graduates, together with their appointments:

R. Austin, farming; A. W. Baker, home; A. C. Baker, artist, Bureau of Entomology, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; M. M. Baldwin, farming, home; C. W. Buchanan, farming; F. M. Clement, District Rep., Dutton, Elgin County; R. B. Coglan, Agricultural College, Saskatoon, Sask. B. C. Dempsey, summer school, Gore Bay, Manitoulin; H. A. Dorrance, District Rep., Orangeville, Dufferin County; P. A. Fisher, farming; P. E. French, Dept. of Agriculture, B. C.; A. J. Galbraith, traveller; C. A. Galbraith, Agronomy Dept., Purdue University, Ind.; S. H. Gandier, O. A. C., Sec. to President; O. Gordon, Bacteriologist, Health Dept., Toronto; I. B. Henderson, farming; M. C. Herner, Demonstrator in Poultry, O. A. C.; E. W. Heurtley, manager Immigratory Farm, England; E. S. Hopkins, District Rep., Norwood, Peterborough Co.; E. A. Howes, Seed Dept., Ottawa; A. Hutchinson, C. P. R., Wolseley, Sask.; V. King, Bureau of Entomology, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; B. H. Landels, Agricultural College, Truro, N. S., Field Husbandry Dept.; P. Light, Canadian Farm, Toronto, Ont.; W. V. Longley, Agriculturist, Conservation Commission, Ottawa; H. A. McAleer, home; N. C. MacKay, Agr. Teacher, Washington staff; C. Main, Agriculturist, Conservation Commission, Ottawa; P. N. Marcellus, Assistant Representative, Collingwood; H. W. Newhall, Dairy Department, Agr. College, Lansing, Mich.; R. C. Packard, Bacteriologist, Health Dept., Toronto; G. S. Peart, farming; W. H. Porter, Assistant District Rep., Petrolia, Lambton Co.; H. K. Revell, home; W. H. Robertson, Agricultural Dept., B. C.; W. A. Ross, Dept. of Biology,

O. A. C.; R. L. Rutherford, farming; W. R. M. Scott, home; R. J. R. Shorthill, Farm Supt., Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville; J. E. Smith, District Rep., Simcoe, Norfolk Co.; J. Spry, Physics Dept., O. A. C.; J. C. Steckley, Assistant Rep., Essex Co.; R. G. Thomson, "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg; W. Toole, "Farmer's Advocate," London; H. Wearne, farming, B. C.; H. B. Webster, farming; I. B. Whale, farming.

The Farming "Doctors" Confer.

The Ontario Agricultural District Representatives met in conference in Guelph, June 6th and 7th, for the purpose of more closely co-ordinating the work of the representatives in the various parts of the Province. The number engaged in this work has increased from six in 1907, to nineteen regularly appointed to the work this year. Some of the speakers at the Conference were: C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; Dr. Seath, Supt. of Education; Dr. Creelman, President of the O. A. C.; G. A. Putnam, Supt. of Farmers' Institutes; P. W. Hodgetts, Fruit Branch, Toronto, and others.

Amongst the subjects discussed by the Representatives was that of co-operation, more particularly with regard to co-operative distributive associations. The Representatives felt that so-called co-operative associations were being formed that were not strictly co-operative, and an endeavor was made to draft a constitution that would be workable and in accordance with the principles of co-operation. A copy of this constitution will be submitted later. It must be remembered that this constitution is not complete in detail, and that other by-laws and regulations may be added to suit local conditions. It is recognized that this constitution may be used in localities where there is no Agricultural appointee, and in this case communication should be had with Mr. LeDrew, Guelph, for fuller explanations.

At the conference, the announcement was made that the T. & N. O. Commission has kindly consented to give the District Representatives a trip of inspection over Northern Ontario. The Representatives have had many inquiries regarding the Western Provinces, and felt that a fuller knowledge of our own Northern country would very materially assist in directing settlement in that direction. The trip promises large results, in thus directing the proper class of settlers to Northern Ontario, and the T. & N. O. Commission is to be congratulated on its initiative in the matter.

TRADE TOPIC.

Early Amber Sugar-cane seed is advertised for sale throughout the season by Edgar M. Zavitz, Coldstream P. O., Middlesex Co., Ont.

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.

RINGING A BULL.

Please inform me as to the best method of ringing a young bull. J. F.
Ans.—An instrument called a trochar, and canula, commonly used for puncturing a beast for relief in a case of bloating, answers the purpose of ringing a bull admirably. The instrument consists of a sharp-pointed spear, which is the trochar, and a tube or shield, the canula, through which the spear runs. The instrument is forced through the gristle of the nose, the spear is then withdrawn, and one end of the opened ring is pushed into the tube, which is withdrawn carefully, the ring following into place with no difficulty. A simple instrument commonly used for the purpose, is a common, three-sided handsaw file, using the sharp, or handle end for perforation of the nose. The ends of the copper ring, which can be had at almost any hardware store for about 25 cents, should be made smooth by a little filing, to avoid irritation in passing it through the opening. The animal should be haltered and tied to a post for the operation.

satisfaction to anyone who would place an order with them now. The Messrs. Hamilton are the oldest importers of Percherons in Ontario, and their motto is, "Satisfaction to Customers."

Official records of 249 Holstein-Friesian cows have been accepted by the American Holstein Association, from May 7th to May 13th, 1911. This herd of 249 animals, of which much over one-half were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days, 104,231.2 lbs. of milk, containing 3,757.011 lbs. of butter-fat, thus showing an average of 3.60 per cent. fat. The average production of each animal was 418.6 lbs. of milk, containing 15,088 lbs. of butter-fat; equivalent to 59.8 lbs. or 28.5 quarts of milk per day, and 17.6 lbs. of the best commercial butter per week. For the third time in succession as to average production, the record is broken; and that, too, with a larger proportion of heifers than usual. The last fiscal year closed with three cows that had up to that time produced an average of four pounds of fat per day for a period of seven days; but the present year will close with the number increased to six cows. Of these the last is Pontiac Pet; and not only has she succeeded in surpassing all previous records, but also she is the first cow to exceed the 30-lb. mark, her production being 30.142 lbs. fat from 590.7 lbs. milk.

TRADE TOPIC.

WEIGH YOUR STOCK.—Better know what your cattle and grain weigh before going to market. The grain-buyer generally takes off something when he weighs for you, and you can get a Wilson scale at special prices this month, delivered free at your station. See their advertisement in this issue, write to-day to C. Wilson & Son, 79 Esplanade street, East Toronto, Canada, and find out for yourself.

nected with the profession. H. J. P. Good, 44 Temperance street, East Toronto, has been appointed business manager, and will be pleased at all times to furnish any information desired.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Henry Gatehouse, of Montreal, who is open to handle shipments of strictly new-laid eggs and spring chickens, for which he will pay highest market prices, according to quality. For address, see advertisement.

George G. Stewart, of Howick, Quebec, importer and breeder of Clydesdales, makes a change in his advertisement, in which he calls attention to his new importation of eight fillies and mares, aged 1 to 4 years, of good size and quality. He has also for sale two stallions of his last fall's importation. He has long-distance phone.

George Gier, Grand Valley, Ont., C. P. R., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, whose advertisement runs in this paper, writes: We have a fine bunch of bull and heifer calves coming on for the fall trade. For sale also at present is one bull old enough for service, and some nice heifers. Young stock from this herd have won at Toronto in strong company.

Robert Hamilton & Son, of Simcoe, Norfolk Co., Ont., importers of Percheron stallions and mares, in remitting for advertising account in "The Farmer's Advocate," report that they have, during the past year, disposed of 35 imported Percherons of very high quality, and that, so far in the season, they are all finding more than they can do. Messrs. Hamilton purpose leaving at an early date for their fall importation, and will be pleased to hear from anyone interested in a Percheron stallion for next year, as it is their intention to spend two or three months in the La Plaine district making selections, and will guarantee

JUNE 15, 1911

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

ESTABLISHED 1867.

Capital paid-up, \$10,000,000. Rest, \$8,000,000.

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

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

MARKETS

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto on Monday, June 12, receipts numbered 73 cars, comprising 1,497 cattle, 78 sheep, 33 calves. The quality of cattle was good; trade the best, 10c. to 25c. per cwt. higher. Exporters, of the season; all sold at 10 a. m., at \$5.90 to \$6.35; butchers', \$5.60 to \$6.25; cows, \$4.50 to \$5.50; bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.25; milkers, \$4.00 to \$7.00; calves, \$4.50 to \$8 per cwt. Sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.50; spring lambs, \$4 to \$7 each. Hogs—selects, fed and watered, \$7.10, and \$6.75 f. o. b. cars.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

Table with 4 columns: Category, City, Union, Total. Rows include Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, Horses.

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

Table with 4 columns: Category, City, Union, Total. Rows include Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, Horses.

The combined receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards show an increase of 115 carloads, 655 cattle, 3,067 hogs, 840 sheep and lambs; but a decrease of 63 calves and 60 horses, compared with the corresponding week of 1910.

Notwithstanding the liberal supplies of cattle, there were not enough to supply the demand, several outside buyers being unable to get all they required. Trade was brisk, with prices steady to firm, at Monday's quotations at the Union Stock-yards, until Thursday's market at the City yards, when prices advanced from 10c. to 20c. per cwt. for the best butcher's cattle. Several loads of the best cattle were bought for the Winnipeg trade.

Exporters.—Export steers sold from \$5.75 to \$6.20, but only one load at the latter price. Export bulls sold at \$4.85 to \$5.10.

Butchers'.—Prime picked lots sold at \$6.10 to \$6.20; loads of good, \$5.75 to \$6; medium, \$5.50 to \$5.70; common, \$5.25 to \$5.50; cows, \$4 to \$5.40; bulls, \$4.25 to \$5.25.

Stockers and Feeders.—Short-keeps sold at \$5.60 to \$5.80; feeders, \$5.00 to \$5.10; at \$5.40 to \$5.55; stockers, \$4.75 to \$5.30.

Milkers and Springers.—Trade in milkers and springers was not brisk, and prices ranged from \$35 to \$65 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts of veal calves were fairly large, but the demand was greater, and prices were firmer, at \$4.50 to \$7.50, and a few choice new-milk-fed veals brought \$8 and \$8.50, and one

extra choice quality calf sold at \$9.25 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Trade for sheep and lambs was easier. Ewes sold at \$1 to \$4.50 per cwt.; rams, \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.; spring lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.50 each; yearling lambs, \$5.75 to \$6.50 per cwt.

Hogs.—Prices for hogs kept advancing all week, and at Wednesday's market the seven-cent hog arrived on the market, and, by the look of things, is likely to stay for a season, that is according to reports on the market. Selects, fed and watered at the market, \$7, and \$6.70 to drovers for hogs f. o. b. cars at country points.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 85c., outside points. Manitoba No. 1 northern, \$1.02; No. 2 northern, 99c.; No. 3 northern, 97c., track, lake ports. Rye—No. 2, 68c. to 70c., outside. Buckwheat—51c. to 53c., outside. Peas—No. 2, 80c., outside. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 40c.; No. 3, 39c., lake ports; Ontario, No. 2, 37c.; No. 3, 36c., outside. Barley—For malting, 67c. to 68c.; for feed, 50c. to 56c., outside. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 56c., bay ports. Flour—Ninety-per-cent. Ontario winter-wheat patents, \$3.45, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto: First patents, \$5.10; second patents, \$4.60; strong bakers', \$4.40.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$12 to \$13 per ton; No. 2, \$9 to \$11 per ton. Straw.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$6 to \$6.50 per ton. Bran.—Manitoba bran, \$21 per ton; shorts, \$23; Ontario bran, \$22, in bags; shorts, \$24, car lots, track, Toronto.

HIDES AND SKINS.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 11c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 10c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 9c.; country hides, cured, 10c.; green, 9c.; calf skins, 12c. to 14c.; sheep skins, \$1.05 to \$1.40; horse hides, No. 1, \$3; horse hair, per lb., 33c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5c. to 6c.; wool, unwashed, per lb., 11c. to 14c.; wool, washed, 18c. to 20c.; wool, rejects, 14c. to 15c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts liberal, and prices easy. Creamery pound rolls, 22c. to 23c.; creamery solids, 22c.; separator dairy, 19c. to 20c.; store lots, 16c. to 17c.

Eggs.—New-laid, in case lots, are plentiful and easy, at 18c. to 19c.

Cheese.—New, per lb., 12c.; old, 15c. to 15c.

Honey.—Prices unchanged. Extracted, 10c. to 11c.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.50.

Beans.—Broken lots, per bushel, \$1.85 for hand-picked.

Potatoes.—Car lots of Ontario potatoes, per bag, 90c., track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Receipts were limited. Turkeys, dressed, 16c. to 18c.; fowl, 14c.; roosters, 11c.; spring chickens, 30c. per lb. alive, and 35 dressed.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The Dawson-Elliott Company, wholesale fruit, produce and commission merchants, corner West Market and Colborne streets, report prices as follows: Canadian strawberry, 16c. to 18c.; hot-house tomatoes, 20c. per lb.; Canadian cucumbers, \$1.65 per basket; asparagus, \$1 per basket; No. 1 Spy apples, \$9 per barrel.

Chicago.

Beeves, \$5.15 to \$6.50; Texas steers, \$4.58 to \$5.75; Western steers, \$4.75 to \$5.65; stockers and feeders, \$3.85 to \$5.70; cows and heifers, \$2.40 to \$5.80; calves, \$5 to \$8.25.

Hogs.—Light, \$6 to \$6.55; mixed, \$5.95 to \$6.55; heavy, \$5.80 to \$6.32; rough, \$5.80 to \$6; good to choice hogs, \$6 to \$6.32; pigs, \$5.60 to \$6.15; bulk of sales, \$6.10 to \$6.30.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$3 to \$4.50; Western, \$3.25 to \$4.60; yearlings, \$4.35 to \$5.20. Lambs—Native, \$4.25 to \$6.65; Western, \$4.25 to \$6.90.

British Cattle Markets.

States and Canadian cattle, 11c. to 12c. per pound. Sheep—Wethers, 11c.; lambs, 13c. per pound.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Shipments from the port of Montreal for the week ending June 3rd, amounted to 1,032 head, against 3,376 head the previous week. During May, shipments amounted to 8,183 head of cattle, or 1,217 more than the week previous, shipments of sheep amounting to 2,708 head, and those of horses 94. Prices of cattle in the local market were about steady last week. The quality of the offering was good, and the cooler weather brought out a very good demand. Extra choice steers sold at 6c. per lb., while fine was sold at 6c. per lb., good being 5c. to 6c., medium 5c. to 5c., while common ranged as low as 4c. per lb. Some choice cows brought 5c., and a few of the lowest grades were sold at 3c. Best bulls sold at 5c. per lb. Trade in small meats was, on the whole, quite steady. Old sheep sold at \$4 to \$5 each, spring lambs at \$3 to \$4.50 each, and calves at \$2 to \$6 each. The tone of the market for hogs was stronger, although the supplies were larger than the week before. Prices did not show any actual advance, but the demand from packers was keen, and a trade was done in selected lots at 6c. per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses.—Heavy draft, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$350 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$200 each; inferior, broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100 each, and choice carriage and saddle animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—The tendency of prices during the past week has been rather upwards, there being quite an active demand for all dressed hogs offered. Prices ranged around 9c. per lb.

Eggs.—Owing to the continued warm weather, the quality of the eggs shows considerable deterioration. Dealers claim that the quality is now very poor, and that a loss of several dozen per case is being experienced. Sales of straight-gathered were made here at about 17c. Very little of the stock, however, was sold without first being candled. No. 1 was quoted at 19c. to 20c. per dozen, while selects, which are becoming scarcer, sold at 22c. to 23c. per dozen.

Butter.—There was a fairly good demand for butter for the local trade, besides which a certain amount of export in progress, some 308 packages having been shipped during the week ending June 3rd. Locally, 21c., wholesale, was quoted, while sales of smaller lots were made at around 22c. The market was firm, and prices had an upward tendency.

Cheese.—Shipments from the port of Montreal during the week ending June 3rd, amounted to 51,330 packages, the total since the beginning of the season being 138,800 packages. Prices in the Townships this week ranged a little short of 11c., while quotations here ranged from 11c. to 11c., according to quality.

Grain.—No change in the market for oats. No. 2 Western oats, 41c. to 42c. per bushel, car lots, ex store; No. 1 extra feed, 41c. to 41c.; No. 3 Canadian Western, 40c. to 40c.; No. 2 local white, 40c. to 40c.; No. 3 local white, 39c. to 39c.; No. 4, 38c. to 39c. No. 3 American yellow corn, 60c. to 61c. per bushel.

Flour.—The flour market was much firmer in tone, though steady in price. Manitoba flour was selling at \$5.30 per barrel, in bags, for first patents; \$4.80 for seconds, and \$4.60 for strong bakers'. Ontario patents were unchanged, at \$4.60 to \$4.75 per barrel, straight rollers being \$4.10 to \$4.25.

Millfeed.—\$21 per ton for Manitoba bran in bags, and \$23 for shorts. Ontario bran, \$22; middlings, \$24; pure grain mouille, \$30; mixed mouille, \$25 to \$28.

Hay.—No. 2 extra, \$13 to \$13.50 per ton, carloads, track, Montreal; No. 2, \$11 to \$11.50; No. 3 hay, \$10 to \$10.50; clover mixed is quoted at \$9.50 to \$10; pure clover, \$7 to \$7.50 per ton.

Hides.—Dealers now beginning to quote spring lamb skins. The price for these was being placed at 20c. Sheep skins was \$1 each. Calf skins, 13c. per lb. for No. 2, and 15c. for No. 1. Beef hides, 8c., 9c. and 10c. per lb., according to quality. Horse hides, \$1.75 to \$2 each. Tallow, 6c. to 7c. per lb. for rendered, and 1c. to 4c. for rough.

Farmers

Should note the advantages offered in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT of the

Bank of Toronto

INTEREST is paid on all balances twice a year.

YOUR MONEY will be kept in safety for you until required.

SUMS LARGE OR SMALL may be deposited or withdrawn at any time.

Capital \$4,000,000 Reserved Funds 4,944,777

BANK OF TORONTO Incorporated 1855

Cheese Markets.

Farnham, Que., butter, 22c. Huntingdon, Que., 10 15-16c.; butter, 21c. Peterboro, Ont., 11c. Madoc, Ont., 11c. Vankleek Hill, Ont., 11 15-16c. Brockville, Ont., 11c. Belleville, Ont., 11c. to 11 1-16c. Kingston, Ont., 11 1-16c. Perth, Ont., 11c. to 11c.; butter, 18c. Napanee, Ont., 11 5-16c. Brantford, Ont., 11 1-16c. to 11c. Picton, Ont., 11 3-16c. to 11c. Iroquois, Ont., 11c. Victoriaville, Que., 11c. Ottawa, Ont., 11c. Kemptville, Ont., 11c. London, Ont., 11c. Cowansville, Que., 11 5-16c.; butter, 21c. Watertown, N. Y., 11c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., 11 1-16c.; butter, 21c. Canton, N. Y., 11c.; butter, 22c.

Buffalo.

Veals.—\$5.25 to \$9.50. Hogs.—Heavy and mixed, \$6.45 to \$6.50; Yorkers, \$6.25 to \$6.50; pigs, \$5.20 to \$6.40; roughs, \$5.35 to \$5.50; stags, \$4.25 to \$5; dairies, \$6 to \$6.50. Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5 to \$7.25; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$5.75; wethers, \$4.50 to \$5; ewes, \$3.50 to \$4.50; sheep, mixed, \$1.50 to \$4.35.

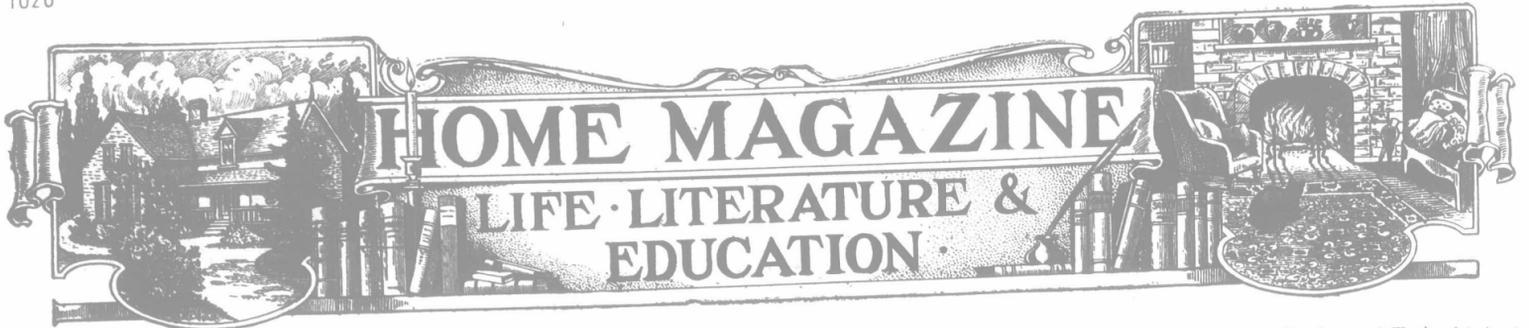
GOSSIP.

Arthur J. Howden & Co., of Columbus, Ont., in their advertisement in this issue, offer, at moderate prices, fifteen high-class Scotch Shorthorn heifers of the most desirable families; also one of the fine old milking Atha tribe. Railway stations, Brooklin or Oshawa, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R.

Dairy Shorthorns sold well on June 1st, at Willoughby, Ohio, when May & Otis disposed of fifty head by auction at an average of \$160, the highest price for a cow being \$500, for the eight-year-old Henrietta Clay, and the highest for a bull, \$425, for the three-year-old Clay Johnson, purchased by Minnesota Agricultural College.

At an auction sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, from the herd of C. Escher & Son, at South Omaha, Nebraska, on June 1st, the average realized for 105 head was \$192, the highest price for a female being \$575, for the eight-year-old Blackbird McHenry 52nd, and the highest for a bull, \$310, for the two-year-old Echo Boy, purchased by J. H. Hildreth, of Davidson, Saskatchewan, who also secured four females from the offering.

The catalogue of the Maple Hall sale of Shorthorns, property of D. Birrell & Son, Greenwood, Ont., Tuesday, June 20th, speaks for itself of the superior breeding of the cattle to be sold, than which there is none better, while individually the type and quality of the animals are up to a very high standard. This sale offers a rare opportunity to secure good stock, royally bred, at the buyers own price. Trains on the C. P. R. will be met at Claremont, and on the G. T. R., at Pickering, morning of sale.



Gatherings Upon Coronation Topics.

SOME SIDE-LIGHTS.

II.

Hardly a day passes now that the great event of the Coronation is drawing so near, without some mention in the public press of incidents past or present in the lives not only of our Sovereigns themselves, but of those to whose wise care in their upbringing our nation is so indebted.

We are told of the vigorous personality of the Duchess of Teck, the mother of our Queen; of her happy, sunny nature, her directness of purpose, her transparent sincerity, her raciness of speech, her keen sense of humor and unflinching tact, and, above all, of her most heroic personal devotion in the cause of philanthropy. No wonder that, so trained, the greatest lady in the land should prove herself to be no mere theorist, but a living exponent of what a true woman should be.

It was said of the Duchess of Teck that she "apprenticed her daughter early to the service of the poor." The story goes that on one occasion she intended to send a dinner to a destitute family, and, calling her young daughter to her, she said: "I wish you, my child, to go yourself with your governess to the house of these unfortunate but respectable people, so that you may learn what it means to have a meal when one has been starving." And this is but one of the many object-lessons learnt by Queen Mary in her early childhood.

Nor were her lessons only those of religion and philanthropy. She had a training in practical common sense and in all the useful arts of housewifery, and was kept well abreast of the social and political problems of the age.

The Duchess of Teck had sound ideas, too, in regard to the mistakes so often made by parents in permitting their young daughters to enter into the whirlpool of society too soon. "A child," she said, "has quite enough to do to learn obedience, to attend to her lessons, and to 'grow,' without many parties and late hours which take away the freshness of childhood and the brightness and beauty from girlhood." So "the little Princess grew up a healthy, energetic girl who luxuriated in the free and open life she was able to enjoy in Richmond Park, where many remain who can remember her, with her fair hair streaming in the wind, galloping joyously on her favorite pony down the avenue, often alone, but as often with her father, the Duke of Teck, who was in the fullest accord with the wise methods of his wife, and believed, as she did, in the value of a careful training in a sheltered home, especially for one whose later life might largely have to be spent in the fuller brilliance of an unblinking limelight.

Amongst the many home memories which must always be dear to our Queen's heart will surely be those of the happy hours spent with her father at the White Lodge, where the two, amidst pleasant talk, and in the comparing of notes on topics of kindred interest, personally tended the flowers for which that place was so celebrated. It would not be fair, in speaking of the valuable lessons learnt in her very young days, to overlook the marked influence of her father in the development of the

young Princess whose great destiny it has been to become the Queen of England, although, perhaps most of all, from her mother's lips and through her example, the daughter imbibed the love of order, the sense of the value of time, the crystalizing of sympathetic intentions into definite and helpful deeds of kindness, which are such marked features of her maturer years.

To her father, the Duke of Teck, as well as to her mother, the young Princess was indebted for the cultured surrounding of those early days when the White Lodge was the center of wide and varied literary interests, men of literature, science,

Teck spent so many hours in trying to do something to make others happier. No pains were spared by either to obtain accurate information by which they might be guided in the wise arrangement of their charities, so we need not be surprised to hear of a lady caller at the White Lodge "finding the daughter of the house engaged in marking passages in a Blue Book, issued on that saddest of all subjects, the State Care of the Young Mentally Afflicted," or that, "during the time that the House of Lords' Sweating Committee was sitting, the Princess carefully read over the whole evidence and evinced the greatest sympathy with the hard

of which the Duchess of Teck obtained the loan. It was just large enough to accommodate two persons, and it was the Princess's practice to invite certain deserving old women to stay at the cottage for a fortnight at a time during the summer months. She used constantly to go over to the cottage to visit them, to minister to their simple needs, and to cheer them by her bright and sympathetic nature."

With such an upbringing, we need not be surprised to learn that our Queen's sympathies are practical, rather than idealistic, and that now, as in her girlhood, facts, rather than fancies, the real world, with all its deeds and needs, rather than the world of romance and fiction, should so touchingly appeal to her. To the gay young English or Canadian girl, whose chief aim, until she has sobered down into the realities of married life, may be to have a "good time," the girlhood of Queen Mary may sound somewhat gray and colorless, but we have many assurances that it was otherwise. Never was a merrier child, never a happier girl, never was a home more full of sunshine, than that of Princess May. All the unselfish deeds of herself and mother, the hustling, busy, energetic "Duchess of Teck, were done, as it were, to a gay and tuneful melody." We will take the following anecdote as an illustration:

"It was the habit every year of the Duchess of Teck to give the old soldiers' widows at the Royal Cambridge Asylum at Kingston a supply of fresh vegetables from the gardens of White Lodge, and Princess May helped in the distribution. The old women would stand holding their aprons, which Princess May filled with vegetables as her mother handed them to her. 'Now, May,' the Duchess would say, 'give that dear old soul these cabbages, and then come back for the cauliflower. Be quick, or I shall not recommend you for a stall in Covent Garden.' And the Princess, entering into the occasion with girlish fun, would run to and fro as busily as if the stall in Covent Garden were a reality. If she slackened her speed, the Duchess would recall her with: 'Attend to business, May, and bring me those onions—you don't like the smell of onions? Then you won't do for a greengrocer's wife' and so on, until each old lady had her apron filled. 'Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might,' was the motto of the mother at the White Lodge, and it has become, in due course, and will probably always remain as the motto lived up to, of the Mother on the Throne. H. A. B.



Her Majesty the Queen.

art and drama being welcomed there as visitors, thus bringing with them an atmosphere of culture which has never lost its influence upon the intellectual tastes of the royal lady who is so soon to be crowned at Westminster. In languages the Queen is proficient, and she has a thorough musical education, and it is a source of her as a girl, "You will find her neat and dusty books upon her shelves, but neatly re-edged and well-bound pages."

It is told that Princess May became her mother's constant and private secretary in all the many and varied ways in which the Duchess of

lives of poor seamstresses and nail and chain workers."

When still in her teens, Princess May took a keen interest in the promotion of seaside holiday funds, and was a zealous promoter of Children's Happy Evening Associations and Girls' Clubs in London.

A writer in the Times gives us the following: "Her care for the old may be illustrated by a single example. While still at the White Lodge, she concerned herself with the welfare of a number of old women in the East End of London. There was, on the Duke of Cambridge's estate at Coombe, a keeper's cottage,

From "The Shoemaker."

[Tolstoi; Translated by Nathan Haskell Dole.]

Martin Avdeitch, a shoemaker, lived in a basement with a window on a level with the sidewalk, through which he could see the feet of passers-by, often recognizing their owners by the shoes which had been mended in his shop. When his little son, the last of his family, died, he became bitter, and left off going to church. Then, one day, a little old man visited him, who advised him to live for God and read the Testament. Martin took life at his word, and from that day his life changed. He left off going to the saloons and tried to lead a better life. Every evening he would read his Testament, then one evening when he was reading the parables of the Gospel

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

JUNE 15, 1911

of Lake, he read late into the night, praying for help to build his house "on the rock, rather than on the sand." He read about the woman who washed the feet of Christ with her tears, and anointed them with ointment, and he compared himself to the rich Pharisee who did not enough honor the Lord as his guest. Presently he fell asleep.

Avdyeitch rested his head upon both his arms, and did not notice how he fell asleep.

"Martuin!" suddenly seemed to sound in his ears.

Martuin started from his sleep. "Who is here?"

He turned around, glanced toward the door—no one.

Again he fell into a doze. Suddenly he plainly hears:

"Martuin! Ah, Martuin! look tomorrow on the street. I am coming."

Martuin awoke, rose from the chair, began to rub his eyes. He himself does not know whether he heard those words in a dream or in reality.

He turned down his lamp and went to bed.

At daybreak next morning Avdyeitch arose, made his prayer to God, lighted the stove, put on the "shchi" (cabbage-soup) and the kasha (gruel), put the water in the samovar, put on his apron, and sat down by the window to work.

Avdyeitch is working, and at the same time thinking about all that had happened yesterday. He thinks both ways: now he thinks it was a dream, and now he thinks he really heard a voice.

"Well," he thinks, "such things have been."

Martuin is sitting by the window, and does not work as much as he looks through the window. When anyone passes by in boots that he does not know, he bends down, looks out of the window, in order to see, not only the feet, but also the face.

The dvornik (house-porter) passed by in new felt boots; the water-carrier passed by; then came alongside of the window an old soldier of Nicholas's time, in an old pair of laced felt boots, with a shovel in his hands. Avdyeitch recognized him by his felt boots. The old man's name was Stepanuitch; and a neighboring merchant, out of charity, gave him a home with him. He was required to assist the dvornik. Stepanuitch began to shovel away the snow from in front of Avdyeitch's window. Avdyeitch glanced at him, and took up his work again.

"Pshaw! I must be getting crazy in my old age," said he, and laughed at himself. "Stepanuitch is clearing away the snow, and I imagine that Christ is coming to see me. I was entirely out of my mind, old dotard that I am!" Avdyeitch sewed about a dozen stitches, and then felt impelled to look through the window again. He sees that Stepanuitch has leaned his shovel against the wall, and is either warming himself or resting. He is an old, broken-down man; evidently he has not strength enough to shovel the snow. Avdyeitch said to himself, "I will give him some tea; by the way, the samovar must be boiling by this time." Avdyeitch laid down his awl, rose from his seat, put the samovar on the table, made the tea, and tapped with his finger at the glass. Stepanuitch turned around and came to the window. Avdyeitch beckoned to him, and went to open the door.

"Come in, warm yourself a little," he said, "you must be cold."

"May Christ reward you for this! My bones ache," said Stepanuitch.

Stepanuitch came in and shook off the snow, tried to wipe his feet so as not to soil the floor, but staggered.

"Don't trouble to wipe your feet. I will clean it up myself; we are used to such things. Come in and sit down," said Avdyeitch. "Drink a cup of tea."

Stepanuitch finished drinking his glass of tea, turned the glass upside down, put upon it the half-eaten loop of sugar, and began to express his thanks. But it was evident he wanted some more.

"Have some more," said Avdyeitch, filling both his own glass and his guest's. Avdyeitch drinks his tea, but from time to time keeps glancing out into the street.

Are you expecting anyone? asked his guest.

"Am I expecting anyone? I am ashamed even to tell whom I expect. I am, and I am not, expecting someone; but one word has impressed

me; but we are a people in darkness; we can't read."

"Well, now, I was reading about that very thing—how He walked upon the earth; I read, you know, how He comes to the Pharisee, and the Pharisee does not treat Him hospitably. Well, and so, my brother, I was reading, yesterday, about this very thing, and was thinking to myself how he did not receive Christ.

watch; I shall come to-morrow. And this happened twice. Well! would you believe it, it got into my head? I scold myself—and yet I am expecting Him, the Batiushka."

Stepanuitch shook his head, and said nothing. He finished drinking his glass of tea, and put it on one side; but Avdyeitch picked up the glass again, and filled it once more.

"Drink some more for your good health. You see, I have an idea that, when the Batiushka went about on this earth, He disdained no one, and had more to do with the simple people. He always went to see the simple people. He picked out his disciples more from among our brethren, sinners like ourselves from the working class. He says He who exalts himself shall be humbled, and he who is humble shall become exalted. You, says He, call me Lord, and I, says He, wash your feet. Whoever wishes, says He, to be the first, the same shall be a servant to all. Because, says He, blessed are the poor, the humble, the kind, the generous." And Stepanuitch forgot about his tea: he was an old man, and easily moved to tears. He is sitting listening, and the tears are rolling down his face.

"Come, now, have some more tea," said Avdyeitch; but Stepanuitch made the sign of the cross, thanked him, turned up his glass, and arose.

"Thanks to you," he says, "Martuin Avdyeitch, for treating me kindly, and satisfying me, soul and body."

"You are welcome; come in again; always glad to see a friend," said Avdyeitch.

Stepanuitch departed; and Martuin poured up the rest of the tea, drank it up, put away the dishes, and sat down again by the window to work, to stitch on a patch. He is stitching, and at the same time looking through the window. He is expecting Christ, and is all the while thinking of Him and His deeds, and his head is filled with the different speeches of Christ.

Two soldiers passed by: One wore boots furnished by the Crown, and the other one boots that he had made; then the master of the next house passed by in shining galoshes; then the baker with a basket passed by. All passed by; and now there came also by the window a woman in woollen stockings and wooden shoes. She passed by the window, and stood still near the window case. Avdyeitch looked up at her from the window, sees it is a strange woman poorly clad, and with a child; she is standing by the wall with her back to the wind, trying to wrap up the child, and she has nothing to wrap it up in. The woman was dressed in shabby summer clothes; and from behind the frame Avdyeitch hears the child crying, and the woman trying to pacify it; but she is not able to pacify it. Avdyeitch got up, went to the door, ascended the steps and cried, "Hey! my good woman!" The woman heard him and turned around.

"Why are you standing in the cold with the child? Come into my room, where it is warm; you can manage it better. Right in this way!"

The woman was astonished. She sees an old, old man in an apron, with his spectacles on his nose, calling her. She followed him. They descended the steps, entered the room.

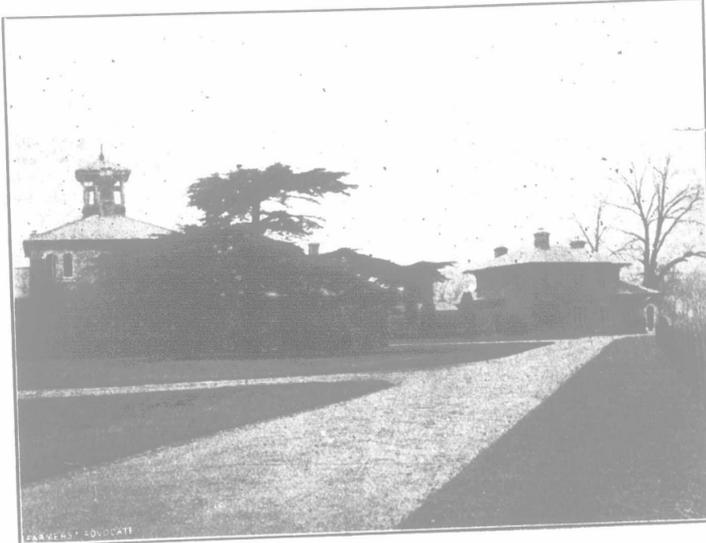
"There," says he, "sit down, my good woman, nearer to the stove; you can get warm and nurse the child."

"I myself have not eaten anything since morning," said the woman; but nevertheless, she took the child to her breast.

Avdyeitch shook his head, went to the table, brought out the bread and a dish, opened the oven-door, poured into the dish some cabbage soup, took out the pot with the gruel. He got the bread, took the towel down from the hook, and put it upon the table.

"Sit down," he says, "and eat, my good woman; and I will mind the little one. You see, I once had

(Continued on page 1029.)



Royal Farms at Windsor.
One of the houses.



Foreman's Cottage, Royal Farms at Windsor.
The chimney stacks are picturesque.



Bowling Green, Royal Farms at Windsor.
Veranda posts need such vines.

itself upon my heart. Whether it is a dream, or something else, I do not know. Don't you see, brother, I was reading yesterday the gospel about Christ, the Batiushka (Little-father); how He suffered, how He walked on the earth. I suppose you have heard about it?"

"Indeed I have," replied Stepanuitch.

the Batiushka, with honor. If, for example, He should come to me or anyone else, I think to myself, I should not even know how to receive Him. Well! while I was thus thinking, I fell asleep, brother, and I hear someone call me by name. I got up: the voice, just as though someone whispered, said, 'Be on the

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Free from Cares.

I would have you to be free from cares.
—1 Cor., vii: 32 (R. V.).

"Every day is a fresh beginning. Every morn is a world made new: You who are weary of sorrow and sinning. Here is a beautiful hope for you."

"I would have you to be free from cares," writes St. Paul to the Christians who were living in the busy, go-ahead mercantile city of Corinth. The advice is so easy to give and so hard to follow. Why, the same apostle wrote another letter to the very same people, in which he said, "There is that which presses upon me daily, anxiety for all the churches." Was he acting on his own good advice, I wonder.

Why is it that on every side we see books and newspaper articles which tell us the grave danger of worry and anxiety? Perhaps it is because "when things get to the worst they begin to mend," and the results of worry are piling up so high, in city and country, that a remedy is absolutely demanded. I saw a statement in the paper a few days ago, that there were a great many insane people confined in the Toronto jail. Why? Because our huge asylums are terribly overcrowded. Why do so many people lose their reason? Probably, if the facts were known as God knows them, it would be discovered that a very large proportion of the inmates would have been sane to-day if they had not indulged the habit of worrying. Then there are plenty of other sad results of this sin. I was told by a blind woman, whose eyesight was hopelessly lost, that her blindness was entirely caused by fretting. Plenty of people are physically injured in various ways, while others destroy their own happiness and the comfort of their homes by nervous irritability, which is usually the result of years of worry and anxiety.

We can all see that it is an unmix'd evil—for worry does no good in the way of removing burdens, and only lessens our power to bear them. But it is so easy to say, "I would have you to be free from cares," and so hard to throw off the anxieties that press on most people until they lose their health, sanity or temper.

St. Paul prefaces his advice with a word of explanation as to the best way of carrying it out. He says that we should use the world, as not abusing it, or—as the idea is expressed in the margin of the revised version—"use the world, as not using it to the full." He goes on to explain that those who do not use the world to the full "may attend upon the Lord without distraction."

If we are determined to use this world to the full, to squeeze out of it all the wealth and fame and wisdom we can possibly grasp, of course we shall have no time to attend upon the Lord without distraction. If we do manage to find time from our numerous engagements to go to church occasionally, the earthly things in which we are most interested have a way of distracting our attention. Perhaps a man comes out of the church with a new plan for helping forward his business, or a woman with a new idea about a dress or a hat; and they have not realized that the Lord was there, ready to satisfy their spiritual hunger and give them the much-needed peace and joy which could lift their troubled hearts above the pressing cares of life.

Prayer is apt to become hurried and meaningless, until it is often crowded out of the busy days entirely. We are so eager to use this world to the full, that we are apt to forget the importance of our own souls. A man who works up from poverty to wealth, and feels that he has made a success of life, may possibly have wasted his years terribly. The vital question is not, "What HAS he?" but "What IS he?" When Death sweeps away the property he has accumulated, will his soul be revealed in a starved, unclothed condition? Are we starving our highest selves while we are rising up early and late taking rest, in order to be progressive?

Let us look into this matter; for we don't want to invest all our capital of time, strength and money in a bank which

may break any day, and which will certainly break when death claims us.

We are so anxious to please the world. We are so worried when the world disapproves of us or fails to admire us. We climb, by hard struggle and anxious thought, higher and higher in the opinion of the people who know us. Soon we shall grow old or weak, and be crowded out and forgotten. Even those who have received most admiration will have to stand aside and see how the world is bowing down before other men. The king is dead, and the important event to-day is the new king's coronation.

We are given time to spend—how many years God only knows. When we have to make our report, as stewards of His property, shall we have anything to show that He will value? Have we taken time to grow like Christ—the Pattern Man—have we studied His Life, talked much with Him, gone out of our way to do as He would have done in our place?



An Indian Bride in Fiji.

The Japanese tell a story about a man who went to heaven and saw there a shelf with some strange-looking things on it. He was told that these were the ears of people who had heard on earth what they ought to do, but had paid no attention to what they heard. When they died, their ears came to heaven, but the rest of their bodies were shut out. On another shelf were the tongues of people who had told others their duty, but had not carried out their own advice. Perhaps we had better wake up to the danger of using all our strenuous efforts for things of earth—a place we are only passing through. Is it worth while to burden ourselves with such a lot of care, when we have to pay heavily for extra luggage?

Napoleon's remedy for all the ills of France was expressed in one word—"Mothers." God has put great power in the hands of mothers—are they throwing that glorious power away? One mother is rushing from meeting to meeting, in a whirl of philanthropic effort; another finds her time and strength used up by social engagements; another feels that she is wasting her time unless she is working every possible moment of the day. It seems like waste of time to play a game with the children or read them a story or go off occasionally to the woods with them. The children have never found their mother a good comrade, and gradually they grow away from her so that her power of moulding their lives vanishes. She is too tired and too busy to read the Bible with them daily, and perhaps does not even see that their daily prayers are said. How terrible it will be if a man who has drifted away from all remembrance of God, and has lost the inspiring, restraining influence of religion, should say: "It was my mother's fault." These sins of omissions are often very serious indeed, and the loss of home-influence is a growing evil in our prosperous country. The prophet Amos saw in vision the coming of a disastrous famine. It should not be a time of physical, but of spiritual want, "not a famine of bread, nor a thirst for water, but of hearing the word of the LORD." We are so used to the

idea that any time will do for spiritual things, that we can devote all our best years to earthly pursuits, and turn to the heavenly ones when we have "a convenient season," sure that God will welcome and forgive us and make everything right. But the prophet solemnly declares that in the day of this great famine the hungry souls "shall wander from sea to sea, and from the north even to the east, they shall run to and fro to seek the word of the LORD, and shall not find it."

Let us seek God before we grow hardened in earthly cares and pursuits, before our spiritual senses are starved to death, so that we can be close to God, and yet be unable to hear His voice or see the Vision of His Face. Let us give up the idea of going to church to hear a preacher or listen to music or show off our best clothes. God is waiting for us there. If we remember His Presence, and draw near to Him in reverent worship, we shall come away with new joy and peace, leaving the burden of anxiety trustfully with our Father.

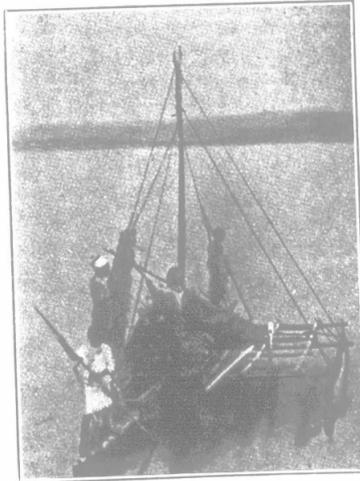
Yesterday I read the following severe statement in a church paper:

"We have the effrontery to call those Sunday-morning gatherings where we listen to a sermon, hear the singing, and take part in responsive psalter, worship. It is nothing of the sort; it is entertainment of a kind. What do we know of prostrating ourselves face downward before the awful Presence of Christ? Let us learn something."

God is speaking to our hearts in the cool summer wind, in the green of the grass and the blue of the sky, in the songs of the birds and the dear love of our friends. He gives us tender love-tokens every day. Shall we grasp them without ever looking up in His face and thanking Him? Are we too much occupied to even take time to enjoy them?

"Heaven is so near—it's the morning, beaming,
The dusk's still hour, with the starlight gleaming,
Loved lips at the gate and the dear night's dreaming."

If we "attend upon the Lord without distraction," finding him near us wherever we are, the worried condition of our minds will soon be healed. How can we



A Fijian Canoe.

worry when we look up into our Father's face and know that all is well? He will make all things work together for our good.

DORA FARNCOMB

The Beaver Circle.

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

Two Interesting Letters from Abroad.

Some time ago the pupils attending the schools of this city began writing letters to boys and girls in schools in various parts of the British Empire. The following letters have been very kindly

given us by Hilton Brown, by whom they were received, and who thought they might prove interesting to our Beavers. We thank him very much, do we not?

A Letter from Fiji Islands

Waimanu Road, Suva, Fiji.

My dear Hilton,—Your letter was given to me to-day by our principal, who asked me to be sure to send an answer in time to reach you before May the 23rd. In order to do this I must get the letter away before April 17th, because we only get a boat running that way once a month, being one of the Canadian Australian Line, trading between Vancouver and Sydney, and calling at Suva each way.

I was very interested to read the particulars of your town as to its name, situation and industries. Many of the things were quite new to me, although I have visited the original, London, when quite a little boy. It is a peculiar thing that your letter should have been given to me, as my father is also a printer. He is owner and editor of the "Fiji Times," which was established in 1869, and is the oldest newspaper in the whole of the Western Pacific.

In those days there was no British Government here, and my grandfather made his own stamps, which were called "Fiji Times Express."

Fiji is a Crown colony, and was annexed to Great Britain in 1874. The present Governor is Sir Henry Francis May, who has an appointed Executive Council, and Legislative Council which has 10 appointed with six elected members.

There are 200 islands in the Fiji Group, about eighty of which are inhabited. The two largest islands are Viti Levu, on which Suva is situated, and Vanua Levu.

The population of Fiji is 150,000, the whites only 5,000 to the blacks 145,000, of which there are about 30,000 Indian coolies imported to work in the canefields.

Our principal industries are the growing of sugar-cane, coconuts and bananas. A stranger would see very little change in the weather all the year round, because we practically have only two seasons—the hot (from September to March) and the cool or rainy season (from April to August).

The temperature in Suva varies between 56° to 90° F., but in Nadarivatu, our sanatorium, the thermometer varies between 46° and 90°, because it is situated on a hill.

The average rainfall is 160 inches per annum, it being an exception if we go a week without rain.

Suva, the town in which I live, is the capital of Fiji. It is built upon a point of land on one side of which is Laucala Bay and on the other a reef-locked harbour, which would have easily held the American fleet had they accepted our invitation to call here on their way to Australia.

The population of Suva consists of about 1,000 whites (English and Australian) and 7,000 blacks (Fijians, Indians, Polynesians). Our town is not laid out with either straight or broad streets, but is very pretty, with its tropical luxuriance of coconut palms, rain-trees, feathery bamboos, flaming hibiscus, and various colored crotons.

The houses are for the most part frame with single walls, and of a bungalow type, with high ceilings and broad verandas. There has been a beginning made to build with concrete, and our post office, Carnegie library, telephone exchange and a few private houses are of this construction.

Our lighting is very primitive, consisting of either acetylene gas or kerosene.

Our water supply comes from the springs at the head of the Tamavua River. It is collected into an artificial reservoir, and from there supplies the various houses by natural pressure.

I am in the VI. Grade, in a class of 5 girls and 2 boys, counting myself. There are three schools in Suva, the Marist Brothers' School, the Convent, and the school I go to, the Suva Public School.

There are only six grades in our school, and the four higher grades belong to a cadet Corps. There are about 350 school children in Suva, 180 of which go to the Suva Public School.

I am nearly 13 years of age, 5 ft. 7 in. high, and I weigh 87½ lbs. I am

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

JUNE 15, 1911

the eldest of a family of 9,—6 boys and 3 girls. My mother is an American; my father was born in Fiji, of English parents.

I am sending you a handbook on Fiji, which will give you a better account of the islands.

Hoping that the letter will reach you before May 23rd, I remain,

Yours sincerely,
RANDOLPH GRIFFITHS.

A Letter from Demerara.

92 Smyth St.,
Georgetown, Demerara.

My dear Friend,—The master of our school gave me your letter to read, and asked me to reply to it, and I am very pleased at the opportunity he has given me for doing so.

Our country, British Guiana, is larger than Great Britain, and nearly as large as the British Isles. Its area is about 110,000 sq. miles, and it has a tropical climate. The country has many rivers and islands, which are very important. The Essequibo is the largest and most important river of British Guiana. The Demerara is the river on which the principal city is built. On both its banks are thriving villages and plantations of various kinds.

The gold fields of the Colony are situated principally on the Essequibo River and its tributaries. The chief products of our country are sugar, rice, balata, timber, coconuts, gold and diamonds. We have some very beautiful scenery in the interior. Our Kaietewa Falls are spoken of as the highest and grandest in the world, being 822 feet high, but travelling in the interior is not easy, as the roads are not fully opened up.

British Guiana is divided into three counties: Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice. The city, Georgetown, is the capital of British Guiana, and is situated at the mouth of the River Demerara, on its right bank. It has a population of about 60,000 inhabitants, and an area of about 4 sq. miles. One of its principal features is its finely laid-out streets, some of them fully two miles long. The Demerara Lightship is stationed at a distance of eight miles from the shore. The Lighthouse, built at the mouth of the river, north-west of the town, has a light, revolving once every minute, which guides vessels into harbour at night. It can be seen at a distance of 25 miles from the sea.

The town is lighted by electricity. The chief places of pleasure resort are: The Botanic Garden, a very large and beautiful garden, in which the Militia Band plays on Wednesdays; the Promenade Garden, which is beautifully planted with flowers and lighted with electricity; and the Sea Wall, which is built to keep out the sea.

The inhabitants of this country are very loyal to the British Empire, and on Empire Day we all unite in singing the National Hymns. We are a mixed race, comprising Europeans, chiefly English and Scotchmen; East Indians, Chinese, Portuguese from Madeira, Blacks, Coloured Creoles and Aboriginal Indians.

There are various public schools as well as private ones in the Colony. I attend St. Philip's Intermediate School. There are seven classes, but I have passed them all, and so I only take private lessons now. I am studying for the Third Class College of Preceptors exam. The principal of our school is Mr. S. A. Campbell, who gives instruction in secondary as well as primary education. The school is one of the largest in the Colony.

I shall be twelve years old this month; my height is five feet, and my weight about ninety pounds. Our family consists of five girls (including myself), three boys and our parents. We are coloured. We once lived in the country district on a sugar plantation, where my father was at that time and for twenty-three years factory overseer. He is now living in the city, and is a clerk at the New Colonial Company, Ltd., owners of sugar estates. I am very pleased at your kind suggestion to exchange coins.

Many thanks for the very fine lines you have quoted. We have no local post. With very kind regards, I remain,

Yours truly,
AMY SMITH.

Regarding Dogs.

Is there anything in this world more innocently confiding, more friendly, more ready to be pleased with you and with all the world than a little pup? Watch him as he waddles around, a trustful grin on his little face, a half-inquiring, half-mischievous twinkle in his roguish eyes, and clumsy babyishness in his thick little feet and queer stubby tail, and understand that if this puppy ever develops into a snarling cur it will be through no fault of his own. He is, indeed, so far as his great warm heart is concerned, the index of what he will be all his life if he is "left alone" and used decently. At the present stage he is, of course, somewhat too general in the dis-

tribution of his favors. He never saw you before: No matter; he will follow you anywhere, cuddle up to you, and look at you in a way that makes you his friend. But by and by he will exercise more discrimination, and merely condescend, unless you are his master, to give you a momentary recognition. If you are his master, however, he will follow you to the ends of the earth, live on a crust with you, starve with you, lie on your grave. And always for you will be waiting the wag of the tail, the frenzy of joy at your coming, the patient service,—never for you the growl or the snap, which he keeps only for those whom he suspects to be your enemies.



Mr. Groff, Simcoe, Ont., and His White Cocker Spaniels.
The only White Cocker Spaniels in the world.

apparently asleep, the question was mooted as to whether he understood what was being said, and we decided to try him. "Carlo," said I, quietly, "go and see if M—is coming from school." He immediately arose, walked over to the window looking towards the school-house, put his front paws on the sill and looked out, then turned with a disappointed look as though to say she was not there. Many subsequent trials of a similar nature showed that this old collie,—one of the squarely-built, old-fashioned kind, by the way—understood much more than he had been given credit for.

Upon one occasion this old dog showed a delicacy about intruding an unwelcome presence in a way that was

very commendable. By some mischance he had meddled with a skunk, and had come out of the encounter at the usual disadvantage. His first act was to go to a creek, where he performed ablutions sufficient, as he no doubt hoped, for his purification. But he had evidently to learn that skunk odor may defy even the "multitudinous seas." Coming forth from the creek he shook himself vigorously, then made off, tail and ears drooped, like the veriest culprit, to the middle of a plowed field, where he remained in self-abasement for the rest of the day, refusing to come even when called.

His successor, one of the more highly-bred species, a Scotch collie, laboring under the sobriquet "Pat," came to us when a mere baby-dog, so small and

manifested the keenest delight, jumping upon it, and trying to draw it down from the pole over which it was hung.

This collie later developed into a very useful cattle dog. Many stories might be told of his sagacity in collecting and driving the cows, a task which was his especial delight, but one will suffice. Upon the occasion referred to, M—and I had walked down the road to the field where the cattle were kept. Having put down the "bars" we stood waiting while Pat collected the cows, some of which were on the hill, while others were browsing among the willow bushes near the river. From where we stood we could plainly see the one white cow of the herd at some distance, while among the bushes was a white heifer, almost full grown. Having gathered all but the white cow, which was invisible to him, Pat stopped a moment as though to reconnoitre, then, catching a glimpse of white among the bushes, set off thither as fast as he could go. As soon, however, as he was near enough to see the heifer, he stopped short, then turned and ran off to look for the white cow. We took it that he knew quite as well as we, which animal was required.

Before leaving this subject, may we say a few words in regard to caring for the puppy? The great essentials for him, of course, as for the human child, are pure air, nourishing food, and exercise. He should be permitted to run about at will, and should be kept supplied with plenty of fresh, clean water.

An expert says that a puppy should be fed about four times a day, the last meal being the heartiest, so that he may not become hungry and chilled during the night. For the first meal a little porridge with boiled milk is recommended; for the second dry dog biscuit; for the third vegetable scraps, etc.; and for the last stale bread moistened with soup, and scraps of meat. Some authorities would give no meat, especially to dogs that may ever have anything to do with sheep. . . . A pup should never be given rich or greasy food. The quantity of food will depend somewhat on the pup; if he bloats he has either eaten too much or is in need of vermifuge. Do not have his kennel too small, as that may induce a crouching posture; and see that it is kept supplied with clean sweet hay, and never permitted to grow in the slightest degree damp.

Before closing, may I embrace the opportunity to say that plenty of clean, cool drinking water should be supplied to dogs at all times, especially during the hot summer. In neglecting this precaution we are often sad culprits in regard to these helpless creatures so dependent upon our care.

A LOVER OF ANIMALS.

Care of Older Dogs.

Do not let your dog lie on the couch one day and whip him for it the next. Be systematic with him, so that he will understand what is wanted of him, then he will seldom need scolding or whipping. He does not mean to offend.

Brush the dog's coat once a day with a fairly stiff brush. This will give it a beautiful gloss. Do not shave his hair all off in warm weather under the idea that he will be cooler. His skin is sensitive and will burn with the sun. Never be cruel to your dog. A dog is much more easily trained by kindness. Once in a while you may need to scold him, but do not beat him. Never even scold him unless he understands what it is for.

Be sure to give the dog plenty of cool water in a clean dish to drink, especially during hot weather. He needs it, and will appreciate your kindness.

Give him an occasional bone to gnaw. Gnawing helps to clean his teeth and keep them in good condition. Remember that many a dog has been killed as "mad" when he had merely toothache, and was slaving and running about with the pain just as a boy would be likely to do under similar circumstances. Plenty of bones to gnaw may save your dog from such a fate.

If your dog becomes sick, give him a good dose of physic, which is good in such cases for animals as well as for people.

School Fairs.

I have been wondering how many Beavers are cultivating little garden plots at home with the object of having



"Don't Tell the Dog."

helpless that he was permitted to sleep on a thick goat-skin robe. That robe became very dear to his heart; M— named it his "mammy," as, indeed, he evidently considered it. Whenever it became necessary to take it away from him for use in the cutter, the little mite would object in the most strenuous way, yelping his entreaties, and trying to hold it with his little teeth. Finally, as he grew larger, it was removed from him and put away for the summer. Months afterwards, coming upon it unawares, he

stories which have been told of his sagacity, and to which we beg leave to add a few more, would seem to confirm this opinion. Some years ago we had an old collie who (one can scarcely say "which") notwithstanding his aristocratic aversion to such common labor as cattle-driving, was the pet of the family. He was talked to and petted every day, but no pains were ever taken to teach him to understand ordinary conversation. One day, when he was lying under the stove

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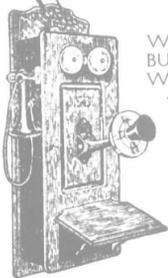
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Men's Socks
Sizes 9 1/2 to 12.

Colors: black, light tan, dark tan, pearl, navy blue, gun-metal, mulberry. In light weight, 6 pairs \$1.50 (same in medium weight in above colors and in black with white feet, 6 pairs \$1.50. Light and extra light weight (mercerized), 6 pairs \$2.00. Light and extra light weight LUSTRE SOX, 6 pairs \$3.00. Pure thread-silk sox, 3 pairs (guaranteed three months) \$2.00. Medium worsted merino in black, tan, pearl, navy and natural, 6 pairs \$2.00. Same in finer grade, 6 pairs \$3.00.

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TO DEALERS—Write for our agency proposition. Excellent opportunity. Thousands of dealers in U.S. making big hosiery sales with "Holeproof."



a School Fair in the fall. The following is one of the letters sent us from the Riverside school, near Galt, Ont., last autumn. It may be interesting to you now if you are planning for an exhibit of your own flowers and vegetables:

Dear Beaver Readers,—I am going to try to give you an account of a fall fair which was held at Riverside school last all.

In the fall of nineteen hundred and eight, Mr. Hart, a man who was sent out by the Agricultural College to help others on with agriculture, came down to our school to find out if we would agree to having a fall fair, and to compete with two nearby schools. The trustees thought this would be a good education for the pupils, and so it was carried on.

We were given this list, of which we could not take more than three things: Oats, Barley, Alfalfa, Rape, Turnips, Sugar Beets, Sweet Corn, Potatoes, Tomatoes, Watermelons, Pansies, Nasturtiums and Gladiolus. Prizes were also given for Best Collection of Weeds, pressed and mounted, with common names; Best Collection of Weed Seeds correctly named, with common names; Best Collection of Insects of the Work of Insects, or Plant Diseases; and the Best Collection of Wild Flowers, pressed and mounted, and correctly named, with common names; and for the Best Essay written on any one of the crops—except flowers.

The next spring the seeds were distributed to every pupil, and each one took them to their homes and planted them. Each pupil was supposed to plant their seeds in plots a certain size.

The crops were carefully watched all summer by the owners—hoed and weeded.

In the fall the pupils reaped the fruits of their labors, for then they collected their crops and carried them to Riverside school, where they were placed on exhibition. The crops were neatly arranged on the three tables ready for the judges to judge them.

There was luncheon given at noon, and after that all the excitement began. All the pupils were standing by the tables when the judges came. A number of the pupils thought the judges took a long time to get to their crops.

When the judges did arrive at their crops, more excitement was expressed by the onlookers. When it was decided which crop was best, a shout was sent forth from the winner.

After they had finished judging each table, the judges decided which school had the best exhibition, and as there was a sweepstake prize, it was given to the best exhibition, which was shown by the Stone School; the school is not far from ours. Three schools competed.

The children began playing a few games after that, as they knew how many prizes they got. The pupils were all called into the school to receive their prize money, and it was not hard to take them from the games they were playing, as they were eager to get the money. After they had received their money and were out in the open again, some winners were calling out, "Hurrah! Hurrah!"

Races then took the time for a little while; all the racers were rolling up their sleeves and getting ready to run.

About half-past four the ones who were there showing things were each carrying their crops, and the ones who won prizes were carrying a purse holding their prize money. Some went home happy that afternoon, and some sorry, though they did not much mind not winning.

This was the first fair held in Waterloo County. I will close my letter now, hoping that others will be benefited by this. LILLIAN GILLESPIE, Galt, Ont. (Aged 10, Sr. III. Class.)

Broadview Boys' Fair.

Those of you who have been to the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto have no doubt noticed the group of boys with their manual training exhibit, who stand or work in a booth labelled "Broadview Boys' Institute," in the Women's Building. I have told you before about these boys, about the little farm, miniature township, council meetings, mock parliaments, etc., which they carry on out in East Toronto, over the Don. To-day I want to tell you about the fair which they hold each year at Broadview; you may find a hint now, and you know if you are interested.

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As Saving Money Through Buying a Cheap Machine Instead of the Matchless

SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separator

The cheap machine will more than lose the price of a Tubular the first year. Many thousand users of cheap separators are discarding them for Tubulars. The cheap machines lasted one year on the average—required ten to thirty dollars repairs—and lost more in cream than the original cost.

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Tubulars have twice the skimming force, skim faster and twice as clean as others. Dairy Tubulars contain no disks or other contraptions. Wear a lifetime. Guaranteed forever by the oldest separator concern on this continent. The biggest economy you can make is to buy The World's Best.

Why spend money for some cheap machine? Separator quality is more important than first cost. Our local representative will show you the Tubular. If you don't know him, ask us his name.

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"I 'spect it's because it means a lot, Rose."

Steady—Regular—Dependable Quality, there's the FIVE ROSES idea.

No bad dreams bakeday eves — the morning batch "flat" instead of "up."

So very exasperating, you know, to get less loaves this week than last from the same quantities.

FIVE ROSES is the sure flour — reliable, you see.

No wrinkling worries over bread, or cakes, or pies, or anything.

Bake things always up to the mark of your happy expectations.

Disappointment—never.

Four times Uniform—Strength, Color, Flavor, too, and Yield.

FIVE ROSES—trouble-proof flour.

Use FIVE ROSES always.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

School Fair in your section this year you will need all the hints you can find.

Last fall the boys showed vegetables, flowers, rabbits, poultry, pigeons, honey from their own bees, candies, pies, cakes, and canned goods, maps, carpentry, and 100 dogs. One of the boys, John Parkin, who possesses no little genius for invention, usually has an exhibit that attracts considerable attention; among his exhibits for the past two or three years being an aeroplane and a model train, both invented and constructed by himself.

The surplus from the Broadview Fair has been as high as over \$600. Of course, in a small place you cannot expect to make as much as that—you do not need it as the Broadview Boys do, for they have to keep up a \$20,000 property; but by setting a very small fee, say ten cents admission, you can surely make enough to cover expenses and pay for prizes.

The Letter Box.

Dear Editor and Beavers,—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a year, and is taking it again this year, and I think it is a very interesting paper for little folks. Ever since papa has taken this magazine I have read with great pleasure many interesting letters from both senior and junior beavers. My sister wrote a composition to the Junior Beaver Circle, called, "A Doll's Wash Day," and got a prize of a book, which she thinks is very nice. She thanks you ever so much for it.

I think this Circle is very helpful to those who write, especially those who go to school, for you have to write compositions in school, and when you write them here, if yours happens to be the best, you get a prize. Even if you do not get a prize you write again, and perhaps you get one this time, so it encourages you to keep on writing better compositions.

EVERY WOMAN SHOULD READ THIS LETTER ABOUT

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Laboratory of Provincial Government Analyst.

MONTREAL, 22nd February, 1909.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have drawn by my own hand ten samples of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co's EXTRA STANDARD GRANULATED SUGAR, indiscriminately taken from four lots of about 150 barrels each and six lots of about 450 bags each. I have analyzed same and find them uniformly to contain 99.99/100 to 100 per cent of pure cane sugar, with no impurities whatever.

(Signed) MILTON L. HERSEY, M. Sc. L.L.D.
Provincial Government Analyst.

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Strictly New-laid Eggs and Spring Chickens

We are open to handle shipments of spring chickens from 3 pounds a pair upwards, also strictly new-laid eggs. Highest market prices, according to quality always paid.

Henry Gatehouse, 346-352 West Dorchester St., Montreal

Please Mention The Advocate

I intend to write for Entrance at mid-summer. I will send you a few riddles. First it's white, and then it's black, and next it's red and all over. Answer—A newspaper.

It went round the house and round the house, and only left one track. Answer—A wheelbarrow.

NINA DERBYSHIRE
(Age 13, Book IV.).

Leamington, Ontario.

The Ingle Nook.

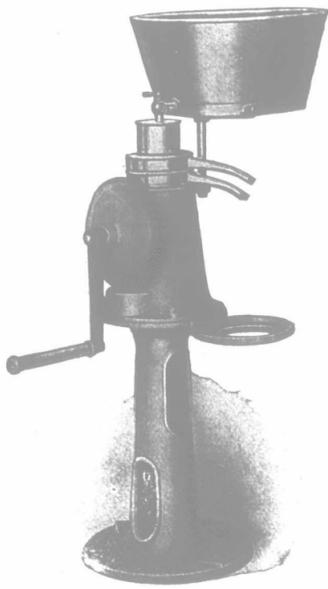
[Rules for correspondents in this and other Departments: (1) Kindly write on one side of paper only. (2) Always send name and address with communications. If pen-name is also given, the real name will not be published. (3) When enclosing a letter to be forwarded to anyone, place it in stamped envelope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

On Compost Heaps.

Mr. E. P. Powell, a staff writer of New York Independent who often writes beautiful things, a country lover who really knows how to live, in the way at least that brings to him the most comfort and happiness, had an article published not long ago, which was most useful as well as beautiful, and even in articles, as you may have noticed, the combination is particularly grateful. William Morris, you know, held the theory that everything in furniture that is useful should also be beautiful, and why should the theory not extend to written articles as well?

To come back to our subject, however, Mr. Powell's article was entitled, "Philosophy Among the Weeds," but the main part of it dealt with nothing more out-of-the-way than a common, ordinary compost-heap.

Now, a compost-heap may be a very malodorous, unsightly thing, but Mr.



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The steady increase in sales has made it necessary for us to increase our staff generally throughout the Dominion to care for the interests of

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If interested, write us for particulars.

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Winnipeg, Man. TORONTO. St. John, N. B.

Powell treated his discussion of it in a very dainty way, and he certainly left one pondering on the extravagance of people in general, and wondering why everyone who has a farm or a garden, or even a flower-bed, does not have a compost heap, or a succession of compost heaps, as the case may be. And, really, if given a corner to itself, far enough from the house, a spot screened about with a trellis overrun with morning-glory, or scarlet runner, or any other quick-growing vine, the heap need be no eyesore to anyone.

A compost-heap, you must understand, is simply a heap made of weeds and refuse, kept moist so that presently it is resolved into a pile of rich, moist black earth, almost "worth its weight in gold" as a fertilizer. Of course, the weeds must be thrown on before the seeds have matured, or there may be danger of sowing seeds as well as fertilizer. Although some of them would undoubtedly decay during process of fermentation, other kinds have great vitality, and cannot be trusted, e. g., wild mustard.

"I have a grudge against anyone who wastes one of my weeds," says Mr. Powell. "I do not wish to have it burned nor thrown in the road. It is property, it is wealth, and therefore should go into the compost pile. That weed stands for so much carbon, so much phosphorus, so much potash, and some nitrogen; and these are food for my corn and beans and potatoes; and after that for my cow and myself. When a whole county full of people burn up all the weeds that grow during the whole year, they are simply stupid; and when, after that, they buy a lot of commercial fertilizer to do a fraction of what the weeds would have done if composted, they are criminally ignorant."

Now, you see that he knows what he is talking about, and when he goes on to describe how the thing is done, even at what seems a wholesale rate, the operation does not seem so very difficult. "You will be amazed when you begin this compost business," he continues, "to find what an enormous mass you can accumulate in the course of a year from common weeds. Gather them from your garden and from the roadside, put them with your barnyard manure, and then all the loads of autumn leaves you can collect, and my word for it, you will have something a deal better than you can buy. This does not teach the neglect of hoeing out weeds or letting them go to seed. On the contrary, you want them when full of juice. Now then, hoe them, and stack them as surely as you do your hay. . . . An old pasture has a deal of money in the mulleins and thistles and catnip, and whatever else the cattle and horses will not eat. It will take but little time to mow these while green and add them to the compost-heap. So you see that, instead of counting weeds out as totally a nuisance, I count them into the annual valuations of the farm. Let us come to an understanding with them; they shall have the corners only, and only long enough to have become good soil-making stuff."

Is it understood, then, that weeds, the weeds that cause so much work and worry may be readily transformed into very useful servants? "Bad masters, but good servants," as are fire and water, and some species of the genus homo. Throw them in a big pile—not scattered about so that the nitrogen may ascend to heaven,—but pile them deep and deep; let the rain rain on them, when the sun is bright and hot, shelter them if you can; if it does not entail too many steps, deluge the heap once in a while with the dishwater, or the washing-water,—and after a while the aimed-for result is accomplished, the whole heap transformed into a mass of rich, black humus, whether it be the little heap in a corner of the vegetable garden which the "women" have built up or the large one put together in more businesslike fashion in the barnyard. Humus is a comparatively new word in the farmer's and gardener's vocabulary, but one which neither can afford to forget. When a man realizes what humus can do for a soil barren through lack of it, he is in a fair way to see what marvellous things in the way of flowers and vegetables, and grain-crops may be accomplished.

A list from which some of you may be inspired to try an experiment with some northern plant, may be suggested by the

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.

MANITOBA FARM.—800 acres excellent wheat land; all arable; 400 acres under cultivation; new land; last year 350 acres produced nine thousand bushels of grain. Running water; wood convenient; good locality; soil, black sandy loam. Steam outfit would work well. Price, \$23,000; seven thousand cash. Address Mrs. Gable, 181 Canora Street, Winnipeg.

RYE, BUCKWHEAT, the greatest ever. Bushel, 90c.; five bushels and over, 85c. Sacks free. H. Newell, Flamboro Centre, Ont.

SEND POSTAL CARD for special prices on our Improved Automatic Compressed-Air Sprayer. Best machine made at the price for spraying potatoes. Covers Bros., Manufacturers, Galt, Ontario.

WIRE FENCING FOR SALE—Brand new, at 20 to 50% less than regular price. Write for price-list. The Imperial Waste & Metal Co., Queen St., Montreal.

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 29 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Arkona Basket Factory for Berry Boxes

11 and 6 quarts. Baskets, Crates, etc. Write for quotations. Special prices to vegetable and fruit growers' associations in car lots. Prices on application. Geo. M. Everest, Prop., Arkona, Ont.

FARMER WANTED.

In September, 1911: the services of a farmer and wife, at Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan. Must be not over forty-five years old, experienced in market gardening, raising poultry, care of cattle and dairy. Wages, \$50.00, and house free. Answer, stating age, experience, references as to character, habits, number and age of children, if any. Address: Farmer, 9 Butler Bldg., Detroit, Mich.



Pleasant Valley Farms EGGS FOR HATCHING

After May 20 White Wyandottes \$3 per 100, 75c. per 15. S. C. W. Leghorns, headed by first-prize cockerel, C. N. E., Toronto, 1910, 75c. per 15 eggs.

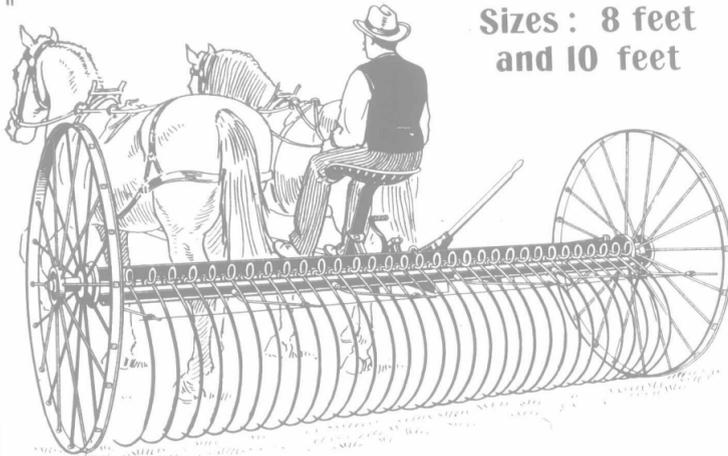
Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat, Ont.

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

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

Hamilton's No. 4 Steel Rake

Sizes: 8 feet and 10 feet



This all-steel Rake is made to do its work well, and will last a lifetime.

THE WHEELS are steel, have wide hubs, and are interchangeable, adding to the life of the Rake.

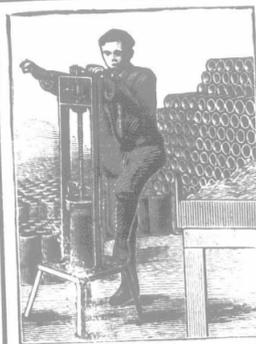
THE TEETH are made of high carbon steel, oil tempered, and are securely attached to the rake-head by strong clips. They have flattened points which are curved well forward, so that they do not dig into the ground, but glide over any obstacle. They gather all the hay, without taking up any grit or dust. Their raking position can be changed without wrench or hammer.

THE TIPPING DEVICE can be adjusted to accommodate any height of the dump, and to suit a slow or fast walking horse.

If you want a light, strong, durable, easily operated and efficient Rake, this is the one to buy.

See our Agent, or write for illustrated Catalogue.

The PETER HAMILTON CO., Limited
Peterborough, Ontario.



MAKE YOUR OWN TILE

one man can make 300 to 600 perfect tile a day with our

Farmers' Cement Tile Machine

At a cost of \$4 to \$6 per 1,000. CAN YOU AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT? The only farm tile machine that does not require hand tamping; the only farmers' machine operated by either hand or power. Machine makes 3, 4, 5 and 6 inch tile. Our Waterproof FLEXIBLE CASING holds tile in perfect shape till set. NO PALLET.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL. If after 10 days' trial it does not meet with entire satisfaction, return at our expense. Write to-day for illustrated catalogue.

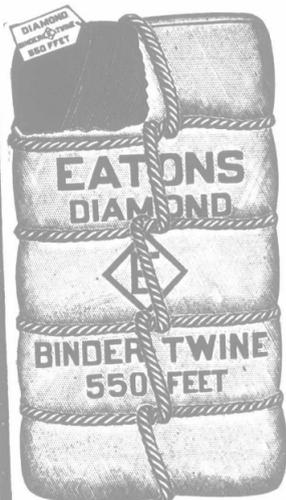
Farmers' Cement Tile Machine Co.,
WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO.

EATON'S BRAND TWINE

THE BINDER TWINE THAT GIVES SATISFACTION

We are now in a position to supply the Farmer with either the 550-foot manilla and sisal or the 650-foot pure manilla binder twine, and at prices which will save him money. Diamond  Brand is a twine which we guarantee to be as good as the best on the market to-day. It has been thoroughly tested and is made for us by one of the oldest and most successful Binder Twine Companies in America.

DIAMOND BRAND 550 FEET MANILLA & SISAL



Average 550 feet to the pound
8⁰⁰
FOR 100 LBS.
Delivered to your nearest railroad station in Ontario

40c
Extra per 100 lbs.
For delivery in Quebec or the Eastern Provinces

THE REASON WHY

BECAUSE—It is superior in strength, and will stand the strongest test put to binder twines.

BECAUSE—It averages 550 and 650 feet to the pound, according to grade.

BECAUSE—Every ball carries our trade mark, a guarantee of its excellence.

BECAUSE—Every foot is thoroughly inspected and tested. It carries an evenness throughout which makes it stronger and also work easily on the machine without knotting or breaking.

BECAUSE—Should the twine you buy from us be unsatisfactory for any reason, return it to us at our expense, and we will promptly return your money.

ORDER EARLY. Send in your order promptly, to-day if possible. If you do not want us to ship the twine at once, say so in your order; state when you will want it, and we will ship it so it will reach you on the day specified—but in all events we would suggest that you order before July 1st. Thus you will have your order in and be sure to have the twine on hand, ready for harvest, exactly on the day that you want it.

DIAMOND BRAND 650 FEET PURE MANILLA

Average 650 feet to the pound

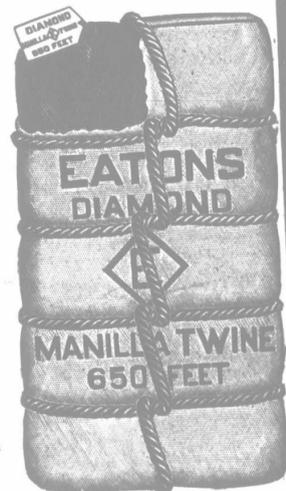
9⁹⁰

FOR 100 LBS.

Delivered to your nearest railroad station in Ontario

40c

Extra per 100 lbs.
For delivery in Quebec or the Eastern Provinces



THE GUARANTEE WE GIVE ON BINDER TWINE

We wish you to understand that you **RUN ABSOLUTELY NO RISK** in ordering Binder Twine from us, for if the twine is not exactly as represented, in weight and measurement, or if for any reason whatever you do not think the twine is the best binder twine value you have ever seen after you have examined it, then you can **RETURN IT AT OUR EXPENSE**, and we will promptly refund all the money you sent us, and include any money you may have paid out for transportation charges. **WE TAKE ALL THE RISK**, and if you are not satisfied with our binder twine, return it and **GET YOUR MONEY BACK**, rather than keep it and be dissatisfied, for we want your twine order next year and every year.

A 50-lb. Bale is the smallest quantity we sell

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

We will ship all orders the day they are received

following: "We are learning," continues the writer, "that to throw manure or plant-food all over a meadow (he is probably referring to summer weather.—Ed.) and let the coarse part dry up, is very foolish; and it is equally uneconomical to make roads out of plant stuff. The Southern Crackers do better than this when they fill great furrows full of this waste stuff; cover it up with dirt, and grow their sweet potatoes in the ridges that are made. It gives the best possible crop. In 1907, I grew a sweet potato weighing eighteen pounds in a compost pile."

Mr. Powell's words are not all of destruction to the weeds. He argues that another use for each may be found, pointing to the facts that the French use our purslane for greens, that the dandelion has become a dish at the table of epicures, and that the sweet potato is only an improved morning-glory, and the Irish potato an improved solanum. And he has a soft spot in his heart, too—who would not have?—concerning the "weeds" that grow in his Florida garden, which has supplanted his farm of the north? Would you like to hear a description of them?

My Florida yard has a general spread

of two acres, which is not all taken up with the great pine trees. Naturally, I intended to try to secure a fine sod. There were as many varieties of weeds as I have ever seen, and of every style and height. But in February some of these begin to blossom, and they were followed by others of great beauty, until I found myself in possession of as fine a wild-flower garden as care could have created. There were violets on stems a foot long, and as blue as the sky, lifted over the tiniest white violets that crept close to the soil. There were sensitive plants throwing out their interlacing arms of delicate tracery until they fairly carpeted the soil in pink. Up went stalks of yellow and blue and white and lavender, and it was an every-morning joy to go out and meet the new ones. I did not know their names, and was glad I did not; they were simply children of Nature. Grandest of all, the Cherokee bean had square yards of superb carmine overlooking all the rest. Legumes of every imaginable style were feeding on the air, and passing the nitrogen down to be stored in my soil. So, taking only room here and there for beds of roses, gladioli, cannas, and other civilized plants, I left the weeds to bloom away."

Our weeds are not as beautiful as these, yet they are interesting. Shall we have a talk about some of them soon?
D. D.

When Strawberries are In

Strawberry Sponge:—1 quart berries, $\frac{1}{2}$ box gelatine, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups water, 1 cup sugar, juice of 1 lemon, beaten whites of 4 eggs. Soak the gelatine in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of the water; mash the berries and add the sugar to them; boil the rest of the sugar and the cup of water gently for 20 minutes; rub the berries through a sieve or vegetable ricer; add gelatine to boiling syrup; take from the fire and add berry juice. Place the bowl in a pan of ice-water and beat with an egg-beater for 5 minutes; add the beaten whites and beat until it begins to thicken, then pour into wet moulds and set on ice.

Strawberries, Raw:—Wash the berries before they are hulled if at all dusty; drain well and serve in a glass dish with strawberry leaves around them.

Strawberry Pie:—Bake the pastry in a pie-tin first. When cold fill with berries, sprinkle well with powdered sugar and spread with a meringue made of the whites of 3 eggs beaten with 3 table-

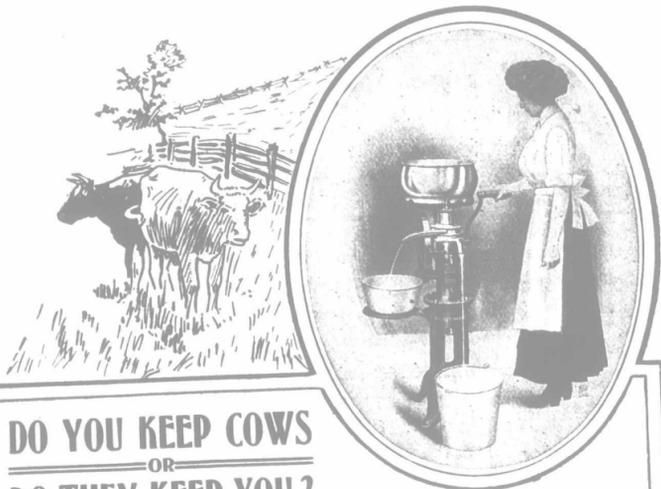
spoons powdered sugar. Put into the oven just long enough to set the meringue. Serve cold.

Strawberry Cream:—Put 1 quart berries through a sieve or ricer, and mix with them enough sugar to sweeten. Put 1 oz. gelatine into a stewpan with 3 tablespoons cold water, the juice of 1 lemon, and 2 ozs. more of white sugar. When the gelatine is melted strain it into the strawberries, add $\frac{1}{2}$ pint whipped cream, stir all lightly together, pour into a wet mould, and put it in a very cool place to set.

Strawberry Tapioca:—Soak 1 cup tapioca over night in cold water; in the morning put half of it in a baking-dish. Sprinkle $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar over the tapioca. Put on this 1 quart berries (reserving 12 for the sauce), $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, and the rest of the tapioca. Fill the dish with water, which should cover the tapioca $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Bake in a moderately hot oven until it looks clear. Serve with strawberry sauce.

Strawberry Sauce:—Beat 2 dessert-spoons butter to a cream, adding gradually $\frac{1}{2}$ cup powdered sugar, then add 12 large strawberries. Mash and beat until light.

Strawberry Sherbet:—Wash 2 qts. ber-



**DO YOU KEEP COWS
OR
DO THEY KEEP YOU?**

A few cows should do much toward making your farm a paying proposition. If not, there is something wrong.

Three things are necessary to make the dairy yield a satisfactory profit:—

- FIRST—Good Cows.
- SECOND—Proper Feeding and Care.
- THIRD—Proper Disposition of the Milk.

No matter whether you have half a dozen cows or half a hundred, it will pay you to take steps to see that you secure the proper returns from this source—be sure that your cows are more than self-supporting.



Some helpful hints will be found in
"PROFITABLE DAIRYING"
which may be had from any Agent of
MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Limited

- Toronto
- Montreal
- Moncton
- Winnipeg
- Calgary
- Saskatoon
- Regina
- Edmonton

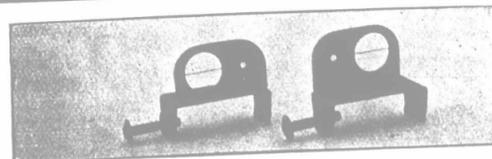
**WANTED! LOCATION FOR
MILK PRODUCTS FACTORY**

REQUIREMENTS:

Up-to-date dairy section producing 10 000 lbs. milk or more daily the year round.
Location: On main line to Toronto, with R. R. siding to factory.
Plenty good cold water and handy ice supply.

Prefer location where electric power is available.
Will pay 10 per cent. more than average price of three nearest cheese or butter factories.
Will lease or buy factory and equipment, or build and equip new.
Address:

Dairy, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.



Drainage

**H. OCCOMORE & CO.
Guelph, Ont.**

Peep

Sights

As described in Bulletin No. 175, Dept. of Agriculture.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

ries and sprinkle with a large cup sugar. Heat very slowly until they come to a boil, and boil long enough to bring out all the juice. Drain through a jelly-bag. To the juice add nearly 1 pint water and the beaten whites of 2 eggs. Put in the freezer and freeze 15 or 20 minutes. Raspberries, currants, cherries, pineapples or grapes are all good for making sherbets.

Strawberry Shortcake:—Make a very short biscuit dough and bake in a thick round. When done split, butter, fill with mashed berries mixed with sugar, put halved berries on top, and serve with or without cream and sugar. If you choose you may use sponge or layer cake instead of the biscuit dough.

Our Scrap Bag.

Soiled veils may be easily cleaned by rinsing them in wood alcohol. Chiffon veils should be ironed through a piece of paper. Remember that wood alcohol is poison.

To Remove Freckles:—Apply peroxide of hydrogen after extra exposure to the sun.

Old tablecloths of fine quality often make quite handsome doilies and center-pieces for everyday use. Make them round or square, scallop the edges and buttonhole, then outline the damask design with mercerized cotton in button-hole stitch. . . Long linen runners may also be made from them to place on each side of the table as a protection to the tablecloth, at a great saving in laundry. . . Sideboard and dresser covers may also be made from these old cloths. Put a narrow hem at each side, and a deep hem with crochet insertion or featherboning at each end. . . Other uses that will suggest themselves are tray-cloths, napkins, and, for the most-worn portions, dish-towels, bread-cloths, etc.

A very attractive set of bedroom curtains was made as follows: Next the glass plain Swiss ruffled curtains were



STANDARD

STANDS FOR

SATISFACTION

IN CREAM SEPARATORS

Recommended by Dairy Authorities

To every farmer interested, we say **INSIST ON GETTING A STANDARD**
IF IN DOUBT, TRY ONE

Our Illustrated Catalogue, Yours for the Asking

The Renfrew Machinery Company, Limited
Eastern Branch, Sussex, N. B. Desk 7 **RENFREW, ONT.**

Ormsby Grange Stock Farm, Ormstown, P. Que., Canada
IMPORTED CLYDE FILLIES

Owing to the rough voyage experienced by my May importation only six were offered for sale, and were sold. The balance, consisting of two three-year-olds, one four-year-old, two two-year-olds and six yearlings have now completely recovered condition. These, with a few home-bred ones, including two yearling stallions of great promise, are now for sale at very low prices, considering their quality and breeding. Don't miss this opportunity of securing heavy-boned, highly-bred young ones cheaper by far than you can import them. Terms liberal.
DUNCAN McEACHRAN.

ARTHUR J. HOWDEN & CO. ARE OFFERING
15 High-class Scotch Shorthorn Heifers

A moderate price, including Cruickshank Nonpareils, Cruickshank Villages, Marr Emmas, Cruickshank Duchess of Glousters, Bridesmaids, Bruce Fames, Kinellars, Clarcks, Crimson Flowers, and other equally desirable Scotch families, together with a member of the grand old milking Atha tribe which has been famous in the show ring.
ARTHUR J. HOWDEN & CO., COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

Please Mention The Farmer's Advocate

hung; then, over them, curtains and valance of five-cent factory cotton edged with a deep hem and border of flowered cretonne cut from striped cretonne. The wall paper in this room was cream, and the cream curtains matched it admirably.

To eradicate dandelions from the lawn, apply a few drops of gasoline at the center of each plant with a medicine dropper. Other weed pests, such as plantains, may usually be driven out by cutting off the plant at the crown and applying a few drops of kerosene to the stump.

Train tomatoes to one or two strong stems, and support on stakes. Pinch off all other shoots.

Throw all weeds, peavines, etc., on a compost heap, to make rich soil for next year's garden.

Keep the surface of the garden ground raked and stirred up to the depth of an inch to save watering.

News of the Week.

A new discovery of diamonds has been made in the Black Lake District, Quebec.

Classes in agriculture are to be taught not only at the High School centers already selected in Ontario, but also at other centers to be named by the Minister of Education. Prof. McCready, of the O. A. C., has been appointed Agricultural Director of the Province.

It is reported that the King, when going to India to be crowned as Emperor, will go by way of Canada.

Sixty-three people were killed and 75 injured by the earthquake in Mexico City last week, on the day of the arrival of Francisco Madero.

From "The Shoemaker."

(Continued from page 1021.)

children of my own: I know how to handle them."

The woman sat down at the table and began to eat; while Avdyeitch took a seat on the bed near the infant. Avdyeitch kept smacking and smacking to it with his lips; but it was a poor kind of smacking, for he had no teeth. The little one still cries; and it occurred to Avdyeitch to threaten it with his finger. He waves, waves his finger right before the child's mouth, and hastily withdraws it. He does not put it to its mouth, because his finger is black, and soiled with wax. And the little one looked at his finger and became quiet; then it began to smile, and Avdyeitch also was glad. While the woman is eating, she tells who she is, and whither she was going.

"I," says she, "am a soldier's wife. It is now seven months since they sent my husband away off, and no tidings. I lived out as cook; the baby was born; no one cared to keep me with a child. This is the third month I have been struggling along without a place. I ate up all I had. Fortunately, our landlady takes pity on us for the sake of Christ, and gives us a room, else I don't know how I should manage to get along."

Avdyeitch sighed and said, "Haven't you any warm clothes?"

"Now is the time, friend, to wear warm clothes; but yesterday I pawned my last shawl for a twenty-kopeck piece."

The woman came to the bed and took the child; and Avdyeitch rose, went to the little wall, and succeeded in finding an old coat.

"Na!" says he, "it is a poor thing, yet you may turn it to some use."

The woman looked at the coat and burst into tears; and Avdyeitch turned away his head. Crawling under the bed, he pushed out a little trunk, rummaged in it, and sat down again opposite the woman.

And the woman said, "May Christ bless you, dietushka (little grandfather). He must have sent me Himself to your window. My little child would have frozen to death. When I started out it was warm, but now it is terribly cold. And He, Batiushka, led you to look through the window and take pity on me."

Avdyeitch smiled and said, "Indeed He did that! I have been looking through the window, my good woman, not without cause." And Martuin told the soldier's wife his dream, and how he heard the voice—how the Lord promised to come and see him that day.

"All things are possible," said the woman. She rose, put on the coat, wrapped up her little child in it, and as she started to leave, thanked Avdyeitch again.

"Take this, for Christ's sake," said Avdyeitch, giving her a twenty-kopeck piece; "redeem your shawl." She made the sign of the cross. Avdyeitch made the sign of the cross, and went with her to the door.

The woman left. Avdyeitch ate some cabbage-soup, washed some dishes, and sat down again to work. While he works he still remembers the window. When the window grew darker, he immediately looked out to see who was passing by. Both acquaintances and strangers passed by, and there was nothing out of the ordinary.

But here Avdyeitch sees that an old apple-woman has stopped right in front of the window. She carries a basket with apples. Only a few were left, as she has nearly sold them all out; and over her shoulder she had a bag full of chips. She must have gathered them up in some new building, and was on her way home. One could see that the bag was heavy on her shoulder; she wanted to shift it to the other shoulder. So she lowered the bag upon the sidewalk, stood the basket with the apples on a little post, and began to stake down the splinters in a bag. And while she was shaking her bag, a little boy in a torn cap came

along, picked up an apple from the basket, and was about to make his escape; but the old woman noticed it, turned around, and caught the youngster by his sleeve. The little boy began to struggle, tried to tear himself away; but the old woman grasped him with both hands, knocked off his cap, and caught him by the hair.

The little boy is screaming, the old woman is pulling the youngster by his hair, and is scolding and threatening to take him to the policeman; the youngster defends himself and denies the charge. "I did not do it," he says; "what are you licking me for? Let me go!" Avdyeitch tried to separate them. He took the boy by his arm and said:

"Let him go, babushka; forgive him, for Christ's sake."

"I will forgive him, so that he won't forget till the new broom grows. I am going to take the little villain to the police."

Avdyeitch began to entreat the old woman:

"Let him go, babushka," he said; "he will never do it again. Let him go."

The old woman let him loose; the boy tried to run, but Avdyeitch kept him back.

"Ask the babushka's forgiveness," he said, "and don't you ever do it again; I saw you taking the apple."

With tears in his eyes, the boy began to ask forgiveness.

"Nu! that's right; and now, here's an apple for you," Avdyeitch got an apple from the basket, and gave it to the boy. "I will pay you for it, babushka," he said to the old woman.

"You ruin them that way, the good-for-nothings," said the old woman. "He ought to be treated so that he would remember it for a whole week."

"Eh, babushka, babushka," said Avdyeitch, "that is right according to our judgment, but not according to God's. If he is to be whipped for an apple, then what do we deserve for our sins?"

The old woman was silent. "God has commanded us to forgive," said Avdyeitch, else we, too, may not be forgiven. All should be forgiven, and the thoughtless, especially."

The old woman shook her head and sighed.

"That's so," said she; but the trouble is that they are very much spoiled."

"Then we, who are older, must teach them," said Avdyeitch.

"That's just what I say," remarked the old woman. "I myself had seven of them—only one daughter is left." And the old woman began to relate where and how she lived with her daughter, and how many grandchildren she had. "Here," she says, "my strength is only so-so, and yet I have to work. I pity the youngsters—my grandchildren—how nice they are. No one gives me such a welcome as they do. Ak-sintka won't go to anyone but me"—and the old woman grew quite sentimental.

"Of course, it is a childish trick. God be with him," said she, pointing to the boy.

The woman was just about to lift the bag upon her shoulder, when the boy ran up, and says, "Let me carry it, babushka; it is on my way."

The old woman nodded her head, and put the bag on the boy's back. Side by side they passed along the street. And the old woman even forgot to ask Avdyeitch to pay for the apple.

Avdyeitch stood motionless and kept gazing after them; and he heard them talking all the time as they walked away. After he saw them disappear, he returned to his room; he found his eye-glasses on the stairs—they were not broken; he picked up hisawl and sat down to work again.

After working a little while, it grew darker, so that he could not see to sew. He saw the lamplighter passing by to light the street-lamps.



With Every Bag of Flour There Goes A Guarantee

That guarantee means that I believe Cream of the West to be the best bread flour on the market. If your bread doesn't beat any you ever baked before, if it fails to rise or doesn't give extra satisfaction in every way, your grocer will pay you back your money on return of the unused portion of the bag.

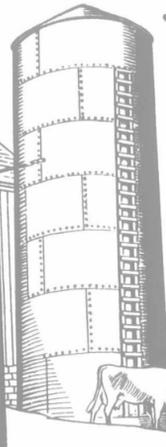
Cream of the West Flour

the hard wheat flour guaranteed for bread

If people will fairly and honestly try Cream of the West they will have success with it. That's why we guarantee it. We are sure of it.

The Campbell Milling Company, Limited, Toronto
 ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, President 105

Have you received a copy of our illustrated Bulletin No. 600, describing

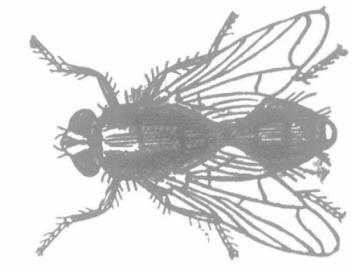


Waterous Steel Silos

Some people have the idea that a steel silo is unusually expensive, that it is difficult to erect, hard to keep from rusting, will attract lightning and will not preserve ensilage better than an ordinary silo of wood or cement. This bulletin has been written, not so much to advertise this silo as to convince you that these impressions are dead wrong.

We have printed in it a few letters from some of our last years customers that will be sure to interest you. If you are contemplating the erection of a silo, or if you would "just like to know," send a post card for bulletin No. 600.

THE WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LIMITED
 BRANTFORD CANADA



The female house fly lays from 120 to 150 eggs at a time, and these mature in two weeks. Under favorable conditions the descendants of a single pair will number millions in three months. Therefore all housekeepers should commence using

WILSON'S FLY PADS

early in the season, and thus cut off a large proportion of the summer crop.



Molassine Meal

MADE IN ENGLAND

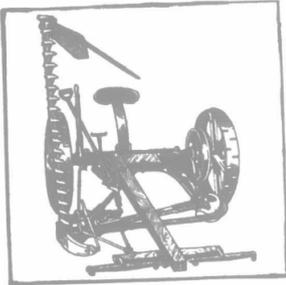
The only food for horses and cattle that keeps them in perfect condition, and from which you get good results.

MOLASSINE Dog and Puppy Cakes keep dogs healthy, free from worms and smell. Absolutely different from all others.

IMPORTED BY

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

HAY-MAKING HELPERS BUILT JUST RIGHT FOR YOU

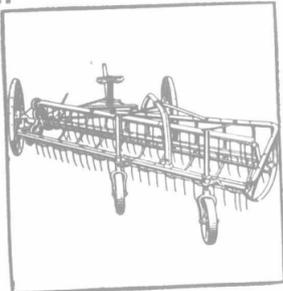


Hear the Dain story before you equip yourself with any hay-making implement. When you have heard it, you will buy more wisely than otherwise you could. For you, like every up-to-date farmer, want the kind of implements that cost least in the long run—and that kind bears the Dain trade-mark. Read here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

THIS MOWER WON'T FAIL YOU

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

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

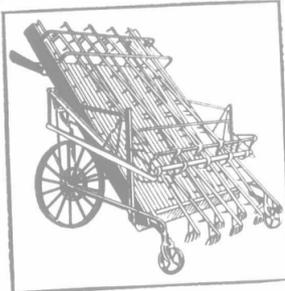


EASY DRAFT

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

YOU WOULD VALUE THIS RAKE

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



LEAST FRICTION

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

EXAMINE THIS LOADER

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

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



BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED FROM ADVOCATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

"It must be time to make a light," he thought; so he fixed his little lamp, hung it up, and betook himself to work. He had one boot already finished; he turned it around, looked at it: "Well done." He put away his tools, swept off the cuttings, cleared off the bristles and ends, took the lamp, put it on the table, and took down the Gospels from the shelf. He intended to open the book at the very place where he had yesterday put a piece of leather as a mark, but it happened to open at another place. The moment Avdyeitch opened the Testament he recollected his last night's dream. And as soon as he remembered it, it seemed as though he heard someone stepping about behind him. Avdyeitch looks around, and sees—there, in the dark corner, it seemed as though people were standing; he was at a loss to know who they were. And a voice whispered in his ear:

"Martuin—ah, Martuin! did you not recognize me?"

"Who?" uttered Avdyeitch.

"Me," repeated the voice. "It's I," and Stepaniuch stepped forth from the dark corner; he smiled, and like a little cloud faded away, and soon vanished.

"And this is I," continued the voice; both the old woman and the boy with the apple stepped forward; both smiled and vanished.

Avdyeitch's soul rejoiced; he crossed himself, put on his eye-glasses, and began to read the Evangelists where it happened to open. On the upper part of the page he read:

"For I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger, and ye took me in."

And on the lower part of the page he read this:

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

And Avdyeitch understood that his dream did not deceive him; that the Saviour really called upon him that day, and that he really received Him.

GOSSIP.

Two carloads of young Shorthorn bulls are wanted by C. A. Archibald, of Truro, Nova Scotia, as stated in his advertisement in the Wants and For Sale column in this issue. Mr. Archibald purposes attending the Shorthorn sale of D. Birrell & Son, Greenwood, Ont., on Tuesday, June 20th, and suggests that parties having for sale young bulls about eighteen months old, write him, in care of Messrs. Birrell. Mr. Archibald will leave home for Ontario about the 14th, and will plan to attend the Birrell sale.

Official records of 244 Holstein-Friesian cows were accepted by the American Holstein Association from May 13th to May 15th, 1911. This herd of 244 animals, of which much over one-half were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days, 100,023 lbs. of milk, containing 3,692,911 lbs. of butter-fat, thus showing an average of 3.69 per cent. fat. The average production for each animal was 409.9 lbs. of milk, containing 15,135 lbs. of butter-fat; equivalent to 58.6 lbs. or 27.9 quarts of milk per day, and 17½ lbs. of the best commercial butter per week.

Dunure Buchlyvie, the two-year-old Clydesdale stallion recently imported by McCallum Bros., Brampton, Ont., and whose picture appears on another page in this issue, was awarded second prize at Ayr Spring Show, April, 1911, in a very strong class. The Scottish Farmer reports him as "a big colt, with fine, hard, flinty bone, excellent pasterns, goes close and straight, and should make an effective sire. He was bred by John McMillan, Barnhill, Kirkmichael, and sired by Baron of Buchlyvie, the best breeding son of Paron's Pride, and his dam was by Labora, by Hiawatha. He was purchased at a high price, but his high-class breeding and superior individual make-up, indicate a brilliant record as a show horse and sire."



Desk Weary? Get a Gun

From breakfast to the office and from the office back to supper, day after day—a monotonous grind. Get back to nature—back where the air is 100 per cent. pure and fairly reeks with health. Get away out where you can watch the sun rise over the marsh—where you can spend glorious, healthful hours punting slowly through the reeds in a bit of a flat boat for some shots at a bunch of fat mallards.

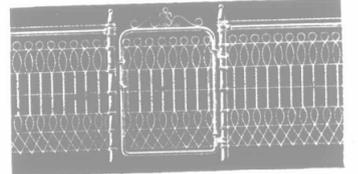
To reach Nature's wild things you must get where civilization isn't—and when you lose yourself in such a place with mind and eye constantly on the alert, and every muscle in play, you'll be nearer to the original man animal—nearer physical betterment and mental rest. This, a gun will do for you; and the best for solid satisfaction you can get is the

Tobin Simplex Gun

Made right here in Canada—every bit of it from muzzle to butt-plate—it leads all others and we give you this added advantage: because we know what goes into the making of a Tobin Simplex, we guarantee it with a positive "money-back" guarantee that places us under an obligation to return you the full purchase price, if we cannot give you satisfaction in every way. Priced from \$20.00 to \$210.00. Let us send you our new catalogue. It contains good news for sportsmen.

The Tobin Arms Mfg. Co., Limited
Woodstock Ontario

Cyclone Wire Fences

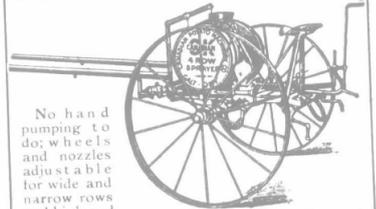


STYLE M COMPLETE ON IRON POSTS.

Write for fully illustrated catalogue, showing our many styles of ornamental and farm fences and gates.

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

O. K. Canadian 4-Row Sprayer



No hand pumping to do; wheels and nozzles adjustable for wide and narrow rows and high and low vines.

Furnished with Broadcast Vineyard and Tree Spraying Attachments.

WRITE FOR OUR CATALOGUE.

Canadian Potato Machinery Co., Limited
145 Stone Road, Galt, Ontario

PEACHBLOW CLYDESDALES & AYRSHIRE In Clydesdales I am offering several stallions from 1 to 6 yrs. of age, Imp. and Canadian-bred, high-class in type, quality and breeding. Ayrshires of all ages in females, big, well balanced, choice in quality and producers, and 1 young bull fit for service. Prices very easy. R. T. BROWNLEE Hemmingford, Que.

GOSSIP.

In another column of this issue will be found a very excellent opportunity to secure a couple of good young Yorkshire hogs at reasonable prices. See N. K. Weyer's advertisement.

Israel Groff, Elmira, Ont., ordering a change in his advertisement of Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire and Yorkshire swine, states that he has a choice lot of cows and heifers in calf for sale, and some choice young bulls coming on for the fall trade; also Berkshire and Yorkshire pigs of show material. Mr. Groff breeds high-class stock. Elmira is on the G. T. R., ten miles from Berlin.

BOOK REVIEW.

"CREAMERY BUTTERMAKING," BY MICHEL'S.

The rapid growth of the creamery industry in Canada makes a work by so well and favorably known a writer as John Michels a welcome addition to the literature of Canadian dairying.

The work is composed of two main parts, Buttermaking proper and the Creamery Industry in general. The first chapter deals with the composition of milk. The Babcock test is very fully discussed—one might almost say too much so for a work on buttermaking.

The author very properly calls attention to the fact that "Direct Heaters," i.e., heaters which use steam added directly to the milk, are very objectionable, as there is always some dirt in the steam which is likely to taint the milk.

The range of temperature suggested for ripening cream seems rather wide—60° to 80°. We should be inclined to restrict this range, yet each buttermaker must study this question and adopt such a temperature which gives best results in his particular circumstances. The general rule is, ripen the cream at as low a temperature as possible, consistent with a reasonable time and proper development of lactic acid. By breeding the right kind of bacteria cream may be ripened at a comparatively low temperature.

The principle of "selection" and "survival of the fittest" is applicable in bacteria as among higher orders of life.

Our own experience scarcely agrees with that of the author with reference to the relative keeping quality of butters made from ripened and unripened cream, more particularly with reference to cream pasteurized.

Adding ice to cream to cool it is strongly condemned by the author on p. 76, yet many creamerymen find this is about the only way they can cool their cream at times.

Too much washing of butter destroys its fine flavor by removing the delicate flavoring substances as explained on p. 103. This is a point wherein many buttermakers make a mistake. If no bad flavors be present in the butter, wash it as little as possible and salt lightly, to retain the delicate flavor for which people pay a high price.

A number of buyers complain with reference to irregularity in salting butter—or, rather, in the amount of salt retained in the finished butter. The salting question is very intelligently discussed on pages 104 to 106.

The marketing hints, pages 116 and 117, are valuable. Too many fail at this point to receive just reward for their labors. The author advises the addition of two per cent. to the fat delivered by cream patrons where there are both milk and cream delivered to a creamery. He estimates that this added two per cent. will about compensate for the extra losses of fat in skim milk and handling whole milk. The practice among Canadian creamerymen is to place both classes of patrons on the same basis.

The use of a clear, concise monthly statement to patrons, the pasteurization of by-products before returning them to the farm, and the more general adoption of pasteurization are all commended. He falls into the error of crediting Storch, of Copenhagen, Denmark, with having originated the system known as pasteurization. The credit belongs to Jensen, as nearly as we can find out.

He quotes Danish experiments to show that the cost of pasteurization of cream is about one-tenth of a cent per pound of butter. Experiments now in progress at the O. A. College indicate that this figure is too high, and a full report of this work will appear later.

The buttermaker is advised to have a maximum of not over 15 per cent. moisture for butter, in order to keep out of the clutches of the law.

Screening against flies, the use of a septic tank for sewage, a proper system of bookkeeping, and a chapter on "Creamery Mechanics," are commendable features. A glossary and index make a fitting close to an excellent book.

The book may be ordered through "The Farmer's Advocate" at a cost of \$1.50, postpaid. H. H. D.



The Thrifty Housewife's Friend

There's just one best way of cleaning up the home—the Dustless, Germless, Scientific way—the "Soclean" way. That explains why

Soclean THE DUSTLESS SWEEPING COMPOUND

appeals so forcibly to the particular women of Canada. There's no scrubbing with "Soclean"—no dust. Germs cannot live on any floor or fabric to which it is applied. "Soclean" is a thorough disinfectant—it's the only sweeping compound that effectually destroys moth eggs and makes the old carpets look like new.

"Soclean" is a brown powder sold by most grocers at 25c, 50c and \$1.00 the pail.
SOCLEAN LIMITED 201
King Street and Spadina Avenue - - Toronto



PEDLAR NESTABLE CORRUGATED GALVANIZED CULVERT

Saves Farmers' Money Bettens Roads—Lowers Taxes



THESE culverts of mine are a great thing for the farming world. They not only make good roads possible, but they serve the farmer in many other ways. And they are so simply laid. They come nested like this:



This compactness saves freight and makes it easy to handle them. You put the sections together like this:



Then you clamp the flanges together like this:



And you've got a piping that will outlast anything of the kind there is. Better get the book and sample and study it.

G. H. Pedlar

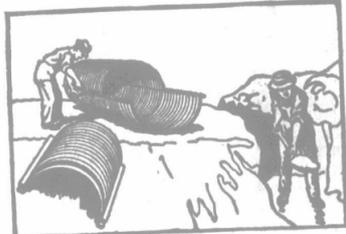
JUST give me the chance to prove to you that my Culvert is so far ahead of any other in everything that makes a culvert good, that you won't be satisfied until your township authorities have read my book—sent free—and are also convinced of its superiority. You will benefit through better roads, lower taxes and prevention of washouts. My Culvert actually costs less than even the cheapest and most unreliable wooden culverts. Outlasts and excels wood in durability and reliability, and all other materials in economy, strength and genuine utility. Write for my Free Book and read the facts—then do what you can to have Pedlar Culvert used in your township

Pedlar Nestable Culvert also has A Score of Uses On YOUR FARM

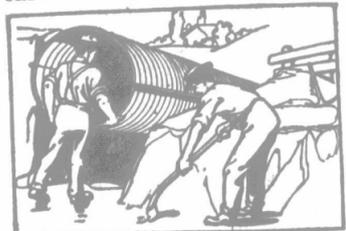
Makes the best possible well curbing or cistern lining, and keeps your water supply pure. Makes it easier to water your stock. Use Pedlar Culvert to drain any swampy spots or for irrigation ditches and under-drains. Or to instal a permanent sanitary sewage system. Or to pipe water from springs or windmill tanks. Get my book and read how it "fills the bill" and saves your money.

Ask For Free Book No. 20 And Sample Culvert

And give me your name and address. A postal will do.

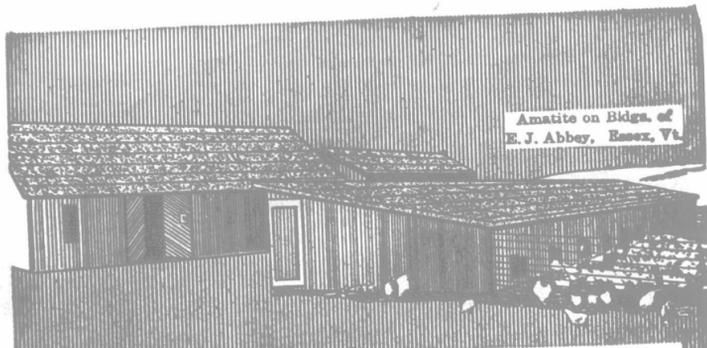


Pedlar Culvert is put together and in place in one-third the time required for any other culvert. No special skill needed; no bolts, no rivets. Easiest to install, and by far the most economical and most durable.



410 ADDRESS OUR NEAREST WAREHOUSE:
HALIFAX 16 Prince St. ST. JOHN, N.B. 42-46 Prince William St.
QUEBEC 127 Rue du Post MONTREAL 321-3 Craig St.
OTTAWA 423 Sussex St. TORONTO 111-113 Bay St.
LONDON 86 King St. CHATHAM 200 King St. W.
PORT ARTHUR 45 Cumberland St. WINNIPEG 76 Lombard St.
REGINA 1901 Railway St. South CALGARY 1112 First St. W.
VANCOUVER 621 Powell St. VICTORIA 434 Kington St.
WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME LOCALITIES. Write for details. Mention this paper.

When Writing Advertisers Mention this Paper.



Amatite ROOFING

Needs No Painting.

AMATITE roofing is weaned. It doesn't need to be watched over and fussed with and cared for.

It takes care of itself from the start. As soon as it is laid on your roof, you can go away and forget about it.

You don't have to paint Amatite every two years as you do the "rubber" kinds. Amatite has a mineral surface which needs no painting.

The mineral surface is better and more durable than many coats of paint.

Back of the mineral surface is a layer of pitch, the greatest waterproofing compound known. Back of the pitch is a layer of felt (a whole ready roofing in itself), and behind this is another layer of pitch

and another layer of felt. The result is a strong, durable roof which can take care of itself in any climate without painting.

We will be glad to send you free a sample of Amatite Roofing so that you can see for yourself just what it looks like. Address our nearest office.

Everjet Elastic Paint

Low in price. Great in durability. Invaluable for prolonging the life of ready roofings, fences, iron work, etc.

Creonoid Lice Destroyer and Cow Spray

It will keep flies away from the cows. It will keep lice and nits away from the poultry, make everything sanitary and increase their output.

THE PATERSON MFG. CO. Limited

Montreal Toronto Winnipeg
Vancouver
St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.

INTERNATIONAL COLIC REMEDY

SOLD ON A SPOT CASH GUARANTEE

We Refund Your Money If It Ever Fails.



COLIC MAY KILL YOUR HORSE or Cow within one hour unless you have this remedy ready for instant use. Colic kills more horses than all other diseases combined, and when you need a remedy you must have it at once, for if you wait for a veterinary or make a trip to town you may find the animal dead when you return. If International Colic Remedy ever fails we will refund your money. It is the only Colic Remedy ever sold on such a strong guarantee. Put up in a regular drenching bottle.

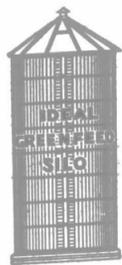
SAVED HIS FILLY

St. JOVITE, QUE, March 3rd, 1911.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Limited.

GENTLEMEN,—I am glad to say I used International Colic Remedy on what seemed to be a hopeless case and saved a beautiful filly—she was cured in a few minutes. (Signed) CHARLES ST. AUBIN.

PRICE 50c. AND \$1.00 PER BOTTLE. FOR SALE BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Limited, TORONTO, CAN.



THE IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO

Means More Milk, More Profit and Cheaper Feed

Do not be satisfied with experimental silos, get the one that by years of use has proved its worth. In justice to yourself you cannot afford to use any other. Be guided by the verdict of our users, the only men who are the most competent to judge. Built from lumber treated with wood preservative specially prepared for that purpose. Made in all sizes and shipped complete. Free catalogue on application. The oldest company in Canada building silos.

CANADIAN DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED
592 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL, QUE.

GOSSIP.

The annual exhibition at Winnipeg for 1911 is slated for the dates July 12th to 24th, as advertised. The prize list, now ready for distribution, covers a book of over 100 pages, giving full information, and will be mailed on application to Dr. A. W. Bell, Secretary and Manager. A grand total of \$40,000 is offered in prize money, for competitions open to the world. Entries, generally, close June 30th. The name of the show has been changed to the Canadian Industrial Exhibition at Winnipeg, and it is second only to the Toronto show in the Dominion list as a live-stock and agricultural exhibition.

Robert McEwen, Byron, Ont., near London, breeder of Southdown sheep and Aberdeen-Angus cattle, writes: "The sheep are doing particularly well, and the fitting stuff coming along very fast. Notwithstanding the unsettled market in the U. S., my sales were never better. The Southdown now seems to be taking the place where it belongs as the best mutton sheep in existence to-day, and the most useful for improving the grade flock. I am also including Angus cattle in my offering this week. Having now my herd up to strength, there are for disposal some very choice bulls and heifers, from cows bought in the United States, from such noted breeders as S. R. Pierce, W. W. Andrews, and J. B. Robinson. The families represented are Blackbirds, Prides, Queen Mothers, and Zaras. At head of the herd is Black Boyd, a bull of straight Blackbird breeding, an individual typical of the Angus in well-sprung ribs, straight outline, and evenness of fleshing. For the past thirty years I have continuously bred collies, and won with them at the most important shows on the continent, and their working qualities have never been neglected."

GLENBURN SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.

For many years, Glenburn Stock Farm, the property of John Racey, Lennoxville, Quebec, has been well known to readers of "The Farmer's Advocate." Situated about 4½ miles from Lennoxville, G. T. R. and C. P. R., it holds a high reputation in that part of Canada for the excellence of the stock bred there, and for the staunch reliability of the owner, whose specialties in pure-bred stock are Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep and Berkshire swine. The Shorthorns are all bred from Bates foundation, tracing to Imp. Lily =302=, selected originally and since bred with special attention given to milk production, along which lines many of the breeding matrons of the herd show splendid capacity. The present stock bull in service is Leix Viscount =76453=, a red-roan son of Lennox (imp.), dam Eastview Emma =84978=, by Sir Charles =37962=. That he is nicking well with the herd is shown by the remarkable uniformity of his get, their straight, level lines, and evenness of flesh. Mr. Racey reports a most active demand for Shorthorns, particularly for bulls for use on the herds of the Eastern townships. Of the large crop of last year's bulls, not one is left that is near breeding age, but there are several coming on that look like developing into something extra. In females, there are five yearling heifers for sale that should soon be picked up at the price asked.

The Shropshires are typical of the breed, round, smooth, and well covered. For years, the stock rams in service have been carefully selected, the one now in use being Ralston 2410, bred by John Miller, of Brougham, and sired by his good breeding ram, Dakins (imp.), the dam also being imported. This year's crop of lambs are an extra choice lot, being full of quality and beautifully covered. Orders for flock-headers are now being booked.

The Berkshires are an extra nice lot, the sow, Minerva, by Imp. Polgate Dollar, and out of Imp. Manor Admired Lady, being fit to enter any show-ring in the country; and just as good a one is her daughter, Matilda, by Premier 22533. The stock boar last season was Oxford Imperial 25086, a son of Imp. British Duke, and out of Imp. Durham's Dawn. Just now, the sow, Minerva, has a very choice litter a few weeks old, sired by the stock boar, that look like making winners sure. Write Mr. Racey your wants. His guarantee is all that is needed.



THE GREAT FAIR OF THE GREAT WEST

Canadian Industrial Exhibition

WINNIPEG

The Show That Makes the Whole World Wonder

Because it is the gathering into one tangible perspective of the visual features of development of the most wonderful country on the face of the globe—Western Canada. The presence of the Canadian men and women, and the exhibits of the Canadian Herds, Flocks and Products form the vital keystones in the success of the Exhibition.

Make Your Entries—Plan Your Visit
A. W. Bell, Sec'y & Mgr., Winnipeg

JULY 12-22

Buchanan's Swivel Carrier



For unloading Hay and all kinds of Grain.

For wood track, steel track, rod and cable track. Made entirely of malleable iron; no springs. Fitted with our patent deadlock. 25,000 of our Haying Machines in use, is the best guarantee that we build them right. Write for catalogue of Carriers, Slings, Stackers etc.—and name of dealer near you who handles Buchanan's. M. T. Buchanan & Co., Ingersoll, Ont.

C. A. Archibald, of Truro, N. S.

EXPECTS TO BE IN ONTARIO FOR

TWO CARLOADS OF YEARLING SHORTHORN BULLS

Any breeders having same for sale should write him at once, in care of

David Birrell & Son, Greenwood, Ont.

UNNECESSARY.

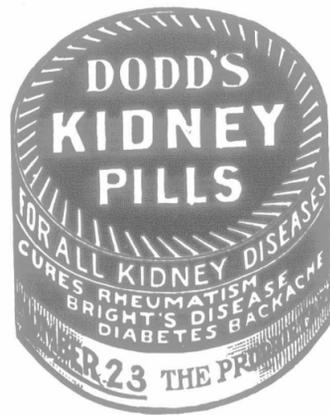
A new qualified judge in one of the small towns of the South was trying one of his first criminal cases. The accused was an old ducky who was charged with robbing a hencoop. He had been in court before on a similar charge and was then acquitted.

"Well, Tom," began the judge, "I see you're in trouble again."

"Yes, sah," replied the ducky, "the last time, judge, you was ma lawyer."

"Where is your lawyer this time?" asked the judge.

"I ain't got no lawyer this time," answered Tom. "I'm going to tell the truth."



One Million Concrete Blocks For One Farm!

This shows what farmers think of "Ideal" Concrete Blocks and Machines. On the magnificent estate of an Ohio millionaire, one million concrete blocks are being made for building sixteen residences, twelve barns, four 50 foot silos, power houses, chicken houses, etc. — and four miles of concrete fence.

"IDEAL" FACE DOWN CONCRETE BLOCK MACHINES

have displaced TWENTY MILLION BRICKS on this one job alone—because they make the blocks right on the spot—save freight and hauling—save time and hard work—and make more durable buildings that are absolutely fireproof.

An "Ideal" Machine will pay for itself on your farm—and you can make a profit out of it by turning out concrete blocks for the neighbors.

Write us for catalogues and full particulars.

IDEAL CONCRETE MACHINERY CO. LIMITED
Dept. A, LONDON, Ont.

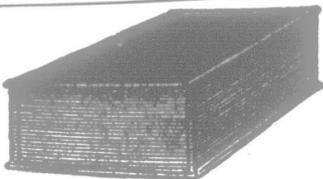
Reliable and energetic agents wanted in every locality.

\$15.95 AND UPWARD

AMERICAN SEPARATOR

This Offer Is No Catch!

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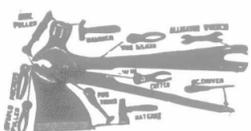
STEEL BARN TANKS

Our Tanks and Troughs are made of heavy galvanized steel, thoroughly riveted and soldered, making them absolutely watertight. No matter what your requirements are in tanks, we can fill your order. We guarantee quality of material and workmanship. Tell us what you require. Write for catalogue A and special prices. Agents wanted.

STEEL TANK CO., Tweed, Ont.

Agents are Coining Money

Selling this Combination Tool. Sells at great. Farmers, etc. and others having use at their disposal this water should write to-day for our Agents' offer.



MAY MFG. CO., ELORA, ONTARIO.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

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

Veterinary.

INDOLENT SORE.

Mare scraped her hock last fall and I have failed to get it healed. There is a raw surface the size of a 50-cent piece now. I have turned her on pasture.

R. T.

Ans.—Apply a little butter of antimony with a feather once daily for three days. Then dress three times daily with carbolic acid 1 part, sweet oil 24 parts. V.

Miscellaneous.

GRUBS IN CATTLE.

My cattle were troubled with grubs under the surface of the flesh this spring. The fat cattle seem to be almost as bad as the poorer ones. Could you please tell me what to use to prevent these grubs and about what time of the season should I start to use the remedy?

I. McV.

Ans.—See article in live-stock department of "The Farmer's Advocate."

PROBABLY TUBERCULOSIS.

Several hens have become lame; they also get so they have no use of their legs, and get scours and die in a few days. They get a mixture of half oats and half barley, run out where they like, and get good water to drink. What is the matter with them? Is there any cure?

F. J. N.

Ans.—This looks somewhat like tuberculosis. To make certain, express a dead bird to Prof. S. F. Edwards, Bacteriologist, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, or to Chas. H. Higgins, Biological Laboratory, Ottawa.

MARE FAILING TO BREED.

I have a Clyde mare, four years old, which had a colt a year ago. I bred her six times last year, and she has been in season ever since. It seems impossible to get her in foal. What would you advise me to do with her?

J. B.

Ans.—The next time she is in season, have the os uteri, the entrance to the womb, opened by means of the fingers, before service. The yeast treatment may be used, if the above fails to answer the purpose. Take an ordinary two-cent cake of yeast and make it into a paste with a little warm water. Allow this to remain in a moderately warm place for 12 hours, then add one pint of freshly-boiled water, mix and allow to stand another 12 hours. Prepare this mixture 24 hours ahead of the time the mare (or cow) is expected to come in heat, and inject it into the vagina by means of a syringe or rubber tube, the moment she is seen in heat. Breed just as she is going out of heat.

CUTTING BACK EVERGREEN TREES.

A row of evergreen trees (pines) are from 35 to 40 feet high. I wish to cut the tops off them, as I think they are high enough. Is there any season of the year that you think preferable to cut them? Do you think it is best to cut square across? Would you recommend putting a wax on the wound? How much should be cut off, one or two year's growth, or do you think cutting six or eight feet off would be detrimental to the trees?

Wishing you success in "The Farmer's Advocate" farm.

J. H.

Ans.—Pines 35 to 40 feet high may have from 3 to 4 feet cut off without injuring the vigor of the tree. Spruce trees are frequently cut back as much as half of their length, and eventually overcome such severe pruning. Evergreen trees can be cut back any time during the summer; probably June is about the best time. The cuts should be made on a slant, so that there will be no surface on which water can gather. It is not necessary to wax or paint the wound in cutting the evergreen tree.

E. J. ZAVITZ.



The Howard Watch

EVERY one concedes that the railroad man must have an accurate watch.

His business requires it.

The Time Inspectors of 180 of the leading American railroads have officially certified and adopted the HOWARD Watch.

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of time keeping by which the great railroads are run?

The HOWARD Watch has a reputation in the Dominion that never has been equalled by any other watch. Prominent Canadians have carried the HOWARD for years—buying their watches while visiting in the States, or ordering them specially.

Its success has been so great—the demand for it has grown so rapidly—that we established a Canadian headquarters a year or so ago.

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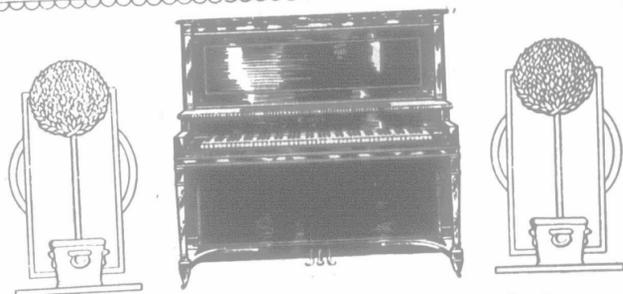
Find the HOWARD jeweler in your town. Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD. The jeweler who can is a good man to know.

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A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
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As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address: The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

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CURES GALLS, OLD SORES AND ERUPTIONS, ULCERS, SCRATCHES, CRACKED HEEL, CALKS, CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, etc.
 Put up in 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 sized bottles.
 If your dealer cannot supply you, send direct to us. We pay express.

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 Windsor, Ontario.

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Cures Strained, Puffy, Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Sores, Wire Cuts, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness, and allays Pain quickly without blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Horse Book 5 E free.

Mr. Robt. Jones, Sr., Marmora, Ont., writes, April 3, 1907: "I had a valuable horse with a big leg, and used one bottle of ABSORBINE, and it cured him completely." **W. F. Young, P. D. F., 258 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.** Lymans, Limited, Montreal, Canadian Agents.

NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS
Gerald Powell, Commission Agent and Interpreter, **Nogent Le Roi, France**, will meet importers at any port in France or Belgium, and assist them to buy Percherons, Belgians, French Coach horses. All information about shipping, banking and pedigrees. Many years' experience; best references; correspondence solicited.

Tam Wilson's son and heir had just been christened, and the minister was congratulating the worthy parents on the baby's splendid behavior. "Why," said he, "that is the first time in all my experience that I have baptized a child who did not cry during the ceremony." "Ye see, sir," answered Tam, "he's got kind o' used to it. His mither an' me have been practicin' on him for the last fortnight with a bucket o' cauld watter."

WASH the Woodwork with "SNAP", and see how it gets ALL the dirt out of the cracks and crevices.



SNAP
 ANTIMICROBIC
HAND CLEANER
 SNAP COMPANY
 MONTREAL

What's the use of paying for a substitute when you can get the genuine "SNAP"? Dealers everywhere have it in 15c. tins. 71

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
 Veterinary.

OBSTRUCTION IN MILK DUCT.

Heifer calved last week. We have difficulty in milking one teat. There is a hard vein or something in the teat. When commencing to milk, by very hard pressure I can squeeze a small quantity of bloody matter out, after which a very fine stream of milk can be pressed out. It requires a long time to milk her.

T. L.
 Ans.—There is a fibrous growth in the milk duct which partially occludes it and leaves a very small passage. The pressure required ruptures some of the small bloodvessels, and this accounts for the quantity of bloody fluid that forms. It is possible that a veterinarian might cut, or remove a portion of the fibrous growth with an instrument especially designed for the purpose, but the operation is often followed by serious complications. I would advise you to allow her to go dry in that quarter, and not breed her again. It will probably be necessary to use a teat syphon once daily for a few days, to draw some of the milk, in order to avoid inflammation of the quarter. If this should occur, bathe long and often with hot water and apply camphorated oil after bathing.

JOINT ILL.

When foal was three days old it became lame on hind leg. Leg became swollen and sore on inside. I got medicine for navel ill and the lameness disappeared, but the swelling remained, and it is still sore. He has now gone lame in both legs. Both hocks are swollen and sore, and he cannot rise without assistance. He nurses well when up, but immediately lies down again, and he is gradually getting worse.

J. G.
 Ans.—This is navel ill, or joint ill, and it is probable the colt will be dead before you see this. It is probable if you had taken the preventive measures so often recommended in this journal the trouble would not have occurred. This consists in dressing the navel as soon as possible after birth, and four or five times daily afterwards until healed with a strong antiseptic, as a ten-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid or liquid formaldehyde, or a solution of corrosive sublimate 15 grains to 8 ounces water. Treatment for the disease is seldom successful, and especially when it has reached the stage yours has. If still alive, apply hot poultices to the joints, and rub well three times daily with camphorated liniment, and give the colt 5 grains iodide of potassium three times daily in a little of the dam's milk; also give the mare 1 dram iodide of potassium three times daily, and keep foal as quiet and comfortable as possible.

Miscellaneous.

PITCHFORK BURR.

What is the botanical name for the common pitchfork burr, and what color is the flower?

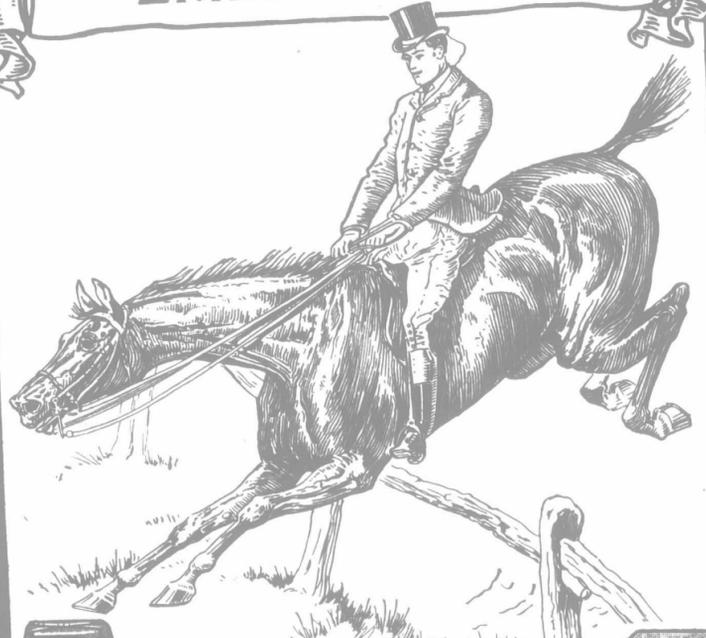
J. R.
 Ans.—There are several species of plants in the genus Bidens, commonly known as "pitchforks" or devil's boot-jack. Some of them have very conspicuous flowers, others make scarcely any show. Whether the flower is large or small the color is yellowish or greenish-yellow. Bidens frondosa is the botanical name of one of the commonest species.

TITLE TO REAL ESTATE.

1. A purchases land from B, the latter being administrator of his father's estate. One son dies two years after the father. Can B give a clear deed and title without administering his dead brother's share? If so, how could it be done?

J. D.
 Ans.—1. It is possible that he may be in a position to do so, and by an administrator's deed of conveyance in the usual form, with his mother (if living) joining therein to grant her dower. But in respect of this, and your second question as well, we have to say that there are so many facts and circumstances to be considered in addition to those stated, that we are unable to give definite answers. We would, accordingly, suggest that B see and instruct a solicitor in the matter personally.

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

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

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J. HERBERT SMITH, Manager



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 Have some of the choice ones left yet. It will be worth your while to look them over.
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 Second shipment since March. Stallions from \$500 up to \$5,000. Fillies and mares in foal, from \$250 up to \$600. Don't be fooled or misled, but come here and convince yourself. Phone connection.
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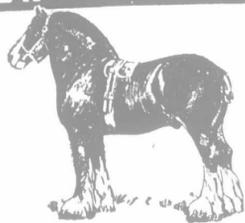
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For the cure of Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by a powerful rather than blister. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Frederick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:



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Experts of Pedigree Live Stock of all Descriptions.

From now on we shall be shipping large numbers of horses of all breeds, and buyers should write us for particulars before buying elsewhere. If you want imported stock and have not yet dealt with us, we advise you to order half your requirements from us, and obtain the other half any way you choose; we feel confident of the result, we shall do all your business in the future. Illustrated catalogues on application.

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We sell both sexes; fair prices. Come and see them before buying. **WALTER HALL,** Washington, Ont. Drumbo station.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle—Stock all ages, and both sexes, good strains, at reasonable prices. Apply to **ANDREW DINSMORE, Manager,** "Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg, Ont.

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3 choice yearling bulls for sale at reasonable prices. Also females any age. Parties requiring such will get good value. Correspondence invited. **GEO. DAVIS & SONS,** ALTON, ONT.

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Seven red and light roan bulls, 7 to 16 mths., by Blossoms Joy = 73741 = ; some with imp. dams. Heifers 1 and 2 yrs. Clydesdales, both sexes. Flock of Oxford Downs. All at low prices for next month. Phone connection. **McFarlane & Ford, Dutton Ont.**

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Stock for sale of either kind or sex. **GEO. D. FLETCHER,** Binkham P.O. Erin, Station, C. P. R.

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I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated on. I footed them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it. **Capt. W. A. Collings, Box 798, Watertown, N. Y.**

GOSSIP.

A CHAMPION HERD OF HOLSTEINS.

Official records, conducted by Government officials, and guaranteed correct by the highest authorities in the land, prove the great Holstein herd of D. C. Flatt & Son, of Millgrove, Ont., to be justly entitled to their claim of champion herd of Canada for milk and butter production, containing, as it does, such great cows as Francy 3rd, twice champion of the dairy test at the Ottawa Winter Show, with an official seven-day record of 29.16 lbs. butter; Jennie Bonerges Ormsby, the world's senior two-year-old champion for yearly production, with a record of 16,850 lbs. milk and 832 lbs. butter, a record the more remarkable when it is remembered that this heifer dropped her second calf within 13 months of commencement of her test, and was only dry two weeks, and then, as a three-year-old, at that freshening, she made a seven-day record of 24 lbs. butter, which, at the time, was the Canadian record. She is now under test again, at her third calving, as a four-year-old, with 27½ lbs. in seven days, which is the Canadian record for the age. She is still improving, giving 80 lbs. a day, testing 4.75 per cent., equivalent to 30 lbs. butter in seven days. In two years she has been dry only six weeks, thus showing her remarkable constitution and persistency. Her sister, Francy Bonerges Ormsby, stands a close second to her in production, and second in the Canadian records for premier honors, with a four-year-old record of a fraction under 27 lbs. in seven days. Another sister, Vrouke B. 3rd, stands third in the Canadian records as a four-year-old, with a seven-day butter record of 26.39 lbs. Still another sister, Ormsby Belle, has a four-year-old record of 21.56 lbs. These four remarkable sisters belong to the great Francy tribe, and are daughters of the chief stock bull in service, Sir Admiral Ormsby, a son of Duchess Ormsby Butter King, with fifty daughters and twenty sons in the A. R., whose sire was Piebe De Kol Burke, with twenty-five daughters and eight sons in the A. R., he by De Kol Burke, with fifty daughters and twenty-three sons in the A. R., including those great cows, Jessie Maida, record 30 lbs., and Winnie Pietertje De Kol 2nd, record 31 lbs., he again by the great founder of the record-smashers of the breed in America, De Kol 2nd's Butter Boy. The dam of Sir Admiral Ormsby was Alta 3rd, record in seven days, 21 lbs., she by Admiral De Kol, with fifteen daughters and one son in the A. R., he by De Kol 2nd's Alban, with thirteen daughters and eight sons in the A. R. Thus, the official backing of Sir Admiral Ormsby is excelled by no other bull alive, and that he has the power of transmitting his wonderful producing blood is proven by the remarkable showing mentioned above by the only four daughters ever tested, again demonstrating the remarkable potency of the blood combination as bred in the Millgrove herd, the Ormsby and Francy. From the wonderful persistency and steady improvement in production shown by these daughters of Sir Admiral Ormsby, it is well within the possibilities that when fully developed, the world's seven-day champion honor may belong to this great herd. At present, the herd is seventy strong, and all but two in milk are in the official records, six of them averaging 27 lbs., twelve averaging better than 20 lbs., the highest being 29.16 lbs. Within the last six weeks three of them have qualified for the records, with 27 lbs. each, one with 26 lbs., and one with 25 lbs., and not one of them was dry longer than two months before freshening. Just here it might be said that every record in the herd was developed there. Second in the herd was developed there. Second bull in service is the grandly bred Korn-dyke Butter King, a son of Daisy Pietertje dyke Butter King, a son of Daisy Pietertje Johanna, whose seven-day record is 27.14 lbs., and sired by a son of Pontiac Korn-dyke, thus making the sire a brother to the world's two greatest cows, Pontiac Pet and Pontiac Clothilde De Kol, both with records over 37 lbs. The crossing of this bull with the daughters of Sir Admiral Ormsby must produce world-beaters, or there is nothing in breeding. In younger things are a grand lot of heifers whose breeding is unexcelled in the

(Continued on next page.)

VANCO Lead Arsenate Will Kill Potato Bugs Every Time

Better than Paris Green because it will never burn the leaves and will stand two or three rains without washing off.

It never fails to kill Potato Bugs, Cabbage Worms, Codling Moths and other leaf eating insects. It is easy to spray and does not settle in the tank like Paris Green.

Simply mix "VANCO" LEAD ARSENATE with water, four pounds to forty gallons of water. "VANCO" LEAD ARSENATE contains 15 per cent of 16 per cent Arsenic Oxide, one of the most effective poisons for leaf eating insects. "VANCO" LEAD ARSENATE is made in Canada. There is no duty to pay on it. You get the best quality at lowest prices. Write for our Price List and Book on Spraying.



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We have for service this season the Champion Imp. Clydesdale stallions Netherlea, by Pride of Blacon, dam by Sir Everard; also Lord Aberdeen, by Netherlea, and the Champion Hackney stallion Terrington Lucifer, by Copper King. For terms and rates apply to the manager. **T. B. MACAULAY, Prop., ED. WATSON, Manager.**

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PRESENT SPECIAL OFFERING:

Seven choice young Scotch bulls, from 9 to 15 months; 25 cows and heifers of choicest breeding. This lot includes some strong show heifers for the yearling and two-year-old classes. A pair of imported Clyde fillies, two and three years old (bred).

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont. Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R., ½ mile from farm. Long-distance phone.

WILLOWDALE STOCK FARM HAS NOW FOR SALE

a choice lot of young stock of each of the following breeds:

Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Chester Swine, Shropshire Sheep

Some extra good young bulls, descendants of Joy of Morning and Broad Scotch.

Write for prices and catalogue to: **J. H. M. PARKER, Prop., LENNOXVILLE, QUE.**

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For sale: Some choice, smooth, heavy boned, fleshy yearling bulls for the farmer or breeder. Also a large number of cows and heifers from imported stock. Some show material among these. **Mitchell Bros., Burlington, Ontario.** Farm ¼ mile from Burlington Jct. Sta.

AM LEAVING FOR BRITAIN ABOUT THE END OF MAY. WILL PURCHASE SHORTHORNS AND HORSES

Parties wishing me to buy for them may correspond with me. In sending letters after the 27th of May address me care of Mr. Geo. Harrison, Gainford Hall, Darlington, England. **J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, Ontario.**

Shire Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle (both sexes); also Hampshire Swine. Prices reasonable.

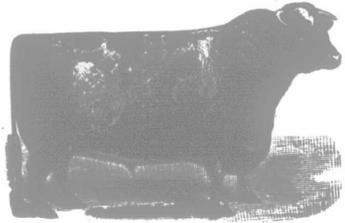
Porter Bros., Appleby, Ont., Burlington Sta. Phone.

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OF SHOW CALIBRE

BY AUCTION



Tuesday, June 20th, 1911

At their farm, "Maple Hall," 4 miles south of Claremont, C. P. R., and 6 miles north of Pickering, G. T. R., at both of which stations conveyances will meet east and west bound trains on morning of sale, **David Birrell & Son** will sell **35 head of Scotch Shorthorns**: Crimson Flowers, C. Butterflies and Duchess of Glosters, Sheppard Rosemarys and Morlinas; one, two and three-year-old heifers, mature cows and yearling bulls; Toronto winners among them. Many of the others of show calibre and in show condition. Not a Canadian-bred bull in their pedigrees.

Terms: Cash, or 6 months on bankable paper with 5%.

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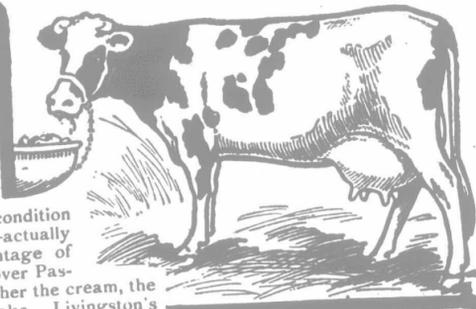
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COL. GEO. P. BELLOWS, Marysville, Mo.

This Feed Costs Nothing

if you count the results it gives. Livingston's Oil Cake is just what cows need.

It tastes good—is easily digested—keeps stock in prime condition all the year round—actually increases the percentage of Butter-fat by 16% over Pasture Grass. The richer the cream, the more money you make. Livingston's is the feed that pays for itself.



Livingston's Dairy Oil Cake

Write for free sample and prices:

THE DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED, BADEN, ONT.



SHORTHORNS

Sold out of Bulls. Would be glad to have your inquiries for anything else.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

JOHN CLANCY, Manager.

H. CARGILL & SON, Proprietors.

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont. Can supply young bulls and heifers of the very best breeding, and of a very high class, at prices that you can afford to pay. The young bulls are by one of the greatest sons of Whitehall Sultan. They are good colors, and will make show bulls. I also have two good imported bulls at moderate prices and of choice breeding, and some cows and heifers in calf to Superb Sultan; the calves should be worth all the cows will cost. Some beautiful young imported Welsh Ponies still to spare. It will pay you to write, stating what you want. Glad to answer inquiries or show my stock at any time. Business established 74 years.

Elmhurst Scotch Shorthorns and Large English Berkshires
FOR SALE: Two young bulls, red and roan, fashionably bred with quality. Young sows bred for April litters.
H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville, Ont. Langford Station.
B. H. Radial in sight of farm, Bell phone.

Springhurst Shorthorns and Clydesdales
I am now offering a number of heifers from 10 months to 3 years of age. Anyone looking for show material should see this lot. They are strictly high-class, and bred on show lines. Also several Clydesdale fillies, imp. sires and dams, from foals 2 years of age off. **Harry Smith, Hay, Ont., Exeter Sta.**

Scotch Shorthorn Females for Sale I am offering, at very reasonable prices, females from one year to five years of age. The youngsters are by my grand old stock bull, or Scottish Hero (imp.) = 55042 = (90065), and the older ones have calves at foot by him, or amongst them. **A. EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, GUELPH, ONT.**

GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 1035.)

annals of the breed, with dams whose records are up to 30 lbs. In young bulls for sale there are six, five of them sons of Sir Admiral Ormsby, and all out of official - record dams averaging 27 lbs. One is an in-bred son of the second Canadian champion, Francy Bonerges Ormsby. The Millgrove Yorkshires are still up to their usual championship forms, and will be out for honors this fall stronger than ever. The Messrs. Flatt are also offering for sale the stylish quality Clydesdale stallion, Brogie Stamp [8865], a bay, rising four, by Cairnbrogie (imp.), dam Grace Anderson (imp.), by the renowned Up-to-Time, by Baron's Pride, grandam by the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, Darnley's Last. He is a horse of outstanding merit, and a sensational mover, and will be sold very easy, as the owners have no use for a stallion.

THE GREAT BIRRELL SALE OF SHORTHORNS.

Among the nine young bulls to be sold at the sale of D. Birrell & Son, at Greenwood, Ont., on Tuesday, June 20th, is the Toronto winner, Royal Baron =76746=, a red two-year-old, by the stock bull, Imp. Spicy Count, dam Duchess of Gloster A 2nd, by Imp. Blue Ribbon. This is one of the good young bulls of the country, fit to head any herd, and bred in the purple. Another is Roan Chief, a Cruickshank Butterfly, a roan yearling, by the stock bull. This is an extra choice young bull. Another, bred the same, is the roan yearling, Roan Boy. Lord Roberts is another roan yearling, by the stock bull, and has for dam Crimson Fuchsia 23rd. Those mentioned are representative of the entire lot, all being sired by the stock bull, and of the three leading tribes mentioned last week. Of the females, the older ones are daughters of Imp. Blue Ribbon, Imp. Royal Prince, Imp. Clan Campbell, and Imp. Scottish Hero, all the others being daughters of the present stock bull, and of these, all old enough will either have calves at foot, or be in calf to that renowned sire of champions and high-priced things, Uppermill Omega (imp.), the property of Miller Bros. Among the extra choice heifers is Blythsome Girl 13th, a red yearling Cruickshank Butterfly, by the stock bull. This is a show heifer of a high order. Another to be sold is a half-sister, Blythsome Girl 9th, a white four-year-old, got by Imp. Royal Prince. This is a big, thick young cow, particularly well-fleshed. The dam of both of these, Blythsome Girl 4th, a dark roan eight-year-old, by Imp. Blue Ribbon, will also be sold. Another of the same tribe is a two-year-old daughter of the stock bull, Blythsome Girl 5th. She is in calf to Uppermill Omega. Another show heifer is a yearling Duchess of Gloster, got by Imp. Spicy Count, and has for dam Duchess of Gloster A. 2nd, thus making her a half-sister to the two-year-old Toronto winning bull mentioned above. Still another put up on show lines is a yearling daughter of Blythsome Girl 2nd, a Cruickshank Butterfly. Crimson Fuchsia 33rd is a Crimson Flower, three years old, got by Imp. Spicy Count, and her dam by Imp. Blue Ribbon. She is in calf to Uppermill Omega. The high-class character of the entire offering at this sale must be seen to be appreciated, and their right royal breeding makes this sale an opportunity of a lifetime to lay the foundation of a herd that will surely increase in individual value as the years go by. It does not require a more than ordinarily bright mind to see through the causes that led to the slight decline in prices for beef cattle this spring when the winter-fed supply was in the market. There is an enormous shortage of cattle for beef purposes all over America, and it is inevitable that prices must go up, therefore the farmers that improve the quality of their beef cattle will be sure winners, and there is only one way to do that, by introducing and increasing pure-bred blood in the herds, and the better the blood the better the results. This sale will give the opportunity to get into the best blood of the breed. Write to Robt. A. Birrell, Greenwood P. O., Ont., for a catalogue.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with **Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting, just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists** 75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

SHORTHORN HERD Established 1855. **LEICESTER FLOCK 1848.** Have decided to offer the famous Duthie-bred bull, Joy of Morning = 32070 =. He is very active, sure and quiet. Also bulls and heifers got by him, and young cows bred to him.

JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS If you want a good Short-horn bull, we have them. Canadian-bred and imported. Females all ages. Also a few good YORKSHIRES—bears and sows. Prices right. **Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont.** Phone connection.

Here is a Herd of Breeders, Feeders and Milkers.

About fifty to select from. Three young bulls fit for service. That grand bull, Scotch Grey 72692 heads the herd.

JOHN ELDER & SON, HENSALL, ONT.

High-class Shorthorns I have on hand young bulls and heifers of high-class show type, pure Scotch and Scotch-topped, sired by that sire of champions, Mildred's Royal. If you want a show bull or heifer, write me. **GEO. GIER, GRAND VALLEY P. O. AND STATION, ALSO WALDEMAR STATION.**

Shorthorns Present offering: 12 bulls from 5 to 20 months old; 40 cows and heifers to choose from. Nearly all from imported bulls. At prices to suit everyone. Come and see them, or write: **Robert Nichol & Sons, Hagersville, Ont.**

Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1854-1911

An excellent young "Lovely" bull, dam a first-class milker, for sale. **LEICESTERS**—The best rams and ewes for sale.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns FOR SALE—Three choice young Scotch bulls fit for service; two roans and one red. Bred from imp. stock, also females of all ages. Bell phone. **A. C. Pettit, Freeman P. O., Ontario**

"How often does your road kill a man?" asked a facetious travelling salesman of a Central Branch conductor the other day.
"Just once," replied the conductor, sourly.

BOILS AND PIMPLES

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

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

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

Pimples Cured.
Miss Eva A. Skinner, Granby, Que., writes:—"I am pleased to recommend Burdock Blood Bitters as it has done me much good. My face was covered with pimples, and being advised by a friend to try Burdock Blood Bitters and have them removed I did so and I now have not a spot on my face."
Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by **The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.**

130 Ayrshires by Auction 130

THE GREATEST DISPERSION SALE OF AYRSHIRES EVER HELD IN AMERICA, AT

Maxville, Glengarry Co., Ont., Wednesday, June 28, 1911

One hundred head imported Ayrshires, representing all the choicest deep-milking strains in Scotland, and 30 head bred from these imported sires and dams. Made up of two stock bulls, both unexcelled in breeding and individuality; 46 cows, from 3 to 8 years old, inclusive; 28 two-year-old heifers, all in calf; 30 yearling heifers, many of them Scotch winners; 10 heifer calves, from 3 to 9 months old; 4 yearling bulls, all fit for service (two imported); 10 bull calves, from 2 to 9 months old. These include this year's importation of 70 head now in quarantine. Every animal over six months old will be tuberculin-tested previous to the sale. Positively no reserve.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION TO:

ANDREW PHILIPS, Auctioneer, Huntingdon, Que.

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.



Bog Spavin
Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.
Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.
Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists
75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario



Scotch-bred SHORTHORNS!
During the present month am offering four very choice young bulls, ready for service, of the best breeding and quality, at very reasonable prices. Also some good young cows and heifers, with calves at foot.
H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ontario
Long-distance Bell phone.



"The Manor" Scotch Shorthorns
Present offering: 1 choice yearling bull, an "Undine," g. dam imp. Young cows in calf. Yearling heifers: Clippers, Minas, Wimples, Julias, etc. Inspection solicited. Prices moderate. Phone connection.
J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO



Glenburn Stock Farm
A few Shorthorn heifers about a year old; good colors and individuals. Berkshire pigs of the Large English sort.
JOHN RACEY, Quebec
Lennoxville.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires—A choice lot of young bulls and heifers at reasonable prices, from such noted families as Miss Ramsden, Crimosa Flower, Lady Sarah and others. Also a fine litter Improved Yorkshires, prizewinning stock.
ISRAEL GROFF, Elmira Ont.

WE NEED THE MILK
For our milk contract, so all the bull calves from fifteen choice cows and heifers, due to freshen by April 1st, must go. This means attractive prices for you. Write us, you'll be surprised how good a calf you can buy for how little money.
MONRO & LAWLESS, Thorold, Ontario
Elmdale Farms.

Holstein Cattle—The most profitable dairy breed. Illustrated descriptive booklets free. **Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of America, F. L. HOUGHTON, Secy, Box 127,ATTLEBORO, VT.**

Lake View Dairy Farm I have several of noted Francy breed- ing, also daughters of Sir Admiral Orms-
HOLSTEINS!
Present offering: Bull calves and heifers.
F. BELL, BRITANNIA BAY, ONTARIO.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

POULTRY HOUSE.

Would you please let me know how much cement and gravel it would take for a henhouse with a nine-foot wall in front and six at back wall, about five inches thick; size of house 16x40? Also, how much lumber it would take and studding for one the same size, to board one thickness with rustic; also how many shingles?
T. D.
Ans.—Do not build a henhouse of cement. As to lumber for a frame one, you can easily figure that out for yourself, with the assistance of a builder or lumber dealer.

LINE FENCING.

A owns a timber lot, which lies along the side of B's lot, which is also timbered. The line was never properly surveyed through, but a fence that was used for a line fence was there. C buys 10 acres from A, which faces that part of fence always maintained by A. What part of fence is C entitled to—the whole 40 rods, or half, or none?
SUB.
Ans.—As the matter stands we should say none. But in view of this recent change in ownership of the B lot, there ought to be a readjustment, among all three, of their mutual obligations for maintenance of such line fence.

WHEAT THIEF.

Plant seen first this season in fall wheat, seeded down with clover about May 13th. Plowed out of clover last summer; no plants seen then. First appeared this spring. What is it, etc.?
D. R.
Ans.—The weed, known as wheat thief or corn growwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), is a very rough, branching plant, with small narrow leaves, white or yellowish flowers and bony pitted seeds, attached in fours to the flowering branches. It is a biennial or winter annual, so there is no doubt that in this instance the seeds got into the ground last summer or fall. If neglected it will prove a very noxious weed. Fields have been summer-fallowed to get rid of it, but "hoe-cropping" will overcome it.
D.

AMERICAN SILK WORM.

The enclosed moth was picked up near our rural school by some of the scholars. We would like to know its name and habit; also if it will develop into anything injurious?
FOURTH FORM, Middlesex Co., Ont.
Ans.—*Telega polyphemus* is the scientific name. Polyphemus moth and American silk worm are common names. It comes from a large, light yellow-green larva, which when full grown is as large as one's finger. It is distinguishable from the other large green larva by its diagonal yellowish lines on sides. The larva is fond of plum leaves. It has so many natural enemies that it seldom proves noticeably destructive. The moth itself does not eat. I have read that the attempt has been made to cultivate this moth on a commercial scale for silk, but without success.
J. D.

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD—HOME OF:
Pontiac Korndyke, the only bull living that is the sire of four 30-pound daughters, and the sire of the world's record cow for seven and thirty days.
Rag Apple Korndyke, sire of eight A. R. O. daughters that, at an average age of 2 years and 2 months, have records that average 17 1/4 lbs. each, and over 4.2% fat for the eighth. Three of them made over 20 lbs. each.
Sir Johanna Colantha Gladi, whose dam and sire's dam average 33.61 lbs. each for 7 days, which is higher than can be claimed for any other sire of the breed.
We are offering some splendid young bulls for sale from the above sires, and out of daughters of Pontiac Korndyke and Rag Apple Korndyke.
E. H. DOLLAR, (near Prescott) HEUVELTON, NEW YORK

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES
More high-record cows in our herd than in any other in Canada, including the champion Canadian-bred three-year-old, and the champion two-year-old of the world for yearly production. The sire of these champions is our main stock bull. We have a large number of heifers bred to him that will be sold right to make room for our natural increase. Also sows safe in pig. We invite inspection of our herd. Trains met at Hamilton when advised. Long-distance Bell phone 2471 Hamilton.
D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT. R. F. D. NO. 2

Lakeview Holsteins!
Having sold all bulls old enough for service, now offer two bull calves, born August 19th and September 20th, 1910. Both are sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, and their dams have A. R. O. records of 11.55 and 16 lbs. butter in 7 days as two-year-olds. Telephone.
E. F. Osler, Bronte, Ontario

CENTRE AND HILLVIEW HOLSTEINS
Offers two June bulls, nicely marked, out of Record of Merit dams and Bonheur Statesman, whose daughters are testing high price of these; \$70.00 each f.o.b. Woodstock. Also younger ones.
Long-Distance Telephone. **P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre P.O., Woodstock Stn.**

Silver Creek Holsteins We are now offering about a dozen yearling heifers and 3 young bulls. They are all of superior type, and an average record of 24.60 lbs. butter in 7 days official; also bull calf, average record of dam and s. dam 23 1/2 lbs. butter. **F. B. PETTIT, BURGESSVILLE, ONT.**

HOMEWOOD HOLSTEINS Home of the champions. Headed by the great milk and butter bred bull, Grace Fayne 2nd's Sir Colantha. Only choice, thrifty bull calves for sale at present. **M. L. HALEY and M. H. HALEY, SPRINGFORD, ONTARIO.**

THE MAPLES HOLSTEIN HERD
Everything of milking age in the Record-of-Merit. Nothing for sale at present but a choice lot of bull calves sired by King Posch De Kol. Write for prices, description and pedigree.
Walburn Rivers, Folden's, Ontario

Holstein Bulls
From high-class, officially-tested cows. Ready for service. Also bull calves.
R. F. Hicks, Newton Brook, Ont., York Co. Toronto Shipping Point.

MINSTER FARM Holsteins and Yorkshires
R. HONEY, Brickley, Hastings St., Northumberland County, offers bull calves from R. O. P. cows, and from a son of Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, also boars and sows ready to mate.

Evergreen Stock Farm has for sale the stock bull, Sir Mercena Faforite, whose dam and sire's dam have an average record of 24.60 lbs. butter in 7 days official; also bull calf, average record of dam and s. dam 23 1/2 lbs. butter. **F. B. PETTIT, BURGESSVILLE, ONT.**

Ayrshires & Yorkshires Special offerings at low prices from the Menie district: Bulls fit for service, 1911 calves. Dams of all are: some with good official records; others, if their owners entered them, would make good records. Many females, any desired age. A few young Yorkshires.
ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.

Choice Ayrshires Good teats, heavy producers and high testers. Prices low considering quality. White Wyandottes, \$2 each. **WILLIAM THORN, Trout Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Ont.** Long-distance phone in house.

BUSINESS-BRED AYRSHIRES
My herd of Ayrshires have for generations been bred for milk production. They are nearly all in the R.O.F. My present offering is several young bulls most richly bred. **James Beag, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont. Bell phone.**

STONEHOUSE Ayrshires The champion Canadian herd for 1910 at the leading shows. 32 head imp., 56 herd to select from. R.O.F. official records, the best and richest bred types of all ages. Anything for sale. Young bulls, females all ages.
HECTOR GORDON, HOWICK, QUE.

Ayrshires Bull calves, from 4 months to 9 months, from imported sire and Record of Performance dams. Records 50 to 63 pounds per day.
N. Dymont, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

HILLCREST AYRSHIRES—Bred for production and large teats. Record of Performance work a specialty. Fifty head to select from. Prices right.
FRANK HARRIS, Mount Elgin, Ont.

Just Landed 45 two-year-old Ayrshire heifers, all bred to freshen in September and October. They are a beautiful, strong lot, with plenty of teat. Also 12 bulls fit for service, and a few yearling heifers.
R. R. NESS, HOWICK, QUEBEC.

Was Terribly Afflicted With Lame Back.

Could Not Sweep The Floor.

It is hard to do house work with a weak and aching back.

Backache comes from sick kidneys, and what a lot of trouble sick kidneys cause.

But they can't help it. If more work is put on them than they can stand it is not to be wondered that they get out of order.

Doan's Kidney Pills are a specific for lame, weak or aching backs and for all kidney troubles.

Mrs. Napoleon Larmour Smith's Falls, Ont., writes:—"I take pleasure in writing you stating the benefit I have received by using Doan's Kidney Pills. About a year ago I was terribly afflicted with lame back, and was so bad I could not even sweep my own floor. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills, which I did, and with the greatest benefit. I only used three boxes and I am as well as ever. I highly recommend these pills to any sufferer from lame back and kidney trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

DR. WILLIAMS' Fly & Insect Destroyer

MANUFACTURED BY **BAKER & BOUCK**

Have you money to invest? How would you like to make 1,000% on your investment? You can do it.

We have it on the word of one of the largest breeders of thoroughbred cattle in Canada, that for every dollar's worth of DR. WILLIAMS' FLY & INSECT DESTROYER he uses he gets in-direct returns \$10. His books prove his statement.

ATTENTION, STOCKMEN!

It thieves broke into your bank and stole your hard-earned deposits, you could not punish them severely enough, but flies and lice on your cattle and poultry do the same thing, yet few raise their voices in protest or their hands to restrain them, though they are fully aware that DR. WILLIAMS' FLY & INSECT DESTROYER will render their stock and poultry safe from these pests as the bank. Try it, and be convinced.

Josephine, the Missouri Chief, the most wonderful cow in the world, valued at \$20,000, producing 17,008.8 lbs. of milk in 6 months and 529 lbs. butter, was subjected to the annoyance of flies for one day, and the quantity of milk was reduced by 18 lbs. from the day previous. Calculate what that means for the season, and add the result to your bank account, and see what DR. WILLIAMS' FLY & INSECT DESTROYER can do for you.

If your local dealer does not carry it, see that he orders it at once.

Order from: J. A. BROWNLEE, 385-7 Talbot St., London, Ont. J. A. JOHNSON & CO., 171 King St. East, Toronto, Ont. JOHN FOWELL, Travelling Representative, Woodstock, Ont. R. BARKER, 338 River Ave., Winnipeg, Man., or directly from the manufacturers.

BAKER & BOUCK, Morrisburg, Ont.

Best and Cheapest Breakfast

In these days of high-priced meats many thousands of people have discovered that good, well-cooked oatmeal provides an admirable breakfast. It furnishes more vim and vitality than any other food and the cost is so small as to be insignificant.

Quaker Oats—for instance—the best of all forms of oatmeal—costs but half-a-cent a dish. Made in Canada.

DON JERSEYS!

Contains more of the blood of Golden Fern's Lad than any other Jersey herd in Canada. For sale are heifer calves from 4 to 9 months of age, and young bulls from calves to 1 year.

DAVID DUNCAN, DON, ONT.
Duncan Station, C. N. R. Phone connection

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm

SOUTHDOWNS.—Do you want a fine-fitted South-down to win out with at the shows, and to put some good new blood into your flock? I am now taking orders, and you will advantage in ordering early. I guarantee to please you, and at reasonable prices.

ANGUS.—The first offering since rousing the herd. Bulls and heifers for sale of showyard quality, and the choicest breeding.

COLLIES.—That win at the shows and make excellent workers.

ROBT. McEWEN, BYRON, ONTARIO
RAILWAY STATION, LONDON.

Beaver Meadow YORKSHIRES
Two choice young boars for sale, ready for service, sired by Monkland Dan—25310—; Dam—25311—; Dam—25312—.

Laura Jane—29607—, Palmerston, Ont. **NELSON K. WEBER.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

BINDWEED—WILD CARROT.

1. Have a small patch of the weeds of which I enclose specimen for identification. Is a climbing plant, with long, white roots.

2. Is wild carrot a noxious weed, and how can it be destroyed? R. C.

Ans.—1. This is bindweed, the hardest of all perennials to eradicate. It can be destroyed, however, by cultivating every five days for a whole summer with some implement that will cut off every plant an inch or two below the surface. Possibly a well-cultivated hoe crop may be needed to finish it the next year. A very small patch may be smothered with tar paper extending well past the borders of the patch and suitably weighted.

2. Wild carrot is not a very noxious weed, though sometimes troublesome in old pastures, and on land where a regular rotation of crops is not practiced. Sheep are said to suppress it in pasture lands.

PLUM POCKETS.

Twelve years ago three large wild plums were cut down, and those formations grow on sprouts that grew up from the stumps and roots. For several years those sprouts have blossomed; plums have formed and dropped off. There have also formed many of such as I am enclosing in this box. I would like to know what they are, and what causes them to grow on the trees? Trees have never produced any ripe fruit.

C. B.

Ans.—The formations referred to are hollow, spongy growths, of a yellow-green color, several times as large as the healthy fruit of the same age. The cause is a fungus growth, commonly called "plum-pocket" or "curl," and by botanists Exoascus or Taphrine Pruni. On the plum the fruit is most generally attacked, but sometimes the twigs and leaves are also. The disease is nearly allied to the "leaf-curl" of the peach. Pruning and burning all affected parts is recommended. Spraying when in bud with a fungicide—either lime sulphur or Bordeaux—and later when the fruit is set, ameliorates the attack, but does not eradicate the parasite.

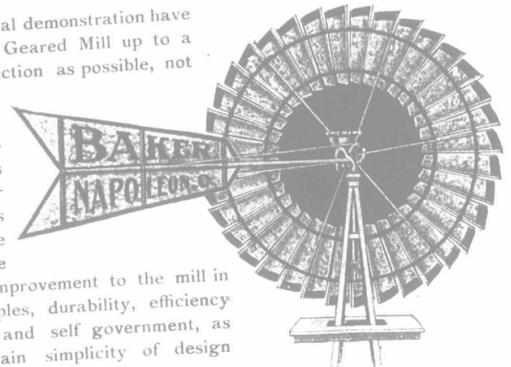
CURING PORK.

Last February I dry-cured some pork hams by rubbing a mixture of salt, sugar, pepper and saltpetre into them. Had them piled in a dish in the cellar; began rubbing them as soon as cooled, and continued rubbing every alternate day until all the mixture was used. In April some time I brought them up and hung them against the wall near the kitchen stove to dry, and when dry put them in a cotton sack and hung them in a cool place in the woodshed. The other day I used some of it, and found it quite rusty-tasting. The cellar is pretty much underground, and was quite cold while they were in it, but not damp. Can you tell me what caused them to have that rusty taste; also the best way of curing hams for summer use? Will smoking them help to preserve them, and how should one do it to make as little work as possible? Can I do anything to get rid of the rusty taste? A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—One method of curing pork is by dry salting. In this method it is customary to thoroughly rub the meat with salt and pile it on a table and allow it to stand for a few days, when it is again re-rubbed and sprinkled with salt. This must be continued until the meat is cured through, and, so far as I know, the only way to ascertain when the meat is cured through is by cutting and tasting. In the wet-salting process, a brine is made and the meat placed in this. A strength that is very frequently used is one that is strong enough to float an egg. The meat may be left in this until the salt has penetrated through the whole of the substance, or until it is cured through, then, as in the case of the dry salting, it may be hung up and smoked. Some are very successful in curing pork by putting it into a strong brine and allowing it to stay there until they are ready to use it. There are a number of different methods, and the flavor is sometimes influenced by spices being added, but these conditions vary so with the individual taste that it would be hard to give any general method.

"BAKER" Back Geared Pumping Mill

Years of practical demonstration have brought our Back Geared Mill up to a point as near perfection as possible, not only in strength and mechanical construction, but in details, every item has been watched under various conditions of the mill in service and changes made with a view or improvement to the mill in mechanical principles, durability, efficiency for heavy work and self government, as well as to maintain simplicity of design and convenience of adjustment.



The mill will turn itself out of gear at a maximum speed or when wind is strong.

The correct mechanical principle of carrying the wheel on the independent steel spindle, permits the ball-bearing "BAKER" mills to pump in the lightest wind. The gears are free from all weight and resistance and work free and easy.

Parts subject to the greatest strain and wear are made to provide for these conditions. The entire mill is constructed with a view of giving long service. All gears are machine-moulded from cut patterns.

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cows and some calves for sale. Production and quality.

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CATTLE and SHEEP LABELS Metal ear labels with owner's name, address and any numbers required. They are inexpensive, simple and practical. The greatest thing for stock. Do not neglect to send for free circular and sample. Send your name and address to-day. **F. G. James, Bowmanville, Ont.**

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I am now offering for sale 25 shearing Shropshire rams and 15 shearing ewes, nearly all from imported ewes and ram. Also the best lot of lambs I ever raised. Am fitting some of all ages for showing. Prices very reasonable.

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STOP! LOOK!! READ!!! FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE!!!!
Are now increasing rapidly in number. Shearlings and lambs. Choice. Getting ready for the anticipated brisk trade. Write for circular and prices to: **Woodville, Ontario.**

J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm.

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1910 business a record. 1911 to be still greater.

Forty sows bred to farrow in February, March and April, and any or all of them for sale. A grand lot, ranging from 7 months to 2 years old. Also younger ones, either sex, or pairs not related. A choice lot of September boars, big enough to use. Prices reasonable, but consistent with quality. Stock shipped C.O.D. and consistent with quality. Correspondence or personal inspection invited. Long-distance phone via St. Thomas. **H. S. McDIARMID, FINGAL, ONTARIO.** Shedden station, P. M. and M. C. R.

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30 choice young sows, bred and ready to breed. Young boars fit for service. Also a choice Jersey bull calf. Bell phone in house.

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ELMWOOD STOCK FARM offers Ohio Improved Chester White Pigs. Largest strain. Oldest established registered herd in Canada. Choice lot, 6 to 8 weeks old. Pairs furnished not akin. Express prepaid. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. **E. D. George & Sons, Putnam, Ont.**

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Boars fit for service. Sows three, four and five months old. **Milton, C. P. R. W. W. Brownridge, Ashgrove, Ontario.**

White Hampshire Hogs—Largest herd in Belted Canada. We bred the hogs that won both championships at Toronto and London for two years. Still have a few choice sows ready for service. Can furnish pairs or more not related. **HASTINGS BROS., Crosshill, Ont.**

Morrison Tamworths—Bred from the best blood in England; both sexes for sale, from two to ten months old; young sows, dandies, in farrow to first-class boars. **CHAS. CURRIE, MORRISTON, ONTARIO.** Schaw, C. P. R. Guelph, G. T. R.

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7 months or age. An exceptionally choice lot, full of type and quality; also a limited number of young boars. **MATTHEW WILSON, FERGUS, ONTARIO**

Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns For sale: Choice young sows bred and ready to breed. Boars ready for service; nice things, 2 to 4 months, by imp. boar. Dam by Colwill's Choice. Canada champion boar, 1901-2-3-5. Two splendid young Shorthorn bulls and six heifers—bred. Prices right. Bell phone. **A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO**

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A grand lot of boars fit for service. Some splendid sows to farrow to first-class boars. 30 ewe lambs, including 2nd pen at Winter Fair. Long-distance phone Central Beeton.

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SUNNYSIDE CHESTER WHITE HOGS—I am now offering some very choice young things of both sexes, of breeding age. A few Shropshire sheep of both sexes. Also Red Cap cockerels and pullets. **W. E. WRIGHT, Glanworth P. O., Ont.** When Writing Please Mention this Paper.

Hillcrest Tamworths

I ship to all parts of Canada and United States. Stock Boars, Bred Sows, and Exhibition Stock. Bell phone. **Herbert German, St. George, Ont.**

BOOK REVIEW.

MODERN BUTTERMILKING AND DAIRY ARITHMETIC.

"Modern Buttermaking" and "Dairy Arithmetic," appears, at first sight, to be a peculiar combination title for a book on dairying, yet, on perusal of the work, one finds that the author, Martin H. Meyer, of Madison, Wis., U. S. A., who is also his own publisher, has selected wisely when combining these two topics, as dairying and mathematics are closely associated. The farmer's wife who makes a churning of butter, must go through some form of mathematical calculation before she can salt the butter to suit customers. We are aware that there is a tendency to rebel against the dictum that all science must be reduced to mathematical equations or illustrations before it can be accepted as true; and we are also aware that too many science writers load their subject with mathematical formulas, charts, plans, etc., which are more difficult to understand than the matter which they are supposed to illustrate, yet we cannot get away from the value of arithmetic in butter-making, more particularly in testing milk and cream, which forms a very important part of applied dairy knowledge.

The book before us contains several novel features—short introductory articles by five leading American dairy authorities, accompanied by half-tone illustrations of the Dairy School Buildings of which they have charge; the indexes of each chapter in Book I, are placed at the beginning of each topic treated, instead of at the end of the book, as is usually done; and the book is packed full of meaty matter, instead of having a lot of pictures or illustrations, which, in many cases, bear little or no relation to the subject matter. The tendency in modern publications is to develop a brainless reading constituency, as all they (the readers) have to do, is to look at the pictures or illustrations, and they have the matter at once without mental effort. This may have been satisfactory for a childish age, but is surely not in keeping with modern educational development and the making of brainy men and women.

The author tells us in the preface: "This volume is to be considered only from a practical point of view," and he has succeeded well in his efforts. Among the many practical suggestions found in the book, we can refer but briefly to a few. He emphasizes the need of great care at the "intake," showing how a good man stationed at this point can make the creamery a success, while a poor man can mar the business beyond repair.

Accurate weighing and correct sampling of milk and cream for testing are given considerable prominence, but no more than they deserve. He says composite sampling of cream will give very good results, but there is more danger of errors than where each delivery is tested.

We are somewhat surprised to read that among American creamerymen it is not customary to take into account the "meniscus" in the fat column when reading Babcock tests of milk, they claiming that it takes the "meniscus" to make up losses in handling and marketing. We have heard of cases where the creameryman was not satisfied to take the "meniscus" only, but insisted on slicing off a piece of the fat column as well.

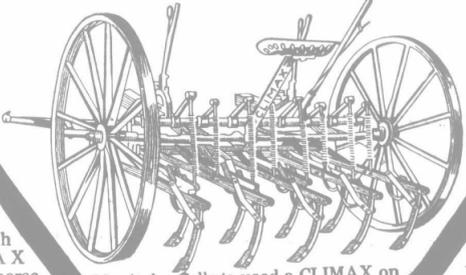
The writer warns inexperienced persons against the use of colored liquids in making readings of the Babcock test.

The value of a pure culture (starter) in order to make good butter is stated in terms of added value to a pound of butter—from 1c. to 2c., and, in some cases, as much as five cents. "Burnt" flavor in culture and butter is more common when cows are fed on corn in excessive amounts.

The temperatures recommended for ripening cream are 67 degrees to 72 degrees in winter, and 64 degrees to 69 degrees in summer. Overripening of cream is the cause of much poor butter, and should be guarded against. He refers to the unex-

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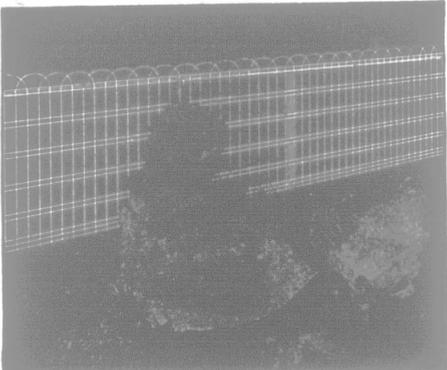
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rid of that bad weed; and grew
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without a weed in the
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plainable practice of thermometer manufacturers marking 62 degrees as "churning temperature."

"Salvy," "greasy" butter, should be prevented, and is due, he claims, to improper care of the cream and incorrect methods of churning, rather than to methods of handling the butter after churning. "The more ragged the granules (of butter), the finer the flavor and better the body of butter." P. 103.

The washing of butter ought to be done quickly in order to avoid loss of flavor in butter. Directions to know when butter is properly worked, always a difficult point with the buttermaker, are given on p. 106.

We cannot say that we agree with the author, who says, that, as a rule, it is not advisable to sell butter under your own creamery brand, but that it is better to sell under a brand of the dealer or commission house.

Methods of retaining moisture in butter, and how not to exceed the legal maximum percentage of water in butter, are fully discussed on pp. 126 and 127.

"Specks in butter," though seemingly a small matter, frequently cause trouble—the cause and remedy are given on p. 148.

The pasturization of milk and cream are highly recommended. He says, p. 174, "Practice does not sustain the contention that pasteurization favors slack methods." The use of viscogen to neutralize the acid in cream before heating, and the aeration of cream during pasteurization and cooling, are somewhat new methods to Canadian creamerymen, and should be adopted with caution.

Full discussion is given to the various methods for determining moisture in butter. By means of simple apparatus, a buttermaker can know, approximately, the percentage of moisture contained in the butter which he is making daily, and he ought to be familiar with these short methods.

Book II, deals with mathematical dairy problems, and ought to be specially helpful to the boys in creameries, who are up against these problems every day, and often have difficulty in solving them.

The book can be very highly recommended to creamerymen and buttermakers. Price, \$1.50, postpaid, through "The Farmer's Advocate." H. H. D.

GOSSIP.

THE GREAT AYRSHIRE SALE.

When it was stated in former issues that the 134 head of Ayrshire cattle to be sold by auction at Maxville, Ont., June 28th, by Robt. Hunter & Sons, were the highest types of the breed in the matter of quality, breed type, showing form and high official production, not one word was said that will not be proven true by Ayrshire fanciers when attending the sale. One hundred of them are imported, selected from the leading herds in Scotland, sired by the most renowned bulls in the land of the origin of the breed, sons and daughters of the highest-record and testing cows in Scotland, as well as the winners of the highest honors at the leading shows, very many of the offering winners before being shipped, some of them unbeaten in their classes at several shows. A large number of those in milk have qualified for the Canadian official Record of Performance, some of them in less than six months. All those not imported direct are either imported in dam, or have imported sire and dam; 46 are cows in milk from three to eight years of age, 28 are two years old, 30 yearlings, 10 calves, and 16 bulls and bull calves, the other four being but a few days old. Every year shows a marked increase in the demand for pure-bred Ayrshires over the preceding one, breeders reporting the demand far greater than the supply. Dairying in Canada is only in its infancy, and is surely destined to soon become one of our greatest national assets. It costs no more to keep a pure-bred dairy cow than a grade or a scrub, and the value when they come to be sold is anywhere from two to ten times as much. This sale will present an opportunity never before equalled in any country to stock up or lay a foundation for a herd of one of the world's very best dairy breeds, at the buyer's own prices. Remember the date, Wednesday, June 28th, and lay plans to attend.

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 PAY ONE MAN—NOT TWO**

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WE have sold many thousands of these plows and we have yet to hear of a single complaint from any buyer.

The Kid Kangaroo is fitted with our new patent straightener device which is very convenient for controlling the plow. It is fitted with special soft-centre crucible steel moldboards that will clean in any soil. Frames can be adjusted for wide or narrow furrows. We can furnish either wide or narrow bottoms, rolling colters, jointer or knife colters as desired. Three horses can easily draw this plow in the heaviest land.

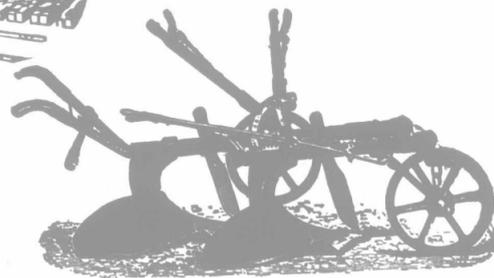
NOTE the position of the wheels of this plow. The front wheel is fitted with spring attachment and not being directly opposite, permits the plow following the unevenness of the ground and yet keeping an even depth of furrow. The levers, being to the right of the operator, enable him to easily adjust the plow to the necessary

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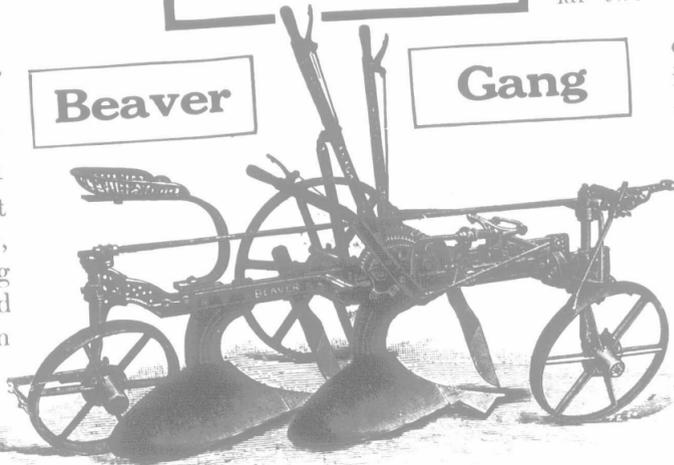
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THIS plow combines great strength, durability and remarkable light draft. It has been carefully and thoroughly tested, and will do perfect work. The frame is built to combine strength with the least weight. A special feature of this plow is the adjustable frame. By unloosening two bolts and two set-screws, it can be adjusted to any width from 7 to 10 inches, within a few minutes. It has our new fine adjustment ratchets for gauging the depth of the furrows. Levers are conveniently placed and are easy to operate. The wheels are absolutely dustproof—straightener device can be fitted to plow when called for. This plow can be handled by two horses, yet is quite strong enough to stand the strain of three. Can be fitted with wide or narrow bottoms, rolling colter, knife colter or jointer. This is, without doubt, the most popular two furrow plow manufactured.

Beaver

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depth and width of furrow, thereby insuring good work. Can be fitted with wide or narrow bottoms suitable to the soil—also rolling colters, knife colters or jointers. It is also shipped with three horse trees, tongue and neck yoke. We cannot recommend this plow too strongly to farmers who want good work done quickly and cheaply. The great demand we have for the Beaver Gang is proof of its efficiency.

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