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VOL. XLV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JUNE 23, 1910.

No. 926

CORRECTLY PLACED WATER-PAN

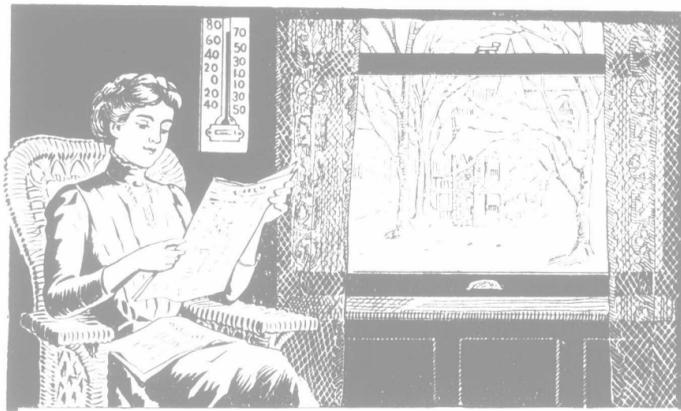
FEW people realize the importance of the water-pan. Yet, without the moisture evaporated from the water in the pan, the warm air passing through the registers is dry and harsh. It is hard on your lungs and on your furnishings.

Now, the water-pan must be correctly placed to be of any real use.

If it is placed near the bottom of the furnace—the usual method—the moisture has a long route to travel before it reaches the pipes leading to the rooms. It must pass alongside the fire-pot and radiator, and the terrific heat from these dries out nearly every particle of moisture ascending from the pan. Very little moisture reaches the pipes or passes through the registers.

Now, the Sunshine water-pan is located near the top of the furnace—directly over the feed-door. The moisture takes the short, direct route to the pipes leading to the rooms. You can always have moisture-laden, healthful air passing through your registers, provided you keep the Sunshine water-pan filled with water.

If you place as high a value on the health of your family as we believe you do, you will certainly have your home heated with the Sunshine Furnace next winter.



We guarantee you June weather Inside when it's January Outside

NO matter how cold and blustery the weather may be outside, you will enjoy the warm, balmy air of June in your home this coming winter if you have the Sunshine Furnace in your cellar.

The Sunshine Furnace is so perfectly constructed it simply must heat your home to your entire satisfaction. If it fails to do so, it is because of some error in installation. In such a case, which occurs but seldom, we will send one of our expert furnace men, who will discover the error and have it corrected.

You are absolutely certain of a comfortable home when you buy the Sunshine. It is guaranteed by us to you.

We have a competent agent in your locality. Consult him about size of furnace and arrangement of registers.

And if you would like to read a booklet fully explaining the construction of the Sunshine, address the McClary Manufacturing Co. at any of the cities mentioned below.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

LONDON. TORONTO. MONTREAL. WINNIPEG. VANCOUVER. ST. JOHN, N. B. HAMILTON. CALGARY.

THE REAL DURABILITY TEST

WHEN your furnace is not in use, the cool, damp air in the cellar, coming into contact with the steel or iron dome and radiator, causes the metal to "sweat."

This "sweat," or moisture, attacks the metal and quickly makes it rust. It is an actual fact that most furnaces would give twice as many years of service if they did not have their long summer vacations, but were in use continually.

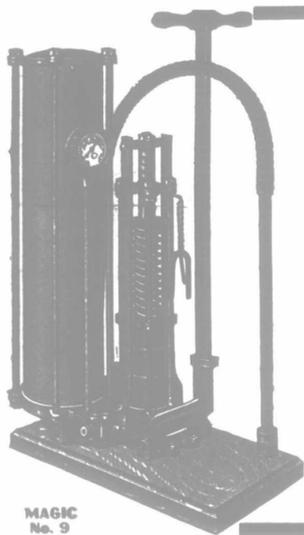
However, the Sunshine is now equipped with a *Nickelled Steel Dome and Radiator*.

Nickelled Steel is an exclusive McClary invention. It is used in no other make of furnaces.

It has been subjected to the most severe tests and has demonstrated it is absolutely rust-proof. *Nickelled Steel does not gather rust* during the "idle" summer. The Sunshine is built to give you lasting service.

Another exclusive McClary improvement is the *Semi-Steel* fire-pot.

It weighs 20 per cent. heavier than the same size and pattern in gray iron. It is, therefore, better able to endure tremendous heat. And sulphur fumes, which are so destructive to gray iron, cannot penetrate the hard, smooth-as-glass surface of *Semi-Steel*.



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MAGIC PUMP No. 9.

Easiest-running hand pump ever made. Largest capacity. Highest pressure.

Challenge Power Sprayer.

Will spray 400 gallons an hour at a pressure of 200 pounds.

LITTLE GIANT No. 70.

High-powered barrel pump.

These pumps are made for DURABILITY, EFFICIENCY and POWER.

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NIAGARA BRAND LIME-SULPHUR ARSENATE OF LEAD.

NIAGARA is the only absolutely reliable Lime-Sulphur Spray, because it is made right. It is a permanent solution of highest insecticidal and fungicidal power. Analysis is stamped on every package, and it is guaranteed by a strong CANADIAN COMPANY.

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COMBINE these TWO SPRAYS in ONE. This saves time and money. SPRAYING is investment, not expense.

Order now. Be ready when blossoms fall.

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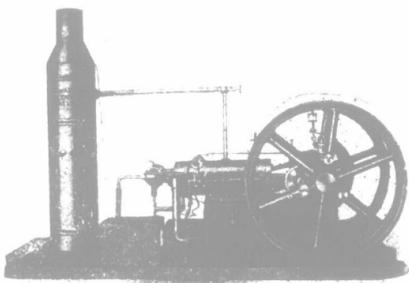
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1 1/2 TO 40 HORSE-POWER.



Windmills,
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Water Boxes,
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It sprays easily and never burns the foliage.
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600 ft. per lb. 8c. per lb.
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These prices are net cash. The twine is put up in fifty-pound jute sacks, and is manufactured from SELECT FIBER. Quality and length are guaranteed. Please specify at once what quality and amount is required. Purchases made by night, and cash must accompany all orders. General instructions. Agents: J. F. GILMOYR, Warden, Central Prison, Toronto, Ont.

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The only practical dry powder sprayer—no water required. With this sprayer, one pound of Paris Green will cover an acre of potato plants. Our patented device regulates the quantity of powder and prevents waste. Machine works up, down and sideways, so every part of the plant is reached and every bug killed. Children can keep vegetables and flowers free of insects, without trouble, when you have the Electric Insect Exterminator.

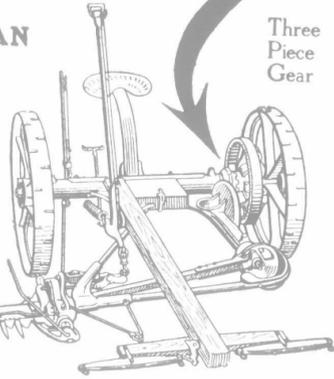
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BOYS FOR FARM HELP The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes invite applications from farmers, or others, for the boys who are arriving periodically from England to be placed in this country. The young immigrants are mostly between 11 and 13 years of age; all will have passed through a period of training in Dr. Barnardo's English institutions, and will have been carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed may be obtained upon application to Mr. Alfred B. Owen, Agent for Barnardo's Homes, 60-62 Peter St., Toronto.

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For Pumping, Cream Separators, Churns, Wash Machines, etc. Free Trial. Ask for catalog, all sizes.
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A SMALL BOY CAN
RUN THIS

DAIN
VERTICAL LIFT
MOWER
WITH EASE



Three
Piece
Gear

AND THIS IS WHY

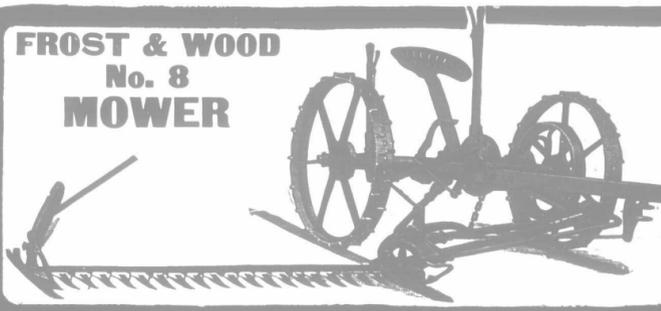
The Dain Vertical Lift feature is controlled mechanically—not by sheer human strength, when raising the cutter bar over stumps or stones; or in turning corners. A pull at the hand lever or a push on the foot lever, and the cutter escapes all obstructions. In raising the cutter bar to an upright position, for transportation, the operation is made an easy and rapid one by using the hand lever and the foot lever together. This automatic control is at the driver's right. It is worked while in the seat.

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No. 8
MOWER

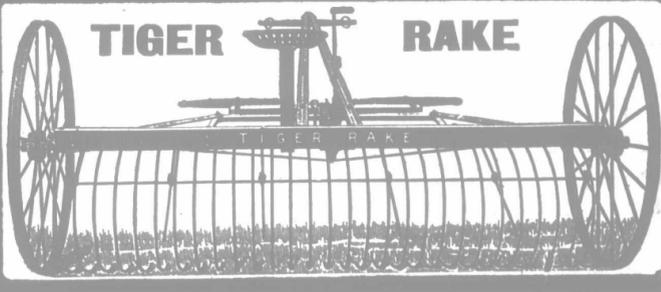


HAY-MAKERS
THEY WORK WELL
TOGETHER

An ideal combination for getting in your crop of grass. Our No. 8 Mower with its strong, substantial build, its accurate, clean-cutting power and ease of operation, is a real money-saver and profit-earner for thousands of farmers at every point in the Dominion. It is strong, durable, needs few repairs. It works day in and day out, proving the stalwart honesty and mechanical excellence put into every gear and wheel, knife and shaft, cutter-bar and pitman.

But there's the other tool—can't get along without that—the Tiger Hay-Rake. It's all steel, except tooth-rail and shafts, which makes it proof against hard work, rain and exposure. A Tiger Rake is exceptionally durable. It does such clean work, too. The spring teeth have just enough elasticity, and are curved so as to pick up grass easily and evenly. It's an easy rake to handle for horse and driver. It can be dumped by foot or hand. The fall of the teeth after dumping is eased by a strong spring that prevents much of that disagreeable jar so evident in cheap rakes. We can't tell you here the scores of good points about these hay-makers. Send for our catalog F55 and special 'Hay-Making Folder.' Both books are free, and answer your questions. Ask our local agent to show you our farm implements. He'll gladly do it.

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For Straining Milk. Patent 123484. Price \$1.00 Complete.



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THE SQUARE GEAR AND DOUBLE
SUPPORTED BOWL DOES IT
STEADY AS A ROCK

Fits the MAGNET Tank, or any pail of same size.

All milk strainers have failed to meet the requirement of dairy authorities, except the cloth strainer, which can be washed clean.

The difficulty of holding the cloth on top of the pail or tank has prevented the general adoption of the cloth strainer for the cream separator.

By a Simple Spring Device (MAGNET PATENT), which circles the top of the tank and holds the cloth in position, this difficulty is overcome, and the milk strained directly into the tank.

The advantages are:

1st. Great convenience in straining the milk.

2nd. It retains the animal heat, thus enabling more complete separation of butter-fat from the milk.

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4th. Nothing to wash except the cloth.

5th. Time and labor saved. Adjust the spring over the cloth, holding it tight around the top of the tank, that is all.

6th. The only "Sanitary" Strainer known.

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8th. The same MAGNET quality to the strainer as in the cream separator.

9th. Every MAGNET Tank should have one fitted on.

Fill in the coupon with name and address, enclose one dollar, and strainer will be sent you prepaid. Money refunded if you do not find it the handiest article in your dairy.

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To _____ P. O. _____ Province _____

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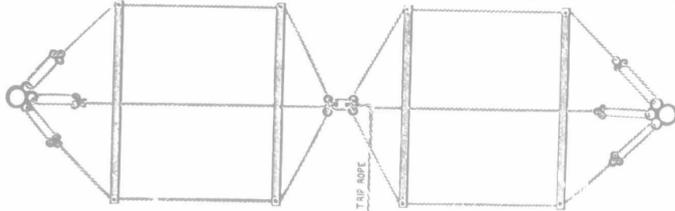
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Please Remember to Mention "The Farmer's Advocate" When Writing

A "BT" Sling Carrier

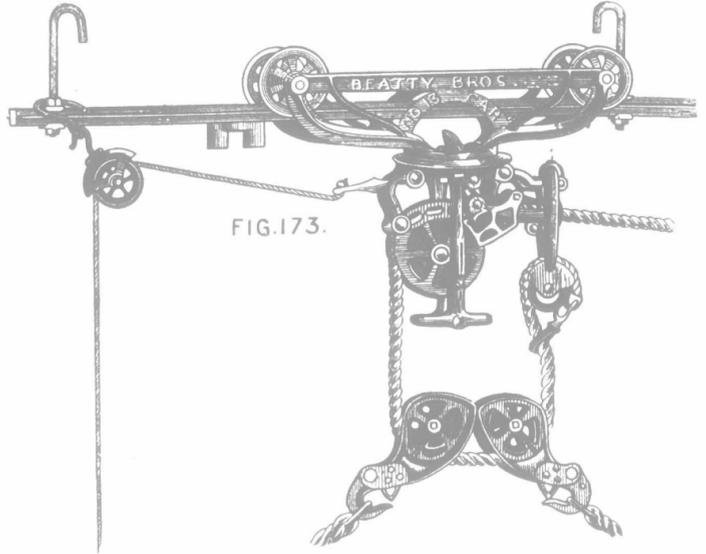
SHOULD BE IN EVERY BARN

1st.—Because, with slings you can unload quicker and easier than in any other way. Two to three lifts clean the rack, and it is easier to attach slings than to set a fork.
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 You can depend on a "BT" Sling Outfit. It will work for years, and take off any load in two to three lifts.



"BT" Slings are made of the best Manilla rope, and will trip no matter how they are placed on the wagon or how the bundle may twist.

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 We also build Stanchions, Steel Stalls, and the "BT" Litter Carrier.



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 Fruit Trees, Shrubs,
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Requires but one pumping to empty entire contents of tank. Automatic lever valve stops flow of liquid while going from one plant to another. Easy, light, compact; tested to stand 5 times the pressure required to expel liquid. Two nozzles, with hose attachment for spraying small trees. Write for catalogue. THE EUREKA PLANTER CO., Limited, Woodstock, Ont.

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 Stand supreme as a Blood and Nerve Tonic.

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The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established 1866.

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Vol. XLV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JUNE 23, 1910

No. 926

EDITORIAL.

Hot Weather Editorials.

A million and a half acres more wheat than in 1909! As a wheat-producing country, the Dominion is creeping up.

The triumphal series of ovations accorded ex-President Roosevelt in Europe is easily explained. He was believed to be the realization of what the public wants in its statesmen.

Alfalfa gains favor steadily in every Province in Canada, but especially in Ontario, where many correspondents of the Dominion crop-reporting service make note of the increase. We should have at least ten times our present acreage of this queen of forage crops.

As between the Canadian scheme of Government annuities, encouraging thrift, developing self-reliance, and the British plan of old-age pensions, there can scarcely be room for difference of opinion. Sir Richard Cartwright has linked his name with an excellent idea, already being wrought into effect.

Compared with last year, the 1910 preliminary summary of United States crop conditions, dated June 1st, shows an increase of 2.5 per cent. in winter wheat, 7.3 per cent. in spring wheat, 4.1 per cent. in aggregate of both kinds of wheat, 3.5 per cent. in oats, and 6.2 per cent. in clover for hay, and small increases in barley, rye and cotton.

It is a crying shame and a grave reflection on the discernment of our people that communities should be gradually forsaken, schools and churches broken up, and hundred-acre tracts of splendid land in certain counties of Western Ontario given over to the least productive form of husbandry, the grazing of cattle on large farms. Perhaps the white grub and wireworm, by destroying the pastures, will break up the ranches and compel a return to a more productive line of farming.

If the devastation wrought by wireworms and white grubs last summer and this, in the meadows and other field crops of Western Ontario, lead some of us to the adoption of short rotation as a general practice, bringing in clover once every three or four years, it will prove more beneficial than harmful. Short rotation is the chief hope of keeping these two pests in check. Incidentally, such a rotation will increase the product of our acres and contribute to the cleaning and enrichment of our fields.

Dr. Rutherford is again urging the establishment of municipal abattoirs, to insure by thorough inspection, the same standard of soundness and wholesomeness in meat for local consumption that we now guarantee in that for interprovincial and export trade. By and by, when people get tired eating meat from animals affected with abscesses, dropsy, jaundice, pneumonia, tumors and cysticercias, not to mention tuberculosis and slick yead, our citizens will insist on the establishment of these abattoirs, where these animals may be slaughtered under inspection both before and after death.

The kind of national celebration which kills 46 and injures 1,575 in one day, as occurred in the United States on July 1th last, springs not from patriotism, but from insanity or lack of mental and temperamental balance. Some of the sauer American magazines and newspapers, realizing this, are pleading for a less dangerous "Deadly Fourth." A number of cities abated the nuisance last year, and the movement for a sensible and peaceable observance of natal anniversaries will spread. Fortunately, we have not gone to such lengths in Canada, thanks to the more moderate and cool-headed character of our people.

Eggs, says Prof. F. C. Eiford, have two values—an intrinsic value and a relative value. The intrinsic value of two cases may be the same, yet the one, put up tastefully in assorted sizes and colors, with all the eggs spotlessly clean, and exhibiting a brand with a reputation behind it, may easily command a premium of 5 cents a dozen upwards from discriminating customers over an irregular assortment of large and small, white and brown, clean and dirty, with the usual uncertainty as to the quality of the lot. The same principle applies to box versus barrel packing of choice apples. In fact, it enters largely into the marketing of all produce, but particularly that which is intended for the table.

A number of agricultural societies in Ontario were prevented from holding a field-crop competition in alfalfa this year by the Departmental regulation which stipulates, as a condition of assistance, that only one crop be taken up by a society in any one year. Many of the societies, having selected a generally-grown crop, like oats, before the alfalfa contest was specially recommended to them, felt they would be hardly justified in changing to a crop like alfalfa, in which comparatively few are interested, so they let it stand over for a year. This suggests the advisability of enlarging the grant, with a special view to the encouragement of alfalfa, so that each society which elects to do so may have two competitions next year, one in oats, wheat or other grain, and one in alfalfa. Dr. Creelman, of the Ontario Agricultural College, suggests that the time is ripe for a propaganda by the Ontario Department of Agriculture in the encouragement of alfalfa, and what better means than this?

If you had a carload of bran standing out in the field, would you be willing to leave it there, needlessly exposed to days of sunshine, to nights of dew and showers of rain, till a third of it was wasted, and the rest seriously injured in feeding value? Is it necessary that it be raked up and carefully cured in piles, would you count it too much expense and trouble to provide canvas covers to protect in some measure from bleaching and waste? Yet millions of farmers every year manifest comparative indifference about the saving of a more valuable feed than bran, to wit: alfalfa leaves. Pound for pound, they are considerably more valuable than wheat bran. Hay that is not handled with the utmost care loses many of these leaves in the making, and those left are often bleached or sunburned to a crisp, till they become about as palatable as burnt toast. The same remarks apply to clover, only in less degree, because clover is a less valuable feed than alfalfa. Realizing these facts, is it not worth considering whether the coating of alfalfa hay, and curing it under vacuum hay caps, would not pay?

Men and Cattle of Character.

The breed of cattle now popularly known everywhere as Shorthorns have been indissolubly associated with the progress of good farming in Canada. For that and other reasons, therefore, readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" in this country and abroad will observe with peculiar satisfaction the commencement in this issue of a series of signed articles appropriately entitled, "Honor Roll of Shorthorns in Canada." Because of its absolute justness, it will be permissible to say (when it is done by another), that these annals constitute a truly notable contribution to Canadian live-stock literature, by a pen overflowing with facts, and yet not so overburdened as to make their recital a mere catalogue, unrelieved by the charm of personal reminiscence, garbed in the expressive vehicle of easy and lucid English. The makers of history are not always conscious of the greatness of the part they are playing. But Time reveals it, and any country, or any adventure in human effort that expects to live, should preserve these individual records that link the present with the past. History is the record of individual and collective endeavor, often inaccurate and inadequate because the writers are so far removed from the events. Biography, or autobiography ought to be better in that respect. It is, then, most fortunate for Canadian agriculture that an actual contemporary and participant in some of these long-past events and achievements is able to invest the story of them with a living interest to the present, thus rounding out, as it were, in greater completeness the record in the periodical, the pages of which he has so long enriched. These articles will not only repay close perusal, but deserve careful preservation. Pure-bred live stock in the nineteenth century gave name and prestige to this country as no other branch of farming did. The show-ring, the sale-ring, and the market confirmed the judgment of the capacity of men who had vision enough to see in a great cosmopolitan race of cattle, in live-stock husbandry, and in progressive methods, a splendid and enduring future for the Upper Canada of those days. They well and truly laid the foundation of the Greater Ontario of the present, and cast in a leaven, the quickening influences of which, in the shape of men and cattle of character, have permeated the whole Dominion, and to whose sons we now look for such displays of intelligence and courage as will add lustre to the past, by solving the problems of Century Number Twenty.

The Immigrants We Need.

At last it has come—the protest of the British press and public against our discrimination among prospective immigrants. The criticism has been directed almost exclusively at two regulations, the first requiring adult immigrants coming to employment other than farm work or domestic service to have in their possession at time of landing \$25.00, or \$12.50 in case of children accompanying families, besides railway transportation to ultimate destination; the second, providing that the consent to emigrate to Canada (required by law to be granted by the Assistant Superintendent of Emigration for Canada, in London, Eng., to such charity-aided emigrants as he considers suitable to this country), shall be given only to such as are suited for, willing to accept, and have assured employment at farm work. A strong agitation is being carried on to have these regulations, which we in Canada consider necessary to prevent an influx of pauper immigration, abolished or altered.

Every fair-minded Canadian must appreciate

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED)

JOHN WELD, MANAGER

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and sympathize with the disinclination of the Old Country people to witness our systematic abstraction of the very elements they desire to retain, namely, agriculturists, domestics, and competent forehanded laborers and artisans. If Canada is to take her pick of the world, other countries must keep the leavings, and the amelioration of Old World problems is not promoted by the loss of their desirable basic elements. That is one side of the case.

The other is that Canada is a young country, with vast agricultural resources which must be developed as the foundation of her national prosperity. To bring our great areas under cultivation, we require people who are willing and qualified to work upon the land. Of this class we have not nearly enough. Many of the sons of our own soil we have, by our unbalanced educational trend, and by artificial economic conditions, wooed away from agriculture. So, also, have we, by a general public-school system, fitted our daughters for other work than housekeeping, and a vicious social discrimination causes them to shun this honorable line of employment. Agricultural settlers, farm laborers and domestic servants are therefore the classes we need or think we need. There is plenty of work for them. They are in no danger of suffering severe privation or becoming a public charge. They are the only classes which we can at present absorb in any large number. The trades professions and avenues of business life are already fairly well manned, and are likely always to be so, because the gregarious tendency of our race, coupled with the educational and other influences alluded to, keep recruiting these occupations constantly from our farms. A considerable demand for tradesmen exists at present, but any sudden influx of these classes, unless coming to assured employment, would overcrowd our cities, depress the standard of living we desire to maintain in Canada, and entail much unemployment and want. Toronto's Shacktown situation of two or three years ago, where thousands of unlucky immigrants spent a miserable winter of unemployment, need not be repeated, if we can help it.

But, paramount to all these considerations, is the necessity of building up a strong, wholesome Canadian nationality. We must be careful not to lay into the foundation wall of this democratic structure, elements of vice and weakness, and squalid helplessness. We must strive to maintain a high average standard of citizenship, especially since, in this country, every man casts a vote, and as the average character of the voters, so the ultimate character of the Government.

Our capacity to assimilate crude, untrained citizens is not unlimited. It is sure to be taxed, is even now taxed, despite strict immigration regulations. These may and do sometimes fail of their purpose. A monetary standard is not an infallible immigrant screen, but it is one of the most feasible to apply. We must not be narrow or Pharisaical. We must recognize our responsibility as citizens of the world. But this country, having attracted the eye of the world as a field of opportunity, dare not throw open its gates to the flotsam and jetsam of humanity, not even of the British Isles. If the British Government, or any other Government, objects to our systematic canvass and subsidization of desirable immigrants, we cannot reasonably complain, but to throw down the bars to the unemployed masses and slum population of Europe and England is unthinkable. The regulations must remain, and will probably have to be made more stringent as time goes on. Meantime, Britain has this consolation: Whatever contributes to our upbuilding goes to the nurture of a strong ally in the cause of human progress, human betterment, and world peace.

Some Arguments for Early Cutting

Those who are inclined to look with good-natured indulgence upon advice to commence clover-haymaking early are invited to consider the practice of wide-awake feeders who know the value of early-cut hay. Kettie Bros., the well-known cattle-breeders of Oxford County, are scarcely the kind of men to be deceived by the recommendations of faddists. In 1908 they commenced making clover hay on June 9th; last year, on June 21st. They know by experience that is the kind of hay to make milk. It is also the kind to produce growth or fat. The arguments for early cutting have been so often set forth through these columns that repetition is difficult to avoid. Briefly, however, here they are:

Early cutting forestalls the ripening of billions of weed seeds that would otherwise be matured to scatter through manure, by wind, water, and in all sorts of ways.

Early commencement forwards the work. It gives one a head start, so to speak, and reduces the chances of being left in the lurch should a spell of bad weather occur at the usual haying season.

Early cutting improves the average quality of the hay, increasing the proportion of leaves saved, capturing the feed at the stage when it will make the most digestible and nutritious fodder. The ideal state for clover is when it has just passed its period of full bloom, but unless one commences before full bloom, the bulk of his crop will likely be cut much too late for best results. Alfalfa should be cut when one-tenth in bloom, about which time the buds for the next crop will usually be started nicely from the crown. Do not cut before they are, or the next crop will be the worse for it. Pure timothy should be made by preference just after the second bloom has fallen. In case of mixed hay, one must accommodate himself to the grass or clover which predominates, erring ever, if at all, on the early, rather than the late side. Coburn states that a ton of alfalfa leaves are worth 2,800 pounds of bran. Feed like that is worth looking after.

We wish some experiment stations would make careful comparison of the aftermath following late versus early cutting of red clover. We believe it would show that whatever weight was lost in the first cutting would be nearly or quite, sometimes more than, made up by the greater vigor of growth following the early cutting. Where seed is saved from the second cutting, the difference in value might often amount to more than the total value of the hay cured from the first. The Seed Commissioner at Ottawa urges the cutting of such fields as soon as possible after June 20th.

The high price of feed should induce every farmer to spare no pains in curing his clover and alfalfa hay. Even at present wages, \$2.00 will more than pay for the cutting, curing and storage of a ton of hay, even when put up into coils. As between a prime quality of early-cut, well-cured, fragrant, appetizing, nutritious hay, with the leaves on it, and the sunburned, leafless "raspberry canes," sometimes fed in the name of clover hay, there is at least four dollars a ton difference in cash value. Which shall it be?

A Praiseworthy Effort.

Our readers, at various intervals, have had opportunity to become familiar with the ready-for-living farms of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and of the general scheme under which the plan is operated.

The National Farm Homes Association, organized in Missouri, with a capital of \$1,000,000, purposes to buy Missouri land in large tracts in the unsettled parts, and to colonize these areas in community units, consisting of a central quarter-section surrounded by thirty-two forty-acre farms. The scheme provides for a trained agriculturist in charge of the central farm, whose duties shall, among other things, consist of freely guiding and aiding the surrounding farmers. Co-operation in breeding, producing, laboring and marketing, enters largely into the plans.

This Missouri effort is the crystallization of the cry "back to the farm" that is being so persistently given forth. Leading men who have great faith in intensified agriculture as the lasting foundation of permanent State or National greatness, such as Governor Hadley and John H. Curran, head of the State Immigration Commission, are executing the conception and bringing together the needy poor, and Missouri's cheap lands through the liberality of those who have money.

This effort of Missouri's prominent men will be watched with interest. There is much to be commended in it. Surely there are many families who suffer the pangs of poverty to whom such an opportunity should open the gates to a renewed life. The problems of economic production and economic marketing of surpluses may receive new light, under skillful guidance of these communities. The degree to which these factors contribute to success in these colonies, and the extent to which they may be made operative generally, indicate their value as demonstrative solutions to National problems.

Co-operation in Britain.

Co-operative agricultural societies have made good progress of late years in the United Kingdom. The Board of Agriculture gives figures for 600 such societies, specially formed for agricultural production and distribution. These societies have an aggregate membership of 79,465. Their share capital is £201,367; loan capital, £199,817, reserve funds, £145,119, and the sales for last year were £3,222,043. The increase in the total sales for a period of ten years was £2,705,976.

Ireland showed most rapid progress a few years ago, but now Great Britain is progressing very quickly on co-operative lines.

N. E. A. of United States.

The official programme of the National Education Association of the United States, which meets in its forty-eighth annual convention in Boston, July 2nd to 8th, has just come to hand. The most distinguished educators of the country appear in the programme. All branches of education are dwelt upon. Special notice is due the section for agricultural and rural education. The various problems which arise in bringing agricultural education into the public and high schools, and into rural communities, form the major part of the programme. D. J. Crosby, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Prof. G. E. Warren, Cornell University; Prof. G. Williams, Ohio University, Athens, O.; President Butterfield, Amherst, Mass., are among the programme. Many farmers are endeavoring to reach agriculturalists with the propaganda of agricultural education. Some have established Agricultural High Schools, other have introduced these studies into the public schools. The question of such efforts is unimpaired. The official programme of such an association is a most interesting one.

HORSES.

Shoulders should be sponged off at night. The use of an oak-bark tea occasionally on the shoulders toughens them.

Collars should be kept absolutely clean and smooth. Here, indeed, does a little neglect cause much delay and loss.

Checkreins may have a real use in driving horses, but for the drafter pulling the load, they are an annoyance, an inconvenience and a hindrance. Charity and utility demand practically a free head for a pulling horse.

How fine it is to be comfortable when eating. If so for a man, why not for a horse? Strip the harness from a team at noon on hot days at least; they will eat better, cool more thoroughly, and do more work for the rest of the day. Incidentally, you will feel more comfortable in the region where the soul is supposed to dwell.

A colt will do well on good grass and nursing a good mother, but it will do more than well if the mother be fed grain, and the colt taught to eat these concentrated feeds, and regularly fed them. We expect our son in school to do not well, but his best; we fall short if we do not demand these same things of everything under our hand.

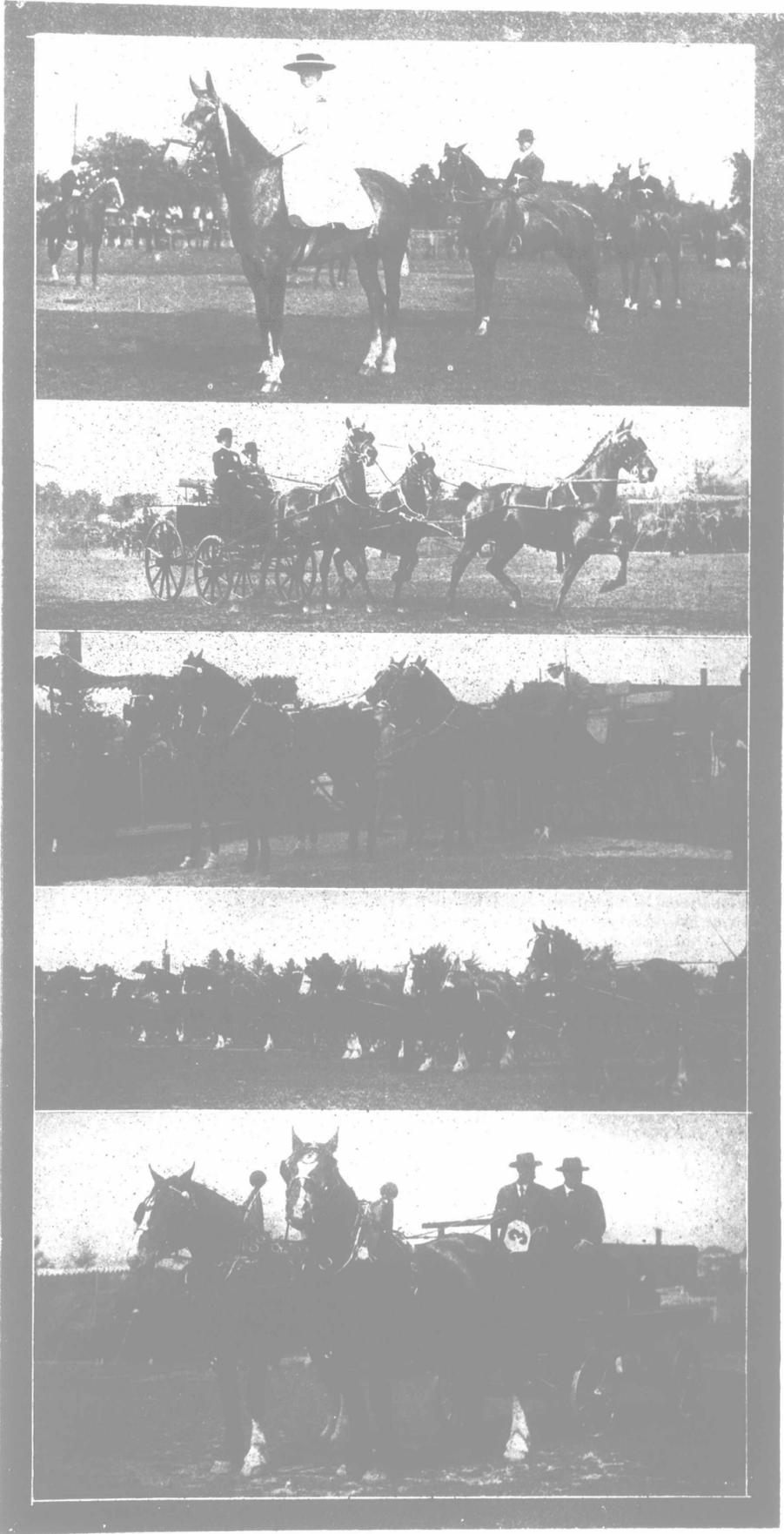
The District of Matched Teams.

There is a strong, active demand for matched teams of both driving and draft horses. At one time this thought was considered as the chance idea of the bizarre merchant who desired to have everything in connection with his business unique and distinctive. At an earlier time, the matched teams of drafters were rare enough in the cities and towns to be very distinctive. While they still engage the attention, and always will, yet they are by no means as scattering as they have been hitherto. Whom we called the bizarre merchant is now the accepted type. His idea was not only startling, but sound. His flashy, matched teams pleased all who saw them, and, in drawing his loads, they drew business too. Now, business men everywhere who use teams appreciate the value of having the components of a kind in the greatest possible degree. In the small town, and on the farms, as in the centers of trade, all realize that it takes two of a kind to make a good pair.

The market always has, and always will, place a premium on a matched span of whatever type. In drafters of medium type, the fact that they go well together, puts about \$50 premium on the value of a team. If they are extra-heavy draft, it may put \$200, or even more. In driving horses the difference is even greater. They are hard to get; there may be a mate somewhere for this good horse, but it takes money to find that mate. Consequently, where the buyer encounters a matched pair, he is ready to part with his money freely.

Matched teams are born, not made. They are usually brought forth from the same loins, or are closely related or similarly bred. This in all likelihood accounts for their rarity, for but few communities patronize the same sire for two consecutive years; or, if they do, half the community patronizes him one year, and the other half the next. Such practice probably produces as many good horses, but it does not give that impression, neither does it produce as great financial returns. There is a lack of stability, and a consequent dissatisfied unrest in equine affairs in that community which owns no good stallions of its own or has no controlling power over one. Its people must make the best of what chooses to come to it, and there are not enough good stallions in the country to assure them of the services of even a passably fair one. This does not make for uniformly good horses; this pathway does not lead to the district of matched teams.

But to the reader, the desirable procedure in horse-breeding is probably suggested in the preceding lines. Undoubtedly, using the same good sire year after year in each community would progressively improve the standard of the product. Our importers are fully aware of the value of this method; they have seen it so successfully practiced in the European horse-breeding districts. No district of the Old Countries will slacken its grip on a good sire if they have the sinews wherewith to retain their grasp. And so our buyers know just where the best are to be found before they ever start from home. What pertains to the breeding of pure-bred is equally applicable to the production of grades for market, only in less striking a degree. The pursuance of this policy has brought the market to the door of the old Country breeder. The community that will per-



Snapshots at the Galt Horse Show.

- 1.—Mrs. Adam Beck, on Gray Cloud, winning first in a class of eight competitors.
- 2.—Mrs. McSloy, of St. Catherine's, driving in the Unicorn Class.
- 3.—The second-prize Four-in-hand Team, belonging to Miss K. Wilks, of Galt.
- 4.—Single Dray Horses. The judges are examining the first-prize animal.
- 5.—First-prize Agricultural Team. J. Hilborn, Roseville, owner.

The programme of the Galt Horse Show for Saturday afternoon, June 11th, which was postponed on account of rain, was carried out most successfully on Monday, June 14th. There were three thousand people present, and the full quota of exhibitors, making, in spite of the weather, a very gratifying culmination to this splendid show.

sist in such a method will have buyers of the best kind ever ready to take its surplus, and that at prices above the ordinary market quotations.

This is not an easy thing, neither is it a difficult matter to accomplish. It does require some unity of purpose and a continuity of plan; but these are things which should be readily brought together in most of our townships. Those who have the foresight and ambition to enter upon such a plan, and adhere thereto, will find the buyers of the country beating a distinct path to their doors; theirs shall be known everywhere as the district of matched teams.

Working the Brood Mare.

A larger, stronger, thriftier colt will generally be produced if the mare is not worked during the first four months of the colt's life. But many men cannot spare the mares this long from the harness. When the mare must be worked, there should be maintained as nearly natural conditions as possible for the colt. The mare should not work any for the first three weeks after foaling. When she is taken to work, the colt should never follow, wearing itself out running all over the soft ground, and running many risks. The colt should be kept safely and securely at the barn, where he cannot injure himself.

The mare should be brought to the barn to be suckled at first, at least every three hours, but later this period may be lengthened to the half days. Before being suckled, the mare should be thoroughly cooled for the colt's sake.

The little fellow must be taught to eat fresh-cured hay, crushed oats and bran, very early in life, that these may take the place of the natural nourishment denied the colt. These feeds must never be stale, nor ever fed in excess.

With care, good colts are raised in this way, and their mothers' services not sacrificed. But it must be with care, for the tender first six months of a colt's life, make, or forever mar, what was intended to be, a useful horse.

LIVE STOCK.

Honor Roll of Shorthorns in Canada.

By J. C. Snell.

While the records show that Shorthorn cattle were imported from Great Britain to Canada as early as the year 1826, competitive exhibitions of any considerable consequence in this country date from 1846, the year of the organization of the Agriculture and Arts Association of the Province of Ontario, then known as Canada West. The first Provincial exhibition was held in the autumn of that year in Toronto. In the next five years the show was held successively at Hamilton, Cobourg, Kingston, Niagara and Brockville, returning to Toronto in 1852, when it was my privilege, then a boy of twelve years, to attend the show, in company with my father, who was then taking an interest in pure-bred stock, but not an exhibitor. I have a somewhat hazy recollection of meeting there those pioneer importers of Shorthorns, George and John Miller, of Markham and Pickering, and Ralph Wade, of Cobourg, and of wondering at the size and condition of the cattle shown by them, the Miller herd being importations from the herd of Robert Sime, of Redkirk, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. But I have a clearer recollection of the display of Clydesdale horses, headed in the parade by old Gray Clyde, led by Joe Thompson, and followed by ten of his sons, all grays—a marvellous display to a youth who had never before been more than ten miles from home. The show on that occasion was held on the ground now known as Queen's Park, the site of the Provincial Parliament Buildings, and the fair buildings were of a temporary character, built of rough lumber, while many of the cattle were tied to native trees or herded in corners of the grounds, and the sheep were in pens made of fence rails. Currency was then counted in pounds, shillings and pence, as I remember very well that my father purchased the first-prize Leicester ram head at the show for four pounds, or twenty dollars, and that was the foundation of a flock that became famous in prizewinning at leading shows in Canada and the States for many years.

In 1851 the Provincial Fair was held in London, and from this dates my recollection of individual prizewinning Shorthorns, my father having purchased at this show the first-prize two-year-old bull, Belief Will 145, number 300, in the Dominion Herdbook, a dark roan, with white markings, bred and shown by Ralph Wade, of Port Hope. My recollection of his appearance is very clear, because of my having to lead him on a twenty-mile tramp from Port Hope, the nearest railway station, but I was so young of him that the way did not seem wear. He was not a large animal for his age, and was of medium size at maturity, but was straight and level, though with more prominent hipbones than the

modern ideal calls for. He proved a very satisfactory sire, and was the foundation, together with the cow Red Rose =1790=, purchased the same year, of a herd which later on made a splendid record in prizewinning at Provincial fairs.

In 1855 I attended the show at Cobourg, as under-shepherd to my father, who there made his first venture in showing sheep at a Provincial fair, with Leicesters and Cotswolds, winning a fair share of the honors. The principal exhibitors of Shorthorns on that occasion were the Millers, and F. W. Stone, of Guelph, who made fine displays, the former with Syne stock, brought from Scotland for them by Simon Beattie, an enthusiastic young Scotchman, who, like Jacob of old, served his employer, George Miller, the laird of Riggfoot Farm, for seven years, and became his son-in-law, and later on became noted as an importer, handling animals costing and selling for thousands of dollars. I well remember him holding aloft his prize ribbons at Cobourg, and saying, with a broad smile, "I would na' carry a second or a third in my pouch." Mr. Stone made a very fine showing of newly-imported English Shorthorns and Cotswolds. And a first-prize winner in his herd was the big red-and-white bull, John O'Gaunt 2nd, =140=, which made a good record in the showing for several years.

In 1854, F. W. Stone, imported from England, with several others, a roan cow named Margaret, =317=, by Snowball, which, in 1855 or 1856, won first prize at the Provincial Fair, and made a fine impression as a model of the dual-purpose or dairy Shorthorn. She had the ideal dairy conformation, wedge-shape; a fine, rather long and slim neck; a sweet, feminine face; very short and small horns, and swung a very large and well-shaped udder. At an auction sale, in 1857, at Mr. Stone's Moreton Lodge Farm, now the Ontario Agricultural College Farm, Margaret sold to John Hes, of Puslinch, for \$750, a record price for a cow in Canada up to that period, and she was the ancestress of a long list of excellent animals. That was a remarkable sale for the time, the prices paid being higher than anyone had anticipated. My father paid \$650 for the American-bred cow, Fairy, and the same price for her year-

owing to its shape, caused by the winding of the Grand River, afterwards acquired and made famous in Shorthorn history by the late Hon. Geo. Brown, editor of the Toronto Globe. These were large and well-fleshed animals, and Roan Duchess, who was a very prolific producer of high-class progeny in the Bow Park herd, was taken over with the farm by Mr. Brown. At this same show was an interesting figure on the honor roll, in the first-prize yearling heifer, Fanny, =173=, imported in that year by James Petty, of Hensall, in Huron County. She was a handsome and wholesome roan heifer, bred in Yorkshire, and was purchased by the late Geo. Robson, of Ilderton, father of the well and widely known Captain T. E. Robson, of London, and was the ancestress of a long line of high-class descendants, prominent among which are the famous full sisters, Fair Queen and Queen Ideal, bred by Harry Fairbairn, of Thedford, sired by Royal Prince =31211=, a son of Imported Royal Sailor, and bred by the Watts, of Salem. These will receive further notice in their order in these chronicles.

Here the writer craves indulgence for a personal reference to a record of fair-going probably unequalled in the experience of any other in this country, he having been privileged to attend, without a break, every Ontario Provincial Fair from 1857 to the end of those events, in 1889, and every Toronto Industrial Exhibition since its inception in that year, a period of fifty-two years, besides every Ontario Provincial Fair since their commencement, except that of 1909. To this may be added attendance at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, in 1876; the Semi-Centennial Jubilee of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at Windsor, in 1889; the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in 1893; the Pan-American, at Buffalo, in 1901; the Louisiana Purchase, at St. Louis, in 1904; and the Lewis & Clark Exposition, at Portland, Oregon, in 1905. (To be continued.)

Registration Questions.

I am starting a herd of Hereford cattle, and have a number of young calves ready for registration. To whom must I write? How much does it cost? What must you send in? We got the pedigrees of the sire and dams along when we bought them. Does it cost anything to get a pedigree transferred?

We also have a year-old Clydesdale mare whose four sires were registered. How would I have to go about it in order to have her registered?

A. S.

Ans.—Before you can record your Hereford calves, it is first necessary to have the sire and dams transferred to your ownership, if it has not already been done. Applications for transfer must be signed by the party or parties from whom you purchased. Blank forms will be supplied free on application to "The Accountant," Canadian National Livestock Records, Ottawa, from whom you may also procure blank application forms free. Separate application must be made for each calf, and must be signed by the person owning the dam when the calf was born. Certification of service is necessary in each case, either on the application form or the transfer form for the dam. Full information as to fees will be found on the back of the forms.

In reference to the Clydesdale mare, fill in her pedigree on form supplied on application; have the last cross certified to by the owner of the sire, then take the pedigree to an officer authorized to administer oaths, and swear it. Following the printed instructions, you cannot go astray. Address your letter to "The Accountant," as above.



John Miller.

A pioneer importer of Shorthorn cattle.

ling daughter, Fancy, and \$100 for the red bull calf, Prince of the West, a first-prize winner at Provincial Fairs. The cow Fairy died with the twin calves she carried when purchased, and her little daughter, a very costly heifer, but she liquidated the debt in due time. Margaret was later purchased by John Snell, and ended her career on his farm.

In 1857, at the Provincial Fair, held in Brantford, among the most notable prizewinning Shorthorns were a pair of roan two-year-olds, the bull Master Graham =167=, and the heifer, Roan Duchess, =160=, imported that year by R. R. Brown, of Brantford, owner of the farm then known as the Ox Row, and later as Bow Park.

For a more possibly a greater opportunity for improvement and upgrading than any other class of livestock. There is no reason why any farmer raising hogs should have a herd of scrubs and inferior individuals. Starting with a pure-bred sire, and continuing to use a sire of the same breed, but a few years are required to establish, at little expense, a grade herd equal to pure-breds in every way for pork production. No class of animals breeds so rapidly, and none so readily retains acquired characteristics. Even when starting with an inferior lot of sows, a uniform type can be produced by using a good boar, and such a boar may prevent all inferior animals from being bred.

Keeps Off Warble as Well as Other Flies.

A mixture of fish oil, sulphur, and oil of tar, which was used by W. Hargrave, Waterloo Co., Ont., on his cows for the flies, proved particularly effective in keeping off warble flies, the larva of which are such a torment to cattle in the spring.

Another correspondent, Ed. A. Turner, Perth Co., Ont., used a mixture of one quart fish oil, one-third pint tar, two or three ounces of a commercial sheep dip, and one-third ounce of carbolic acid, rubbed over the cows every four or five days. This kept them comparatively free from flies, and they also seemed free from warbles.

THE FARM.

The Road Wreckers.

Not long since, near the close of an automobile tour of road inspection, in awarding a series of prizes, the owner of the car said, "It will be a little farther if we go over to the Blank Road, but I am certain, then, of a smooth track clear into the city; I know, because it is but two days since I was over the road."

But, on reaching the Blank Road, we found that the road-boss and his crew had passed that way, and had left the middle soft and the sides rough, compelling us to trundle along at a four-mile-an-hour rate of speed.

Had this been a necessary and merely temporary condition, we might have found a humorous side to the incident, an excuse for poking sly fun at our host. But the entire party realized that a fine road had been destroyed, and that, even with the best of care, twelve months must go by before we could hope to see it again in proper shape.

It is always a mistake to pile eighteen inches of loose dirt in the middle of the road at one operation, as was done here. The efficiency of the best brick street, as a highway, can be destroyed by such treatment, and it seems almost criminal malpractice to heap up a foot and one-half of travel-stopping material on the hard, smooth surface of an excellent earth road. Why, then, is it done?

A careful enumeration and weighing of the various forces which impel road-bosses to commit this unpardonable sin against the welfare of the community will discover the public itself as the first and most important. The public can put an end to the practice in a year. So much for the influence of the public from the negative side. From the positive side, the public, again, is the most important force, because the public wants to see something for its money; it demands of the road-boss that he shall fix the road so that it will know positively that he has been at work; and, when he finishes fixing, they KNOW.

Ignorance of a better way figures as an important force, and this letter would be a mere criticism if it did not show a better way before its close. Other lesser forces are (a) the inertia of the phrase, "We have always done thus"; (b) the natural desire of the road-boss and the poll-tax workers to earn their wages easily; and (c) the commercial instinct which urges men to sell machinery for the profit to be gained. All these impeding forces must be met and overthrown before we can obtain the most perfect roads for our money.

Knowledge must come first, and usually it must come to the public before the actual builders of the roads can be reached. The advocates of the present process of road-wrecking declare such roads as the one which caused our discomfort can be brought back into condition by working them with the King drag after the big machine has been used. But this is a false contention, because no amount of dragging will immediately produce the hard, smooth, travel and weather-resisting shell of packed and puddled earth which is now hidden a foot or more beneath the surface. It takes time, as well as the King drag, to make such a shell, and there is no known substitute for time. But the work can be done in no other way, say the road-wreckers; and, in so saying, they make plain their failure to comprehend the King system.

Taking the piece of road which has been the basis of this communication, let us proceed to show the steps by which it might have remained as good as our host expected to find it, and by which it might have grown continually better, rather than worse, as it did under the road-wreckers' management.

We have a fine piece of road to begin with, so fine that people travelled out of their way to use it. The wrecker, however, would tell us that the ditches needed to be cleaned, and that at certain spots the crown was not a proper height. Holding our peace, we build a King drag, and are careful to build it right. Since the road is in such fine condition, we remain masterfully inactive until a rain has softened and traveled has roughened its top surface. Then, when the soil is moist, but not sticky, we run the drag over

it, going twice over the spots where the crown seems a little low, as we come to them. When we have finished the round, our road is smooth again—as smooth as a race-track—and is raised a few inches in the center. All of the next rain will leave the road center. We repeat this simple operation after each succeeding rain.

The road-wrecker exclaims that the plan will not work; or, he says, even if it does finally do the work, it is too tediously slow. To these assertions we retort, first, that it has been done and is being done all over the United States; and to the second criticism we say, by this slower method we keep a good road good and constantly improve it, whereas by your method you make a good road hideously bad just as rapidly as your teams and machinery move over it. Moreover, by your own admission you would use our method to repair the damage done by your quicker but destructive action.

By our slower, but surer, plan, the labor which you would use in trying to repair the damage you did with your big machine, we would apply to careful building. You admit that the road must in any case be dragged, then why not drag it at the beginning? D. WARD KING.
(From the Express, Red Oak, Iowa.)

What to Do in Case of Apparent Death from Lightning.

That many persons apparently killed instantly by lightning might have been restored to life if proper measures had been promptly taken, is the somewhat startling assertion in Dr. Augustin H. Goelet's "How to Deal with Apparent Death from Electric Shock," revised and modified for apparent death from lightning, by Dr. W. F. R. Phillips, of the U. S. Weather Bureau, which we reprint from an exchange. In view of the fact that the season for thunderstorms is upon us, it will be found of interest.

"An electric shock may produce death in one of two ways, viz.: (1) By producing destructive tissue changes, when death is absolute, or (2) by producing sudden arrest of the respiratory and heart muscles through excitement of the nerve centres, when death is only apparent; in other words, animation is merely suspended. The subject may be aroused from this syncope if efforts at resuscitation are not too long delayed.

"All things considered, it is rational to attempt the resuscitation of those apparently killed by electricity, and, if not too long delayed, the effort promises fair chances of success, provided proper means are instituted.

"If the body has actually been submitted to a current of sufficient volume to produce destructive tissue changes, all efforts at resuscitation will, of course, be futile.

"If, on the other hand, only respiration and the heart's action have been temporarily arrested, there is a condition of syncope simulating apparent death by drowning, or from anesthetics, and the physician knows that patients in this condition are frequently revived. Laymen will appreciate the nature of this condition if it is explained as one of exaggerated faint, and would not feel appalled at encountering it if previously instructed how to cope with it. In an ordinary fainting spell, the necessity to stimulate is universally appreciated. In syncope resulting from an electric shock, stimulation is likewise indicated, but more vigorous measures are required. This is the only difference.

"As said above, the direction to treat one shocked by electricity as one drowned may be misleading, as the conception of the layman of the necessities in this case would be to roll the body on a barrel. Let him understand that the con-

dition is one of exaggerated faint; prompt stimulants are necessary. The man must be made to breathe, if this is possible, and the efforts to induce respiration must not be suspended until breathing is fully and normally restored, or until it is absolutely certain that life is extinct. This cannot be assured in less than an hour's persistent energetic, tireless effort.

DIRECTIONS FOR ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION.

"The body must be placed upon the back. A roll made of a coat or anything else convenient (rolled, not folded) is placed under the shoulders, and must be sufficiently large to so prop the spine up as to drop the head backward. The operator should kneel behind the subject's head, grasp the elbows and draw them well over the head, so as to bring them almost together above it, and hold them there for two or three seconds. Then he carries them down to the sides and front of the chest, firmly compressing it by throwing his weight upon them. After two or three seconds the arms are again carried above the head, and the same maneuver is repeated at the rate of fifteen or sixteen times per minute. At the same time, the tongue must be drawn out to free the throat. This manipulation stimulates respiration in the following manner, viz.: When the arms are extended over the head, the chest walls are expanded, just as in inspiration, and if the throat is clear, the air will rush into the lungs. When the arms are brought down to the sides of the chest, compressing it, the air is expelled, just as in expiration. The operator must, however, appreciate the fact that this manipulation must be executed with methodical deliberation, just as described, and never hurriedly nor half-heartedly. To grasp the arms and move them rapidly up and down, like a pump-handle, is both absurd and absolutely useless.

"In addition to this, if an assistant be at hand, the tongue, held by a cloth or handkerchief to prevent slipping, should be seized and forcibly drawn out during the act of inspiration, or when the arms are extended above the head, and when the chest is compressed it may be allowed to recede. The rythmical traction upon the tongue is in itself an excellent stimulant of respiration. It acts not only by freeing the throat of the tongue, which may fall back and obstruct breathing, but also by reflex irritation, through the frænum or bridle under the tongue being drawn forcibly against the lower teeth.

"The procedure described and recommended by Dr. Goelet is that known as Sylvester's method. An equally efficacious method is that known as Howard's, which also keeps the passage through the windpipe free, without the aid of an assistant, and is recommended for that reason. It is as follows:

"Place the subject on his back, head down and bent backward, arms folded over the head (under no condition raise the head from the ground or floor). Place a hard roll of cloth beneath the chest, with the shoulders declining slightly over it. Open the mouth, pull the tongue forward, and with a cloth wipe out saliva or mucus. Thoroughly loosen the clothing from the neck to the waste (but do not leave the subject's body exposed, for it is essential to keep the body warm). Kneel astride the subject's hips, with your hands well opened upon his chest, thumbs pointing toward each other, and resting on the lower end of the breastbone; little fingers upon the margin of the ribs, and the other fingers dipping into the spaces between the ribs. Place your elbows firmly against your hips, and using your knees as a pivot, press upward and inward toward the heart and lungs, throwing your weight slowly forward for two or three seconds, until your face almost touches that of your patient, ending with a sharp



Cultivating 35 Acres of Corn a Day.
On the farm of J. A. Fletcher, Kent County, Ontario.

push, which helps to jerk you back to your first position. At the same time, relax the pressure of your hands, so that the ribs springing back to their original position, will cause the air to rush back into the subject's lungs. Pause for two or three seconds, and then repeat these motions at the rate of about ten a minute, until your patient breathes naturally, or until satisfied that life is extinct. If there is no response to your efforts, persistently and tirelessly maintained for a full hour, you may assume that life has gone.

"No matter which method of respiration is used, it is important to maintain the warmth of the body by the application of hot flannels, bottles of hot water, hot bricks, warm clothing taken from bystanders, etc.

"Firmly and energetically rub the limbs upward, so as to force the blood to the heart and brain. If an assistant is present, let him attend to this. Remember, above all things, that nothing must interrupt your efforts to restore breathing.

"When swallowing is established, a teaspoonful of warm water, wine, diluted whiskey or brandy, or warm coffee, should be given. Sleep should be encouraged. In brief:

- "1. Make the subject breathe by artificially imitating the respiratory movements of the chest.
- "2. Keep the body warm.
- "3. Send for a physician.

"Of the visible effects of lightning stroke upon the human body, little more can be said than that sometimes burns, usually superficial, have been noticed, frequently red lines or markings, which are localized congestions of the small blood vessels of the skin. These, from their irregularities and branchings, have led to the fanciful idea of photographs of trees, etc."

The Forest and the Farmer.

Abstract from a paper read by M. J. C. Chapais, before the Winter Convention of the Quebec Pomological Society, held at Macdonald College, P. Q., in December, 1903.

PRESERVATION OF WOOD-LOTS ON THE LANDS OF NEW SETTLERS.

It cannot be denied that if we could induce new settlers to keep a portion of their lot un-cleared, as a reserve for the perpetual production of the wood necessary to its owner for fuel, buildings, etc., this could be the best way to prevent the wasteful deforestation of the newly-settled sections of the Province of Quebec.

Some people object that this idea, very nice in theory, is impracticable. To such an objection, I am glad to quote the authority of a man whom we may well call the best friend of the forest industries in the Province of Quebec, the late Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere, as a perfunctory answer. Let me mention here what was said about his system of keeping wood-lots by his son, Edmond Joly de Lotbiniere: "I will now put before you a scheme devised by my father to compel the habitant to preserve as a 'perpetual bush-lot' a certain portion of his property. This scheme has been in operation for over thirty years, and has proved a success. . . . Within the last thirty years my father has made many sales of timber-land on his Seigneurie of Lotbiniere. These sales have been of a twofold nature: Some lands have been sold as 'terre a bois,' small bush-lots of from 15 to 20 acres each, to provide fuel and construction material to the purchaser; others have been sold as agricultural lands, but with a bush-lot reserve.

"The following clause is found in the deed of sale of all timber-lands sold simply to supply the purchaser and his descendants with fuel and building material: 'It is moreover agreed between the parties to the present deed that the said lot is sold upon the express condition that no portion of the same will be cultivated, that no wood or branches shall be burnt thereupon, that the lot will be preserved as a wood-lot by the purchaser, his heirs and assigns, and that no wood from the said lot shall be sold, under penalty of paying to the seller, his heirs and assigns, the sum of \$100.'

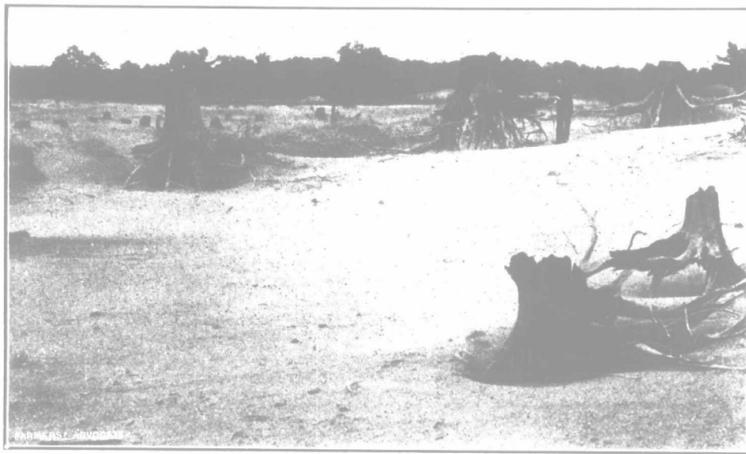
"Where a lot was sold for the purpose of settlement, a timber reserve was always stipulated, in the following terms: 'Permission is given to open and cultivate the said lot up to such limit (and there comes the restriction); that the remainder of the said lot shall not be cultivated; that no wood or branches shall be burnt upon it; that the said portion of said lot shall be preserved as a wood-lot by the purchaser, his heirs and assigns, for their own use, and that no wood will be sold from the said reserve, under a penalty of \$100.'

Mr. Joly de Lotbiniere adds that this scheme of his father, which has now over thirty years of trial, has proved a success; that the land sold as "wood-lots" are to-day covered with a dense growth of timber. This forest cover not only gives the settler what wood he needs, but it powerfully aids in maintaining the water-powers, which a Provident Hand has so liberally endowed our Province. Industries dependent on a cheap

motive power are assured, agriculture enormously benefited, and our settlers are free from any possible wood famine.

Apart from the fact exposed by Edmond Joly de Lotbiniere, I have the advantage of being able to mention, in order to give some strength to my own opinion on the possibility of applying that system of a forest reservation on every lot opened to agriculture, a fact being in existence in my own native parish, St. Denis of Kamouraska. There, we find on the land of J. Bte. Raymond a forest reserve kept by the first settler on that property, in the year 1700, and submitted since then to a regular exploitation which permits the owner to get from it all the fuel and building material he may need.

This reserve covers an area of 120 acres, and yields every year to its owner a revenue of \$100 in wood, a sum which represents hardly one-fourth of what it could yield, should the owner need it.



No. 1.—Blow Sand on Government Forest Station, Norfolk Co., Ont.

In the same place, on another land, owned by Eugene Robichaud, a forest reserve covering an area of 133 acres, being kept since the same period of time as the other one mentioned, gives about the same revenue, with the capacity of yielding three or four times as much, if needed.

RECONSTITUTION OF WOOD-LOTS ON WASTED WOOD LANDS.

A good way of repairing the damage caused by wholesale deforestation is to reconstitute the forest where it has been destroyed inconsiderately. There are, here and there, where wholesale deforestation has taken place, specially for the cutting of pulp-wood, some spots which, at first sight, seem to be still tolerably covered with wood, and this because we still see on them hardwood trees



No. 2.—Nursery Lines on the Norfolk Forestry Farm.

which are not used for pulp. Those spots, left by themselves, generally unfit for culture, remain useless, and, being covered with dried refuse, are a constant danger for the propagation of forest fires. Now, it is possible to reconstitute the forest on such lots without incurring much expense. There, again, to prove my point, I will propose an example given to me by farmers of my native parish, of the name of Dumais, who, not more than twenty-five years ago, having no more wood on their own lands, and being able to get some only by going as far as 8 or 10 miles from their place, conceived the central idea of buying some recently-deforested land adjoining the forest, then undergo-

ing exploitation, with the purpose of reconstituting wood-lots with such lands. They bought that land relatively cheap on account of the fact that it was unfit for cultivation, and to-day they find on their 325 acres of land so reforested all the wood they need for their use. They have got rid of the fear of wood famine which is impending on their neighbors who were not as provident as they themselves have been. They will, also, have the advantage, when they will leave this world for a better one, to leave to their children the rich and precious heritage of an area of reconstituted forest, yielding a revenue of many hundred dollars, which is due to their energy and spirit of providence.

The Norfolk Forestry Station.

To transform barren wilderness and waste land into a place of beauty, comfort and profit, is one

of the praiseworthy purposes of the Forestry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College. This is no mere dream, but an actuality. Praise has been bestowed, and properly so, upon the man who makes two blades of grass flourish where one grew before. How much greater the honor due the public benefactor who restores what has been ruthlessly destroyed, or recovers steep hillsides, sandy or rocky spots, swampy or other non-productive land, with a growth of trees which are a three-fold benefit to the community? To see

the initial processes working out under primitive conditions, one should go down, as did an editorial representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" recently, to an out-of-the-way corner of Walsingham Township, near the pleasant Village of St. Williams, in South Norfolk County, Ont., where the Provincial Department of Agriculture have acquired about a thousand acres in the "blow-sand area," as dreary and unpromising a spot to all appearances as might be found anywhere. This area was once timbered with pine, oak, walnut, and other trees, but when the lumberman stripped away the forest, probably growing rich in the process, he impoverished the soil, which proved, in due course, more productive of mortgage than any other crop from its white and drifting surface. Local tradition tells of three successive

generations of snake-rail fences buried deep in Walsingham Township, beneath the treacherous drift. Of all tree stumps, the mighty, angular arms of the pine are most tenacious, but photo No. 1 in our series of illustrations, shows how the breezes sift away the encircling sand, and leave them high and dry.

Here, then, was an ideal spot for a demonstration in tree-growing, and its selection for that purpose, and as a Government forest nursery station, was an inspiration, when a work, Provincial in scope, was to be developed, the College land at Guelph was too costly and restricted in

area for the purpose. As there are probably 10,000 acres of adjacent land available for reclamation, ample winter work can be provided for the staff of about a dozen experts who are busily employed in working the nursery beds and otherwise in summer. Already there are about ten acres devoted to this purpose, and about 30 acres of sandy waste hills and abandoned land have been planted with pine and black locust. Planted in rows, about three or four feet apart each way, a plow furrow being struck for the purpose, it is really wonderful to see the growth of top and root of these seedlings in what looks like absolutely barren, white sand. In a few years the

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sand-dripping will cease, and, instead, there will be rising a forest of beauty and utility.

Photographs No. 2 affords a good idea of the long, narrow nursery-bed lines where the seedlings are grown. No. 3 shows the method of reforesting land by setting the seedling trees in trenches thrown out by the plow, as done on the watershed by the City of Guelph. This planting was done as a protection to the water supply, as well as to the land. The trees are set the same way on the Norfolk area. No. 4 presents a really beautiful view of white pines growing in nursery rows, preparatory to being permanently transplanted.

When it is remembered that the work was transferred from Guelph to St. Williams only last year, the results accomplished are remarkable, and Prof. E. J. Zavitz, M. S. F., Forester, of the O. A. C., is deserving of the heartiest congratulations upon the substantial progress made. The work is under the faithful and efficient local superintendence of Geo. Lane, who previously had some two years' valuable experience in the Guelph plantations, prior to that being a farmer. The tree seeds are first sown in specially-prepared beds, surfaced with rich mold, in rows, lengthwise, a few inches apart. These beds are watered by the hose attached to pipes supplied from a huge windmill-filled tank in a central location on the farm. The seedlings, as they come up, are protected from the sun by slatted coverings which can be rolled up when not required. Norway or Red Pine, sowed in May of last year, was in May of 1910 already several inches high, and other varieties were making excellent growth. After a sufficient start in the original lines, the seedlings are transferred to nursery rows, where they are cultivated further apart until ready for distribution to farmers and schools, or for planting on the adjacent waste lands, being pulled in the fall, packed in bundles of about 25 each, and heeled in. Heretofore, a great many seedlings have been imported from Germany, but it is believed now that white-pine seedlings can be grown at the Norfolk Station at a cost very close to those imported, and with less liability to losses. In addition to others mentioned, some nut trees are being cultivated. The last of the nursery material at Guelph, 200,000 white pine, were transferred to St. Williams this spring. About half the seedlings thus far were grown at Guelph, and the rest imported.

Seedlings are distributed free to applicants who undertake to grow them according to directions from the Forestry Department at the Guelph College, but two acres is the largest area for which planting material will be furnished in any one year. A start of one acre the first season is advised. The distribution of packages for school gardens is also most commendable. This season, during April and May, there were sent out in the general distribution no less than about 250,000 plants, composed chiefly of Scotch Pine, Jack Pine, White Ash, Elm, and Black Locust, and about sixty collections of evergreen seedlings to be used in school-garden work or other suitable situations about school grounds. These collections were composed of twelve each of White Pine, White Cedar, Norway Spruce, and Scotch Pine. Teachers and trustees throughout the Province should certainly avail themselves of this splendid opportunity to secure planting material, as too many school-grounds are still lamentably destitute of trees, not to mention the educational value to the scholars of knowing the names and habits of such collections in the school garden. Since the work commenced at Guelph, five years ago, the distribution has reached the grand total of about one and a half million trees, the benefits of which to the people of the Province are beyond all computation.

When One Head is Brown.

"Early-cut clover makes far more palatable hay than late-cut," declared N. P. Hull before the Western Ontario Dairymen's Convention, in January last. "I asked a neighbor once when was the proper time to cut clover for hay. 'When two-thirds of the heads are brown,' he replied. I asked another, who answered, 'When one-third of the heads are brown.' Later, I met another man, one for whose opinion I had considerable respect. 'Uncle,' I asked him, 'how many brown heads should there be in a clover field when I cut it?' 'Boy,' he replied, 'there should be one brown head in the field, and that should be on the shoulders of the lad driving the mower.'"

The Seed Commissioner, Ottawa, advises farmers who have clean land to take the first cut of early red clover as soon as possible after June 20th, and thus provide the best conditions for a good second growth for seed crop. The best way to clean clover, he says, is to pull the weeds before the crop is harvested. The increased market value of the seed will more than pay the labor entailed.

Making Hay.

The time of making hay is at hand. In some regions, already, the business of saving the alfalfa or clover crop has begun, and those who most have studied the art will save the crop in appetizing shape, while others wonder why they cannot make good hay. Haymaking is an art whose object is to so cure and store hay that it may resemble as nearly as possible the natural grass of the field, in color, food nutrients, palatability, and digestibility. The practices of the art depend on the kind of crop being handled; i. e., alfalfa, clovers, or timothy, but in all cases the work must be done with precision and promptness.

When these are not used a 10-foot or 12-foot dump-rake completes the outfit in the field. At the barn, either horse-forks, slings or rack-lifters facilitate the quick unloading of the hay. As yet, there is no device contrived for the even mowing of the crop, though a pole has been used with much advantage to spread the hay in the mow.

Cutting usually begin in the morning, as soon as the dew is off. Time is saved by cutting when the dew is still on, but the quality of the hay deteriorates. Great quantities should not be put down at once, but rather only what can be handled in that day. How often men have been seen cutting all day, perhaps two days, with never a stop, and about the third day it rained.

Usually, three hours' cutting with a smart team and a good mower will be enough for one day on an average farm. After the hay has lain two hours in the swath, the tedder should be run over it. If it is a timothy crop, or a light crop of any variety, one teddering is sufficient. If the crop is heavy, or only medium, the tedder can be kept going advantageously until it is ready to rake, the purpose being to get the moisture out of the hay as quickly as possible. If we were assured of dry

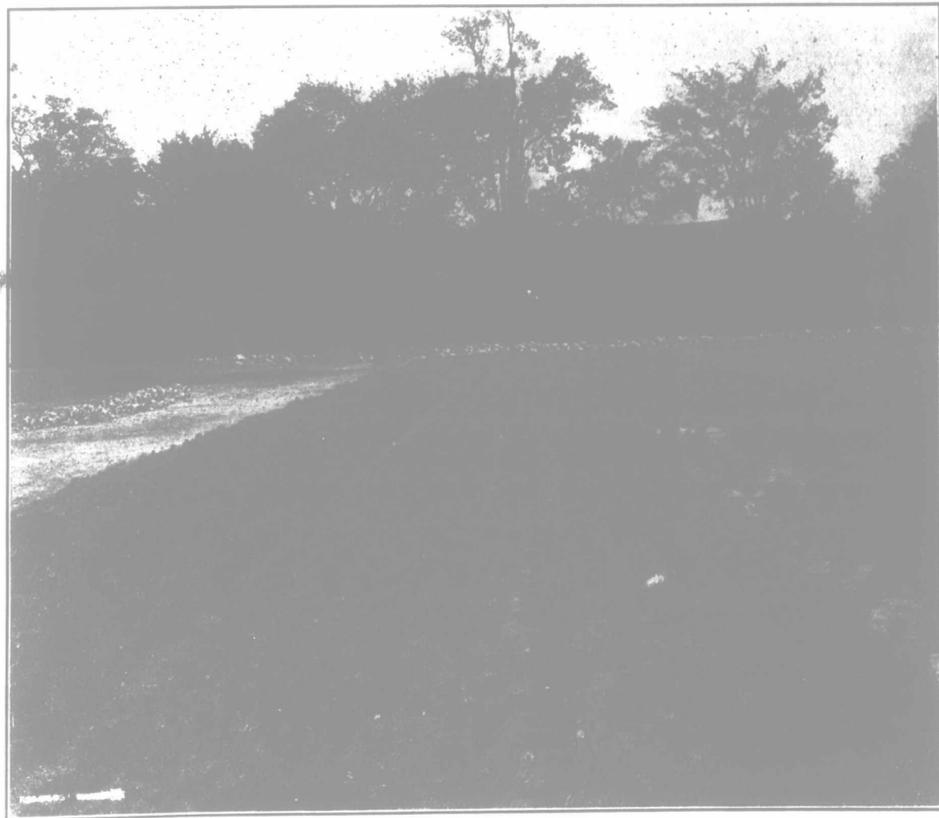


No. 3.—Reforesting Land Near Guelph, Ont. Setting Seedling Trees in Trenches.

Weather, of course, is a very important factor in haying operations, and to its exigencies each haymaker must adapt himself. The directions given below apply rather to normal conditions. For bad weather, it is absurd to offer precise suggestions.

The acreage of hay crop, its kind, and the contour of the land, determine largely what implements shall be used. Generally speaking, those implements which will make the hay quickest should be employed. Where the land is sufficiently level, a seven-foot mower should be used; few lands, unless very new, demand a mower narrower than six feet. Every man who makes as much as ten acres of hay should have a tedder. Of all implements used in haying after the hay is down, this is one of the most indispensable. Of it, more later. Where the crop handled is largely timothy, and of considerable area, the side-delivery rake and hay-loader contribute greatly to lessen the expense, and increase the quickness of han-

dling the crop. Rain, or even dew, damages hay greatly, especially the leguminous hays, and the more nearly cured the hay is, the greater the damage. Consequently, from the time the mower starts until the hay reaches the barn, haste is the watchword. Hay cut in the morning, teddered continuously during the middle of a drying day, should, if possible, be raked and cocked before dew begins to fall that night. This reduces the damage by dew to a minimum. Preferably, the cocks should be well built, and if the weather is favorable, the hay may be left in this for one or two days, where it cures admirably. If the weather is threatening, as soon as the dew is off the next morning, the cocks should be opened out to allow the escape of the moisture collected from the sweating process, and in an hour may be put in the barns. By this method of almost continuous handling, the hay is dried and cured uniformly, and the leaves and heads, the most valued parts,



No. 4.—White Pine in Nursery Rows.

do not become crisp and get broken off. If hay lies in the swath in the hot sun for five or six hours, the intense heat kills the cells in the delicate leaves of the clover or alfalfa, so that they wilt at once and become crisp. This is most detrimental. The leaves are the greater factor in removing the moisture from the hay, and in the cured hay from the feeding standpoint. It is, then, of the greatest importance to prevent their too-rapid drying.

In raking, after such a drying in the sun, almost all the leaves are lost, and the stems not fully dry, while the under side of a heavy swath is still green as when cut.

In light crops, or where timothy is the chief grass in the field, one tedding is sufficient. This may be followed by the side-delivery rake and the loader, housing the hay before nightfall. Some prefer to use the loader without the rake, thinking it saves time. The use of the rake, however, makes for a better curing of the hay.

In alfalfa haymaking, or even in clover haymaking, the use of canvas caps may well be considered. Alfalfa and clover are both such highly valuable feeds for all kinds of stock, and, if well saved, can be used to displace so much mill stuff that the greatest effort should be made to grow and save them.

A little extraneous moisture on the hay does great harm. All dew or light rains should be completely off the hay before it goes to the barn, otherwise mould is very likely to develop. A little excess of moisture within the hay, as cell sap, is not nearly so likely to cause damage.

In the barn, the sprinkling of salt over the hay after every two or three loads helps to preserve the hay, prevents mould, and adds to its palatability. Some think, however, that the hay is rendered less digestible.

In the Maritime Provinces, where the middle of the day does not become so warm, haste is not characteristic of the best methods. There is not so much tendency to over-rapid drying and its consequent losses. Where, in these Provinces, other than leguminous hays are made, on account of the slow drying, due to climate, and the less prevalent leaves on the grasses, much more time must be given the hay, both in the cock and before it is put in the cock.

Not only "make hay while the sun shines," but keep making it all the time, if you would have good hay.

The first point to accentuate as we approach the subject of harvesting is the pre-eminent value of the leaves. These contain from seventy-five to eighty per cent. of the protein of the whole plant, that valuable compound that goes to produce milk and meat. It has been estimated that a ton of properly-cured alfalfa leaves is equal in protein to 2,800 pounds of wheat bran; and when it is also estimated by careful observers that the loss of leaves in harvesting, even under favoring circumstances, ranges from fifteen to thirty or more per cent., it is readily seen that the harvesting is an important part in alfalfa haymaking.—[From Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

"Alfalfa hay," says Coburn, "taken from the mow in February, green, appetizing and nutritious, falls little, if any, short of serving the purposes of silage."



A Third Cutting of Alfalfa Under Hay Caps in Minnesota.

Hay caps, while not generally favored, for they, because of the labor entailed, are considered by some discerning farmers as very commendable. They may be made for themselves by saving one crop from damage by rain and snow. They are made by joining brush, chicken cotton sheeting into squares, and attaching a fastener to each corner.

THE DAIRY.

New Methods of Cream Treatment II.

To continue this subject, which I commenced in a former issue (May 12th), there are a couple of points yet which I would like to refer to in connection with pasteurization. When cream is heated in a continuous-flow machine, like the Reid or Jensen pasteurizer, it remains at the maximum temperature for a very short period of time, varying from a few seconds to a minute, at most, depending upon the speed of the machine and the rate of feed. The bacterial efficiency varies with the temperature and time of exposure; the higher the temperature, and the longer the time of exposure, the greater is the percentage of germs destroyed.

To obviate the use of the excessively high temperatures which are necessary to do the work with short-exposure machines, there is coming into use a piece of apparatus known as a "retarder," which is somewhat similar to a large channel heater, familiar to most of us in the old whole-milk days. This is connected up with the outlet of the pasteurizer, and through it the cream flows slowly, maintaining its temperature for several minutes (according to its size) before running over the cooler in the usual manner. The efficiency of the machine is thus considerably improved, and excessively high temperatures are no longer required. This is a simple piece of apparatus, which is meeting with much success in a number of creameries, and is one which can be easily and cheaply installed.

The second point brings us back to the old method of intermittent pasteurization, and refers to pasteurization in bulk in a modern cream-ripening vat, such as the Wizard, for example. The method is, briefly, as follows: The vat being preferably half-full, at least, the disks are set in motion, several pails of hot water are introduced into the ice-box at the end, and circulated continuously through the disks by means of the small rotary pump on the front end. The steam valve is opened wide, and the circulating water is gradually heated to any temperature required. In from 20 to 30 minutes the cream will have reached a temperature of 150 degrees F., when the steam is turned off, the pump stopped, and cold water now run through till the cream has been cooled to the desired ripening temperature, circulating iced water by means of the pump again in case the ordinary water supply does not bring it low enough.

In case of sour cream in summer time, when no ripening is required, a good starter is added when the temperature reaches 70 degrees, or less; cooling continued to churning temperature or lower, and the churning made a few hours later the same day the cream is received.

The exposure of the cream to the temperatures of 110 to 150 degrees F. for at least ten minutes insures efficient pasteurization, and the aeration of the hot cream on the immersed portion of the disks is also beneficial, especially in the case of tainted cream. In the writer's experience with this method, compared with the common one of heating to 180 to 185 degrees F. in a continuous-flow machine, the former is immeasurably superior, judging from results obtained in experiments during the summer months of a couple of seasons.

Combined with this, the ease of manipulation, minimum of attention required, economy of machinery and space, and the certainty of having every drop of cream exposed to the maximum temperature for any desired length of time, is rapidly bringing advance buttermakers to realize that the modern cream-ripener, so-called, is an efficient and economical pasteurizer as well.

Two other modern methods of cream treatment remain yet to be discussed, and they, as Prof. Hastings remarks, in a recent issue of Hoard's Dairyman, savor very strongly of the methods of the renovated plant, with the exception that the butter-fat is never melted, as it is with the renovator.

The first is the process of diluting and re-separating the cream delivered by the patrons. The diluting material is fresh, sweet whole or skim milk, if obtainable in sufficient bulk; otherwise, water. A large-size, hollow-bowl, Danish-Weston separator (no small skim-milk tubes to plug up) can do the separating. The badness of old, sour cream is chiefly limited to one constituent, the casein, which undergoes putrefactive changes, rather than to any change taking place in the fat itself. Undoubtedly, the fat will absorb to some extent bad flavors from this change, but, compared with the casein, it is much more stable, and less easily spoiled. The process of re-separation removes the bulk of this undesirable curd, which is taken from the bowl at intervals as a heavy separator slime. A rich cream is skimmed, a heavy starter added, and a much-improved quality of butter churned. Cost of separating and fat losses in skim milk and curd are considerable, but by making an otherwise unmerchantable product merchantable, the manufacturer comes out ahead.

The second process consists of blowing purified air through the heated cream in considerable quantities. This, as naturally would be supposed, removes, to a large extent, the abnormal taint and objectionable odors commonly found in poor cream, and has found a field on this account.

Neither of these two latter processes is recommended to, or likely to be used by Canadian dairymen, but the advantages of pasteurization in one form or another are so generally proved and conceded that no creameryman can afford to get along without its aid. T. H. L.

Pasteurization Problems.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Your correspondent, H. H. D., in the May 26th number of your journal, criticises, somewhat arbitrarily, to my mind, the method of double pasteurization as a remedy for metallic flavor in butter made from pasteurized cream.

You admit that this defect is rare in Canada, therefore, your experience with it must be limited.

In several of the Western States it has been common during recent years, especially in the spring and early summer, causing considerable financial loss to many creameries. It has also been investigated closely by one of the leading experiment stations in this country. The solution of the problem evaded them all for some time.

Do you suppose that all this trouble and financial loss was due to lack of proper cleaning of pipes and pasteurizer? If so, it is a tremendous slam on our buttermakers, investigators and creamery managers.

Then the method of "double pasteurization" was hit on, and proved to be a successful remedy for the trouble.

Even if "we cannot see where any advantage is gained by such a system," the fact remains that it is gained, as the trouble has been overcome by it. As to its practicality, there is no question as to that, for it has been successfully adopted by a number of large creameries on this side.

Again, if cream is heated to 125 degrees F., and held at that temperature for 20 minutes, it will not cool to 100 degrees, as your correspondent suggests.

I merely write to have the facts put before your readers as they are, rather than have conclusions drawn from my article by your correspondent, who is undoubtedly unfamiliar with the trouble to which I referred, although I do not doubt that he may have experienced a somewhat similar trouble from the cause he names.

T. H. L.

The Commissioner of the Cold-storage Branch at Ottawa reports that the demand for cows is unprecedented this year. As high as \$100 has been paid for well graded cows. The shipment of cream to the United States continues from southern Quebec, along the St. Lawrence River, and from Western Ontario. Practically all factories within driving distance of the border, east of Richelieu River, are skimming the milk and selling the cream.

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Dairy Instructors as Butter-makers.

The Dairy Instructors of Western Ontario met on Friday, June 10th, at the Exeter Creamery, owned and operated by John H. Scott, President of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario, who has had a long dairy experience, and was at one time a dairy instructor on the Ingersoll group of cheese factories. Arriving on the early morning train, the instructors were met by Mr. Scott, and taken direct to the creamery, where the plant was inspected, the butter examined, and a few minutes spent in social chat. The meeting was then called in the office of the creamery, when the work for the season was discussed, instruction difficulties talked over, and certain lines of work mapped out, the meeting lasting until noon. The party were then invited to Mr. Scott's residence, where they did ample justice to a substantial luncheon, very kindly provided by Mrs. Scott. At one o'clock, a team and "carryall" were secured, and the instructors drove the seven miles to the Winchelsea creamery, owned and operated by W. G. Medd, another ex-instructor, formerly of the Simcoe District. The output of the Exeter and Winchelsea creameries has rapidly increased under the able management of Messrs. Scott and Medd. A number of improvements to the buildings have lately been made, and some new equipment installed. The make of butter at present averages about 2,500 pounds per day. The proceeds from these two creameries are divided among the patrons by the Babcock test. The scales are used for weighing the cream samples for testing, and are giving entire satisfaction. Mr. Medd pasteurizes all the cream, and considers himself well repaid for time and expense. The instructors then drove seven miles further, to the Centralia creamery, owned and operated by Thos. Willis. This creamery was burned last year, but was rebuilt on the old site, and is now in good condition. This is one of the five creameries still left in Western Ontario that is dividing the proceeds by the oil test. The building is constructed of large brick. It is the intention to build a new insulated ice-house, which will add greatly to the convenience of the creamery work. The patrons in this section are to be congratulated on having three such excellent creameries in their midst to manufacture their dairy products. Everything looks favorable for the dairy industry in this locality.

The party consisted of Jas. R. Burgess, Listowel; Geo. M. McKenzie, Ingersoll; A. F. Gracey, Woodstock; R. H. Green, Cayuga; Geo. Travis, Tillsonburg; Fred Boyes, Lambeth; Fred Dean, Guelph; Mack Robertson, St. Mary's; Jas. Bristow, St. Thomas; and F. Hems, London.

Milk and Butter Prices.

The opinion is entertained by many that the Danes, by superior methods, ousted the Britisher from his own butter markets, but this the London Times points out is not the case. The explanation given is that it does not pay the British farmer to make butter, as he receives, by selling whole milk, about twice what he would if converted into butter. To illustrate: In the case of one private dairy with a reputation of producing milk of a high quality, an application was received for supplies of butter. The reply was that the request could be complied with, providing there was no loss of income. In other words, the customers would have to pay a price equivalent to what was received for the milk, plus cost of extra labor in buttermaking. Anxious to secure the butter, the terms were accepted, the payment for summer butter being 1s. 8d. per lb., and 2s. for the winter product. Allowance, however, should be made for the value of the skim milk, which many are too prone to overlook or underestimate.

Cold Storage in Dairy Building at Western Fair.

The management of the Western Fair, London, Ont., have for some years had under consideration the installing of a cold-storage system in their already well-equipped dairy building, but not until this year has the plan been adopted. Workmen are busy at the present time with this work, and when the Exhibition opens this year, exhibitors and visitors will find one of the best and most up-to-date equipments for cheese exhibits found anywhere. Five silver cups have been kindly donated toward the Cheese Department, and one to the Buttermaking Competition, in addition to the cash prizes offered, all of which should make the Dairy Building one of the most attractive places of this year's Exhibition. Prize lists, entry forms, and all information, promptly given on application to A. M. Hunt, Secretary, London, Ont.

A Pennsylvania correspondent of an American exchange says he knows of a number of cows that were cured of self-sucking by putting an old horse collar on them. In a few months, he adds, they lost the habit.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

The Cherry Harvest.

The harvesting of the cherry is not so difficult a task as many planters imagine. An active picker will gather an eleven-quart basket an hour quite easily, or about ten a day, for which the usual pay is 15 cents each. Thus, he will easily make \$1.50 a day, on the average, more or less, according to the abundance of the crop. The high price of labor in 1907 led some growers to pay from 20 to 25 cents a basket, but this is too high a price as a rule, and, where more than 15 cents is demanded, it is usually better to pay the pickers by the day. So far as the work of cherry-picking is concerned, it is more comfortable than, and quite as remunerative as either strawberry at one cent a quart, or raspberry at two cents.

In some seasons my pickers gather the fruit directly into the eleven-quart basket from the tree, because the less the ripe cherries are handled, the better. They are instructed not to touch the fruit itself, but to gather by the stems only, for many varieties are so tender that they show the slightest bruise. Some seasons, cherry rot is so prevalent that the baskets cannot be sold as picked, but all the fruit must be turned out on the packing table and sorted. This work is almost as expensive as the picking itself, and leaves very small profit. It is, therefore, most important to prevent it by the lime-sulphur spray in early spring, which really seems to be most effective. Last year, however, there was little or no rot, and each variety could be left to hang until fully mature, without loss by rot.



Checking the Tally of the Cherry-picker.

An important point in packing the cherry is to so place the top layer as to show the cherries, rather than the stems, for the latter, if left sticking upward, present a very untidy-looking surface. It is an easy matter, when finishing off the basket, to place the stems down. This cannot be criticised as dishonest; it is simple tidiness.

All pickers are furnished with wire hooks, so bent as to be easily attached to the basket handle, and hooked on the round of the ladder or on a limb of the tree. Thus, the picker has both hands free for his work, and no good workman will be satisfied to work with one hand only.

For the pie-cherry class, the ordinary step-ladder may be sufficient for reaching the fruit, especially in orchards not headed too high, but, for the upright-growing Hearts and Bigarreaus, the ordinary ladder is needed, for these trees often reach a height of twenty-five or thirty feet. In the cherry orchard at Maplehurst I am lopping all trees at about twenty feet, and I hope to keep them down with an easy reach by careful pruning.

THE SALE OF THE CHERRY CROP.

The ideal sale of fruit of all kinds is direct to the consumer, and in the case of the perishable cherry this is more easily done than with some other fruits. Secure a few buyers near home, or in a nearby city, who learn to know your stock, and it is surprising how they remember you and repeat their orders year after year.

The next best method is the sale to a dealer for a stated price, failing in that, one must resort to the most unsatisfactory of all methods, shipping to a commission house. The methods of many of these houses are ruinous to the grower. They encourage vast shipments of fruit from the

growers, flood their market, sacrifice fruit at low prices, and then, it is believed, buy in at these low prices all the stock they choose with which to fill orders and sales made in advance at high prices, thus making large profits, to the loss of the grower. Again, growers will ship to several such houses in the same city, who will compete with each other in the same selling prices. The system is wholly opposed to the interest of the grower, and should be avoided, if possible. All fruit should be sold at some definite price; and if a grower cannot find time to make sales single-handed, he should combine with his neighbors to engage a salesman.

LESSONS LEARNED IN JULY.

In harvesting our crop of cherries, we saw last year more clearly demonstrated than usual the necessity of cultivating the cherry orchard. One orchard was in grass, on a sandy-loam soil, where there is great depth of porous soil, but the whole was almost barren of fruit, and this was the second year it had failed in this way. The other orchard was thoroughly cultivated, and the moisture carefully conserved. In it the crop was abundant.

Another point regarding the pruning of the cherry: Some of the older writers advocated that the cherry tree should be pruned as little as possible. In some of my rows of trees this has been tried, and the result is a thick, bushy top and no fruit, while trees carefully thinned of all superfluous branches show fair loads of fruit.

And still another lesson is to be ever vigilant in the winter or early spring, pruning against black-knot. Some trees, not pruned in the spring, and the knots not observed, were observed in picking season to be almost ruined by this fungus. The Pie and the Duke classes are the most subject, and the only safeguard is the most careful cutting out and burning of every single knot. It is certainly clear that, in the case of the fruit-grower, "eternal vigilance is the price of success."

LINUS WOOLVERTON.

POULTRY.

Success with Incubator.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have often thought of writing to your valuable paper for information re poultry and incubators, but generally found, if I waited long enough, someone else asked for and received the instruction I wished to know.

Have many years studied your Poultry Department, and learned much from it. Replying to your request for experience with incubators, I will tell mine. About six years ago, having a lot of Plymouth Rock hens that would not sit early, I got an incubator and brooder. Having no previous knowledge, our first hatch was not very large. We set it three times that spring, and every chick hatched lived, and was strong and vigorous, with no especial care or feed, dry bread-crumbs, and later corn meal, well cooked, being fed. Next two years had fairly good broods—chicks healthy, no white diarrhea, or trouble. Then, wanting a change, I bought a lot of eggs, White Leghorn and Wyandotte. Such a fine lot of chicks hatched; over 80 pretty white ones; were fine for a week, then trouble began, four or five dying every day. I changed their food and brooder, but all seemed to have it. It was white diarrhea, inherited from parent stock, for, as I afterwards found out, the party I had bought the eggs from had lost chickens the same way. Some lived to spread the disease among the other hens, and it took me the next two years to disinfect and change my stock. Last year, I did not use my incubator, but allowed the hens to sit when and where they pleased, and had some healthy chicks. This spring, with a strong two-year-old male bird, I had good fertile eggs. Setting one hen a few days before the incubator, she hatched all her eggs, and the incubator ones came out the middle of April; have a lot of early chicks. I put all together in the brooder, setting it out in a summer kitchen, with plenty of sunshine. Gave no soft feed first days—cracked corn, barley and oats, with granulated oatmeal, scattered among the chaff on the floor. I feed dry bread and hard-boiled eggs, run through the meat-grinder. After a week, some showed signs of disease. I at once put them away from the others, till they died. Two or three times I had a sick one; I tried many "cures" on the sick ones, but did not succeed in curing any. At the first symptoms, I gave them a feed of rice boiled dry and mixed with chalk. I gave this once a day for a week or two, and think it stopped the disease from spreading. Have also fed a poultry food. After about two weeks, have fed Johnny cake, made of corn meal, mixed with either wheat bran or buckwheat, mixed with buttermilk and soda, well cooked, and then ground in the meat-chopper. I gave them all their food ground this way, and dry, plenty of water, and covered the floor with rubbish off the barn floor—chaff, grass seed, etc.

I always date the eggs when bringing them in,

so I know that I have fresh eggs for hatching; that makes a difference in eggs.

Would like to know, first, can it be possible the germs of white diarrhea are still in my incubator? Have always kept it perfectly clean; no one could tell it from a new one, as I covered the floor of the nursery chamber with burlap and chaff before chicks got there, and have washed it out with carbolic-acid solution. One leading make of incubator uses sand-tray for moisture. Can any reader tell about moisture from sand—when it is put in, and how often renewed or damped? I do like incubator and brooder chicks; they are so nice and clean, and it is much easier attending them than a lot of cross hens, and then having them killing each other's chicks, or dragging them through wet grass, and hiding under barns, to feed skunks.

Queen's Co., N. B.

A. MacD.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Agricultural Temiskaming.

In order to correct the erroneous impression entertained by some that mining is the one great hub on which that part of New Ontario known as Temiskaming revolves, and to set forth its more-abiding farm achievements and possibilities, the Board of Trade of that district have issued a handsome and comprehensive descriptive brochure, illustrated by a wealth of photogravures. The descriptive articles are written by practical men resident in the country, who know by experience whereof they speak, and the engravings of the magnificent fields of grain and other crops back up their assertions. An indication is also given of the remarkable progress of such towns as

Liskeard, Halesbury, Englehart, Charlton, and Cochrane, affording, with the railway and other pioneering work going on in the country, a keen market for all the products of the fertile soil, at fancy prices. The Herald newspaper, of Liskeard, undertook the responsibility of preparing this booklet, and, as might be expected, has "done itself proud." Copies may be obtained by writing T. Maglavery, Secretary of the Board of Trade, Liskeard, Temiskaming, Ont., and all who desire to know about the country should promptly secure them.

The Free Press is talking up a horse show for London, Ont. Center of a celebrated breeding district, the Forest City should be the home of an excellent annual event. Horse shows are increasingly popular, and deservedly so.

What is the Matter with Ontario Agriculture ?

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PROVINCIAL MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

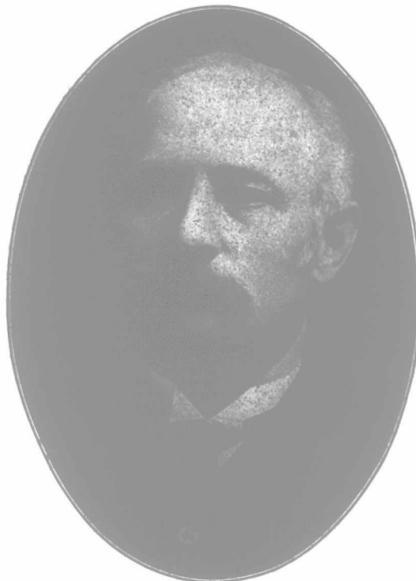
Hon. J. S. Duff,
Minister of Agriculture for Ontario,
Toronto.

Dear Sir,—Why are food products at extreme prices in Canada and the United States? Both countries (Canada, in particular) are advertised the world over as being possessed of boundless acreage of cheap lands. Agriculturists from Europe are urged to come to Canada, where land can be had at a minimum price. They are advised that the cost of raising farm products is so moderate that older countries, with high-priced lands, cannot successfully compete. Notwithstanding these statements, congested Europe is now being supplied, or is supplying itself, with many lines of staple food products at prices below present values in Canada and the United States. At different times during the past year, imports from Europe into these two American communities have only been stopped by the high tariff against such importations. Eggs, butter, poultry, bacon, beef, are being sold in continental cities and in Great Britain, at prices in some instances equal, and in others lower than are current on this continent.

It is strange that there should be so much confusion as to the cause of the extreme prices of these food products on the American continent. There may be warrant for sharp differences of opinion as to the causes which have led to lessened production in Canada and the United States, or as to where the chief emphasis should be placed for the disinclination of farmers to produce greater supplies, but there can be no intelligent difference of opinion as to the fact itself. There is but one cause: Present production gives an insufficient supply to meet present demand.

It is singular that journalists who so readily write with authority concerning food products, and officials in departments of agriculture, from the Minister down, have so signally failed to understand the character and causes for the increased demand which has so overtaken the available supplies. There has been no serious effort to understand the enlarged demand occasioned by the higher standard of living commonly established the world over, or that widely extended markets have been opened to the producers of Canada and the United States, through the enterprise of manufacturers and distributing merchants, who have brought to the problem fine courage and high intelligence. Their efforts have been made possible through controlled temperature in storages at points of production, through improved transportation facilities, through controlled temperature in refrigerated cars, and in refrigerated chambers on ships, and through controlled temperature in storage houses at consuming centers, where perishable products are carried for even distribution over longer periods.

It should occasion you surprise that Ministers in charge, for the most part officials associated with Departments of Agriculture in the various Provinces in Canada, who, it might be assumed, would feel under obligation to secure a closer acquaintance with prevailing conditions, have failed to appreciate the significance of the remarkable enlargement in the domestic demand which has arisen during recent years in Canada for staple food products, or to know that the chief producer, the Ontario farmer, has not only not planned to meet this demand with increased supplies, but has actually decreased the production of every line of food products for which the demand calls. It is apparent that you have not understood that this added demand has been chiefly supplied by products from the Provinces of Ontario. You have permitted, you are now permitting, thousands of young Ontario farmers, the cream of our agricultural people, to leave their own Province for the West, while, by the same token, you indicate you are not cognizant of the advantages of continued residence in this Province if



Hon. James S. Duff,
Minister of Agriculture for Ontario.



J. W. Flavelle.

full advantage is taken of the opportunities which open in response to intelligent effort.

New Ontario, with its mining development, has created a body of consumers who every day take quantities of meats, butter, eggs, which reach a volume of surprising proportions, considering the recent character of the development. The enlarged towns and cities in this and other Provinces have greatly increased the body of consumers who daily require the same products. The added consumption of milk and cream in these larger towns and cities constitutes a new and heavy drain upon the available supplies in their immediate vicinity. There is an army of men, all consumers, employed in railway construction, from St. John, in the East, to Prince Rupert, in the West. These men are in camps on the Trans-continental Railway, on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, on the Canadian Northern Railway, on the Canadian Pacific branch lines, and on

running into startling figures, and the consumption daily of meat and other products assumes proportions which have received little attention. In the West there is an inflowing tide of immigration which last year amounted to 150,000, which this year is estimated at 250,000, and which, during the last five years, has created a great body of new consumers requiring meats, butter, eggs and poultry for daily consumption. Moreover, it is peculiar to this Western immigration that those who go on the land follow the line of least resistance, and for the earlier years of their occupation give their attention chiefly to the raising of grain crops, and little or no attention to dairying, to the raising of poultry, or to the feeding of stock. An important percentage of them, therefore, continue to be buyers of meat products, buyers of eggs and butter, not producers. There has been the development of mining and lumber camps, and large cities in British Columbia, which have established another body of consumers, demanding the same products as are required by those upon the prairies, or in railway camps, or in New Ontario, or in the enlarged towns and cities in the West.

A few examples will indicate somewhat the volume of this new demand. In 1904, officers of your Department supervised the shipment of two cars of mixed tender fruits from the Niagara Peninsula to Winnipeg. The Department assumed the commercial hazard of the venture. From these initial shipments, the trade has developed until, during the year 1909, upwards of 500 carloads of tender fruits were forwarded from the Niagara Peninsula to that city. Last fall, one firm in a town in Ontario took orders in the Prairie Provinces and in British Columbia for 40 carloads of poultry, in all, 1,300,000 pounds. They were sold at prices which netted the shipper 16 cents per pound on board cars in Ontario. This shipper was only one among many in this Province buying supplies for the same market. The demand so exhausted supplies, and created such fiercely competitive conditions to secure the available stock, that by Christmas prices were forced to almost a prohibitive point. The lesson which this incident gave to newspaper writers in this Province was indicated in their advice to the public to visit their displeasure upon the wicked retailers who charged such extravagant prices, and who, in return, said, "Not the retailer, but the wicked wholesaler, is to blame."

Recently, in a visit made to the East, a wholesale dealer from Victoria, B. C., made purchases of 23 carloads of eggs (19,350 cases of 30 dozen each), at a price approximating 21 cents per dozen E. O. B. cars in Ontario, shipment during the fall and winter months. Winnipeg merchants, during this last week, have been inquiring for 20 carloads of eggs for shipment this fall. Other wholesale merchants in Winnipeg, in Calgary, in Vancouver, in Victoria, have trade calling for similar supplies. During the past six months, over 200 carloads of pork products have been purchased for shipment to Winnipeg and the West between the date of purchase and the middle of September. This is, for the most part, all new trade, and the development of the last few years, and increasing greatly each season in volume. This demand at present has to be met chiefly by products raised from the farms in the Province of Ontario. I suggest that it is worth while for you, as Minister of Agriculture, to seek to understand the possibilities of this new trade which is being offered to the farmers of Ontario.

How have the farmers of Ontario responded to this added demand? They have responded by producing a lessened number of milk cows, a lessened number of beef cattle, a lessened number of sheep and lambs, a lessened number of hogs, a lessened quantity of butter, a lessened quantity of cheese, a lessened quantity of poultry and eggs. Even in a small matter like honey, they have kept a lessened number of bees. What has been the result? The export of eggs has ceased. The export of butter has practically ceased. The export of hoon has been cut in two. The export

of cheese has been reduced 50,000,000 pounds, while prices for consumption in Canada have been established on so high a basis that consumers have suffered distress, and an outcry has been raised at the high cost of living.

Concurrent with this decrease in milk cows, beef cattle, hogs, sheep and lambs, butter, poultry and eggs has been a reduced acreage in wheat, a reduced acreage in barley, in oats, in peas, and in beans, while there has been a small increase in acreage in corn, in rye, and in buckwheat. There has been a reduced acreage in orchards, a reduced acreage in carrots and turnips, and a fractional increase in acreage in potatoes and mangels. There has been a material increase in the acreage in hay. Everything has been reduced which demands labor and intelligent, discriminating effort. More extensive farming, in place of more intensive farming, is being adopted. The former calls for a minimum of effort, a minimum of labor, a minimum of organization, and gives a minimum return. The latter requires maximum effort with organization, expenditure, discriminating judgment and courage, which are repaid with maximum returns. Why have you and your predecessor permitted such conditions to develop without making a serious effort to understand the facts, or serious attempt to correct the tendencies reflected by such results?

Why is there enterprise and development in every field of activity in this Province, except agriculture? If the manufacturer finds an enlarged market for his product, he taxes his resources, uses all the profits he can keep back from his shareholders, borrows all he can from the bank, that he may put it into new buildings, buy new machinery, use more material, employ more work people, and thus seek to take advantage of the opportunity presented to him. In adopting this course, he has to meet the competitive effort of his fellow manufacturer in the same line of business, and to accept the hazard of over-production and corresponding break in prices. What is the farmer in Ontario doing? Where profits in excess of his immediate needs are secured, he is putting them into the savings bank, and receiving in return 3 per cent. interest. He is content to have imperfectly-drained lands, to use run-out seed, to keep milk cows producing less than half the yield that good stock would produce for the same amount of feed, and to reduce his production of beef cattle and hogs. He is not careful to treat his help with consideration. He fails to put up proper houses for their accommodation, and to give them facilities for home comforts, without which stability and efficiency of service cannot be secured against the lure of the town or the demand for labor from the West. He is generally wanting in his own field in grasp and vision, which is the dominant note in every other field of activity in the country. He is permitting manufacturers to borrow from the bank his savings, upon which he earns a pittance of \$3.00 per \$100.00 per year, and then scolds because in the use of the very money which he, the farmer, has put into the bank, in place of putting it back into his land, the manufacturer is able, through his enterprise, and through the employment of a large body of labor, to make handsome returns to his shareholders. The farmers of this and other Provinces have been diverted from enterprise, and have been encouraged to look for returns through agitation, frequently ungenerous, and generally wrong, which has had for its keynote that they were being deprived by the greed of others, of a legitimate share of the returns for their labor. Farm journals, the press generally, and Departments of Agriculture, whether represented at Ottawa, at Toronto, at Winnipeg, Regina, or in the various States in the Union, have all followed the same course, and have lost sight of the fact that the farmer, like everyone else in the community, can only, on the last analysis, secure results from his own effort, supported by intelligence, sound sense, and industry. When he has not had satisfactory returns, it has been chiefly because he has not brought to his problem intelligence and capacity.

During the first half of the present decade there was healthy development and vigorous increase in production in farm products in this Province. During the last half, a blight has come upon the enterprise of farmers. Added returns from lessened production seem to have developed, rather than corrected the trouble. In Ontario, the deposits of farmers aggregate tens of millions of dollars, while they cripple the output of their farms by continuing the use of inferior seed, by refusing to do away with worn-out stock, by neglecting the profits possible through good drainage, by denying the land the benefit of fertilizers, and generally by failure to exercise the type of intelligence which requires capital to supplement it, and which capital they are depositing in banks, and securing for a return of 3 per cent. per annum. I speak of farmers as a whole. There are notable exceptions, where the same character of intelligence and active enterprise is shown, as in other activities in the country.

If you will consult the annual report of the Bureau of Industry for the Province of Ontario,

1908, published by your Department, you will find tables showing the yield per acre of grain, hay and roots, in detail, for each year for ten years prior to and including 1908, and in bulk for 27 years prior to and including 1908. These tables establish that, during the last ten years of the period, as compared to the previous seventeen, there was from a moderate to an excellent increase in the yield per acre of the above field crops. You should not, however, fail to be impressed with the lesson to be learned from a consideration of the detailed statement of the last ten years, and the average yield per acre for the last five years, as compared to the previous five of this ten-year period. Development has apparently ceased. You may well inquire why continued betterment has not been sustained, in view of the educational work which is being carried on by your Department. In this connection, care must be taken to distinguish between the value per acre of the crop produced, and the yield in bushels or tons secured. In the first instance you have a money value determined by markets reflecting world-wide conditions. In the other, yields are secured in response to the intelligent effort of the individual farmer. Hence, while an inquiry into market conditions which affect the price of products may be useful, or interesting, or necessary, or all three, your Department is chiefly concerned in what can be accomplished by the individual farmer, through which he will increase his yield per acre of grain, of roots and of hay, and enlarge the volume of the associate enterprises of live-stock and dairy products.

You have, in the records of your department, accurate information as to what has been accomplished in the experimental work carried on at Guelph, and in actual results secured through improved methods by individual farmers. These tell of increased production of milk, of better returns from live stock, of increased quantities of butter, of better returns from orchards, and of increased yields in grain, which, if repeated on each farm in this Province, would give returns astonishing in the aggregate, and would bring prosperity and comfort to the whole country. You can learn that the average production of milk per cow per year in the Province of Ontario, is one-seventh of the maximum yield at Guelph, and one-third of the average yield secured from good herds, the same amount of feed being consumed in each case, the difference being in the character of the stock and its treatment. You can learn that the same trees in orchards are producing five, ten and fifteen times as much return through intelligent cultivation and attention, as compared to the normal conditions under which they were treated earlier. You can learn of hogs and cattle being produced at a minimum cost, with profitable results. You can learn of direct money returns secured through the drainage of lands, through the use of good seed, and in the benefits arising from treating labor well, and housing the laboring man comfortably. You can learn what has been accomplished in the little country of Denmark through intelligent co-operation between Government and farmers. You can learn that in 1909, after satisfying home consumption, there was exported \$49,000,000 of butter, \$8,000,000 of eggs, and \$28,000,000 of bacon. You can learn how the manufacturer of oleomargarine of a superior type killed the industry of making bad butter in Denmark, and led to the manufacture of product of uniform high excellence. You can learn that the Danish farmer is educated, securing the benefit of public and High-school training, as well as, for the most part, attending agricultural schools, and you may fairly ask whether you have some responsibility, with the Minister of Education, in inquiring as to whether rural schools in Ontario are contributing to the sound education of farmers' children.

You are the official chief of the greatest industry in this Province. You are fortunate, as is the Province, in having a body of men associated with you who are actuated by a fine spirit of public service, and who are possessed of uncommon capacity. If you and successive ministers give leadership to these men, they will accomplish much. You are confronted with the competition from the West that is taking from you the best of your young farmers. How are you going to meet this competition? You can demonstrate what can be accomplished through co-operation between your Department and the farmers of the Province. You can demonstrate what can be accomplished through better organization and through increased capital expenditure, through the employment of more help, through the use of improved seed, through the breeding of better stock, and generally in the sound sense used in administration. Much work of excellent merit has been done at Guelph, and through the various agencies of your Department, but you have not come within sufficiently close range of the individual farmer. He has not learned to take the lesson to himself. He has not had the courage to make the necessary expenditure, nor the enterprise and energy to employ the necessary amount of labor to secure results which can only be secured by such expenditure and energy. If you

are to succeed, you will have to do hand-picking in every section of this Province. This means the use of efficient men, many of them, and the willingness to recommend an expenditure of money on a larger scale than you have hitherto considered. It is a matter of little importance whether the sum expended annually is \$750,000, as authorized by the Legislature of last year, or twice \$750,000, if back of the expenditure there is the character of effort which produces results. There are ten times ten millions of dollars increased earnings annually possible from the farms of this Province by the exercise of improved methods and larger development, and after the ten times ten millions have been earned through the impulse given by you and your successors, there will still be for later ministers an opportunity to secure equally enlarged returns in response to equally efficient effort. This Province should establish leadership in constructive plans and in enthusiasm which will command a following. It is not too much to ask that the responsible Minister should be the leader, and should show grasp, vision, enterprise, and that mastery of all that is involved in being the chief of agriculture, which will command the respect of the entire Province, and secure a hearty response from the community of farmers.

J. W. FLAVELLE.

Toronto, June 10th, 1910.

[Mr. Flavelle, author of the foregoing communication, recently delivered a plain-spoken address to the staff of the Ontario Agricultural College. In response to our request for the text of that address, he has handed us a copy of this open letter to the Ontario Minister of Agriculture, another copy, we understand, having been sent to the editor of the Toronto News.—Editor.]

St. Thomas Horse Show.

On June 14th, 15th and 16th, St. Thomas, Ontario, held its fifth Horse Show. Heretofore, this show has been held indoors, but this year it was moved from the skating rink to the Pinafore Lake Parks, thus not only bringing it outdoors, but at the same time bringing the show to a very charming location. These grounds are well suited for a horse show, and are delightful in their natural slopes and beauty. Lack of accessibility for the crowd is the greatest drawback, which, of course, would be largely remedied if an efficient street-car service were rendered. The addition of sheds and stalls for the exhibits, a matter easily arranged, would undoubtedly help to increase the numbers showing, and obtain the greater goodwill of the horsemen. The attendance upon the show was very good, indeed, and encouraging to both the management and the exhibitors. No stone was left unturned by the executive committee to make the event a success. A large and generous prize-list attracted exhibitors from many parts. Chief among these were: Hon. Adam Beck and Mrs. Beck, London, Ont.; A. Yeager, Simcoe; Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt, and many entries from the adjacent localities. By untiring labor and genial assistance, the committee in charge, composed of Pres. J. N. Fletcher, Vice-Pres. Mayor Guest, Secretary J. McPherson, and Ring-Supt. Bartholomew, kept the classes moving according to schedule, which is a fundamental requirement in an affair of this kind. To their constant attention to all the details, much of the success of the show was due.

W. H. Millman and R. J. Lovell, both from Toronto, placed all the classes, according to merit, justifying the high opinion in which they are held as judges.

Fifty-six classes were provided, as follows: Agricultural and Heavy-draft horses, 15 classes; Carriage horses, 15; Roadsters, 9; Thoroughbreds and Jumpers, 10; Saddlers, 5; Ponies, 2.

The generous encouragement for agricultural and draft classes is highly commendable; it demonstrates that the spirit of the show is essentially right; the meagre turnout of these kinds was not commendable. There are many good drafters about St. Thomas, but only a small proportion of them displayed themselves. The reason of this the management will have to fathom. Among those that did come, however, were some very good ones. In heavy-draft yearlings, W. Gunning, of Talbotville, showed a very trim, well-balanced mare that promises the scale and quality sought for. Dougald MacGibbon, Shelden, displayed a blocky, low-set, yet stylish, active team of medium-sized drafters, capturing first prize in the class calling for pairs of these. The classes for mares with 1910 foals brought out some specimens of the right sort, both as to dams and progeny. R. D. Ferguson, Southwold, won first in this class with a very roomy, strongly-built, clean-legged, broody Shire mare, having at her side a colt of great size. In the class were two excellent colts belonging to W. Gunning, Talbotville, sired by the Clyde Park sires.

In the heavy-harness classes, A. Yeager, Miss Wilks, Hon. A. Beck carried off a great many of the prizes, though much local talent came into most of the classes with argumentative propositions. Of these, McPhersons, of Glanworth, and A.

Turner, presented two very nicely-made teams, though lacking somewhat in action. The class, horse in harness, any height, open to Elgin Co. residents, brought out a really strong show among eight competitors, with good horses, well equipped and well managed. The top of this class was a neatly-turned brown, that showed good style at all times, and in going was well collected, true, and quite high. A little more middle would have made a splendid horse out of this one. She is a three-year-old, and was shown by Jack Martin, of Sparta.

In the Roadster class, Okom Belle and Moko Bird, the property of Miss Wilks, claimed highest honors, though R. J. Young, London, showed a splendid-moving pair. Amongst the amateurs, Mrs. Daisy Ferguson, Southwold, was prominent, with a stylish gray of the kind that wears well, though H. S. Wegg, of St. Thomas, had one good enough to stand first.

In the Ladies' Saddle Class, and Saddle and Harness Class, A. Yeager's Day Dream could find no equal. There were nine competitors, among them being A. Beck's Sir Thomas and Gray Cloud, that came in for second and third, respectively, in the saddle class. In the Hunters and Jumpers, Beck's entries were conspicuous among the winners. Jack Hepinstall, of St. Thomas, showed a very pleasing one, as did also both Smith and Beecher, of London.

Rather Light Fruit Crop in Essex.

The cold weather which characterized the opening week of June had a serious effect upon the corn crop, and had it continued a few days longer, many fields would have required replanting. Fortunately, a warm wave has struck Essex, and now (June 15th), the whole aspect, so far as corn-fields are concerned, is rapidly changing. The gloomy features of pessimistic farmers has speedily passed into a broad, sunshiny smile. Harrows and cultivators are being used to considerable advantage in loosening the soil and destroying weeds.

Hay, which in the beginning of the season promised well, is not turning out as expected. In many localities, and more especially on sandy or loamy soil, insufficiently underdrained, has suffered severely through cold, wet weather and late frost, which caught clover just as the blossom was forming. Nevertheless, as this underdrained section is somewhat circumscribed, there will be plenty of hay for home consumption.

Fall wheat, which also received a check, is rapidly recovering. Oats, with few exceptions, are extra good. Reports regarding fruit vary considerably, according to location. Strawberries are now on the market, and prospects for a good yield are fair. Plums, pears, cherries are almost a failure, except along the lake front. Peaches below the average, and in many sections poor. Raspberries, currants, etc., give good indications. A. E.

Winnipeg Horse Show.

The sixth annual horse show of the Winnipeg Horse-show Association was held last week, from the sixth to the eleventh. The affair was a success in the largest sense of the word. Winnipeg is rapidly becoming one of the classiest horse cities on the continent, and excellence in exhibits was not wanting to make the horse show one in every way worthy. Add to that the patronage of society and the support of the military, and a combination results that is the mainspring of success in horse shows the world over.

Heavy-drafters made an attractive exhibit, entries being from the dray companies, the railways and the abattoirs. The C. P. R. won first in the team class with a pair of iron-gray Percherons, Gordon, Ironsides & Fares, second, with a team of the same breed, and the C. N. R. third with a pair of heavy-set Clydesdales. "The Farmer's Advocate" championship cup for tandem outfits was won by Hugh Sutherland. A. M. Nanton's Beau Brummel, last year's winner, was again champion of the show.

George H. Greig Resigns.

George H. Greig, for the past four years Western Representative of the Live Stock Branch, has resigned, resignation to go into effect July 1st. During the period Mr. Greig has been connected with the live stock industry as Western commissioner he has rendered yeoman service to the live stock men and live stock interests of the country. He will probably continue his interest in live stock, but for the present will devote himself to private business. His resignation will be regretted by a host of stockmen in the three Prairie Provinces.

Prof. Wm. Lockhead, of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., has gone on an extensive European trip of study and observation for the summer months. He will visit France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany and the British Isles, and will return in about two and one-half months' time.

Centralized Co-operation in Buying Supplies and Selling Fruit.

The annual meeting of the Co-operative Fruit-growers of Ontario, held in Toronto on Tuesday, June 14th, was not so well attended as in 1909. A late season and consequent rush of work accounted for this difference, as was evidenced by the letters from those who could not attend.

The Supplies Committee reported that the Association had handled this year approximately \$4,000 worth of such goods as spray pumps, hose, copper sulphate, arsenate of lead, sulphur, lime, concentrated lime-sulphur, packages, fertilizers, etc. Eighteen of the local associations purchased more or less of these goods, and, considering that this was the first year that the Central had handled the supplies direct, those of the members present were very much pleased with the result. The associations were not only able to secure the goods at the lowest possible price, but in every case the materials were of the very best quality. A choice was always given in any of the materials where there were two or three kinds of practically the same quality, and the local association could choose between them if there was any difference in price. It was felt that, with all of the local associations in the Province purchasing their supplies through the Provincial Association, an enormous business could be worked up in this way. The managers present reported that the supply business proved to be one of the most attractive features to the members of their local associations. A vote of thanks was passed to the Committee having this matter in charge.

It is again decided to issue a pamphlet giving the names of the various co-operative shipping associations, with their secretaries or managers, and their probable output for the present year. Such a circular has been issued for the past three years, and has been widely distributed throughout the West, in Great Britain, and locally in Ontario. The pamphlet will be increased in size, so as to give additional information which would be of value to prospective buyers of fruit.

The meeting decided to seek incorporation under the Provincial laws for the carrying on of the general business with the local associations in all kinds of supplies, and also for the sale, if found necessary, of the fruit of those associations that desire to place this matter with the Provincial body. In many parts of the country there are fruit-growers who would willingly co-operate for the packing of their apples and other fruits if the selling end of the business was arranged for them. It was recognized that a start should be made along these lines, and a circular will be issued to the local associations asking how many there are who would place all or part of their fruit with the Central Association for sale, if an efficient manager can be engaged, and arrangements satisfactorily concluded for the financial end of the business to be left in the hands of the local secretary or manager.

In connection with the incorporation of the Co-operative Fruit-growers, it was decided to ask each local association to take five shares of \$10 each, ten per cent. of the amount to be paid down now, all local associations purchasing from \$100 to \$500 of supplies to be given a discount of two per cent. in payment for the same; from \$500 to \$1,000 and over, three per cent; all associations placing apples for sale with the Central organization to pay 10 cents per barrel up to 1,000 barrels, 9 cents from 1,000 to 2,000, eight cents from 2,000 to 5,000, and 7 cents from 5,000 to 10,000 or more. Prior to the securing of the charter and the issuing of the stock, the previous arrangement, whereby each association paid a yearly fee of \$5.00, will be continued. This, of course, entitled each association to the special rates on supplies and the weekly crop reports which are sent out from the Central office.

Mr. McNeill, the Chief of the Fruit Division, who was present during the meeting, spoke of the requirements that would be necessary where the Central Association sold for the locals. He stated that strict inspection would be made, and urged all of the associations to be very careful as to the quality. He stated, further, that the Co-operative Association should be specially careful of their pack, as they were counting on establishing a reputation for their fruit, which would sell the same for many years to come. Most of the associations had an exceptional opportunity to put out good fruit, as the packing was done by the one lot of men under the manager's supervision, and in many cases put through the one packing house.

Those of the officers present were very enthusiastic as to the future of the co-operative movement in Ontario, and the outlook for the present year seems specially favorable. Indications for a good crop of fruit seem to be general, and it was thought that if a high quality of fruit was packed, that there would be very little trouble in shipping all of it out at a fair price, not only to the growers, but also to the consumer.

P. W. HODGETTS, Secretary.
Toronto.

Increasing Meat Prices.

A London (Eng.) despatch to the Mail and Empire, under date of June 17th, states that the Englishwoman is complaining of the increasing prices of beef, mutton and pork, "beef being dearer now in London than it has been in thirty years."

"The dearthness is attributed to scant supplies from Canada and the United States, and there is a demand that British ports shall be opened to beef from the Argentine. The importation of Argentine cattle has been cut off since the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, several years ago. There can be no reduction of beef prices, dealers say, until Irish grass-fed cattle begin to arrive in the fall.

"The prices of beef in London now are high. The best cuts, including ribs and sirloin, have advanced about one cent a pound, to 22 and 23 cents. The best cuts of mutton are from 22 cents to 24 cents a pound.

"Beef is rising in price not only in free-trade England, but protectionist France. In Paris, the best ribs and sirloin have advanced about 5 cents a pound. Choice sirloin in the best quarters of Paris costs about 33 cents a pound, while good mutton is 23 cents. In Rome, too, the price of beef is going up. Meat is always dear in Rome, and the lower middle classes rarely can afford to eat it. The average price of the best beef in Rome now is about 40 cents, while veal costs about 48 cents. In Berlin, the best sirloin costs about 35 cents a pound. Pork everywhere, especially in England, has gone up in price, owing to the scant supply the world over."

The Olympia Horse Show.

The International Horse Show at Olympia came to an end June 16th. Complete reports regarding it have not reached us yet, but all indications point to a very largely-attended and very successful show. Undoubtedly, this is the show par excellence of the equine world. Nowhere else can be found an equal aggregate number of horses of the quality and beauty shown there. Monday, June 6th, the first day of the judging, was occupied with the novice harness ponies not over 14 hands, hacks over 15.1 hands, novice harness tandems exceeding 15 hands, novice single-harness class exceeding 15 and under 15.2 hands. English exhibitors carried off a greater part of the prizes. Tuesday, the harness classes were continued. One of the most interesting classes on this day was that under 15.1, for pairs, which had 12 entries. Last year, and again this year, Judge Moore, of New York, won first prize. With this prize goes the MacKay Challenge Gold Cup, which now becomes the property of Judge Moore. This admirable Hackney enthusiast was the most successful foreign competitor, winning a goodly number of prizes. An extended report of this show will appear later.

Regarding Terminal Elevators.

The Grain Exchange, at Winnipeg, having secured convictions of operators of elevators at the lake ports, and the imposition of fines amounting to \$5,500, desires further investigation. The companies concerned are the Consolidated Elevator Company (Ltd.), the Port Arthur Elevator Company (Ltd.), and the Empire Elevator Company (Ltd.). The operators apparently are guilty either of making untrue reports, or, as the evidence seems to indicate, of moving the lower grades of wheat up a grade, thus enriching the companies.

The Saskatchewan Grain-growers' Association, in conference, presented to the Elevator Commission a system of Government owned and operated elevators. The plan would have an elevator at every shipping point; the Government, as far as possible, buy existing elevators; the certificate of the elevator operator made negotiable; a sample market at Winnipeg, and Dominion or Provincial owned terminals at the ports. They further make plans for any possible deficit arising from their scheme.

Dr. A. G. Hopkins, B. Agr., D. V. M., formerly editor-in-chief of "The Farmer's Advocate," of Winnipeg, and latterly connected with the Health of Animals Branch at Regina, has resigned the latter position to undertake practical farming in the Fertile Valley district, a dozen miles or so south-west of Outlook, Saskatchewan. In live stock, he hopes to establish a herd of milking Shorthorns. A bull calf out of Illuminata 3rd, the great milker at Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has been bought.

The wheat area in the three Western Provinces this season is given as 8,376,315 acres, an increase over last year of 17 per cent., or 1,222,595 acres. This, though not the largest percentage of increase, is the largest, absolutely, in the history of the prairie country. While cold, frosty weather followed an unusually favorable seeding, prospects once more look bright for a good yield.

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are proving to be a very great convenience to many of our friends. With these accounts:

Either of two persons of the household may deposit or withdraw money.

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Head Office: Toronto, Can.

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, Ont., on Monday, June 20th, receipts numbered 136 car-loads, 2,816 cattle, 166 hogs, 328 sheep, 133 calves. Quality medium to good. Trade slow; prices easier. Exporters, \$6.60 to \$7.70; bulls, \$5.50 to \$6.25; prime picked butchers', \$6.60 to \$6.85; loads of good, \$6 to \$6.40; medium, \$5.60 to \$5.85; common, \$5.20 to \$5.45; cows, \$4 to \$5.35; canners, \$2 to \$2.50; milkers, \$4.50 to \$6.00; calves, \$3 to \$6.25. Sheep—Ewes, \$5 to \$5.40; rams, \$3.50 to \$4.25; lambs, \$7.50 to \$8.25 per cwt. Hogs—\$9.25 to \$9.35, fed and watered, and \$8.90 to \$9, f. o. b. cars, country points.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKET.

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	215	157	372
Cattle	3,654	3,271	6,925
Hogs	2,840	854	3,694
Sheep	1,946	423	2,369
Calves	1,029	165	1,194
Horses	—	36	36

The total receipts of live stock at the two yards for the corresponding week of 1909 were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	257	106	363
Cattle	4,153	1,637	5,790
Hogs	3,586	1,160	4,746
Sheep	2,171	142	2,313
Calves	910	115	1,025
Horses	3	167	170

The above figures show a total increase of the combined receipts of live stock at the two markets of 9 car loads, 1,135 cattle, 56 sheep, 169 calves; but a decrease of 1,052 hogs, and 134 horses, in comparison with the corresponding week of 1909.

It will be seen by the above, that the receipts of cattle were a little larger than for the previous week. On Monday, there were 2,515 at the Union yards, which was more than was generally expected, but more could have been sold, as there were orders for fully 1,000 more exporters that could not be filled. Trade was brisk, all offerings, both butchers and exporters, being bought up before noon. Prices for exporters advanced from 15c. to 35c. per cwt., the principal rise being for medium exporters, which sold at higher prices than at any time this season. The top price for exporters was \$7.85, two extra well-finished loads being sold at that figure, which is the highest price reached this season. On Tuesday and Thursday, at the City market, there were over 100 carloads at

each market, with about 1,800 cattle each day. Prices for grain-fed cattle ruled strong all week at both markets. Grass cattle in considerable numbers made their appearance on both markets, but more especially at the City yards. Prices for these were all the way from 50c. to \$1.50 per cwt. lower than the stall-fed.

Exporters.—Prices ranged from \$6.75 to \$7.85 for export steers, and bulls sold from \$5.50 to \$6.60; the bulk of exporters sold from \$7 to \$7.40.

Butchers.—Trade in butchers' cattle was active, the stall-fed lots being especially firm all week. Prime picked lots, \$7.25 to \$7.40; loads of good, \$7 to \$7.25; medium, \$6.50 to \$7; common, \$5.75 to \$6.25; cows, \$4 to \$6.40; canners, \$1.50 to \$3.50. Grass cows sold from \$3.50 to \$4.50, with a few at \$5.

Stockers and Feeders.—Sales of stockers and Feeders during the week amounted to about 175, all told. Prices were reported unchanged from our last quotations.

Milkers and Springers.—Receipts of milkers and springers were large for the week. The outlet for them was not as good as usual for many months past, and at the close of the week prices declined from \$5 to \$8 per head. The bulk sold from \$40 to \$50, while the range in prices was from \$30 to \$65 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts fairly large; prices steady, at \$3 to \$6.50 per cwt., or an average of about \$5.75 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Ewes, \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt.; rams, \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.; lambs, 8½c. to 10c. per lb., the bulk selling at 9c. per lb.

Hogs.—Receipts moderate, with prices about steady, at \$9.35 for selects, fed and watered, and \$9 to \$9.10, f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—Trade in horses continues to be light, receipts being less than half what they were two months ago. Dealers state that farmers are asking such high prices, that it is simply out of the question to buy so as to sell again at a figure that would cover expense of handling. J. H. Smith, of the Union Horse Exchange, reports prices steady to firm, at last quotations.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Supplies of creamery and dairy butter have been large, with prices easy. Creamery pound rolls, 23c. to 24c.; separator dairy, 20c. to 21c.; creamery solids, 22c.; store lots, 18c. to 19c.

Eggs.—Consumption of eggs has fallen off, and there are not as many going into storage, consequently prices are easy, at about 20c. per dozen for case lots.

Honey.—Market easy. Extracted, 10c. to 10½c.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.25 to \$2.50.

Cheese.—Receipts of new cheese have been heavy, with prices easy. New—Large, 12c.; twins, 12½c.; old, one cent per lb. more.

Beans.—Demand light, with moderate supplies reported. Prices unchanged, at \$2 to \$2.10 for primes, and \$2.15 to \$2.20 for hand-picked.

Potatoes.—Prices firmer. Ontario potatoes, in car lots, track, Toronto, 40c. to 45c.; New Brunswick Delawares, firm, at 60c. to 65c.

Poultry.—Receipts light. Turkeys, 17c. to 20c.; spring ducks, \$1.75 to \$2 per pair; spring chickens, easier, at about 30c. to 35c. per lb. dressed, and 25c. alive; fowl, 15c. per lb. alive.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white or mixed winter, 91c. to 92c., nominal. Manitoba—No. 1 northern, 93½c.; No. 2 northern, 91½c., track, lake ports. Rye—No. 2, 67c., track, lake ports. Oats—No. 2, 70c. to 71c., outside. Buckwheat—No. 2, 51c. to 52½c., outside. Barley—No. 2, 52c. to 53c.; No. 3X, 51c.; No. 3, 47c., outside. Oats—Ontario, No. 2, 33½c., outside, and 36c., on track. Toronto. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 67½c.; No. 3 yellow, 66½c.; Toronto freight, red, Canadian corn, 61c. to 62c., Toronto freights. Flour—Ontario, 90 percent winter-wheat patents for export, \$3.60 to \$3.65, in buyers' bags, outside Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.30; second patents, \$4.80; strong bakers', \$4.90.

HAY AND MILLETTED.

Hay—Baled, in car lots, on track, Toronto, No. 1, \$15 to \$15.50; No. 2, \$12 to \$13.

Straw.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$7.50 to \$8.

Bran.—Manitoba bran, \$18 per ton; shorts, \$20, track, Toronto; Ontario bran, \$20, in bags. Shorts, 50c. more.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 10½c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 9½c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 8½c.; country hides, 8c. to 9c.; calf skins, 12c. to 13c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.75 to \$3.00; horse hair, per lb., 30c.; tallow, per lb., 5½c. to 6½c.; sheep skins, \$1 to \$1.25 each; wool, unwashed, 13c.; wool, washed, 20c.; wool, selections, 15c.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Onions per sack, \$2.50 to \$2.75; cabbage per crate, \$1.50 to \$1.65; Canadian strawberries are just coming on the market, and sell at about 15c. to 16c. per quart, with a few lots of extra-fine quality at 18c. per quart; new potatoes, \$5 to \$5.50 per barrel.

Montreal.

Exports of cattle from the port of Montreal for the week ending June 11, amounted to 2,469 head. In the local market, stall-fed animals are now practically all gone. A few very fine cattle sold as high as 8c. per lb., but the bulk sold at 7½c. to 7½c. per lb. Fine cattle 7c. to 7½c., good 6½c., medium around 6c. to 6½c. or 6½c., and common 5c. to 5½c. or 5½c. per lb. Bulls 6c. to 6½c., and cows 4½c. to 6½c. per lb. Sheep were about steady, selling at 5c. to 6c. per lb., while spring lambs sold at \$4 to \$6 each, and calves at \$3 to \$8 each. The market for hogs showed very little alteration, selects selling at 10c. per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses.—Dealers report a good demand lately, with stock hard to get in the country. It would seem that the Western people in the market pay prices which Easterners are not prepared to meet, as yet. Quotations, particularly on the heavier grades of horses, for which there is a demand in the West, are slightly advanced in the following list: Heavy draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$275 to \$325 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$275 each; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$175; inferior, broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100 each, and choice saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Choicest abattoir-dressed fresh-killed, 13½c. to 13½c. per lb. The remainder of the provision market was firmer. Lard, 16c. to 17½c. per lb., for extra pure, and 12½c. to 14c. for compound.

Potatoes.—Very few Green Mountains here, but best Ontarios and Quebecs were costing around former figures, being 35c. to 4½c., track, in car lots, per 90 lbs., selling, same location, at an advance of about 5c., and in broken lots at an advance of about 10c.

Eggs.—Dealers claimed to be buying last week at 17c. to 17½c. per dozen, country points, for straight-gathered, and selling here at 19c. to 19½c. Straight-candled sold at 20c. to 20½c., and selects 22c. to 24c., according to selection.

Butter.—Market was dull last week, and the general feeling seemed to be that prices were about to go lower. There was still a little shipment going on to British Columbia, otherwise very little leaving the city. Sales were being made here at 23c. to 23½c.; quality excellent. On Monday, 20th, the tone was easier, 22½c. being the bottom quotation.

Cheese.—Shipments of cheese from the port of Montreal for the week ending June 11th, amounted to 65,000 boxes, being the same as for the corresponding week of last year. Total shipments this season 194,000, against 210,000 a year ago. Sales of cheese have been taking place here at about 11½c. to 11½c. for Ontarios, 11c. for Townships, and 10½c. to 10½c. for Quebecs. By Monday, prices had receded to from 10½c. for Ontarios to 10½c. for Quebecs.

Grain.—No. 2 Western Canadian, 36c. to 36½c. per bushel, cars, store. No. 3, one cent less; No. 2 white Ontario, 34c.; No. 3 one cent less, and No. 4 yet one cent less. No. 3 barley 50½c., and No. 4 at 55c.; feed at 54c.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

affords to farmers and others every facility for the transaction of their banking business.

Accounts may be opened by mail and moneys deposited or withdrawn in this way with equal facility.

SALES NOTES will be cashed or taken for collection.

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

Flour.—Market firm, at \$5.40 per barrel for Manitoba first patents, \$4.90 for seconds, \$4.70 for strong bakers'; \$5 for Ontario patents, and \$4.75 for straight rollers.

Feed.—Market steady and demand dull. Manitoba bran \$18 per ton, in bags, shorts being \$21; Ontario bran quoted at \$18.50 to \$19, middlings being \$21 to \$22, pure grain mouille being \$32 to \$33, and mixed mouille being \$25 to \$28. Cotton-seed meal \$35 to \$40 per ton.

Hay.—Demand light, No. 1 hay selling at \$15 to \$15.50 per ton; No. 2 extra \$14 to \$14.50; No. 2 \$12.50 to \$13; clover mixed \$11.50 to \$12, and clover \$10.50 to \$11.50 per ton.

Hides.—Dealers quote uninspected hides at 10c. per lb.; Nos. 3, 2 and 1 hides being 11c., 12c. and 13c. per lb., respectively. Calf skins 14 and 16c. per lb., respectively, for Nos. 2 and 1, and lamb skins 20c. each. Horse hides were steady, at \$1.75 to \$2.50 each, for Nos. 2 and 1, respectively. Rough tallow 1½c. to 5c. per lb., and rendered 5c. to 6c. per lb.

Cheese Markets.

Madoc, Ont., 10 11-16c. to 10½c. Woodstock, Ont., 10½c. Alexandria, Ont., 10½c. Kingston, Ont., 10½c. to 10½c. Belleville, Ont., 10½c. to 11-16c. and 10½c. Brockville, Ont., 10½c. bid; no sales. Van-kleek Hill, Ont., 10½c. Russell, Ont., 10½c. Kemptville, Ont., 10½c. Iroquois, Ont., 10½c. Picton, Ont., 10 11-16c. Napanee, Ont., 10½c. Ottawa, Ont., 10½c. London, Ont., 10½c. to 10 9-16c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., butter, 22c. Cowansville, Que., butter, 22½c. to 22½c.; cheese, 10½c. Chicago, Ill., creamery butter, 24½c. to 27c.; dairies, 23c. to 26c.; cheese, dairies, 15c. to 15½c.; twins, 14½c. to 15c.; young Americans, 15½c. to 15½c.; longhorns, 15c. to 15½c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—\$6.25 to \$8.75; cows, \$4.25 to \$5.75; heifers, \$4 to \$6.50; bulls, \$4.50 to \$6; calves, \$3 to \$8.75; stockers and feeders, \$4.75 to \$6.35.

Hogs.—Choice heavy, \$9.85 to \$9.40; butchers', \$9.35 to \$9.45; light mixed, \$9.30 to \$9.40.

Sheep.—The market at the end of last week was demoralized. Sheep, \$5.35 to \$7.55; yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6.25; lambs, \$6.75 to \$7.50; spring lambs, \$7.50 to \$8.00.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$8.25 to \$8.60.

Veals.—\$7 to \$9.50.

Hogs.—Heavy and mixed, \$9.65 to \$9.70; Yorkers, \$9.70 to \$9.85; pigs, \$9.80 to \$9.85, roughs, \$8.60 to \$8.75; stags, \$7 to \$7.75; dairies, \$9.50 to \$9.80.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$6 to \$8.50; yearlings, \$6.50 to \$7; wethers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; ewes, \$4.50 to \$4.75; sheep, mixed, \$3 to \$5.

British Cattle Markets.

London and Liverpool cables quote live cattle (American) at 14c. to 15c., dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 12c. to 12½c. per pound.



EATON'S



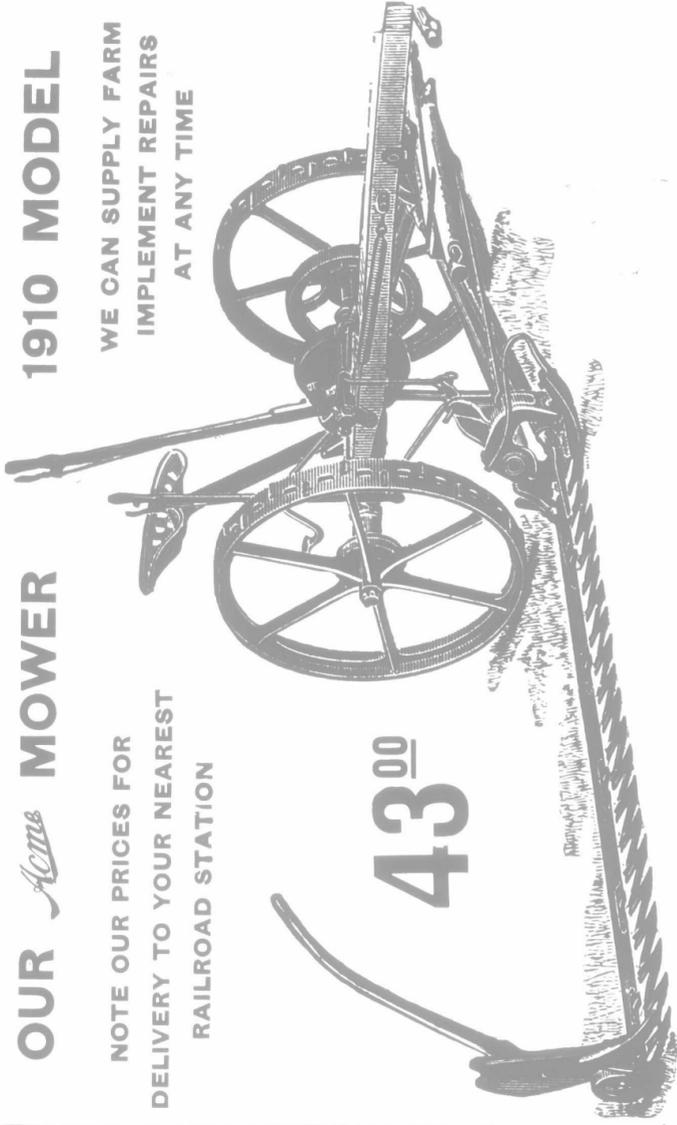
FARM IMPLEMENTS AT EATON'S MODERATE PRICES

**LET US CONVINC
YOU THAT WE CAN
SAVE YOU MONEY**

We know that we can save you money on any and every piece of farm machinery that you buy from us. Our buyers are thoroughly familiar with prices, qualities and values, consequently we are positive when we assure you that our prices mean economy for you. All we ask is that you give our implements a thorough trial. If you are needing a Mower, Rake or Tedder, send us your order and when the machine arrives give it a most careful testing. If it is our *Acme* Mower that you are trying, don't forget to test it in the thickest and heaviest grass you can find—try it on level ground, then on a rough piece—where the hay is long, and where it is short, and if it does not work to your entire satisfaction in every case, send it back to us at once and we will refund your money.

OUR *Acme* MOWER

**NOTE OUR PRICES FOR
DELIVERY TO YOUR NEAREST
RAILROAD STATION**



1910 MODEL

**WE CAN SUPPLY FARM
IMPLEMENT REPAIRS
AT ANY TIME**

43⁰⁰

OUR SYSTEM

**MAKES OUR LOW
PRICES POSSIBLE**

Under proper management the larger a business grows the smaller its expense ratio becomes. This has been the experience of the **T. EATON CO.** the result being that we are able to save you money on every purchase you make from us. If we did a credit business instead of spot cash we would certainly make some bad sales and our prices would have to be increased to make provision for these losses. Since we sell for cash we are in a position to buy for cash, consequently we take advantage of all discounts, and the enormous quantities we purchase secure for us still further price concessions. Furthermore, we buy direct from the maker, and consequently eliminate the profits and expenses of all agents, commission men, travelling salesmen, etc. When you buy from **EATON'S** you profit by **all these savings.**

The Cutter Bar. Perhaps the most important of all the parts of a Mower is the Cutter Bar. No expense has been spared in making that on our Mower superior to all others. The Bar is made of cold rolled steel and rolled in such a shape that it is impossible for it to get out of shape, and is manufactured with a smooth top, the nuts being below, with an improved guard rounded away at the shank. The smooth top of the bar enables the light grass to slip over it without hanging. **The Cut is 5 feet wide.**
The Counter-Balanced Spring. One of the improvements of our Mower is the counter-balanced spring to assist the driver in handling the bar. When the bar is raised, the force of the spring is exerted in bringing it out without the guards plowing the ground and choking the machine. When the bar is lowered, the force of the spring is exerted in locking it in any position or, by the use of the link on the end of lever, it can be arranged not to engage in any of the Rack's teeth, and thus the bar will be left free to float on the surface of the ground.
The Pitman is longer than on most mowers, and gives as direct motion as possible to the knife. We use a Hickory Pitman with steel jaws and brass boxing.
Draft Connection is attached above the inside shoe on Cutter Bar, and extends to the shifting doubletree, and absolutely overcomes side draft.
The Main Shaft and Gearing. The Shaft is made of the very best cold rolled steel shafting.
The Main Shaft and Gear. The Shaft is made of the very best cold rolled steel shafting.
The Gearing has only four teeth in connection with the four driving pawls on main wheels, the result is that when machine moves the knife moves, the lost motion being reduced to an absolute minimum.
The Point is made of the very best tool steel, and machine will stop and start in the heaviest grass crop without backing.
Delivered in Quebec and Maritime Provinces, extra.
43.00

Acme 8-ft. STEEL SULKY RAKE

OUR GUARANTEE

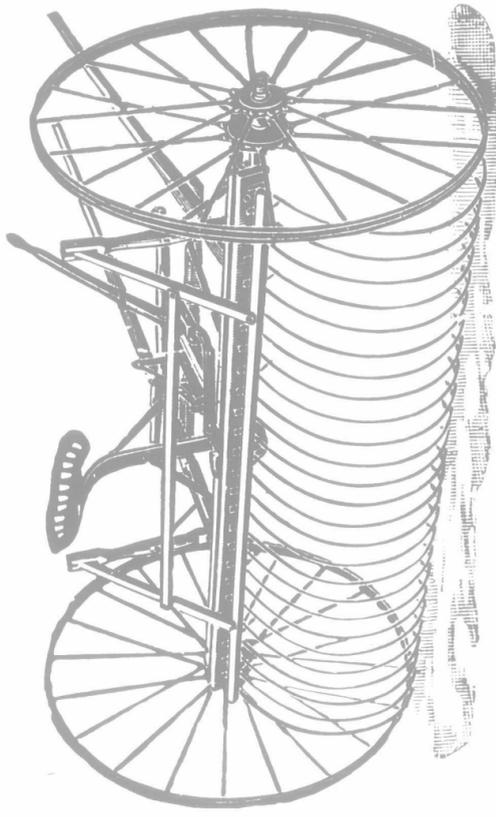
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ALL STEEL HAY TEDDER



at once and we will refund your money.

Acme 8-ft. STEEL SULKY RAKE



This Rake is made with steel wheels. It has 26 teeth, and where the teeth are fastened angle steel is used. The shafts on our Rakes are so constructed that they may be used for either side or two ways.

N^o. 206 Width 8 ft. No. of teeth 26. Weight 410 lbs. Delivered to your nearest railroad station in Ontario 21.75
Delivered in Quebec and Maritime Provinces, extra 1.25
N^o. 208 Width 10 ft. No. of teeth 32; weight 465 lbs. Delivered to your nearest railroad station in Ontario 24.00
Delivered in Quebec and Maritime Provinces, extra 1.40

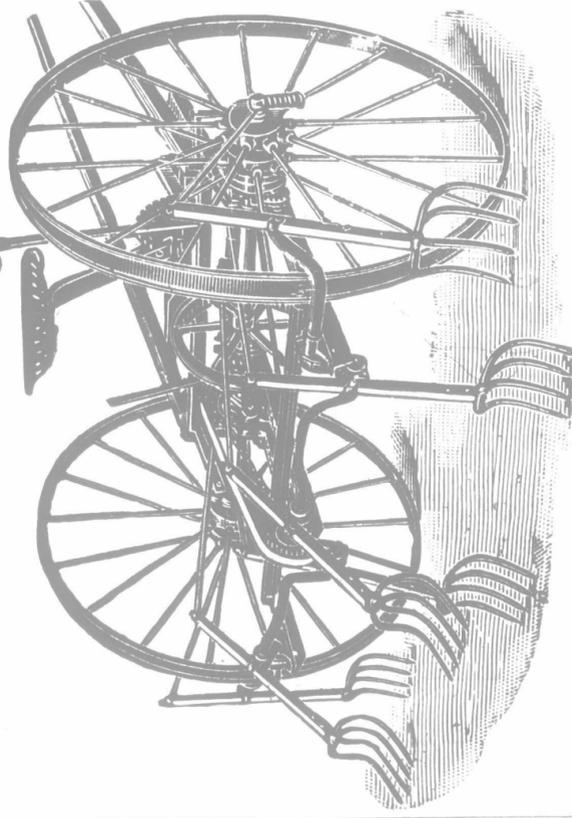
is made of the very best cold-rolled steel shafting. The Main Wheels are of good height and have a wide face, giving increased traction. The Gearing has only four wheels, and taken in combination with the driving wheels, the lost motion being reduced to an imperceptible point, and machines will run up and start in the heaviest grass crop without backing. Our price delivered to your nearest railroad station in Ontario 42.25
Delivered in Quebec and Maritime Provinces, extra

OUR GUARANTEE IS YOUR ABSOLUTE PROTECTION

Think of the protection afforded you when you make a purchase from EATON'S. You may order any article we sell, and after you receive it you have 10 days to thoroughly examine and test it. In fact, we ask you to do so most carefully, and moreover, we ask you not to keep the article unless you are perfectly satisfied with it in every way, and consider it the best value you ever obtained. If you are not favorably impressed with it, send it back and we will refund your money in full and pay all transportation charges.

etc. When you buy from EATON'S you profit by **alone** these savings.

ALL STEEL HAY TEDDER



By using the Hay Tedder, hay that has been cut in the early morning can usually be dried and put under cover the same day, thus avoiding much labor and expense in weather. It has been thoroughly tested and is guaranteed to be a perfect machine. N^o. 220 Weight 570 lbs. Price delivered to your nearest railroad station in Ontario 37.00
Delivered in Quebec and Maritime Provinces, extra 1.75

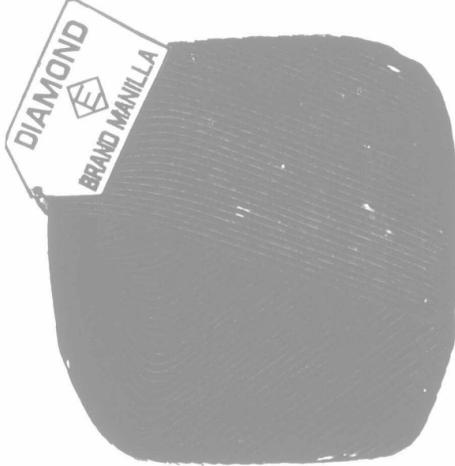
DIAMOND BRAND MANILLA BINDER TWINE

GUARANTEED AS GOOD AS THE BEST

Everything about our Binder Twine is absolutely high grade, from the raw material to the finished product. It is made from the best quality of manilla and long fibre sisal, and we not only recommend it, but guarantee it to be the equal of any binder twine made. It is put up in 5-lb. balls, 50 lbs. to the bale, is covered with canvas and lashed with 22 feet of good rope. Send us your order and there will be no delay, as we can ship the twine immediately.

8.00 FOR 100 LBS.

DELIVERED TO YOUR NEAREST RAILROAD STATION IN ONTARIO



AT THE LOWEST PRICE IN YEARS

When you use Diamond Brand Binder Twine you are not delayed and annoyed by the twine continually breaking or knotting. It will run through the knottor smoothly and evenly. It measures full 550 feet to the pound, has a tensile strength of 135 lbs. or more, and is proof against destruction by insects of all kinds. When ordering, remember that we do not break bales, as 50 lbs. is the smallest quantity we sell.

8.50 FOR 100 LBS.

DELIVERED TO YOUR NEAREST RAILROAD STATION IN QUEBEC OR MARITIME PROVINCES

OUR CATALOGUE
LISTS OUR
COMPLETE LINE OF
FARM MACHINERY

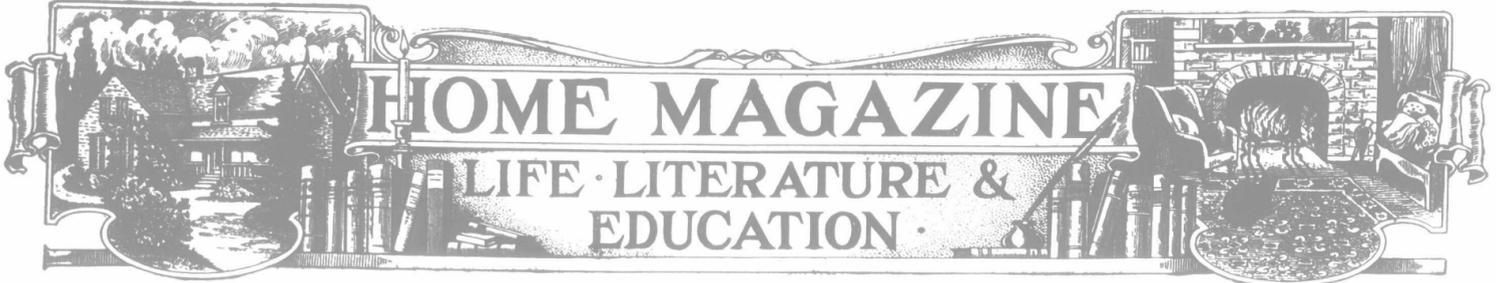


THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED TORONTO

LIMITED CANADA

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ORDER TO-DAY





The question whether the Panama Canal shall belong exclusively to the United States, and be policed and fortified by her, or whether it shall be "neutralized"—that is, that all countries in the world shall be called upon to join in guaranteeing its protection, preservation and safety—is now being discussed in the United States. Naturally, the army and navy want work provided for them at the Canal. The people, however, shows signs of desiring the other alternative, by which no fortifications will be necessary, and the whole world served. It is not, perhaps, straining a point to foretell that the latter will be the course finally agreed upon. The tendency of all civilized peoples to-day is for peace.

Thirty years ago there was a marked tide of emigration from Canada to the United States. To-day the tide has turned, and the flow is largely northward, from the United States into Canada. During the last fiscal year 96,000 "United Statesians" came over the border into Canada, bringing with them, as estimated at the Bureau of Immigration, Washington, as much as \$95,371,000. This year it is expected that the number will reach 125,000. The majority of these immigrants go into wheat-raising, and are particularly partial to the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. So rapidly is the former filling up, that Mr. William Whyte, Second Vice-President of the C. P. R., has expressed his conviction that within fifteen years Saskatchewan alone will be producing more wheat than the whole of the United States.

The New North.

Interesting, comprehensive and illuminating is Agnes Deans Cameron's account of her long trip from Chicago to the Arctic Ocean and back, via the Mackenzie and Peace Rivers ("The New North," Appleton's, N. Y., \$3.00)—especially illuminating, for it is almost startling to find the most of one's preconceived notions regarding this "last west" vanishing into thin air as one follows the writer, by scow or river steamer, past plain and over portage, down the long reaches that stretch toward the land of the Eskimo. It is illuminating to find only good words of the Hudson's Bay Company, honorable men and true, it would seem, during the long centuries of their great monopoly; it is illuminating to hear of timber of quality on the Peace; of coal, and salt, and sulphur, and sand glass, and ochre, and tar, above Fort McMurray; of oil derricks at 56° 40' north; of a considerable steamship on the broad bosom of the Mackenzie, puffing on toward the Arctic Sea, of air "heavy with the perfume of wild roses" on the farther side of the Arctic Circle—above all, of an Eskimo race, not made up of "short, squat, dirty men who live on blubber," but of giants six feet tall, frank, joyous, honorable and interesting. "The Mackenzie River Eskimo is," says the writer, "with perhaps the one exception of an Arab I fraternized with in Chicago, at the World's Fair, the most splendid specimen of physical manhood I have ever seen. In physique, he stood out in splendid contrast to the Europeans and Americans who were investigating him and

Men of To-day.



An Interesting Aero Group.

Orville Wright, his sister, and Mr. McCoy (pointing), President of the U. S. Aero Club. Photo taken at Plymouth, England.

his. Arrow-straight, and six feet tall, mark him as he swings along the strand. His is the carriage and bearing of the high-bred Tartar. This man has "arrived"; he has an air of assuredness that in the drawing-rooms 'Outside' you seldom see. The Eskimo woman, too, it appears, is a new species of female kind. She is "neither petulant nor morose," notwithstanding the fact that she must spend the greater portion of her time chewing her husband's boots and the rest of the leather of the family into softness. As the writer humorously puts it, "Solomon's eulogy of Mrs. Oo-via-oo-ak, corrected to the latitude of 70° north, would read, 'She seeketh fish and the liver of seals, and worketh willingly with her hands; she riseth also while it is yet night, and cheweth the boots of her household.'"

A ripple of humor runs, as spontaneously as the breeze of a summer day, through this unique book of travel, and humor is much in demand in the nowadays world, yet it is, perhaps, the down-serious descriptions of the Great Peace River Valley that will attract most strongly the attention of the Canadian reader. "With but one break, the Peace River affords a nine-hundred-mile stretch of navigation, and we can justly describe the country through which it flows as a plateau in which the river has made for itself a somewhat deep valley. Extensive grassy plains border it on both sides, and, north of Fort Vermilion, country of this character extends to the valley of the Hay River. Crossing the Quatre Fourches, an offshoot of the Peace at the Lake Athabasca edge, we turn our faces due west to a land of promise. The Mackenzie River, and the banks of the Great Slave may some day afford homes to a busy and prosperous populace, but there are many fertile and more accessible lands to be settled first. With the Peace River country there is no prospect for it is merely a question of the coming of the railway. Given a connection with the world to the south, the district watered by the Peace will at once support a vast agrarian population. The advance riders are already on the ground. On the Mackenzie, swarthy forms are in evidence. One and French is spok-

en on all sides; there are no great fields of waving grain, and the dog is the only domestic animal. On the Peace is an essentially white race, cows, chickens, trustworthy old nags, porridge for breakfast, 'the tongue that Shakespeare spake,' rendered in an accent born far ayont the Tweed. Right across the mouth of the Little Red River, Tom Kerr has a fishing seine. We go down with him to lift it, after the cows have been brought back to the narrow path. The net yields seven fish, and they are of five different species—trout, ling, sucker, jack-fish, and something else, that Tom calls a 'Maria.' Daily this net is set, and for three hundred and sixty-five days every year it furnishes food for the family, in summer in the flowing water, and in winter under the ice. You couldn't starve at Little Red River if you wanted to. This is one of the most beautiful spots in the whole North Country. Long after Tom and we and Mrs. Tom are under the govans, and the little Kerrs possess the land, there will be populous cities along the Peace, and millionaires will plant their summer villas on the beautiful spot where we now stand."

It strikes us as somewhat wonderful that tomatoes ripened in the open air at Ft. Vermilion by July 13th; possibly the long daylight had something to do with it. The writer gives other statistics almost as surprising: Peas harvested August 12th weighing 64 pounds to the bushel; wheat, also weighing 64 pounds to the bushel; ripened corn, and flourishing apple trees and roses; and then she concludes, "There are probably a million acres of land immediately tributary to the place, all capable of producing crops like those cited. Within a radius of ten miles of the Hudson's Bay post, there are living now five hundred people, of whom perhaps 50 are white. They, all, to some extent, cultivate the soil, varying their farm operations by hunting, trapping and freighting. The settlement boasts two churches, two mission schools, and two trading stores—a happy, prosperous and very progressive community."

In short, if Miss Cameron be as reasonable in her prophecies, as she seems to be, optimism may mount high in regard to this Western Canada of

ours. "It is all new and splendid, and hopeful, and formative!" she exclaims; and again, "The sleeping giant has awakened. We are on the heels of the greatest economic trek this world has ever seen," and she closes with the same good word. "As Canadians, looking at this Western Canada which has arrived, and thinking of the lands of Canada's fertile Northland far beyond, for the future we are full of optimism, and of the present we are glad."

It is interesting to read this account of the farthest Northwest. As Canadians, we should know all that is to be known of the vastness and promise of our country. Nevertheless, we of the older-settled East have still to remember that yet occupy the "garden of Canada," and that right tillage—intensive, not the vast, wholesale, exhaustive system of the plains—can make our Provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the Eastern Seaboard flourish as they have never yet flourished. It is ours to make two blades of vegetation grow where but one grew before, and it is ours to find out how the thing can be done. The West is alluring, stimulating, but the East is by no means effete. It is still but in its childhood, with a magnificent future before it, and upon our own heads be it if for it and for ourselves we fail to make good.

Our English Letter.

XI.

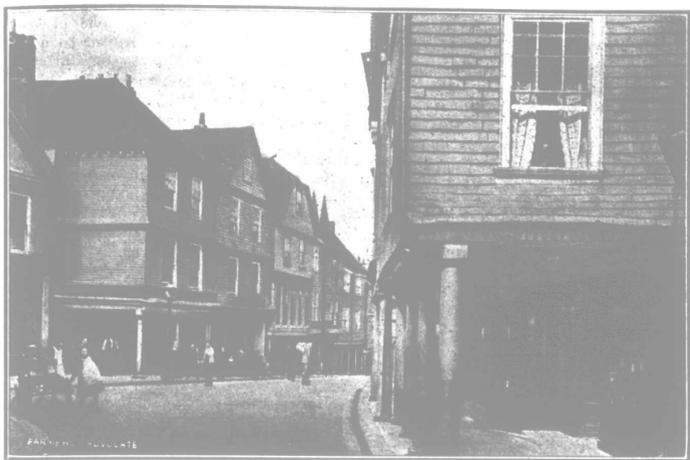
SOMETHING ABOUT THE OLDEST TOWN IN ENGLAND.

I.

Amongst other interesting places which I was enabled to visit in Totnes was the old castle, a once powerful Norman keep, said to have been erected by Judhel de Totnais as a fortress for defensive purposes. I stood at its base, but learning that to see the wonderful view from its topmost turret would mean a long climb to a somewhat dizzy height, I did not make the attempt, although I was told that, for those who reached the top of the fine old ruins, there was a rich reward, a magnificent panorama being spread out before them. From that vantage-ground could be seen not only immediately below it the town itself, but the River Dart winding its serpentine course between the hills, and away in the distance, beyond the nearer cultivated country, village after village, with their towering church-spires, and the Tor-crowned hills of Dartmoor marking the broken skyline in all their rugged grandeur.

THE ANCIENT ROWS.

Perhaps the most striking features of Totnes as an old-time town are the Piazzas, or Ancient Rows. These are caused by the projection of the upper stories of the houses, supported by pillars, over the pavements beneath, and above the level of the shop-fronts, with their tempting wares below. Although these covered stone-built arcades are to be found still in good preservation in other old English cities, notably in Winchester, and very especially in Chester, they have won for Totnes the name of the "Chester of Devon." At one time these Piazzas were more extensive, and under them the markets were held, not only for the sale of farm produce, but for the several manufactures of the neighborhood, one of which was a coarse kind of cloth known as "narrow pinties."



Totnes, Butterwalk.

BEATING THE BOUNDS.

Beating the Borough Bounds is still an extant custom, and there is a record in the archives of 1654, of the small payment of six shillings and twopence for refreshments "for the schoolmaster, his scholars, and the constables," on the occasion of their long tramp in rogation week. That this kindly provision was omitted in 1664, is evident by the entry of another sum which the Borough had to pay, "For bread the boys took from several persons' windows in their perambulation."

BULL-BAITING.

Those old records have other stories to tell. That bull-baiting was at one time a pastime, was revealed by the discovery of an old post, of some height and girth, which was unearthed some years ago from several feet below the surface. On the top, a strong wrought-iron ring is fixed, the straight part going through the post, and moving freely from side to side. With it were discovered a number of animal bones, probably those of the bulls and dogs killed to make sport for the countryside. The entries state expenditures of several small sums "for making a new bull-ring and setting thereof"; in 1651, three shillings and sixpence for a new post; and in 1678, "three pence and a half-penny for mending the bull-chayne." The spot on the plains where the bull-ring was discovered is now marked by a granite stone, inscribed "B. R." Happily, bull-baiting has been abolished in England by Act of Parliament, but not until the year 1835.

THE LOVING CUP.

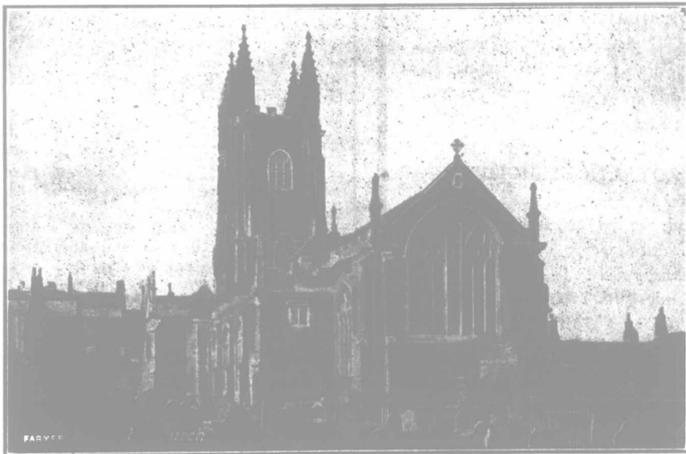
One much pleasanter little ceremony is, I venture to think not only worth mentioning, but might, with much advantage, be adopted as an object-lesson in the promotion of civic zeal and harmonious co-operation in the various centers of our ever-growing and wide-spreading Dominion. At the Mayoralty dinners, on November 9th, when the "Loving-cup" is passed around, each member of the company is still expected to give the toast, "Unanimity and prosperity to the Town and Borough of Totnes, and success to the trade thereof," those who fail to correctly repeat the words of the toast having to pay a fine.

It has been suggested, somewhat quizzically, of course, that the custom of afternoon tea must have originated in Totnes, for, "in 1735, it was found that the sending of covered dishes by the Mayoress to the Aldermen's wives at the four-quarter sessions of the Borough was attended by inconvenience, and, instead, it was decided (if Mrs. Mayoress for the time being think fit), that she do invite the Aldermen's wives on the Queen's birthday, in the afternoon, annually, to drink tea, coffee, chocolate, wine, etc., with her at the Mayor's house, or on any other day she shall think fit."

THE PARISH CHURCH.

Totnes parish church stands on a

site which has always been used as a place of worship, probably that of a heathen temple before the introduction of Christianity into England. As recorded, it has survived many vicissitudes. The church which existed in the time of William the Conqueror, stood until the 13th century, it being then rebuilt and dedicated to the service of God, in 1259. Its present tower is very beautiful, magnificently proportioned, and has four lofty pinnacles. There are several



Totnes Parish Church.

niches, the names of the figures therein being uncertain, except that of one, with a high crown, which is evidently meant for Bishop Lacy, in whose episcopate it was built. Below this effigy is inscribed, "I made thys tore"—a statement in stone which confirms this belief. Few churches can boast of a more exquisite stone screen. It dates from 1450, and was restored by the late Sir Gilbert Scott. The carving is like lace-work, its design being also attributed to Bishop Lacy, but, like so many of the old churches of England, the hand of the destroyer in Cromwell's time has been upon it, and has defaced many of its beauties. The rood loit has gone, but there still remains the stone stairway which formerly led to it, and in the south wall of the chapel is the opening through which the lepers were permitted to watch the Elevation of the Host.

Amongst the monuments was one representing a certain Christopher Blackall, who died in 1635. He is represented life-size, clad in armor, kneeling with hands clasped, and upon his face an air of almost "smug" content. Below him, in smaller effigies, are the also kneeling figures of his four wives, hewn in sandstone, each in her order of precedence, and one with her poor head knocked off. "And they didn't none of them leave a child behind," said, somewhat comically, my kindly-mannered, rose-checked cicerone, who had

most untiringly and with unabated interest conducted me through both church and guildhall.

Perhaps, even more than of all its claims to antiquity, the present inhabitants are proud of the beautiful river, the Dart, which the late Queen Victoria called "the Rhine of England." They are not only proud of the many beauties of its banks on either side between Totnes and Dartmouth, but also of its splendid salmon and speckled trout fisheries. Sport of every kind can be had in Totnes, and, whether as a center of historical interests, natural beauties, or such newer pastimes as golf, football, cricket, bowling, lawn tennis, etc., this most ancient borough should have many attractions for Canadians, and to them I would venture to recommend its being included in their programme, should they desire to pay a visit to Devonshire, one of the most lovely counties of this dear old land.

H. A. B.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Here Am I; Send Me!

Also I heard the voice of the Lord, saying, Whom shall I send, and who will go for us? Then said I, Here am I; send me.—Isa. vi.: 8.

"To Him myself I wholly give,
At His command I die, or live,
I trust His love and power:

and it is impossible to find men to minister to the spiritual needs of thousands of hungry souls. Do any readers of this page hear the Voice of the Lord, saying, "Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?"

If you hear that call for volunteers, will you not answer, "Here am I; send me!"

Is spiritual life slowly dying down in your district? Then perhaps much of the responsibility rests on you. If there are no Sunday services within reach, can you not start cottage meetings? There is no need to shrink back in fear, saying, "I could never pray out loud before other people." The beautiful prayers in the Prayer Book are better than anything you could compose. If you have not a copy in the house, surely one of the neighbors can supply you, or you can buy one very cheaply. A service, with responsive Psalms, prayers, hymns, and a good sermon, read aloud—with the regular lessons appointed for the Sunday, or other suitable selections from the Old and New Testaments—will do wonders in bringing people nearer to God. A few years ago, a young girl went West to teach school. There was no church service of any kind in that district, so she began a sort of Bible class, with a shortened form of Morning Prayer taking up part of the time. Men and women, as well as the young people, were attracted. After a few years they got a regular minister—for "where there's a will there's a way," and their young teacher had shown them the value of common worship and regular spiritual food. Now, here is an opportunity for many readers of "The Farmer's Advocate"—both men and women. If nothing else can be done, perhaps it will be possible to start a Sunday-school. This week I got a letter from one of our readers, asking if I could give her information about suitable pictures to hang on the walls of a room she was using for a Sunday-school class. She was willing to pay \$1.00 or more for each picture. There is one who has responded to God's call for volunteers!

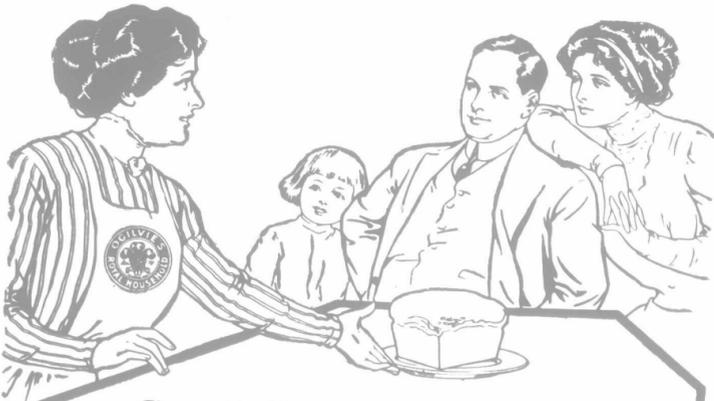
Are you doing anything at all to pass on to others the knowledge of God which you possess? If not, it will die out in your own soul. Those who do not stand as lights kindled by God, not only brightening the place where He has placed them, but also giving the spark of living faith, through prayerful effort, to fire the souls of others, need not be surprised if their faith grows weak and their spiritual vision dim. Perhaps they say, sadly: "I wish I had my childhood's faith back again!" and all the time they are letting their souls grow thin and weak for want of regular spiritual food and exercise, and for want of prayer, which is the fresh air of the spirit.

If you want to be used by God as a missionary (and every soldier of Christ should be a witness for Him), then offer yourself as a volunteer for any work He wants doing. The call is ringing in our ears: "Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?" What other answer can we make than the prompt reply of the prophet Isaiah: "Here am I; send me!"

If you want to help in the battle against sin that is being waged by the army clothed in the white robes of righteousness, an army following hard



St. Mary's Church, Totnes.



Good, Better or Best?

A VITAL DIFFERENCE IN BREADS

QUALITY you know is comparative. Just as much so in bread, as in woollens or linens.

If you make bread at all you naturally want it to be good—as good as, or better than your neighbor's.

But is your bread as good as it ought to be? Does it furnish its full quantum of health and strength? Is it nutritious as well as delicious?

Ordinary flour may make fairly good looking bread. But if you care for *food value*, for nutrition, for digestibility, for bone and muscle and blood building quality, you will want a flour rich in the highest quality of *gluten*.

"ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" is the finest flour in the world and makes the best bread in the world.

And it is just as good for Pastry as it is for Bread. It is the one flour which has proved an unqualified success for every household purpose. And its absolute uniformity guarantees you against failure—

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR is made of Manitoba Red Fye Wheat, which is especially rich in high quality gluten.

It is scientifically milled in the finest mills in the British Empire and samples are regularly subjected to the most exacting of all tests, the oven test, to insure uniformity.

"ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" always makes the finest and most nourishing bread, the lightest, flakiest and most healthful pies, cakes, biscuits, muffins, rolls.

Order **"ROYAL HOUSEHOLD"** at once. Don't delay. The sooner you commence using this finest of all flours the better for your family.



Ottawa Exhibition

SEPTEMBER 9th TO 17th, 1910.

Central Canada Fair, 1910, to surpass all predecessors. Premiums for Horses Generously Increased, and larger appropriations of prize money for cattle, swine, sheep, poultry and agricultural produce.

\$16,000.00 AND 40 GOLD MEDALS.

Buttermaking Contests, Manufacture in Progress, Parade of Prize Animals, Grand-stand for 12,000, Pyrotechnics, Mimic Warfare, Horse Races, Vaudeville. Entries close Sept. 7th. Write for prize list and other information to:

ED. McMAHON, SECRETARY, OTTAWA, ONT.

Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto

AUGUST 27th to SEPTEMBER 12th, 1910.

\$50,000 00

\$35,000.00

In prizes for products of the farm, the home and the garden. In live-stock premiums. For information and prize lists write:

J. O. ORR, MANAGER, CITY HALL, TORONTO

ALL ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 15TH.

BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED FROM ADS. IN "ADVOCATE."

after One whose white vesture is dipped in blood, then you must be tremendously in earnest. You will never work wondrously with the mighty weapon of prayerful service, if you are satisfied to plod through the wilderness seeking only manna for yourself. If God wants to send you on His errands, wants to send His messages by you, then you must be always presenting yourself as a volunteer before the Throne, always listening for the still, small voice, which is unheard by one who allows himself to be absorbed in the cares and pleasures of this life.

A true soldier of Christ holds his life absolutely at his Master's disposal. He is ready to go anywhere and do anything that is plainly the duty marked out for him.

God wants to send many messages through us; He wants each Christian to be, like John the Baptist, a voice speaking His words. It is a great honor and privilege to be used by Him, to be the channel through which He touches other souls; but how can God speak through our voice unless we are listening for His, and keeping ourselves free to obey His special commands?

Christ is still the Word of God. That Word came into touch with men, not through a great king or conqueror, but through the lowly, holy village maiden—Mary of Nazareth. So, to-day, He is continually coming into quickening touch with man through pure souls and bodies which are consecrated unreservedly to His service, through men, women and children, who say with steady, resolute determination: "Here am I; send me!"

If God is not working mightily through us—and He only knows whether He is making full use of our powers for His glorious purposes—then it must be that we are not entirely consecrated to His service, or are not keeping always in touch with Him. If He has lighted us with the fire of His indwelling Life, He certainly intends us to do our part in the great work of lighting the world. Let us put more life, energy and enthusiasm, into our prayers for the growth of His Kingdom, and then we can reach out in His power to strengthen the souls around us.

The only way to do Christ's work is to press close to Him and stay there. Then both hands can be stretched out in eager service. Then His quickening Life can flow through you in an ever-increasing flood. What matter though you have little time, money or worldly influence? The great Life which has transmuted millions of souls, filling them with power and joy and beauty, was very short, very busy, and was not helped by money or worldly power. The greatest of men worked in a village carpenter shop, and it is better for the world that it was so. He has shown that true power lies in character, not in position. With God behind a man, working through him, nothing can be impossible—though success is sometimes hidden for a time. Christ did not seem to have made a success of life when He died on the Cross and His followers were scattered in fear and weakness. But He is the Stone which is to become a great Mountain, and fill the whole earth. His is the Kingdom set up by the God of heaven, which shall never be destroyed, but shall stand for ever.—Dan. ii.: 35, 44.

If you want to work for God more and more successfully, and are feeling discouraged at your own weakness, then remember that it is not you who are to do the work, it is God, Who will work through a consecrated human instrument.

"The feeble hands and helpless, reaching blindly through the darkness, Touch God's Right Hand in that darkness,

And are lifted up and strengthened."

DORA FARNCOMB.

The Vision of His Face.

By Dora Farncomb.

(Introduction to English Edition.)

The Rev. J. Stuart Holden writes: "Very gladly do I accede to the request to write a short prefatory note to this volume, which, however, needs no commendation of mine. Its title prepares us to find in its pages the exaltation of Christ as the center and source of all true life, which expectation is entirely fulfilled to the reader. The authoress is one who is obviously far from being

larned the secret of the Lord, and is more than usually felicitous in imparting it to her fellow-disciples, none of whom can but be inspired and helped to a truer realization of the fullness of Christ by the perusal of these pages. In this our day . . . nothing, indeed, is more needed than the unbroken vision of His Face, to whom looking we are saved and strengthened to run the race. These brief chapters, while not professing anything of the merely academic or literary, are full of that unspeakable radiance which the Vision imparts to beholding souls. And yet they are far from being merely mystical, for they make nothing so clear as the fact that individual relationship with Christ has a necessary social consequence in the life of the believer, whose love is 'not in word, nor in tongue, but in deed and in truth,' and who expresses his love for the Lord in self-sacrificing service to those for whom He died."

"Without having anything of the sound of the trumpet, this book vibrates with the music of the harp, and I am certain that those who take it up in the desire of gaining more clearly the Vision of the King in His beauty, will lay it down with deep gratitude and satisfaction of heart."

"The Vision of His Face" contains seventeen chapters—more than 200 pages. Cloth, with gilt lettering. Price, \$1.00, postpaid. Canadian edition, The William Weld Co., London, Canada. English edition (with introduction by Rev. J. Stuart Holden, M. A.): Elliott Stock, 62 Paternoster Row, E. C., London.

From an Alberta Reader.

Editor "Hope's Quiet Hour":

I am another interested reader, my husband having subscribed to "The Farmer's Advocate" for at least eight or nine years. I always look anxiously forward to the reading of Hope's Quiet Hour, and have often felt like writing something for its pages, but have put off doing so from time to time. I have been helped much in faith lately by comparing the case of "The Blind Man" (Bartimeus) with "The Gift of the Holy Spirit." The Saviour must have known, yet He draws from the man his request: "What wilt thou that I should do unto thee?" In another place He says: "Ye have not, because ye ask not," and as soon as the request was made, the answer came: "Go thy way, thy faith hath made thee whole"—and immediately he received his sight. His request was: "Lord, that I might receive my sight." And is not our request, "Lord, that I might receive Thee" (the Holy Spirit), and He says in Acts: "Receive ye the Holy Ghost." Let us receive Him.

I was reading of "The mantle which Elijah threw over Elisha," and it seemed so beautiful—it was the mantle of the love of God; and he received Him immediately, and his spirit became as the spirit of a little child. It was the overshadowing of the divine presence, and can He not cast it over whom He will?

Current Events.

A company has been incorporated to build airships at Montreal.

Lord Kitchener will resign from his position as Commander in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Charles K. Hamilton last week made a successful flight in his aeroplane from New York to Philadelphia, a distance of 88 miles, going at the rate of nearly 55 miles an hour.

During a discussion of general topics in a primary school, the teacher asked the question: "What is a veterinary surgeon?"

"One who doctors old soldiers," was the ready reply of a boy of five years.

CHARACTER & REPUTATION

It is the high character of Gourlay Pianos as they are at present built that has earned the appreciation of our best musicians and created a reputation and demand for the instruments. Their sale does not depend upon a reputation due to the labor and skill of a former generation. This is the buyer's safeguard and assurance of permanent satisfaction with a Gourlay.

TONE CHARM

Occasionally you hear a piano with a tone possessing a rare "singing" quality, so rich and full and withal so sweet that you are at once interested in the make. It is this charm of tone in the Gourlay Piano that has evoked enthusiastic commendation from music-lovers everywhere throughout Canada.

STANDING IN TUNE

Scientifically and carefully planned after years of study and experiment, Gourlay Pianos stand in tune much better than ordinary pianos. The Gourlay non-varying end-wood system of construction provides a bearing from the tuning-pin right to the iron plate that is non-varying, sectional end wood.

There is Not a Weak Link in this Chain

of reasons why you should have a Gourlay Piano in your home

Gourlay Pianos

are all of one quality—the best. If we took a commission to build a piano for \$1,000 it could be of no better material or workmanship than we regularly use in any one of our simpler, more moderately-priced styles. We could spend more money on ornamentation, but nothing to improve quality. Gourlay Pianos are to be found in prominent homes in practically every city and town in Canada. The most musical person in your coterie of friends is probably a Gourlay enthusiast.

Booklet Number 6 tells the names of over 2,500 homes where Gourlay Pianos are used. If you contemplate the purchase of a piano this booklet should interest you. Write for it.

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188 YONGE STREET
TORONTO

4,000 PIANOS

Nearly 4,000 Gourlay Pianos are now in constant use, not only in all parts of Canada, but in Great Britain, United States, South Africa, China and Japan. How they have stood the extreme test of climatic changes is shown in a letter from Japan as follows:—"You are to be congratulated on producing a piano that will stand this climate. Ours is in fine order, while others brought here from America are terribly cracked and damaged."

EVERY DOLLAR

invested in a Gourlay piano brings the largest possible dollar's worth in return. Gourlay Pianos may cost more than some others, but they are more than worth the difference. The price is as low as the high quality of the piano will allow. Their reputation adds nothing to their cost, and even an additional expenditure of money would not improve their character.

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The beauty and refined appearance of our present models sustain our reputation for leadership in artistic case work, while the richly-figured veneers used are unexcelled and add to our reputation as connoisseurs of rare woods.

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To musicians the touch of a piano is a very important consideration. In Gourlay Pianos, the genius of the builder is demonstrated in what you might almost call individuality, personality in the touch—a direct appeal to the players with real musical taste.

TONE DURABILITY

That Gourlay Pianos have an enduring tone which does not become "tinny" has been demonstrated after severe tests. This tone durability is secured through an exact knowledge of what to use, how and where to use it, and a vigilant supervision over every smallest detail during construction.

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.]

Since writing you last time, I chanced to be going through a pile of old papers and magazines one day, when, what should I come upon but — some more about Josiah Wedgwood.

Are you interested?—then here: Josiah Wedgwood, it appears, was the thirteenth child in the Wedgwood family,

and the luckiest of the lot. Perhaps, seeing that he had fallen upon an unlucky number, he decided to make his luck. . . . But this is anticipating.

When he was a little boy, the village of Burslem, where his father had a small pottery, was one of the roughest of the Staffordshire pottery towns. There was nothing artistic or even sanitary, about any of the works. Women worked there attired like men, and even several years later, John Wesley wrote of their coming to one of his meetings in such garb, plentifully beplastered with the clay used in the works, and all agog to create a disturbance. At this time, too, he wrote of finding a flower garden attached to one of the potteries, and of meeting its master. "He is small and lame," runs the record, "but his soul is near to

God." This man, needless to say, was Josiah Wedgwood.

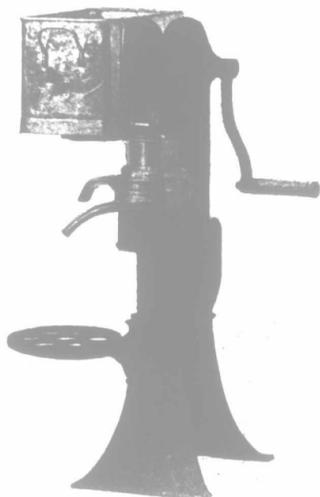
Before coming to the estate of pottery-owner, however, Josiah had had his struggles. When his father died, their small pottery was handed on to the eldest son, Thomas, to whom young Josiah was bound as an apprentice. Until he was of age, he was bound to work, with long hours and practically no pay. But one cannot anchor a Pegasus, and in the meantime the lad had been experimenting, and dreaming, and making things more beautiful than anything that had heretofore left the Staffordshire potteries. During this time, too, catastrophe had come to him—and something else. At nineteen he wrote, "I have my trade, a lame leg, and the marks of smallpox—and I never was good-looking,

anyway." Perhaps he were the more conscious of his limitations, because about this time he first met his cousin, Sarah Wedgwood, daughter of a rich old "Squire," who had made a fortune in cheese. It was a case of love at first sight, and the lassie did not mind Josiah's lameness and pockmarks—but the old "Squire" had no suspicions.

Josiah hereafter plied his arts to the uttermost. He was experimenting in glazes. He had determined to revive the old Etruscan designs, and the prettiest things of all that he made he sent to his cousin Sarah.

Finally her father became interested,—in the workmanship, not in the love affair,—and sent some of the trinkets to one of the big cutlers of Sheffield. The latter was greatly taken with their

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Standard Cream Separator

We want every farmer who has any idea of buying a Separator to see this machine skimming milk before making a contract for any separator, and will place a "STANDARD" right in your dairy, without any obligation on your part to buy. There will be more satisfaction in that for you than our trying to explain all its good features here—that's sure. In fact, if we used this whole page we would only be getting started.

Our Catalogue explains all about it, and will be sent you free. Write in for it.

The "STANDARD" brings the greatest returns with the least amount of labor and expense, and is the machine you will eventually buy.

WANTED—Inquiries from everybody interested in cream separators. Good agents in unrepresented districts. Write to-day for Catalogue.

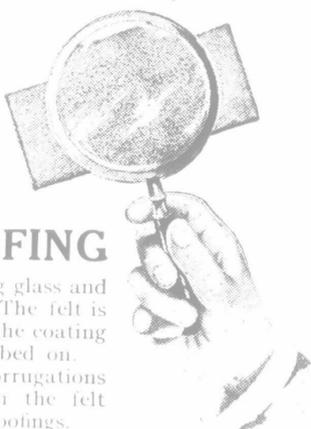
STANDARD.

Sizes: No. 4, 6 and 8.
Capacities: 400, 550 and 750 Lbs.
Prices and terms on application.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited
Renfrew, Ont.

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In choosing most roofings it is a problem to know what you are getting for your money. But with **Paroid Roofing** you get facts that guarantee you the most serviceable and most economical ready roofing you could buy. For example take a strip of



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—place it under a magnifying glass and note its fine even texture. The felt is as good as could be made, the coating is carefully applied, not daubed on. You don't see in **Paroid** corrugations in the coating and defects in the felt that you see in most ready roofings. We make **Paroid Roofing** from start to finish in our own mills—the only way we can know that the finished roofing is right. Put **Paroid** to any test and then read



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When you see Paroid on your building, if you are not satisfied tell us and we will send you a cheque for the full cost of the roofing and the cost of laying it. If any Bird Neponset Product ever fails because of defective manufacture we will replace it. If a broader guarantee than this could be made we would make it.

N.B. Write to our Building Council Department for free information concerning any building problem you may have to solve. Give full particulars and state exact dimensions. Write for samples of Neponset Products and we will give you name and address of your nearest dealer.

Paroid Roofing is always supplied with galvanized caps and nails—also no other ready roofing has a guide line for laying. We originated the complete roofing kit, fixtures and directions for laying inside of each roll. **Paroid** covers buildings all over the world. Ask us to point out a **Paroid** roof in your own locality.

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Western Branch, Established in 1888, 123 Bannatyne St. E., Winnipeg Eastern Branch, 144 Union St., St. John, N.B. 2209

beauty, and expressed a desire to engage the services of so talented a youth. But Josiah was not yet twenty-one.

As soon as that event was accomplished, he visited Sarah, and fell more deeply in love than ever. Burslem would not hold him now, and so we find him flitting from one work to another in Sheffield, learning everywhere, and improving on everything that he learned. He was also reading and studying, of nights, and making of himself an educated man. Most of his brothers and sisters, it is said, could neither read nor write.

At last a great day arrived. He had added a last shilling to one hundred pounds of savings of his own, and so he hastened to lay his suit before Sarah's father.

"Catastrophe!" He left more speedily than he had arrived. The irate father had called him "a lame Burslem potter" and had told him in plain enough terms that anyone who married his daughter must be able to match her big fortune, guinea for guinea. Before he was well off the promises, however, his lady came running to him and whispered a few words that made him feel like a Hercules.

"Burslem?" he wrote to her before long. "Burslem? The name shall yet be a symbol of all that is beautiful, honest, and true—we shall see! I am a potter—yes, but I'll be the best one that England has ever seen."

And so he made his plans for building his own potteries two miles from Burslem, and for founding the Art Colony, which he subsequently named Etruria.

In the meantime, he continued to visit his cousin, was forbidden the house, and, finally, as his pounds sterling increased, and his love did not diminish, was permitted to be party to an arrangement which said that when he had £10,000 in his own name, he might marry Sarah.

He now began to get orders for dinner sets from the nobility. He was becoming the fashion. And the Art Colony was becoming an event. His work and others had come to the aid when the leader finally took to a carriage, they, both artist and scientist, had established work as a part of the country.

One of Bentley's first orders was to open a showroom at Leeds. It was a china was not as common there as it was, and so before long the order was placed

with carriages, and it was necessary to issue cards of admission to keep back the crowds. Bentley at once sent a messenger post-haste to Wedgwood, with the order, "Turn every available man on vases. London is vasa mad!"

And so the new partner helped on Wedgwood's love affair.

By New Year's of that winter, the necessary shekels had all come in, and the pound of flesh was saved. The marriage took place quietly on January 29, 1764, when Josiah was thirty-four and Sarah twenty-nine, and the big fortune which eventually reverted to Mrs. Wedgwood, did much towards helping to build up the vast works at Etruria. A more important issue still hung on this marriage, for the daughter of the house, Susannah, became the mother of Charles Darwin, the greatest scientist the world has ever known.

Towards the close of his life, Wedgwood was looked upon as the richest man in England, but he was possessed also of riches which could not be reckoned in pounds and shillings. A man at once individual, artistic, intellectual, generous and kindly—who could think now of his lameness and his pockmarks? Least of all, perhaps, his wife, who had never thought of them, and who remained to the last his admirer, as well as his inspiration.

Vermin on Hens—Recipes.

Dear Dame Durden,—May I, a trembling stranger, come in? I have often, in thought, sat among you, but never got up the courage before. Sit over a little, Lilly Ann and Springbud, please, so I can get in the corner out of sight. I have got so much help from the letters, and I think if we have a good thing we should pass it on.

I am a very busy woman, so thought I would take an easy way to get rid of the vermin on my hens by feeding them sulphur. I mixed a half cupful in chop four times a week—I should say I have 100 hens—and it cured scaly leg. Anyone troubled with scaly leg among their poultry, try it. I only learned it by accident.

If any of you have rheumatism, try 5 cents' worth iodide of potash in one pint of water. Take a tablespoonful before meals.

Now, I will give you a simple and nice breakfast dish.

Fried Biscuits.—Take soda or baking powder biscuits left over from the day before, split them in two, dip them in pancake batter, and fry like pancakes. Eat with syrup.

Isn't this a beautiful world, Chatterers, all clothed in green? But I think there is a better. Well, I must be up and do mine, or I am afraid this will find its way into that terrible basket I hear stands in the corner.

Can any of you tell me how to get a new cork for the rim of my churn cover? It is a Leader churn, and leaks badly.

NIMBLE NAB.

Perth Co., Ont.

Preserving Without Cooking.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have been reading your department with pleasure and profit for a number of years. I often see things in the Ingle Nook to which I would like to add my humble opinion, but till now I have refrained from doing so, but when I saw Jaunita's letter on canning strawberries without cooking, I thought I should tell her that they would keep just as well whole, and look so much better. When I do mine, I first see that I have a supply of sterilized jars. I mean jars that have been well washed, then put in cold water and heated to boiling point, take off the fire and let cool, then drain and fit covers to them. Now we are ready for the berries. Pick those over carefully, weigh them, also an equal quantity of sugar; now put all together in a large porcelain or earthen vessel, let stand overnight. In the morning, stir till no more air bubbles come to the top, then put in your jars and seal, and you will have something very like fresh strawberries all winter.

I have not done this in the same way, however, as the raspberries must be laid out in a shallow pan to expel their deep odor, and then sealed. They make a delicious preserve, and I have not been too

lengthy, and if I may, perhaps I will come again.

A CARLETON COUNTY FARMER'S WIFE.

Linoleum Finish.

"Graybird," Grey Co., writes, that best carriage varnish makes a good renewer for linoleum.

Our Scrap Bag.

White of egg, beaten a little, with a pinch of salt, is useful in extreme cases of bowel trouble, especially dysentery. It is food as well as medicine. The unbeaten white is also good for burns or scalds. Apply at once, with clean linen about, to bind it on.

Every two weeks, fill the tea and coffee pots with cold water, drop in a bit of washing soda, bring slowly to a boil, and let simmer half an hour. Afterwards wash, rinse and drain them, and they will be sweet as when new.

Keep two or three small, stiff scrubbing brushes in the kitchen. Use one for scrubbing the bake-board, and another for cleaning vegetables, removing silk from corn, etc.

Fill greasy cooking utensils with water, adding a little washing soda. Let boil, and scrape off with a wire "dishcloth." The work of cleaning, done thus, becomes easy.

The Scotch are the greatest dyspeptics on earth, says "The Sanitary Home," largely owing to their use of imperfectly-cooked oatmeal and soft bread. In rural France, where dyspepsia is practically unknown, hard bread and vegetables, with a moderate amount of meat, comprise the chief items of the bill-of-fare. To be quite digestible, porridge should be cooked for at least three hours in a double boiler, and reheated when needed.

If cake bakes too fast at the top, set a pan of cold water in the oven on the grate above. Do not lay a paper over the cake. Line cake tins with thin white paper, and grease but slightly with unsalted beef fat, if possible. Butter scorches easily.

A pretty girl, neatly and stylishly dressed, was going up street the other day. Her suit was of good material, plain and "ladylike", her hat ditto, with just the right tilt, or, rather, suspicion of a tilt, which spells "good style"; gloves were all right; jacket trim and beautifully white. By chance, however, the glance of the onlooker dropped to her feet. . . . Distasteful! The shoes were not in keeping. They looked as if they had not seen brush or cleanser for a week. They were worn off at the heels. The girl seemed a real lady no longer. The shoes were the cloven hoof which showed a streak of what is known as "commonness" somewhere. Good enough girl, nice enough girl she may have been, yet just lacking in that nice sense of "fitness" which ever accompanies the true lady as inseparably as the hair on her head.

The holiday season is almost upon us, and no doubt many of our readers are looking forward to entertaining the "summer visitors" who inevitably flock to the farms during July and August. Of course, visitors vary in character, but occasionally it is wise to remember that the majority of folk do not crave for a great deal of fuss and excitement. Most people like a good deal of quiet, when in this country, time to rest, and read, and dream, and write letters, and are in wholesome horror of the hostess who "never lets you alone." An occasional party or outing is enough, and simple, wholesome food, that does not require much fussing—good bread, and meat, and eggs, vegetable salads and raw fruit, with cream. Many hostesses wear themselves out trying to entertain summer visitors. It is not at all necessary to do so.

For Strawberry Time.

Strawberry Pie—Line a pie-plate with short biscuit dough, prick the bottom to let the air out, and bake. When cold, fill with fresh, ripe strawberries, cut in bits and sprinkled with powdered sugar. Spread a meringue, made of white of egg, mixed with powdered sugar, over the top. Put in the oven just long enough to set the meringue.

berries, add half a cup of sugar, and let them stand an hour or two. Serve on sago, tapioca or cornstarch pudding.

Strawberries.—Dip each berry in the slightly beaten white of egg, then in powdered sugar. Arrange in a glass dish, and decorate with strawberry leaves.

Strawberries in Snow.—Pour one cup cold water and one of sugar over half a package gelatine. When soft, add one cup boiling water and the juice of two lemons, then the well-beaten whites of four eggs. Beat all together until very light and frothy. Just before it sets, add one pint whole berries and pour into a mold, which has been dipped in water. Serve very cold, with cream.

Strawberry Pyramid.—Take a pint of cooked rice. Place a layer of it, well seasoned with butter and salt, on a pretty plate. Cover the rice with strawberries, sprinkle lightly with sugar, then a layer of the rice, and so on, forming into a pyramid. Serve with cream in a pitcher.

Strawberry Cream.—Put about 1 quart berries through a sieve and season with sugar. Put 1 ounce gelatine into a pan with 3 tablespoonfuls cold water, juice of 1 lemon, and 2 ounces white sugar. When the gelatine is melted, strain it into the berries, add half a pint whipped cream, stir all lightly together, pour into a wet mould, and put in a very cool place to set.

The "Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



6659 College Bousse, for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.

This is the popular "middy" waist. May be made of linen, cotton poplin, or tennis flannel.



6658 Tucked Sectional Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.



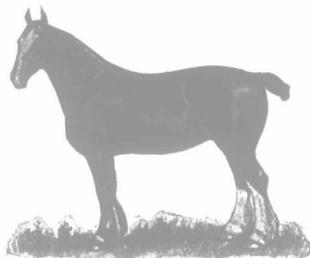
6271 Child's Rompers, 2 to 8 years.



6590 Child's Rompers, 2, 4 and 6 years.

Kindly order by number, giving age or measurement, as required. Price, ten cents per pattern. Address: Fashion Dept., "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

26 26



IMPORTED

Clydesdale Fillies

TWO AND THREE YEARS OLD.

All selected by one of the best judges in Scotland. Will be sold by auction, at Commercial Hotel, Cobourg, Ontario, on

Thursday, June 30

This importation sailed from Glasgow June 11. Single-fare holiday rates on all railways. Catalogues on application.

GEORGE ISAAC, COBOURG, ONT.

Auctioneers: A. R. Noble; J. H. Davidson.

WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

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

GASOLINE ENGINES—14 horse-power, \$65 complete; 24, 44, 6, 8, 12 horse-power, at proportionate prices. Pumping and Sawing Outfits. Get our Catalogue. Bates Motors, Petrolia, Ontario.

READ "The British Columbian," the oldest, biggest and newest weekly in B. C. Send dollar for yearly subscription. Columbian, New Westminster, B.C.

THE Canadian Apple-growers' Guide (Just published).—A complete and up-to-date guide for success in apple-growing, from the planting of the tree to the sale of the fruit. By Louise Woodvorton, M.A., Grimshy, Ontario. Published by Wm. Briggs, Toronto. Price \$2.25, postpaid.

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

WANTED—Per year, single man, thoroughly experienced in farm work, also able to fit Shorthorns for show. Must be steady and reliable. State wages. Address: A. J. Watson, Castlederg, Ontario.

WANTED—Persons to grow Mushrooms for us. Waste space in cellars, gardens and out-houses can be made yield \$15 to \$25 per week. Mushroom beds bear every month in the year. Illustrated booklet free. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

WE HAVE FARMS

of all sizes and suitable for all kinds of farming in every county in Western Ontario. Send for our catalogue. The Western Real Estate Exchange, Ltd., 78 Dundas St., London, Ont.

Send your remittances by DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS AND FOREIGN DRAFTS

Payable everywhere.

Rates for Money Orders:

\$ 5.00 and under	3c.
Over 5.00 to \$10.00	6c.
“ 10.00 to 30.00	10c.
“ 30.00 to 50.00	15c.

Money sent by TELEGRAPH AND CABLE. Issued in all stations of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

BEE SWAX WANTED!

Best market price. Cash or exchange. THE HAM & NOTT CO., LIMITED, Manufacturers of Bee-keepers' Supplies, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.

SHORTHORN BULL

Scotch Chancellor, got by Bapton Chancellor, imp., and out of Scotch Lassie, the dam of the great sweepstakes female, Flora 90th. Calved April 4, 1908. LEE BROS., GALT, ONT.

GOSSIP.

A GOOD SALE OF GUERNSEYS. At a sale of Guernsey cattle, on June 9th, from the herd of Alfred G. Lewis, at Geneva, N. Y., the 12-year-old imported cow, France 8th, sold for \$2,000, to F. Lathrop Ames, North Easton, Mass. Imp. France 14th, four years old, was sold for \$1,000, to F. L. Ames. Thirteen others sold at prices ranging from \$400 to \$900 each.

Telephones AND THE LAW.

There are nearly 400 telephone systems operating in Ontario. Only sixty of this number are incorporated under the laws of the Province. Is your Company or Association one of the sixty? If not, it has no legal standing in any court, or before the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

No Company or Association operating a telephone system without a charter of incorporation can enforce any of its contracts. Each member of such a Company or Association is individually liable for the debts, unlawful acts, or negligence of the whole concern.

If you are a shareholder in any unincorporated telephone system, ascertain your legal position and govern yourself accordingly.

THE CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE ASSOCIATION will respond to all enquiries from interested persons upon this or any other matter affecting the welfare of their business.

The Association has no selfish interests to serve, the sole purpose of its existence being to assist the people to secure a telephone service at the lowest cost, consistent with efficiency, and free from the undesirable effects of monopolistic influence.

The Association will mail a copy of the "Ontario Telephone Act, 1910," to the Secretary or owner of any telephone system sending particulars of the number of telephones in operation, and the names of any other systems with which they connect.

A telephone in every farmhouse is not a visionary ideal. It is a demonstrated possibility. If you have not a rural telephone service in your locality, and desire any information or assistance in regard to this question, without placing yourself under an obligation to purchase from any particular manufacturer, write to:

FRANCIS DAGGER, THE CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE ASSOCIATION Secretary - Treasurer, 21 Richmond St. W., Toronto.

GOSSIP.

The party at Frelighsburg, Que., who wrote Messrs. Mac Campbell & Sons, Harwich, Ont., regarding Duroc-Jersey swine, failed to sign his name. Messrs. Campbell & Sons will be grateful to hear from that party again, giving full name and address.

A GOOD SALE OF HOLSTEINS.

At a consignment sale of Holstein cattle, held at Syracuse, N. Y., on June 2nd and 3rd, 171 head were sold for the good average of \$361 each. The highest price was \$2,600, for the four-year-old cow, Pauline Jamaica De Kol, purchased by Bernard Meyer, New Jersey. A. C. Hardy, of Brockville, Ont., paid \$1,560 for the three-year-old Countess Segis, and \$1,400 was realized for the three-year-old cow Segis Eliza, purchased by A. A. Hartshorn, Hamilton, N. Y.

IMPORTED MARES AT AUCTION.

On Thursday, June 30th, as advertised in this issue, George Isaac, of Cobourg, Ont., will sell by auction, at the Commercial Hotel in that town, 25 imported Clydesdale fillies and mares, from two to four years old, specially selected by one of the best judges in Scotland, for size, quality, and the best of breeding, being the get of high-class sires, and a number of them bred to first-class horses. There is certainly plenty of room in this country for this choice importation of heavy draft mares, which sailed from Glasgow on June 11th. Single-fare holiday rates on all railways will be available.

At a sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, from the herds of Stanley R. Pierce and John Evans, at Creston, Illinois, on June 8th, ninety-six head were sold for an average of \$228. The highest price was \$655, for the yearling heifer, Black Cap 38th, purchased by L. H. Cantine, Holstein, Iowa. Black Gem of Keilor Park, eight years old, brought \$450, going to Jas. Williams, Marcus, Iowa. The highest price for a bull was \$450, for Elkalon, calved September, 1908, purchased by Geo. Burkhart, Steward, Ill. Eolian, a four-year-old cow, sold for \$545, to J. W. Jones & Sons, Laurice, Ohio.

CLYDESDALES AT EDINBURGH.

The Edinburgh Association's show took place June 8th. A strong entry of young stallions and geldings, brood mares and fillies, competed, no prizes being offered for older horses, owing to their being on their service routes. In the class for two-year-old colts, which was the largest ever seen at Edinburgh, A. & W. Montgomery had both first and second winners, in Baron Bute, by Baron's Pride, and Title Deeds, by Hiawatha, third being W. Brown's Hugh's Choice, by Rowellan.

Yearlings were even more numerous, and Messrs. Montgomery had again the first, in a black son of Everlasting, Wm. Renwick being second, with a nice colt, by Diana's Prince. The male championship went to Baron Bute, the first-prize two-year-old.

The brood mare class was led by Wm. Neilson's Daisy Primrose, by Baron's Pride. D. V. Stewart was second with his three-year-old mare, Elean, by Everlasting. Three-year-old fillies were a fine class, led by Princess Cedric, by Marmion, owned by J. & G. Dickie, and out of the Cawdor Cup champion mare, Cedric Princess. J. E. Kerr was second with Cicily, own sister to the champion stallion, Scottish Crest.

In two-year-old fillies, Andrew Brooks was first, with Lady Diana, by Baron of Buchlyvie; Stephen Mitchell was second, with Sweet Melody, by Hiawatha, and W. C. Bower had third with Calvina, by Baron of Buchlyvie.

In yearlings, Wm. Dunlop had first and second, with the unbeaten Dunore Myrene and Dunore Sympathy, both by Baron of Buchlyvie.

The female championship went to Dunore Myrene.

TRADE TOPIC.

The best market price for honey, on a basis of cash or exchange, is promised in a new advertisement appearing in "The Farmer's Advocate," by The Ham & Nut Co., Ltd., manufacturers of beekeepers' supplies, Brantford, Ont.

HECLA FURNACE

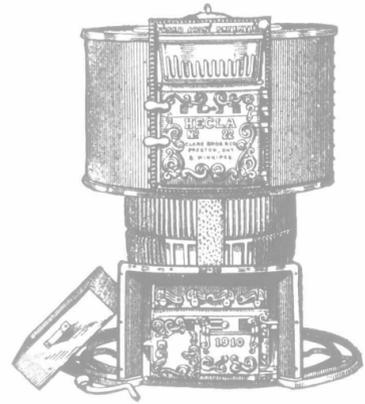
Has 30 Years Experience Behind It

Invaluable experience to you, who are going to buy a furnace this year.

20 years ago, we invented and patented the most important improvement made in furnace construction—our now famous FUSED JOINTS.

These joints mean an absolutely gas, dust and smoke proof furnace.

Then we adapted the FUSED JOINTS to the firepot and fused 97 steel ribs into the castiron, thus increasing the radiating surface three times that of any other firepot. An accurate three years test, proved that the "Hecla" Steel Ribbed Firepot saves one ton of coal in seven.



We learned that a steel combustion chamber was not durable. By experimenting, we found that an all-castiron chamber would last longer than a steel one.

We can help you, too, in planning the right heating for your home. Our book will tell you. Write for free copy.

CLARE BROS. & CO. LIMITED
PRESTON, Ont.

GALO

Preserves Eggs.

Whether you are in the egg business, or merely a consumer, you will readily appreciate the value of GALO as a perfect egg preserver. GALO is a product of skimmed milk, and is not in any way injurious to an egg. It was discovered while searching for a substitute for rubber, and it is this rubbery film that fills and covers the pores of an egg, making it air-tight, thus insuring permanent preservation. This film will not crack, rub or peel off under any atmospheric changes. After twenty years' experimenting, we are positive of what we claim, and guarantee that fresh eggs, properly treated with GALO, will remain absolutely fresh for twelve months or more under any ordinary conditions. The eggs do not remain in GALO, simply dipped, and can be stored in any convenient place. Order now, and preserve your eggs for the winter and higher prices. Tin, sufficient to preserve 75 to 100 doz. eggs, \$1.00 F. O. B. Hamilton. If you are interested, or desire further information, write us: THE CANADIAN GALO COMPANY, DEPT. D., HAMILTON, CANADA.

POULTRY AND EGGS

BUFF Orpington eggs that hatch; nine chicks guaranteed. Four special pens, \$3 setting. Splendid utility stock, extra heavy layers, \$1 setting. Illustrated catalogue free. Hugh A. Scott, Caledonia, Ont.

EGGS from Singlecomb Black Minorcas, \$1.00 per 15. Satisfaction assured. Alfred Warder, Spyr, Ontario.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS—Prize-winning and great laying stock. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15. A hatch guaranteed. Geo. D. Fletcher, Blenheim P.O., Ontario.

WANTED—A few private farmers to ship me Poultry, Eggs, Dairy Butter, Syrup, and all other farm produce. Will pay highest market price. W. J. Falle, Prince Albert Ave., Westmount, Montreal.

THE OTTAWA EXHIBITION.

An examination of the prize list of the Central Canada Exhibition, fixed for the dates Sept. 9th to 17th, as advertised in this issue, will interest stock exhibitors and farmers generally, the prizes in many classes being much increased over former years, ranging from \$75 downwards in the horse department, and up to \$30 for single individuals in the cattle classes. Exhibitors winning gold medals this year have the choice of an equivalent in cash, if preferred. All tickets, \$10.00 in cash, and 40 gold medals are entered in prizes. Other departments are equally liberally provided for. For the particulars may be looked for later.

The Beaver Circle.

[All children in second part and second books, will write for the Junior Beavers' Department. Those in third and fourth books, also those who have left school, or are in High School, between the ages of 11 and 15, inclusive, will write for Senior Beavers. Kindly state book at school, or age, if you have left school, in each letter sent to the Beaver Circle.]

Mosquitoes.

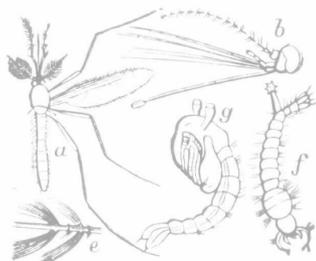
Many times, I suppose, some of you have been fishing or flower-picking this season. What fun it is, in spite of the mosquitoes, which are sure to come about whenever you approach a bit of swamp or damp woods. It would be better fun, wouldn't it, if they were not there? All the same, mosquitoes have a very interesting life history. Perhaps you would like to hear it.

In the first place, you may ask, where did the mosquitoes come from, so many of them, after the long, cold winter?

To answer this, I must tell you that a few mosquitoes just "sleep," or hibernate, like the bears, in sheltered spots, all through the winter,—that is, in this country, away in the far South, they fly about annoying people all the year round.

When the warm weather comes, out come the female mosquitoes all ready to lay eggs. Each lays from 200 to 400 eggs in a very short time. Think of that! Don't you wish you had a hen that would do as well? Then, when you know that there are about four "crops" of mosquitoes in a season, you will understand why there are so many of them by June.

The eggs are laid early in the morning, before dawn, so you see the old mosquito is not lazy; but she does not wait to make a nest. She just pops them on the top of still water anywhere, in pools and ponds, in still places along the edge of streams and lakes, in rain-barrels, in "muddlesholes," and even in old bottles



Mosquito: a, adult male; b, head and mouth-parts of female, from side; f, larva, or "wiggler"; g, pupa, all somewhat enlarged.

or tin cans, in which some rainwater happens to be lying. The eggs are very tiny, and are gray-brown in color. They are laid in little masses, side by side, standing on end, and stuck close together. I have often seen them in a rain-barrel,—haven't you?

By two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, if the weather is warm, the eggs hatch out into "wigglers." So, now, when you see wigglers, or little bunches of gray eggs on top of the rain-barrel, you may know that a fine crop of mosquitoes is getting ready to come out. The wigglers, you may notice, often stay at the top of the water, hanging head down. That is because they have to come to the top to breathe, and they breathe through a long tube that opens at the end farthest from the head.

In about seven days of warm weather, the wiggler changes again into an odd-looking pupa, like a little half-circle, thick at one end. These pupae also stay at the top of the water, quite still, except when disturbed, when they quickly wiggle down to the bottom for a little while. After about two days more of warm, the pupa covering splits, and out comes the full-grown mosquito. It uses the pupa-case for a little boat for a few minutes, until it has gained strength, then off it flies.

It is only the female that sucks your blood. The mouth of the male is different, so that it can't sting, although it can sip up liquids. The female, however, can live on other things beside warm blood. They suck the sap of plants, and have even been seen sticking

their little lance into the heads of young fish, or the pupae of butterflies.

Mosquitoes are found all over the world, from the tropics to Alaska, and even in Greenland, during the few short weeks of summer there. One kind spreads malaria fever.

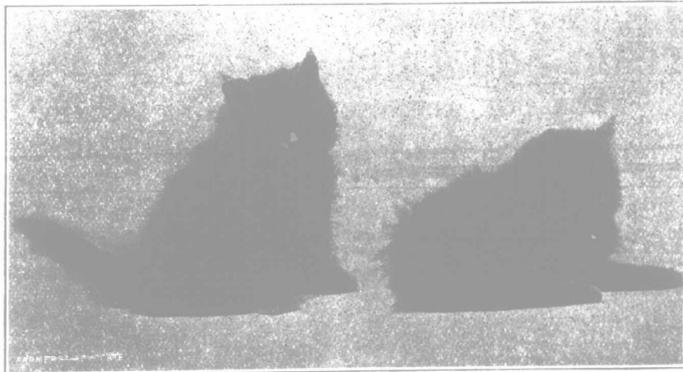
Now, shall I tell you how people are doing away with mosquitoes? In some places, where yellow fever is common, great marshes are being drained. Sometimes fish are put into ponds which have not many in them, as fish eat the pupae of the mosquitoes. In other places kerosene or coal oil is sprayed over the top of standing water. If there are wigglers in your rain-barrel, put about a teaspoonful of coal oil on top. It will spread in a thin scum all over the water, and kill the wigglers when they come up to breathe. You see they cannot breathe through a film of strong, oily kerosene.

If you are going to the woods or marshes, and want to keep the mosquitoes off, rub your hands and face with oil of citronella, or with a mixture made this way: Oil of pennyroyal one part, oil of tar two parts, olive oil two parts. This isn't very nice on your face, to be sure, but most boys would put up with it rather than be bitten by mosquitoes. In an hour or two you will have to put on more.

PUCK.

Our Letter Box.

Dear Puck,—I would just like to tell you the story of a summer walk with a number of my companions and I had. The day was beautiful, the hills all blue and purple, and the sky as clear and bright as if it had been washed and had its white clouds hung out to dry.



Jill thinks it looks coy to turn her back. "Is she vexed at me now, do you think?" says Jack.

We proposed that we should take our luncheon and go for a picnic up to the pine woods back of Bardley's Clearing. It was clear to see that none of us needed a second invitation. Hattie, one of the girls, put up a box of roast-beef sandwiches and a big piece of chocolate cake for each, together with a bottle containing lemon juice and sugar, so that we could make lemonade with water from the cold spring in the clearing.

The path which we followed led through the woods up the hill to an opening, where stood the ruins of a house and barn. Years ago, some very old farmer had endeavored to make a living from this wilderness, and so he built a little barn and house; but the struggle had ended in defeat for him. The buildings had fallen into decay, wild raspberry bushes, thistles, and wild mustard, had thrust themselves up among the ruins. We got a drink at this old farm, and then filled the pail up with cold water. We then followed a path overgrown with grass and weeds, which would take us through another woods to the pine grove on a hillock overlooking the lake.

No better spot for a picnic could have been selected. The pines rose straight and tall, holding their plummy heads proudly to the sky. When we got to the appointed spot for the picnic, we were so tired nothing amused us until we had lunch. After all had eaten their share, we began playing games. While we were playing, something seemed to tell us there was a boat tied to the stick right on the edge of the lake. One of the girls and I started looking for it, and, to our surprise, we found one. We then ran back and called to the girls,

who were watching with eager eyes. Two of us rowed and the rest watched, all enjoying it very much. Gradually the sky became dark, and, being quite scared for fear of a thunder storm, we decided to go home. When we got nicely into the woods, there came a fierce crack of thunder, which frightened us very much. Now, what were we to do? The woods were very dark, the rain falling against the leaves, and here we were, none of us over fourteen years of age. When the rain ceased, we groped our way through the woods, and by the time we got through it, found we were safe after all. The last time I heard from these girls they were many miles away, and had never experienced such a time in all their lives.

VERNA IRENE WEIR (age 15).

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have been a silent reader of the Circle, and always thought I would write, but never did it. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for twenty years. I live at Perth Road, in the County of Frontenac. I have about a half mile to go to school. I have a big dog which goes to school with me every morning, and comes to meet me at night; his name is Mac. We have a very pretty schoolroom and yard. The yard had maple trees all around it, and that makes it very shady. I go to school every day, and take music lessons once a week.

Will some of the Beavers kindly correspond with me?

LILLIAN MILLER, Orchard View.
(Age 10, Book III.)

Perth Road, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is the first time I have plucked up courage

enough to write. I am in the Junior Fourth Class at school.

I have seen a queer bird lately, and am going to ask your opinion on it. It only stayed a day or two around, but this is what it was like. Its color was slate color, and white under the wings. It had very large wings, crooked bill, and short legs. It makes a noise as if you were choking a bullfrog.

Then there is another bird around here lately that goes away up high, then dips down and makes a fluttering noise. It is about the size of a robin.

"STUMPS" (Book IV.).

Box 29, Wingham, Ont.

Our Junior Beavers.

My Cat and I.

Just at dusk at my study door
Four little black feet stand on the floor,
Four little black feet leap to my knees,
And a beaming face looks up at me.

Oh, full many a love I've known,
But never a heart so much my own,
Never a grateful soul like that,
And this is the way I love my cat.

Every day, through storm or shine,
This rapturous greeting still is mine,
Every night on my knee she lies,
Watching my face with her crystal eyes.

Through fame well gained, or a lost renown,
If stocks go up, or if stocks go down,
Faithful forever as faith can be,
That is the way my cat loves me!

CORRUGATED IRON

Galvanized, Rust Proof
Made from very finest
sheets, absolutely free
from defects.

Each sheet is pressed, not
rolled, corrugations there-
fore fit accurately without
waste. Any desired size or
gauge, straight or curved.

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Manufacturers

TORONTO AND WINNIPEG
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IF YOU ARE CONCERNED



About the condition of your skin, scalp, or hair, you should lose no time in doing something to correct the trouble. If experience counts for anything—and it usually does—we have had eighteen years' successful treating at our office and by mail.

Pimples, Blisters, Eczema, Psoriasis, Discolorations, Wrinkles, Mothpatches, Dandruff, Falling and Fading Hair, Moles, Warts, Ruptured Veins, Smallpox Pittings, Superfluous Hair, etc., etc.

If you desire information regarding these or any other skin trouble, write us fully. No expense for consultation. Our fees are moderate; our work highly satisfactory, and superior to any given elsewhere. Booklet "F" and sample of toilet cream mailed on request.

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Hiscott Building, 61 College St.,
Toronto, Ont.
Phone M. 831.



"LEADER" Churn is made of good white oak—thoroughly seasoned—strong as iron—and sweet and clean. You know that churns, made of glass or crockery, will chip, crack and peel—and they will get broken, no matter how careful you try to be. "LEADER" Churn is absolutely sanitary—easy running—and can be used either sitting or standing. If your dealer does not handle it write us for full information. CUMMER-DOWSWELL LIMITED, - Hamilton, Ont.



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USE MENDET'S
They mend all leaks in all utensils—in brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags, etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Any one can use them; fit any surface; two million in use. Send for sample pks. 10c. Complete pkg. assorted sizes, 25c. postpaid. Agents wanted. Collette Mfg. Co. Dept. K. Collingwood, Ont.

You Needn't Pay For This Cream Separator Until It Has Paid For Itself. And You Needn't Buy It Until You Have Tried It On Your Own Farm.



Separate Bowl and Spindle.
Bowl is Self-Centring and Self-Balancing.
Rustless Aluminum Separating Plates.
Heavy, Straight-cut Gearing—Runs on Ball Bearings.
Made in Five Sizes—350, 500, 650, 800 and 1,000 lbs. per hour.
Very Strong Rigid Frame.

PREMIER CREAM SEPARATOR

As a business farmer these generous terms ought to convince you that the Premier Cream Separator must be the **Real** best on the market. We could tell you in this advertisement that the Premier will separate every drop of cream from milk, that it is the easiest machine to turn, the easiest to clean, the strongest and most durable, but every other manufacturer is saying the same thing, so you wouldn't know for sure who was telling the truth. So this is our offer. Just send us your name and address and we will arrange with our nearest agent to place you a Premier Separator on trial. This will give you ample opportunity to test the Premier in your own way.

After trial, ask your wife if she can clean the separator thoroughly within three or four minutes, ask your little boy or girl if they could turn the handle for half-an-hour at a stretch without tiring, examine every part of the whole machine yourself thoroughly, then if you feel perfectly satisfied that the Premier is the finest separator in the world from every standpoint, you can arrange with our dealer to buy the machine either for cash or on time, whichever way suits you best. A lot of Cream Separator firms are shouting themselves hoarse telling you that their machine is the best for this, and the other reason—We prefer to leave the Premier entirely to you to judge of its merits for yourself—Which way do you prefer?

Write For Free Book

If you are not familiar with the general construction of Cream Separators, this is not the place or time to go into technical details of the Premier. We have prepared a very fine illustrated booklet which describes the Premier in plain, simple language. Send us your name and address to-day and we will mail you one of these booklets **Free**, then you can learn in the quiet of your home all about the Premier, and why we can afford to make such liberal terms. This is a business offer—Write us to-day.

The Premier Cream Separator Company - Dept. C - Toronto

WRITE FOR ADDRESS OF NEAREST AGENT

Oh, my pussy, the world is round!
In it full many a friend I've found,
When I was rich, they bent the knee,
And when I was poor they frowned on me.

But rich or poor you have loved me still,
You share the good as you shared the ill,
So while we live and when we die,
May we be together, my cat and I!

—Mary Field Williams, in New York Sun.

Dear Puck,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. My papa has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a long time, and I like to read the letters in the Beaver Circle. I live on a farm, and we keep twenty cows; we sell our milk in Acton. I have two little sisters; one is just learning to talk. We have a trout stream on our farm, and we have good fun fishing and wading in it. The school is just across the road from our place, and I do not miss many days. I will close, wishing the Circle every success.

MYRTLE CLARIDGE
(Age 7, Book II.)
Acton, Ont.

Dear Puck, This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years. I go to school every day, and have a male and a half to walk. We have five horses and thirteen head of cattle. I have one sister and three brothers going to school. I will close, wishing the Circle every success.

AIVA MCNEMAN
(Age 10, Class II.)
White Rose, Ont.

"There was one man whose life was perfect," said the Sunday-school teacher. "What one of you can tell us who he was?"

Little Mary Jane's hand went up, and the teacher nodded to her.

"He was mamma's first husband," she said.

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.

GETTING RID OF THISTLES.
Kindly inform me of a practicable way of getting rid of Canada thistles without losing a crop by summer fallow.

J. D. McE.

Ans.—In Eastern Canada, a properly cultivated crop of roots, corn or rye will practically finish the worst stand of thistles. Or, plowing under the thistles in June, shortly before or during blossoming, then cultivating up well and sowing rape or buckwheat, will pretty well dispose of them. Canada thistles are not a hard weed to eradicate if one goes the right way about it. Repeated thorough cultivation will finally succeed.

WEAK FOAL.

1. Have a Clydesdale mare was sired July 7, 1907, foaled 3-10-08, 1910. This colt was all right as far as I could see but seemed weak; when he'd up, would make no effort to try to stand, I pushed it, and poured some of the mare's milk down it, and while I was working with it it died. We'd like to know what might have been the matter, and if anything could have been done for it. The mare is healthy and strong and has not been worked hard.

2. Would like to know whether or Clydesdale stallion, "Adiantum," once owned at College Farm, Truro, N.S.

Ans.—1. There is a probability that in administering milk to the colt, it was strangled. Drenching must always be done with great care. Barring this, there was probably no particular ailment affecting the colt. It lacked in vitality, a condition which is not easily accounted for, but usually is attributable to the dam. Frequently this condition is found in unusually large colts. Vigorous rubbing of the body and legs, stimulating the circulation, and the administration of stimulants, are helpful. If one can succeed in getting the colt to suckle the dam once, it generally progresses satisfactorily.

2. The Clydesdale stallion, "Adiantum," foaled May, 1897, was bred by Andrew Montgomery, Castle Douglas, Scotland, sire, Prince Shapel (13227); dam, Rosie (1429), by Liberal Tam (116); 2nd dam, Maggie (1-50), by Champion (150).

OPEN JOINT.
What will heal a sore on a horse's leg, from which some soil runs continually?

J. H.

Ans.—Cases of open joint require prompt treatment. In the early stages before suppuration begins, cleanse thoroughly, fill with iodine, starch and camellia, and keep the horse as quiet as possible. In about ten days the wound should be healed. If suppuration is begun, arrange so that a small stream of cold water, through a small rubber tube attached to an elevated tin, may run constantly over the joint. Dress the wound frequently with a lotion composed of one ounce each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, to one quart of water. Keep quiet, and, if necessary, rest animal in sling. The treatment carries with the condition of the joint. Recovery is not common.

"What's this I hear about your son?" asked McGinnis.

"He's been trying to catch a fish," said O'Reilly.

"G'wan! What did he do?"

"He lit every gas jet in the kitchen and lay down and waited."

GOSSIP.

PEAT EXPERIMENTS AND INVESTIGATION.
The Government peat bog at Alfred, so it is announced from Ottawa, is to be operated for a period of about three months, to demonstrate the latest process of manufacturing air-dried peat. Several thousand tons will be produced during the present season. Part of the peat fuel produced will be shipped to Ottawa for use in the peat-gas producing plant now installed, and part will be sold in the neighborhood for domestic use. The operation of the plant at the bog, which is open to public inspection, is under the direction of A. Anrep. The investigation of peat bogs in Canada, to ascertain their extent, and to determine the quality and quantity of peat available, will be continued by Mr. Anrep after the operating plant at Alfred is closed down for the season.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER.

Two little youngsters, shambled penitently into the class room long after the school had opened for the morning session.

"Boys, come to my desk immediately," said the teacher.

The meek little lads, walked to the teacher's desk and stood looking helplessly at their feet.

"Tommy, why are you late this morning?" asked the teacher.

"I overslept myself, ma'am," began Tommy. "You see, teacher, I dreamed I was going to take a railroad trip. I just got to the station when I woke up and found it was way past school time."

"Freddy, why are you late?" inquired the teacher, turning to the other boy.

"I came, ma'am," replied the trembling Freddy. "I went to the station to see 'G'wan' off."

"That's right," said the kindergarten teacher, sympathizingly to the very small boys who were laboriously learning his A B C's. "Now, what comes after G?"

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BRANTFORD RUBBER is a smooth surface roofing, but contains no "India Rubber."

Both **ASPHALT** and **RUBBER** are made in three thicknesses.

BRANTFORD CRYSTAL is made in heavy weight only. It has a mineral surface of rock crystals. It requires no painting.

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We spare no expense in the making of Brantford Roofing. It is the highest grade roofing on the market to-day. If you want that kind of a roofing look for rolls bearing the trademark shown below.



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A. M. Smart, Manager
Dundas St. - Market Lane.

GOSSIP.

By some of the ancient nations, the hog was considered a sacred animal. By others, it was regarded as unclean, and prohibited as food. This prohibition among the Jews was regarded by Tacitus and others as having been because of a feeling that pork was often unfit to eat in warm climates, and apt to encourage the spread of leprosy. Moses is thought to have forbidden the eating of pork, because it was liable to give the Israelites diseases that would make them unable to endure the long march out of Egypt. In those days, when cooking was crudely done, there was, no doubt, much reason to fear trichina. From Columbian's "Swine in America."

Gerald Powell, commission agent and interpreter, at Nogent-le-Rotrou, France, for the selection and shipment of Percheron, Belgian and French Coach horses, whose advertisement appears in this paper, writes: "I have just shipped from Avenmouth to Montreal, for J. L. Fraeoch, to Medicine Hat, Alberta, eight Percheron stallions, all two years-olds, four grays and four blacks, among which are some good individuals, having big bone, size and quality. Three of these were bought from one of the principal breeders in the Perche district, who sold the famous horse, Advocate, first at Paris and Mortgage shows in 1908, to go to South America, for \$5,000. Three of these horses are of the same strain of blood."

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We have harnessed the Power of Gravity to the 1900 Washer. It is the Greatest Combination known for quick, clean, easy washing.

The Washer almost runs itself! In just six minutes it washes a tubful of clothes spotlessly clean. Over half a million housewives have tested this and proved it. So can you, without spending one cent! Here is the offer!

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We make this offer to any reliable man or woman anywhere. We send the Washer by freight, at our expense and risk. That's because we absolutely know you will be as delighted with the Washer as the thousands who have tried it. Get one of these wonderful Washers and say "good-bye" to the washboard forever. Good-bye to backaches, worry and washday drudgery! Let Gravity Power do the hard work! Let the Washer clean the clothes! We sell the Washer on little payments—only 50 cents a week. It pays for itself in a hurry. Then works for you—free for a lifetime! Drop us a postal card for the Free Washer Book and tell us your nearest freight station. Send to-day. Address me personally for this offer.

F. A. H. BACH, Manager.
The "1900" Washer Co., 357 Yonge St. TORONTO, CANADA

The above offer is not good in Toronto or Montreal and suburbs. Special arrangements are made for these districts.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

MARE SHAKES HEAD WHEN TROTTING.

Six weeks ago my mare began to shake her head while driving. At times, she will shake it from side to side when trotting, but does not act so when walking. Sometimes she does not do it. I have had her teeth dressed.

T. W. M.

Ans.—Some horses acquire this habit, and we cannot tell why. In other cases, it is due to a growth in the nostrils, which may be located and removed by a veterinarian. In other cases, it appears to be due to some brain trouble, which is not understood, while in others it is due to irregularities of the teeth. When no visible cause can be discovered, nothing can be done. She may get over the habit.

INFLUENZA.

Colt five weeks old became dull, and, apparently, stiff in hind legs. His legs and sheath then began to swell. My veterinarian says he thinks it is influenza. The mare, also, seems dull, and is giving much less milk than before. The colt's temperature is 102°. What caused the trouble, and will he recover?

E. W.

Ans.—Your veterinarian, doubtless, is correct in his diagnosis. The disease is very prevalent, and is caused by infection. It is doubtful whether the colt will recover. Keep warm and dry; hand-rub and bandage the legs. Give ten grains chlorate of potassium and three grains quinine, by placing well back on the tongue, with a spoon, three times daily. If the throat seems sore, apply mustard, mixed with equal parts raw linseed oil and oil of turpentine. Give the mare two drams chlorate of potassium and thirty grains quinine, three times daily, and feed well on grass, chopped oats, and bran.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Four-year-old gelding went stiff in front and lame on near fore foot. When resting, he lies on his side, and is quite stiff when he rises.

2. Mare has coughed occasionally all winter. There is a rattling in the throat, and there has been an occasional discharge from her nostrils.

3. What is good for dry hoofs?

J. W. D.

Ans.—1. The symptoms indicate navicular disease, and a perfect recovery is doubtful. Blister the coronets (just above the hoofs), once every four weeks, with two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off, so he cannot bite the parts, rub well with blister, once daily, for two days. On the third day, apply sweet oil and turn in loose box or on pasture and oil every day.

2. Give every morning a ball composed of 1 dram powdered opium, 2 drams a lid extract of belladonna, 1 dram camphor, and 20 grains digitalis, with sufficient oil of tar to make plastic. Roll in tissue paper and administer. Dampen all she eats with lime water.

3. Apply poultices, or stand in a tub of water for a few hours daily, or keep on damp ground at pasture.

Miscellaneous.

DIVIDING A FARM.

A and M received farm (original free grant, 150 acres, township still unorganized), between them. A chose north half, 50 acres, more or less. There is probably 100 acres land, balance water, and most of water is on south half. M claims equal division of land. Nothing said of this in deeds. Can he do so legally?

SUBSCRIBER, Ontario.

Ans.—A and M are, apparently, each entitled to an undivided half of the whole 150 acres. If they cannot agree upon a suitable division of the farm, legal proceedings for a partition would be in order, and a solicitor should be instructed in the matter.

HORSE OWNERS! USE GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.



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

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The New Scale Williams Player Piano does the merely mechanical part of piano playing.

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117A

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Is absolutely pure, strong and healthful. Delightful in flavor, nourishing, economical. Cocoa should be boiled three or four minutes in either milk or water to produce best results.

The Cowan Co. Limited, Toronto.

Boo 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—Boo 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 limited. 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



NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS
Gerald Powell, Commission Agent and Interpreter, Nogent Le Rotrou, 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.

Imported Clydesdales Imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale mares and fillies and young stallions, of most fashionable breeding, up to a big size, with character and quality. Phone connection. ALEX. F. MCKIVEN, St. Thomas, Ont.

For Sale: REGISTERED HACKNEY STALLION, COCK ROBIN.

Three years old; 15½ hands; chestnut; hind feet white. Sire Commodore 3rd, imp., (6695), by Chocolate, Jr. (4185). Dam Ada Adair (181), by Robin Adair 2nd, imp., (3071). For description, terms, etc., address: G. W. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.



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A lame horse is a dead loss. Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Swollen Joints and Bony Growths won't cure themselves. Yet you can cure these troubles and make your lame horse sound with

Kendall's Spavin Cure

just as thousands have done, and are doing today.

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ARTHUR FLETCHER.

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(Ophthalmia), Cataract and Conjunctivitis. Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.

A trial will convince any horse owner that this remedy absolutely cures defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our GUARANTEE. Money refunded if under directions it does not cure. \$2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price. VISIO Remedy Ass'n, Dept. 8, 1933 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill.

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ABSORBINE

Full directions in pamphlet with each bottle. Does not blister or remove the hair, and the horse can be worked. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Horse Book \$1 Free. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1 and \$2 a bottle. Removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Verrucae, Old Sores, Always Pain. Your druggist will supply and give references. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 258 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents: Lyman's Ltd., Montreal.

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Exporters of pedigree live stock of every description. Draft horses a specialty. During the summer months we shall export large numbers of cattle and sheep for breeding and show purposes. We attend all the leading fairs and sales, and can buy cheaper and ship cheaper than can anyone not living on this side. Correspondence invited.

HIGHLY-BRED CLYDESDALES FOR SALE

Always on hand, stallions, colts, mares and fillies. The champion stallion, "Baron Howes" (13847), was purchased from this stud. Apply:

JOHN R. BEATTIE,
Baurch Farm, Annan, Scotland.

Peachblow Clydesdales and Ayrshires!

CLYDES 2 four-year registered stallions, one imported. AYRSHIRE 3 very choice bull calves, all registered. All good colors, and from good milking dams. Prices right.

R. T. BROWNLEE, HEMMINGFORD, QUE.

GOSSIP.

SPRING BANK HOLSTEINS AND OXFORDS.

Another visit to Spring Bank Stock Farm, the property of Wm. Barnett & Sons, by "The Farmer's Advocate" representative, found their Holstein cattle and Oxford Down sheep looking their best, the result of rich, luxuriant pasturage. This splendid farm lies in the County of Wellington, five miles from Fergus, and quite near the village of Living Springs, which is the firm's post office. The Holsteins are headed by Sir Faforit Poseh, a son of that most richly-bred bull, Cornelius Poseh, and his dam, Faforit Butter Girl, while never officially tested, has given, on ordinary feed, 13,000 lbs. of milk during the milking season between freshenings. The females of the herd are typical of the breed, and give evidence of being producers, although never having been officially tested. For sale are two young bulls, one of them six months old, the other two months; a snap for anyone wanting a bull to improve the dairy qualities of their herd.

The large flock of Oxford Down sheep are showing up well, and the year has been a most profitable one in the matter of lamb production, the youngsters being a most uniform lot, and already showing ideal covering and type, part of them are sired by an imported Horlick-bred ram, the others by a home-bred ram. Representatives of this flock have been shipped practically all over the country with entire satisfaction to the buyer in every case. Orders are now being booked for fall delivery, and satisfaction guaranteed. The farm is connected by long-distance Bell 'phone from Fergus.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

FATALITY IN FOAL.

Heavy mare produced a rather weak foal after 11½ months of gestation. It would not nurse, so I fed it out of a pan. It drank the milk greedily. The excretions appeared to be normal, but it died in ten days. There were lumps the size of small hen eggs in throat. Did these lumps kill the foal? Several horses in this district have similar lumps. What causes them, and how can I prevent mares from producing foals with them?

J. W. D.

Ans.—The lumps were enlarged thyroid glands. The condition is called goitre, or bronchocele. They did not kill the foal. They can be reduced by rubbing daily with iodine ointment, but usually disappear in colts without treatment. They are supposed to be caused by horses drinking water largely impregnated with lime. We cannot prevent the occasional production of young animals with them. The glands are always large during foetal life, and, occasionally, for some time after birth, but except occasionally in lambs, are not supposed to endanger life. Your foal was born weak, and not nursing, did not receive nourishment in the proper proportions, and at proper intervals, and simply died from want of nutrition.

War.

War.

I abhor,

And yet how sweet

The sound along the marching street

Of drum and rife, and I forget

Broken old mothers, and the whole

Dark butchery without a soul.

Without a soul—save this bright drunk

Of heady music, sweet as hell;

And even my peace-abiding feet

Go marching with the marching feet.

For yonder goes the life.

And what care I for human life?

The tears fill my astonished eyes,

And my full heart is like to break,

And yet 'tis all emblazoned lies,

A dream those drummers make.

O, it is wickedness to clothe

You hideous, grinning thing that stalks

Hidden in music, like a queen

That in a garden of glory walks,

Till good men love the thing they loathe.

Art, thou hast many infamies,

But not an infamy like this.

O, snap the life and still the drum,

And show the monster as she is.

—Richard Le Gallienne.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS
The General Animals Insurance Co'y of Canada

Insure stallions, and also make a specialty of insuring entire colts against risk of death during and after castration.

All kinds of live stock insured.

For particulars apply to:

The General Animals Insurance Co., Limited.

25 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

'Phone M. 4154.

J. D. Reesor, Manager Western Ontario.



UNION STOCK-YARDS Horse Exchange
WEST TORONTO, CANADA.

The Greatest Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market.

Auction sales of Horses, Carriages, Harness, etc., every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and harness on hand for private sale every day.

The largest, best equipped and most sanitary stables in Canada. Half-mile of railway loading chutes at stable door. Quarter-mile open track for showing horses. Northwest trade a specialty. HERBERT SMITH, Manager. (Late Grand's Repository.)

T. H. HASSARD'S NEW IMPORTATION!

MY NEW IMPORTATION OF

Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies



are now in my stables at Markham, Ont., and, as usual, I have a big range for selection, of a type, breeding and quality seldom equalled, never excelled, by any previous importation. Call and see them. Phone connection. T. H. HASSARD, Markham, Ont.

CRUICKSTON STOCK FARM, GALT, ONTARIO



The services of any one of the following high-class stallions can be secured for approved mares, by applying to the manager: **Mograzia**, Champion Standard-bred stallion; **Bingen Pilot**, by Bingen, 2964; **Jim Tod**, by Tod, 2144, also sire of Kentucky Tod; **Crayke Mikado**, Hackney stallion, Champion at Chicago International, and the Canadian National, Toronto; **Baron Howes**, Champion Clydesdale stallion, considered by expert judges to be the best Clydesdale stallion in America. For all particulars, apply to

JAS. WETHERILL, Manager, Galt, Ont.

WAVERLY CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS



My 1910 importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies, and Hackney stallions and fillies, are now in my barns. One and two-year-old Clyde fillies of a character and quality never before excelled. My Hackney stud was never so strong in high-class animals. All are for sale and prices right. ROBT. BEITH, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS



In my stables at Ingersoll, Ont., I have always on hand Clydesdale stallions and fillies, and Hackney stallions, personally selected in Scotland for their high-class type, quality and breeding. Let me know your wants. W. E. BUTLER, INGERSOLL, ONT.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES



I have still on hand six Clydesdale fillies. They are big, smooth fillies, exceptionally well bred, and their underpinning is the kind Canadians like. I have only one stallion left, a right good one. My prices are as low as any man's in the business. Phone connection. GEO. G. STEWART, HOWICK, QUEBEC.

Ormsby Grange Stock Farm, Ormstown, P. Quebec.



Importation and breeding of high-class Clydesdales a specialty. Special importations will be made for breeders at minimum cost. My next importation will arrive about June 1st. Duncan McEachran.

Imported Clydesdales



My new importation of Clydesdale stallions for size, style, quality and faultless underpinning with Scotland's richest blood. They will be priced right, and on terms to suit. C. W. BARBER, GATINEAU PT., QUEBEC.

CLYDESDALES, Imported and Canadian-bred.



I have on other 5 yrs. old; 2 Canadian-bred Clydesdale Stallions, one 2, the other 3 yrs. old; one French Coach Stallion, 4 yrs. old; one Shire Stallion, and the noted Hackney Stallion, Chocolate Jr. I will sell these horses cheap for quick sale. T. D. ELLIOTT, Bolton, Ont.

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS



We have still for sale several good Clydesdale Stallions; also our prize-winning Hackney stallion, Blanch Surprise, and a few good Clydesdale and Hackney mares. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms. Phone connection. JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Bayview Farm, Queensville, Ont.

SMITH & RICHARDSON'S CLYDESDALES.



Black Ivory, Commodore, Royal Gretna, Pride of Newmills, Dumire Acknowledgment, Dumire Souler, Captain Vasey, Look Again, Baron Arnie, and some younger ones, all sold, but a few good ones left yet, and at moderate prices. SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT., Myrtle, C. P. R.; Brooklyn, G. T. R. Phone.

CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS



We have for sale a few choice Clydesdale mares, imported and Canadian-bred; also some Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions. Hackney stallions and mares for sale always. Long-distance phone. Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont. G. T. R. and C. N. R.



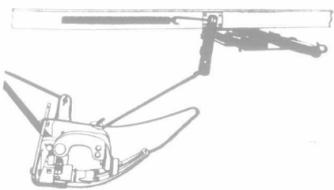
Mower Power

Massey-Harris Mowers Have Ample Power For the Heaviest Cutting

NOTE THE DRIVE WHEELS—High, broad-faced and liberally supplied with traction lugs, both are drivers. Ratchets have 4 paws and 27 cogs—no lost motion—no "flying start" necessary.

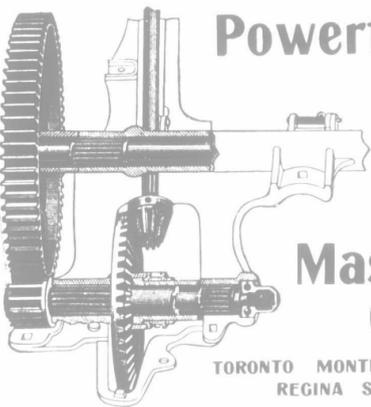
Under Draft

Greatly increases the power by overcoming the tendency of the wheels to lift from the ground in heavy cutting. THE HARDER THE PULL, THE HARDER DO THE DRIVE WHEELS BEAR ON THE GROUND.



Powerful Gearing

Power is transmitted by means of gears which are strong and substantial, and, being properly fitted, they run easily and with a minimum of wear.



Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.

TORONTO MONTREAL MONCTON WINNIPEG
REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY

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Telephones and Switchboards

Poles, Wire, Brackets, Insulators, Tools, Lightning Arresters, Ground Rods, Batteries, Insulated Wire, and everything necessary.

NO CHARGE for our experts' letters of advice, drawings, explanations, instructions, telling you in any language, non-technical, just how to build, own and operate your rural, town or long distance lines in a good but economical way and at a profit, thereby getting your own telephone free.

We are the largest, exclusive and the only bona fide Independent Telephone and Switchboard makers in Canada and Great Britain.

Our Telephones are extensively used in Canada, England, France and by the U. S. Government.

Our great illustrated book on the Telephone sent Free to anyone writing us about any new telephone lines or systems being talked of or organized.

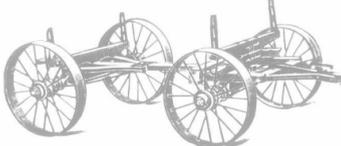
We have a splendid money-making proposition for good agents.

The Dominion Telephone Mfg Co., Ltd. Dept. C. Waterford, Ont., Canada.

SAVE YOUR BLACKSMITH BILLS

Get more work and wear out of your wagon. Dominion Wagons are strongest, lightest, best material. Outlive 3 wooden ones; cost less. Do twice the work. Save time, money, labor. Easiest on horses. None so good. Change to platform pattern in a few minutes.

Equip your wagon with Dominion Wide-tire Steel Wheels instead of wood. Cold won't snap them. Easiest for rocky or muddy roads. Fit all axles. Cheapest, sturdiest. Send for catalogue. No charge. Write NOW.



Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co.,
12 Orillia, Ontario, Limited.

SHORTHORNS

Willowdale Stock Farm, Lennoxville, Que., has for sale young stock of both sexes, from his noted herd of 1,600-pound cows, descendants of Joy of Morning, Broad Scotch, etc. J. H. M. PARKER, PROPRIETOR.

CRUICKSHANK NONPAREILS

by private sale, 13 head; 5 cows, 1 of them young, by imp. sire; 2 yearling and 2 2-year-old heifers; 1 2-year-old and 3 yearling bulls. All in prime condition, and choice animals. The best and most richly-bred lot for sale today in Canada. W. D. Robertson, Oakville, Ont.

VALLEY HOME SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES
If you want a first-class Shorthorn bull or heifer, come and see what we have, or if you want a show animal with a choice pedigree, we have them. For description of herd see Xmas Number of The Farmer's Advocate on last page. S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., MEADOWVALE, ONT., P. O. AND STATION, C. P. R.

GOSSIP.

The Oxfordshire Show, held last month at Headington, this year was a centenary show, and special efforts were put forth to make it a greater event than usual, the result being one of the most successful in the history of the Society. Cattle, sheep and swine, the outstanding features, Shorthorns being the strongest in numbers, with Jerseys a close second.

Volume 32, of the Clydesdale Studbook of Great Britain and Ireland, has been issued, and a copy received at this office, by the courtesy of the Secretary and Editor, Archibald MacNeillage, 93 Hope street, Glasgow. This volume is the largest issued in the life of the Society, and fittingly illustrates the increasing popularity of the breed. The book contains 1,294 pages, and the pedigrees of 577 stallions, numbering from 14889 to 15466; and 2,472 mares, numbering from 21998 to 24470, a grand total of 3,049.

FAIRVIEW HOLSTEINS.

Marked improvement in quality, type and production is the annual order of things in the Fairview Holstein herd of F. Abbot, of Harrietsville, Ont. The chief stock bull in service is Sir Axie Posh De Kol, by Sir Pietertje Posch De Boer, whose dam and sire's dam have records that average 25.67 lbs. butter in seven days, and his dam, Axie De Kol of Riverside, has a record of 22 lbs., and her dam a record of 17.77 lbs.; thus his four nearest dams have records that average 22½ lbs., most intensive breeding, that will surely tell on his offspring. The females of the herd are a right nice lot, two-year-old heifers, with records up to 15½ lbs.; others under two years with records up to 12.99 lbs., and older ones with records up to 18½ lbs. The nicking of such breeding as this must produce something worth talking about. The herd is a large one, the majority of them being young, among which are about a dozen heifer calves and seven bull calves.

FEAST OR FAMINE IN HOG INDUSTRY.

Sanders Spencer, who recently retired after fifty years of pig breeding, has been writing to the Old Country press on the price of hogs and bacon. In Mr. Spencer's opinion, the present scarcity and high price of pigs is simply a periodical one, intensified by conditions which are well known to those who have made an extended study of the conditions affecting the market.

The rises and falls in the market value of pigs come invariably each four or five years, and at each period of depression comes the usual stampede of pig breeders and feeders. Such a stampede came about one and a half years ago, and now matters are tending to another depression within the space of two years, unless the crazy rush everywhere observable brings about abnormal results.

Mr. Spencer adduces, too, amongst the many indications of reduced value, the enormously reduced proportion of female fat pigs sent to market, and the extravagantly high price of fat sows.

TRADE TOPIC.

REGARDING SEPARATORS.—To one interested in the purchase of a cream separator of any kind, it will be interesting to know that the De Laval Separator Co. publish periodically a very neat and quite comprehensive pamphlet on the subject of separators, from which may be gleaned many interesting items. One should learn all that may be learned regarding machines before buying, and, therefore, the reader will do well to write the company for their issue on the subject.

THEIR FINGERS WERE STICKY.

Commenting on the comparatively small salaries allowed by Congress for services rendered in the Executive branch of the Government, and the more liberal pay of some of the officials, a man in public life said:

"It reminds me of the way a gang of laborers used to be paid down my way. The money was thrown at a ladder, and what stuck to the rungs went to the workers, while that which fell through went to the bosses."

GET OUT QUICK

That is what happens to disk filled and other common, complicated cream separators when farmers try them in comparison with simple, sanitary, easy to clean, wear a lifetime

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators



Why? Because common, complicated machines are out of date with their top heavy bowls containing 40 to 60 disks or other parts as hard to clean. And

because Sharples Dairy Tubulars have suspended, self-balancing bowls containing neither disks nor other contraptions, yet produce twice the skimming force, skim twice as clean, skim faster and wash several times easier than common separators. That is why farmers all over the world call Tubulars "The World's Best".

The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales easily exceed most, if not all, others combined. Probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells.

30 Yrs
Write for Catalogue No. 153.
THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

Balmedie Polled Angus and Oxford Down sheep—Offering several exceptionally nice heifers, and a few young bulls. Discriminating buyers will be pleased with my herd. Anything in the herd will be priced. Also ram and ewe lambs. T. B. Broadfoot, Fergus P. O. and Station.

FOR SALE; SOME NICE YOUNG Aberdeen-Angus Bulls

and some females of all ages. Also a first-class Clydesdale stallion. J. W. Burt, Coningsby, Ont.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS

Will sell both sexes; fair prices. Come and see them before buying. Drumbo station.

WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

While William Jennings Bryan was in Reading, Pennsylvania, one day a cheerful idiot enquired whether he really believed that advertising paid.

In its terseness and wisdom Mr. Bryan's answer might be likened unto the philosophy of one Solomon. Said he: "The fellow who tries to attract business without advertising is like the young man who throws his sweetheart a silent kiss in the dark. He knows what he is doing—but no one else does."

Troubled With Backache For Years.

Now Completely Cured By The Use Of

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Mrs. W. C. Doerr, 13 Brighton St., London, Ont., writes:—"It is with pleasure that I thank you for the good your Doan's Kidney Pills have done me. Have been troubled with backache for years. Nothing helped me until a friend brought me a box of your Kidney Pills. I began to take them and took four boxes, and am glad to say that I am cured entirely and can do all my own work and feel as good as I used to before taking sick. I am positive Doan's Kidney Pills are all you claim them to be, and I advise all kidney sufferers to give them a fair trial."

Let Doan's Kidney Pills do for you what they have done for thousands of others. They cure all forms of kidney trouble and they cure to stay cured.

Price, 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering specify "Doan's."

PEASE "ECONOMY" FURNACE

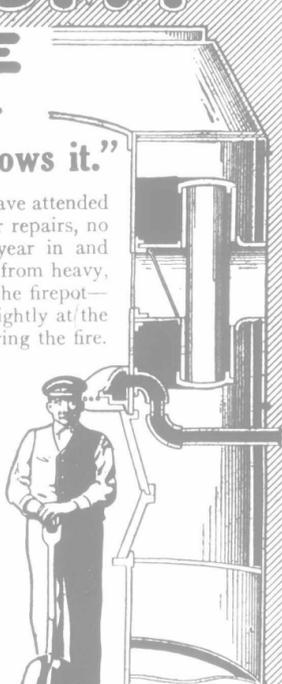
"I save money each year for 'Economy' owners—the coal bill shows it."



My "Economy" employers are the lucky ones. Why I have attended one "Economy" Furnace for 19 years. No expense for repairs, no bother, no worry—just absolute heating satisfaction, year in and year out. It's because it's built right—every section from heavy, durable material, in the most scientific design. Take the firepot—its peculiar shape makes for fuel saving. It widens slightly at the bottom. The fuel cannot become congested, smothering the fire. It settles evenly and loosely on the grate. Every particle is consumed—every possible heat unit extracted. No waste—no ashes to sift—the "Economy" cuts out that dirty, disagreeable, expensive job. For economy sake you should know more about the Pease heating system. Investigate "Economy" features. Watch for my next talk.

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Send to-day for our free booklet—"The Question of Heating."
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PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Scottish Signet, Scotland's Crown and Waverly, and consisting of females of the leading Scotch families. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

GEO. AMOS & SONS, Moffat, Ontario.
Farm 11 miles east of Guelph on C. P. R.

GLENGOW Shorthorns

Have two excellent bulls left yet, both about ten months old, and good enough for any herd; also a number of choice heifers, all ages. For particulars write to:

Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.

Maple Grange Shorthorns

An offering of an extra choice lot of 12, 2- and 3-year-old heifers, Scotch and Scotch-topped, Clarets, Nonpareils, etc., sired by Royal Bruce, Imp., and among them are daughters and granddaughters of imp. cows. Young bulls also for sale.

R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.
Phone connection.

SHORTHORNS, Berkshires, Cotswolds.

About 50 Shorthorns on hand, including 9 bulls from 9 to 12 months, also young heifers and cows. No Berkshires or Cotswolds to offer at present.

CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, Station and P. O., CAMPBELLFORD, ONT.

CLOVER DELL SHORTHORNS

Always have for sale young stock of both sexes. Milking strains a specialty. Moderate prices.

L. A. Wakely, Bolton, Ont.
Bolton Junction, on C. P. R., within half mile of farm.

OAK LANE FARM Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds

Young stock for sale—most fashionably bred.

GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE P. O., ONT.
Bolton Station, C. P. R.; Caledon East, G. T. R. Local and Long-distance telephone.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

Always have for sale a number of first-class **Shorthorns, Shires and Lincolns**, of both sexes. Drop us a line, or better, come and see for yourself. Weston Sta., G. T. R. & C. P. R. Long-distance phone in house.

HIGHFIELD P. O., ONTARIO.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Oxford Down Sheep

Several red bulls, 10 months of age, by Protector, imp.; some with imp. dams; heifers 2 and 3 years of age. Clydesdale mares and fillies. Lincoln and Oxford sheep. All at reasonable prices. Phone connection.

McFarlane & Ford, Dutton, Ont.

Shorthorns and Oxford Down Sheep

Young bulls and heifers of richest Scotch breeding and highest quality. Twelve ewe lambs, two aged rams and two ram lambs. None better. Phone connection.

Duncan Brown, Iona P. O., Ont.

275 BURLINGTON SHORTHORNS 275

3 Choice Imported Scotch Shorthorn Bulls—yearlings.
1 Imported 2-year-old Bull, red—an extra sire.
10 Bulls, 9 to 16 months old—all by imported sire.
30 Choice Young Cows and Heifers—mostly bred or have Calves at foot. Long-distance telephone. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R.

J. F. Mitchell, Burlington, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Eight extra good young bulls, from 10 to 15 months old; 20 choice cows and heifers, forward in calf or with calves at foot. Prices reasonable. Inspection invited.

Farms close to Burlington Jct., G. T. R.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.

INVERNESS SHORTHORNS

I can supply Shorthorns of all ages, with richest Scotch breeding and high-class individuality.

W. H. EASTERBROOK, Freeman, Ont.

Maple Leaf Shires, Shorthorns, Hampshire Hogs

1- and 2-yr. old Shire stallions, females from yearling fillies up; Shorthorns, both bulls and heifers; a choice lot of young Hampshire pigs, both sexes, beautifully belted.

PORTER BROS., APPLEBY P. O., BURLINGTON STA. Phone.

Shorthorns (Scotch)

Cows imported and home-bred, either in calf or with calf at foot. Royally bred and right quality. Catalogue.

John Clancy, Manager. H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns A. Edward Meyer

P. O. Box 378, Guelph, Ont.

Breeds **SCOTCH SHORTHORNS** Exclusively. Twelve of the most noted Scotch tribes have representatives in my herd. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) 55942 (90068) 295765 A. H. B.; Gloster King 68703 283804 A. H. B. Young stock for sale. Long-distance phone in house.

CHOICE SCOTCH BULLS FOR SALE. HERD-HEADING QUALITY.

H. SMITH, R. R. 3, Hay, Huron Co., Ont. Farm adjoins Exeter, on G. T. R.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS Spring Valley 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.

Herd headed by Clipper Chief (imp.) 64221 (94673). If you want to get an imported bull or a good Canadian-bred one to head your herd, be sure and write or come and see them. Long-distance telephone.

KYLE BROS. AYR P. O., ONT.

SALEM SHORTHORNS

I have generally what you want in choice Shorthorns.

Elora Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R. J. A. WATT, SALEM.

Three Choice Shorthorn Bulls for Sale.

Show animals, choice breeding. Prices reasonable. Stock bull, Berkshire sires.

Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham P. O., Elm St., Guelph.

Shorthorns and Leicester. For sale a number of 1- and 2-year-old heifers. All got by imp. sires and out of grand milkings. And Leicester rams and ewes at all ages. **W. A. Douglas, Tuscarora, Ont., Caledonia Station.**

GOSSIP.

SHIRES AT BATH AND WEST SHOW.

The display of Shires at the Bath and West of England Show, held this year in Rochester, about thirty miles from London, was not strong in numbers, but the quality of the winners was up to a high standard. Lord Rothschild's Babbingley Good Luck, by Calwich Blend, was the winner in the aged stallion class, second being the Marquis of Camden's Harlequin of Hotfield, by Hutton Victor. In two-year-old colts, Lord Rothschild was again first with Hawkwood, by Birdsall Menestrel, second to him being Sir Walpole Greenwell's Marden Menestrel, by the same sire. An easy winner in the two-year-old filly class was Sir Walpole Greenwell's Dunsmore Chessie, illustrated on another page in this issue, a distinguished daughter of Dunsmore Raider. She was reserve junior champion at the London Shire Show when in T. Ewart's possession, was disposed of at a sale for 500 guineas to her new owner, and was champion female at Rochester.

GLENGORE ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

The splendid demand for Aberdeen-Angus cattle bred in the Glengore herd of Geo. Davis & Sons, of Alton, Ont., for some years past, and the many flattering letters received by the firm from more than satisfied customers on receipt of the animal shipped, is evidence of honest representation and high-class quality of stock. Their herd is a large one. On blood lines, all are of the famed Fair Lady and Mayflower strains, the latter the same foundation as the fashionable Blackbirds. The stock sire in service is the grand breeding bull, Cochrane of Two-dhill, a son of Colgate Monarch, dam the Mayflower-bred cow, Nina of Two-dhill. He is a bull typical of the breed, and a sire of more than ordinary merit. For sale, besides females of all ages, are five young bulls of serviceable age, probably the best lot ever bred in this noted herd. The Black Scotch Duddies are the beef cattle par excellence, either pure-bred or crossed with other beef breeds. Write for prices.

TORONTO FAT-STOCK SHOW.

There has just come to hand the premium list of the first annual Toronto Fat-stock Show, to be held at the Union Stock-yards, Toronto, December 12th and 13th, 1910. The object of this show is "to demonstrate to producers and shippers of market cattle, sheep and hogs, that it pays to breed the kind of stock the market demands, and give it the best of care and feed, so it will command the highest price, and to bring stockmen, feeders and shippers more closely in touch with the market demands, so that they may breed and feed with greater profit." Entries and admissions are free. As stated, the object of this show is educational; doubtless, it will, however, tend to stimulate trade also, which purposes are highly praiseworthy. Market classes of beef cattle, sheep, and hogs, compose the catalogue; for these, liberal premiums are offered.

The advent of this new fat-stock show will be warmly greeted by many, and to its managers everyone will wish that great success which so laudable an undertaking deserves.

For rules and entry lists, address, J. H. Ashcraft, Jr., General Manager, Union Stock-yards, Toronto.

TRADE TOPIC.

UPS AND DOWNS. Such a heading suggests many things to many people, memories of travels, or memories of misfortune, depending upon the reader's life. But here it refers to a very bright, attractive periodical, issued by the Dr. Barnardo's Canadian Homes. The work of the society in finding homes in this land for parentless children is surely most philanthropic and deserving of the support of every person who has the means to give. It is supported by the most generous, most dignified, most unselfish benefactors. The blessing to the children is duly equalled by the blessing that these homes bring to the homes where they are taken. Have you not a place in your heart for such a child? If so, find out more in this issue what the work of the society is and come in touch with it.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

BARBED-WIRE FENCING.

Is there any law to prohibit a man from putting a barb wire on the top of a wire line fence when the neighbor objects to it? W. D. Ontario.

Ans.—There may be a municipal by-law. See the clerk of your municipality.

WORKING HOURS.

How many hours is a man hired by the year and getting top wages supposed to work in a day? Is he supposed to take his hour at noon? SUBSCRIBER.

Ontario.

Ans.—These are matters to be regulated by agreement between the parties. There is no rule of law governing this question of working hours beyond this, that in the absence of agreement covering same, such hours must be mutually reasonable.

APPORTIONMENT OF TAXES.

A owned a house in town. Had it rented to B, A paying the taxes each year. On the 15th of March last, A sold the house to B. In settling an account, B now wants to charge A with the taxes accruing from the 1st of January of the present year to the time of sale. Can he legally do so, nothing being said about it at the time of sale, and the rate for the present year not being then levied? SUBSCRIBER. Ontario.

Ans.—Yes.

AN ESTATE MATTER.

1. A dies, leaving farm to C, at B's death. C is married. If C dies before B, who will be heirs?

2. What claim would C's wife have?

3. If she has no claim, could she collect wages for C and herself, they having done all work and business, and paid of all debts on farm? W. D. Ontario.

Ans.—1 and 2. We would require to know the entire contents of the will, and particulars of the family, and have considerable further and other information respecting the facts of the case, in order to answer these questions.

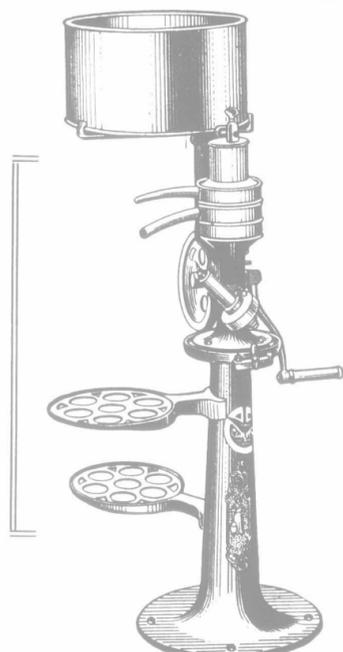
3. She would encounter various and serious difficulties, and we would recommend C and his wife to consult a solicitor personally and now, and have such steps taken as may be necessary to secure or preserve their claims, and also be advised as to their legal position and rights generally in the matter.

TRADE TOPIC.

"EMPIRE PESS" is the name of a well-edited, snappy little magazine issued every once in a while, at the discretion of the editor, for the purpose of pushing the sale of Empire Cream Separators, and in the interests of the Empire family. Subscription price free to anyone who sends in his name and address. Besides the stimulus it contains, and its interesting news of the trade, it contains considerable information. For instance, the March number's leading article is entitled, "The Evolution of the Cream Separator," by Henning G. Taube, President of the Empire Cream Separator Company. At the subscription price of nothing, this little magazine is a rare bargain, and would still be if the price were doubled. Its typed words fairly vibrate with energy, and it should be the means of largely increasing the sales of this popular cream separator. Write William A. Prichard, Editor and Manager, 1225 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The wife of a literary man of the Indiana school, who had taken up chicken-raising as a side issue, was telling of a poor success she had with a brood of eleven chickens. They seemed to be doing all right for a few days, she said, and then, one after another, they all died in the coop.

"What did you feed them?" asked the wife of a farmer neighbor. "Feed them!" exclaimed the literary woman, "I didn't feed them. I thought a healthy young pullet like that should be able to find her own food."



The CAPITAL Is the Cream Separator that will "Buy Itself" For You.

As soon as you have read this advertisement, sit down and write a post card for The Capital book—the book that not only tells the story of the easy-running, cream-saving separator, but that tells how you can put The Capital in your own dairy practically without costing you a cent.

The book also tells all about the wonderful Capital gears, about their perfect meshing and non-wearing qualities—how they run in oil—how an automatic clutch stops them running the minute you let go of the handle—and about how they give the light, three-and-a-half-pound bowl 7,000 revolutions a minute.

It tells how and why The Capital skims closer—why The Capital wastes less than one-fifth the cream that other separators waste—and then explains how the machine can be made sweet and clean in two minutes after you are through using it.

This book is full of hard-and-fast facts—separator facts—which every dairyman owes it to himself to know; facts which will prove a revelation to the dairyman who is not familiar with The Capital.

Write for the book to-day—NOW.

THE NATIONAL MFG. CO., LIMITED,
Head Office: Ottawa. Factories: Ottawa and Brockville.
Branch Offices:—Regina, Sask.; Edmonton, Alta.; Moncton, N.B.

Make a big profit from every Cow

Do you know what your cows are doing? Do you know which ones are profitable—which ones are eating their heads off? It will pay you to get rid of the robber cows.

The Automatic Milk Scale and The Facile Jr. Babcock Tester

will show you in a short time which cows in your herd are paying a profit.

The Automatic Milk Scale is made especially for weighing milk in the pail. There is a loose indicator on the dial that can be set at 0 by a thumb screw when the pail is on the hook. Then when the pail of milk is placed on the hook, this indicator gives the exact net weight of the milk. It has another indicator that records the same as any spring balance so it can be used for weighing anything up to 30 pounds—larger sizes weigh up to 120 pounds.

The Facile Jr. Babcock Tester is designed especially for use in the dairy and on the farm. It is extremely simple in construction and operation. The working parts consist of but two cut gears and they are enclosed in a cast iron case to keep them free from dirt and to prevent their catching clothing, towels, etc. It turns easily without vibration or jar. It is sent complete with glassware, bottle brush, acid and full directions for use. It will pay you to have this scale and tester whether you milk three or thirty cows.

Our free catalog shows everything for milk dealers and dairymen at lowest prices.

W.A. DRUMMOND & Co.
175 KING STREET E. TORONTO, ONT.

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES!

Fresh importation just landed in quarantine of 60 head. I have the choicest lot of 12 young bulls I have ever imported. From the best herds in Scotland, such as Auchinbraun, Osborne, Netherhall, Bargenoch, Barr of Hobsland, Mitchell of Lochfergus. All fit for service. A number of cows, 3-year-olds, 2-year-olds, and 20 choice yearling heifers. All are for sale.

R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.

ISALEIGH GRANGE AYRSHIRES!

Our herd were all selected on their ability to produce a heavy yield of milk. We have a number of 40, 45 and 50 lb. cows, imported and Canadian-bred. From them are young bulls and heifers for sale. None better. **JAMES BODEN, DANVILLE, QUEBEC, ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM.**

CRAIGALEA AYRSHIRES

have won more money the last four years than all competitors combined. They are heavy producers and high testers; records of production given. Stock of both sexes for sale of show-ring form. **H. C. HAMILL, BOX GROVE P. O., ONT., Markham, G. T. R.; Locust Hill, C. P. R. Bell phone connection from Markham.**

Ayrshires from a Prizewinning Herd

Have some nice bull and heifer calves for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to **WM. STEWART & SON, Campbellford Stn., Menie P. O., Ont.**

Shannon Bank Ayrshires and Yorkshires

Am now offering young bulls and heifer, true to type and high in quality. Young Yorkshires of both sexes. **W. H. Tran & Son, Locust Hill P. O. & Sta., Ont.**

Stonehouse Ayrshires

36 head to select from. All imported or out of imported sire and dam. For sale: females of all ages. Am now booking orders for bull calves. **Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec.**

Ayrshires and Yorkshires!

We still have a few choice individuals of almost any age on hand in Ayrshires, and are always ready to price any. Other breeders in this section. Bull calves from Record of Performance cows. A few young Yorkshires on hand. **ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.**

Ayrshires

Bull calves from 1 month to 9 months, from imported sire and Record of Performance dams. Records 80 to 90 pounds per day. **N. Dymont, Clappison's Corners, 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.**

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS!

Bull calves sired by Count Hengervold Fayne de Kol, whose sire is the sire of the world's champion milk cow, and whose dam is the dam of the world's champion butter cow. These calves are from A. R. O. cows with records up to 24 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also a few females for sale. **E. F. OSLER, Bronte, Ont.**

WOODBINE FARM HOLSTEINS

Offers a number of fine bulls and bull calves, sired by Sir Cremelle, who is a direct descendant in two different lines of the great cow, Duchess Ormsby, 24.44 lbs. butter in 7 days, dam of five daughters with records that average 20 lbs. of butter in 7 days, the greatest producing family of the breed. Write for prices. Telephone connection. Shipping stations: Ayr, C. P. R.; Paris, G. T. R.

A. KENNEDY, AYR, ONTARIO.

Holstein - Friesians

FAIRVIEW FARM offers young bulls, sired by Pontiac Korndyke and Rag Apple Korndyke, without question the two greatest Korndyke bulls in the world, and out of cows with large A. R. O. records and testing 4% fat. Come and see them or write.

E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, N. Y., Near Prescott.

CENTRE AND HILLVIEW HOLSTEINS

Offers a number of young bulls: One born Oct. 5—more black; his dam gave at 5 years old 418 lbs. milk and 12 1/2 lbs. butter; his sister, at 4 years old, gave 416 lbs. milk and 17.13 lbs. butter in 7 days; his sire is Brookbank Butter Baron, who has a number of A. R. O. daughters—one 23.66 lbs. butter in 7 days at 3 years old. Price \$60 if sold at once. A few 2-year-old heifers from B. B. B. for sale. **P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre, Woodstock Station, Long-distance telephone.**

High-class Holsteins

Head of herd, Pietje Korndyke Lad. Two nearest dams average 26.09 lbs. butter in 7 days. His sire's dam, Pietje 22nd, has a record of 31.62 lbs. butter in 7 days. Present offering: now booking orders for bull calves sired by above sire and out of A. R. O. dams.

WM. C. STEVENS, PHILLIPSVILLE, ONT.

World's Champion-Bred Bull

Grace Fayne 2nd Sir Colantha. His dam, sire's dam and two sisters average 31.80 lbs. butter in 7 days. For further particulars send for catalogue. Address **M. L. HALEY or M. H. HALEY, Springfield, Ontario.**

The Maples Holstein Herd

of Record-of-Merit cows, headed by King Posch De Kol. Nothing for sale at present except choice bull calves from Record-of-Merit cows. Also one or two good cows.

WALBURN RIVERS, FOLDEN'S ONTARIO

Fairmount Holsteins.

Must sell 35 head before fall, as I have sold one of my farms. Herd headed by Auggie Grace Cornucopia Lad, whose dams for four generations have records that average 21.30 pounds. **C. R. Gies, Heidelberg P. O., St. Jacob's Sta., Ontario.**

Glenwood Stock Farm Holsteins and Yorkshires.

Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young Yorkshire sows, about 2 months old, for sale cheap. True to type and first-class. Bred from imported stock. **Thos. B. Carlaw & Son, Warkworth P. O., Ont., Campbellford Station.**

Ridgedale Holsteins

I have left three bull calves that will be priced right for quick sale; their dams are heavy producers, and their sire was bred right. **R. W. WALKER, Utica, Ont.** Phone connection.

Elmwood Holsteins

Choicely-bred calves for April and May delivery. Sired by imported Ykema Sir Posch and Pontiac Sarcastic, a grandson of Sarcastic Lad. Registered. Delivered Express paid. Side delivery guaranteed. **E. D. GEORGE & SONS, PUTNAM, ONT.**

Spring Bank Holsteins and Yorkshires

For sale: 1 cow, 6 years old, good producer; 3 bull calves; 2 young Yorkshire sows. **Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs, Ont., Fergus Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R.**

Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

A High Percentage

The combined percentage of Protein and Fat in

BRANTFORD GLUTEN FEED

is 25%

There is no better feed for milking cows. Present price, \$24.00 per ton.

The Brantford Starch Works
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.

Jerseys and Chester Whites

I am offering some choice young Jersey bulls, sired by Brampton's Blucher, winner of first prize, Toronto and Winnipeg, and from choice, deep-milking cows with good teats. Also Chester White pigs, 3 to 4 months old, both sexes, at special prices.

CHAS. E. ROGERS, Dorchester, Ont.

BRAMPTON Jerseys

CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD
We are offering for sale one 2-year-old bull and four yearlings, fit for service; also six bull calves; females of all ages. Come and see them or write.

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, Ont.

High Grove Jerseys and Yorkshires.
No better blood in Canada. Present offering: Two young bulls, 12 and 21 months old, respectively; females all ages. Prices and all information on application.

ARTHUR H. TUFTS, P.O. Box 111, Tweed, Ont.

STEWART M. GRAHAM

PORT PERRY, ONTARIO.
Pedigree-live-stock and real-estate AUCTIONEER.
Graduate of Jones' National School.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs. Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to John Cousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, Harriston, Ont.

In Western Kansas, a teacher in a primary grade was instructing her class in the composition of sentences. After a talk of several minutes, she wrote two sentences on the blackboard, one syntactically wrong and the other a misstatement of fact. The sentences were: "The hen has three legs," and "Who done it?"

"Willie," said the teacher to one of the youngsters, "go to the board and show where the fault lies in those two sentences."

Willie slowly approached the board, evidently studying hard on the tangle. Then, to his teacher's consternation, he took the crayon and wrote, "The hen never done it. God done it."

A teacher in a New England grammar school found the following facts in a composition on Longfellow, the poet, written by a fifteen-year-old girl:

"Henry W. Longfellow was born in Portland, Maine, while his parents were travelling in Europe. He had many fast friends, among whom the fastest were Phoebe and Alice Carey."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

LIVER TROUBLE IN POULTRY.

Will you please tell me what is wrong with my hens. They suddenly fall over dead, and, on opening them, find their liver as large as my two hands, and covered with white spots. After they die, their heads and combs turn dark. They are fat, too. What can I do for them?
D. H. G.

Ans.—The trouble with your hens is in the liver. You will have to give less feed, more exercise, and a good dose of Epsom salts, about one pound to 100 hens. It might also be well to give them one teaspoonful of muriatic acid to one quart of drinking water.
F. C. E.

CHICKENS WEAKENED BY COLD AND WET.

Have a disease in my little chickens. The first thing I notice is one eye closed, then they begin to mope, and other eye will close. Generally live about two or three days. Very contagious, and don't think I ever had one to recover. I feed hard-boiled eggs, bread, cornmeal, and little wheat. Have a run on grass, and get plenty of grit.

2. Would it be caused by over feeding? Is there any danger of over feeding? What is the disease, and is there a remedy?
A. A. S.

Ans.—1. The trouble with your chicks is that they must have got cold by being out in the wet grass. It no doubt appears to be contagious, owing to the fact that the conditions that make it possible for one to have the disease, make it possible for the rest to take it, not from one another, but from the dampness. As far as I can see, the only remedy is to keep them from the dampness. Have a larger house for them to scratch in, so that during wet weather they will not suffer from confinement.

2. Over feeding should not be directly the cause of this disease, though, when chicks are fed too much, their constitution is weakened, thereby making it impossible for them to ward off the diseases.
F. C. E.

CHEESE VS. BUTTER MAKING—SOWING ALFALFA.

I am a new subscriber to your paper, but the \$1.50 invested in, I believe, the best investment I have made.

1. I have a herd of eight grade Holstein cows, producing an average of 250 lbs. per day, testing 3.2, on grass alone. Have good, cold water. Would it pay me, at the price cheese is, also the price butter is, to put in a separator and make butter, being about the same distance from station as from factory?

2. Would not the skim milk be far better for hogs and calves than whey?

3. How much milk, testing so, would it take to make one pound of butter?

4. Would alfalfa do as well as clover if sown on wheat in early spring, or would it be as well to sow this fall?
S. V. C.

Ans.—1. While many factors affect this question, we do not believe it will pay you to install a separator and make butter instead of cheese. At the present price of cheese, you are probably receiving about 88 cents net per cwt. for your milk at the cheese factory, less the cost of hauling. At 24 cents a pound for butter, you would receive about 90 cents for your milk per cwt. The difference, plus the greater feeding value of the skim milk over whey, would have to pay for the labor of buttermaking, ice, interest, and depreciation of investment in separator, churn, etc., all of which would probably amount to 4 to 5 cents per pound of butter, or, possibly, even more, if full cash value were placed upon time.

2. Experiments show that two pounds of whey are at least worth one pound of skim milk for pig feeding. Such whey should be sweet and good.

3. One hundred pounds of milk, testing 3.2 per cent. butter-fat, should make 37 pounds of butter.

4. Alfalfa will not likely do its best if sown on wheat in early spring. Alfalfa requires a well-prepared, seeded and favorable conditions for growth. It is considered preferable to sow with barley as a nurse crop, fairly early in the spring, say the last of April.

"Galt" Shingles

Simplest and Quickest to apply yet invented. Perfectly Square, True and Easy-fitting. The bold Gothic Tile pattern presents a handsome and architectural appearance—unmarred by conspicuous joints. The Shingle with covered nailing flanges both top and side—the one with the new gale-proof, closed-end side lock and continuous overlapping and interlocking bottom lock. Catalog "B-3" tells all about them.

Sales and Distributing Agents: Dunn Bros., Winnipeg and Regina.

The Galt Art Metal Co., Limited, Galt, Ontario.



I WILL SHEEP of the different English breeds for those wanting them. Selections will be made with the greatest care, and the charges will be moderate. Will also bring a few CLYDESDALES and SHORTHORNS on order. Let me know what you want, and ask for particulars. Have two Shorthorn bulls just landed that will be sold worth the money, and they are high-class in every way. Have as usual home-bred Shorthorns. ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.

LABELS Metal Ear Labels for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

The old standby for all who have stock liable to stray or to dispute as to identification or ownership; for herd or flock records, or for general convenience. Send for free circular and sample. It may save you much trouble. Write to-day.

F. G. JAMES, BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO.

Please Remember to Mention "The Farmer's Advocate" When Writing

Fairview's Shropshire Offerings: Their breeding is of the very best, and for 26 years they have proved their superior quality in the leading show-rings, including three World's Fairs, where the Fairview exhibits won more section, flock, champion and special prizes than all competitors combined. That's the kind we now offer. For a flock header or a few ewes, write for circular and prices to: J. & D. J. Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns

FOR SALE: Young sows due April and May, by imp. boar, dams by Galloway's Choice, Canada's Champion boar in 1901-2-3-5; also choice pigs, both sexes. Two yearling Shorthorn bulls, Syme and Lavender families, and six choice heifers and heifer calves. Prices right. Bell phone.

A. A. Colwill, Box 9, Newcastle, Ont.

Willowdale Berkshires!

Nothing to offer but suckers and three extra choice young sows, bred to farrow May and June. Be quick if you want one. J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton P. O. and Station. C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Maple Villa Yorkshires and Oxford Downs

For immediate disposal: A number of choice young boars ready for use. Some splendid sows bred to farrow in May, and others of breeding age. An excellent lot of ewe lambs. Satisfaction assured. J. A. CERSWELL, BOND HEAD, ONT.; BEETON OR BRADFORD STATIONS.

YORKSHIRES FOR SALE

March and April pigs from imp. sire, Summer Hill Albert 2nd 2174. All are a choice lot. Will make show stock. One boar fit for service now. Prices right.

G. B. MUMA, Agr. Ont.

When Writing Mention This Paper.

PINE GROVE YORKSHIRES At the late Guelph Winter Show we won more prizes than any two exhibitors, including all the firsts and sweepstakes for best dressed carcasses, both at Guelph and Ottawa Winter Fair-stock Shows of 1908-09. Young pigs for sale, mated not akin, all the progeny of imported stock of superior excellence. Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins and Tamworths.

Present offering: 6 yearling heifers and several younger ones. All very choice. Of Tamworths, pigs of all ages and both sexes; pairs not akin. R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont. Brighton Tel. & Stu.

MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

With very nearly 100 sows in breeding, of modern type and high-class quality, our herd will stand comparison with any in Canada. We are always in a position to fill large or small orders with despatch. Long-distance phone. JAMES WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT.

Tamworths

A grand lot of young boars from the famous imp. sire, Galloway's Choice. Some just bred. Some in farrow to first-class boars from best herd in England. Price very reasonable. Chas. Currie, Harriston, Ont.

WOOL

WE WANT TO BUY YOURS. WRITE NOW FOR OUR PRICES. E. T. CARTER & CO., 84 FRONT ST. E., TORONTO, CANADA.

LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES.

Have for sale at the present time a fine lot of young sows bred to imp. boar, due to farrow end of May; also boars ready for service. A good lot of spring pigs. Pairs supplied not akin from large stock from the best British herds. Long-distance Bell phone. C. P. R. & G. T. R.

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.

HILLVIEW YORKSHIRES

Are ideal in type and quality. We have young things of both sexes for sale. Also one ton Clyde mare; one grand Shorthorn bull. Long-distance Bell Phone G. T. R. and C. P. R.

W. F. DISNEY, GREENWOOD, ONT.

PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES!

Sows bred and ready to breed. Nice things, three and four months old.

W. W. BROWNBRIDGE, Milton, C. P. R., Ashgrove, Ont. Georgetown, G. T. R.

DUROC - JERSEY SWINE

Imported and home-bred. Sows ready to breed. Boars fit for service, and younger ones either sex. Also English cross. MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, HARWICH, ONT.

Caught Cold By Working In Water.

A Distressing, Tickling Sensation In The Throat.

Mr. Albert MacPhee, Chignecto Mines, N.S., writes:—"In Oct., 1908, I caught cold by working in water, and had a very bad cough and that distressing, tickling sensation in my throat so I could not sleep at night, and my lungs were so very sore I had to give up work. Our doctor gave me medicine but it did me no good so I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and by the time I had used two bottles I was entirely cured. I am always recommending it to my friends."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup combines the potent healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth, and is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Sore Throat, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

Beware of imitations of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Ask for it and insist on getting what you ask for. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and the price 25 cents.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co. Limited, Toronto, Ont.



"ELECTRO BALM" CURES ECZEMA,

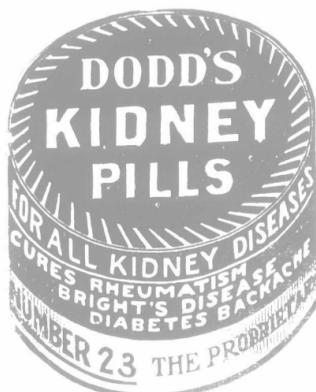
Also Piles, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands and Face.

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

Write for Free Sample 50c. a Box at all Dealers or upon receipt of price, from THE ELECTRIC BEAN CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., OTTAWA.

A school teacher instructed a pupil to purchase a grammar, and received, next day, this note from the child's mother:

"I do not desire for Lulu shall engage in grammar, as I prefer her to engage in useful studies and can learn her how to speak and write properly myself. I have went through two grammars myself and I can't say they did me no good, I prefer her engage in German and drawing and vocal music on the piano."



The Poor Old Horse.

An old and crippled horse am I,
Full twenty years have passed
Since I was bought with price so high,
Because I could trot so fast.

But now I've grown so weak and old,
My owner said, to-day,
"I think the old horse must be sold,
"And in his place we'll use the bay."

'Twas twenty years ago, I say,
When master brought me home,
And mistress stroked my coat of gray,
And from their eyes the kindness shone.

And now my usefulness is o'er,
And beauty, too, I know,
But still I love them as of yore,
And could I speak, would tell them so.

My lot was happy for twenty years,
No hard work night or day,
I had no thought, I had no fears,
Bad luck would come my way.

But, oh, this evening, after dark,
There came a great surprise,
A shadow flitted grim and dark,
Before my dim, old eyes.

My master with indifferent smile,
Mistress with face serene
A bustle about the barn, awhile,
O dear, what can it mean?

Then comes a stranger to my stall,
And roughly lifts my head:
"I'll give scarce anything," he says, "at
all."
"For this old horse is nearly dead."

My old eyes ache, my limbs are weak,
I know now what they've done,
They've sold me to a stranger, sleek,
When life for me is almost done.

O, master, why so hard of heart?
And mistress, once so kind,
I love you, and we're doomed to part,
Must I leave you both behind?

My eyes are dim, my heart is sore
From longing for old friends;
I pray my life may soon be o'er,
I wait, in patience till it ends.
—Jennie F. Stoddard, in Our Dumb Animals.

A well-known Virginia clergyman, one-time president of William and Mary College, was married three times, and on each occasion the ceremony was performed by his brother, an even more renowned bishop. When the first marriage took place, the bishop had to refuse a tempting invitation from an old friend because—so the letter ran—"I am going up to Williamsburg on that date to marry my brother George."

The same friend happened to be on the train with him, years afterward, when he was travelling to the second ceremony. "I am going to marry my brother George," the bishop explained benignly, after the business of greetings was over. Again many years passed, and the same journey was taken once more for the same purpose. By a strange coincidence, the identical friend ran into the bishop as they hurried through the depot to their respective trains. "Where going, bishop," the former sang out as they grasped hands and dashed by each other. "I am going where I am always going," the answer came back, ponderously, "to marry my brother George."

WANTED TO MAKE SURE.

A number of students from a German university were drinking in a beer garden. A self-satisfied looking American said to one of the shortest and stoutest Dutchmen:

"Let bet you use dollars you can't drink seven schottens of beer?"

The Dutchman hesitated, then declined the bet and got the reason. In ten minutes he was perched back, hurried up to the American and exclaimed:

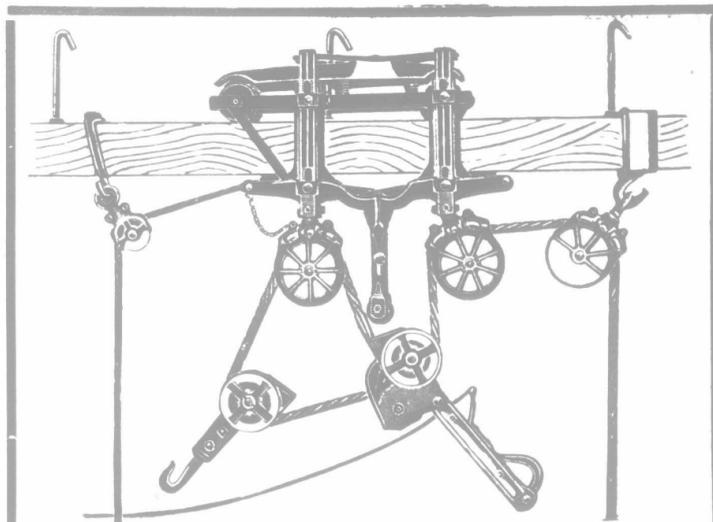
"I'll stake der bet!"

The American, who had not had the first schottens, looked at the Dutchman and exclaimed:

"I'll stake der bet!"

The Dutchman, who had not had the first schottens, looked at the American and exclaimed:

"I'll stake der bet!"



THIS WILL UNLOAD YOUR WHOLE HARVEST

The Only SLING OUTFIT on the market that can LOWER its load in the mow. This SLING OUTFIT will unload your whole harvest of Hay and Grain, bound or unbound, such as Hay, short dry Clover, loose Barley, Peas, Shelves, Seed Clover and Cornstalks. And the beauty of it is, it places its load in the mow in such nice shape. The sling load don't have to fall all the way from the track, in the peak of the barn, down to the mow, as with all other Horse-forks or Sling-outfits.

The JONES PATENT HAY AND GRAIN UNLOADER LOWERS its load from the track right down to the man in the mow, then he can take his fork and swing load to any part of mow and trip it. In this way mow is kept level at all times, saving nearly all the work of mowing away, besides doing away with old time packing down of hay and grain in centre of mow.

THE JONES PATENT HAY AND GRAIN UNLOADER has many other new and important improvements, all of which are explained in our FREE catalogue.

THE JONES PATENT HAY AND GRAIN UNLOADER is made of finest malleable iron and steel of double weight and strength. It is the strongest unloader, and unloads any load of hay or grain in three lifts.

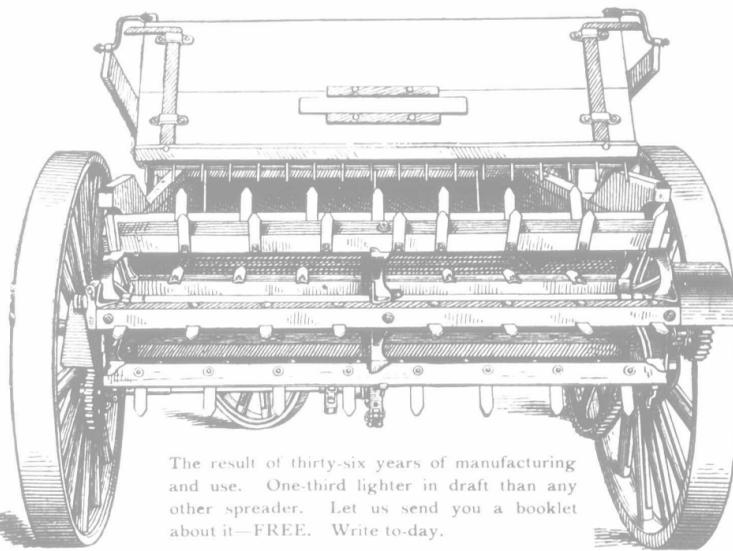
There are THOUSANDS giving EXCELLENT SATISFACTION. We will ship you a JONES HAY AND GRAIN UNLOADER ON TRIAL. After you use it, if you are not pleased, ship it back to us and we will cancel your order. This UNLOADER is sold on EASY TERMS, and will pay for itself first season. 15 Drop us a card and we'll send booklet FREE.

The Hamilton Incubator Co., Limited - Hamilton, Ontario

The Kemp Manure Spreader

EQUIPPED WITH

The Reversible, Self-Sharpening, Graded, Flat-Tooth Cylinder.



The result of thirty-six years of manufacturing and use. One-third lighter in draft than any other spreader. Let us send you a booklet about it—FREE. Write to-day.

W. I. Kemp Company, Ltd., Stratford, Ont.



Please Remember to Mention "The Farmer's Advocate" When Writing

This 5-Ton Scale Is Easy To Buy—

You need not club with your neighbors to equip your farm with the scale you need—the CHATHAM Pitless Scale. **COMES READY FOR USE** You can afford to buy it yourself. It will save you more than its cost in one season. Up to five tons it will weigh accurately all you buy or sell. You can erect it ready to use in a morning. **YOU HAVE NO BOTHER**

**No Pit to Dig
No Extras to Buy**



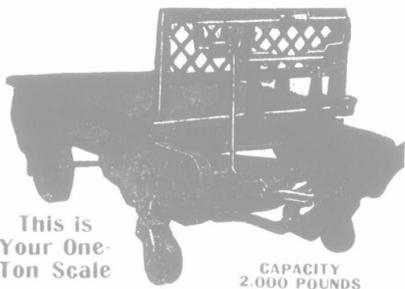
Your CHATHAM Pitless Scale will be YOUR Scale, that you can take with you when you move. You can always get for it what you paid for it. And you need no skilled help to set up the CHATHAM—it comes to you complete, with plain directions. Built wholly of heavy steel. Nothing to rust, decay or go wrong. Government guarantees its absolute accuracy. Tested before it leaves the factory. Warranted fully.

This is the Complete Scale

Bear in mind that you have no hard work to do in setting up a CHATHAM. It is all solid steel, stands on its own feet above ground—no pit to dig, no fussy preparation needed before you use it. Comes to you so you can be weighing on it in a few hours after you get it. No skilled mechanic necessary at all.

Special Compound Beam—No Extra Cost

This season we include our new Compound Beam with each CHATHAM Pitless Scale without adding a cent to the price of it. You can find no bigger bargain, yet the price is away down low. In sections where we have agents we offer special long-time credit terms to those who would rather try the Scale before they pay for it. Write us and ask for full details.



This is Your One-Ton Scale

CAPACITY 2,000 POUNDS

Handy to move about as a wheelbarrow, yet accurately weighs up to a full 2,000 pounds. Swivelled pole and front wheels let you turn it short through doorways and around corners. Strong and staunch, too, like all scales we build.

You'll Never Wear it Out

Main frame is one solid and very heavy casting. Levers are specially heavy and strong, so they won't spring under excessive strains. Bearings align themselves, because pivot rests on bearing loop; tilt the scale and it will still weigh right. And the price is very small.



I personally vouch for every statement this advertisement makes, and I further guarantee that my Chatham Pitless Scale is the biggest scale value you can buy for money in this or any other country. Write me about it and I will see that this is proved to your complete satisfaction. Write now.

MANSON CAMPBELL, President

SAVES -MONEY- -TIME- -WORK- AND REALLY COSTS NOTHING

You can easily afford this handsome, practical kitchen necessity. For our special offer (please send for details of it) lets you pay for it out of what it actually saves in lessened grocery bills. You should ask us about it at once.



Whole table-top one heavy sheet

OF BRIGHT ALUMINUM

You cannot begin to know the CHATHAM by this picture. For the picture cannot show even one of its most pleasing and valuable features—the SOLID SHEET OF BRIGHTLY-POLISHED HEAVY ALUMINUM that forms the covering of the table-top and extension leaves. This ALUMINUM is extra-heavy weight, pure metal—LOOKS LIKE SILVER—LASTS LIKE STEEL—cannot rust—won't gather dust or dirt—easily cleaned—simply perfection! And this is the ONLY kitchen cabinet you can buy with an aluminum top—which ADDS FULLY FIVE DOLLARS TO ITS VALUE. Yet you pay NOTHING EXTRA for it!

You must see it to know it

You must see the Chatham Kitchen Cabinet to appreciate how handy, compact, sensible it is. Exterior of specially-selected black ash, hard as rock and beautifully polished. Panels of golden chestnut. Bake-board, drawers and flour-bin of snow-white basswood. With the CHATHAM everything you use in cooking is at your fingertips. You can get meals ready sitting down. Your flour-bin (metal lined—holds 75 pounds!) is right under your hand in easy reach. Sugar-bin (opened or closed by a touch) is just in front of you. Six air-tight canisters (free with every Chatham Cabinet) stand in the shell-rack. Big, dust-tight drawers hold spoons, egg-beater, funnels, strainers, etc.; ample closets for kettles, pans, and the like.

Everything in its place And you can tidy up as you go along when you have a CHATHAM. There is a place provided for all the things you now walk back and forth for, between pantry and table. The CHATHAM spares you all those countless steps. Cupboards for jams and tinned foods; three roomy drawers (besides the two large ones) for small packages. High top makes a fine shelf for dishes—enclosed on three sides, and a rod at the back as a plate rack. Fine French plate mirror in center door—fix your hair in a second if anyone comes.

The CHATHAM is mounted on ball-bearing castors. You can readily move it when you are sweeping up. Yet it is most solidly built—nothing shaky nor wobbly about it. Whole thing is dust-tight, mouse-proof—a permanent, durable, satisfying kitchen help.

Easily moved to sweep under

You should now investigate

Yet, with all these conveniences—features found in nothing else—the cost of a CHATHAM is probably less than you imagine. You should write us for the address of our agent nearest you. He can name you a price that will surprise—and he will gladly show you the Cabinet and point out its merits. Allow us to send you illustrated explanatory.

**FREE BOOK
JUST ADDRESS**



We use one of my Cabinets in my own home; and the women-folk say frankly that they simply could not get on without it. It certainly does cut kitchen-work square in half.

And I know we build it so well it can safely be GUARANTEED to you.
Manson Campbell, President

The Manson Campbell Company, Limited, Chatham, Ontario.

Circle Agents: Cote & Company, 6 St. Peter St., Montreal.

Makers of the famous Chatham Fanning Mill.